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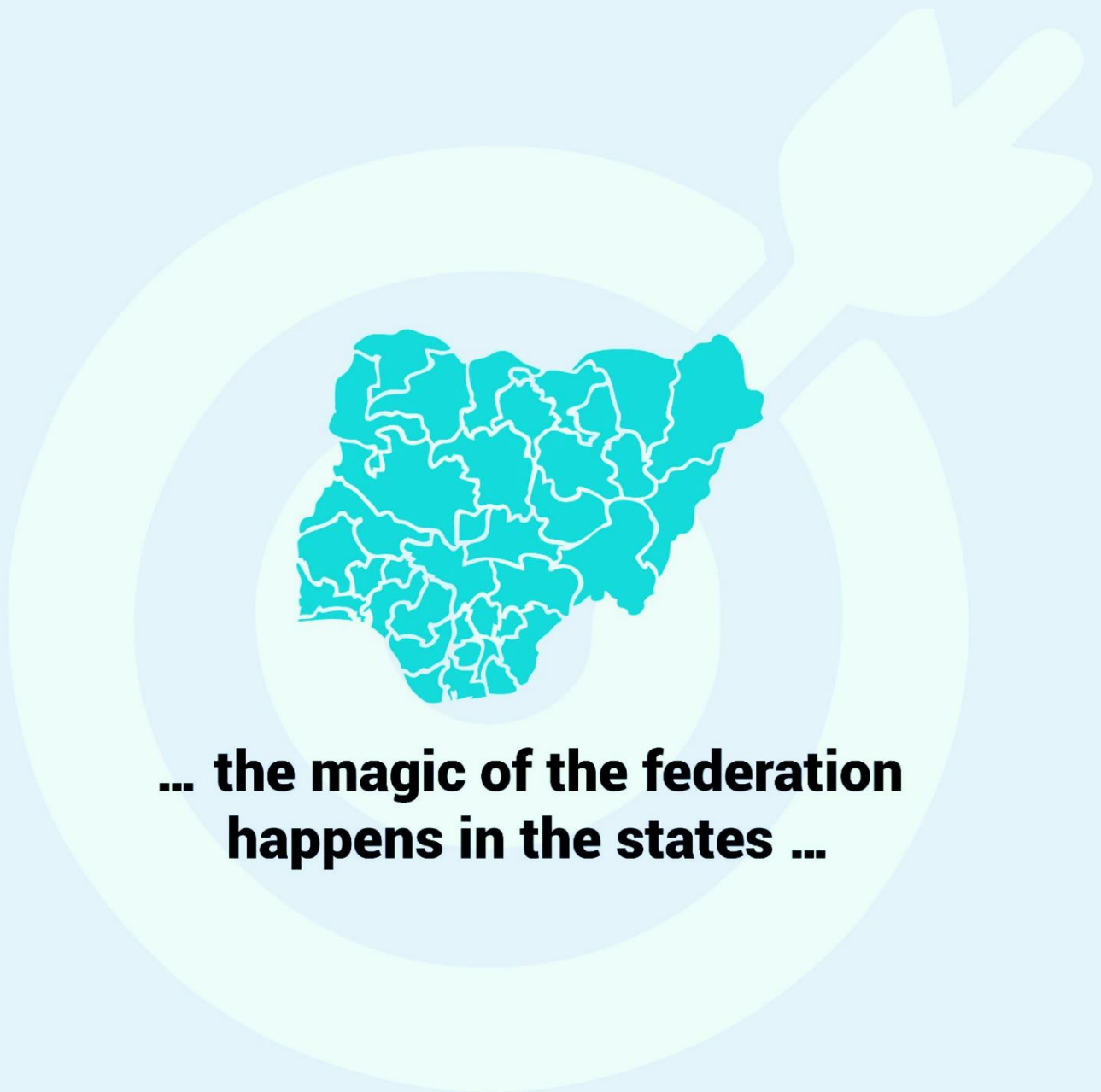
pcl. State Performance Index

National Assessment Report

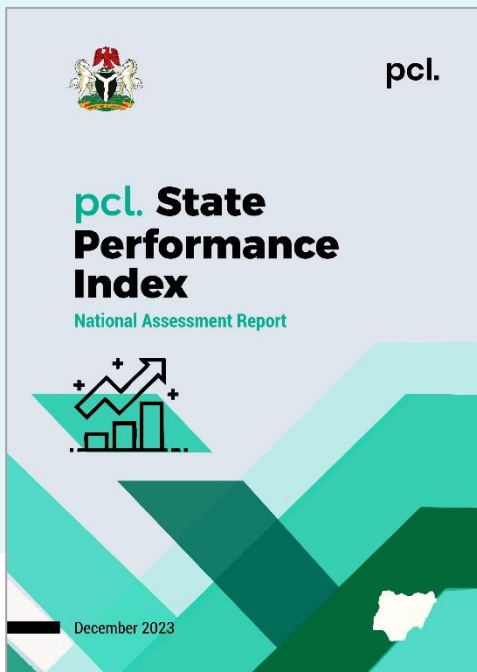


December 2023





**... the magic of the federation
happens in the states ...**



pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) – National Assessment Report

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**As a state, what is your
value proposition?**

**Once you are clear on
that, the rest is
alignment.**

Fop



Foreword

As Nigeria's democracy matures, and the call to re-embrace the original tenets of a federation becomes ever more pressing, our sub-national entities must intensify their efforts to ensure sustainability and attractiveness to local and foreign investors. At the national level, coordinated endeavors have been undertaken to reposition Nigeria, enhancing its competitiveness on the African continent and globally. Diverse organisations, such as the Nigeria Economic Summit Group, the World Economic Forum, development financial institutions, development partners, and the African Union, have launched initiatives aimed at helping Nigeria harness its full potential and secure social, political, and economic sustainability.

Yet, despite these endeavors and interests in supporting the federal government, noticeable governance gaps persist. As we descend to the sub-national level, or as they are known in Nigeria, the states, we observe numerous initiatives that evaluate and compare states based on their attractiveness to investors, business-friendliness, budget performance, and economic achievements. These pockets of initiatives have started to fortify the states and encourage a sense of competition, compelling them to strive for excellence.

It is against this backdrop that the pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) was conceived. This Index melds objective analysis, employing data from reputable sources, with subjective evaluation, harnessing data from surveys conducted on Nigerians who reside in or are natives of each state within the federation. Following the comprehensive analysis of both data sets, each state receives a score based on its socio-economic performance, as gauged both through verifiable secondary data and the perspectives of the state's residents and natives. These performance metrics are then weighed against the state's potentials and risk exposure, rendering the methodology robust and creating a system that adheres to the principle: "To whom much is given, much is expected."

The inaugural edition of the PSPI report was unveiled in 2018, with this second edition following five years later. Future editions will be released more frequently to enable states to make necessary improvements. The goal is to stimulate healthy competition among Nigerian states, assisting state governments in identifying areas of improvement and promoting knowledge sharing among states.

We hope this report ignites the right conversations among the appropriate stakeholders, leading to tangible outcomes and benefits for Nigeria and its people.

Sincerely,

Foluso Phillips
Chairman, pcl.



Executive Summary

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) Report - 2023 Edition

Introduction:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) Report for 2023 is the second edition of a comprehensive assessment of the socioeconomic performance of Nigerian states. This report amalgamates objective data from credible, publicly available sources with subjective data derived from surveys of residents and indigenes of each state. The aim is to provide an in-depth analysis of state performance, considering its potential and risk exposure. This edition introduces enhanced methodologies, detailed state descriptions, rankings, outlooks, and tailored recommendations for each state.

Performance Indicators:

The PSPI utilises four classes of indicators to assess state performance: socioeconomic performance indicators from secondary sources, socioeconomic performance from surveys, socioeconomic endowments/potentials of the state, and risk exposure. These categories encompass various factors influencing state performance and are weighted according to their importance.

Survey Insights:

The survey for the 2023 PSPI report engaged 6,096 respondents nationwide, representing a cross-section of Nigerian society. These respondents encompassed a wide range of age groups, with a majority (61%) falling within the 36 to 55 age bracket. Notably, 75% of respondents were male, and 59% expressed an affinity for their states of residence over their states of origin. A large portion of respondents (55%) reported their employment status as "employed," with an additional 21% identifying as "self-employed." These responses reflect the perspectives of primarily middle-income earners. Key findings from the survey are:

1. Socioeconomic Performance: The worst-performing indicators across Nigerian states are employment, public institutions, and access to potable water. Improvement in these areas is vital to enhance overall state performance. Conversely, states generally excel in the top three areas of financial inclusion, physical infrastructure, and public transportation.

- Very Poor-Ranking Indicators: Lack of potable water (27%), Unemployment (19%), and lack of sanitation (16%).
- Poor-Ranking Indicators: Unemployment (36%), dysfunctional public institutions (35%), and poor technology infrastructure (33%).
- Fairly-Ranking Indicators: Lack of collaboration between local businesses (40%), poor use of technology by the government (38%), and lack of basic education (37%).
- Good-Ranking Indicators: Financial inclusion (31%), security (27%), and physical infrastructure (26%).
- Excellently-Ranking Indicators: Basic education (8%), trade and investment promotion (7%), and public transportation (7%).



Executive Summary

2. Risk Management: High unemployment, food insecurity, and the spread of illicit economic activities are the top three risks that state governments must address.

- High-Risk Factors: High unemployment (63%), food insecurity (41%), and erosion of social and cultural values (40%).
- Medium-Risk Factors: Collapse of public institutions (52%), proliferation of illicit economic activities (49%), and largescale involuntary emigration (japa) (46%).
- Low-Risk Factors: Spread of infectious diseases (31%), collapse of public institutions (25%), and largescale involuntary emigration (20%).

State-Specific Findings:

The report comprehensively analyses each Nigerian state, evaluating its performance, potential, and risks. State-specific outlooks (negative, stable, or positive) and tailored recommendations are included to assist state governments in prioritising areas for improvement.

The top five performing states in declining order are Gombe, Jigawa, Ekiti, Lagos, and FCT. While the bottom five performing states in declining order are Plateau, Nasarawa, Zamfara, Abia, and Imo states. Each state has an outlook section where states are either positive, stable or negative. These diverse outlooks reflect each state's unique circumstances, challenges, and opportunities, offering a comprehensive perspective on their potential for socio-economic development. Below is the summarised outlook for Gombe (positive), Benue (negative) and Oyo state (stable):

- **Outlook for Gombe State:** Gombe State exhibits a positive outlook, primarily due to continuity in government, ongoing investments in infrastructure, alignment with federal initiatives, economic diversification, and strategic agricultural programs. The recent security improvements also contribute positively to the state's prospects for socio-economic development.
- **Outlook for Benue State:** Benue State's outlook remains negative, marked by ongoing security challenges, involuntary emigration, changes in government, and the need for sustainable agricultural and infrastructural development. The state's future hinges on efforts to address these challenges and establish lasting peace and stability.
- **Outlook for Oyo State:** Oyo State maintains a stable outlook, benefitting from the continuity of government and alignment with the federal government. However, there is a need to improve engagements with residents, focus on specific areas of development, and address the risk of high unemployment and food insecurity. Oyo State's potential lies in maximising its diverse socio-economic strengths.

Conclusion:

The PSPI Report for 2023 serves as a vital tool to assess the socioeconomic performance of Nigerian states, offering valuable insights, rankings, and recommendations. We aim to encourage healthy competition among states and provide a basis for informed decision-making and policy formulation. Subsequent editions of the report will continue to evolve and improve, with the goal of driving positive change at the state level and contributing to Nigeria's sustainable development.



Introduction

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) Ratings represent an evolutionary leap forward from their inception in 2018, signifying a pivotal moment in our ongoing quest for methodological excellence. In 2018, we introduced the pcl. Performance Index (PPI), which, though a valuable tool, lacked the explicit focus and clarity that the revised name, the pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI), brings to the forefront. Furthermore, our methodology itself has undergone substantial maturation and refinement.

At the heart of our operations is a deep-seated commitment to innovation. Innovation is our calling card, defining our DNA and propelling us forward in the digital transformation era. This 2023 edition marks the beginning of our journey toward producing reports that not only meet but exceed the expectations of our esteemed stakeholders.

Reflecting on our journey from 2018, where we predominantly relied on secondary data from reputable sources, the 2023 edition embraces a more comprehensive approach. This time, we have incorporated primary data obtained through surveys, both online and in the physical realm. This rich source of primary data significantly enhances the depth and accuracy of our analysis, enabling a more precise evaluation of the performance of Nigerian states.

In our maiden 2018 report, we presented state ratings and graphical representations of comparative performance and provided brief state descriptions. In this reimagined 2023 edition, our scope has expanded to encompass more extensive state descriptions, state rankings, comparative analyses, and a holistic evaluation of state performance. We now include performance outlooks, categorised as negative, stable, or positive, and personalised recommendations tailored to each state's unique context.

One of the key areas we are committed to developing in future editions revolves around increasing the number of survey respondents. Our goal is to engage with a more diverse and representative cross-section of voices from all corners of the country. This ensures that the PSPI genuinely reflects the nuanced perspectives of Nigerians and effectively captures the pulse of the nation.

As we embarked on this journey, we encountered limitations and challenges, which we overcame with resilience and ingenuity. The findings and recommendations enclosed in this report have been scrutinised by experts, rendering them reliable tools for informed decision-making and further in-depth analysis.

The PSPI Report is more than a static document; it is a dynamic, living resource. We continually monitor and update our ratings based on requests, additional data, and subsequent publications. We eagerly anticipate the limitless possibilities that this platform presents and anticipate an ongoing partnership with you, our stakeholders, as we work together to enhance the performance and prosperity of Nigeria and its constituent states.



PSPI

The p.c.l. State Performance Index (PSPI) stands as a beacon of insight, guiding our understanding of how well a state in Nigeria performs socioeconomically. Rooted in a multifaceted approach, the PSPI blends publicly available secondary data with the invaluable perspectives of residents and indigenes. This holistic methodology encapsulates the intricate dynamics that shape a state's prosperity.

At its core, the PSPI classifies indicators into four distinct categories, with two characterised as positive and the remaining two as negative. The positive categories comprise socio-economic performance indicators gleaned from credible secondary sources and the perceptible socioeconomic performance derived from surveys. On the other hand, the negative facets encompass the socioeconomic endowments or potentials of the state and its corresponding risk exposure.

Positive Category 1: Socioeconomic Performance Indicators from Secondary Sources

We draw upon eight essential socioeconomic indicators, serving as benchmarks to evaluate the state's performance. In these instances, higher numerical values are indicative of superior performance. These parameters include:

- **Capital Expenditure to Budget Ratio:** The allocation of budget to capital development projects.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The measure of the state's economic output and prowess.
- **Domestic Debt:** The amount of money a state owes internally.
- **External Debt:** The debt owed by the state to external creditors.
- **Internally Generated Revenue (IGR):** The income generated by the state from within.
- **Literacy Rate:** The percentage of the population with basic reading and writing skills.
- **Employment Rate:** The proportion of the working-age population employed.
- **Ease Of Doing Business:** Comprising specific indices like Starting A Business, Dealing With Construction Permits, Registering Property, and Enforcing Contracts.

Positive Category 2: Socioeconomic Performance from Survey

The PSPI Report delves into the experiences and perceptions of the people. Through surveys, we evaluate their level of satisfaction with the delivery of thirteen crucial services:

- **State of Physical Infrastructure:** The overall condition of roads, buildings, and public spaces.
- **Public Institutions:** The quality and efficiency of governmental bodies.
- **Security:** The extent to which residents feel protected and safe.
- **Basic Education:** The availability and quality of primary and secondary schooling.
- **Basic Healthcare:** Access to healthcare services and their quality.
- **Trade & Investment:** The ease of doing business and attracting investments.
- **Employment:** The availability of jobs and opportunities.



PSPI

- **Financial Inclusion:** Access to banking and financial services.
- **Use of Technology by State Government:** The state's technological advancement, especially in communicating with citizens
- **Technology Infrastructure:** Availability and quality of digital infrastructure.
- **Public Transportation:** Accessibility and quality of transportation.
- **Potable Water:** The availability of safe and clean drinking water.
- **Sanitation:** Measures related to public hygiene and cleanliness.

Negative Category 1: Socioeconomic Endowments/Potentials of the State

While we acknowledge the socioeconomic advantages endowed upon each state, our index aims to ensure equity and equitable performance expectations. Seven critical indicators provide insights into the state's inherent potential:

- **Population:** The total number of residents within the state.
- **Mineral Resources:** The presence and quantity of valuable mineral deposits.
- **Land Mass:** The geographical expanse of the state.
- **International Trade Routes:** Trade routes connecting the state with other countries
- **Domestic Trade Routes:** Trade routes connecting the state with other states
- **Age of the State:** The historical legacy and foundation.
- **Presence of Crude Oil:** The existence of crude oil reserves within the state.

Negative Category 2: Risk Exposure of the State

Diving into what could potentially go wrong, these seven indicators evaluate vulnerabilities that could negatively impact the state's socioeconomic performance. These risks encompass:

- **Collapse of Public Institutions:** The breakdown or inefficiency of government bodies.
- **Illicit Economic Activities:** The prevalence of criminal or unregulated economic practices.
- **Spread of Infectious Diseases:** The risk and management of diseases within the state.
- **High Unemployment:** The extent of joblessness within the state.
- **Large-Scale Involuntary Emigration:** Mass emigration of residents due to unfavourable conditions.
- **Erosion of Social and Cultural Values:** The erosion of traditional values and social cohesion.
- **Food Insecurity:** Access to and availability of adequate and nutritious food.

For each indicator, expertly crafted coefficients acknowledge variations in importance and impact. Through this nuanced approach, the PSPI presents a comprehensive evaluation of the socio-economic landscape of Nigerian states, offering a deeper understanding of their performance and potential.

This methodology lays the foundation for a robust and illuminating perspective that can guide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public toward informed decision-making and a path to socioeconomic enhancement.



PSPI

PSPI Methodology

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) methodology consists of several key steps:

1. **Indicator Generation:** The first step involves generating a set of indicators to assess a state’s potential, performance, perceived performance, and risks.
2. **Coefficient Assignment:** Coefficients are assigned to each indicator through a comprehensive process, which includes engaging with development experts and reviewing relevant literature. These coefficients reflect the relative importance of each indicator in the overall assessment.
3. **Benchmarking:** For each state, the value of each indicator is expressed as a fraction of the best-performing state's value.
4. **Index Calculation:** The benchmarked values are multiplied by their corresponding coefficients. This multiplication results in four indices: potentials, performance, perceived performance, and risks.
5. **Comparative Index Calculation:** The comparative indices for potentials, performance, perceived performance, and risks are generated by summing up the values obtained in the previous step.
6. **PSPI Calculation:** Finally, the PSPI is calculated as the sum of the performance and perceived performance indices minus the sum of the potentials and risks indices.

PSPI Ranking Formula:

The PSPI ranking is determined using the following formula:

- i. **Maximum Score (AAA):** This is determined and represents Excellent Performance
- ii. **Minimum Score (BB):** This is determined and represents Under Performance
- iii. **Scoring Categories:** Five grading categories were determined, including the Maximum (0.81) and Minimum (-0.41). The other three categories are equal intervals between the maximum and minimum. These categories include:

-0.41	BB	Under Performance
-0.11	B	Fair Performance
0.20	A	Good Performance
0.51	AA	Very Good Performance
0.81	AAA	Excellent Performance

This methodology allows for a comprehensive assessment of states, considering their potential, actual performance, perceived performance, and associated risks, ultimately leading to the assignment of PSPI scores and rankings.



PSPI

Scoring Categories - Definitions

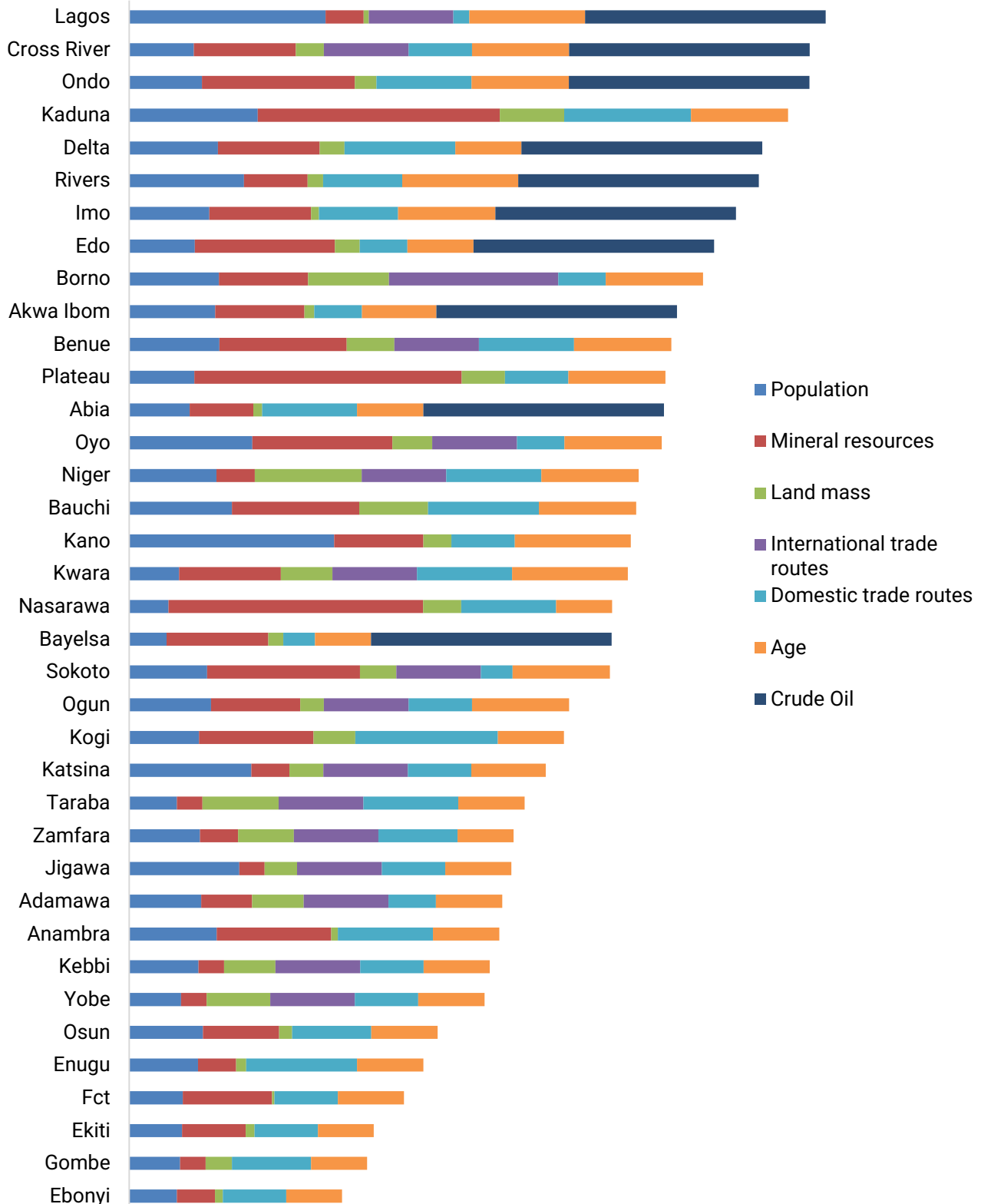
MAXIMUM SCORE	RATINGS	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.81	AAA	Excellent Performance	States in this category showcase remarkable achievements, setting exceptional governance and socioeconomic progress standards. These states efficiently utilise their resources and significantly surpass others, with citizens and residents perceiving their performance as exemplary.
0.51	AA	Very Good Performance	States demonstrating exceptional progress across various indicators, performing notably above average. Considering the states' potential, their efficient resource utilisation and performance exceed expectations.
0.20	A	Good Performance	States in this category exhibit positive indicators and effective governance, surpassing basic expectations. All states perform within or above their potential, with most achieving average or above-average performance across various indicators.
-0.11	B	Fair Performance	States in this category perform at an average level, meeting basic expectations but with room for improvement. Many states in this category demonstrate suboptimal performance compared to their potential, influenced by citizens' perceptions. Across indicators, states achieve average or slightly below-average performance.
-0.41	BB	Under Performance	States falling below the expected level of performance, exhibit challenges in governance and socioeconomic indicators. These states show the lowest performance in human capital development and security and lack top performance in any indicator. All states in this category display suboptimal utilisation of their potentials.



PSPI

Socioeconomic Potentials

These are the components representing the socioeconomic potentials of each state used in calculating the PSPI. Source data were from verified sources, and higher figures indicate more endowed states.

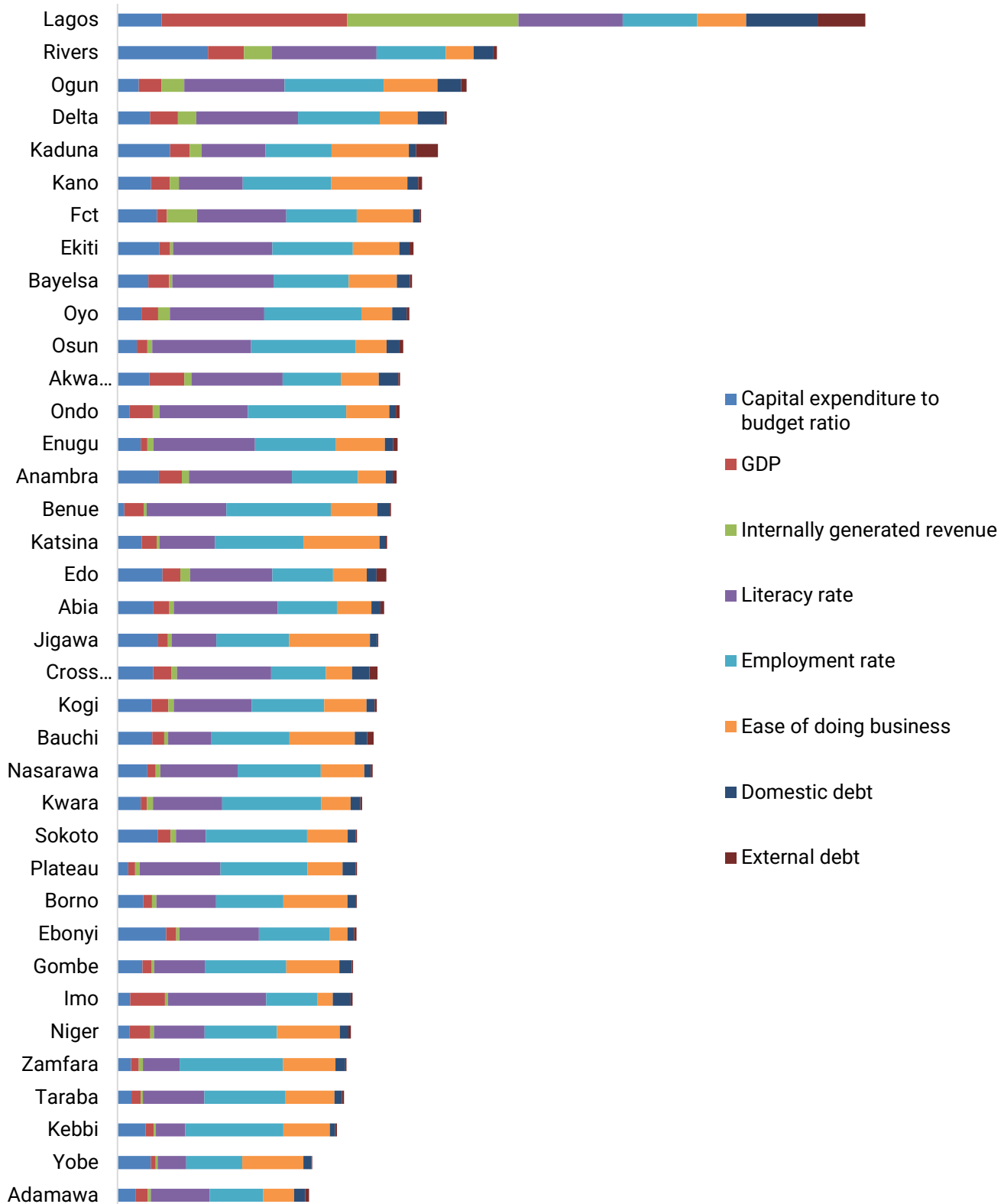




PSPI

Socioeconomic Performance

These are the components representing the socioeconomic performance of each state used in calculating the PSPI. Source data were from verified sources, and higher figures indicate higher performing states.

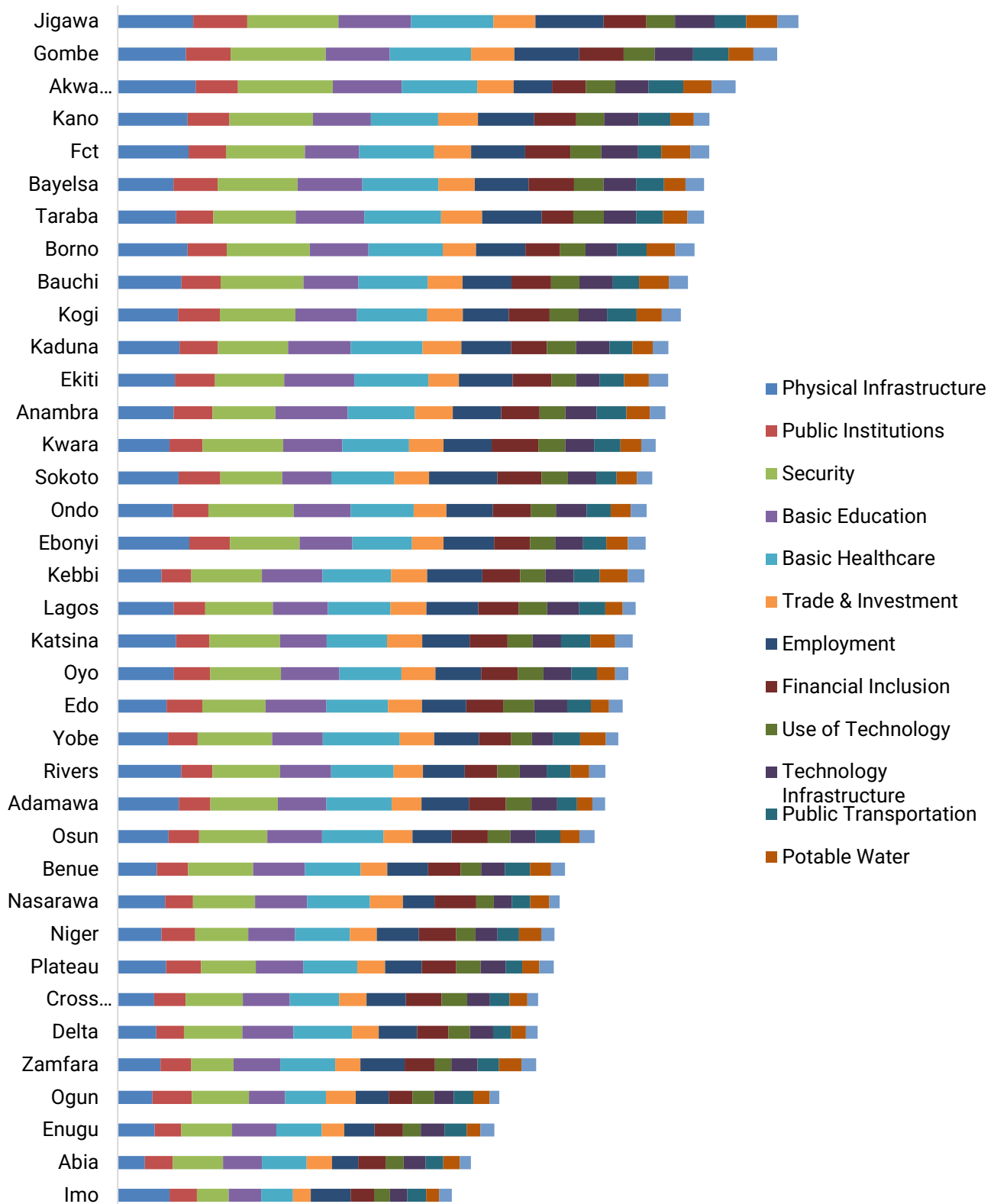




PSPI

Survey-Based Socioeconomic Performance

These are the components representing the socioeconomic performance of each state used in calculating the PSPI. Source data were from pcl. nationwide surveys, and higher figures indicate higher performing states.

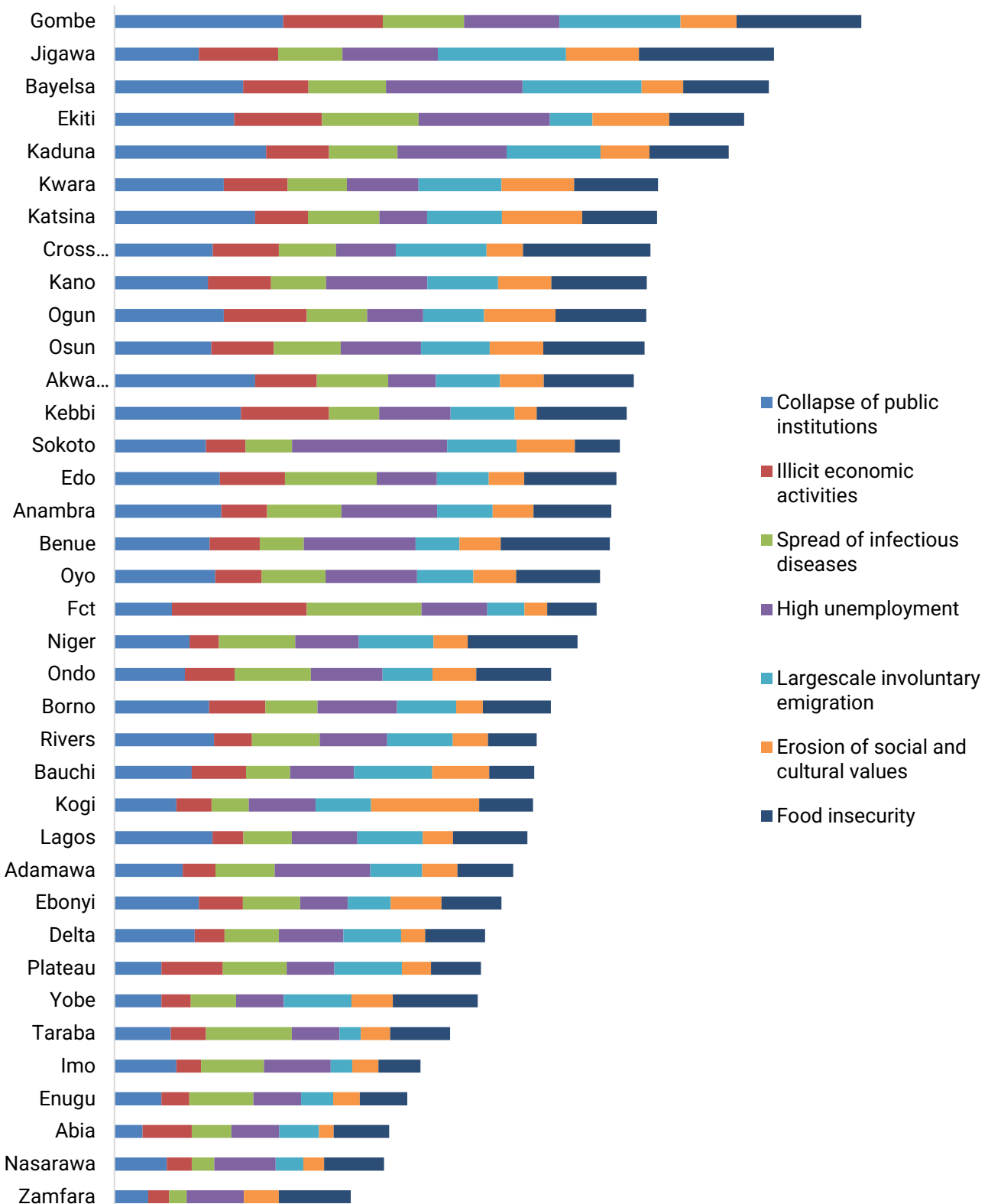




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Survey-Based Risk Profile

These are the components representing the risk management efficiency of each state used in calculating the PSPI. Source data were from pcl. nationwide surveys and higher figures indicate higher-performing states with respect to their risk mitigation strategy.

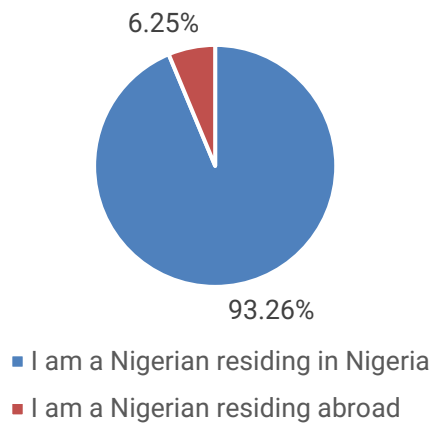




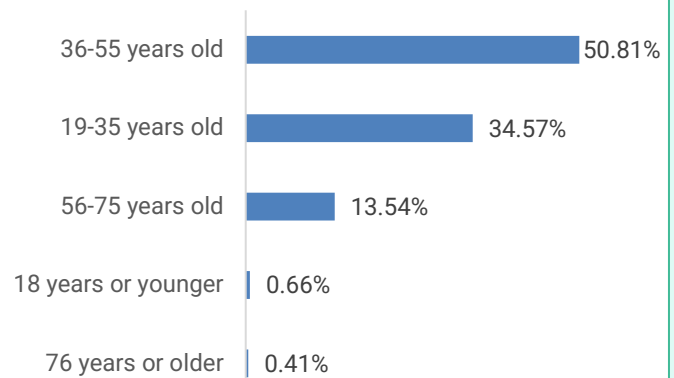
General Survey Findings

6096 RESPONDENTS

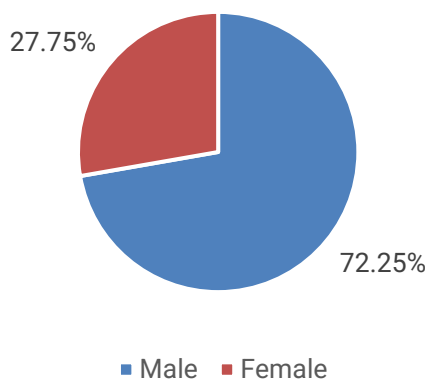
Residence



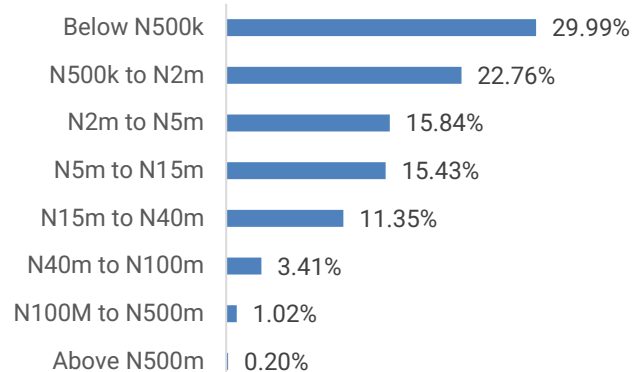
Age



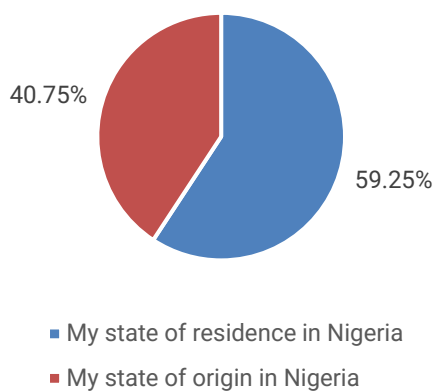
Gender



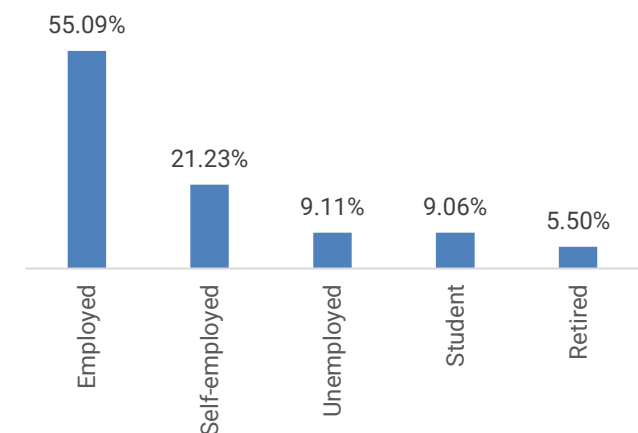
Income



Affinity



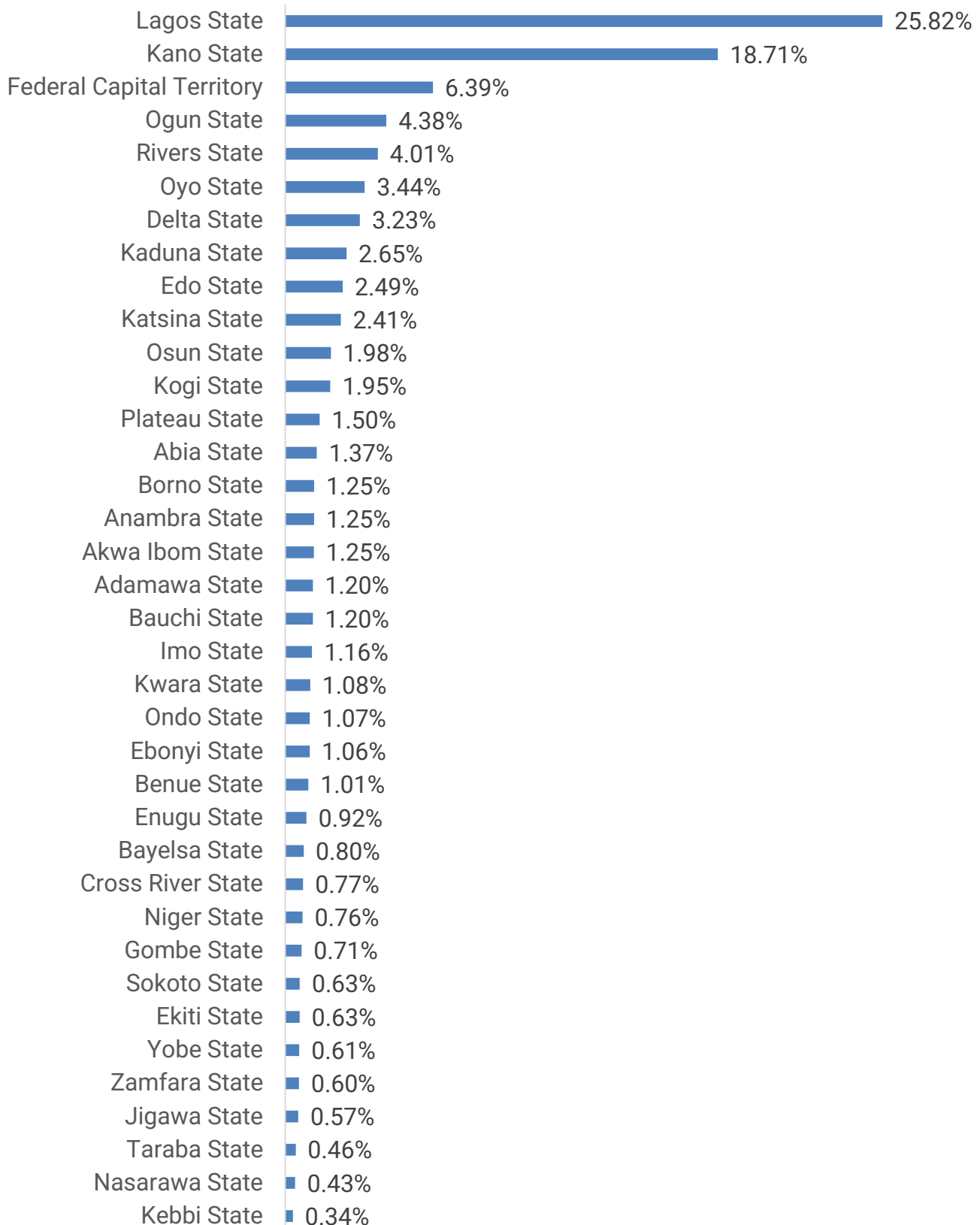
Occupation





General Survey Findings

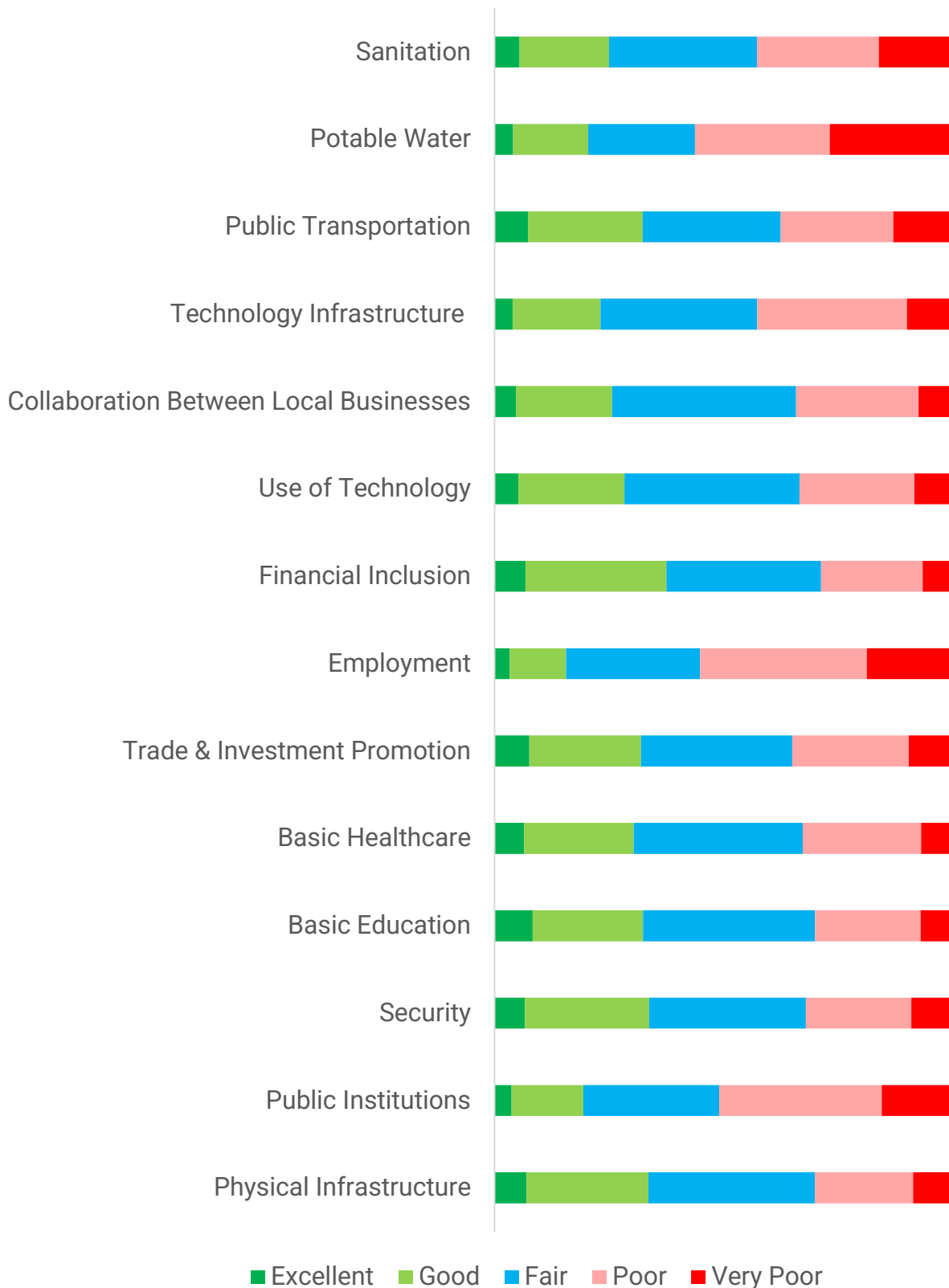
Would you like to respond to governance questions as it concerns which state?





General Survey Findings

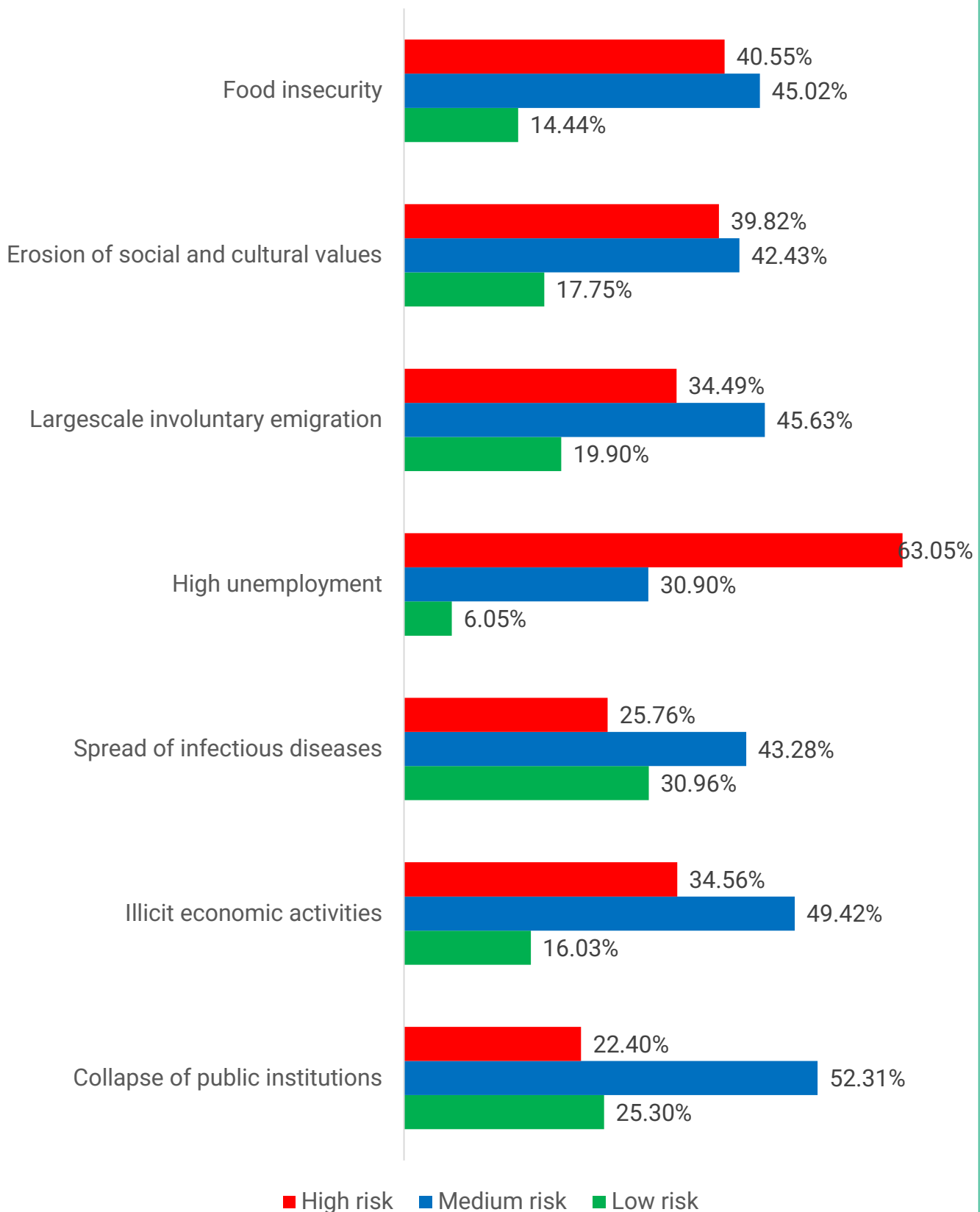
Kindly select the option that best reflects your perception for each statement regarding the specific aspect of your state





General Survey Findings

Rank the level of risk in your state with respect to the following





General Survey Findings

A Comprehensive Survey Unveiled: Public Perception of Socioeconomic Performance and Risk Profiles

In the pursuit of invaluable insights, a comprehensive survey was undertaken, canvassing 6,096 respondents nationwide through physical interactions and online tools. The collective voice represented by these respondents offers a nuanced perspective on the Nigerian socioeconomic landscape.

Within this diverse respondent pool, we find a majority (93%) residing within Nigeria. The age distribution within the survey skews towards the productive working-age population, with 61% aged between 36 and 55 and 35% between 19 and 35 years. Among these respondents, 75% are male. Furthermore, 59% of those surveyed expressed a strong affiliation with their states of residence as opposed to their states of origin. In terms of employment status, 55% identified as employed, while 21% marked themselves as self-employed. Most survey participants fall within the middle-income bracket.

A closer examination of the geographical distribution reveals that the lion's share of responses, a substantial 71%, hails from technologically and economically advanced states, including Lagos, Kano, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Ogun, Rivers, Oyo, Delta, Kaduna, and Edo states. Conversely, the states of Zamfara, Jigawa, Taraba, Nasarawa, and Kebbi garnered a relatively modest 2.5% of responses. Despite this distribution skew, the responses remain statistically representative of the wider population, reflecting the views of a broad cross-section of Nigerians.

The primary objectives of this survey encompass exploring public perceptions regarding the socioeconomic performance of the states and the risk profiles they exhibit. Several significant findings have emerged that provide valuable insights for the nation as a whole:



General Survey Findings

Socioeconomic Performance Indicators:

When assessing socioeconomic performance based on our survey responses, three specific areas have emerged as the least performers: employment, public institutions, and the provision of potable water. Addressing these aspects stands to significantly enhance the overall performance of all states in Nigeria. Conversely, states demonstrate commendable performance in financial inclusion, physical infrastructure, and public transportation.

The top three indicators with "VERY POOR" rankings nationally are the lack of potable water (27%), unemployment (19%), and a deficiency in sanitation (16%). Indicators deemed "POOR" performers include unemployment (36%), dysfunctional public institutions (35%), and a shortage of technology infrastructure (33%). On the "FAIRLY" performing end, the focus lies on areas like the lack of collaboration between local businesses (40%), poor use of technology by the government (38%), and the absence of basic education (37%). "GOOD" performing indicators include financial inclusion (31%), security (27%), and physical infrastructure (26%). Achieving excellence, "EXCELLENT" performing indicators notably encompass basic education (8%), trade and investment promotion (7%), and public transportation (7%).

Risk Management Indicators:

The top three risks demanding the focused attention of state governments revolve around high unemployment, food insecurity, and the spread of illicit economic activities. High unemployment takes the lead among high risks (63%), followed by food insecurity (41%) and erosion of social and cultural values (40%). In the realm of "MEDIUM RISKS," we find concerns such as the collapse of public institutions (52%), the proliferation of illicit economic activities (49%), and large-scale involuntary emigration, colloquially known as "japa" (46%). States demonstrate resilience in managing "LOW RISKS," wherein the prominent factors include the spread of infectious diseases (31%), the collapse of public institutions (25%), and large-scale involuntary emigration (20%).

This survey presents a robust and insightful examination of public perceptions, offering a foundation for informed decision-making and policy implementation. The results shed light on the socioeconomic landscape of Nigerian states and their potential for improvement. State-specific reports will dive deeper into cross-analysis for each state compared to other states.



PSPI Regional Ranking

The regional analysis provides an insightful perspective on the diverse socioeconomic performances across Nigeria's geopolitical zones. Each region, comprising various states, showcases unique potentials, performances, and challenges.

North-West: The North-West region, consisting of seven states, secures the top position in the PSPI ranking for Nigerian regions despite having an average potential. Demonstrating remarkable performance in socioeconomic indicators and survey responses, the region stands out. However, it ranks fifth in risk management, signalling the need to address critical risks like insurgency and human capital development.

South-West: With six states and average potential, the South-West claims the second position in the PSPI ranking. The region excels in risk management and socioeconomic performance data compared to other regions. Yet, citizens express dissatisfaction with the government's performance across various development indicators.

North-East: Occupying the third position in the PSPI ranking with six states, the North-East impresses, considering its relatively low potential reflected in socioeconomic performance indicators. Survey responses indicate residents' relative satisfaction with the region's government performance and risk management efforts.

South-South: Comprising six states, the South-South or Niger Delta emerges as the region with the highest potential and a top performer in risk management. Despite this, it secures the fourth position in the PSPI ranking, indicating an average socioeconomic performance based on available data and survey responses.

North-Central: With seven states, including the FCT, the North-Central or Middle Belt region ranks fifth in the PSPI, showcasing the second-highest potential but a relatively lower level of performance in socioeconomic indicators. Citizens express satisfaction with development indicators, but the region lags in risk management, likely due to persistent farmers-herders clashes.

South-East: The South-East, with five states, claims the sixth position in the PSPI ranking, being the region with the least potential and performance. Survey respondents rate the state government's average risk management efforts, highlighting areas for improvement in potential and performance.

The regional analysis comprehensively explains the strengths, challenges, and performances across Nigeria's geopolitical zones. Each region contributes uniquely to the nation's socioeconomic landscape, emphasising the importance of targeted interventions for sustainable development.

REGIONS	NUMBER OF STATES	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
North-West	7	3rd	2nd	1st	5th	1st
South-West	6	4th	1st	5th	1st	2nd
North-East	6	5th	5th	3rd	4th	3rd
South South	6	1st	3rd	4th	2nd	4th
North-Central	7	2nd	4th	2nd	6th	5th
South-East	5	6th	6th	6th	3rd	6th



PSPI Regional Ranking

North-West:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
Jigawa	6th	4th	1st	1st	1st
Kano	2nd	2nd	2nd	4th	2nd
Katsina	4th	3rd	6th	3rd	3rd
Kaduna	1st	1st	3rd	2nd	4th
Kebbi	7th	7th	5th	5th	5th
Sokoto	3rd	5th	4th	6th	6th
Zamfara	5th	6th	7th	7th	7th

Nigeria’s North-West geopolitical zone has a rich cultural heritage and vast economic potential. Comprising states such as Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara, the zone significantly shapes the nation's socio-economic and political landscape. The North-West is a hub for various commercial activities, with potential for accelerating national economic growth.

Jigawa State emerges as the top-performing state in the North-West region on the PSPI ranking. Despite having one of the lowest potentials and displaying average performance in available socioeconomic data, the residents express overall satisfaction with the state government's developmental strides and risk management initiatives.

Kano State secures the 2nd position on the PSPI ranking for the region, showcasing high socioeconomic potential and performance. However, our survey respondents express relative dissatisfaction with the state government's overall risk management efforts.

Katsina State takes the 3rd position in the PSPI ranking for the North-West region, outperforming its socioeconomic potential based on publicly available data. However, citizens show significantly lower satisfaction with the state government's developmental strides. In terms of risk management, Katsina State performs on average.

Kaduna State ranks 4th in the North-West region on the PSPI ranking, holding the most potential and the best socioeconomic rating. Despite this, survey respondents express slightly lower satisfaction with the state government's developmental strides and risk management efforts, placing the state at an average position.

Kebbi State emerges as the 5th position on the PSPI ranking, indicating the effective utilisation of its potential. Kebbi is the least endowed state in the region in terms of potential and socioeconomic performance. However, survey results reveal higher satisfaction levels among citizens with the state government's development and risk management efforts.

Sokoto State secures the 6th position on the PSPI ranking, ranking as the 3rd most endowed state regarding socioeconomic potential in the North-West region. However, available data and survey results indicate suboptimal utilisation of its potential for state development and risk management.

Zamfara State holds the 7th position in the PSPI ranking, maintaining its position in the survey where respondents express relative dissatisfaction with the level of development and risk management efforts of the state government. This position is despite Zamfara being ranked 5th in terms of potential.



PSPI Regional Ranking

South-West:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
Ekiti	6th	3rd	1st	1st	1st
Lagos	1st	1st	3rd	6th	2nd
Osun	5th	5th	5th	3rd	3rd
Ogun	4th	2nd	6th	2nd	4th
Oyo	3rd	4th	4th	4th	5th
Ondo	2nd	6th	2nd	5th	6th

Nigeria’s South-West geopolitical zone stands out as a region known for its diverse potential and varying socioeconomic performances among its states. Comprising Ekiti, Lagos, Osun, Ogun, Oyo, and Ondo, the zone contributes significantly to the nation's economic and cultural landscape.

Ekiti State, the least endowed state in the South-West region, remarkably secures the top position in the PSPI ranking. This achievement is attributed to Ekiti's efficient utilisation of its potential for socio-economic development, as reflected in relevant indicators. Positive responses from our survey respondents in Ekiti regarding the government's developmental strides and risk management efforts contribute significantly to the state's top position in the South-West.

Lagos State, the economic powerhouse of the South-West region, emerges in the 2nd position in the PSPI ranking. According to available data in the South-West, Lagos holds the highest potential and socio-economic standing. However, survey respondents place Lagos State at an average position regarding developmental strides and the lowest position in the region regarding overall risk management.

Osun State secures the 3rd position in the PSPI ranking of the South-West states. This position is strengthened by the positive perception of the state government's efforts in managing risks despite the state's below-average potential and socio-economic performance and development position.

Ogun State attains the 4th position in the PSPI ranking of states in the South-West region. Ogun outperforms its relatively low potential according to available socio-economic data. However, our survey respondents rate Ogun as the least state regarding socioeconomic development but express a favourable rating for risk management.

Oyo State is ranked as the 5th state in the PSPI ranking of states in the South-West. Oyo is an average state in the South-West in terms of socio-economic potential. However, available data and our survey show suboptimal utilisation of potentials to drive socio-economic performance, development, and effective risk management.

Ondo State secures the 6th position in the PSPI ranking of the South-West states. Despite being the second most endowed state in the South-West, Ondo performs sub-optimally regarding socio-economic performance and effective risk management. Conversely, responses from our survey express a more positive picture of developmental strides from the respondents' perception.



PSPI Regional Ranking

North-East:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
Gombe	6th	3rd	1st	1st	1st
Bauchi	2nd	1st	4th	3rd	2nd
Taraba	3rd	4th	2nd	6th	3rd
Borno	1st	2nd	3rd	2nd	4th
Adamawa	4th	6th	6th	4th	5th
Yobe	5th	5th	5th	5th	6th

Nigeria's North-East geopolitical zone presents a distinctive regional landscape characterised by varying potentials and diverse socioeconomic performances across its states. Encompassing Gombe, Bauchi, Taraba, Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, the zone contributes to the nation's overall socio-economic fabric.

Gombe State stands out as the top-performing state in the North-East, according to the PSPI ranking. Despite being in the least position in terms of socio-economic potential, the Gombe State government efficiently utilises its limited resources to drive significant socio-economic performance. This sentiment is further supported by our survey respondents from Gombe, who ranked the state as number 1 regarding developmental strides and risk management.

Bauchi State secures the 2nd position in the PSPI ranking. Possessing the second-highest potential in the region, Bauchi effectively utilises its resources to emerge as the best state in terms of socio-economic performance. However, our survey respondents from Bauchi rated the state below average and average in terms of developmental strides and risk management, respectively.

Taraba State emerges in the 3rd position in the PSPI ranking of North-East states and 3rd position in terms of socio-economic potential. However, Taraba shows sub-optimal deployment of its resources for socio-economic development. From our survey, respondents were relatively satisfied with the government's developmental strides while expressing total dissatisfaction with the risk management initiatives of the state government.

Borno State secures the 4th position in the PSPI ranking of North-East states. Despite being the most endowed state in the region in terms of socio-economic potentials, Borno shows sub-optimal deployment of its potential in driving performance and development. Citizens also raise concerns about the effectiveness of the state government's efforts in managing risks.

Adamawa State secures the 5th position in the PSPI ranking of North-East states. Adamawa shows a sub-optimal utilisation of its relatively low potential for socio-economic development, as indicated by data and responses from our survey of residents and indigenes. On risk management, Adamawa performs at a below-average position.

Yobe State ranks 6th in the PSPI ranking of states in North-East Nigeria. The state shows optimal utilisation of its potential for driving socio-economic performance and mitigating risks facing the state. Across all other indicators used in the PSPI assessment of the North-East, Yobe State emerges in the 5th position.



PSPI Regional Ranking

South-South:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
Bayelsa	6th	3rd	2nd	1st	1st
Akwa Ibom	5th	4th	1st	3rd	2nd
Edo	4th	5th	3rd	4th	3rd
Rivers	3rd	1st	4th	5th	4th
Cross River	1st	6th	5th	2nd	5th
Delta	2nd	2nd	6th	6th	6th

The South-South geopolitical zone in Nigeria represents a region characterised by rich potentials and diverse socioeconomic performances across its states. Encompassing Bayelsa, Akwa Ibom, Edo, Rivers, Cross River, and Delta, the zone plays a significant role in the nation's economic landscape.

Bayelsa State secures the 1st position in the PSPI ranking of states in the South-South region. Despite being the least endowed state in the region, the state efficiently deploys its potential to perform averagely in its socio-economic indicators. Following our survey, it excels above average in citizens' perception of development and secures the best position regarding citizens' perception of risk management.

Akwa Ibom State secures the 2nd position in the PSPI ranking of South-South states. Despite being one of the least endowed states in the region, Akwa Ibom outperforms its potential in terms of its socio-economic indicators. Furthermore, our survey respondents from Akwa Ibom rate the developmental strides of the state as the best in the region while placing risk management at an average level.

Edo State secures the third position on the PSPI ranking of South-South states. Edo performs sub-optimally in utilising its relatively moderate potential to improve its socioeconomic indicators. However, residents and citizens of Edo State are quite satisfied with the state government's developmental strides. Still, more attention needs to be paid to implementing a more robust risk management framework for the state.

Rivers State secures the 4th position on the PSPI ranking of South-South states. Rivers efficiently utilise its potential to improve its socioeconomic performance indicators, which stand as the best in the region. However, following our survey, respondents from Rivers State express dissatisfaction with the overall development of the state and the risk management efforts of the state government given the potential of the state.

Cross River State secures the 5th position in the PSPI ranking of states in the South-South region. Although being the most endowed state in terms of potential, the state exhibits sub-optimal utilisation of its potential for the socio-economic development of the state. This position is further corroborated by our survey respondents from Cross River State. Conversely, our survey respondents from the state express some satisfaction with the government's risk management efforts.

Delta State secures the 6th position in the PSPI ranking of South-South States. Delta is the second most endowed state in the region and has optimally deployed its potential in driving socioeconomic performance across various indicators. However, our survey respondents from Delta State express dissatisfaction with the state's development rate and the government's risk management efforts, which are largely responsible for the low rating of the state.



PSPI Regional Ranking

North-Central:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	OVERALL RANK
Fct	7th	1st	1st	3rd	1st
Kwara	4th	5th	3rd	1st	2nd
Kogi	6th	3rd	2nd	5th	3rd
Benue	1st	2nd	4th	2nd	4th
Niger	3rd	7th	6th	4th	5th
Plateau	2nd	6th	7th	6th	6th
Nasarawa	5th	4th	5th	7th	7th

Nigeria's North-Central geopolitical zone is marked by its diverse potential and varying degrees of socioeconomic performance across its states. Comprising the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Kwara, Kogi, Benue, Niger, Plateau, and Nasarawa, the zone plays a crucial role in shaping the nation's socio-economic landscape.

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) claims the 1st position on the PSPI ranking of North-Central states. Despite being Nigeria's administrative capital and the region's least endowed state, the FCT has leveraged its potential to secure the top position in socioeconomic performance. This standing is corroborated by survey respondents. However, there is some dissatisfaction among survey respondents regarding the risk management efforts of the FCT administration.

Kwara State secures the 2nd position on the PSPI ranking of states in the North-Central. Kwara's PSPI position is bolstered by positive feedback from survey respondents regarding the state government's efforts in managing risks and ensuring development. This is achieved despite the sub-optimal deployment of the state's potential in driving socioeconomic performance.

Kogi State secures the 3rd position on the PSPI ranking of North-Central states. Despite being one of the least endowed states in the region, Kogi has effectively deployed its potential to enhance socioeconomic development indicators. This sentiment is further strengthened by responses from surveyed participants. However, there is a need to improve Kogi's risk management framework.

Benue State ranks 4th on the PSPI ranking of states in the North-Central region. Benue emerges as the most endowed state in the region with sub-optimal deployment of its potential to improve its socioeconomic indicators. Results from our survey indicate some level of dissatisfaction among residents regarding the government's developmental strides, but there is relative satisfaction with the state's risk management framework.

Niger State secures the 5th position in the PSPI ranking of North-Central states. Although being one of the top-endowed states in the region, Niger shows sub-optimal deployment of its potential for socioeconomic development and risk management. This position is corroborated by survey responses from residents obtained through our survey.

Plateau State secures the 6th position in the PSPI ranking of North-Central states. Despite being the region's second most endowed state, it displays sub-optimal utilisation of its potential and resources for socioeconomic development and risk management. This places the state at the bottom across all our indicators, supported by both secondary data and survey responses from the state.

Nasarawa State secures the 7th position in the PSPI ranking of North-Central states. Positioned among the states with the lowest potential in the region, the government has effectively deployed its potential for socioeconomic development. However, survey respondents from the state express a pessimistic opinion about the state government's developmental strides and risk management efforts.



PSPI Regional Ranking

South-East:

STATE	POTENTIALS	PERFORMANCE	SURVEY-BASED PERFORMANCE	RISKS	REGIONAL RANK
Anambra	3rd	2nd	1st	1st	1st
Ebonyi	5th	4th	2nd	2nd	2nd
Enugu	4th	1st	3rd	4th	3rd
Abia	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	4th
Imo	1st	5th	5th	3rd	5th

Nigeria's South-East geopolitical zone stands as a region renowned for its rich cultural heritage and economic potential. Encompassing states such as Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Abia, and Imo, the zone contributes significantly to the nation's socio-economic landscape. Historically recognised for its entrepreneurial spirit, the Southeast is home to vibrant commercial activities, reflecting a robust potential for economic growth.

Anambra State stands out as a stellar performer in the South-East region, securing the 1st position in the PSPI ranking. According to our survey's development and risk management indicators, Anambra outperforms its average potential, emerging as the top-performing state in the South-East.

Ebonyi State claims the 2nd position on the PSPI ranking of the South-East states. Despite having the lowest potential in the region, Ebonyi surpasses expectations in socioeconomic development indicators. This position is further strengthened by survey responses from the state, expressing higher satisfaction with the state government's efforts at development and managing risks.

Enugu State secures the 3rd position in the PSPI ranking of the South-East states. Enugu State efficiently utilises its below-average socioeconomic potential to develop the state. This position is further corroborated by survey responses from the state. However, attention must be paid to the state government's efforts to manage risks.

Abia State emerges as the 4th position in the PSPI ranking among South-Eastern states, indicating a sub-optimal utilisation of its 2nd-ranked potential in the region. While data on socioeconomic indicators rank Abia on average, surveyed respondents express relative dissatisfaction with the state government's development strides and risk management efforts.

Imo State ranks 5th position in the PSPI ranking of South-East states. Although holding the highest potential in the region, the state shows a sub-optimal deployment of its resources for socioeconomic development. This position is further collaborated by our survey respondents. From our survey, citizens rate the state average in risk management, revealing opportunities for improvement.

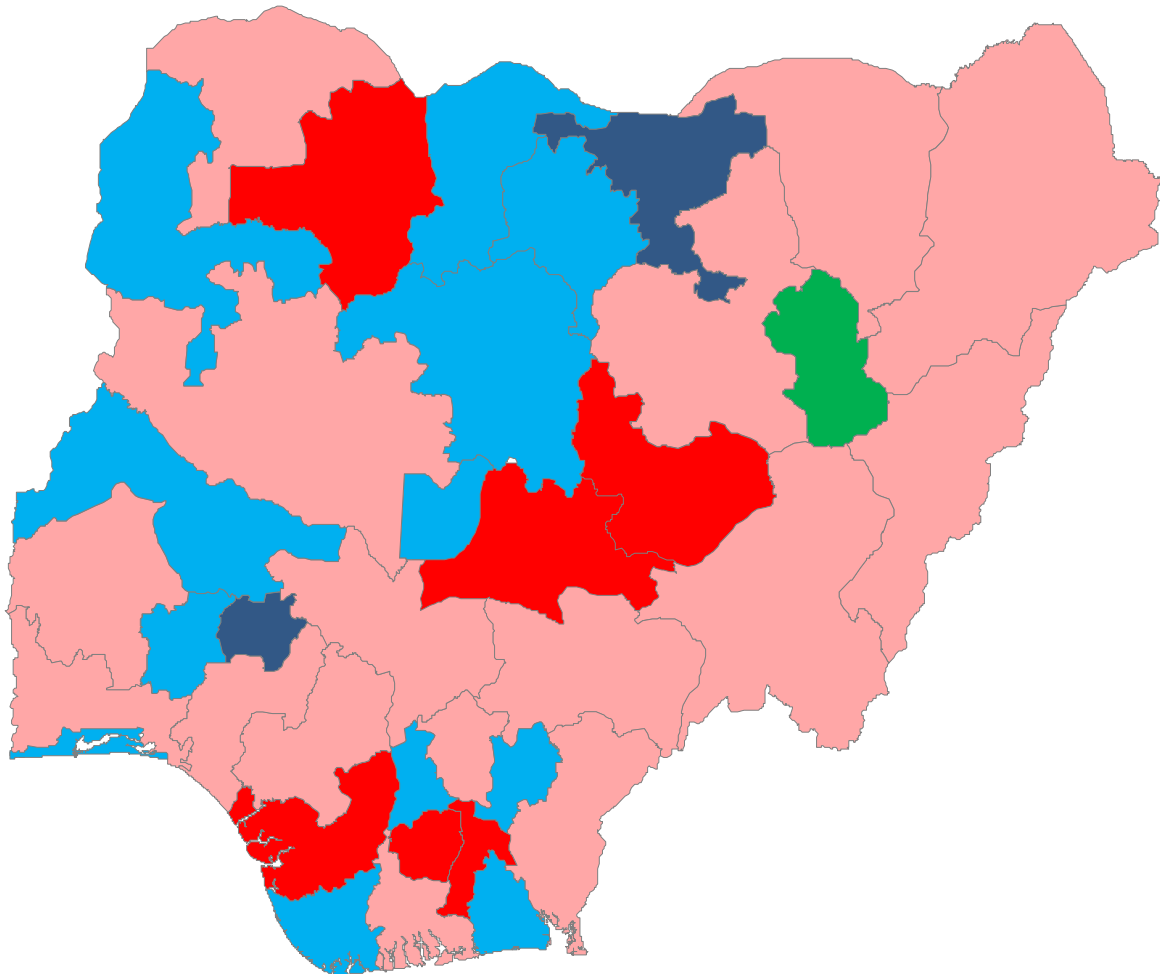


PSPI State Rankings

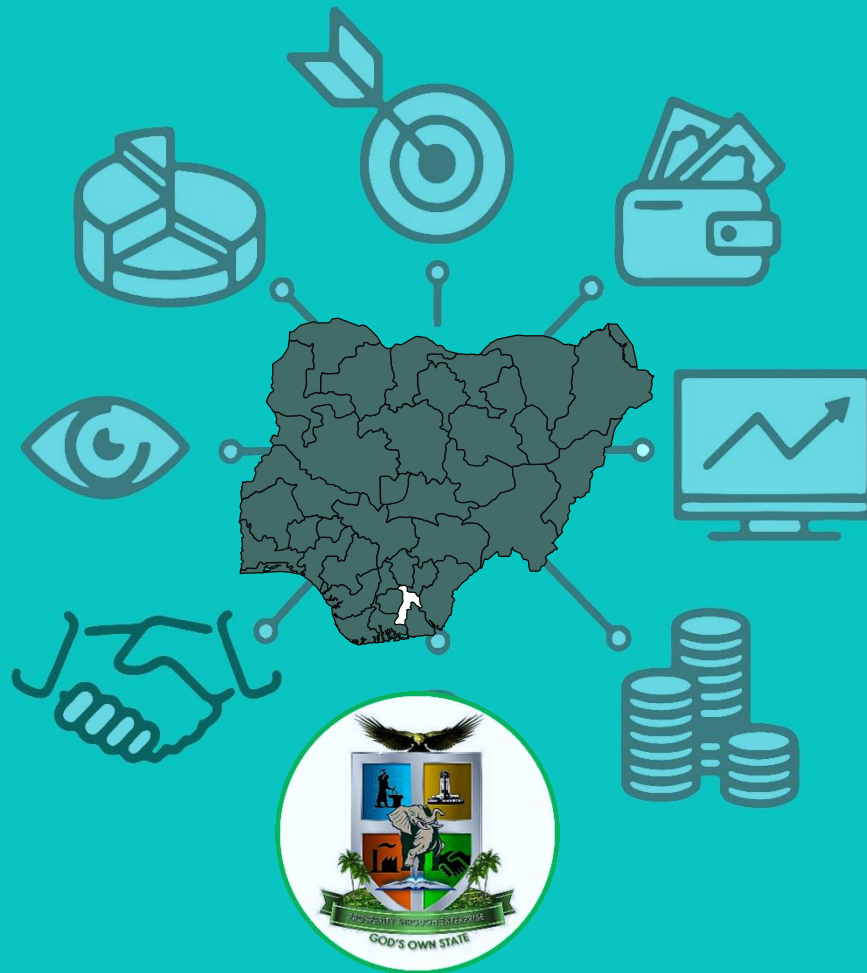
STATES	Socioeconomic Potentials	Socioeconomic Performance	Survey-based Performance	Survey-based Risk Management	OVERALL RANK	PSPI RATING	REMARK	OUTLOOK
Gombe	36th	30th	2nd	1st	1st	AAA	Excellent Performance	Positive
Jigawa	27th	20th	1st	2nd	2nd	AA	Very Good Performance	Positive
Ekiti	35th	8th	12th	4th	3rd	AA	Very Good Performance	Positive
Lagos	1st	1st	19th	26th	4th	A	Good Performance	Positive
FCT	34th	7th	5th	19th	5th	A	Good Performance	Positive
Bayelsa	20th	9th	6th	3rd	6th	A	Good Performance	Positive
Kano	17th	6th	4th	9th	7th	A	Good Performance	Positive
Anambra	29th	15th	13th	16th	8th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Osun	32nd	11th	26th	11th	9th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Akwa Ibom	10th	12th	3rd	12th	10th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Katsina	24th	17th	20th	7th	11th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Kaduna	4th	5th	11th	5th	12th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Ebonyi	37th	29th	17th	28th	13th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Kebbi	30th	35th	18th	13th	14th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Kwara	18th	25th	14th	6th	15th	A	Good Performance	Stable
Kogi	23rd	22nd	10th	25th	16th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Sokoto	21st	26th	15th	14th	17th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Ogun	22nd	3rd	34th	10th	18th	B	Fair Performance	Positive
Oyo	14th	10th	21st	18th	19th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Bauchi	16th	23rd	9th	24th	20th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Taraba	25th	34th	7th	32nd	21st	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Borno	9th	28th	8th	22nd	22nd	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Edo	8th	18th	22nd	15th	23rd	B	Fair Performance	Positive
Rivers	6th	2nd	24th	23rd	24th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Benue	11th	16th	27th	17th	25th	B	Fair Performance	Negative
Adamawa	28th	37th	25th	27th	26th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Yobe	31st	36th	23rd	31st	27th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Ondo	3rd	13th	16th	21st	28th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Niger	15th	32nd	29th	20th	29th	B	Fair Performance	Negative
Enugu	33rd	14th	35th	34th	30th	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Cross River	2nd	21st	31st	8th	31st	B	Fair Performance	Stable
Delta	5th	4th	32nd	29th	32nd	BB	Under Performance	Stable
Plateau	12th	27th	30th	30th	33rd	BB	Under Performance	Stable
Nasarawa	19th	24th	28th	36th	34th	BB	Under Performance	Stable
Zamfara	26th	33rd	33rd	37th	35th	BB	Under Performance	Stable
Abia	13th	19th	36th	35th	36th	BB	Under Performance	Positive
Imo	7th	31st	37th	33rd	37th	BB	Under Performance	Negative



PSPI State Rankings



-0.41	BB	Under Performance	
-0.11	BB	Fair Performance	
0.20	B	Good Performance	
0.51	N	Very Good Performance	
0.81	AAA	Excellent Performance	



Abia





Abia

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

BB

Introduction:

Abia State, situated in southeastern Nigeria boasts a rich historical tapestry woven by diverse ethnic groups such as the Igbo and Efik. Officially established on August 27, 1991, the state is a testament to resilience and cultural vibrancy. Abia stands out for its harmonious coexistence of multiple ethnicities, preserving distinct traditions and languages. Beyond its cultural allure, the state's economy thrives on agriculture, emphasising crops like cassava, yam, oil palm, and cocoa. Notably, cities like Aba are hubs of robust trade and commerce. Amidst its democratic journey since 1999, Abia has predominantly been governed by the PDP, experiencing a recent political shift with Mr. Alex Otti's victory from the Labour Party in the 2023 general elections. This historical narrative encapsulates Abia State's diverse essence and enduring spirit, showcasing its evolution against historical odds.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index provides a comprehensive assessment of Abia State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Abia State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.32, ranking 36th out of 37 states with a BBB rating, indicating Under Performance.

PSPI Score: -0.32 PSPI Ranking: 36/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.43
- Economic Potentials Rank: 13/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.31
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 19/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.50
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 36/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.29
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 35/37

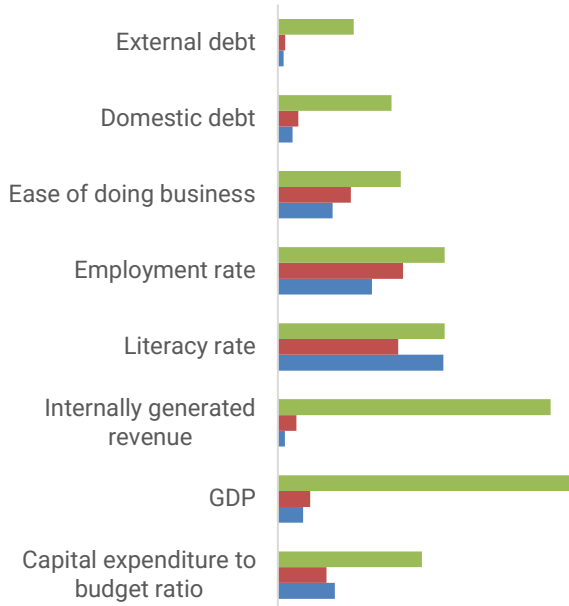
Summary of Analysis:

Abia State's assessment reveals a sub-optimal utilisation of its socioeconomic potential, compounded by the pessimistic perspectives voiced by its citizens in our survey. This combined evaluation results in Abia State receiving a BB rating, indicating "under-performance," and securing the 36th overall ranking. Abia State requires significant improvement across all other indicators except for literacy rate and the capital expenditure to budget ratio. Additionally, effective management of citizens' perceptions of performance is crucial. Abia State should prioritise strengthening public institutions, investing in infrastructure, and fostering human capital development.

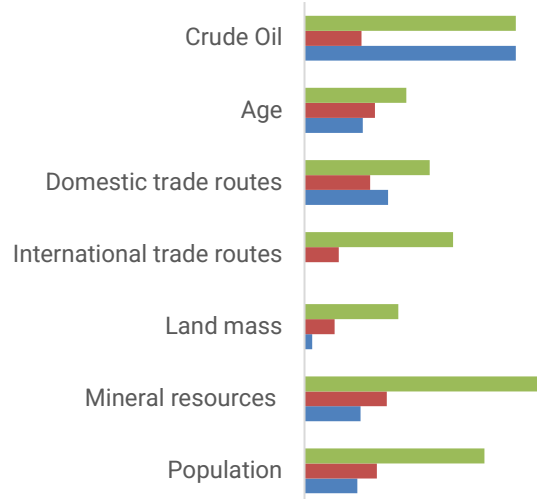


Abia

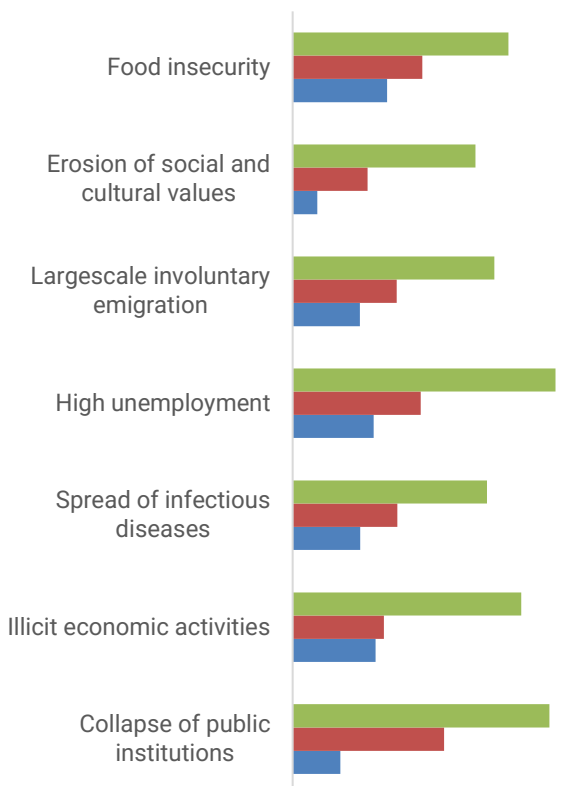
Socioeconomic Performance



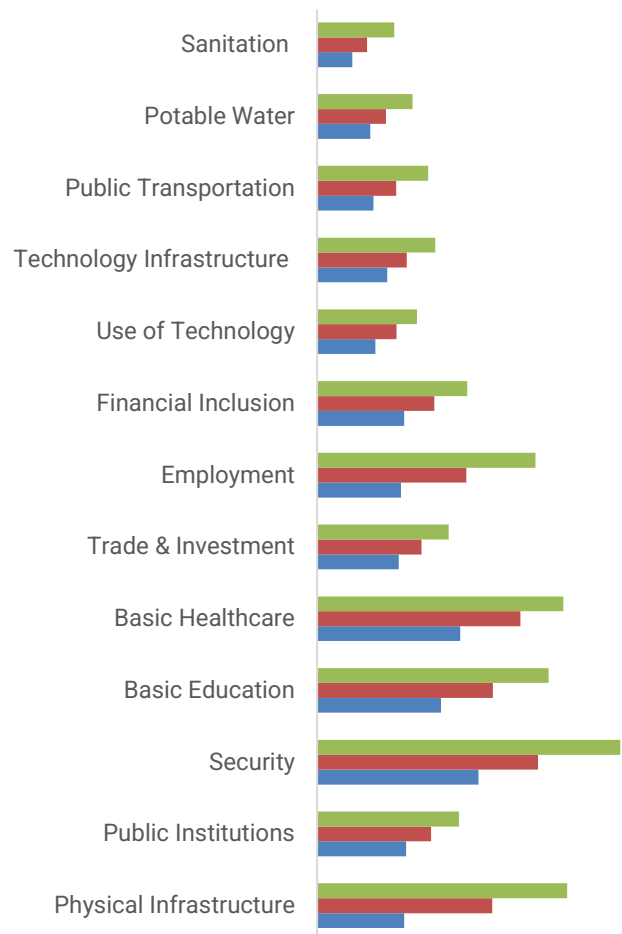
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance





Abia

Outlook for Abia State: Positive

The outlook for Abia State remains positive, contingent upon several key factors:

- 1. Political Shift:** The recent election victory of Mr Alex Otti from the Labour Party heralds a promising change in Abia State's political landscape. The public's optimism suggests a heightened focus on people-centric governance, potentially translating into improved overall administration.
- 2. Private Sector Expertise:** Governor Alex Otti's background in the private sector, notably as a seasoned banker, injects valuable expertise into the state's leadership. While promising, potential conflicts with the public service require careful management to ensure effective collaboration and governance.
- 3. Innovative Local Governance:** A groundbreaking shift in local governance sees accomplished individuals and former military leaders appointed as mayors, a departure from traditional political appointments. While not constitutionally mandated, this innovative approach aims to engage elites in government, fostering efficient local administration and promising prosperity.
- 4. Infrastructural Drive:** The prioritisation of major road projects, including the Aba-Port Harcourt road constructed by Julius Berger, underscores the commitment to transformative infrastructure. Well-connected roads are vital for trade and hold the potential to drive holistic state development.
- 5. Resource Optimisation:** Abia State possesses untapped resources, including gas reserves and a skilled workforce. Effective utilisation of these assets is a key driver for growth and could significantly impact the state's economic outlook.

While the current positive outlook is a good starting point for Abia state, it is crucial to recognise and confront specific challenges that have the potential to hinder further progress. These challenges include:

- 1. Early Politicking for the Next Elections:** Due to the Labour Party movement in the Southeast and the need for the ruling party at the centre to gain more grounds, politicians and leaders in Abia might become preoccupied with preparing for the next elections soon after taking office. This early focus on political campaigns and securing future positions can divert attention and resources away from governance and addressing the immediate needs of the state's residents. It may result in less effective governance and slower progress on important issues.
- 2. Ongoing Agitation in the Southeast:** The Southeast region of Nigeria has experienced agitation and unrest in recent years, with various groups and movements expressing their grievances and demands. If not well managed, these ongoing tensions and protests could disrupt peace and stability in Abia State. It might create an environment of uncertainty that hampers economic activities, investments, and overall development efforts. Therefore, effectively addressing and managing these regional tensions is essential for continued progress in the state



Abia

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To ensure sustainable progress and growth and move Abia State to a positive outlook, the following recommendations should be considered:

- 1. Enhanced citizen Engagement:** Abia State should prioritise engaging with its citizens through regular town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and transparent communication. Involving citizens in policymaking is essential for effective governance.
- 2. Political Solution for Agitation:** The state government should engage with the federal government to find a lasting political solution to the ongoing agitation in the Southeast, fostering peace and stability.
- 3. Infrastructure Revolution:** Commence an infrastructure revolution in the state using creative means such as concessions, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and project finance. This will enhance the state's physical and economic development.
- 4. Strengthen Public Institutions:** Pay attention to the traditional institutions and public service to ensure effective service delivery for the benefit of the public. Strengthening institutions is crucial for governance and development.
- 5. Maximise Domestic Trade:** Improve tax reforms, enhance market access and development, and invest in transportation infrastructure to maximise opportunities for domestic trade. This will stimulate economic growth and create employment opportunities.
- 6. Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Collaborate with other state governments across Nigeria, drawing lessons from states like Akwa Ibom, Jigawa, Kwara, Gombe, and Kogi in various areas such as infrastructure development, job creation, financial inclusion, public institution strengthening, and the preservation of social and cultural values. Learning from the experiences of successful states can help Abia State bridge gaps and achieve its development goals.

By implementing these recommendations and focusing on the identified areas of improvement, Abia State can further solidify its position as a prosperous and stable state within Nigeria, contributing to its continuous growth and development.



Abia

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

18.65 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

Per Capital Income

943,526.99

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

643.13

▲ Y-o-Y

248%

Budget Size

160.52 B

▲ Y-o-Y

9%

Capital Expenditure

45.42 B

▲ Y-o-Y

4%

Operating Expenditure

54.88 B

▲ Y-o-Y

1%

Inflation Rate

29%

▲ Y-o-Y

32%

Unemployment Rate

50.10%

▲ Y-o-Y

59%

Poverty Rate

10.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

-65%

Infant Mortality Rate

115

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

Literacy Rate

89%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 7%

FAAC Allocation

82.95 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

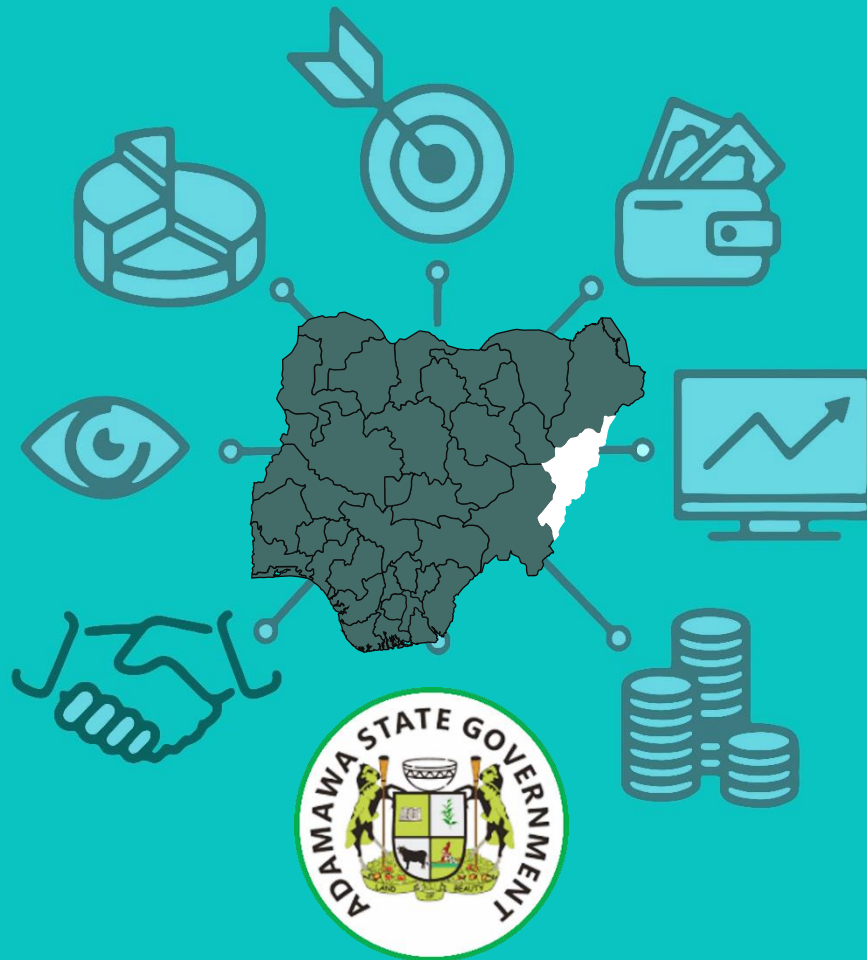
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Adamawa





Adamawa

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Adamawa State is in Northeast Nigeria, sharing its eastern border with Cameroon. This state is known for its cultural diversity, with over 100 indigenous ethnic groups. Local agriculture, consisting of the cultivation of cotton, groundnuts, millet, cassava, guinea corn, and yams, as well as livestock management, serves as the major economic pillar of the state. In the most recent general elections, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) secured a gubernatorial victory, leading to the inauguration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri as the Governor on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Adamawa State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Adamawa State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.04, ranking 26th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.04 PSPI Ranking: 26/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.30
- Economic Potentials Rank: 28/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.22
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 37/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.69
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 25/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.42
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 27/37

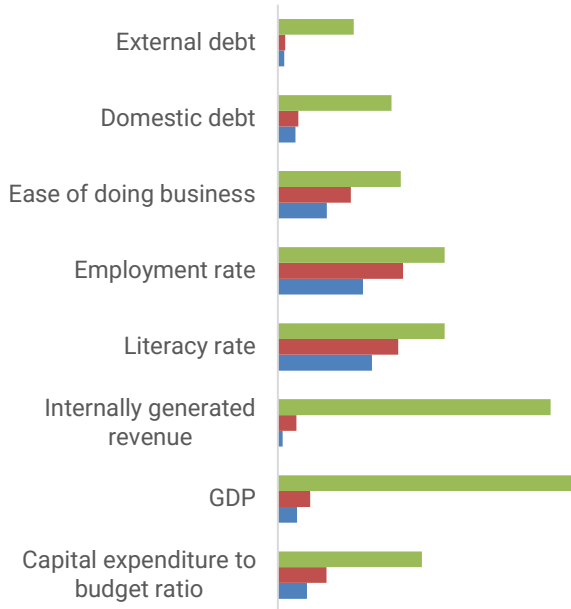
Summary of Analysis:

Adamawa State presents a nuanced picture, showcasing socioeconomic potential alongside struggles in performance, placing it at the lower spectrum. Despite this, as per our survey, residents view the state's socioeconomic performance with a degree of favourability, expressing moderate concerns about risk. Consequently, the state secures a B rating, denoting "Fair Performance," and is positioned 26th in the comparative ranking. There is a compelling need for substantial improvements in various areas, including education, job creation, ease of doing business, access to potable water, security, public transportation, sanitation, capital expenditure to budget ratio, the control of illicit economic activities, and food security. On the positive side, Adamawa state achieves average performance in healthcare, using technology in governance, financial inclusion, and physical infrastructure.

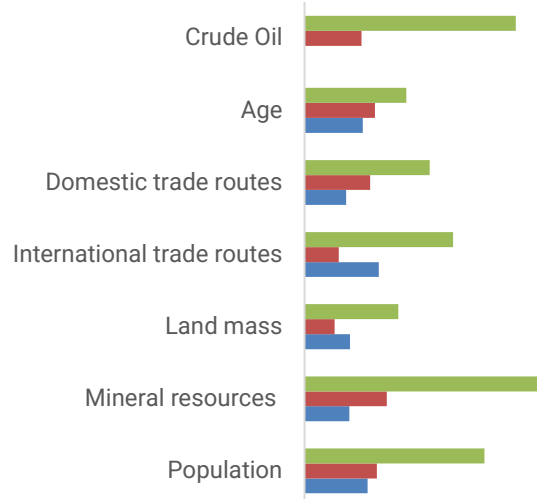


Adamawa

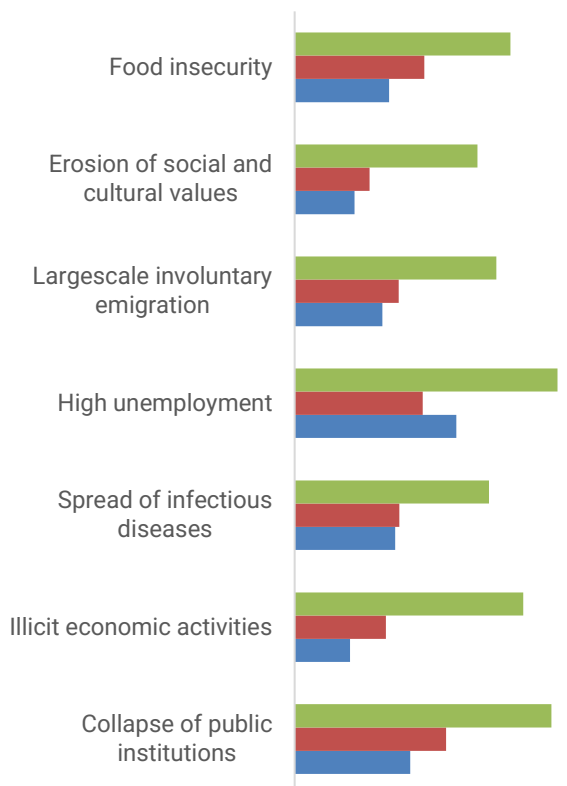
Socioeconomic Performance



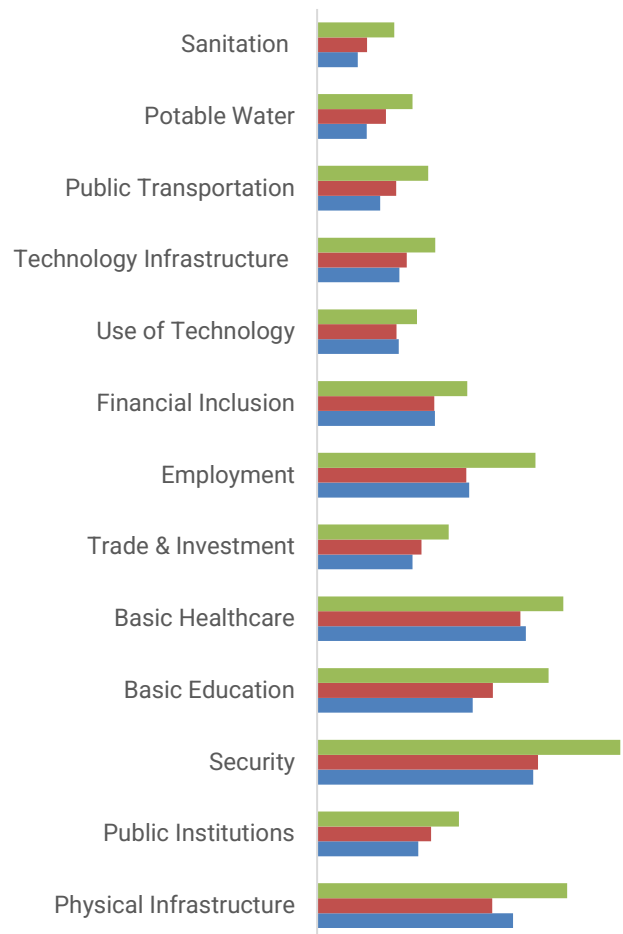
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Adamawa Position



Adamawa

Outlook for Adamawa State: Stable

The stable outlook of Adamawa State is that it has a diverse economy with a focus on agriculture. Despite its challenges, including the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency, the state has made progress in economic development.

- 1. Agricultural Focus:** Adamawa State's economy is primarily based on agriculture, focusing on products like livestock and various crops, including cotton, groundnuts, millet, cassava, guinea corn, and yams. This agricultural diversity provides a strong foundation for economic growth.
- 2. Improving Development:** While the Boko Haram insurgency had previously hindered development, the situation has improved, and the state is gradually recovering. This positive trend suggests that Adamawa is becoming a more stable and secure place for economic activities.
- 3. Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) Growth:** Adamawa has seen significant improvement in its IGR performance in recent years. From 2014 to 2018, the state generated an average of over NGN 5.5 billion annually. As of 2021, it had an IGR of NGN 6,086,576,008.62. This increase in IGR is a positive sign for the state's financial sustainability.
- 4. Diverse Geography:** The state's geographical diversity, with mountains, plateaus, valleys, and rivers, provides opportunities for various economic activities, including tourism and natural resource utilisation.
- 5. Population Growth:** The population of Adamawa State has been steadily increasing, which can be seen as an opportunity for market growth and labour force availability.
- 6. Economic Initiatives:** The state government has proactively implemented economic revitalisation strategies. These measures encompass tax incentives for businesses affected by the pandemic, strategic partnerships for infrastructure development, issuance of bonds to support agribusiness programs, and targeted agricultural investments to boost productivity.
- 7. Potential for Private Investment:** Provided that security concerns are effectively addressed, Adamawa State stands as an attractive destination for domestic and foreign private investment. The state's abundant natural resources and geographical diversity present lucrative opportunities across various sectors, from agriculture to tourism and mining, that can significantly benefit from private sector involvement.

Despite the positive outlook, Adamawa State grapples with significant socioeconomic disparities. It ranks at the bottom regarding socioeconomic performance, indicating pressing issues in education, healthcare, and living standards. Addressing these disparities is crucial for overall development. Also, While there has been improvement in the security situation, the state continues to face sporadic security challenges. Ongoing security issues can deter investments, hinder economic activities, and disrupt residents' daily lives.



Adamawa

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Adamawa State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Diversify the Economy:** While agriculture significantly contributes to the state's economy, it's essential to diversify into other sectors. Encouraging investments in industries such as manufacturing, tourism, and technology can create more job opportunities and reduce the state's dependence on a single sector.
- 2. Invest in Infrastructure:** To attract more private investment and boost economic growth, the state should prioritise infrastructure development. This includes improving road networks, energy supply, and internet connectivity. Better infrastructure will not only support existing businesses but also make Adamawa more appealing to potential investors.
- 3. Enhance Security:** Ensuring the safety and security of residents and businesses is paramount. The state government should collaborate with federal agencies to address security concerns, particularly in areas affected by insurgency. A secure environment is vital for attracting investments and fostering economic growth.
- 4. Leverage Natural Resources:** Adamawa's diverse geography, including mountains, plateaus, and rivers, offers opportunities for tourism, mining, and renewable energy projects. The state should explore partnerships with private investors to exploit these natural resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.
- 5. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):** Encourage public-private partnerships in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure development. Collaborations with private companies can bring expertise and funding to projects that drive economic progress.
- 6. Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs):** SMEs play a crucial role in economic development. The government should implement policies that make it easier for small businesses to thrive. This could include offering financial incentives, training and mentorship, and simplifying regulatory processes.
- 7. Agricultural Modernisation:** While agriculture is a major economic driver, it's essential to modernise the sector. Implementing advanced farming techniques, improving access to credit for farmers, and enhancing market linkages can boost agricultural productivity and income for rural communities.
- 8. Regional Cooperation:** Collaborate with neighbouring states and international partners to access markets and expertise. Regional cooperation can lead to increased trade, shared infrastructure projects, and the pooling of resources for the benefit of all parties involved.

Sustainable progress in Adamawa State will require a multi-faceted approach involving collaboration with various stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, and civil society. By implementing these recommendations, Adamawa can build a more resilient and diversified economy, ensuring long-term prosperity for its residents.



Adamawa

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

13.18 B

▲ Y-o-Y

1%

Per Capital Income

597,703.03

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

630

▲ Y-o-Y

252%

Budget Size

175.02 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Capital Expenditure

38 B

▲ Y-o-Y

55%

Operating Expenditure

60.25 B

▲ Y-o-Y

-19%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

51%

Unemployment Rate

54.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

164%

Poverty Rate

59.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

-21%

Infant Mortality Rate

63

▲ Y-o-Y

-7%

Literacy Rate

50.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

-32%

FAAC Allocation

67.29 B

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

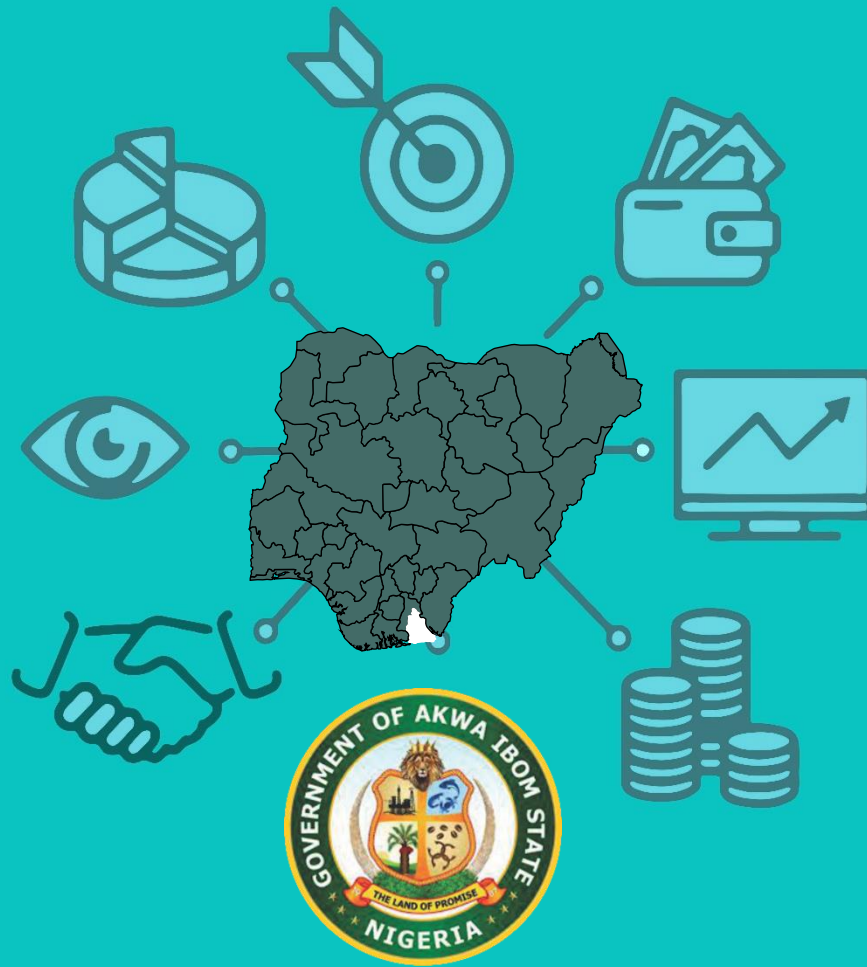
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Akwa Ibom





Akwa Ibom

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Akwa Ibom State, in southern Nigeria, is celebrated for its cultural diversity, stunning natural landscapes along the Gulf of Guinea, and robust economy driven by oil and gas reserves. The state's lush rainforests, meandering rivers, and coastal location by the Atlantic Ocean make it a prime destination for nature enthusiasts. In politics, it's shaped by three main ethnic groups, primarily the Ibibio, with a history of People's Democratic Party dominance and recent inroads by the All-Progressives Congress. Currently, Governor Umo Eno is leading a transformative journey for positive change, focusing on an ambitious five-point agenda that includes Wealth Creation, Economic and Political Inclusion, Poverty Alleviation, Infrastructural Consolidation and Expansion, and Job Creation, with a solid commitment to delivering on these promises for the people of Akwa Ibom.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Akwa Ibom State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Akwa Ibom State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.32, ranking 10th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.32 PSPI Ranking: 10/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.44
- Economic Potentials Rank: 10/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.33
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 12/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.88
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 3/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.55
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 12/37

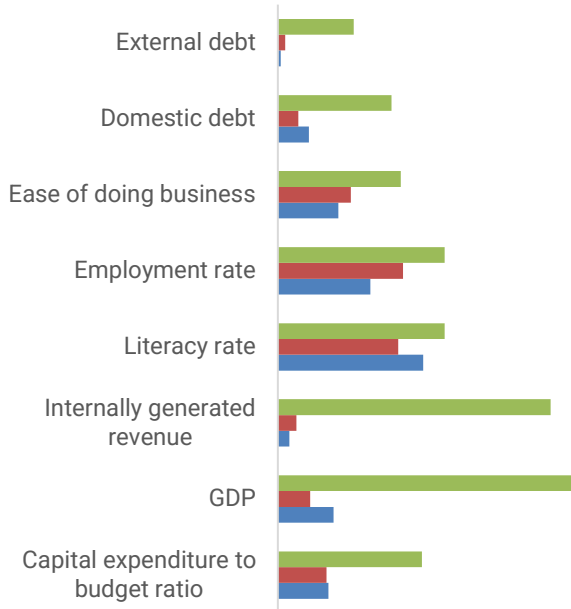
Summary of Analysis:

Our analysis of Akwa Ibom State revealed sub-optimal utilisation of its potential for socioeconomic development. However, an overall A rating indicates that Akwa Ibom State is considered a good performer compared to Nigeria's best and worst-performing states. Major contributing factors to this average include resident's perception of the state's inadequate management of insecurity issues, the prevalence of illicit economic activities, an unconducive environment for trade and investment, ineffective use of technology and poor technology infrastructure, high emigration rates driven by poverty and insecurity, and the collapse of public institutions.

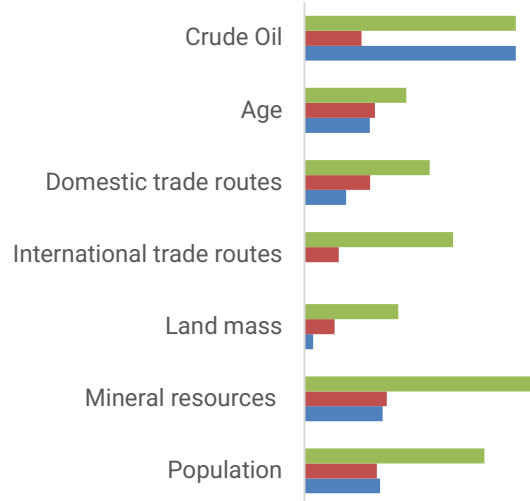


Akwa Ibom

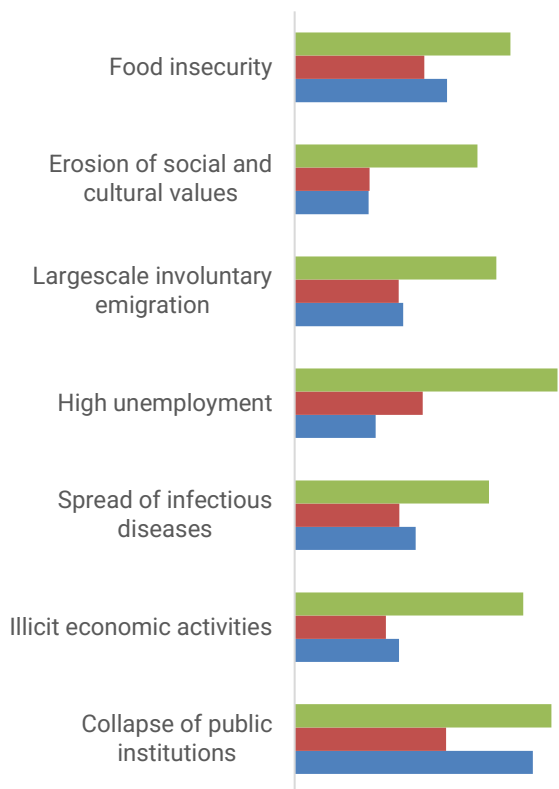
Socioeconomic Performance



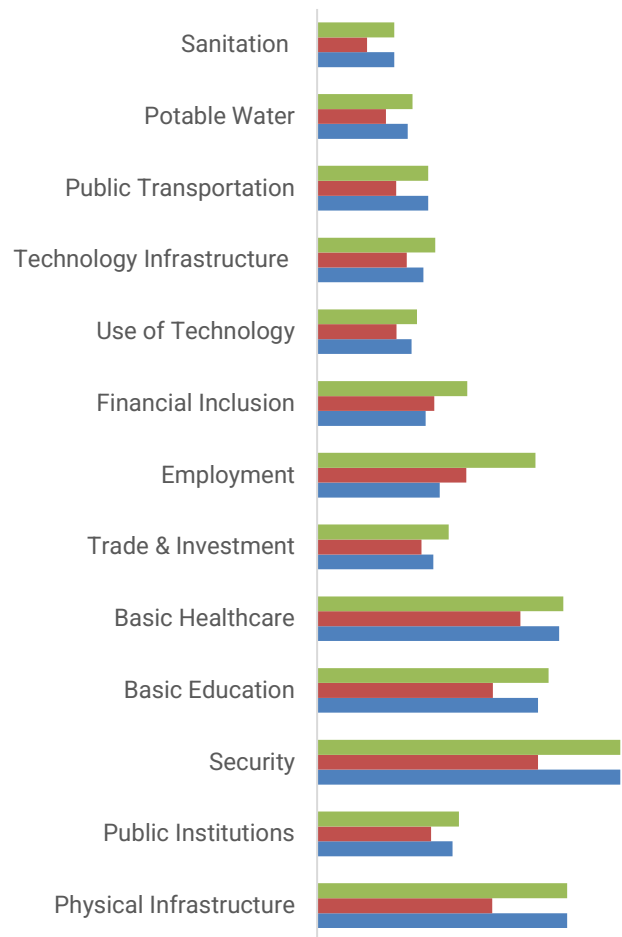
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Akwa Ibom Position



Akwa Ibom

Outlook for Akwa Ibom State: Positive

The positive outlook for Akwa Ibom State holds significant promise for growth and development. This positivity is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Economic Growth and Diversification:** Akwa Ibom State is expected to maintain its economic growth thanks to its substantial involvement in Nigeria's oil and gas sector. Despite its rich oil resources, the state is committed to diversifying its economy and reducing dependence on federal allocations. To achieve this goal, Akwa Ibom State has introduced a comprehensive tourism agenda called the 'ARISE Agenda,' which aims to elevate the state's tourism industry to new levels.
- 2. Investment in Infrastructure:** The state is set to place a strong emphasis on infrastructure development, including road networks, ports, power supply, and information and communication technology (ICT). Akwa Ibom's extensive road network stands out as one of the best, connecting all 31 local government areas within a maximum of two hours from the state capital. This well-maintained network of roads has positioned Akwa Ibom as an attractive destination for domestic and foreign investors, with interest continuing to grow.
- 3. Sustainable Tourism Promotion:** Akwa Ibom State will likely embrace sustainable tourism initiatives, leveraging its natural beauty and cultural heritage. Through investments in tourism infrastructure and the adoption of responsible tourism practices, the state is poised to attract visitors and stimulate its tourism sector. This influx of businesses and people from neighbouring states is significantly boosting the local economy, contributing to growth in housing development and the hospitality industry.
- 4. Education and Human Capital Development:** Akwa Ibom is expected to continue investing in education and skill development to enhance the capabilities of its workforce. Engineering Automation Technology Limited (EATECH) pledged to continue to partner with the Akwa Ibom State government in boosting the teaching and learning environment of public schools in the state.
- 5. Community Development and Empowerment:** Community development and empowerment programs, such as the Akwa Ibom Youth Entrepreneurship Summit with the theme "Empowering Youth through Strategic Planning," aim to bridge the gap between governance and the citizenry, promoting a collaborative environment that fosters innovation and growth. Over six months following the summit, the initiative seeks to train and empower over 5,000 youths in the state, equipping them with skills in financial management and digital marketing.
- 6. Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability:** With climate change effects in mind, the state is ready to emphasise climate resilience strategies, including flood control, afforestation, and sustainable waste management. The Ibom Greener Project Nigeria is partnering with relevant government ministries, agencies, community groups, and traditional leaders to implement activities aimed at the sustainable management of Stubb's Creek Forest Reserve.



Akwa Ibom

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Akwa Ibom State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Renewable Energy Development:** Investing in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This promotes sustainability and provides access to reliable and clean energy.
- 2. Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure:** Implement sustainable urban planning focusing on efficient public transportation, waste management, affordable housing, and green spaces. Develop and maintain infrastructure that minimises environmental impact and enhances the quality of life for residents.
- 3. Education and Skill Development:** Investing in education and skill development programs to enhance the workforce's capabilities. An emphasis on partnerships with public and private stakeholders helps prepare individuals for the growing transition of emerging industries and technology-driven sectors.
- 4. Empowerment and Gender Equality:** The Akwa Ibom Government has expressed its dedication to the punctual completion of development projects to advance the state and the nation while contributing to women's empowerment. The Integrated Life Enhancement Skills program in Akwa Ibom State's Ikono and Ini Local Government Areas empowers women and youth to become self-reliant contributors to their communities, addressing the challenges faced by these disadvantaged individuals.
- 5. Tourism Promotion and Cultural Preservation:** By advocating for sustainable tourism practices that honour local cultures, protect natural heritage, and bolster the local economy, Akwa Ibom can establish itself as a top-tier destination for global travellers. This can be achieved through well-planned campaigns, partnerships with travel influencers, and active participation in international tourism events, thus capturing the interest of many travellers worldwide.



Akwa Ibom

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

33.42 B

▲ Y-o-Y

6%

Per Capital Income

1,320,738

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

558.75

▲ Y-o-Y

202%

Budget Size

700 B

▲ Y-o-Y

19%

Capital Expenditure

200.28 B

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Operating Expenditure

210.29 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Inflation Rate

26%

▲ Y-o-Y

42%

Unemployment Rate

51%

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Poverty Rate

22.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 15%

Infant Mortality Rate

49

▲ Y-o-Y

- 30%

Literacy Rate

78.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 15%

FAAC Allocation

307.6 B

▲ Y-o-Y

93%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

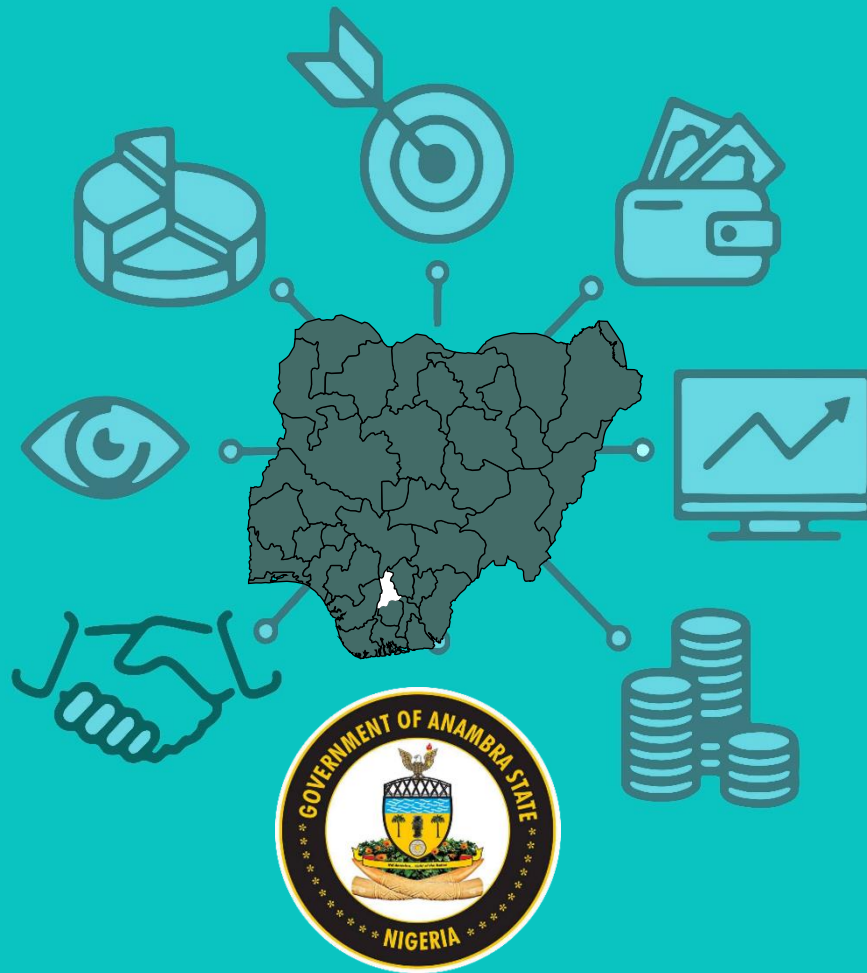
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Anambra





Anambra

Economic Potential

Socio-economic Performance

Survey Performance

Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Anambra State weaves a vibrant tapestry of culture and history, drawing from the rich contributions of diverse ethnic groups like the Igbo, Ibibio, and Igala. The state's allure extends to its natural beauty, with the meandering River Niger and captivating sites like Ogbunike Caves, Umnonyi Waterfall, and Agulu Lake. Anchored by trade and agriculture, Anambra thrives on the cultivation of yam, cassava, maize, and more. Anambra stands as the economic nucleus of the Southeast and Nigeria, predominantly inhabited by the Igbo-speaking populace. Notably, cities like Onitsha, Nnewi, and Awka contribute to its vibrant commerce. Governed by the All-Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) since 2006, the state currently witnesses the leadership of Governor Prof. Chukwuma Soludo, who assumed office as governor on the 17th of March 2022.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Anambra State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Anambra State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.34, ranking 8th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.34 PSPI Ranking: 8/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.30
- Economic Potentials Rank: 29/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.33
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 15/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.78
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 13/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.53
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 16/37

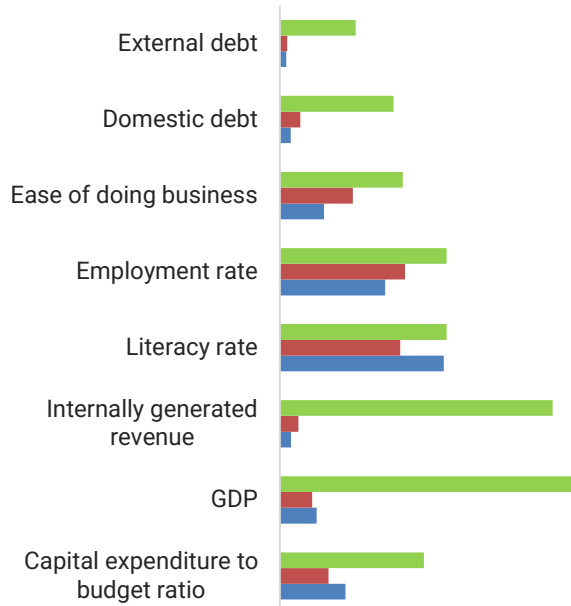
Summary of Analysis:

Anambra State stands out as an exemplary state in effectively leveraging its potential, earning the recognition as a top-performing state and the best in the Southeast region. The PSPI rates Anambra as an A, signifying "Good Performance," securing the 8th position overall. This ranking aligns with the positive views expressed by citizens and residents of Anambra in our survey. Key indicators contributing to Anambra's outstanding performance include substantial investments in education and healthcare, a high capital expenditure to budget ratio, an efficient public transportation system, and adequate job opportunities for its citizens. To further enhance its standing, Anambra State should focus on improving ease of doing business, effective debt management, curbing illicit economic activities, addressing involuntary emigration, and sustaining cultural and social values.

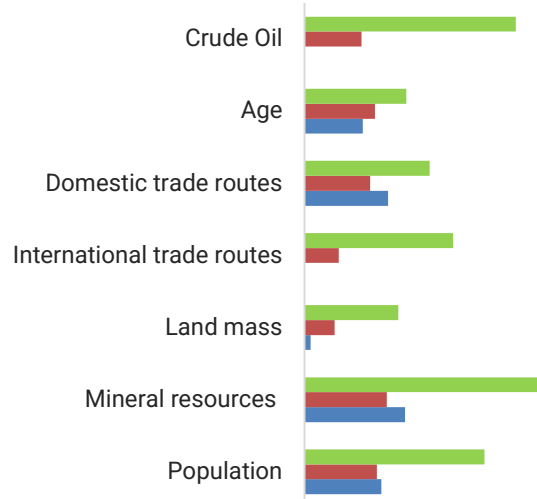


Anambra

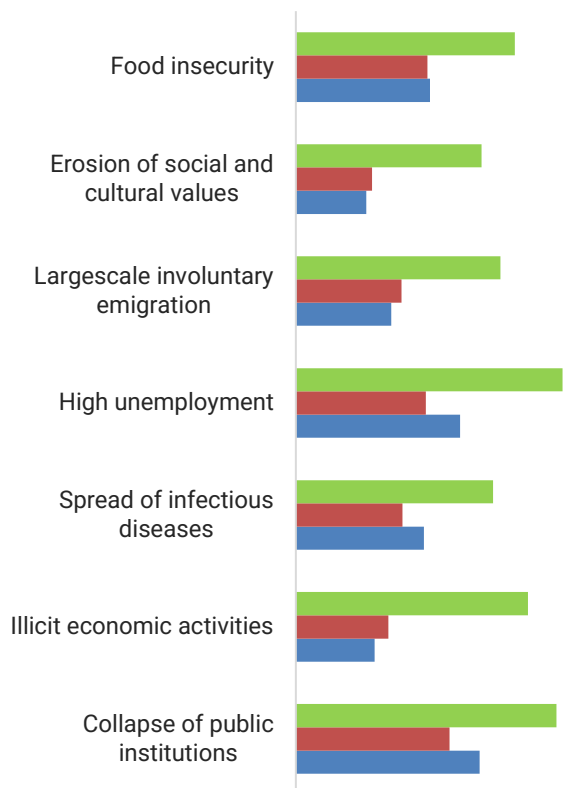
Socioeconomic Performance



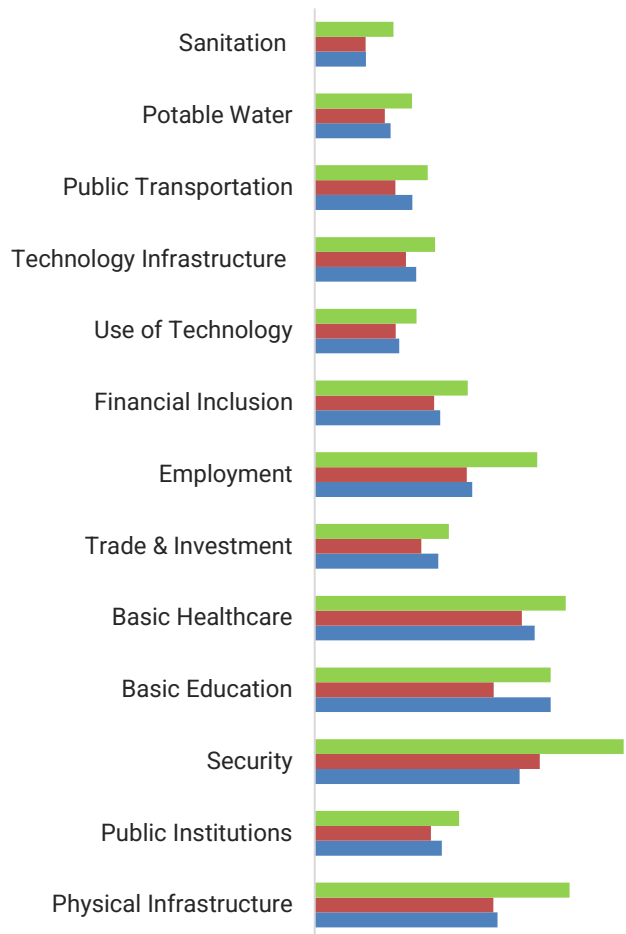
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Anambra' Position



Anambra

Outlook for Anambra State: Stable

The outlook for Anambra State remains stable, contingent upon several key factors:

- 1. Political Uncertainty:** The recent emergence of the Labour Party in the region presents a potential challenge, as it may intensify political competition. During the four-year tenure period, there is a risk that political agendas and politicking could take precedence over governance. Therefore, resolving these political uncertainties will be crucial for ensuring sustained progress and stability in the state.
- 2. Tax Reforms and IGR Boost:** Anambra State has prioritised efforts to reform its tax system and boost internally generated revenue (IGR). This should be sustained because enhancing revenue collection mechanisms and broadening the tax base will provide the necessary financial resources to sustain economic growth and fund critical development projects.
- 3. Easing Business Operations:** Streamlining business operations and creating more investment opportunities and platforms are essential to stimulate economic activity. Anambra State can further enhance its business-friendly environment by reducing bureaucratic red tape, improving access to capital for entrepreneurs, and facilitating ease of doing business.
- 4. Infrastructural Development:** Continued emphasis on infrastructural development is vital for economic growth. Investments in roads, transportation networks, power supply, and other critical infrastructure will improve residents' quality of life and attract more businesses and investors to the state.

While the stable outlook can indeed be improved, it is imperative to acknowledge and address certain challenges that could undermine these gains. Such as;

- 1. Difficulties Faced by Traders in Doing Business:** Anambra State must address the challenges and obstacles faced by traders and businesses operating within the state. This includes streamlining processes, reducing bureaucracy, and improving the ease of doing business to encourage economic growth and investment.
- 2. Rising Spate of Insecurity:** Anambra State is experiencing an increase in insecurity, which threatens the safety and well-being of its residents. Implementing effective security measures and strategies is crucial to maintaining law and order and ensuring the population's safety.
- 3. Collapse of Public Institutions:** The collapse of public institutions can undermine effective governance and service delivery. Anambra State should strengthen and revitalise these institutions to ensure they function efficiently.
- 4. Erosion of Social and Cultural Values:** The erosion of social and cultural values can lead to a loss of identity and social cohesion within the state. Anambra should prioritise efforts to preserve and promote its unique cultural heritage, fostering a sense of unity and pride among its residents.



Anambra

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To ensure sustainable progress and growth and move Anambra State to a positive outlook, the following recommendations should be considered:

- 1. Enhanced citizen Engagement:** Anambra State should prioritise involving its residents in governance by holding regular town hall meetings, consulting with key stakeholders, and maintaining transparent communication. Engaging citizens in policymaking ensures their voices are heard and considered, leading to more effective governance.
- 2. Maximising Domestic Trade:** Leveraging its potential as a domestic trade hub, Anambra State can implement tax reforms to simplify the tax system, improve market access and development, and invest in transportation infrastructure within commercial centres. These measures will boost trade, stimulate economic growth, and create business opportunities to flourish.
- 3. Business-Friendly Environment:** To encourage businesses to stay and thrive within the state, Anambra should prioritise security enhancements and create an enabling environment. Reducing the emigration of businesses and residents will foster economic stability and growth.
- 4. Build Political Consensus among Key Stakeholders:** Bridge political divides and build consensus among key stakeholders to ensure political stability and maintain peace in the state.
- 5. Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Collaborating with other Nigerian state governments can be beneficial. Anambra can learn from Gombe State's strategies for managing insecurity, adopt the FCT's model for curbing illegal economic activities, draw inspiration from Kogi State's efforts to preserve social and cultural values and embrace Edo State's use of technology. These collaborations can lead to more effective governance and improved socio-economic conditions.

By implementing these recommendations and focusing on the identified areas of improvement, Anambra State can further solidify its position as a prosperous and stable state within Nigeria, contributing to its continuous growth and development.



Anambra

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

29.11 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 6%

Per Capital Income

967.498.11

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

PMS Price

613.08

▲ Y-o-Y

215%

Budget Size

259.9 B

▲ Y-o-Y

53%

Capital Expenditure

66.27 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Operating Expenditure

48.94 B

▲ Y-o-Y

-10%

Inflation Rate

29%

▲ Y-o-Y

27%

Unemployment Rate

44.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

153%

Poverty Rate

9.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 38%

Infant Mortality Rate

22

▲ Y-o-Y

- 37%

Literacy Rate

88.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

FAAC Allocation

87 B

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

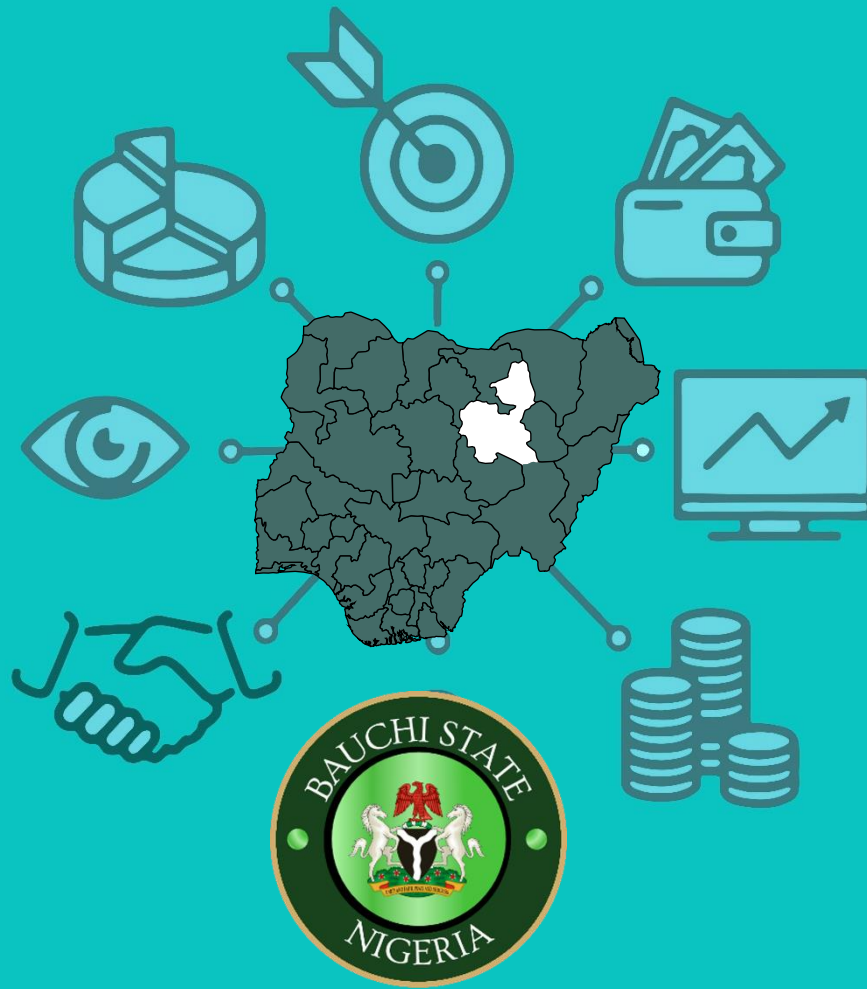
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Bauchi





Bauchi

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Bauchi State in Nigeria, established in 1976, features two distinct vegetation zones: the Sudan savannah in the south and the Sahel savannah in the north. It is culturally diverse, with multiple tribes, primarily speaking Hausa. Bauchi is a significant cotton-producing state, and it also cultivates coffee and peanuts (groundnuts) as cash crops. In the most recent general elections, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) secured victory in the gubernatorial race, leading to the inauguration of Governor Bala Mohammed on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Bauchi State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Bauchi State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.15, ranking 20th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.15 PSPI Ranking: 20/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.41
- Economic Potentials Rank: 16/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.30
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 23/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.81
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 9/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.44
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 24/37

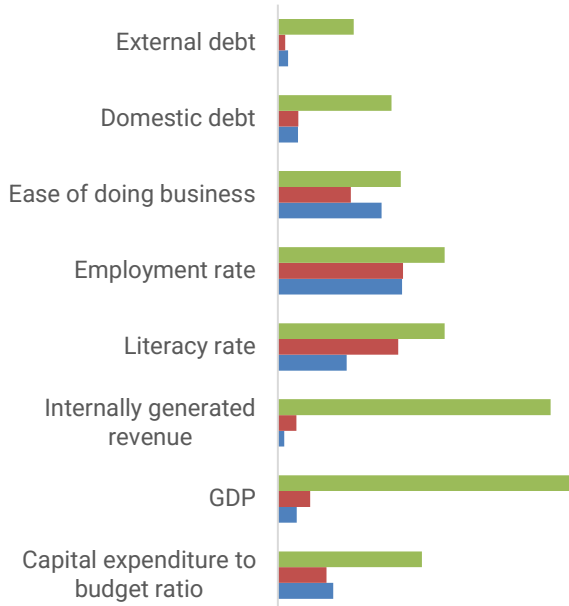
Summary of Analysis:

With a B Rating indicating "Fair Performance", Bauchi State reveals an underutilisation of its socioeconomic potential for state development. Contrary to the performance data from secondary sources, citizens express a more positive perception of the state's performance, although dissatisfaction is notable in risk management. Significant risks identified include food insecurity, the spread of infectious diseases, the collapse of public institutions, and high unemployment. Despite challenges such as low literacy rates and IGR, Bauchi State excels in several areas. These include providing potable water, physical infrastructure development, ease of doing business, debt management, security of lives and property, management of involuntary emigration, sanitation, and the promotion of social and cultural values. While achieving success in managing citizens' perceptions, Bauchi State should strive for continued improvement across its development indicators.

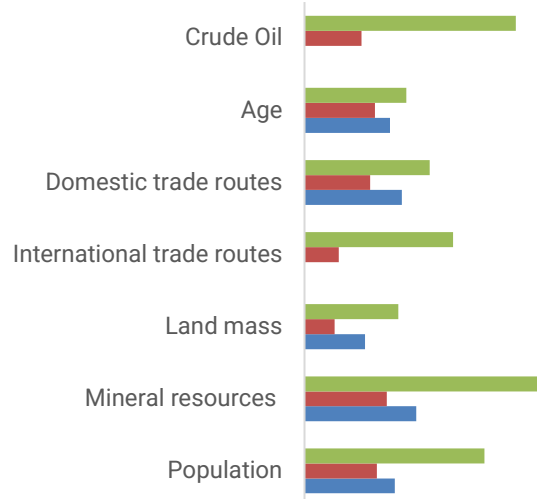


Bauchi

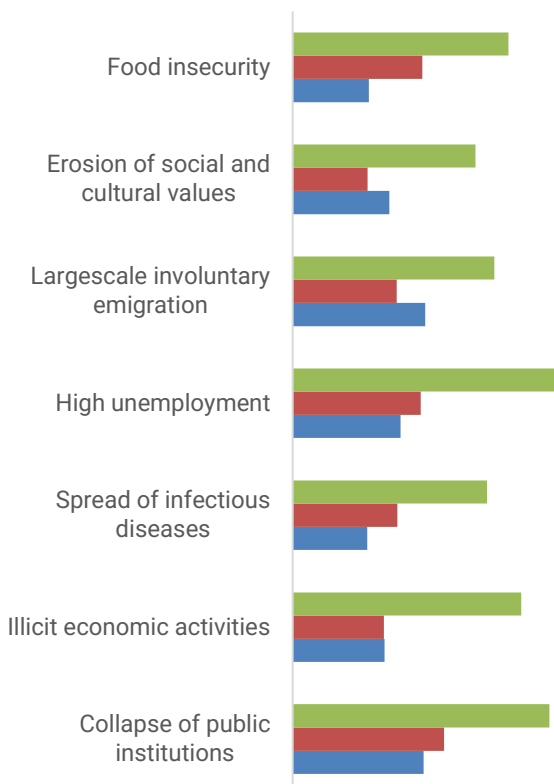
Socioeconomic Performance



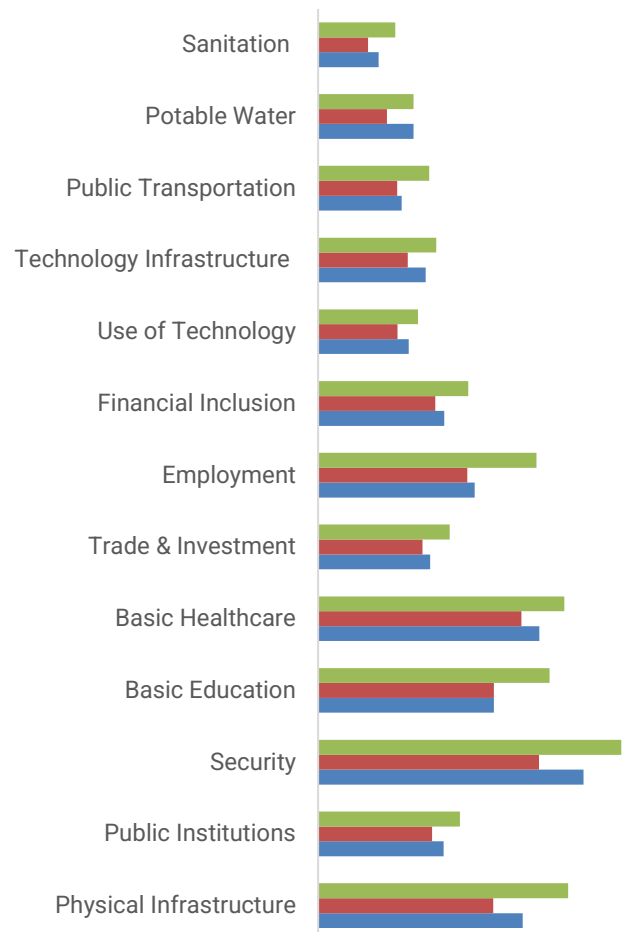
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Bauchi Position



Bauchi

Outlook for Bauchi State: Stable

Bauchi State offers a promising economic outlook, with several stable factors that can drive growth and development.

- 1. Agricultural Potential:** Bauchi State boasts a substantial land area suitable for agricultural activities, with fertile floodplain areas and various dams for irrigation. The state's diverse crops, including millet, sorghum, rice, cotton, and more, present significant opportunities for agribusiness investment. The state's three agricultural zones further facilitate agrarian development.
- 2. Rich in Solid Minerals:** The state is endowed with valuable solid minerals such as baryte, gold, tin ore, and lead-zinc, representing attractive investment opportunities in the mining sector. Exploiting and processing these resources can boost the state's revenue and create jobs.
- 3. Strategic Location:** Bauchi State's strategic location, bordering seven other states, positions it as a hub for commerce and trade, making it a favourable destination for businesses looking to access multiple markets.
- 4. Tourism Potential:** Bauchi's diverse landscapes, including mountainous regions and the Hadeja-Jama'are River basin, make it an ideal destination for tourism. The state's "Pearl of Tourism" nickname highlights its tourism potential. Investments in this sector can lead to increased tourism revenue and job creation.
- 5. Diversification of the Economy:** Bauchi State's economy has traditionally relied heavily on statutory allocations. However, the state is set to diversify its economic base under the new economic blueprint. This diversification focuses on industry, agriculture, mineral resources, housing, and tourism. This diversification will reduce the state's dependence on federal allocations and create new economic avenues.
- 6. Agricultural Development:** The state is poised to witness significant investments in modern agro-allied businesses, covering a range of crops and livestock, such as cotton, groundnuts, turmeric, onions, sorghum, millets, animal husbandry, and poultry. These investments will not only boost agricultural production but also create job opportunities and increase income for the local population.
- 7. Bauchi Smart City:** The construction of a new Bauchi Smart City is a significant component of the plan. This development will include investments in information and communication technology (ICT) and the creating of world-class digital communication facilities. This initiative will position Bauchi State as a technology and innovation hub, further attracting businesses and investments.
- 8. Foreign Investment:** The appointment of Salcons Synergy Limited to facilitate a multi-billion Euro letter of credit indicates the commitment to secure external funding for the state's economic development. This external financing will help implement the ambitious plan and stimulate economic growth.



Bauchi

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To harness its potential, the state should strategically invest in infrastructure, promote security, and focus on industrialisation. Furthermore, agriculture, mining, and tourism opportunities must be actively exploited. Enhancing access to finance and human capital development will be pivotal in unlocking these opportunities.

- 1. Infrastructure Investment:** Prioritise investments in transportation, energy, and water supply infrastructure to create an enabling environment for businesses. Enhanced infrastructure will attract investors and foster economic growth.
- 2. Security:** Collaborate with security agencies to address security concerns and ensure a safe and stable environment for residents and investors. Peace and security are fundamental for economic development.
- 3. Industrialisation Drive:** Encourage establishing light manufacturing industries to diversify the economy and create job opportunities. Offer incentives to attract investors and promote local entrepreneurship.
- 4. Access to Finance:** Facilitate access to finance for entrepreneurs and small businesses by establishing microfinance institutions and initiatives that provide capital for business growth.
- 5. Human Capital Development:** Invest in education and skills development to equip the workforce with the skills needed for the job market—Foster partnerships with educational institutions and training centres.
- 6. Tourism Promotion:** Develop and market the state's tourism potential, leveraging its diverse landscapes and cultural heritage. Attract investments in the tourism sector to boost revenue and create employment opportunities.
- 7. Agricultural Value Chain:** Support agribusiness by improving agricultural practices, providing modern infrastructure for farming, and establishing value-added processing facilities. This will enhance agricultural productivity and value.
- 8. Mining Sector Regulation:** Implement policies to guide the sustainable exploitation of solid minerals. Promote responsible mining practices and attract investment in the sector.
- 9. Investment Promotion:** Create an investment-friendly environment through policies that ease business registration and improve the ease of doing business. Promote Bauchi State as a viable destination for both local and foreign investors.
- 10. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with neighbouring states and federal agencies for regional development initiatives. Synergy with other entities can lead to resource sharing and joint projects that benefit Bauchi State.



Bauchi

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

25.23 B

▲ Y-o-Y

41%

Per Capital Income

418,731.86

▲ Y-o-Y

11%

PMS Price

617

▲ Y-o-Y

246%

Budget Size

202.64 B

▲ Y-o-Y

3%

Capital Expenditure

56.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

2%

Operating Expenditure

76.26 B

▲ Y-o-Y

18%

Inflation Rate

28%

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Unemployment Rate

34.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

46%

Poverty Rate

81.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

32%

Infant Mortality Rate

153

▲ Y-o-Y

122%

Literacy Rate

37%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 6%

FAAC Allocation

80.96 B

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

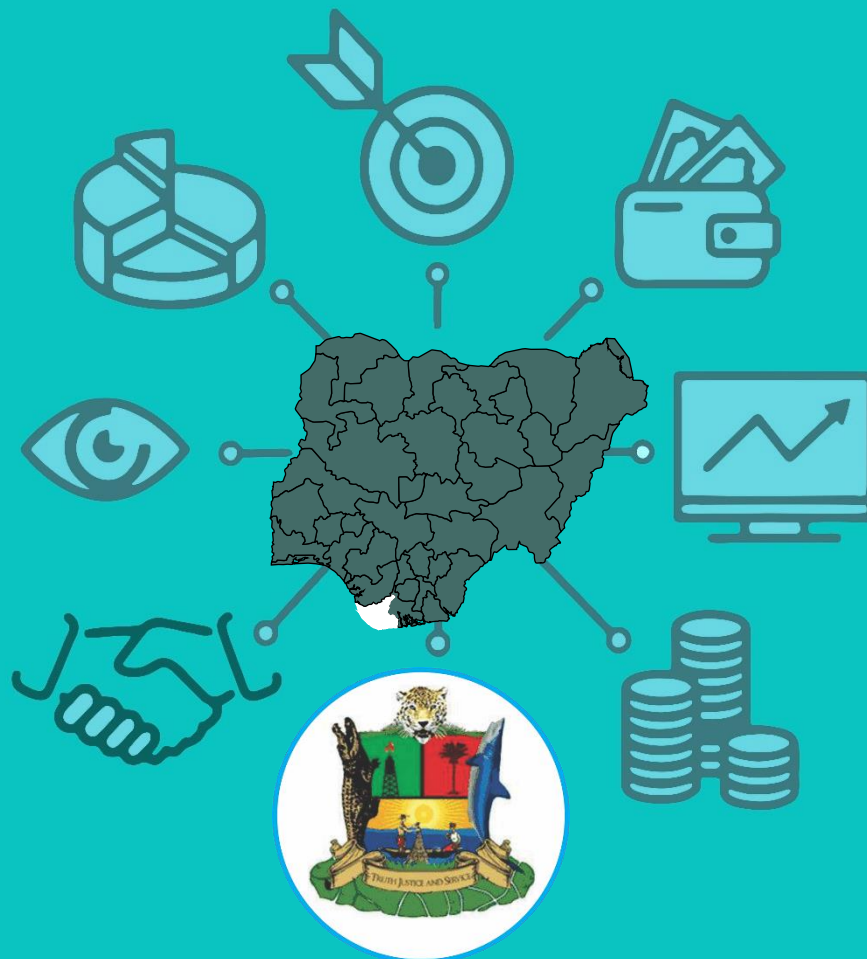
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Bayelsa





Bayelsa

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Bayelsa State, one of Nigeria's youngest states, was split from Rivers State and established in 1996. It features a unique southern topography with mangrove swamps and a diverse ecosystem. The Ijaw ethnic group predominates, and the economy relies on fishing, agriculture, and oil. The capital city, Yenagoa, is the central hub for various activities. The state has significant potential for development through natural resource utilisation, eco-tourism, and human capital investment. The People's Democratic Party (PDP) and All Progressives Congress (APC) are significant players with a historical PDP leaning. Governor Douye Diri has achieved commendable infrastructural and human capacity development.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Bayelsa State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Bayelsa State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.49, ranking 6th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.49 PSPI Ranking: 6/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.39
- Economic Potentials Rank: 20/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.34
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 9/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.84
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 6/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.69
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 3/37

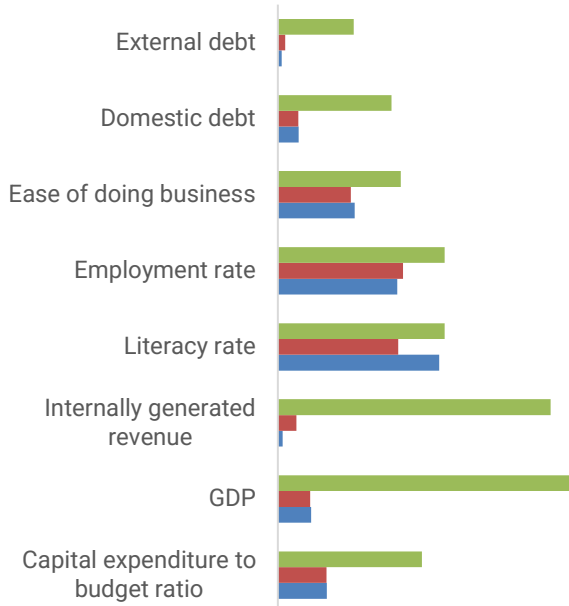
Summary of Analysis:

Our analysis of Bayelsa State revealed a rating of A, which indicates that Bayelsa State is considered a good performing state compared to the Best and worst-performing states in Nigeria. Major contributing factors to this good performance include the state's above-average opportunities stemming from its rich oil and gas resources, tourism potential, favorable agricultural conditions, renewable energy prospects, educational focus, coastal advantages for maritime and fishing industries, infrastructure enhancement, and environmental sustainability. Leveraging these opportunities can propel the state beyond good performance, fostering sustainable growth and prosperity.

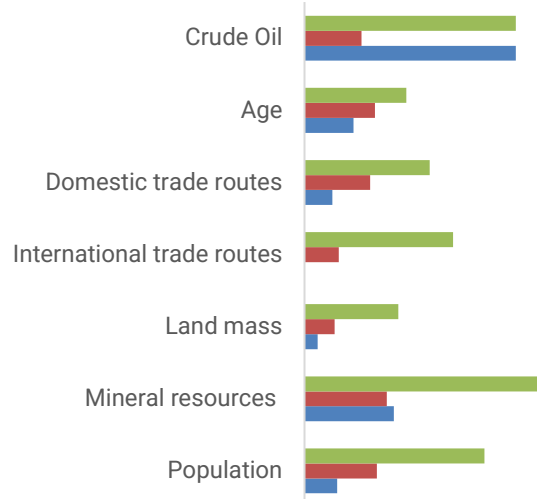


Bayelsa

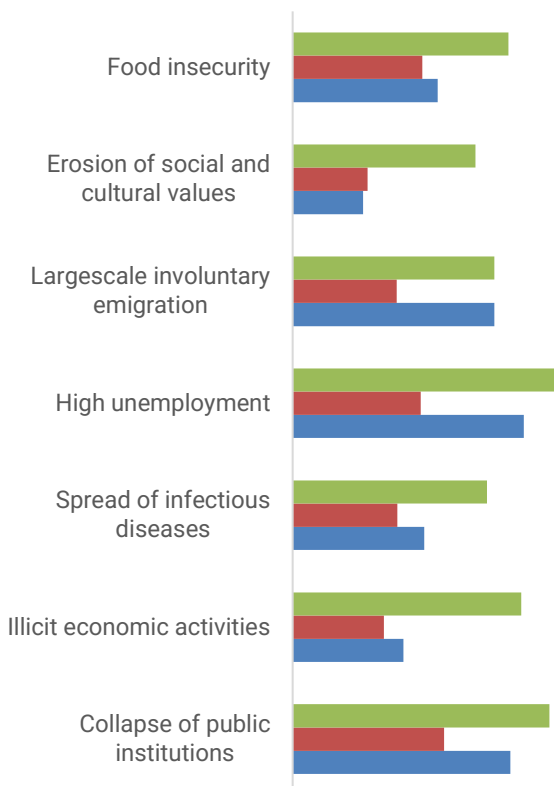
Socioeconomic Performance



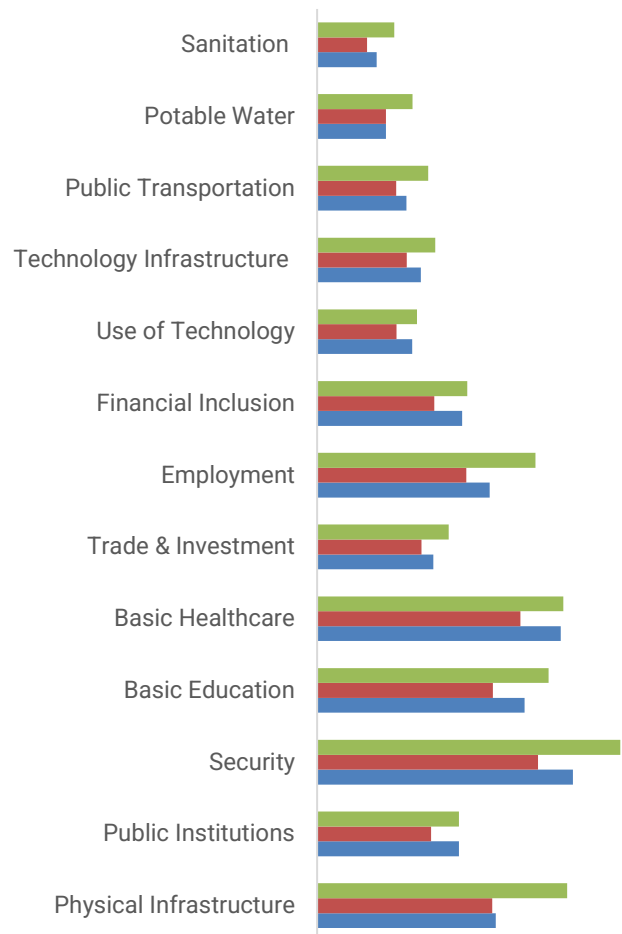
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Bayelsa Position



Bayelsa

Outlook for Bayelsa State: Positive

The positive outlook for Bayelsa State holds significant promise for growth and development. This positivity is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Economic Growth and Diversification:** Bayelsa State will likely continue focusing on economic diversification, moving beyond oil dependency to sectors like agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing. The new administration seeks to diversify the state's economy away from the total dependence on revenue from oil-related monthly allocation and create more jobs to engage its youths. This diversification aims to improve economic resilience and reduce vulnerability to oil price fluctuations.
- 2. Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation:** Bayelsa State prioritises environmental conservation and eco-friendly practices while utilising resources efficiently. Governor Diri is leading the ring road project from Opolo-Elebele to the Igbogene gateway, which, when completed, will alleviate Yenagoa's traffic congestion and enhance residents' socio-economic well-being.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Investments in infrastructure are likely to continue, especially in transportation, power, and ICT, to enhance connectivity within the state and attract more businesses and investments. Governor Diri's "Operation No Pothole" initiative revitalised Yenagoa's internal roads. He's hands-on, ensuring close project supervision. Residents now enjoy pothole-free roads, with approval for 22 more internal roads by the State Executive Council.
- 4. Human Capital Development:** Bayelsa State prioritises education, healthcare, and skills development to boost its workforce and attract investments. Governor Diri's BayelsaPRIME program, managed by the state's Ministry of Education and Universal Basic Education Board, leverages technology-based tools to improve primary education, benefiting student engagement, learning outcomes, and school attendance.
- 5. Social and Community Development:** Bayelsa State focuses on empowering marginalised communities, enhancing healthcare and education access, and addressing poverty and social inequalities. Governor Diri ensures project continuity, like the ongoing construction of Glory Land Drive, initially started by former Governor Timipre Sylva, which could drive substantial regional development.



Bayelsa

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

- 1. Economic Diversification:** Promote economic diversification by investing in sectors like agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and renewable energy, moving beyond oil dependency. Offer incentives and assistance to entrepreneurs and small businesses in these fields. As part of its empowerment program for women and youth, the Bayelsa State Government distributed a grant of 168 million to 840 small business operators nationwide.
- 2. Environmental Conservation and Climate Resilience:** Bayelsa State should take steps to safeguard its delicate ecosystem through the development and enforcement of policies for environmental conservation, afforestation, and proper waste management. Additionally, the state should prioritise implementing climate resilience strategies to counteract the impacts of climate change.
- 3. Investment in Renewable Energy:** Bayelsa State should strategically invest in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, expand energy accessibility, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The Bayelsa State Oil and Environmental Commission has proposed a substantial investment of at least \$12 billion over a 12-year period to address the adverse effects of oil and gas exploration on the environment and the health of the state's population.
- 4. Promoting Eco-Tourism:** Eco-tourism in Bayelsa State explores its natural beauty, including bird-watching, nature walks, and river cruises in lush mangrove forests and pristine waterways. The state's eco-tourism efforts promote environmental conservation and sustainable practices while offering a chance to experience rich biodiversity and scenic landscapes. Furthermore, eco-tourism can enhance the state's Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), create job opportunities, and become a cornerstone for its economic revival.
- 5. Education and Skill Development:** Improve the quality of education and invest in skill development programs to equip young people with relevant skills across various sectors. The Bayelsa State government has identified digital entrepreneurship as a valuable skill to empower girls, enhance their quality of life, and contribute to societal progress. Providing secondary school female students with digital entrepreneurship skills will not only promote self-reliance but also benefit those who pursue further education, leading to more competent graduates.



Bayelsa

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

18.39 B

▲ Y-o-Y

39%

Per Capital Income

1,836,525.58

▲ Y-o-Y

1%

PMS Price

548

▲ Y-o-Y

206%

Budget Size

389.37 B

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Capital Expenditure

139.91 B

▲ Y-o-Y

76%

Operating Expenditure

159.88 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Inflation Rate

28%

▲ Y-o-Y

22%

Unemployment Rate

36.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Poverty Rate

24.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

8%

Infant Mortality Rate

100

▲ Y-o-Y

335%

Literacy Rate

86.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 8%

FAAC Allocation

327.46 B

▲ Y-o-Y

67%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
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- Literacy rate

Statista

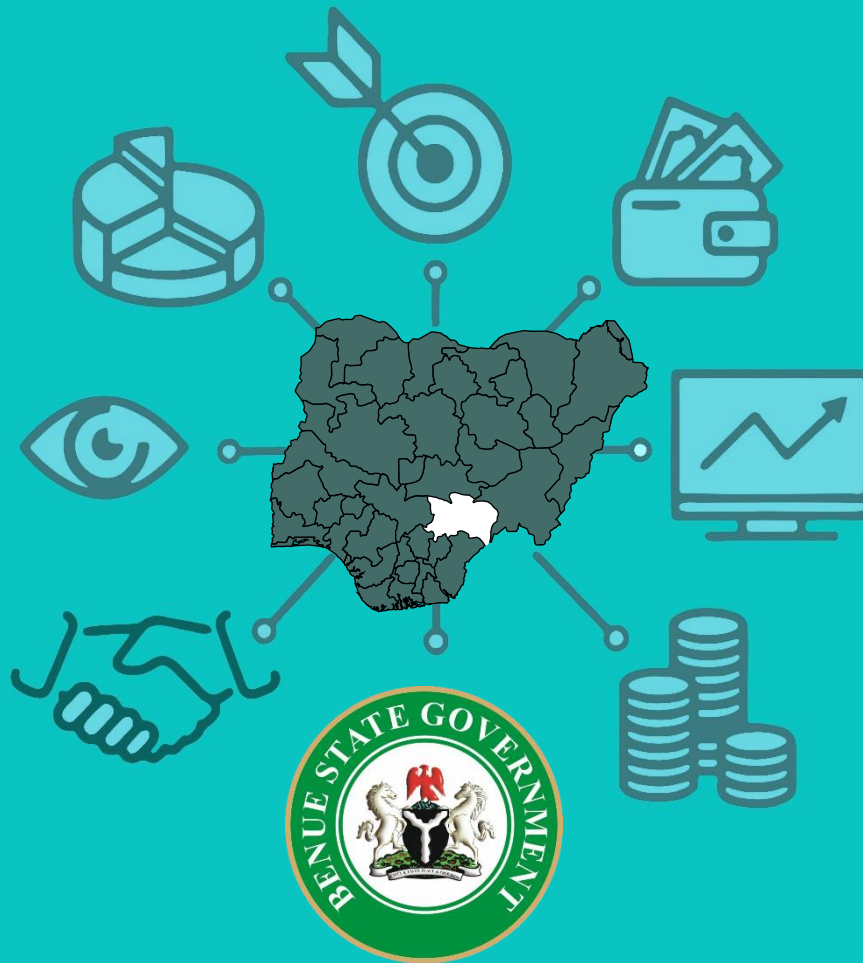
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Benue





Benue

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Benue State, often called the "food basket of the nation," is home to several ethnic groups, including the Tiv, Idoma, Iggede, and Jukun people. The majority of the state's residents are engaged in farming and civil service occupations. Located in the North Central region of Nigeria, Benue State shares its borders with Nasarawa, Taraba, Kogi, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Cross-Rivers States, and it also has an international border with Cameroon. Since the return to democracy in 1999, Benue State has predominantly been under the governance of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), except for the recent victory of Rev. Fr. Hyacinth Alia from the APC, who assumed office on May 29th, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Benue State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Benue State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.05, ranking 25th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating a fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.05 PSPI Ranking: 25/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.43
- Economic Potentials Rank: 11/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.32
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 16/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.64
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 27/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.52
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 17/37

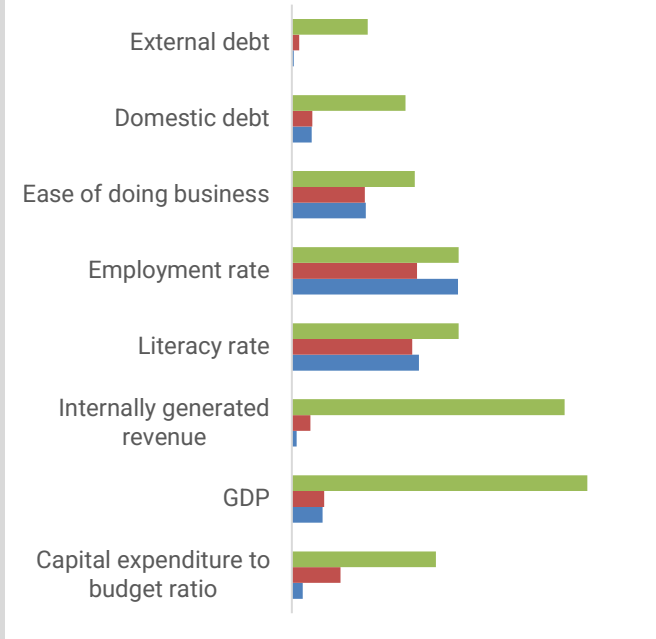
Summary of Analysis:

Benue State's overall performance indicates Fair Performance, securing the 25th position and earning a "B" rating. Citizens express a moderate perception of risk but demonstrate relative dissatisfaction with the state's performance. Generally, Benue State exhibits suboptimal utilisation of its potential. Benue State faces challenges such as the low capital expenditure to budget ratio, low IGR, inadequate physical infrastructure, relatively weak public institutions, poor human capital development in education, healthcare, and security, ineffective use of technology, the potential for the spread of infectious diseases, and large-scale involuntary emigration. Despite these challenges, including longstanding farmers-herders clashes, Benue State ensures employment provision and food security. There is a need for improvement across most indicators.

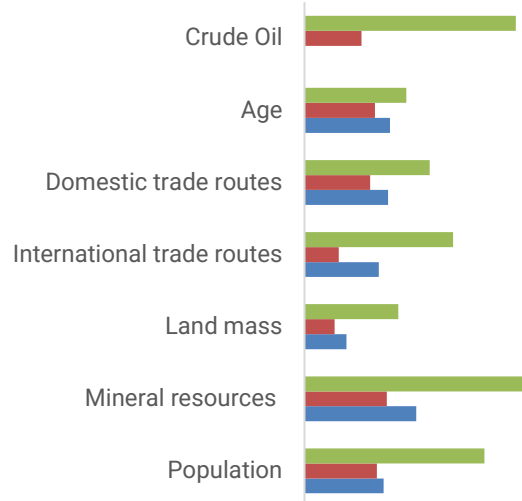


Benue

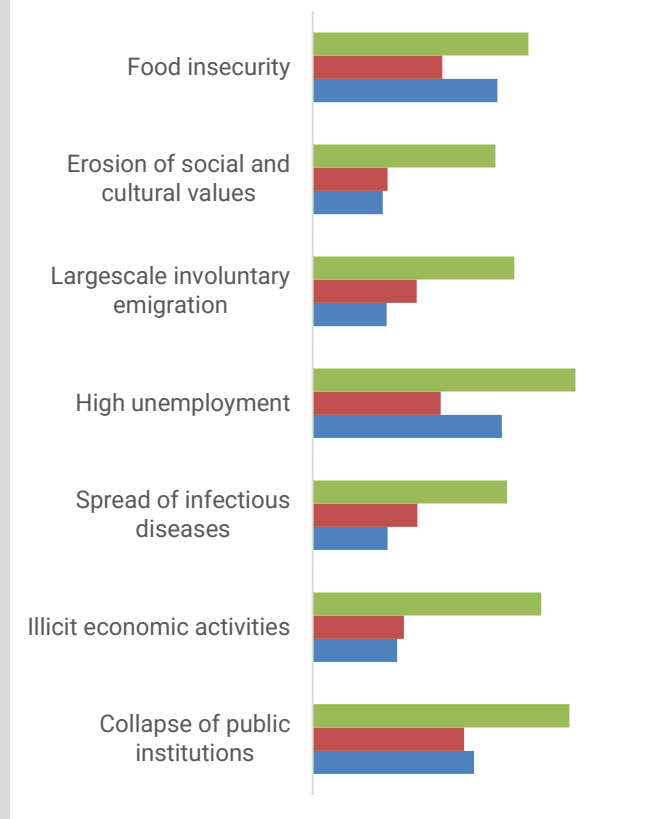
Socioeconomic Performance



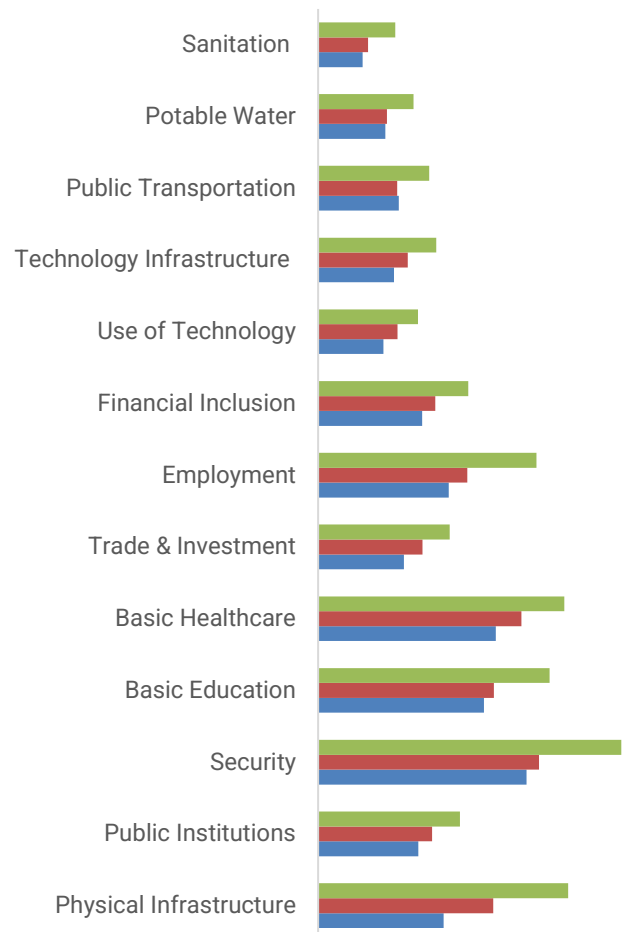
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Benue Position



Benue

Outlook for Benue State: Negative

The outlook for Benue State remains negative, contingent upon several key factors:

- 1. Current State of the State:** The state's FairPerformance, as indicated by the PSPI, provides a weak foundation for the current administration, making the path to improvement more challenging.
- 2. Insecurity and Insurgency:** The prolonged history of insecurity and the absence of a robust peace plan leave the state vulnerable to continued attacks and retaliations, discouraging farming and causing rural dwellers to emigrate.
- 3. Nature of Residents:** With most residents engaged in farming and civil service jobs, the capacity to generate wealth from within is limited. Abandoned farms and a public service emphasising expenditure over wealth creation pose significant economic challenges.
- 4. Governor's Background:** The governor, Rev. Fr. Hyacinth Alia, has a background in service to humanity rather than wealth creation. His economic expertise may be overshadowed by his background in service to humanity, which could impact the state's economy and require an experienced economic team.

Despite these challenges, addressing foundational aspects of the economy, education, healthcare, and institutional strengthening, along with assembling a strong economic team, can kickstart the recovery process. Additionally, efforts should be made to minimise political divides and build consensus among stakeholders to maintain peace and stability in the state. To be specific:

- 1. Address Foundational Aspects of the Economy:** Focus on strengthening the core pillars of the economy, including infrastructure, education, healthcare, and institutions. This will provide a solid foundation for economic recovery and development.
- 2. Assemble a Strong Economic Team:** The state should prioritise recruiting a capable economic team. Their expertise will augment the states and government's efforts in formulating and implementing effective economic policies and strategies.
- 3. Minimise Political Divides:** Efforts should be made to reduce state polarisation and divisions. Building political consensus among stakeholders will promote political stability and enable collective progress.
- 4. Build Consensus for Peace and Stability:** In addition to political consensus, fostering consensus among various groups and communities is crucial for maintaining peace and stability in the state. This will create a conducive environment for growth and development.



Benue

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To ensure sustainable progress and growth and move Benue to a stable outlook, the following recommendations should be considered:

- 1. Enhanced citizen Engagement:** Prioritise engagement with Benue residents and indigenous people through town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and transparent communication. Keeping the populace informed and involved in policymaking is essential for effective governance.
- 2. Political Solution for Agitation:** Engage with the federal government to find a lasting political solution to the ongoing farmer-herder clashes, fostering peace and stability in the state.
- 3. Infrastructure Revolution:** Initiate an infrastructure revolution in the state, utilising creative approaches such as concessions, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and project finance. This will improve the state's physical and economic development.
- 4. Strengthen Public Institutions:** Pay attention to traditional institutions and the public service to ensure effective service delivery for the benefit of the public. Institutional strengthening is crucial for governance and development.
- 5. Maximise Domestic Trade Potentials:** Enhance tax reforms, improve market access and development, and invest in transportation infrastructure to maximise opportunities for domestic trade. This will stimulate economic growth and create employment opportunities.
- 6. Build Political Consensus among Key Stakeholders:** Bridge political divides and build consensus among key stakeholders to ensure political stability and maintain peace in the state.
- 7. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Embrace collaboration with other Nigerian states, drawing lessons from states like Akwa Ibom, Jigawa, Kwara, Gombe, and Kogi. Learning from successful states can help Benue State address its developmental challenges effectively.

By implementing these recommendations and focusing on the identified areas of improvement, Benue State can further solidify its position as a prosperous and stable state within Nigeria, contributing to its continuous growth and development.



Benue

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

15.02 B

▲ Y-o-Y

19%

Per Capital Income

763,681.96

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

PMS Price

537

▲ Y-o-Y

165%

Budget Size

179.7 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Capital Expenditure

13.57 B

▲ Y-o-Y

55%

Operating Expenditure

84.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Inflation Rate

30%

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Unemployment Rate

12%

▲ Y-o-Y

-40%

Poverty Rate

39.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

8%

Infant Mortality Rate

42

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

Literacy Rate

68.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 19%

FAAC Allocation

76.95 B

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

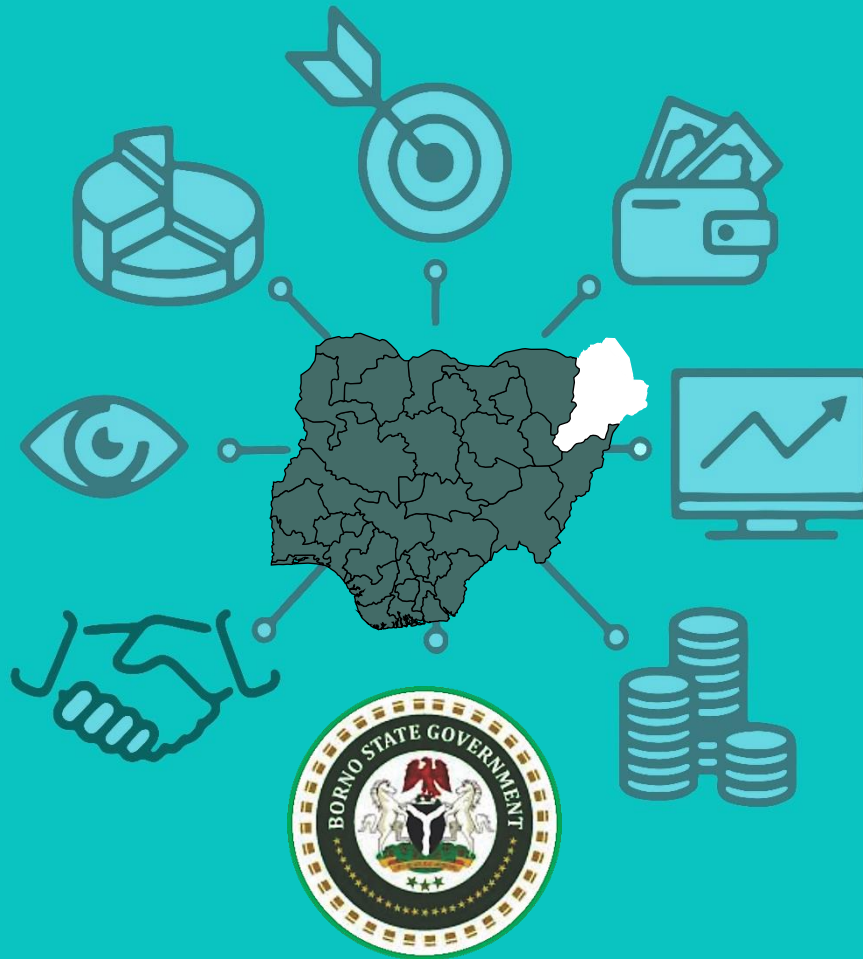
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Borno





Borno

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Borno is one of Nigeria's North-Eastern states and is the second largest in area of the 36 states in Nigeria. The Kanuri are the dominant ethnic group, but the area also contains clusters of other peoples. The state's main occupations include crop cultivation, cattle herding, and fishing around Lake Chad. The growing of sorghum, millet, peanuts, onions, corn, sesame, hungry rice aka 'acha', cotton, and cattle herding are the chief occupations, with fishing significant around Lake Chad. In the recent elections, the All-Progressive Congress (APC) won the gubernatorial race, resulting in the inauguration of Prof. Babagana Umara Zulum on May 29, 2023

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Borno State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Borno State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.10, ranking 22nd out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.10 PSPI Ranking: 22/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.46
- Economic Potentials Rank: 9/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.28
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 28/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.82
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 8/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.46
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 22/37

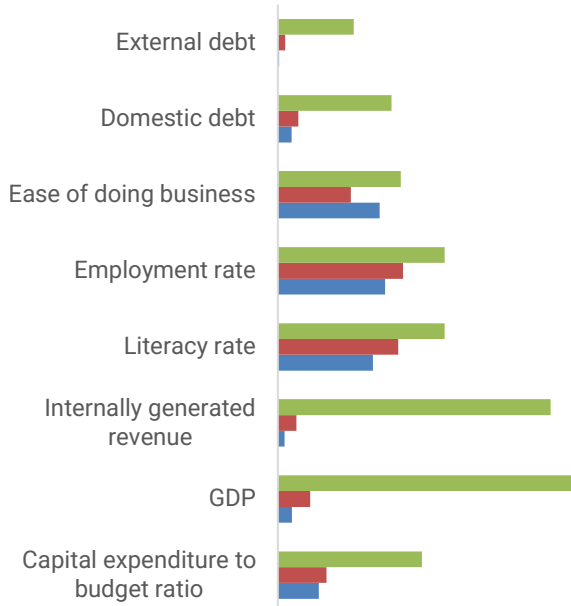
Summary of Analysis:

Borno State earns a "B" rating, reflecting Fair Performance, and secures the 22nd position in the PSPI index. The state exhibits suboptimal utilisation of its socioeconomic potential for overall development, a position further supported by our survey results, revealing citizens' perceptions of risk management and a relatively more positive view of performance. Critical areas requiring improvement encompass preserving social and cultural values, expanding the economic base to boost GDP, enhancing access to quality education, fostering employment generation, promoting financial inclusion, and curbing the spread of infectious diseases. On a positive note, the state excels in security, ease of doing business, physical infrastructure, healthcare, public transportation, potable water, and sanitation. The commendable improvement in security is noteworthy.

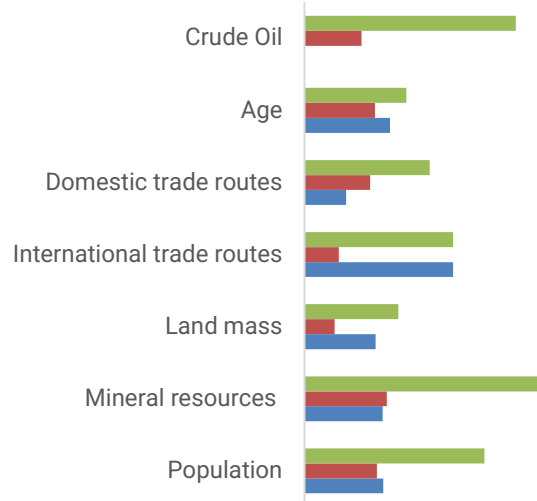


Borno

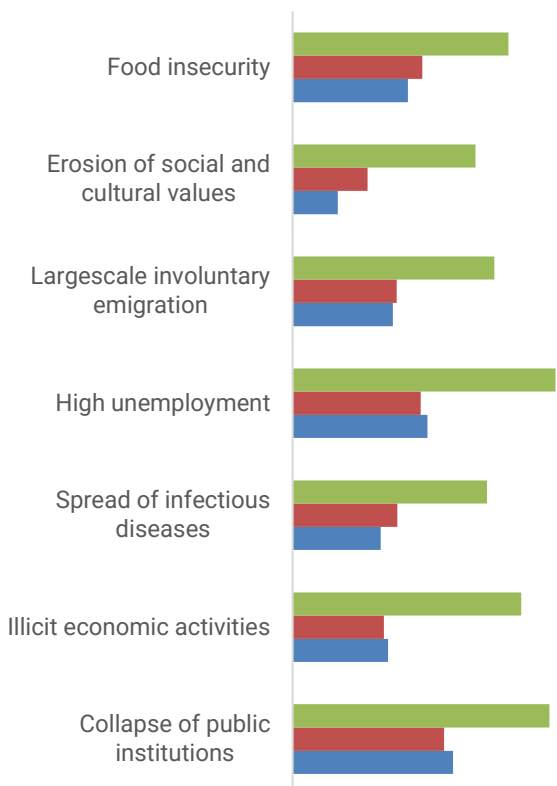
Socioeconomic Performance



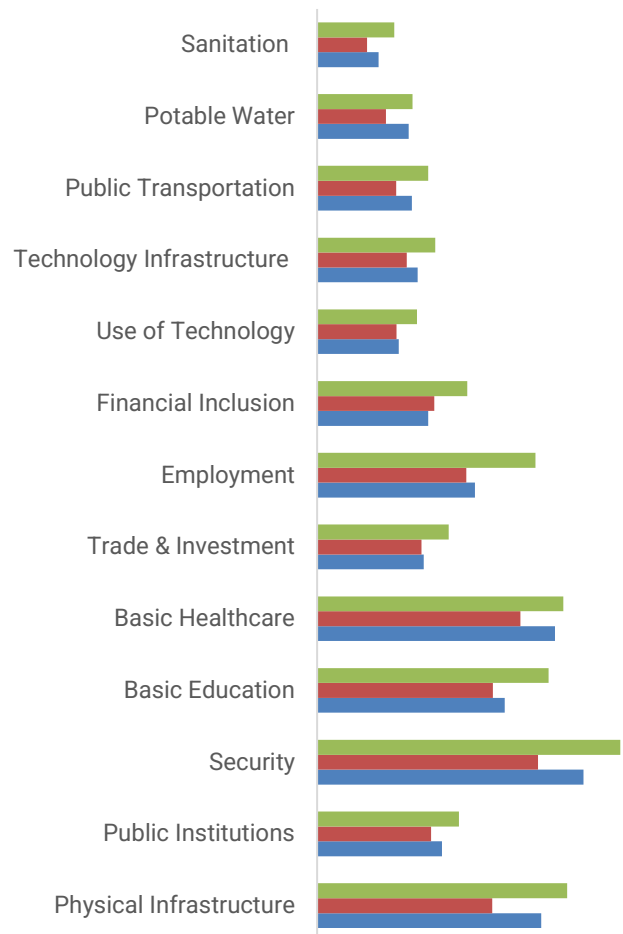
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Borno Position



Borno

Outlook for Borno State: Stable

Borno State has several attributes that suggest a stable economic development and growth outlook. Here are some of the key factors contributing to its potential positive future:

- 1. Historical Trade Routes:** Borno's strategic location and historical significance as a central trade hub offer an opportunity to revive and expand its regional and international commerce role. The state can leverage its historical trade routes to foster economic ties with neighbouring countries, boosting cross-border trade and enhancing economic prospects.
- 2. Agricultural Dominance:** Borno's economy is predominantly agriculture-based, and the state ranks Nigeria's third-largest crop producer. With vast arable land and favourable weather conditions, the agricultural sector has room for expansion. By increasing productivity, diversifying crops, and adopting modern farming practices, Borno can significantly contribute to Nigeria's food security and increase its revenue.
- 3. Investment Promotion:** Borno State's government has committed to fostering a favourable business and investment climate. Policies promoting small and medium-scale enterprises linked to agriculture can stimulate job creation, wealth generation, and gradual industrialisation. Establishing an Export Processing Zone is a positive step towards attracting foreign investors and encouraging industrial growth.
- 4. Infrastructure Development:** Borno State has invested in infrastructure, including an extensive road network and access to reliable power and communication services. These improvements enhance connectivity, making it easier for businesses to operate and fostering economic growth.
- 5. Investment Company:** The Borno Investment Company Limited (BICL) creation provides a vehicle for channeling investments into critical projects. This initiative can help accelerate industrial growth and stimulate economic development by promoting and financing various projects in the manufacturing, commerce, finance, and services sectors.
- 6. Abundant Resources:** Borno State boasts a range of natural resources, including gum arabic, solid minerals, livestock, and agricultural produce. The exploitation and value addition to these resources can further boost the state's economy and provide opportunities for investment and job creation.

Despite its potential, Borno State also faces significant challenges that could hinder its development and economic growth:

- 1. Security Concerns:** The ongoing insurgency in the state has severely impacted its economic prospects. Persistent insecurity disrupts trade, agricultural activities, and investments.
- 2. Limited Access to Markets:** Borno State's location, while historically advantageous, can also be a constraint. Isolation due to security concerns and limited market access may hinder trade and economic development.



Borno

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

The following are the recommendations for Borno State Development

- 1. Addressing the security crisis:** Borno State must work closely with security agencies and international partners to improve security and eliminate the threat of insurgent groups. This will create a safe environment for residents and businesses to operate without fear.
- 2. Diversification:** Beyond agriculture, Borno State can identify and invest in sectors with growth potential, such as manufacturing, technology, and tourism. Diversifying the economy will reduce overreliance on a single sector.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Borno State should invest in upgrading and maintaining roads, bridges, and transportation networks to improve connectivity within the state and neighbouring regions. This will enhance the movement of goods and people. In addition, the state should ensure a consistent and reliable electricity supply to support industrial and commercial activities.
- 4. Cross-Border Trade:** Develop and maintain efficient cross-border trade routes with neighbouring countries, streamlining customs and regulatory processes to reduce trade barriers. This could be enhanced by negotiating and establishing favourable trade agreements with neighbouring countries to facilitate the movement of goods and services and promote economic cooperation.
- 5. Investment Promotion:** The state may also offer attractive incentives for investors, including tax breaks, land acquisition support, and access to credit to encourage local and foreign investment. As a plus, the Borno Investment Company Limited (BICL) should be promoted to attract investment by providing support and resources to enhance its capacity to facilitate investment in various sectors.
- 6. Human Capital Development:** The state should invest in education and vocational training programs to ensure the workforce is equipped with the skills needed for industrialisation, entrepreneurship, and modern employment opportunities. The focus should be on creating a skilled and adaptable labour force which can meet the demands of evolving industries and contribute to economic growth.
- 7. Partnerships:** Collaborate with the federal government, other states, international organisations, and development agencies to leverage resources, expertise, and funding for infrastructure development, security, and economic initiatives.
- 8. Sustainability:** Ensure economic growth benefits all population segments by implementing policies and programs promoting inclusive development. The state should also develop strategies for sustainable resource management and environmental conservation to protect the state's natural assets.



Borno

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

20.05 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Per Capital Income

351,795.79

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

657.27

▲ Y-o-Y

267%

Budget Size

235.33 B

▲ Y-o-Y

-12%

Capital Expenditure

75.46 B

▲ Y-o-Y

33%

Operating Expenditure

71.42 B

▲ Y-o-Y

-6%

Inflation Rate

23%

▲ Y-o-Y

2%

Unemployment Rate

43.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

38%

Poverty Rate

64.0%

▲ Y-o-Y

0%

Infant Mortality Rate

140

▲ Y-o-Y

169%

Literacy Rate

51.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 11%

FAAC Allocation

91.57 B

▲ Y-o-Y

23%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

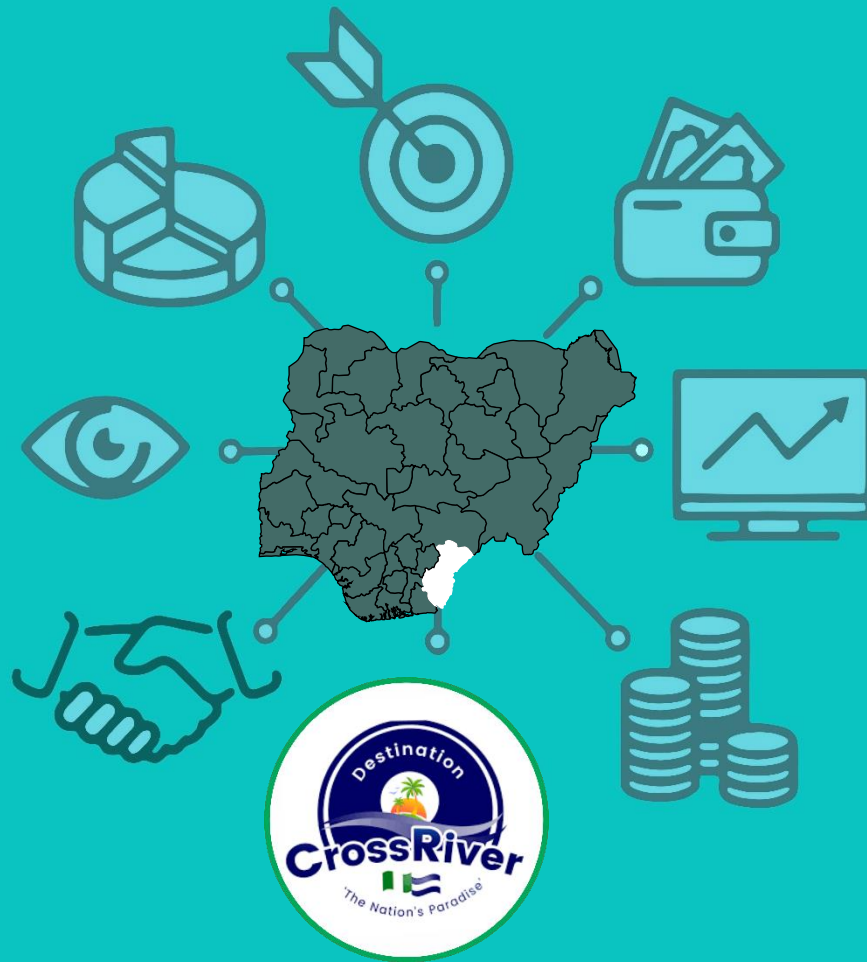
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



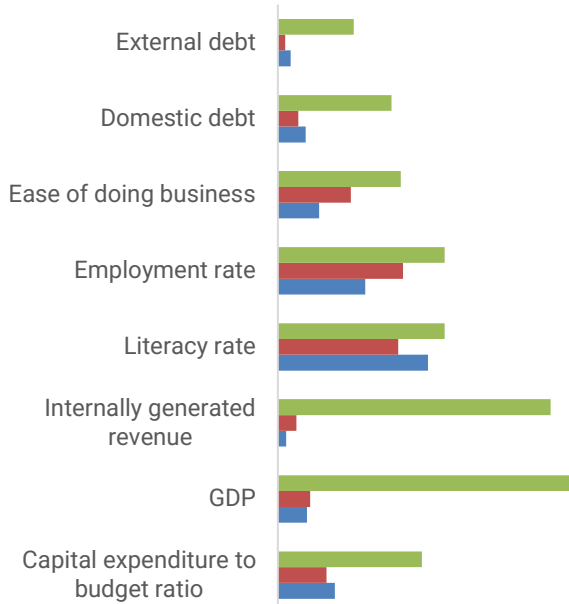
Cross River



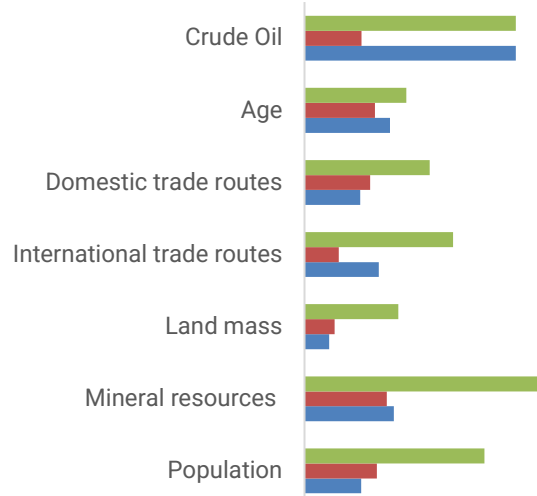


Cross River

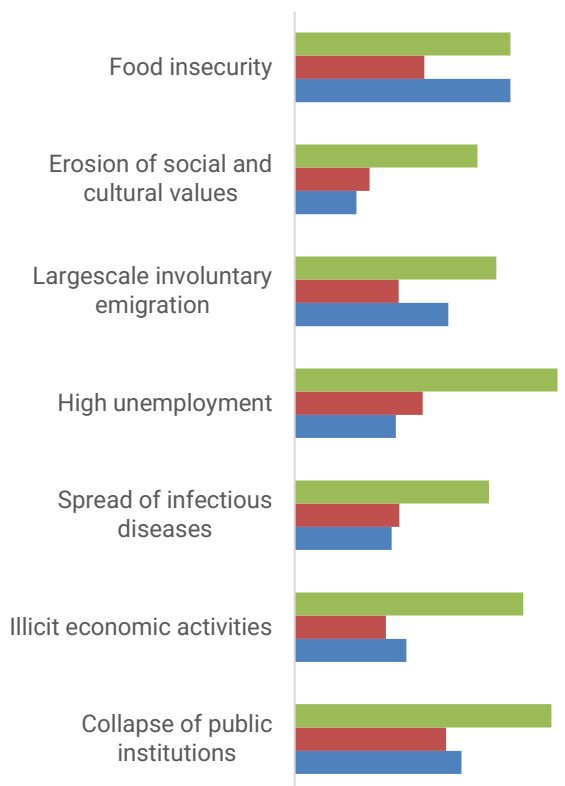
Socioeconomic Performance



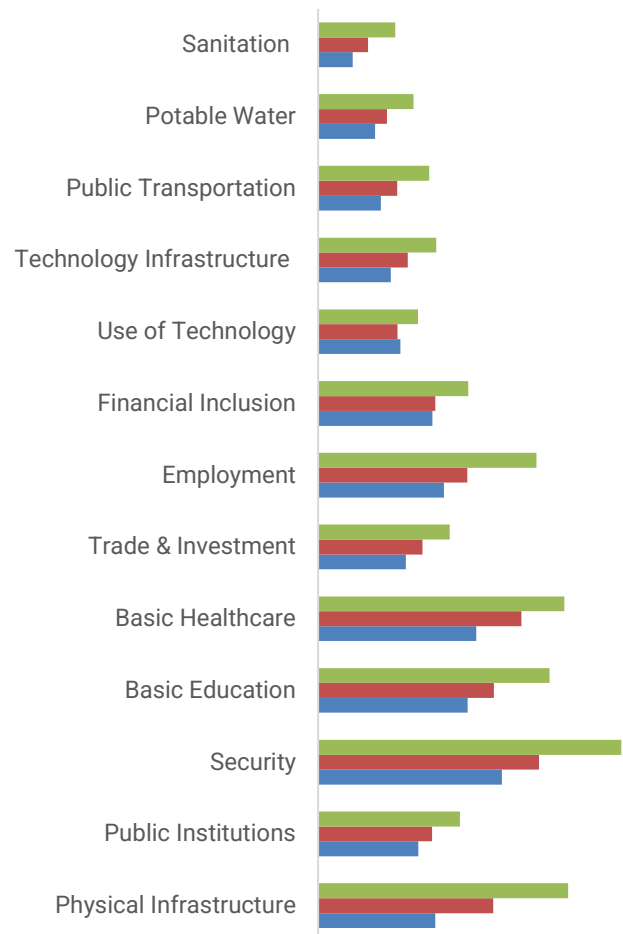
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Cross River Position



Cross River

Outlook for Cross River State: Stable

Cross River State's stable outlook holds significant growth and development promise. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Tourism and Economic Diversification:** Tourism is a significant part of the state's economy. Cross River prides itself as the nation's paradise; therefore, staging different tourism activities to attract tourists to the state. Cross River State is expected to continue focusing on developing its tourism sector, capitalising on its natural beauty and cultural heritage.
- 2. Sustainable Development:** Cross River State, under the leadership of Governor Bassey Otu, has the unique opportunity to enhance its development agenda by integrating the principles and targets of the SDGs. By doing so, the State will not only make substantial progress in improving the well-being of its citizens but also contribute to global efforts towards a more holistic, sustainable, and equitable future.
- 3. Human Capital Development:** Efforts to improve education and skill development will likely be sustained to enhance the workforce's capabilities. Lafarge Ltd. has trained over 50 youths on scaffolding, carpentry, block moulding, fashion designing, computer and other vocational skills, while several women were trained in poultry and feed making. Motorcycles and Keke Napeps were also donated to youths in the various communities as part of the education and empowerment pillar of its CSR and Sustainability Development Goals – goal 4.
- 4. Community Empowerment and Inclusivity:** In 2021, as part of its corporate social responsibility efforts in the Cross River community, Lafarge extended support to more than 130 secondary and tertiary students to help them continue their education through their yearly educational assistance program. They also provided school desks to various communities, engaged NYSC volunteers to assist with teaching in host communities, and donated school materials to primary schools. These initiatives empower underserved communities and promote inclusivity by ensuring access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and employment opportunities.
- 5. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** The anticipation of encouraging public-private partnerships to attract private investments across various sectors, notably the Energy City eco-industrial park in Calabar, aims to support economic growth and development. The project spans over 375 hectares, offering comprehensive facilities and uninterrupted power supply to enhance the economic performance of companies in a sustainable manner.



Cross River

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Cross River State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Partnerships and Collaboration:** Achieving collaboration among governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organisations, Governor Bassey Otu's administration can foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders to leverage expertise, resources, and knowledge-sharing to accelerate progress toward the goals.
- 2. Data Collection and Monitoring:** Cross River State should establish a robust system for data collection, analysis, and monitoring. Accurate data is essential for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and making informed decisions. Transparent reporting on SDG indicators will help hold the government accountable and ensure that efforts remain on track.
- 3. Capacity Building and Awareness:** It's essential to build the capacity of government officials, civil servants, and local communities. Training programs can equip stakeholders with the knowledge and skills to integrate sustainable development principles into their work.
- 4. Innovation and Technology:** Embracing innovative solutions and technology can significantly enhance the State's progress. This includes utilising digital platforms for citizen engagement, smart city initiatives for sustainable urban development, and adopting clean energy solutions to combat climate change.
- 5. Policy Alignment:** To align local and global agendas, policies must be reviewed and adapted, requiring effective coordination among government departments. Governor Bassey Otu's leadership in Cross River State offers a timely opportunity to integrate the spirit and principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the state's development agenda. By incorporating the SDGs, the administration can create a roadmap that benefits Cross River's citizens and global sustainability efforts. This commitment to inclusive and responsible development will leave a legacy for future generations.
- 6. Partnerships and Collaboration:** Achieving the SDGs requires collaboration among governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organisations. Governor Bassey Otu's administration can foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders to leverage expertise, resources, and knowledge-sharing to accelerate progress toward the goals.



Cross River

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

20.55 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 10%

Per Capital Income

1,012,210.07

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

569.38

▲ Y-o-Y

205%

Budget Size

330.24 B

▲ Y-o-Y

20%

Capital Expenditure

69.66 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 14%

Operating Expenditure

54.86 B

▲ Y-o-Y

33%

Inflation Rate

21%

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Unemployment Rate

53.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

75%

Poverty Rate

28.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 23%

Infant Mortality Rate

67

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

Literacy Rate

80.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 10%

FAAC Allocation

71.73 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 2%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

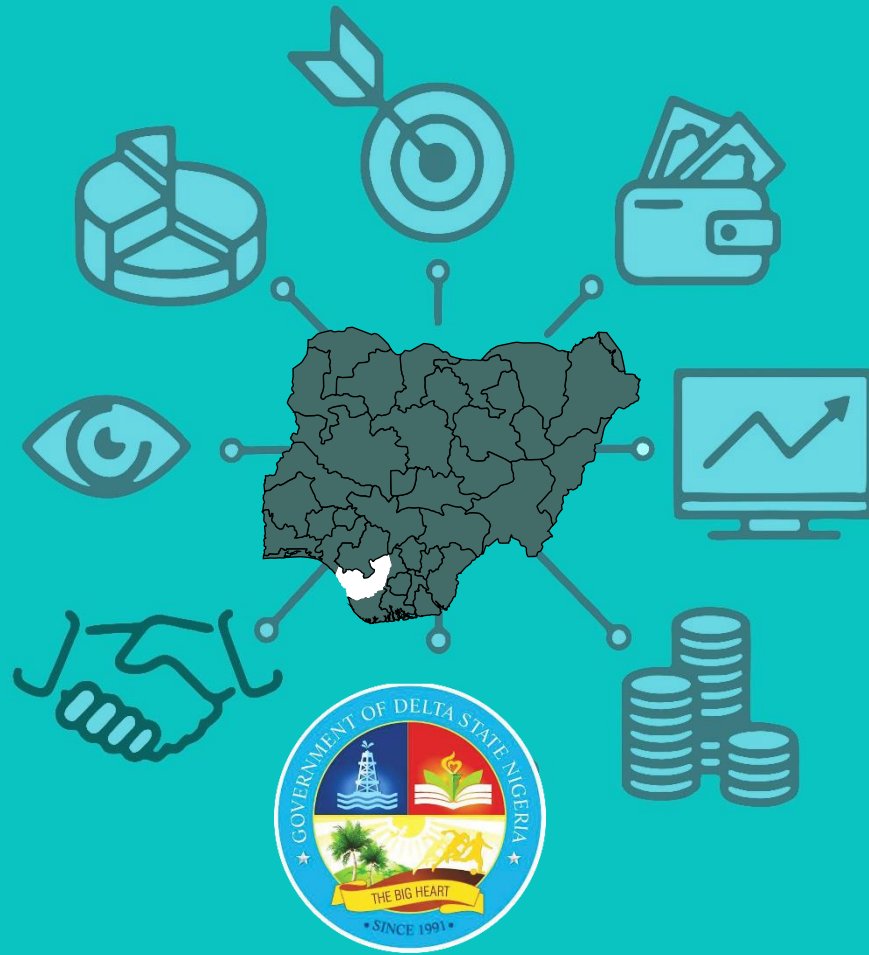
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Delta





Delta

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

BB

Introduction:

Delta State unfolds as a captivating tapestry of history, diverse cultures, and natural splendor. The heartbeat of Delta is the majestic Niger River, an integral part of its historical narrative. Inhabited for centuries, the state is a home to indigenous ethnic groups—the Ijaw, Urhobo, Isoko, Itsekiri, and Anioma people—each contributing unique languages, customs, and traditions, creating a vibrant cultural mosaic. Delta State boasts a rich cultural heritage celebrated in major cities like Asaba, Warri, and Sapele. Delta's economy thrives on a dynamic mix of agriculture, oil and gas production, and commerce. In the democratic era since 1999, Delta State has been consistently governed by the People's Democratic Party (PDP). At the helm is the current governor, Rt. Hon. Sheriff Francis Orohedor Oborewori who was sworn in on 29th May 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Delta State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Delta State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.31, ranking 32nd out of 37 states with an Under Performance rating.

PSPI Score: -0.31 PSPI Ranking: 32/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.51
- Economic Potentials Rank: 5/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.38
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 4/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.60
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 32/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.39
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 29/37

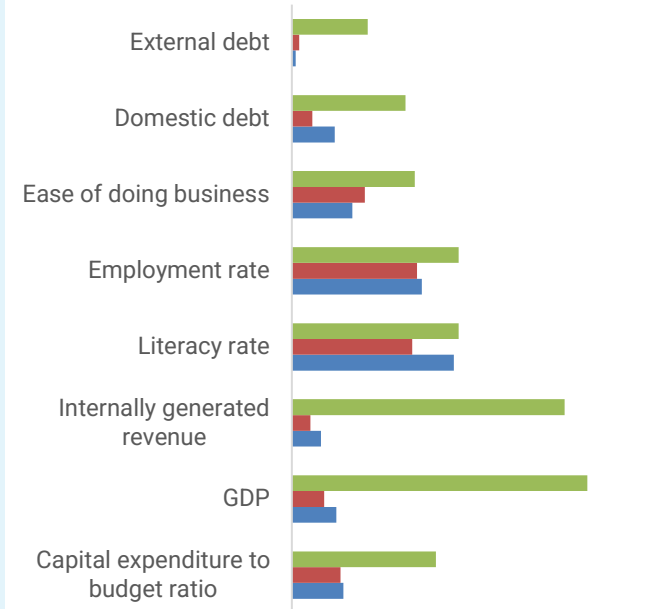
Summary of Analysis:

While Delta State has effectively used its socioeconomic potential for socioeconomic development, the dissatisfaction of residents and indigenous people from the survey has resulted in an "Under Performance" rating in the pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI). Delta State is a top performer in the areas of GDP, Literacy rate, and management of public debt. The state is, however, faced with significant challenges in the effective management of public institutions, provision of public transportation, and access to potable water. The activities of agitators in the neighbouring southeast states and early politicking due to the state's involvement in the presidential elections have influenced the state's dynamics.

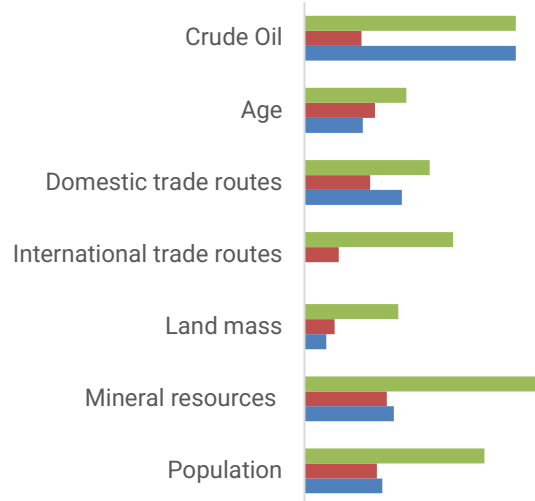


Delta

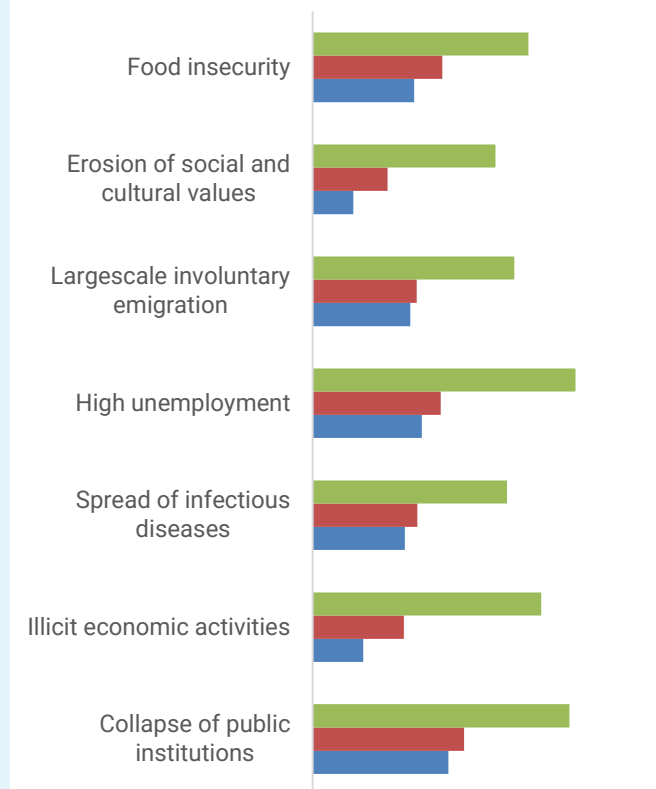
Socioeconomic Performance



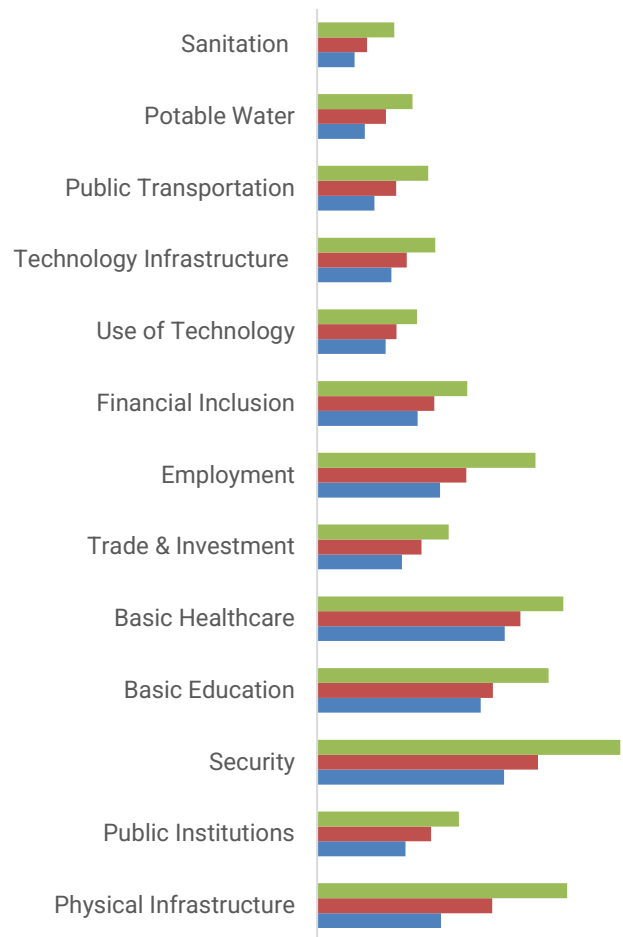
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Delta Position



Delta

Outlook for Delta State: Stable

The stable outlook for Delta State is grounded in several key factors:

- 1. Continuity in Government:** One of the primary factors contributing to Delta State's stable outlook is the smooth transition from the previous administration to the current one, both within the same political party. This political consistency promises to continue ongoing projects and programs without unnecessary disruptions. The state's residents can look forward to a seamless governance process that builds on past successes.
- 2. Rehabilitation of the Warri Refinery:** A significant development for Delta State is the ongoing rehabilitation of the Warri refinery. Upon completion and operationalisation, this project holds the potential to be a game-changer for the state's economic landscape. The refinery's revival is expected to boost economic activities, engage the state's youth population, and substantially benefit local communities. By creating jobs and stimulating growth, the Warri refinery represents a pivotal driver of socioeconomic development in the region.
- 3. Signing of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA):** The passage of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) marks a transformative moment for Nigeria's oil and gas industry. This landmark legislation is anticipated to free up additional resources for developing host communities. For Delta State, this translates into improved living conditions, increased oil and gas value chain participation, and a more substantial role in the nation's energy sector. The PIA opens the door to enhanced collaboration and economic growth within the state.
- 4. Economic and Cultural Diversity:** Despite its negative rating in the PSPI, Delta State boasts a diverse economy encompassing various sectors, including trading, agriculture, manufacturing, and more. This diversity provides a robust economic foundation, rendering the state less vulnerable to economic shocks. It enables the state to harness the potential of multiple industries, creating a well-rounded and resilient economic landscape.
- 5. Strong but Aligned Political Opposition:** The presence of a strong political opposition, combined with the incumbent governor's bid for re-election, is expected to drive improved performance. This alignment encourages a healthy level of political competition that can translate into better governance as leaders strive to meet residents' expectations. The checks and balances offered by a strong opposition catalyse accountable and effective governance.
- 6. The Second Niger Bridge:** Delta State is set to benefit from the completion and use of the Second Niger Bridge. This project promises enhanced connectivity and trade links with neighbouring Anambra State. The improved infrastructure will facilitate business collaboration between the two states, potentially boosting their GDP and enhancing the quality of life for residents. This major bridge project symbolises Delta State's commitment to development and progress.

Delta State's stable outlook is underpinned by various factors that position it for ongoing progress and economic development. The combination of political continuity, strategic infrastructure projects, and a diverse economic base promises a promising future for the state and its residents.



Delta

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To ensure sustainable progress and improved performance, Delta State should consider the following detailed recommendations:

- 1. Enhance citizen Engagement:** Delta State should proactively engage with its residents and indigenous people. This can be achieved through town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and clear, transparent communication. Such engagement is essential for effective governance, as it ensures that policies and decisions are informed by the needs and aspirations of the people.
- 2. Maximise Domestic Trade:** The state should leverage its potential as a hub for domestic trade. This can be realised by implementing tax reforms encouraging commerce, enhancing market access, developing infrastructure within commercial centres, and improving transportation. These actions will create an enabling environment for businesses, reduce the emigration of businesses and residents, and stimulate economic growth.
- 3. Unity Across Political Lines:** Delta State should actively work to bridge political divides and build consensus among key stakeholders. Ensuring political unity is crucial for maintaining peace and stability in the state, thereby creating the right conditions for sustainable progress.
- 4. Enhance Institutional Strength:** Robust institutions form a cornerstone for advancing any progressive state. Delta State is urged to incorporate technology to fortify its public institutions. Insights from neighbouring Edo State can offer valuable strategies in this pursuit.
- 5. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** To learn from states with similar demographics that have achieved higher performance, Delta State should conduct working visits to these states. Lagos, Kaduna, Kano, Anambra, and Akwa Ibom offer valuable lessons in physical infrastructure, job creation, financial inclusion, public institution strengthening, and cultural values. Despite having different demographics insights from Gombe and Jigawa states can also contribute to improving Delta's overall rating. Delta State can tap into the best practices and successful strategies implemented in these states to address its challenges and enhance its performance.





Delta

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

79.88 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 1%

Per Capital Income

1,048,418.03

▲ Y-o-Y

2%

PMS Price

575.71

▲ Y-o-Y

223%

Budget Size

571.64 B

▲ Y-o-Y

19%

Capital Expenditure

304.3 B

▲ Y-o-Y

138%

Operating Expenditure

289.16 B

▲ Y-o-Y

28%

Inflation Rate

24%

▲ Y-o-Y

8%

Unemployment Rate

31.10%

▲ Y-o-Y

22%

Poverty Rate

13.10%

▲ Y-o-Y

123%

Infant Mortality Rate

89

▲ Y-o-Y

178%

Literacy Rate

87.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

-1%

FAAC Allocation

450.46 B

▲ Y-o-Y

83%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Ebonyi





Ebonyi

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Ebonyi State, located in southeastern Nigeria, is a relatively new state with a predominantly Igbo population. Known for its strong agricultural focus, the state is a major producer of rice, yam, potatoes, maize, beans, and cassava. Notably, Edda, a region within Ebonyi, is a significant hub for rice and yam cultivation. Despite possessing solid mineral resources like lead, crude oil, and natural gas, large-scale mining is limited. Ebonyi is nicknamed "the salt of the nation" due to extensive salt deposits at Okposi and Uburu Salt Lakes. Traditionally aligned with the PDP, the state recently shifted to the APC with the past defections and election of Rt. Hon. Francis Ogonnaya Nwifuru in 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Ebonyi State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Ebonyi State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.27, ranking 13th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.27 PSPI Ranking: 13/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.17
- Economic Potentials Rank: 37/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.28
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 29/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.75
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 17/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.41
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 28/37

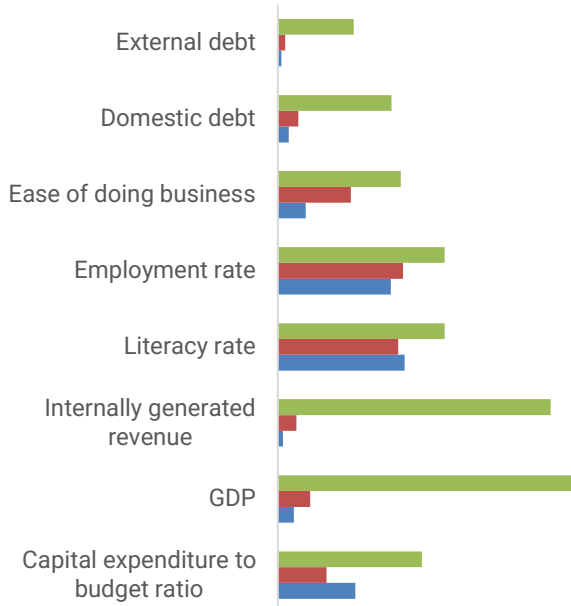
Summary of Analysis:

Despite its relative lack of endowments, Ebonyi State has efficiently managed its limited resources to emerge as the 29th best-performing state regarding socioeconomic development. Notably, the state's indigenous population and residents express high satisfaction with its performance, lifting it to the 13th overall position. This performance places Ebonyi State second only to Anambra State in the Southeast region. The state receives an "A" rating, reflecting its good performance. The state's strengths are particularly evident in two key areas: Physical Infrastructure and Capital Expenditure to Budget Ratio. While areas requiring improvement include ease of doing business and provision of employment opportunities.

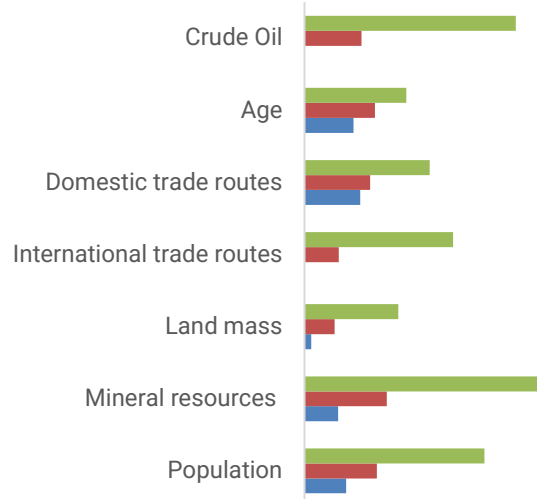


Ebonyi

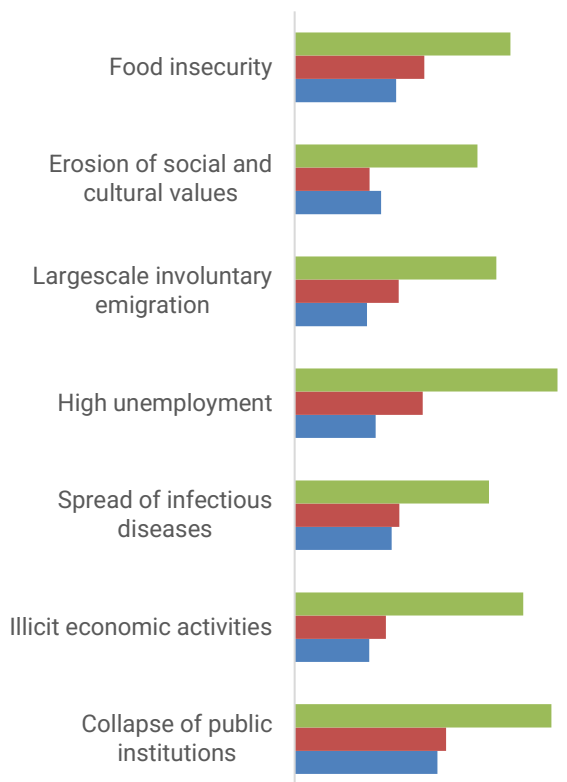
Socioeconomic Performance



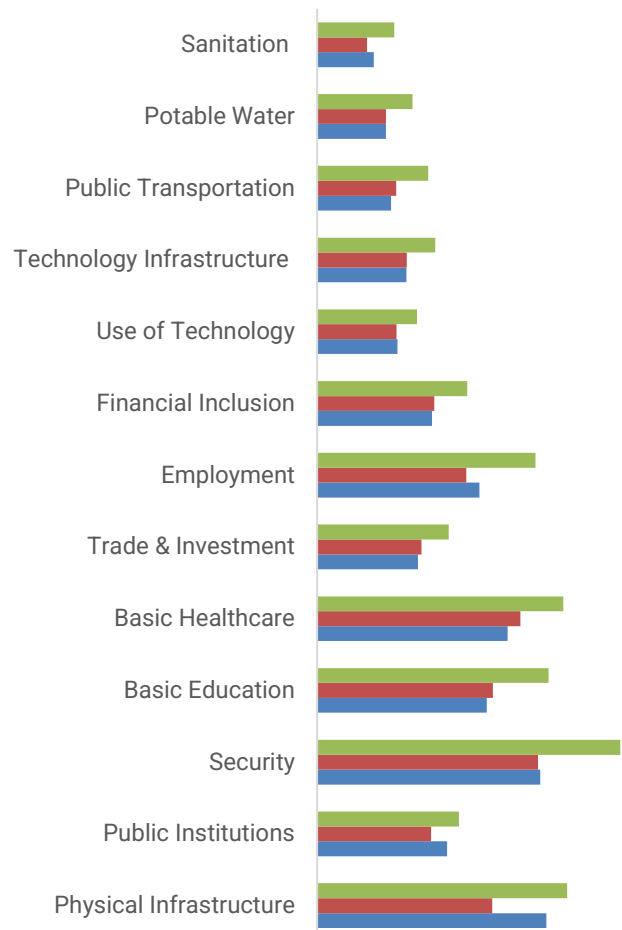
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Ebonyi Position



Ebonyi

Outlook for Ebonyi State: Stable

The stable outlook for Ebonyi State is underpinned by several key factors that collectively create an environment conducive to progress and development:

- 1. Stability in State Government and Alignment with the Federal Government:** Ebonyi State has a track record of stable governance and consistent alignment with the federal government. This stability is expected to minimise election-related violence and ensure that the state government can fully leverage federal initiatives. It will also make succession planning relatively straightforward, as voters are already educated about what works best for the state.
- 2. Effective Management of the Populace:** Unlike many states where residents are generally dissatisfied with government performance, Ebonyi State stands out. Residents and indigenous populations express satisfaction with the government's actions, which signifies effective citizen engagement. The government's responsiveness to citizens' concerns is pivotal in maintaining stability and promoting sustainable development.
- 3. Security of Lives and Properties:** Despite operating in a region with security challenges due to separatist movements, Ebonyi State has managed to maintain a commendable level of security compared to neighbouring states. This reflects a proactive government capable of addressing security issues and ensuring the safety of its residents.
- 4. Resource Efficiency and Innovation:** The state's relative lack of abundant resources has fostered a culture of innovation and efficient resource management. This culture of doing more with less is expected to continue driving effective governance and administration, promoting economic growth.
- 5. One-Party State:** Being predominantly aligned with the ruling party at the national level provides a conducive political environment for focusing on development, as it reduces political tensions. In this scenario, the government can concentrate on addressing developmental challenges, which is critical for long-term progress.
- 6. Governor's Profile:** The current governor, Rt. Hon. Francis Ogbonnaya Nwifuru brings a wealth of experience in public service and a background of service to humanity. His leadership is expected to influence the state's development positively. To address the possible lack of deep economic expertise, establishing a robust economic team will be essential.



Ebonyi

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Ebonyi State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Promote Business and Investment:** The government should prioritise creating an environment conducive to business and investment. Identifying and eliminating impediments to ease of doing business is vital. Implementing tax reforms, streamlining regulations, and supporting entrepreneurship will foster economic growth.
- 2. Establish a Competent Economic Team:** Given the governor's profile, it is advisable to assemble an economic team comprising experts with a proven track record in economic development. This team will be instrumental in designing and executing strategies to propel the state's economic transformation.
- 3. Diversify Revenue Streams:** Ebonyi State must reduce its dependence on internally generated revenue (IGR) by diversifying its revenue sources. An investment-friendly atmosphere and strategic business development initiatives will attract more investments, subsequently enhancing revenue generation.
- 4. Prioritise Education and Healthcare:** The state should prioritise investment in education, healthcare, and functional institutions. This includes policies and initiatives that promote the development of these sectors. Furthermore, the state's infrastructure should support these priorities.
- 5. Foster Political Harmony:** Promote political consensus among key stakeholders to ensure a harmonious political environment. By bringing together different political factions and interests, the state can maintain stability and a conducive atmosphere for development.
- 6. Enhance citizen Engagement:** The government should establish platforms for engaging with citizens, including town hall meetings and consultations with key stakeholders. Keeping residents informed about government plans and activities fosters a sense of involvement and transparency.
- 7. Collaborate with Other States:** Ebonyi State can benefit from sharing insights and best practices with other states. Learning from states with similar demographics and specific areas of expertise, such as economic development, security, technology adoption, and ease of doing business, can facilitate the state's progress. This collaboration can extend to states that excel in risk management and development-related risk strategies.

By implementing these recommendations, Ebonyi State can build on its current stability and begin realising its full economic potential. This approach will pave the way for sustainable progress, economic growth, and improved living standards for its residents.



Ebonyi

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

23.73 B

▲ Y-o-Y

73%

Per Capital Income

761,757.9

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

618

▲ Y-o-Y

201%

Budget Size

139.4 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 4%

Capital Expenditure

78.16 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Operating Expenditure

41.33 B

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

Inflation Rate

28%

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Unemployment Rate

40.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

91%

Poverty Rate

38.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 51%

Infant Mortality Rate

24

▲ Y-o-Y

- 58%

Literacy Rate

68.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

FAAC Allocation

61.56 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

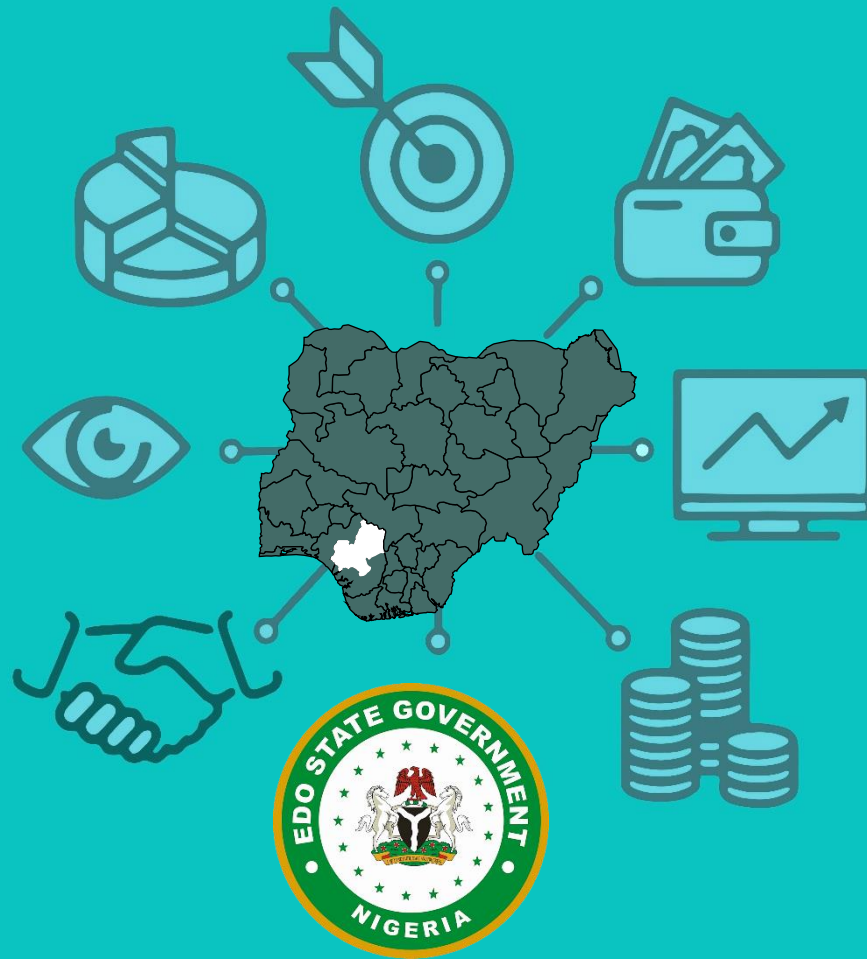
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Edo





Edo

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Edo State in southern Nigeria centred around its capital, Benin City, is known for its rich culture, diverse economy (agriculture, manufacturing, and oil and gas), and vibrant traditional arts and festivals, with Edo (Bini) as the primary language. Notable educational institutions, political influence, and abundant natural resources, including oil and gas, are prominent. The state boasts tourist attractions like the National Museum and Oba's Palace, with excellent transportation via road connections and Benin Airport. Godwin Nogheghase Obaseki currently serves as the Governor of Edo State, alongside his career as a Nigerian politician and businessman.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Edo State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Edo State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.10, ranking 23rd out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.10 PSPI Ranking: 23/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.47
- Economic Potentials Rank: 8/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.31
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 18/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.72
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 22/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.53
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 15/37

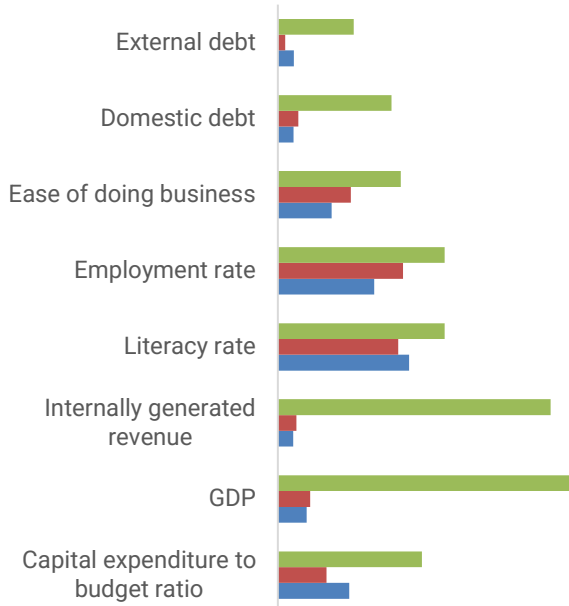
Summary of Analysis:

Our assessment of Edo State reveals an underutilisation of its resources and socioeconomic development potential; our primary and secondary data analysis rates its socioeconomic performance at the 22nd and 18th positions, respectively. Given a B rating, Edo State is categorised as having a fair performance compared to Nigeria's best and worst-performing states. Edo State emerged as a top performer in public debt management and the use of technology for public administration. Key contributors that impeded Edo state's performance include inadequate infrastructure, high unemployment, and inadequate attention paid to human capital development, which significantly impedes progress. Additionally, despite possessing potential tourism to explore ancient history and the vast availability of natural resources, the state has yet to capitalise on this opportunity entirely.

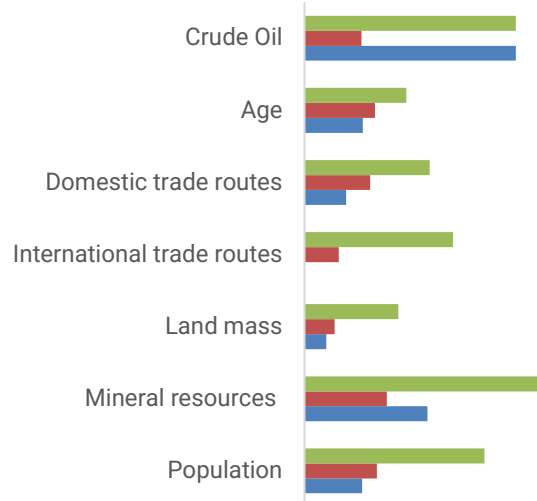


Edo

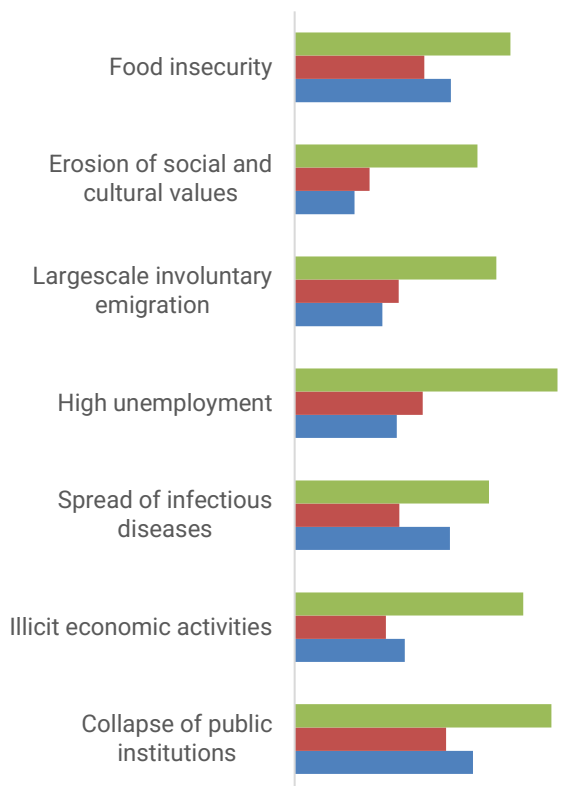
Socioeconomic Performance



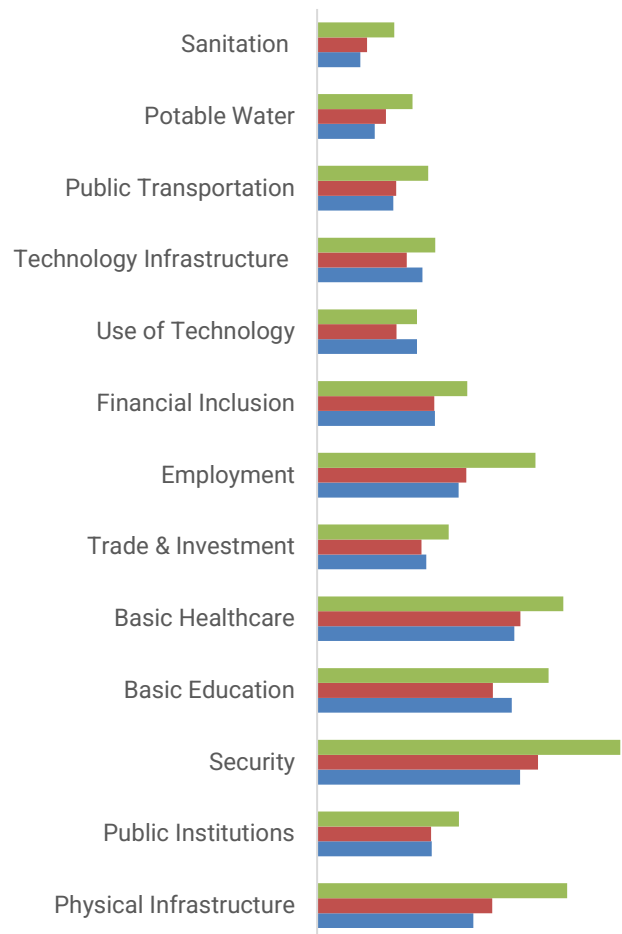
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Edo Position



Edo

Outlook for Edo State: Positive

The positive outlook for Edo State holds significant promise for growth and development. This outlook is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Infrastructure Development:** Investment in infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and utilities, can improve the state's business environment and overall quality of life for its residents. The Edo state government is banking on a newly developed 30-year development plan to drive sustainable socio-economic growth over the next three decades.
- 2. Education and Human Capital:** High-quality education and skill development have the potential to stimulate economic growth and promote social progress. The EdoBEST program, integrated into the foundational education system in 2018, has successfully transformed the basic education system in the state. This initiative has effectively bridged learning disparities and delivered excellent foundational education to children. By implementing a blend of teacher professional development, technology integration, and real-time data utilisation, the program has driven a comprehensive overhaul throughout the state. As a result, students in EdoBEST schools have demonstrated significant advancements in literacy and numeracy skills, surpassing their peers in non-EdoBEST institutions.
- 3. Political Stability:** The political climate in Edo State can significantly impact its outlook. Edo State has become the first Nigerian state to embrace a paperless communication system within its civil service. Governor Godwin Obaseki has issued a directive mandating the decline of physical files from any ministry, department, or government agency. This milestone represents Edo's latest stride towards its objective of becoming Nigeria's inaugural fully-governed state by September 1, 2023. To facilitate this transition, the Edo state government conducted a one-week digital transformation training for over 3,000 employees and initiated a digital policy project.
- 4. Tourism and Cultural Heritage:** Edo State can leverage its rich cultural heritage and historical sites to promote tourism, boosting the local economy. Edo State Heritage Promotion and Protection Policy is designed to set guidelines and implementation strategies for the conservation and promotion of the state's tangible and intangible heritage materials, in line with efforts to make it a tourist destination of choice.
- 5. Healthcare Infrastructure:** High-quality healthcare infrastructure and access to healthcare services are crucial for the population's well-being. Abdul Samad Rabi Africa Initiative (ASR Africa) is contributing to healthcare development in Edo State by providing a 2.5 billion Naira grant to the state government. ASR Africa, founded by industrialist and philanthropist Abdul Samad Rabi, has allocated this grant to support the enhancement of the New Stella Obasanjo Hospital in Benin City. The hospital is undergoing reconfiguration, expansion, and upgrades to become a 250-bed specialist facility. Edo State is the fourth state, following Sokoto, Ogun, and Kwara, to benefit from a 2.5 billion Naira grant as part of ASR Africa's 10 billion Naira Tertiary Healthcare Systems Support Grants Scheme for 2021, funded by the Annual ASR Africa \$100 million Fund for Social Development and Renewal.



Edo

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Edo State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Infrastructure Development:** Invest in infrastructure, including roads, public transportation, energy, and digital connectivity, to enhance the state's business environment and overall quality of life. Edo state's development plan has earmarked key centres for economic development, including the Benin River Port, a proposed airport in the state's north senatorial district, an oil palm plantation programme, a creative hub and technology parks.
- 2. Environmental Sustainability:** Develop and enforce policies that promote environmental sustainability in Edo State, including reforestation, waste management, and clean energy initiatives. Address climate change concerns and protect the state's natural resources. In commemoration of World Environment Day, the Edo State Government is stepping up efforts to restore the ecosystem and drive environmental sustainability initiatives, expanding the ongoing tree planting campaign to various locations within the state. A healthy environment for these trees will help Edo State maintain a balanced carbon dioxide and oxygen equilibrium, contributing to the management of environmental sustainability.
- 3. Collaboration with NGOs and International Organisations:** Promote citizen engagement in the development process through awareness campaigns, community participation, and soliciting public input. The Edo State Government has established a fresh collaboration with the United Kingdom Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (UKNIAF) to create a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework to enhance project transparency within the state. This partnership will, among its objectives, offer essential assistance in enhancing the skills of staff within ministries, departments, agencies (MDAs), and the Edo PPP Office.
- 4. Innovation and Technology:** Under the leadership of Governor Godwin Obaseki, Edo State embarked on a journey to promote innovation and technology adoption in various sectors and stimulate economic diversification. On June 14, 2018, Edo State launched its inaugural state-owned Technology Hub, "Edo Innovates." This hub aimed to serve as an incubator for innovative ideas, support tech startups, and create job opportunities. It represented a significant step towards a more technologically advanced and prosperous future for the state, fostering a spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship.



Edo

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

45.47 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Per Capital Income

981,969.56

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

530

▲ Y-o-Y

193%

Budget Size

321.4 B

▲ Y-o-Y

50%

Capital Expenditure

89.05 B

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Operating Expenditure

98.17 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Inflation Rate

29%

▲ Y-o-Y

28%

Unemployment Rate

49%

▲ Y-o-Y

95%

Poverty Rate

5.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 53%

Infant Mortality Rate

81

▲ Y-o-Y

56%

Literacy Rate

70.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 21%

FAAC Allocation

130.53 B

▲ Y-o-Y

33%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Ekiti





Ekiti

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

AA

Introduction:

Nestled in the southwestern region of Nigeria, Ekiti State unfolds a compelling historical narrative that mirrors its people’s resilience and cultural diversity. The tapestry of its past is intricately woven with the stories of various ethnic groups, including the Ekiti and Yoruba, contributing to the unique social fabric of the state. Ekiti State officially emerged as a distinct entity carved out of the former Ondo State in 1991. Beyond its historical significance, Ekiti State is celebrated for its captivating landscapes and natural beauty, featuring lush hills and valleys. Predominantly agrarian, Ekiti’s economy is further propelled by academia, mining, and tourism. Renowned for producing a substantial number of academic professors in Nigeria, the state’s political landscape has witnessed unpredictability in its alignment with the federal government. Leading the state’s current chapter is Governor Mr. Biodun Oyebanji, who assumed office on October 16, 2022.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Ekiti State’s overall performance combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Ekiti State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.60, ranking 3rd out of 37 states with an AA rating, indicating very good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.60 PSPI Ranking: 3/37 PSPI Rating: AA (Very Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.20
- Economic Potentials Rank: 35/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.35
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 8/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.78
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 12/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.67
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 4/37

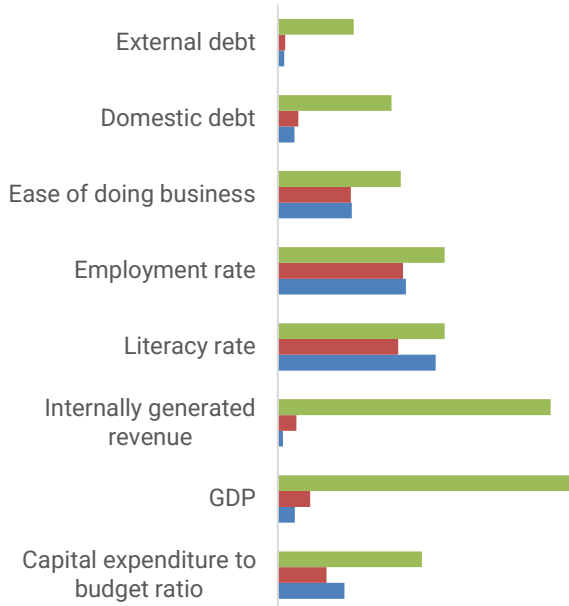
Summary of Analysis:

Despite its limited resources, Ekiti State has demonstrated exceptional efficiency in deploying these resources for socioeconomic development. This efficiency is notably reflected in the state’s rank of 8th regarding socioeconomic development performance, which aligns with the satisfaction expressed by its residents and indigenous population. Ekiti stands out as the 3rd overall best-performing state and the top performer in the South West region. The state’s exceptional performance, rated as “AA” (Very Good Performance), is attributed to strengths in various areas. These include providing quality basic education and healthcare, a proactive stance against illicit economic activities, robust public institutions, the preservation of social and cultural values, and a relatively healthy Capital Expenditure to budget ratio. Areas requiring attention include growing the level of IGR and improving the use of technology for governance.

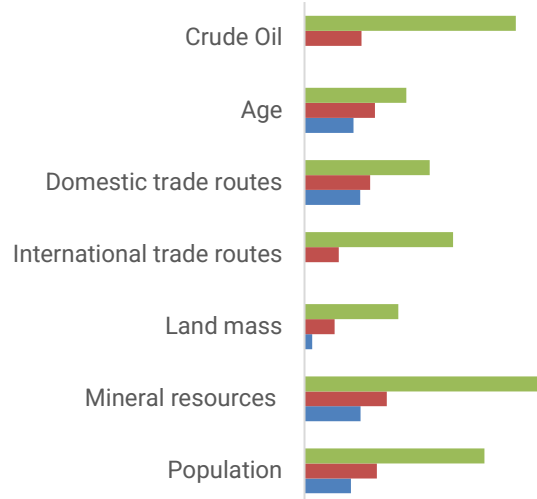


Ekiti

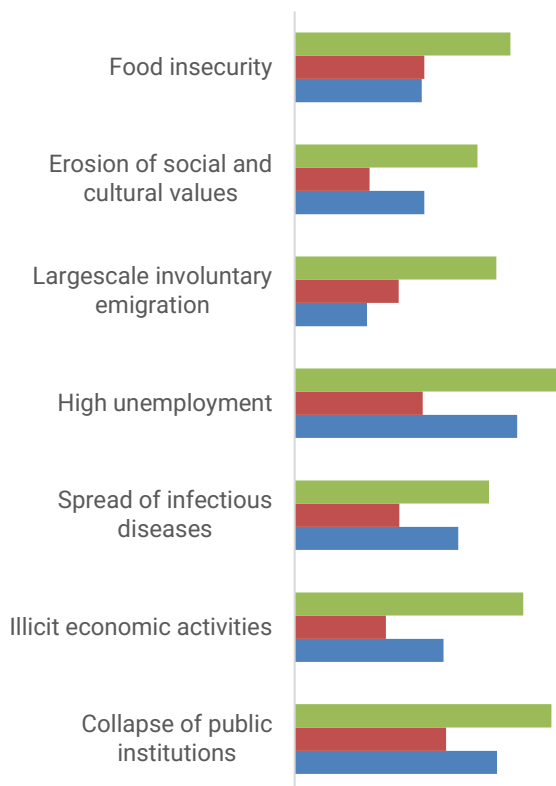
Socioeconomic Performance



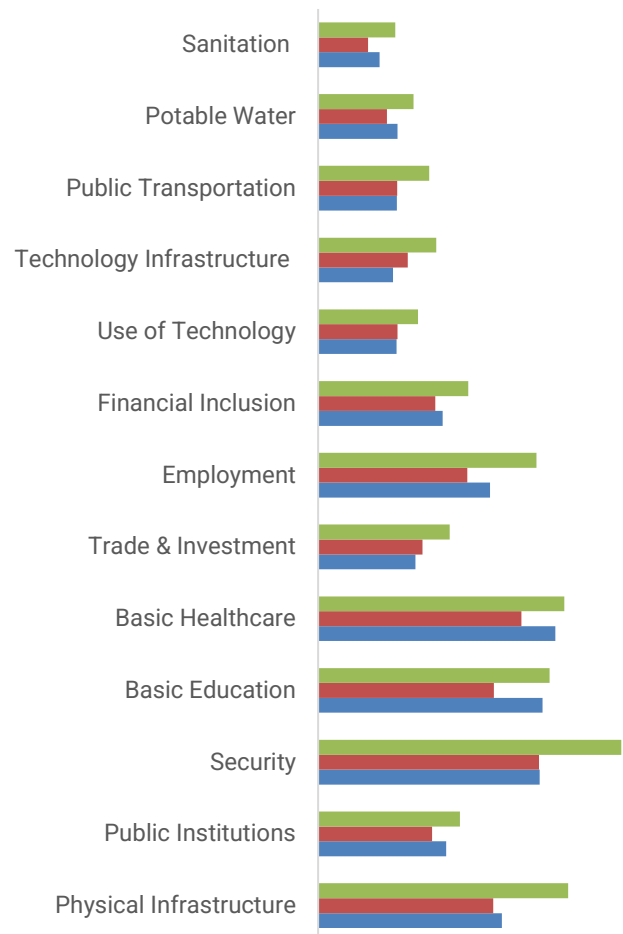
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Ekiti Position



Ekiti

Outlook for Ekiti State: Positive

The positive outlook for Ekiti State is underpinned by several promising factors that set the stage for continued progress and development:

- 1. Stability in State Government and Alignment with the Federal Government:** Ekiti State has a history of political unpredictability, but it maintains relative stability and occasional alignment with the federal government. This political stability is expected to reduce election-related violence, ensuring the state can effectively leverage federal initiatives and enabling a smoother succession planning process.
- 2. Effective Management of the Populace:** Ekiti State distinguishes itself from many other states in Nigeria by effectively engaging with its residents and indigenous population. This effective engagement, alongside a government that addresses the real concerns of its people, has fostered a sense of satisfaction among the state's inhabitants, contributing to the positive outlook.
- 3. Investment in Human Capital Development:** Ekiti State is strongly committed to investing in health and education. This investment serves as a catalyst for the security of lives and properties while driving development across various sectors of the economy.
- 4. Satisfaction with the State of Employment:** Job creation is critical to socioeconomic development. Ekiti State has shown a commitment to managing the risk of unemployment effectively, as indicated by a high score in this regard. This commitment to job creation positively impacts the lives of residents and their dependents, fostering social and economic well-being.
- 5. Efficient Resource Utilisation:** Ekiti State's ability to make the most of its limited resources stems from the necessity to innovate and manage resources effectively. This culture of innovation ensures that the state is managed efficiently, even with relatively fewer endowments than other states.
- 6. Democratically Liberal Environment:** Ekiti State is characterised by electoral outcomes that closely reflect the wishes and aspirations of its populace. This democratic environment compels the government to work diligently, addressing the concerns of its citizens. It encourages politicians to offer constructive criticism and gain public support for electoral victories.
- 7. Profile of the Current Governor:** Governor Mr. Biodun Abayomi Oyebanji's profile highlights a history of service to humanity. While he may need more in-depth economic and wealth creation knowledge, forming a solid economic team can compensate for this limitation, spearheading the state's economic transformation.



Ekiti



Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Ekiti State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Promote Business-Friendly Policies:** Ekiti State should identify and eliminate impediments to conducting business within its borders. Implementing tax reforms and creating an enabling environment for businesses and investments will significantly enhance the state's internally generated revenue (IGR).
- 2. Establish an Expert Economic Team:** To address the governor's economic knowledge gap, the government should establish an economic team comprising experts with proven track records in driving economic development and wealth creation.
- 3. Sustain Investment in Human Capital:** While infrastructure development is important, maintaining investments in health and education is equally crucial. Ensuring a balance between physical and social development will benefit the well-informed populace.
- 4. Foster Political Consensus:** Building consensus among key stakeholders and reducing political divides will contribute to peace and stability within the state. A harmonious political environment is essential for sustainable progress.
- 5. Enhance citizen Engagement:** Creating platforms for engaging with Ekiti residents and indigenous populations is vital. Town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and informing the public about government plans and activities will strengthen the bond between the government and its people.
- 6. Engage in Interstate Collaboration:** Ekiti State should explore opportunities for collaboration and knowledge sharing with states that have excelled in similar socioeconomic conditions. Leveraging the strengths and experiences of other states can accelerate development and progress.

The road ahead for Ekiti State is undoubtedly promising. With a combination of efficient resource utilisation, a solid commitment to human capital development, and a liberal democratic environment, Ekiti is well-positioned to continue its trajectory of growth and development. Nevertheless, the state must focus on diversifying revenue sources, fostering an enabling business environment, and expanding its IGR to ensure sustained progress and prosperity.



Ekiti

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

16.75 B

▲ Y-o-Y

23%

Per Capital Income

721,006.63

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

619.57

▲ Y-o-Y

220%

Budget Size

113.57 B

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Capital Expenditure

25.8 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

Operating Expenditure

62.01 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Unemployment Rate

32.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

59%

Poverty Rate

14.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 50%

Infant Mortality Rate

82

▲ Y-o-Y

44%

Literacy Rate

84.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 7%

FAAC Allocation

65.08 B

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

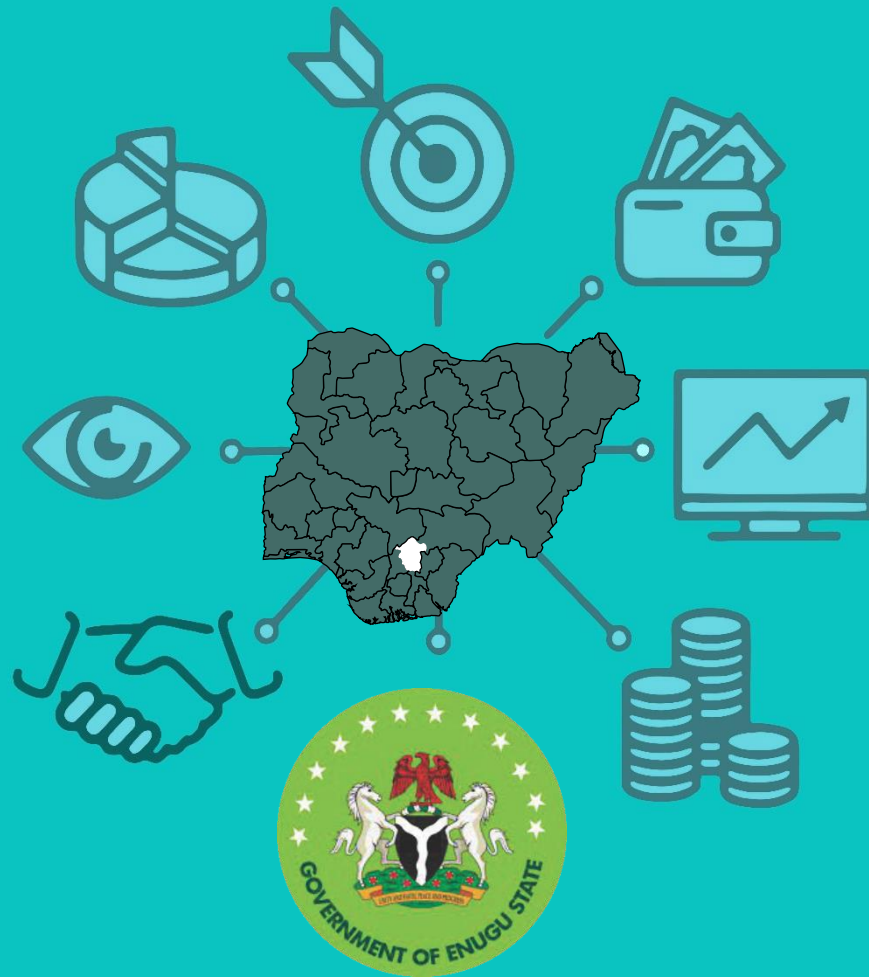
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Enugu





Enugu

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Enugu is located in southeastern Nigeria and has a vibrant history. The Igbo people have historically inhabited the region. Enugu State, known as the "Coal City State," has a rich history, with coal mining playing a crucial role in early industrialisation. The state is renowned for its cultural heritage, including traditional festivals, art, and music, with the Nsukka Art School contributing to African art development. In the most recent general elections, the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) won the gubernatorial race, resulting in the inauguration of Governor Peter Mbah on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Enugu State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Enugu State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.06, ranking 30th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: -0.06 PSPI Ranking: 30/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.24
- Economic Potentials Rank: 33/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.33
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 14/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.54
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 8/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.31
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 22/37

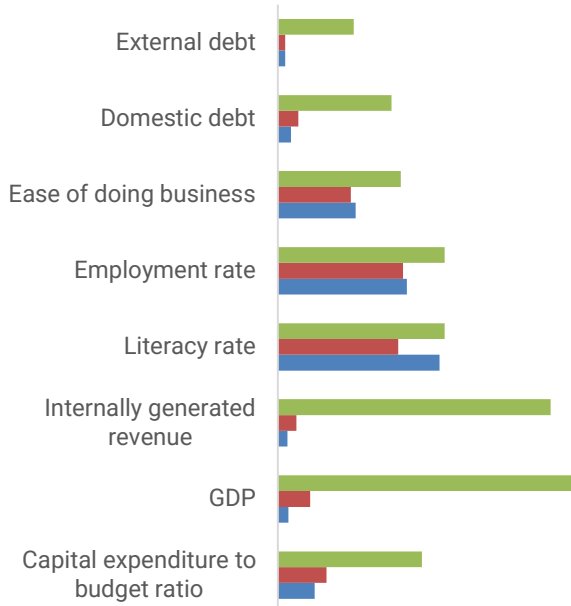
Summary of Analysis:

Enugu State's PSPI evaluation reveals a subpar overall performance with a B rating, indicating 'Fair Performance.' While the state's economic potential falls below the national average, its socioeconomic performance significantly fares better. Resident surveys, however, present a less optimistic perspective, highlighting concerns about the state's overall performance and perceived risks. Enugu emerged as a top performer in literacy rates and an above-average performer in Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) and ease of doing business. Notwithstanding these strengths, the state faces challenges in public institutions, unemployment, access to potable water, insecurity, and human capital development. Effectively managing citizens' and residents' expectations will significantly influence future ratings.

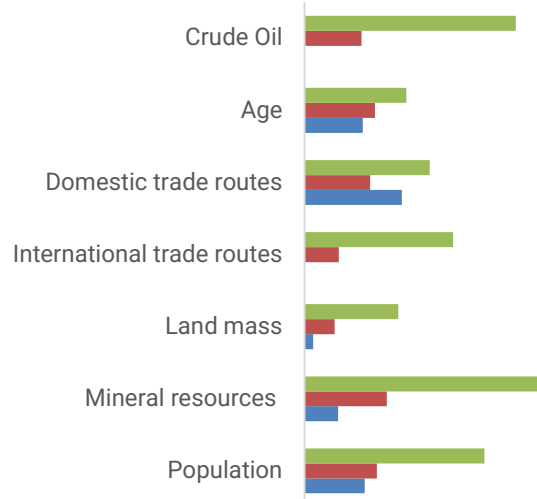


Enugu

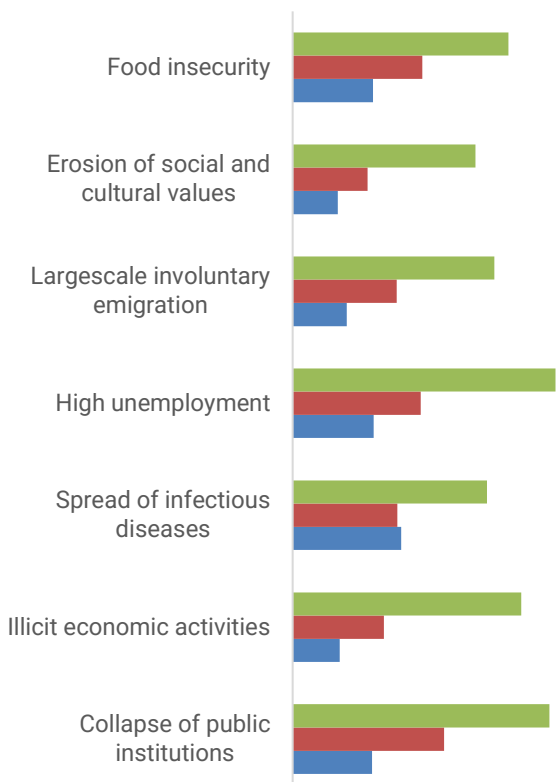
Socioeconomic Performance



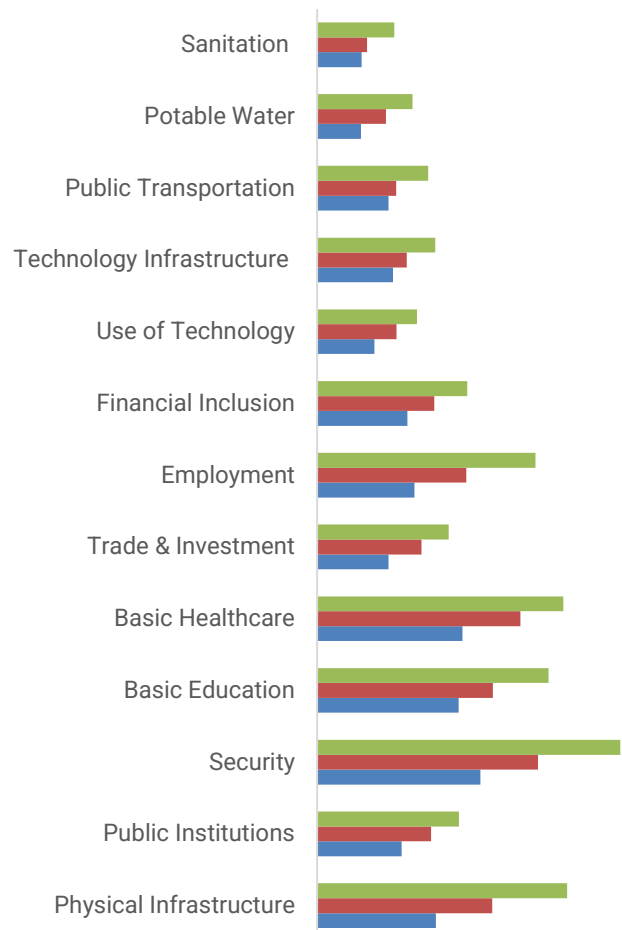
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Enugu Position



Enugu

Outlook for Enugu State: Stable

Enugu State is poised for economic growth and development, with several favourable factors and opportunities on the horizon:

- Digital Economy:** Enugu State's commitment to the digital economy is forward-looking, with plans to empower thousands of youths annually in ICT. This initiative can lead to the development of a skilled workforce and the growth of technology-driven businesses, positioning the state as a hub for digital innovation.
- Private Sector-Led Growth:** Shifting the focus to a private sector-driven economy is a positive step. This approach encourages investment, job creation, and economic diversification, making Enugu State more resilient to financial challenges.
- Industrialisation:** The government's emphasis on industrialisation, including establishing an Industrial Estate, promises to revive existing industries and attract new ones. This can create employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth.
- Rural Economy Development:** Bridging the infrastructure gap between rural and urban areas is crucial for unlocking the rural economy's potential. Improved infrastructure, including roads and power supply, can facilitate agricultural and economic development in rural regions.
- Financial Sector Transformation:** Modernising the financial sector, improving credit facilities, and increasing insurance penetration can enhance financial stability and support business growth.
- Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborating with the private sector to achieve economic and social goals is a positive strategy. This approach can attract investments, promote innovation, and drive economic development.
- Investment Opportunities:** The unveiling of \$2.1 billion worth of projects at the Enugu State Investment and Economic Growth Stakeholders' Roundtable demonstrates the government's commitment to attracting investments and stimulating economic growth.

Despite its potential, Enugu State also faces significant challenges that could hinder its development and economic growth:

- Infrastructure Challenges:** Enugu State needs significant infrastructure development, including roads, power supply, and communication networks, to support economic growth. Inadequate infrastructure can hinder business operations and limit economic progress.
- Diversification:** While the state focuses on coal and natural gas resources, it must diversify its economy to reduce reliance on specific sectors. More reliance on these resources can threaten the state's economic stability.



Enugu

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

The following are the recommendations for Enugu State Development

- 1. Infrastructure Investment:** Enugu State should embark on a comprehensive infrastructure development program encompassing road networks, reliable power supply, and cutting-edge communication systems. These investments will catalyse economic activities, boost investor confidence, and enhance the business climate.
- 2. Diversify and Thrive:** While the state continues to explore its rich coal and natural gas resources, it must also actively diversify its economic base. Encourage agriculture, manufacturing, technology, and tourism investments to create a resilient and multifaceted economy. This diversification will shield the state from overreliance on any one industry.
- 3. Transparency and Accountability:** Enugu State should wage a relentless campaign for transparency and accountability. Implement robust fiscal policies and corruption-fighting measures without room for financial misconduct. An open and trustworthy government is a magnet for local and international investors.
- 4. Partnerships:** Strengthen collaboration with the federal government and international bodies to harness the full potential of the state's resources. The Nigerian Coal Corporation, with its low-sulfur content coal and newly discovered natural gas, must be integrated into the national petroleum industry grid through strategic partnerships. This will unlock economic growth, create jobs, and boost the state's revenue.
- 5. Empower the Workforce:** Invest in education, vocational training, and skills development on a grand scale. A highly skilled workforce is the lifeblood of a thriving digital economy and industrialisation. Ensure that Enugu State's residents are equipped to meet the demands of the modern job market, from IT professionals to agricultural experts.

By following these enhanced recommendations, Enugu State can ignite a new era of economic prosperity, diversification, and sustainable growth. The state has the potential to be a shining example of forward-thinking economic development in Nigeria. With the right strategies in place, this vision can become a vibrant reality.



Enugu

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

26.81 B

▲ Y-o-Y

0%

Per Capital Income

339,461.65

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

640

▲ Y-o-Y

228%

Budget Size

166.66 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 11%

Capital Expenditure

33.28 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 6%

Operating Expenditure

84.15 B

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

Inflation Rate

25%

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Unemployment Rate

31.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

69%

Poverty Rate

10.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 82%

Infant Mortality Rate

64

▲ Y-o-Y

60%

Literacy Rate

86.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 8%

FAAC Allocation

77.97 B

▲ Y-o-Y

29%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
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- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
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- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023

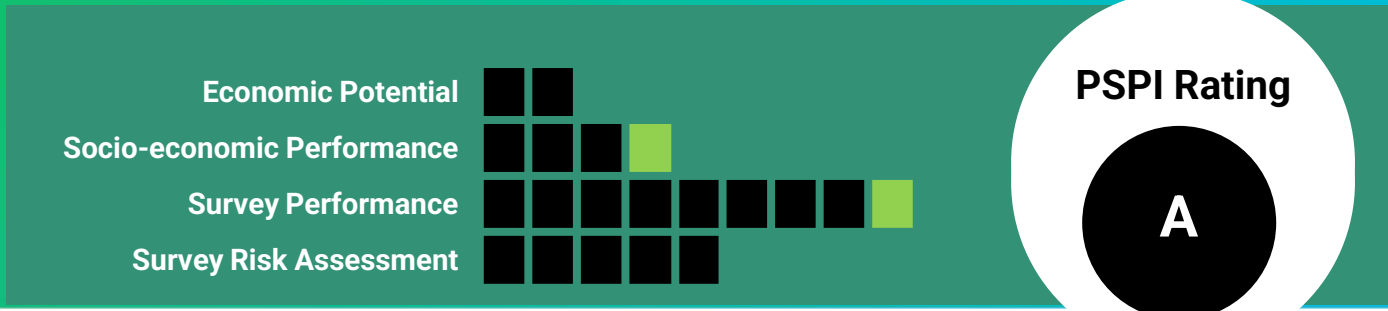


FCT





FCT



Introduction:

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria, with its capital in Abuja, is Nigeria's political and administrative epicentre, directly governed by the federal government. This region features modern infrastructure and is a hub for government and international activities. However, it grapples with urban challenges, including traffic congestion, housing shortages, and infrastructure maintenance. The FCTA manages essential services and urban development, focusing on education, healthcare, and land conflict resolution. Ezenwo Nyesom Wike CON, a Nigerian politician and lawyer, has held the position of FCT minister since 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Abuja's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, The FCT achieved a PSPI Score of 0.49, ranking 5th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.49 PSPI Ranking: 5/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.22
- Economic Potentials Rank: 34/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.35
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 7/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.84
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 5/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.51
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 19/37

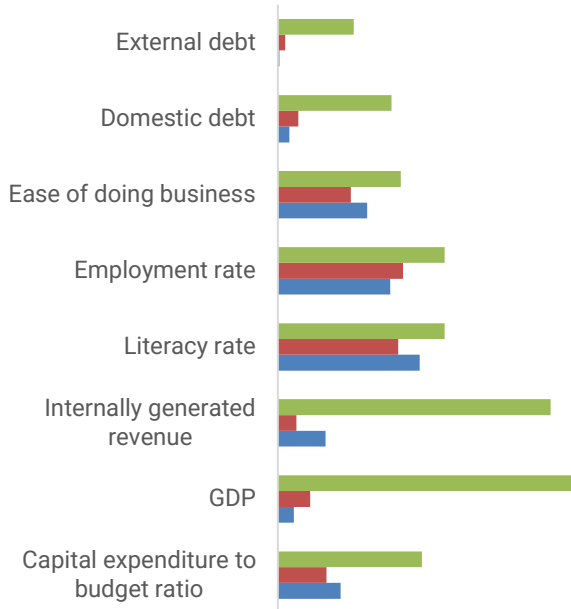
Summary of Analysis:

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) stands out as one of the top-performing states in Nigeria, securing the 5th and 7th positions for effective resource utilisation and socioeconomic development potential, respectively. Despite its impressive A rating, the FCT grapples with challenges such as sub-optimal performance of public institutions, traffic congestion, housing shortages, and limited education access. Surprisingly, insecurity issues persist, raising concerns, especially considering Abuja's role as the nation's seat of power. The agricultural potential of the surrounding states presents opportunities for Abuja residents to engage in farming and agribusiness. Abuja's business-friendly environment also fosters entrepreneurship across diverse sectors, including technology, hospitality, and retail.

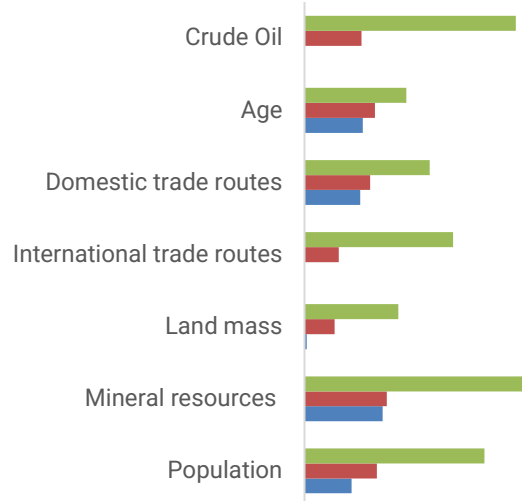


FCT

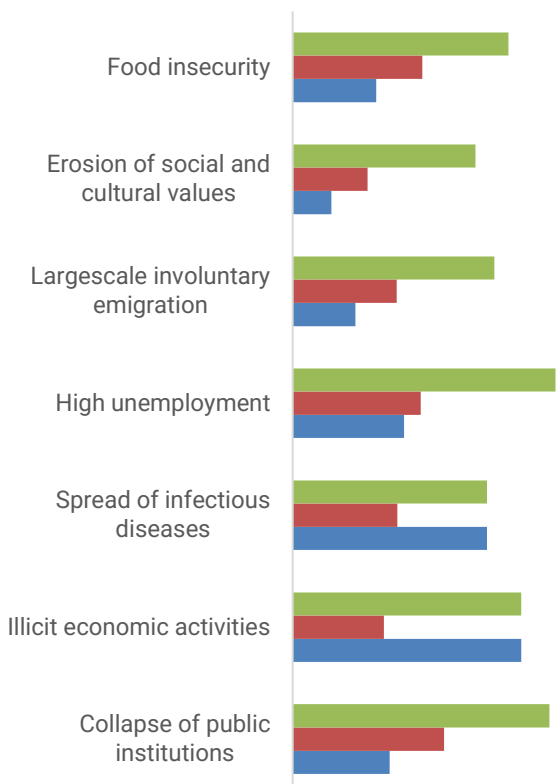
Socioeconomic Performance



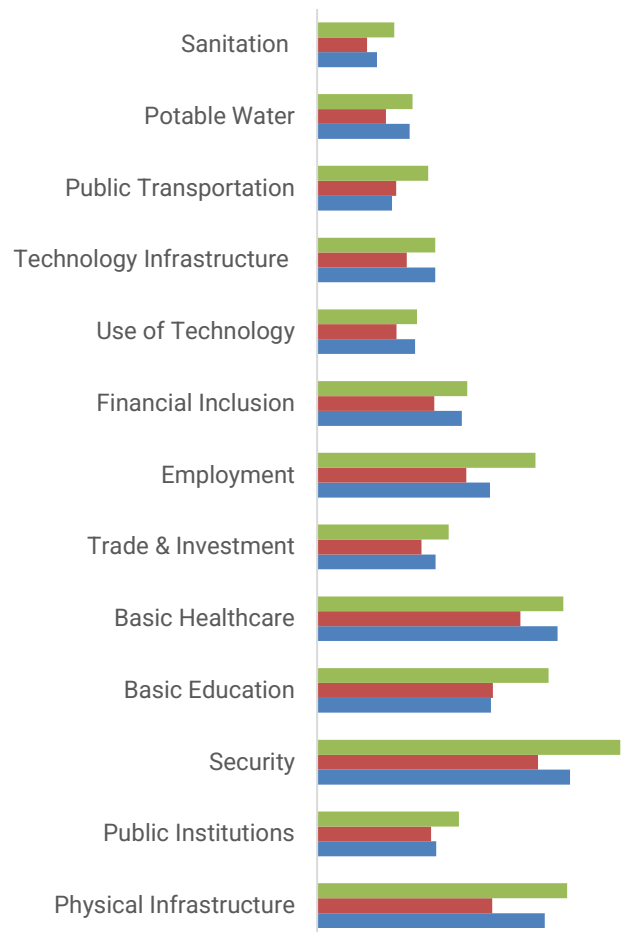
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ FCT Position



FCT

Outlook for FCT State: Positive

The positive outlook for FCT State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Infrastructure Development:** Abuja's infrastructure has historically been a development focus. The city is expected to continue its growth, with investments in roads, public transportation, and digital connectivity and development to enhance the quality of life for residents and attract businesses. FCT Administration is determined to improve the socio-economic status of the masses in line with the renewed hope agenda of the present administration.
- 2. Economic Diversification:** There is a growing push to diversify the economy of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) beyond public administration and services. In alignment with the Federal Government's drive to enhance the economy and boost employment, a consortium of partners in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is gearing up to implement a range of MSME-focused initiatives. These initiatives are poised to benefit 1.3 million individuals across 17 states and the FCT. Ongoing endeavours to promote investments in sectors such as technology, manufacturing, and tourism are expected to persist, driving economic growth and fostering job opportunities.
- 3. Education and Healthcare:** Expectations are high for improving education and healthcare services to cater to the expanding population. This entails significant investments in educational institutions and healthcare facilities. The Health Initiative for Rural Dwellers (HIRD), launched by the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), plays a vital role in extending healthcare services to rural communities, underserved populations, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who lack access to quality healthcare. Over nearly five decades, NYSC corps members have made diverse contributions to society, particularly through the Community Development Service component, encompassing healthcare provision, digital skills, education, construction, agriculture, and advocacy, among other areas.
- 4. Security and Safety:** Ensuring the safety and security of residents and businesses will continue to be a top priority to create a favourable environment for economic and social activities. The state's present governor plans to implement a digital security monitoring and control system within the existing FCT transport management system. This digitalisation effort aims to enhance the safety and security of commuters in the FCT.

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, FCT State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Affordable Housing:** Develop affordable housing initiatives to address housing shortages and ensure residents can access decent and reasonable accommodation. FCT Administration is determined to improve the socio-economic status of the masses in line with the renewed hope agenda of the present administration.
- 2. Innovation and Technology:** Promote tech startup growth and digital infrastructure for economic diversification. The Nigerian agricultural sector is being transformed through the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP) introduced by FMARD in the FCT. NATIP, from 2022 to 2027, aims to rejuvenate agri-food systems with significant public and private sector investments, supported by USAID's Nigeria Agriculture Policy Activity, IFPRI, and MSU.
- 3. Sustainable Environment:** In response to climate change and the threat of natural disasters such as floods in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), the non-governmental organisation Purple Hands Empowerment Initiative urges stakeholders to back efforts that encourage environmental sustainability through tree planting initiatives. These actions include adopting sustainable practices like effective waste management, pollution control, and safeguarding the environment to maintain a clean and healthy ecosystem. The organisation to reduce their carbon footprint and create a more sustainable future for themselves and for generations to come.
- 4. Education and Healthcare:** To address the needs of a diverse and growing population, Jela's Development Initiatives (JDI), an NGO, has initiated a four-day mental health awareness training program in collaboration with the TY Danjuma Foundation for secondary school teachers in Abuja. The project addresses challenges like insufficient cooperation, work environments, and materials in public schools in the FCT, aiming to improve teaching methods and enhance teachers' creativity, efficiency, and peer-to-peer learning.
- 5. Collaborating with NGOs and International Organisations:** The Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) emphasises the importance of partnering with specialised NGOs to drive economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction in the region. One such collaboration is with i-Dreams, which focuses on empowering women through initiatives like digital entrepreneurship training. This partnership aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and complements government efforts in education and inclusivity.



FCT

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

124.37 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 6%

Per Capital Income

610,624.31

▲ Y-o-Y

NA

PMS Price

616

▲ Y-o-Y

228%

Budget Size

579.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

Capital Expenditure

379.04 B

▲ Y-o-Y

93%

Operating Expenditure

78.13 B

▲ Y-o-Y

33%

Inflation Rate

25%

▲ Y-o-Y

22%

Unemployment Rate

40.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

50%

Poverty Rate

25%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 35%

Infant Mortality Rate

46

▲ Y-o-Y

NA

Literacy Rate

76%

▲ Y-o-Y

NA

FAAC Allocation

80.73 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023

- NA: Not Available



Gombe





Gombe



Introduction:

Gombe State, known as the "Jewel In The Savannah," is emerging as a beacon of hope in Nigeria as it secures the top position in the pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI). Gombe is in the northeastern region of Nigeria and is diverse, with a population representing various ethnic and linguistic backgrounds. The diverse major ethnic groups contribute to the region's rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and traditions. The state's economy is primarily rooted in agriculture and services, emphasising its commitment to human capital development and inclusive growth. The state's political history has shown alignment with the central government, and the current governor, Alhaji Muhammad Inuwa Yahaya, assumed office on 29th May 2019 and was reelected and inaugurated for the second term on 29th May 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Gombe State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Gombe State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.80, ranking 1st out of 37 states with an AAA rating, indicating excellent performance.

PSPI Score: 0.80 PSPI Ranking: 1/37 PSPI Rating: AAA (Excellent Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.19
- Economic Potentials Rank: 36/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.27
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 30/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.94
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 2/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.79
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 1/37

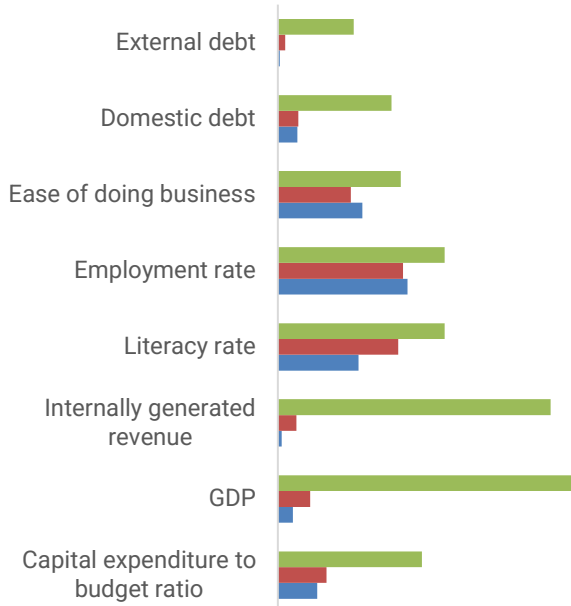
Summary of Analysis:

Gombe State has impressively leveraged its socioeconomic potential, defying expectations by ranking 30th in socioeconomic development despite its 36th position in economic potential. The state's residents and indigenous population's high satisfaction levels were crucial in securing its overall top position and an AAA rating, signifying excellent performance. Key contributors to this achievement include robust public institutions, a secure environment, exceptional basic healthcare services, a favourable business climate, high employment rates, effective technology utilisation in governance, efficient public transportation, sound sanitation practices, proactive measures against illicit economic activities, and consistent food security. Nevertheless, challenges persist, including high illiteracy rates and relatively low internally generated revenue.

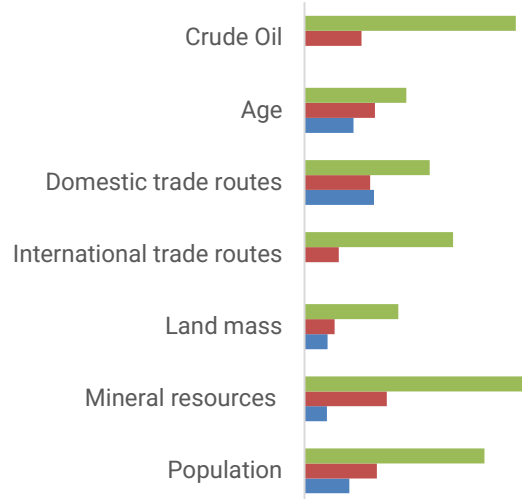


Gombe

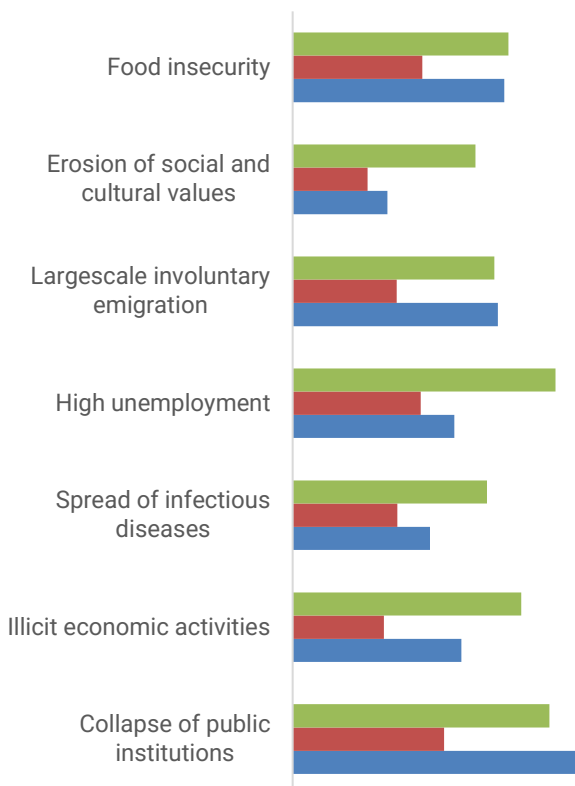
Socioeconomic Performance



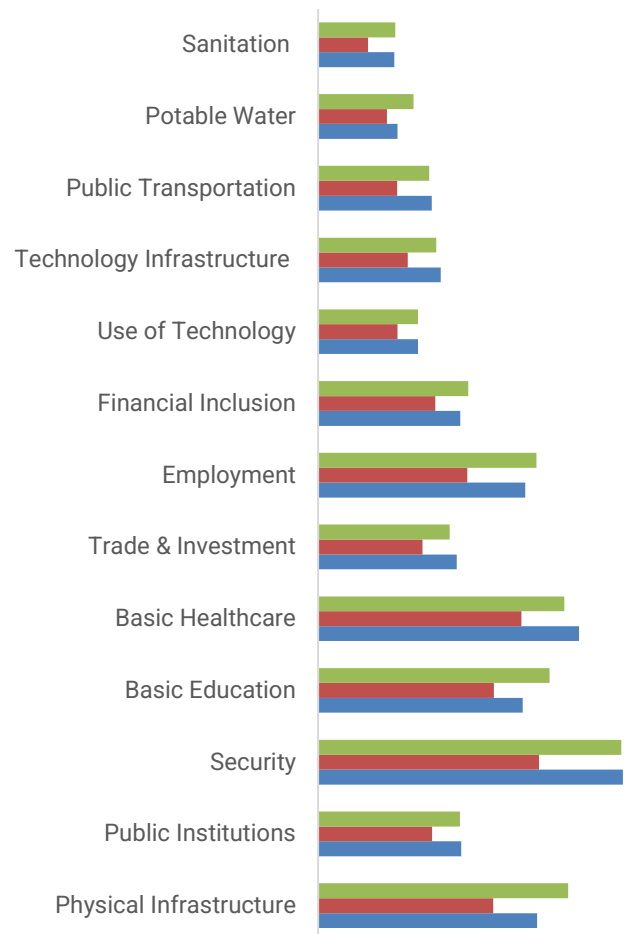
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Gombe Position



Gombe

Outlook for Gombe State: Positive

Gombe State has demonstrated exceptional performance in the p.c.l. State Performance Index (PSPI) and is poised for sustained progress and development. Several key factors contribute to the promising outlook for the state:

- 1. Stability in State Government and Federal Alignment:** Gombe State boasts a history of peaceful elections, political stability, and a consistent alignment with the federal government. This political harmony is expected to translate into the continued avoidance of electoral violence and instability. Additionally, the state government is well-positioned to maximise the benefits of federal government initiatives and programs. The state's political stability facilitates succession planning, ensuring that governance remains uninterrupted and focused on long-term development.
- 2. Effective Management of the Populace:** Gombe State sets itself apart from many other Nigerian states by achieving high satisfaction levels among its residents and indigenous population. This success is indicative of effective citizen engagement and the government's responsiveness to the genuine concerns of its people. The state government's ability to identify and address its citizens' real needs and aspirations results in a constructive feedback loop where residents feel heard, valued, and supported by government initiatives.
- 3. Security of Lives and Properties:** Despite its location in the North-East, an area affected by Boko Haram insurgency, Gombe State has experienced unparalleled peace and security. Moreover, the state has effectively managed the coexistence of diverse ethnic and occupational groups, notably farmers and herders. The state government's proactive approach to security issues and its commitment to fostering peaceful coexistence contribute to its stable outlook. This stability is a solid foundation for sustained progress and economic growth.
- 4. Nothing to Waste - Innovating for Success:** Gombe State's limited endowments relative to other states have led to a culture of innovation and efficient resource utilisation. Necessity has been the mother of invention for the state, promoting creativity and the effective management of available resources. This culture of innovation is likely to continue, driving efficient governance and socioeconomic development.

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Gombe State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Open Up Gombe to the World:** Gombe State should prioritise efforts to expose its vast economic and investment potential to a global audience. Marketing the state as an investment and tourism destination will boost its internally generated revenue (IGR) and catalyse economic growth and development.
- 2. Increase Capital Expenditure:** The state should focus on enhancing its capital expenditure to budget ratio. By allocating more resources to critical infrastructure development and facilities, Gombe State can improve its PSPI rating and attract investments. A robust infrastructure is a fundamental enabler of economic growth and development.
- 3. Prioritise Education:** Education is a potent equaliser and a pathway to development and prosperity. Gombe State should emphasise the importance of compulsory basic education while harnessing technology to provide digital education to its residents. Scholarship opportunities for exceptional talents in specialised fields can also help advance the state's technological development.
- 4. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** In line with the spirit of unity and shared development, Gombe State should consider conducting working visits to states like Lagos, Ogun, Kaduna, Rivers, and Delta. These visits can facilitate knowledge sharing on best practices in socio-economic development. Additionally, states like Yobe and Jigawa, with similar demographics and potentials, which have performed well in the optimal utilisation of resources, can offer valuable lessons. Gombe's status as the best-performing state in risk management positions it to provide insights to other states on effective strategies for managing development-related risks.

Gombe State's excellence in the PSPI is a testament to its potential for remarkable progress. By implementing these recommendations and building on its strengths, Gombe State can solidify its position as a beacon of sustainable development and a model for other states to emulate. As it continues to engage its populace, invest in education, and pursue collaborative initiatives, Gombe State is well on its way to achieving even greater prosperity and fostering socioeconomic growth that benefits its residents.



Gombe

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

13.21 B

▲ Y-o-Y

25%

Per Capital Income

676,800.04

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

PMS Price

642

▲ Y-o-Y

259%

Budget Size

154.381 B

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

Capital Expenditure

61.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

95%

Operating Expenditure

57.39 B

▲ Y-o-Y

26%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

34%

Unemployment Rate

31.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

11%

Poverty Rate

38%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 39%

Infant Mortality Rate

117

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Literacy Rate

42.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

FAAC Allocation

58.83 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

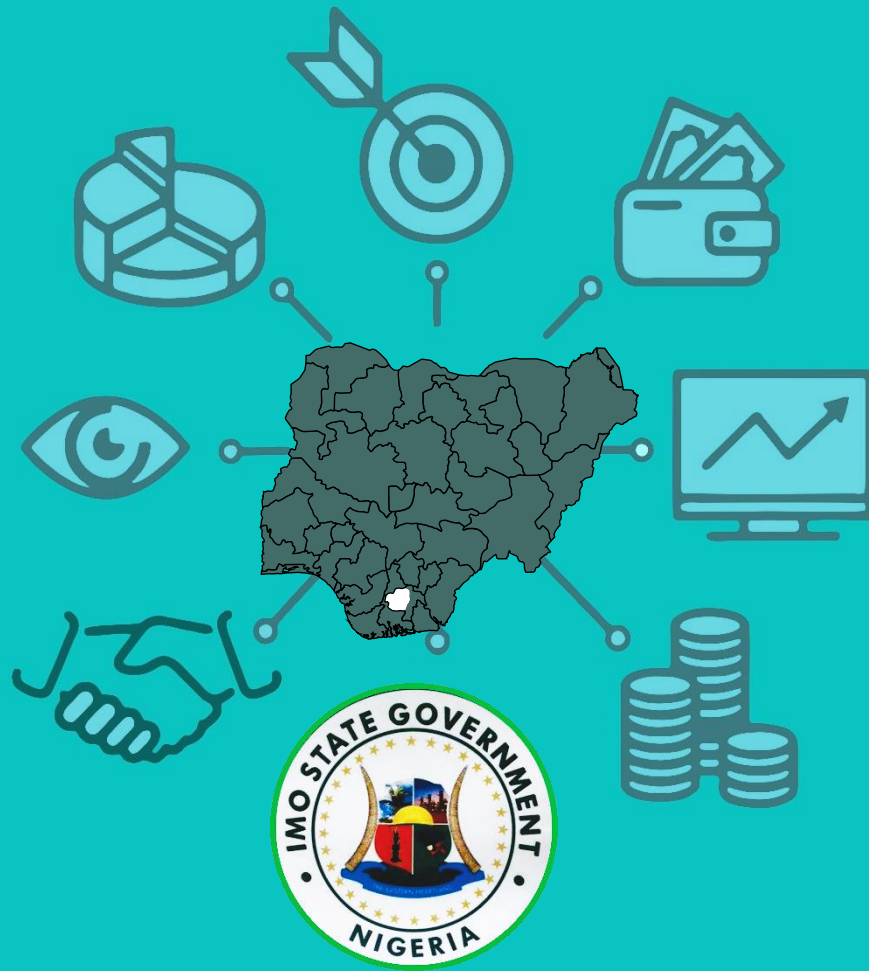
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Imo





Imo

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

BB

Introduction:

Imo State boasts rich cultural diversity within the Igbo ethnic group, with various subgroups like Owerri, Okigwe, and Orlu each having distinct traditions. The state is renowned for its vibrant arts, music, and dance and is blessed with natural beauty, including rolling hills and lush landscapes. The picturesque Oguta Lake is a popular tourist attraction, while the Mbari Cultural and Art Centre showcases traditional Igbo culture. Agriculture and tourism are central to the state's economy. In January 2020, the Supreme Court affirmed Governor Hope Uzodinma of the All-Progressive Congress (APC) as the winner of the 2019 gubernatorial race, thereby unseating the then-governor.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Imo State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Imo State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.14, ranking 37th out of 37 states with a BB rating, indicating an Under-Performance.

PSPI Score: -0.41 PSPI Ranking: 37/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.49
- Economic Potentials Rank: 7/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.27
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 31/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.48
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 37/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.32
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 33/37

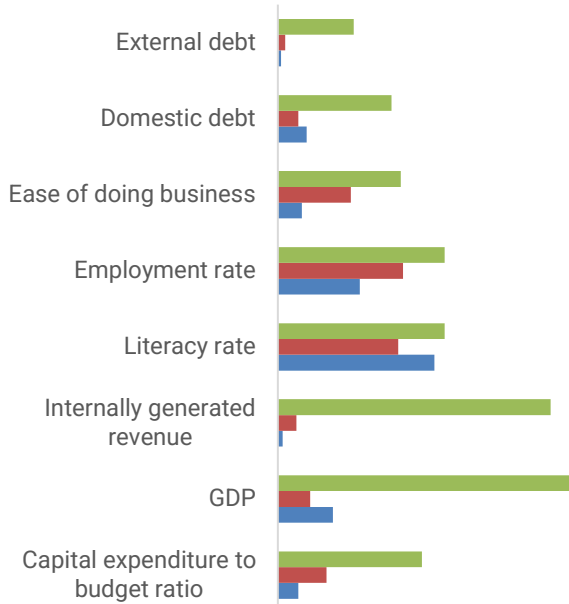
Summary of Analysis:

Imo State exhibits a notably low PSPI score, securing the last position among 37 states, indicating its overall underperformance. Despite holding promise for economic growth, the state grapples with poor socioeconomic performance and risk management, as revealed by our survey and analysis of available data. To enhance its PSPI score significantly, Imo State must address critical issues, including insecurity, low ease of doing business, high unemployment, inadequate access to potable water, subpar healthcare and basic education, and limited utilisation of technology. By undertaking necessary measures and harnessing its untapped potential, such as gas reserves and fertile land, Imo State can pave the way for an industrial revolution and economic advancement.

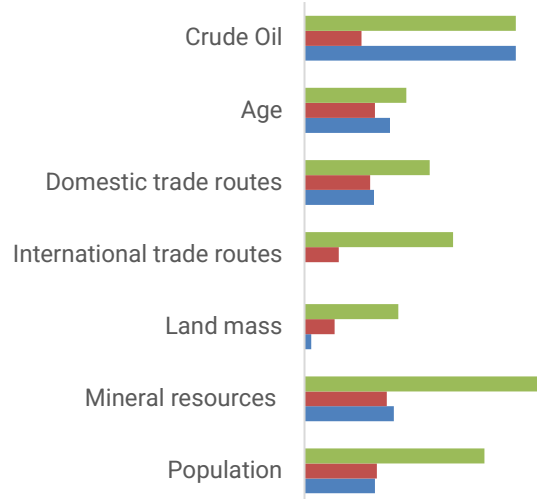


Imo

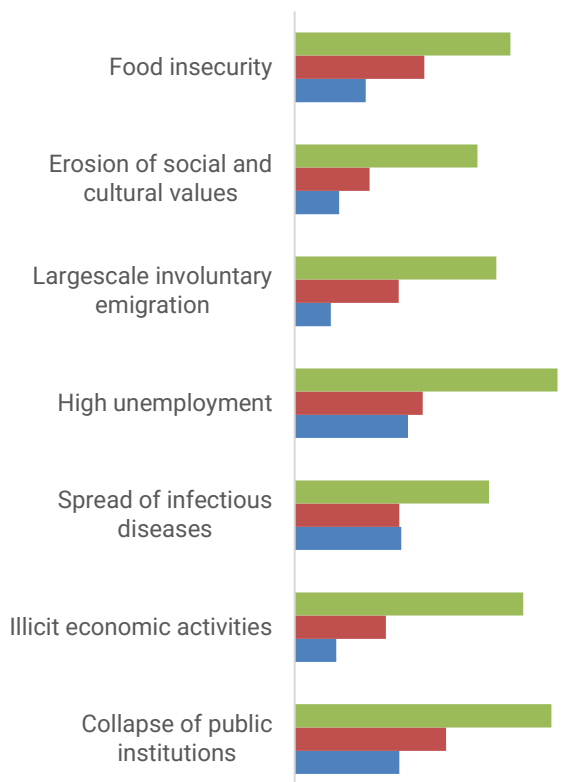
Socioeconomic Performance



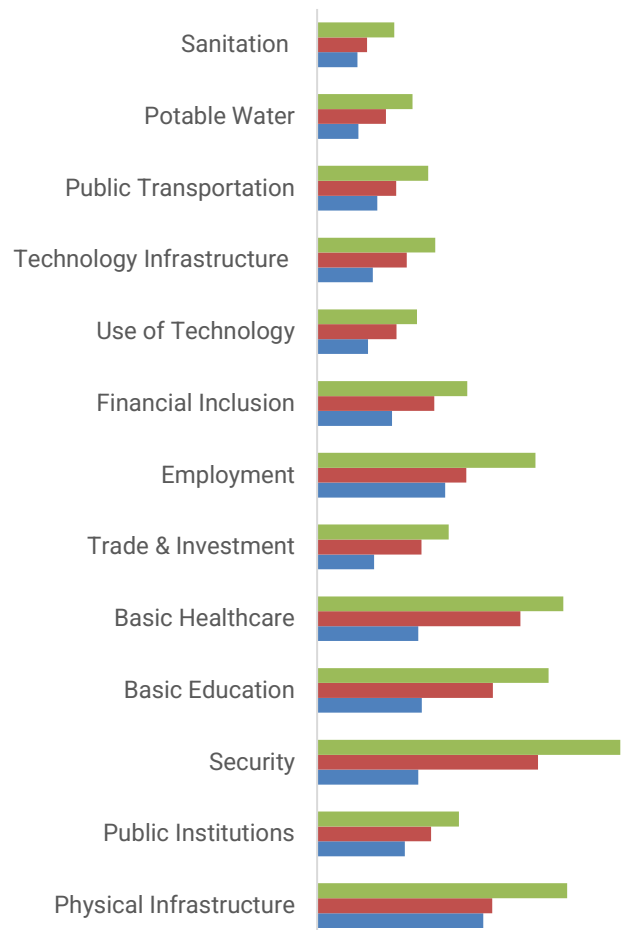
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance





Imo

Outlook for Imo State: Negative

The negative outlook for Imo State is based on several significant factors:

- 1. Dissatisfied Residents and Indigenes:** Despite the time already spent by the current administration, the citizens and residents still need to be satisfied with the government's performance, especially compared to other states. The prospects of a remarkable change in this trend are low, given the continuity in government.
- 2. High Insecurity:** The current insecurity in Imo State, fueled by separatist groups' activities and political rivalries, has significantly impacted individuals, businesses, and socioeconomic development. The heavy militarisation of the state and ongoing hostilities shows no immediate signs of abating, posing a considerable challenge to the state's future stability.
- 3. Ongoing Political Activities and Recent Elections:** The recently concluded gubernatorial election in Imo State saw the incumbent governor declared the winner by INEC. However, dissatisfaction looms as all major opposition parties have expressed discontent with the electoral process and the outcome. Civil society organisations that closely monitored the elections have called on INEC to conduct a thorough investigation. Prior to the elections, the state government engaged in a significant clash with the leadership of the Nigeria Labour Congress, resulting in a violent attack on the Chairman and subsequent strikes across the federation. The aftermath of these confrontations with key political stakeholders in the state is anticipated to persist for an extended period.
- 4. General Poor Performance Across Most Indicators:** Imo State ranked the lowest across most socioeconomic indicators and emerged as the poorest-performing state in the country, according to the survey. Reversing this downward trend and rebuilding citizens' and residents' trust in the government will require significant efforts and time.

Despite the prevailing negative outlook, certain factors may facilitate a rapid stabilisation for the state.

- 1. Alignment with the Federal Government:** Strong alignment with the federal government could grant the state access to various federal initiatives, potentially catalysing economic development. The close political ties between the Imo State government and the federal government, particularly in the southeast region, may hold promise for the state.
- 2. Relatively Good Physical Infrastructure:** Residents expressed satisfaction with the state of physical infrastructure in Imo State. This advantage can serve as a foundation for socioeconomic development, potentially helping boost the state's economic prospects.



Imo



Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Imo State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Improve Engagements with Imo Residents and Indigenes:** To revitalise future performance, regular and strategic engagement with citizens and residents is paramount. Consulting with them on government plans can help steer developmental efforts toward directly impacting their lives and livelihoods.
- 2. Need to Focus Developmental Efforts:** Prioritising security and rebuilding trust in government and its institutions is essential. Demilitarising the state and engaging citizens in the security architecture can help build public trust. Furthermore, revisiting local government operations by conducting credible elections will strengthen trust in public institutions.
- 3. Engage in Massive Human Capital Development:** Education and healthcare are significant touchpoints for citizens. As the state ranks lowest in these areas, embarking on a massive transformation of the health and education sectors is necessary. A healthier and more educated population is less likely to engage in activities that foster insecurity and illicit economic practices.
- 4. Coordinating with Bordering States:** With the unchecked migration of people between state borders in Nigeria, effective immigration management, in coordination with neighbouring states, is crucial for enhancing security and trade.
- 5. Build Political Consensus among Key Stakeholders:** Bridge political divides and build consensus among key stakeholders to ensure political stability and maintain peace in the state.
- 6. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Imo State can champion collaboration between southeastern and neighbouring states in the South-South region. Learning from states like Osun, Jigawa, Edo, and Gombe in various aspects, such as job creation, ease of doing business, technology adoption, and security, can pave the way for development.

The journey toward revitalising Imo State's socioeconomic landscape demands focused efforts, collaboration, and resilience. These recommendations, when strategically implemented, hold the potential to drive sustainable development, build trust in government, and foster a brighter future for the state's residents and citizens.



Imo

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

16.71 B

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Per Capital Income

1,547,817.49

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

615

▲ Y-o-Y

229%

Budget Size

474.47 B

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Capital Expenditure

86.38 B

▲ Y-o-Y

116%

Operating Expenditure

114.13 B

▲ Y-o-Y

43%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

Unemployment Rate

56.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

114%

Poverty Rate

9.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 67%

Infant Mortality Rate

57

▲ Y-o-Y

6%

Literacy Rate

84.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 12%

FAAC Allocation

88.25 B

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

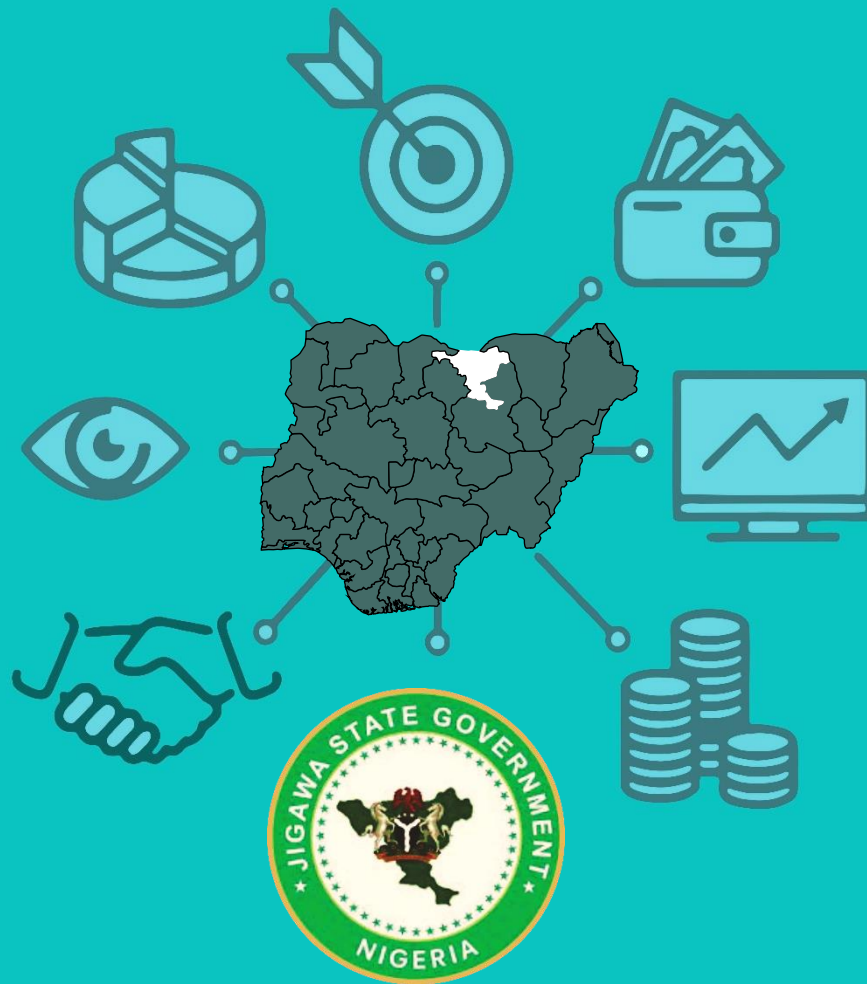
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Jigawa





Jigawa

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

AA

Introduction:

Jigawa State, located in northwestern Nigeria, is characterised by its mostly flat terrain. The state's agrarian economy revolves around the cultivation of crops such as millet, sorghum, rice, maize, and livestock farming. It follows the standard Nigerian state governance structure, with a strong emphasis on education and culture. While Jigawa State confronts challenges in healthcare, education, infrastructure, and poverty alleviation, it remains committed to economic diversification and the growth of its tourism sector. Malam Umar A. Namadi currently serves as the governor of Jigawa State.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Jigawa State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Jigawa State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.67, ranking 2nd out of 37 states with an AA rating, indicating very good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.67 PSPI Ranking: 2/37 PSPI Rating: AA (Very Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.31
- Economic Potentials Rank: 27/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.30
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 20/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.97
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 1/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.70
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 2/37

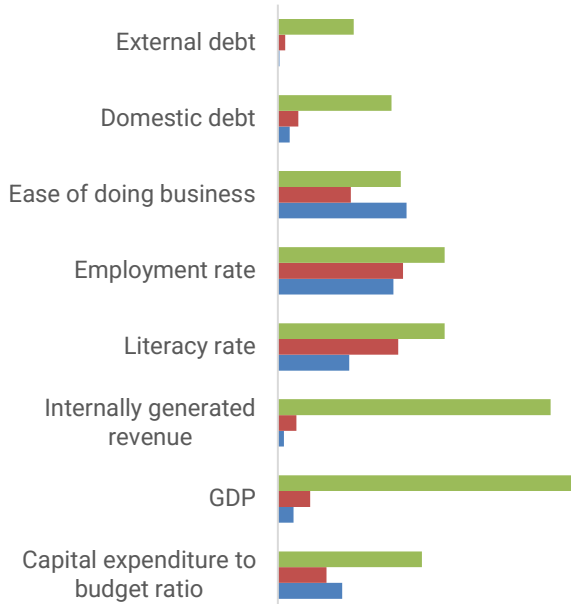
Summary of Analysis:

Jigawa State attains an exceptional AA rating, signifying a 'Very Good Performance.' Our in-depth analysis underscores Jigawa state's adept utilisation of its comparatively limited socioeconomic potential. From our survey, Jigawa state secures the top position in performance and the second position in risk management. Robust infrastructure, resilient public institutions, a conducive business environment, and adequate security measures for lives and property positively influenced Jigawa's position. However, critical areas warranting substantial improvements include low internally generated revenues, modest GDP, and the imperative to enhance literacy and employment rates. To sustain its developmental strides, Jigawa state should consolidate its achievements and actively explore collaborations with other states, fostering trade and bolstering its Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to meet evolving developmental needs.

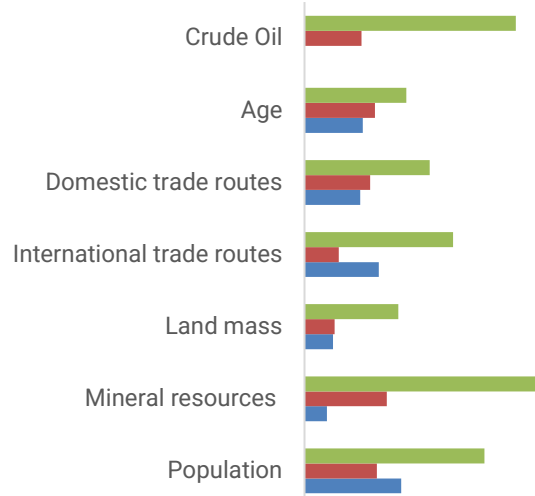


Jigawa

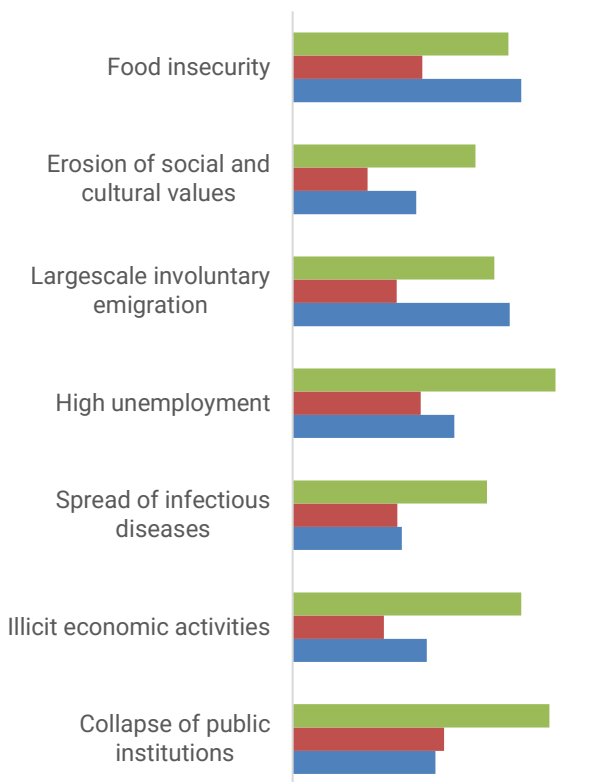
Socioeconomic Performance



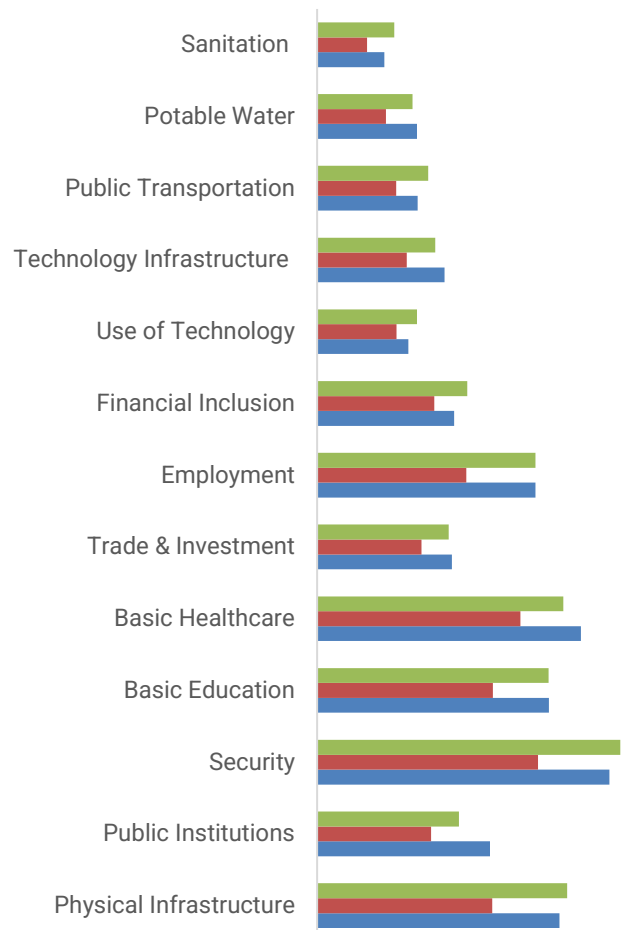
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Jigawa Position



Jigawa

Outlook for Jigawa State: Positive

The positive outlook for Jigawa State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Agricultural Innovation:** The state should invest in modern agricultural practices, technology, and value-added processing to improve productivity and food security. The National Information and Technology Development Agency, NITDA, collaborated with the Jigawa State Government on a 10-day innovative agricultural training for 140 farmers. At the end of the program, the beneficiaries were empowered with a laptop, N100,000, as well as working equipment, in a bid to improve agriculture in the state.
- 2. Infrastructure Development:** Robust road networks, transportation systems, and digital connectivity are crucial for attracting investments and enhancing the overall quality of life for residents. The Jigawa State Government has secured a portion of the N21 billion Federal Government Infrastructural Special Grants Package, receiving N7 billion. The Ministry of Works and Transport has been allocated N13 billion, with N3 billion each going to the ministries of health and education. The remaining balance of the total sum will be allocated to other services that will benefit the state's populace.
- 3. Education and Healthcare:** Improving the quality and accessibility of education and healthcare services remains a priority to cater to the needs of the growing population. A non-governmental organisation, Exceptional Leadership and Integrity Promotion Initiative (ELIP-Initiative), has raised concerns about the low budget performance for 2023 in the critical sectors of health and education in Jigawa State. Both government initiatives and the efforts of concerned organisations must work in tandem to ensure the welfare and development of the state's residents. With strategic investments and efficient resource allocation, the path toward a brighter future for Jigawa State can be paved.
- 4. Poverty Alleviation:** Strategies to reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of the state's residents will likely continue to be a focus. Governor Umar Namadi of Jigawa State has subsidised fertiliser for farmers in response to the federal government's removal of fuel subsidies. He announced the procurement of 120,000 bags of NPK fertiliser, to be distributed at a subsidised rate of N16,000 per bag through 43 retail stores across the state. A committee has been tasked with ensuring fair distribution and preventing diversion, with strict consequences for wrongdoers. The Governor also called for support for President Bola Ahmed Tinubu and the fuel subsidy removal for the greater good of the country.



Jigawa

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Jigawa State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Security and Stability:** Security plays an integral part in investment stability and opportunity. Maintaining a safe and secure environment requires Jigawa state to invest in thorough and effective law enforcement and conflict resolution. This creates a sustainable environment to attract investments and ensure social well-being.
- 2. Poverty Alleviation:** Implementing poverty alleviation projects and initiatives such as microfinance initiatives, skill acquisition forums, and support for small and medium-sized enterprises helps drive and improve livelihoods and reduce poverty rates within Jigawa state.
- 3. Improving Maternal Healthcare:** Improving healthcare improves the living standards of communities and living standard. Jigawa State introduced the Haihuwa Lafiya (Safe Motherhood) Programme to provide free maternal and child health services. The Jigawa State Government set up 353 Safe Motherhood Demand Creation Committees to enhance reproductive health services in rural areas of the state under the Haihuwa Lafiya programme.
- 4. Environmental Sustainability:** globally addressing environmental concerns such as waste management, pollution control, and natural resource conservation aids the environment and improves public health. Jigawa State is on a mission to ensure environmental protection, natural resources conservation, a clean and healthy environment and sustainable development.
- 5. Collaboration with International and National Bodies:** Collaborate with international organisations, federal government agencies, and non-governmental organisations to access resources, expertise, and funding for development projects. Implementing these partnerships drives inclusivity in communities and the state; initiatives could address social problems in education, unemployment, healthcare, poverty and security. By leveraging on border state relationships, Jigawa state can achieve sustainability.



Jigawa

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

19.91 B

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Per Capital Income

324,038.88

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

PMS Price

625

▲ Y-o-Y

197%

Budget Size

185.07 B

▲ Y-o-Y

4%

Capital Expenditure

80.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

36%

Operating Expenditure

96.42 B

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Inflation Rate

22%

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Unemployment Rate

38.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

44%

Poverty Rate

83.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 4%

Infant Mortality Rate

174

▲ Y-o-Y

115%

Literacy Rate

38.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 10%

FAAC Allocation

88.23 B

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

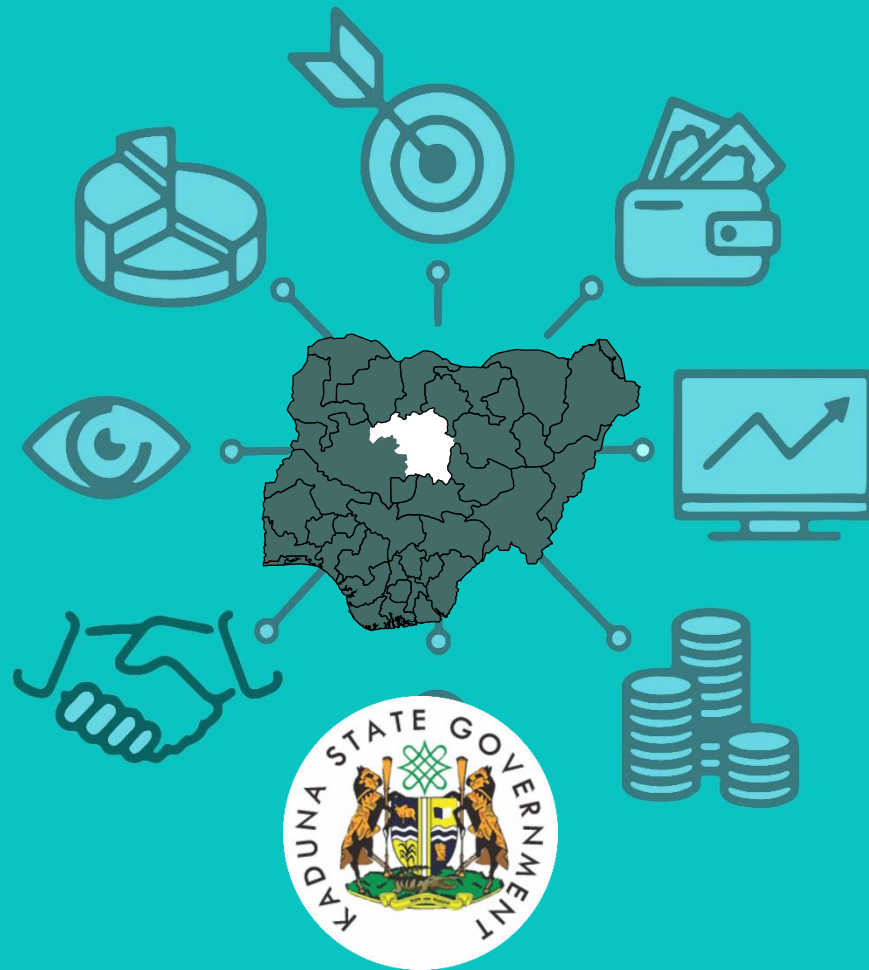
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Kaduna





Kaduna

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



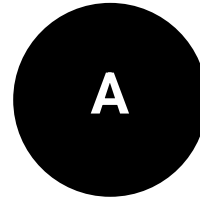
Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating



Introduction:

Kaduna State, often acclaimed as the centre of learning, is a testament to ethnic and religious diversity. It is adorned with national assets, including a refinery, military installations, institutions of learning, breweries, and textile companies, making it a crucial player in the nation's landscape. Kaduna State's rich history is intricately woven with its role as a hub of commerce, trade, and cultural diversity. Within its borders, various ethnic groups, such as the Hausa, Gwari, and Fulani, contribute to the vibrant tapestry of the state's culture and traditions. During the colonial era, Kaduna gained strategic importance as a centre for railway transportation, playing a pivotal role in exporting goods like tin, cotton, and ginger. This historical legacy laid the foundation for the state's status as a significant economic hub. Politically diversified, Kaduna has traditionally aligned with the ruling party. Currently, under the leadership of Governor Senator Uba Sani of the APC, who assumed office on May 29th, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Kaduna State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Kaduna State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.28, ranking 12th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.28 PSPI Ranking: 12/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.53
- Economic Potentials Rank: 4/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.37
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 5/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.78
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 11/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.65
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 5/37

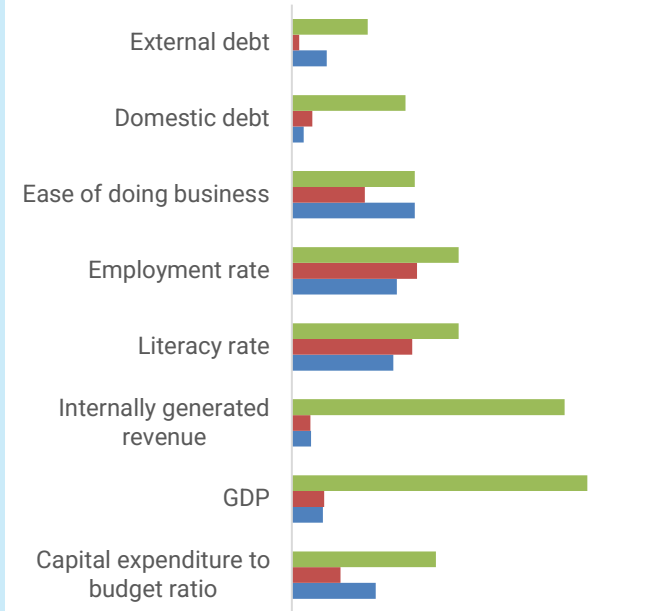
Summary of Analysis:

Kaduna State optimally leverages its potential, showcasing a well-balanced performance between its inherent capabilities and socioeconomic indicators, albeit with some citizen scepticism regarding risk management, as revealed by our survey. Securing the 12th position with an A rating, signifying "Good Performance," Kaduna State stands out. Kaduna is a top-ranking state in terms of ease of doing business, public debt management, capital expenditure to budget ratio, and the strength of public institutions. The state also demonstrates commendable performance in technology adoption in governance, internally generated revenue, education, and healthcare. However, there's room for improvement in areas such as employment and job creation, security, food security, public transportation, and the provision of potable water.

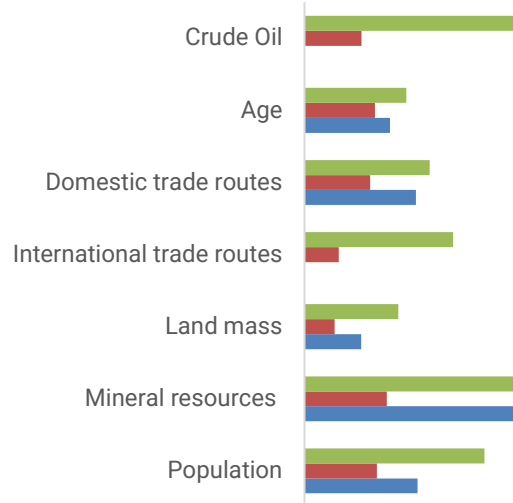


Kaduna

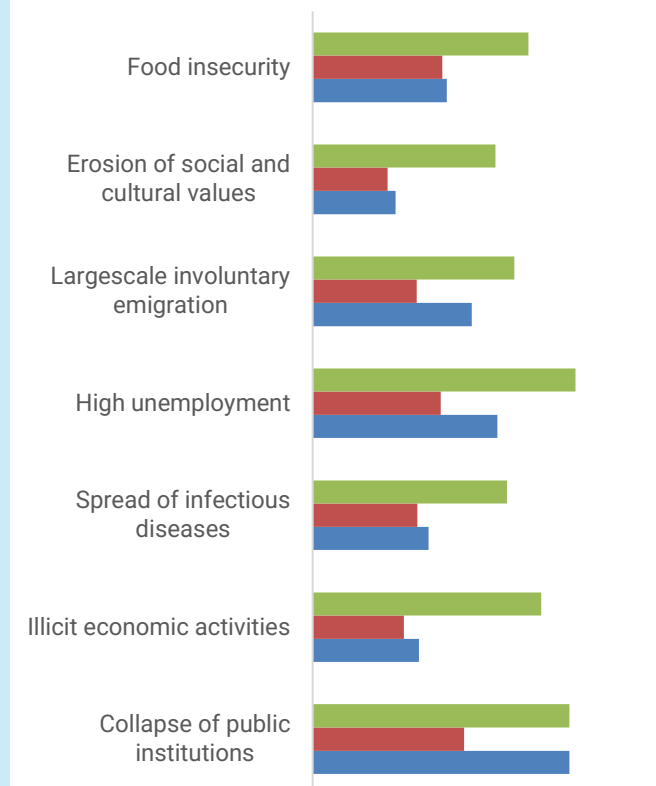
Socioeconomic Performance



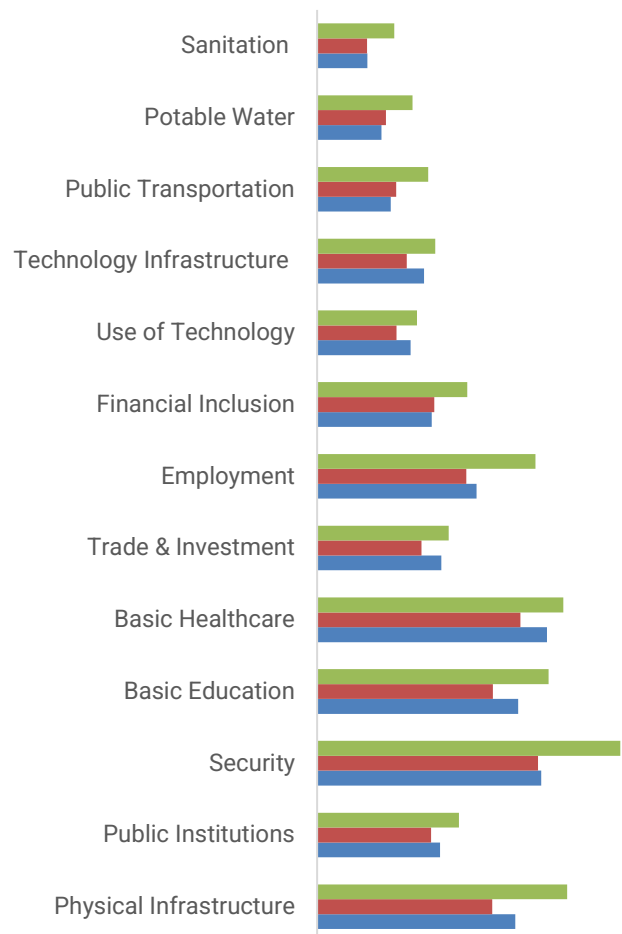
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Kaduna Position



Kaduna

Outlook for Kaduna State: Stable

The stable outlook for Kaduna State is based on several key factors.

- 1. Continuity in Government:** The transition from the previous administration to Senator Uba Sani of the same political party bodes well for the state's development. The seamless handover ensures continuity in ongoing projects and programs, preventing disruptions in governance.
- 2. Connection to the Central Government:** Being in the same political party as the central government carries significant advantages. It facilitates easier access to federal resources, support, and collaboration for state projects. The state can leverage this connection to drive its development agenda and secure federal assistance.
- 3. Economic and Cultural Diversity:** Kaduna State's diverse economic base is a significant strength. It boasts a mix of economic sectors, including trade, agriculture, manufacturing, fintech, hospitality, education, transportation, and oil and gas. This diversity is essential for economic resilience and growth. Moreover, Kaduna State's strategic location, bordering several other states and international borders, creates opportunities for cross-border trade and socioeconomic activities. Additionally, the presence of a wide range of mineral resources provides further potential for economic development.
- 4. Effective Risk Management:** Kaduna State ranks fifth in effectively managing identified risks, indicating a capacity to handle challenges. This is crucial in a state that has faced security concerns, such as farmer-herder clashes. The state government's ability to manage these issues and minimise their impact contributes to the positive outlook.

In summary, despite the positive outlook for Kaduna State, it faces certain challenges:

- 1. Ethnic and Religious Tensions:** The state's diversity makes it prone to ethnic and religious tensions. Historical conflicts have left scars, and global religious crises have had adverse effects.
- 2. Ongoing Shiite Movement Issues:** Kaduna State must continually address concerns related to the Shiite movement in Zaria. These issues require ongoing attention to prevent potential disruptions to peace and stability.

To maintain a positive trajectory, the state needs to manage these challenges effectively and proactively.



Kaduna

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To ensure sustainable progress and growth, Kaduna State should adopt the following recommendations:

- 1. Enhanced Engagement with Kaduna Residents:** The state government should actively engage with Kaduna residents and indigenous people. This can be achieved through town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and transparent communication. Keeping the public informed and involved in the government's plans and activities fosters trust and collaboration.
- 2. Proactive Conflict Resolution:** The government should engage with the federal government, community leaders, and religious leaders to address ongoing disputes, such as farmer-herder conflicts. It's vital to seek lasting solutions and consider compensation for those negatively impacted by these issues.
- 3. Restore Religious Balance:** Efforts should be made to restore religious balance in the state's political leadership. Achieving a balance in religious representation can foster a sense of inclusiveness and tolerance among residents and indigenous people, reducing potential sources of conflict.
- 4. Maximise Domestic Trade Potentials:** Implementing tax reforms, improving market access and development, and enhancing infrastructure and transportation, including the development of rail and AKK corridors, can unlock the potential for domestic trade. These steps can stimulate economic growth and create opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs.
- 5. Political Consensus Building:** Promote consensus among key stakeholders within the state's political landscape. Reducing political divides and fostering collaboration among politicians can contribute to a more peaceful and stable political environment, which is essential for sustainable progress.
- 6. Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** To harness the benefits of shared development, Kaduna State should engage with states with similar demographics that have performed well. States like Lagos, Kano, Anambra, and Akwa Ibom can provide valuable insights and best practices. Additionally, considering Gombe and Jigawa states can offer unique perspectives, even with differing demographics, to aid Kaduna State's improvement.

By implementing these recommendations and focusing on risk management and diversity, Kaduna State can continue on a positive trajectory, ensuring peace, stability, and sustainable progress.



Kaduna

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

77.09 B

▲ Y-o-Y

46%

Per Capital Income

543,213.86

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

626.75

▲ Y-o-Y

197%

Budget Size

376.46 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Capital Expenditure

165.58 B

▲ Y-o-Y

2%

Operating Expenditure

89.27 B

▲ Y-o-Y

28%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Unemployment Rate

44.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

42%

Poverty Rate

56.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

Infant Mortality Rate

127

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Literacy Rate

54.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 19%

FAAC Allocation

88.5 B

▲ Y-o-Y

11%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

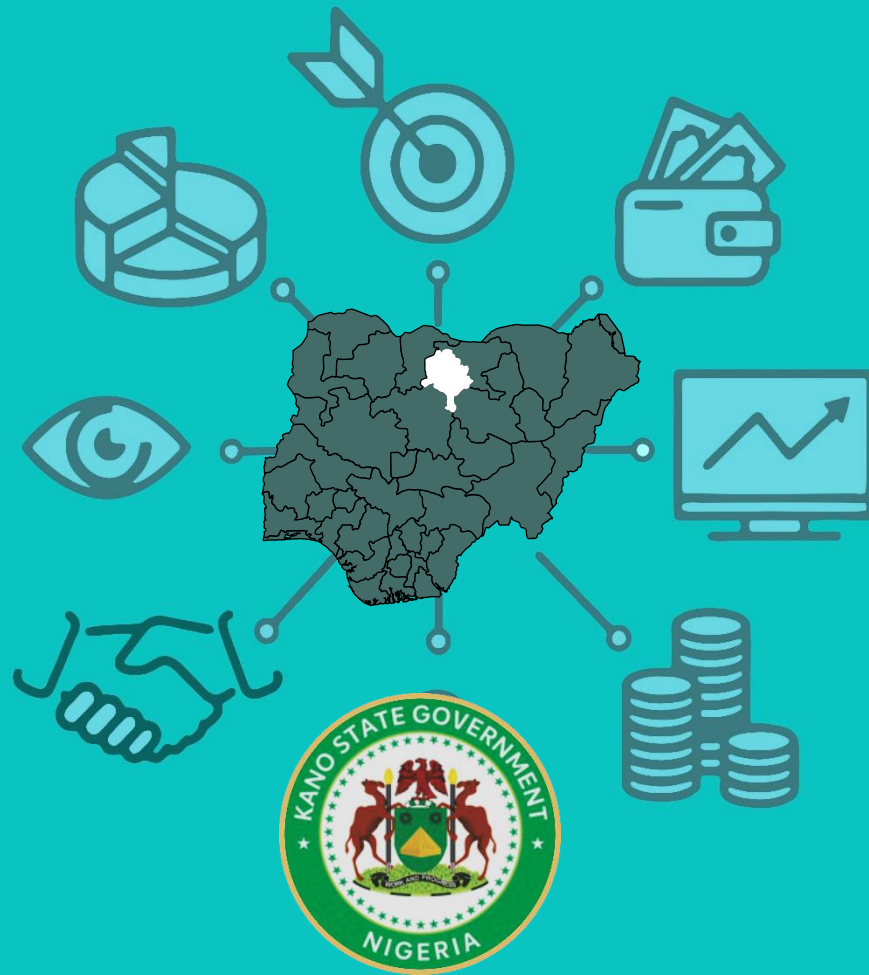
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Kano





Kano

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Kano State, located in the northwestern region of Nigeria, holds a storied history dating back over a thousand years. It was once a powerful city-state, celebrated for its impressive city walls and significance as a hub for trade and commerce. Kano's history is deeply intertwined with the trans-Saharan trade routes, serving as a vital centre for exchanging goods, including gold, salt, and textiles, between North Africa and West Africa. Kano is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, characterised by traditional festivals. In the most recent general elections, the New Nigeria People's Party (NNPP) won the gubernatorial race, resulting in the inauguration of Engr. Abba Kabir Yusuf on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Kano State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Kano State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.36, ranking 7th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.36 PSPI Ranking: 7/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.40
- Economic Potentials Rank: 6/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.36
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 6/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.84
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 4/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.56
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 9/37

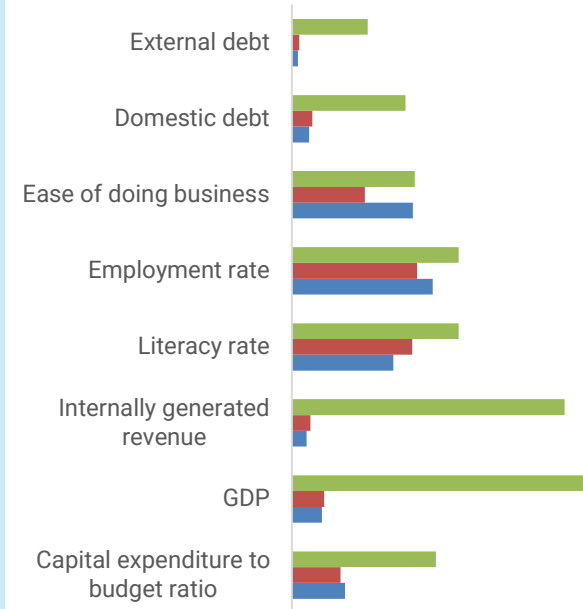
Summary of Analysis:

Kano State's assessment underscores its adept utilisation of the potential for socioeconomic development coupled with effective management of citizens' perceptions of government performance. With a PSPI ranking of 7th and a rating of A, indicating Good Performance, Kano State is the second-highest performer in the Northwest region, trailing only Jigawa State. Key positive contributors to Kano State's performance include its business-friendly environment, substantial internally generated revenues, robust infrastructure, functional public institutions, efficient public transportation system, and robust food security measures. While the state continues to sustain positive momentum and enhance these drivers, focused attention on healthcare and education provision, capital expenditure-to-budget ratio, sanitation, and preserving social and cultural values is crucial. Kano State holds substantial potential to unlock shared value in the Northwest region and contribute significantly to Nigeria's development.

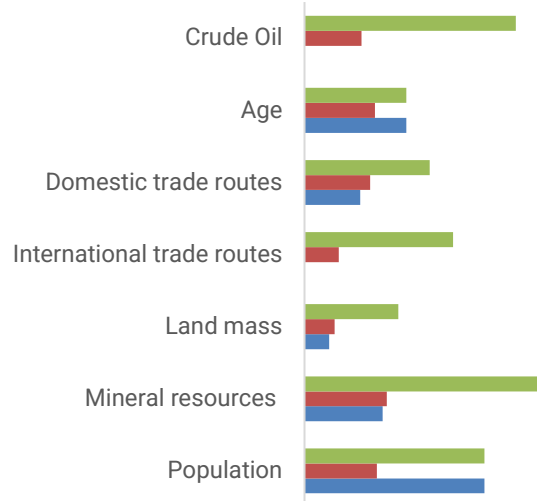


Kano

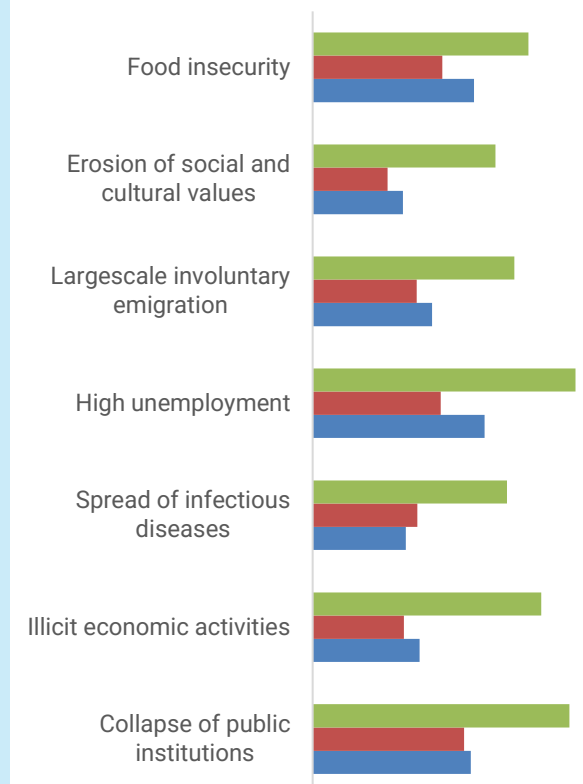
Socioeconomic Performance



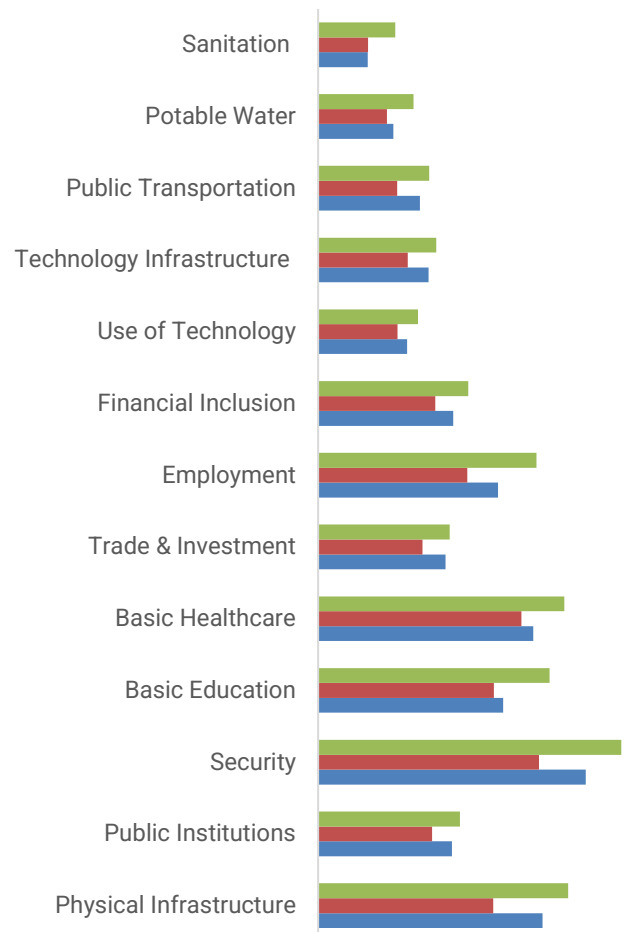
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Kano Position



Kano

Outlook for Kano State: Positive

The outlook for Kano State presents a positive and promising trajectory, underpinned by several advantageous factors that are expected to contribute to its continued growth and development:

- 1. Economic Hub:** Kano State's renowned economic hub status is valuable. The state can invest in infrastructure and policies that facilitate trade and commerce to maximise this advantage. Initiatives to modernise and expand Kano Central Market while simplifying business registration processes can attract more investors and entrepreneurs.
- 2. Agricultural Potential:** Kano's fertile land for crop cultivation and livestock rearing is a competitive advantage. The state can enhance agricultural productivity by introducing modern farming techniques, supporting farmers with access to quality seeds and fertilisers, and promoting the value addition of agricultural products.
- 3. Cultural and Historical Heritage:** The rich cultural and historical significance of Kano State can be better promoted as a tourism destination. The state should invest in preserving and restoring historic sites, creating cultural events and festivals, and facilitating partnerships with private enterprises for marketing and development. Developing local artisans and handicrafts can further enhance tourism offerings.
- 4. Natural Resources:** Kano State has natural resources such as clay, gypsum, and limestone. These resources can be utilised for the construction and manufacturing industries, creating new revenue streams and employment opportunities.
- 5. Youth Population:** Kano has a significant youth population. The state can invest in education, vocational training, and skill development programs to empower the youth with the skills needed for the modern job market and entrepreneurship.
- 6. Transportation Connectivity:** The state's strategic location makes it a transportation hub, with well-connected roads and a major airport. Leveraging this advantage, Kano can position itself as a logistical and distribution centre, attracting logistics companies and promoting international trade.
- 7. Strong Local Governance:** Kano State has a tradition of solid local governance through its traditional emirate system. This system can be leveraged for community development projects, ensuring policies are well-tailored to local needs.

However, Kano State must confront its challenges head-on to secure the bright prospects ahead. Prioritising infrastructure enhancements, particularly in roads, energy, and sanitation, is imperative for sustainable economic growth. Healthcare services can be elevated to new heights by forging partnerships with the private sector. Ensuring security and stability through collaboration and community engagement is the linchpin for sustained prosperity and safety.



Kano

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

Expanding upon the promising outlook for Kano State, it is imperative to delineate actionable strategies to propel the state towards enduring growth and advancement. These proposals are tailored to confront existing challenges and harness avenues for betterment.

- 1. Infrastructure Investment:** To fully harness its economic potential, Kano State should prioritise significant investments in infrastructure development, focusing on road networks, energy, and sanitation. This will not only facilitate trade and commerce but also improve living standards for its citizens.
- 2. Agricultural Advancement:** To maximise its competitive advantage in agriculture, the state should implement modern farming techniques and support farmers regarding access to quality seeds and fertilisers. Additionally, promoting agribusiness incubation centres can nurture innovation in the sector, thus diversifying the agricultural output.
- 3. Tourism Promotion:** To capitalise on its cultural and historical heritage, Kano State should substantially invest in preserving and restoring historical sites and promoting cultural events and festivals. Developing local artisans and handicrafts can also enhance tourism offerings, attracting more visitors.
- 4. Resource Utilisation:** Exploiting natural resources like clay, gypsum, and limestone for construction and manufacturing industries can create new revenue streams and employment opportunities. Kano should establish favourable policies and regulations to encourage responsible resource extraction.
- 5. Youth Empowerment:** To empower the substantial youth population, Kano State should invest in education, vocational training, and skill development programs. This will equip young individuals with the necessary skills for the modern job market and entrepreneurship, driving economic growth and reducing unemployment.
- 6. Security and Stability:** Confronting challenges related to security is paramount. Collaborating with federal security agencies, promoting community engagement, and establishing a well-equipped local security force and community policing are essential. These measures will ensure stability, fostering a safe environment conducive to economic growth.



Kano

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

42.51 B

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

Per Capital Income

338,604.88

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

PMS Price

621.55

▲ Y-o-Y

210%

Budget Size

268.22 B

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Capital Expenditure

100.22 B

▲ Y-o-Y

36%

Operating Expenditure

111.08 B

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Inflation Rate

26%

▲ Y-o-Y

32%

Unemployment Rate

25.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

78%

Poverty Rate

68.8%

▲ Y-o-Y

25%

Infant Mortality Rate

148

▲ Y-o-Y

139%

Literacy Rate

54.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

FAAC Allocation

141.65 B

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

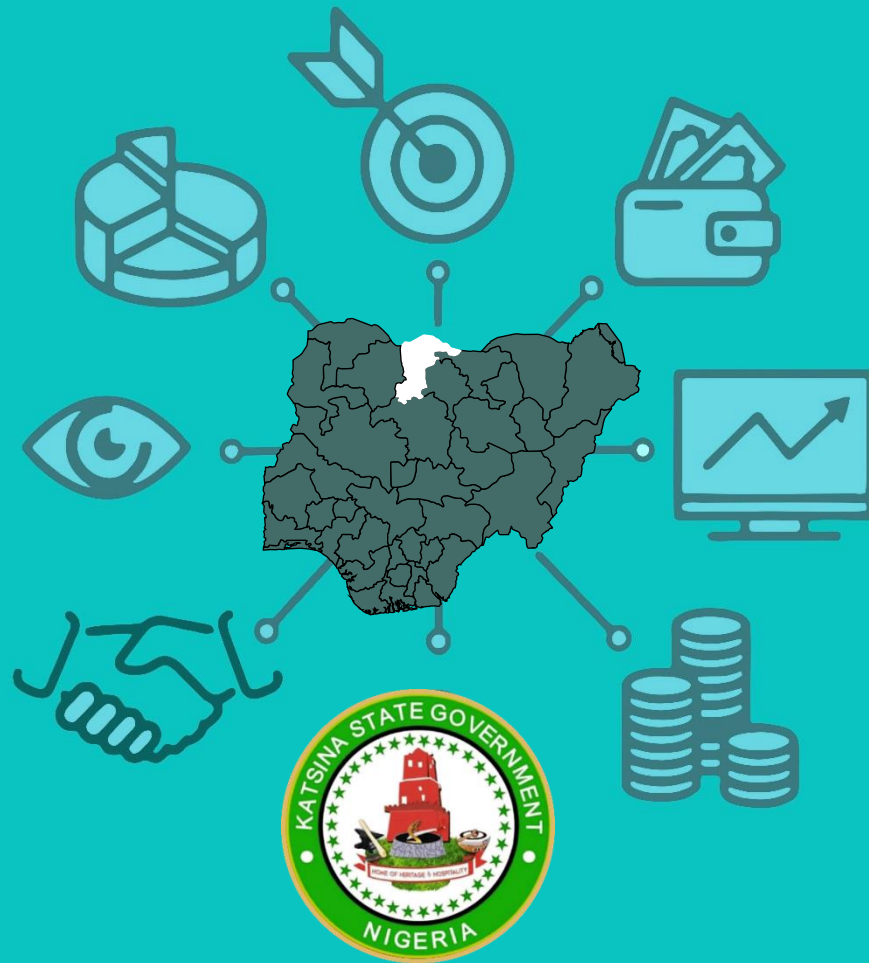
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Katsina





Katsina

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Established in 1987, Katsina State, in northwestern Nigeria, is known for its agrarian economy and Hausa-Fulani culture. Agriculture is key, with crops like millet and sorghum. Katsina is also one of the northern states that celebrates the Durbar festival, an annual cultural and vibrant celebration. The state faces security challenges related to banditry and insurgency. In politics, the All-Progressives Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP) are the primary parties, focusing on security, economic development, education, healthcare, and infrastructure in elections. Dr. Umar Dikko Radda is the Governor-elect, with a commitment to addressing these issues.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Katsina State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Katsina State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.29, ranking 11th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.29 PSPI Ranking: 11/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.33
- Economic Potentials Rank: 24/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.31
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 17/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.73
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 20/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.57
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 7/37

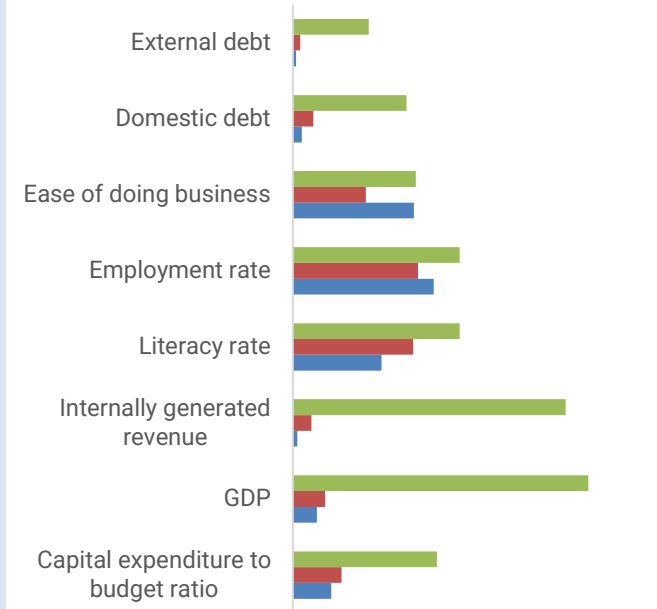
Summary of Analysis:

Katsina State's analysis reveals a commendable Good Performance with an A rating, surpassing its inherent potential, despite citizens holding a different perspective. While residents express satisfaction with the government's efforts in addressing prevalent risks, Katsina State has excelled in promoting trade and investment through streamlined business operations, ensuring potable water supply, delivering adequate public transportation, curbing involuntary emigration, and preserving social and cultural values. Despite these achievements, the state must focus on education and healthcare provision, ensuring food security, strengthening public institutions, and creating employment opportunities. Overall, Katsina State secures the 11th position among Nigeria's states.

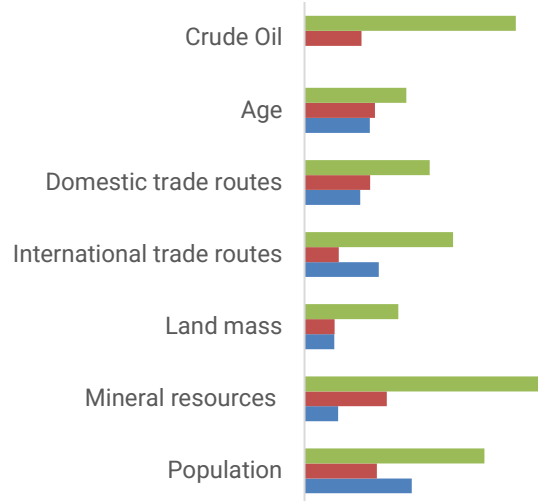


Katsina

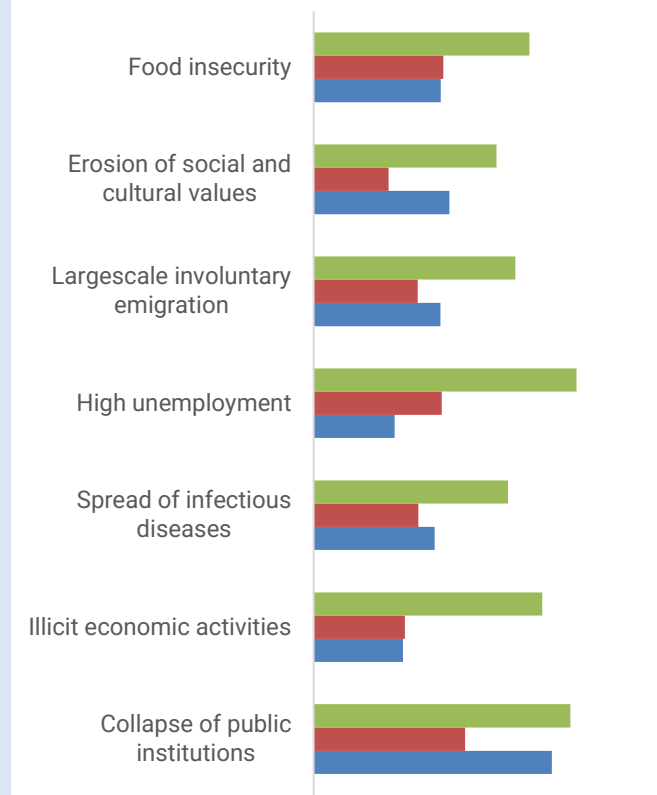
Socioeconomic Performance



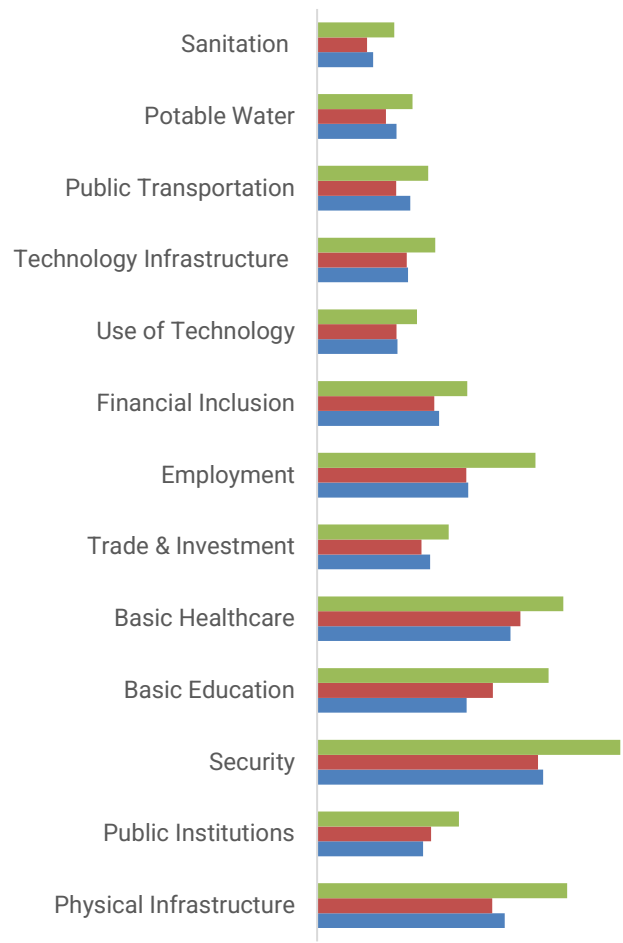
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Katsina Position



Katsina

Outlook for Katsina State: Stable

The stable outlook for Katsina State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Security and Conflict Resolution:** Katsina State has grappled with security challenges, including banditry, kidnappings, and conflict. The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps conducted a sensitisation and assessment training program for its officers and personnel in all 34 divisional offices within the Katsina State command. This training aligns with the Commandant-General's mission to rejuvenate, revitalise, overhaul, reanimate, and reposition the NSCDC for enhanced service delivery.
- 2. Agricultural Development:** Agriculture remains a significant sector in Katsina State, focusing on crops like millet, maize, groundnuts, and cotton. In the arid, densely populated northern border region of Nigeria near Niger, land degradation is a pressing issue. To tackle this, the project aimed to enhance the capacity of Katsina State, focusing on small-scale farmers, women-headed households, and landless individuals. It aimed to boost food production, increase incomes, and enhance food security. The project included land conservation, reforestation, small-scale irrigation, community development, credit access, and technical training.
- 3. Education & Healthcare Development:** Efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure, medical services, and community health programs are expected to persist. A memorandum of agreement (MoA) worth \$3.5 million was recently signed between the Katsina State Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to enhance primary healthcare services throughout the state. This enduring partnership between the state government and UNICEF focuses on security and investments to support girls' education and ensure efficient healthcare services over the next five years.
- 4. Social Inclusion and Empowerment:** Initiatives to empower marginalised communities, women, and youth are expected to continue. Katsina State aims to disburse over N130 million in grants to 6,511 beneficiaries across all 34 Local Government Areas. This substantial allocation considers the challenges posed by insurgency, banditry, and a significant population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the state. The primary objective of this Cash Grant project is to increase the income and productive assets of the beneficiaries, with the expectation that they will use the grants to enhance productivity, create wealth, generate employment, and improve their quality of life.



Katsina

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Katsina State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Agricultural Innovation and Modernisation:** The Katsina state government seeks to promote modern agricultural practices by encouraging crop diversification and investing in research and, by extension, boosting the productivity and income of farmers. Also, it gives farmers access to innovative technologies, quality seeds, and fertilisers to improve agricultural outputs.
- 2. Education and Skill Development:** Katsina, historically known as the 'cradle of learning,' should prioritise education and skill development by investing in quality infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development to ensure sustained and optimised development. Additionally, organising workshops, seminars, and effective monitoring across all educational levels is essential.
- 3. Healthcare Access and Quality:** Improving access to healthcare services is pertinent to boosting quality of life in rural and underserved areas. The Katsina state government should focus on investing in preventive healthcare, maternal and child health, disease control, and the availability of essential medicines by collaborating with public and private stakeholders in healthcare services.
- 4. Renewable Energy and Sustainable Infrastructure:** Renewable energy, particularly solar power, is pivotal for environmental sustainability. The Pan African Solar Project in Katsina State aims to enhance energy access, reduce reliance on non-renewable sources, and promote sustainable and clean energy solutions, contributing to environmental preservation and economic development in the region.
- 5. Tourism and Cultural Heritage:** Invest in promoting the state's unique cultural heritage and historical sites to attract tourists. Develop sustainable tourism strategies that benefit local communities and preserve natural and cultural assets.
- 6. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Katsina State should actively cultivate collaborative partnerships with stakeholders in other states that have successfully harnessed their resources, expertise, and knowledge to implement sustainable development initiatives.



Katsina

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

12.77 B

▲ Y-o-Y

6%

Per Capital Income

440,137.62

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

604.55

▲ Y-o-Y

217%

Budget Size

289.63 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 10%

Capital Expenditure

67.96 B

▲ Y-o-Y

19%

Operating Expenditure

97.43 B

▲ Y-o-Y

26%

Inflation Rate

25%

▲ Y-o-Y

27%

Unemployment Rate

25.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

26%

Poverty Rate

77.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

25%

Infant Mortality Rate

148

▲ Y-o-Y

139%

Literacy Rate

54.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

FAAC Allocation

141.65 B

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

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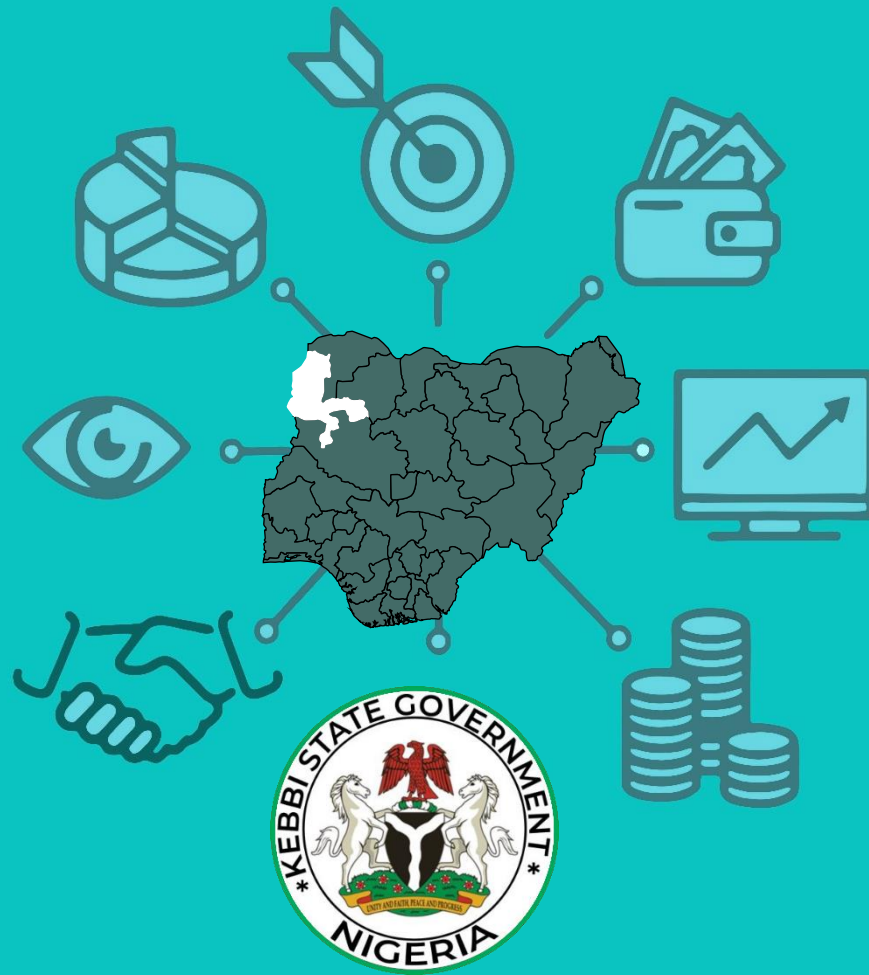
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- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Keppi





Kebbi

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Kebbi State, located in northwest Nigeria, unfolds its rich history, intricately woven into the cultural tapestry of its diverse people. Once a vital link in the trans-Saharan trade routes, Kebbi facilitated the exchange of precious goods such as gold, salt, and textiles between North and West Africa. This legacy of trade and economic vibrancy has left an enduring imprint on the state's character. Kebbi's predominantly agricultural focus is complemented by a diverse landscape, transitioning from the rocky Sudan vegetation in the south to the sandy Sahel conditions in the north. The state's picturesque scenery is composed of lush forests, serene rivers, and fertile lands. The Argungu Fishing Festival celebrates Kebbi's abundant aquatic resources and the integral role of fishing. The political landscape of Kebbi State has witnessed shifts in alignment with the federal government. Currently, under the leadership of Governor Alhaji Mohammed Nasir Idris, who assumed office on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Kebbi State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Kebbi State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.26, ranking 14th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.26 PSPI Ranking: 14/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.29
- Economic Potentials Rank: 30/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.26
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 35/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.75
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 18/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.54
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 13/37

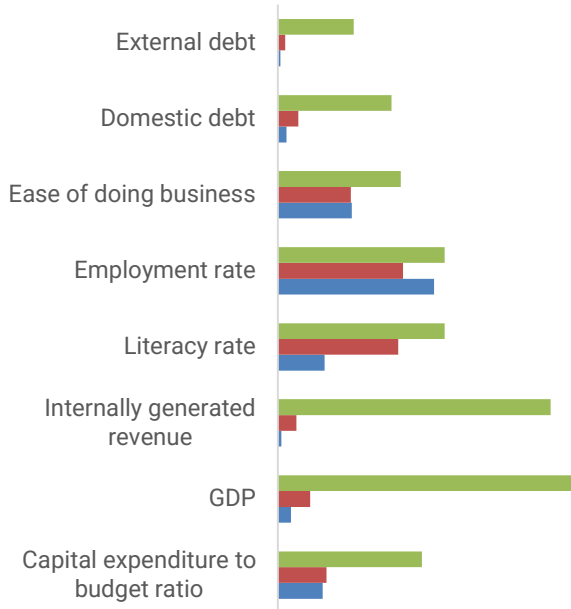
Summary of Analysis:

Despite grappling with limited resources and suboptimal resource utilisation, Kebbi State distinguishes itself by garnering higher satisfaction from its indigenous population and residents than its actual performance. Earning an "A" rating in the PSPI analysis, Kebbi State achieves a classification of good performance, reflecting a nuanced mix of strengths and weaknesses. Positive attributes contributing to the favourable rating include a robust security architecture, accessible healthcare, availability of potable water, well-functioning public institutions, and effective measures against illicit economic activities. However, challenges such as infrastructure deficiencies, erosion of social and cultural values, low Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), and literacy rate impact the state's overall performance.

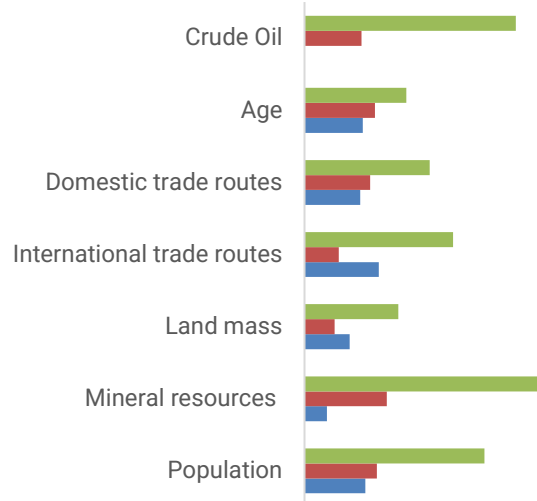


Kebbi

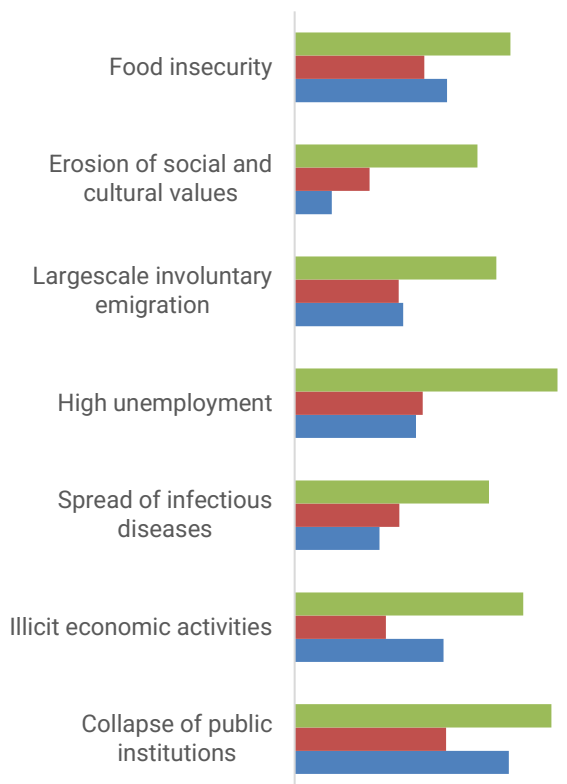
Socioeconomic Performance



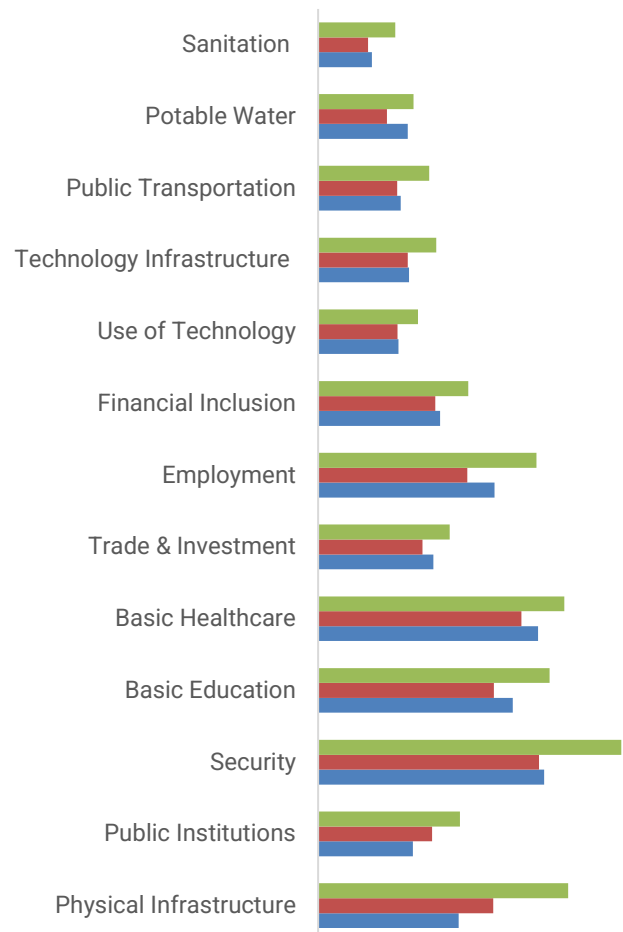
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Kebbi Position



Kebbi

Outlook for Gombe State: Stable

The stable outlook for Kebbi State is based on several key factors:

- 1. Stability in State Government and Alignment with the Federal Government:** Kebbi State has a history of political stability and a trend of aligning with the federal government. This stable political environment minimises election-related violence, facilitates the state's access to federal government initiatives, and simplifies succession planning.
- 2. Effective Management of the Populace:** Kebbi State sets itself apart from many states in Nigeria by successfully engaging with its residents and indigenous population. This effective engagement, along with government efforts to address the population's genuine concerns, fosters a sense of satisfaction among the state's inhabitants.
- 3. Effective Management of Illicit Economic Activities:** The state's proactive measures in curbing illicit economic activities promote economic discipline among residents, encouraging them to engage in lawful economic endeavours. It also has a positive correlation with the security of lives and properties.
- 4. Erosion of Cultural and Social Values:** Kebbi is the only state in its region facing the risk of eroding cultural and social values. The erosion of these values could lead to identity loss and potential territorial disputes, jeopardising the state's tourism promotion potential.
- 5. Efficient Resource Utilisation:** Due to the state's limited endowments relative to other states, Kebbi State's government is compelled to create wealth, embodying the principle that necessity is the mother of invention. This culture of innovation ensures effective resource management and efficient governance.
- 6. Democratically Liberal Environment:** Kebbi State is among the states where electoral outcomes align with the wishes and aspirations of most of its populace. This democratic environment demands that the government remains actively engaged, and politicians continuously seek areas where they can critique the government to gain public support for electoral victories.
- 7. Profile of the Current Governor:** Governor Alhaji Mohammed Nasir Idris has a history of service to humanity. His economic expertise may be overshadowed by his background in service to humanity, which could impact the state's economy and require an experienced economic team.
- 8. Low Literacy Rate:** The state's low literacy rate is a significant concern. An uneducated populace poses challenges to driving socioeconomic development and competitiveness.



Kebbi

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Kebbi State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Promote Business-Friendly Policies:** The government of Kebbi State should identify and eliminate barriers to doing business within the state. Implementing tax reforms and fostering an enabling environment for businesses and investments will significantly enhance the state's IGR and overall development.
- 2. Establish an Expert Economic Team:** Forming an economic team comprising experts with a proven track record in economic development and wealth creation is vital. Their expertise will augment the states and government's efforts in formulating and implementing effective economic policies and strategies.
- 3. Intensify Investment in Human Capital:** Recognising that investments in people yield substantial returns, Kebbi State should focus on improving education and healthcare, leading to an enlightened and healthier populace. This approach will spur economic activities and enhance security.
- 4. Grow Export and International Trade:** Leveraging its international borders, Kebbi State can stimulate economic activities. The development of border communities and the strengthening of trade and investment flows across international boundaries can catalyse economic growth and exploit tourism potential.
- 5. Foster Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Kebbi State should engage in collaboration and knowledge sharing with states that have excelled in similar socioeconomic conditions, such as Gombe, Ekiti, and Jigawa. The state can gain valuable insights into effectively utilising innate potentials for socioeconomic development. In terms of preserving cultural and social values, strategies from states like Kogi, Katsina, and Ekiti can be adopted. To enhance IGR, Lagos State serves as a shining example. Sharing knowledge on curbing illicit economic activities with other states will also be beneficial.

As Kebbi State navigates its future, it must remain vigilant regarding its IGR and literacy rate. By implementing the recommended measures and capitalising on its unique attributes, the state can overcome challenges and forge a path toward greater prosperity and development.



Kebbi

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

8.43 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 14%

Per Capital Income

419,132.24

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

628.75

▲ Y-o-Y

206%

Budget Size

166.99 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 12%

Capital Expenditure

33.72 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 12%

Operating Expenditure

52.62 B

▲ Y-o-Y

34%

Inflation Rate

25%

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Unemployment Rate

17.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 12%

Poverty Rate

79.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

58%

Infant Mortality Rate

179

▲ Y-o-Y

60%

Literacy Rate

25.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 50%

FAAC Allocation

68.08 B

▲ Y-o-Y

17%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

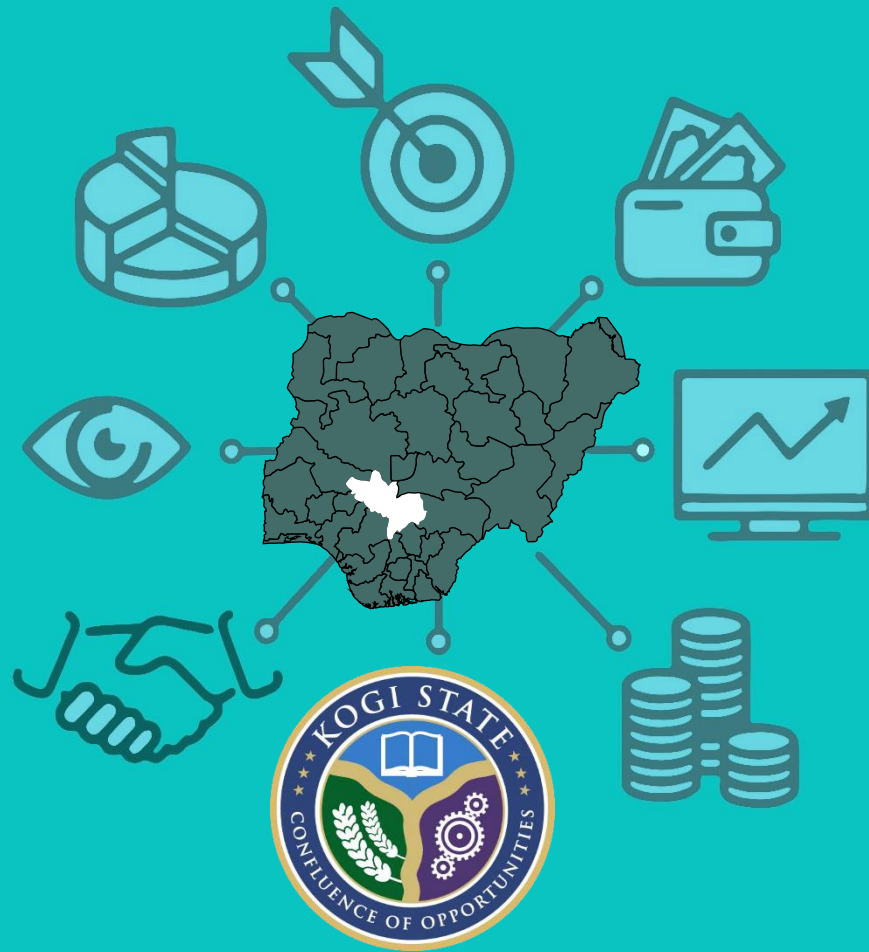
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Kogi





Kogi

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Kogi State in Nigeria is strategically located at the confluence of the Niger and Benue Rivers, and it was created from parts of Kwara and Benue States. The state is known for its cultural diversity, with various ethnic groups such as Igala, Ebira, Yoruba, and Okun. It boasts fertile agricultural land, with crops like yam, cassava, rice, and cocoa and significant mineral resources like coal and iron ore. Kogi State offers natural beauty with hills, valleys, and forests. Mount Patti, a prominent hill in Lokoja, the state capital, is a popular tourist destination with panoramic views of the confluence. The state has a history of political alignment with the federal government and is currently governed by Yahaya Bello of the APC since January 27, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Kogi State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Kogi State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.20, ranking 16th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.20 PSPI Ranking: 16/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.35
- Economic Potentials Rank: 23/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.30
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 22/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.80
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 10/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.44
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 25/37

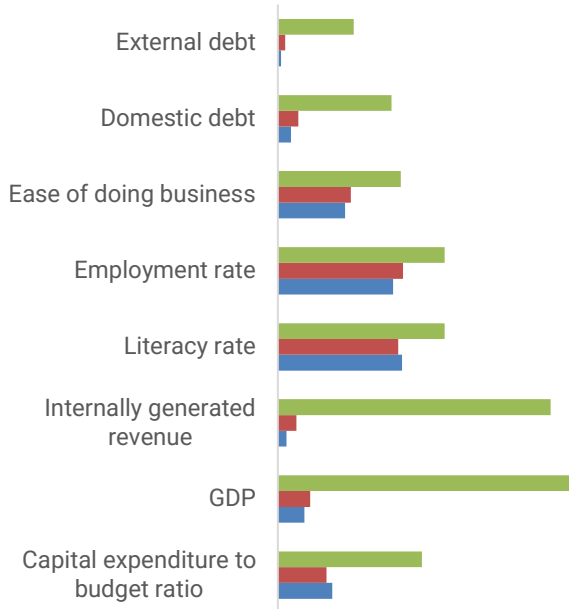
Summary of Analysis:

Kogi State secures a "B" rating, signifying Fair Performance in the PSPI index, holding the 16th position among the 37 states. The state demonstrates effective utilisation of its socioeconomic potential for development. Results from our survey indicate that citizens exhibit higher satisfaction with Kogi's socioeconomic development compared to data obtained from secondary sources, albeit expressing relative dissatisfaction with the state's risk management efforts. Kogi State emerges as a top performer in preserving social and cultural values, excelling in sanitation, maintaining an effective public transportation system, leveraging technology in governance, and providing basic education. However, areas requiring attention include the control of infectious diseases, debt management, employment, and literacy rates. Kogi's strengths lie in its rich mineral resources, industrial base, agricultural potential, and strategic location for transportation and trade.

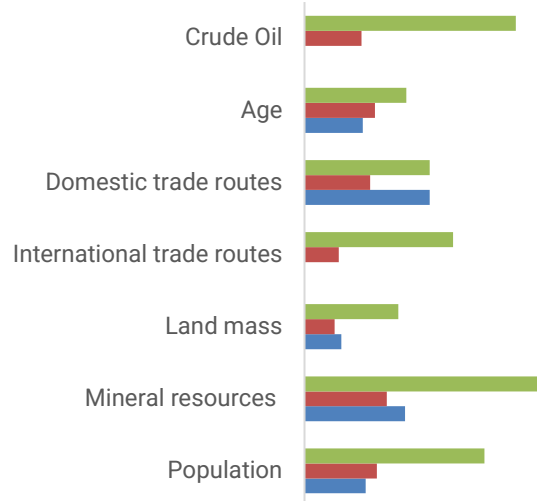


Kogi

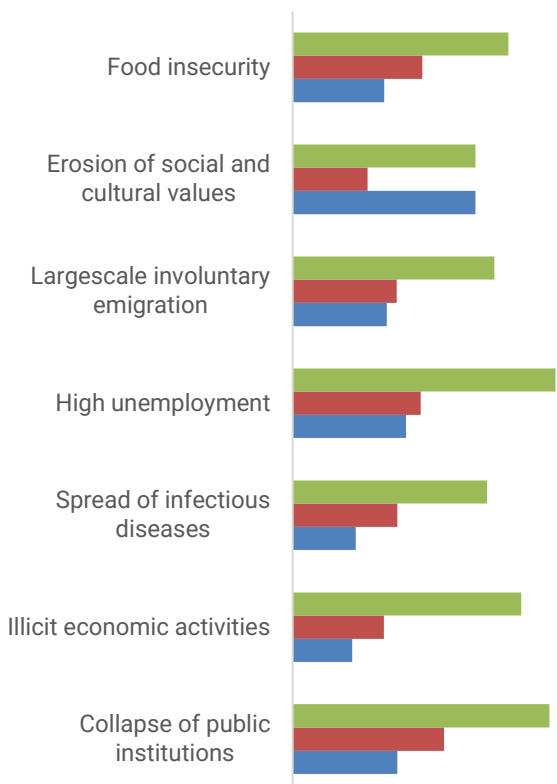
Socioeconomic Performance



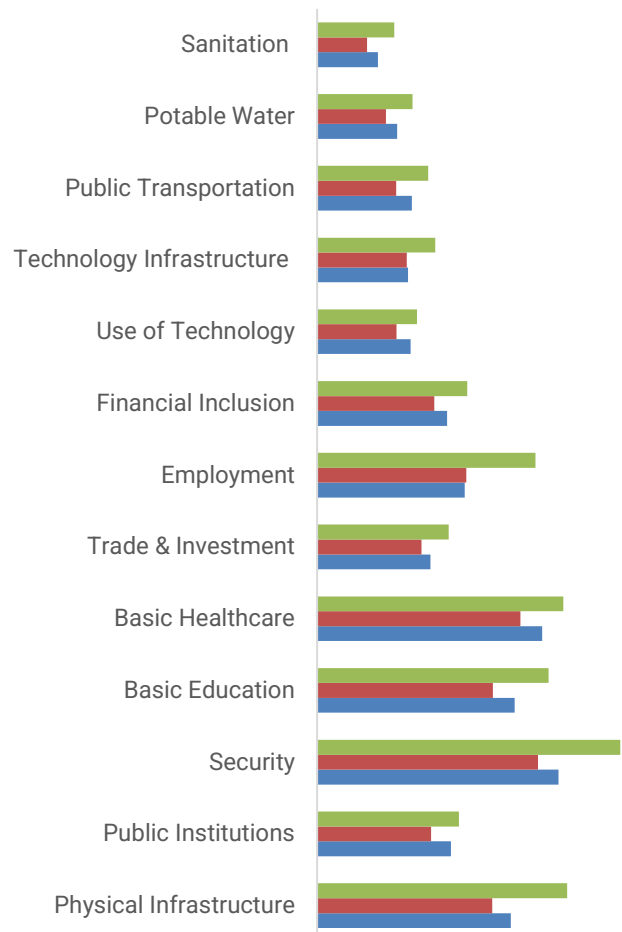
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Kogi Position



Kogi

Outlook for Kogi State: Stable

Kogi State has several socioeconomic potentials that, if effectively harnessed, can consolidate its stable outlook and contribute to its economic growth and development. They include:

- 1. Rich Mineral Resources:** Kogi State has abundant mineral resources, including iron ore, coal, limestone, and granite. These resources can be exploited to produce steel, cement, and other industrial materials, which can drive economic growth, create jobs, and generate revenue for the state.
- 2. Ajaokuta Iron & Steel Company:** The Ajaokuta Iron & Steel Company, located in Kogi State, is one of the largest steel complexes in West Africa. When operational, it has the potential to meet the steel needs of various industries, stimulate economic activities, and reduce the country's reliance on steel imports.
- 3. Strategic Geographical Location:** Kogi State is centrally located in Nigeria and shares borders with ten other states. This strategic position makes it a vital transportation hub and a potential trade centre. Improved transportation infrastructure can facilitate the movement of goods and services, benefiting Kogi and neighbouring states.
- 4. Agricultural Potential:** Kogi State has favourable climatic conditions and arable land suitable for agriculture. The state can leverage its agricultural potential to boost food production, agribusiness, and export opportunities, contributing to food security and economic diversification.
- 5. Hydroelectric Power Generation:** The confluence of the River Niger and River Benue in Lokoja presents opportunities for hydroelectric power generation. Developing hydropower projects can address energy shortages and provide electricity for industrial and domestic use.
- 6. Industrial Base:** The presence of industrial facilities like the Obajana cement factory, the largest in Africa, showcases the state's potential for manufacturing and industrial development. Expanding and diversifying industrial activities can create jobs and boost the local economy.
- 7. Tourism and Cultural Heritage:** Kogi State boasts a rich cultural heritage and natural attractions. The state can promote tourism by developing its tourist sites, including historical sites, wildlife reserves, and festivals, attracting visitors and generating revenue.
- 8. Infrastructure Development:** There is potential for significant infrastructure development in the state, including roads, bridges, and ports, which can enhance connectivity, trade, and economic activities.
- 9. Investment Opportunities:** Kogi State offers investment opportunities in various sectors, and the government can create a conducive business environment to attract local and foreign investments.
- 10. Transportation and Logistics Hub:** Given its central location and proximity to other states, Kogi State can develop into a transportation and logistics hub, facilitating the movement of goods and people across the country.



Kogi

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress, Kogi State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Investment in Infrastructure:** The strategic geographical location of Kogi State should be leveraged by improving infrastructure, including roads, railways, and ports. Better connectivity with neighbouring states and regions will facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people, fostering economic growth.
- 2. Development of Lokoja Port:** Recognising Lokoja's potential as a trade hub due to its location at the confluence of the River Niger and River Benue, the government should invest in the development of a modern seaport in Lokoja. This would open new trade routes and promote economic engagement with neighbouring countries.
- 3. Mineral Resource Exploitation:** Kogi State's abundant mineral resources should be harnessed for sustainable economic growth. Proper regulation and investment in mining and mineral processing industries can generate revenue, create jobs, and drive industrial growth while ensuring responsible and environmentally friendly practices.
- 4. Reviving Ajaokuta Iron & Steel Company:** The Ajaokuta Iron & Steel Company should be revitalised and brought into operational status. This would create job opportunities and boost Nigeria's steel and manufacturing industries. It could also address energy challenges by providing power to the region and beyond.
- 5. Economic Diversification:** Kogi State should prioritise diversification beyond mining and steel production into other sectors, such as agriculture, technology, and tourism, to create a well-rounded and resilient economy.
- 6. Investment in Education and Workforce Development:** To fully harness the state's economic potential, the government should invest in education and workforce development. Skilled and educated workers are essential for the success of industries and the state's economy.
- 7. Public-Private Partnerships:** The government should explore opportunities for public-private partnerships to attract investments, create jobs, and develop infrastructure. Collaboration between the public and private sectors can unlock the state's potential more effectively.



Kogi

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

19.69 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 16%

Per Capital Income

871,557.66

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

PMS Price

549.0

▲ Y-o-Y

172%

Budget Size

172.09 B

▲ Y-o-Y

3%

Capital Expenditure

46.93 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 3%

Operating Expenditure

88.92 B

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Inflation Rate

33%

▲ Y-o-Y

38%

Unemployment Rate

39%

▲ Y-o-Y

85%

Poverty Rate

32.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Infant Mortality Rate

67

▲ Y-o-Y

- 28%

Literacy Rate

66.8%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 27%

FAAC Allocation

72.42 B

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

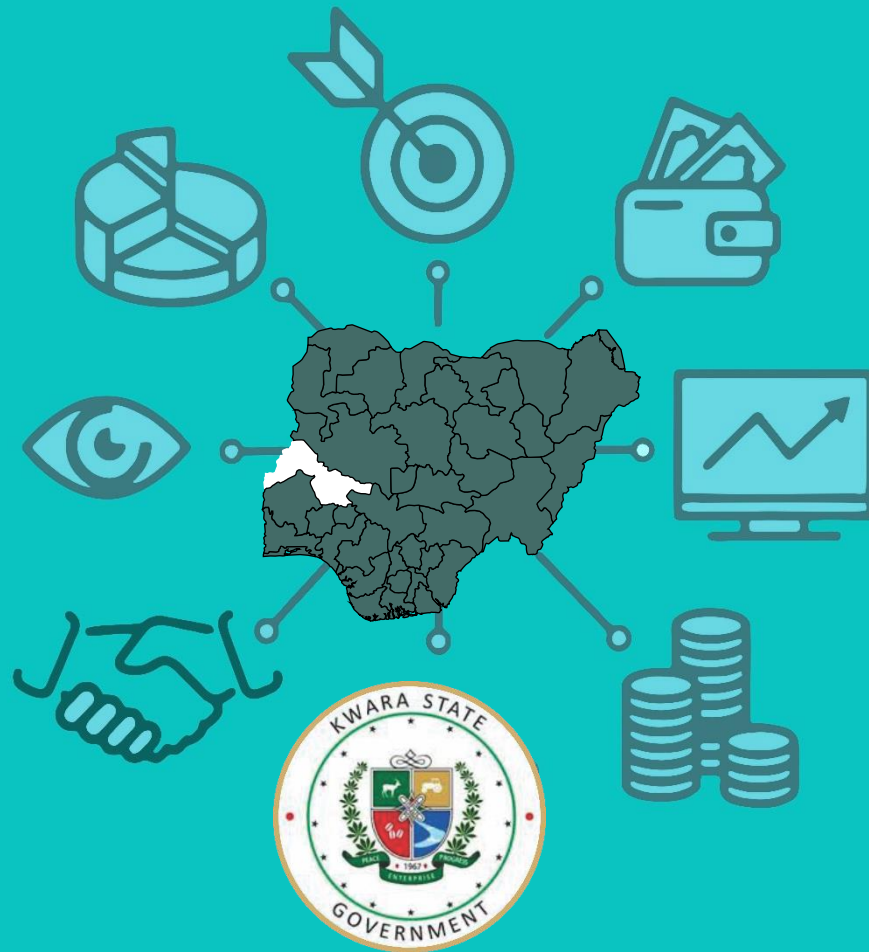
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Kwara





Kwara

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Kwara State, with a rich historical tapestry, is home to significant cultural and historical landmarks. The final resting place of Scottish explorer Mungo Park, who discovered the River Niger, is in Jebba, Kwara State, marked by the remains of his wrecked boat and a cenotaph. The state boasts prominent tourist attractions like Esie Museum, Owu Waterfalls, Imoleboja Rock Shelter, and Kainji Lake National Parks. Despite being one of Nigeria's oldest states, Kwara has undergone size reductions since its creation in 1967. Endowed with abundant natural resources, including tourmaline and tantalite, the state's political diversity is evident under the leadership of Governor AbdulRahman AbdulRazaq, affiliated with the All Progressives Congress (APC) since 2019.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Kwara State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Kwara State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.23, ranking 15th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.23 PSPI Ranking: 15/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.40
- Economic Potentials Rank: 15/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.29
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 25/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.77
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 14/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.58
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 6/37

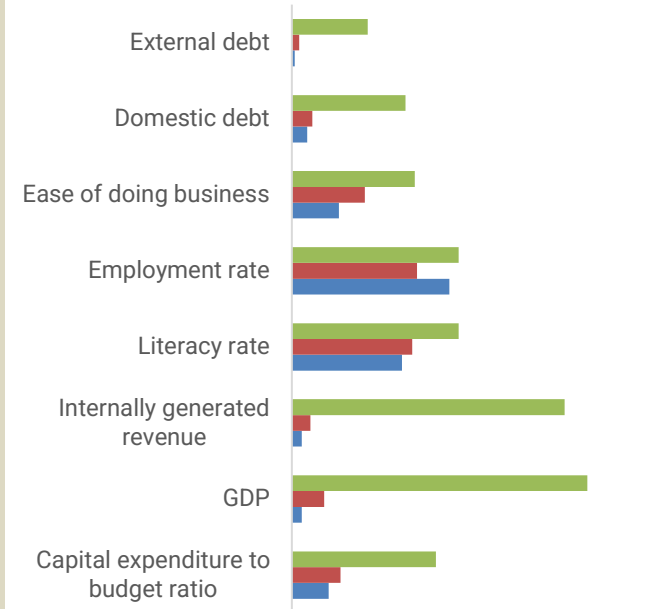
Summary of Analysis:

Kwara State's evaluation reveals sub-optimal utilisation of its potential but concurrent satisfaction among its citizens and residents. Achieving a PSPI rating of A, signifying Good Performance, Kwara State surpasses most states in effectively allocating resources for socio-economic development and adept management of citizens' perceptions of government performance. Key positive contributors to Kwara State's performance include its commitment to financial inclusion, employment creation, security of lives and property, preservation of cultural and social values, and efforts to strengthen public institutions. Conversely, areas requiring attention include the need to boost the state's GDP through increased economic activities, healthcare and education enhancements, and physical infrastructure improvements. While Kwara State has successfully managed citizens' perceptions, the state must ensure that its performance consistently matches or exceeds citizens' expectations.

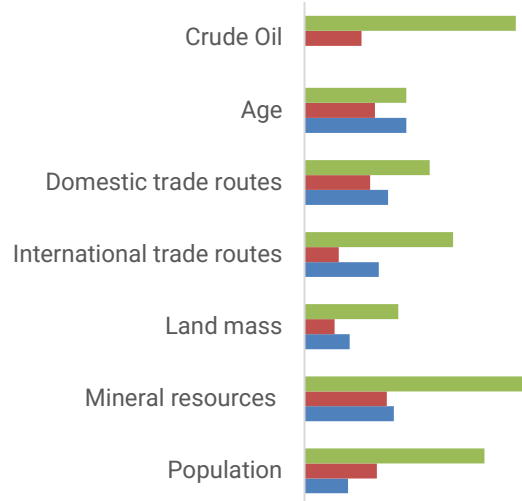


Kwara

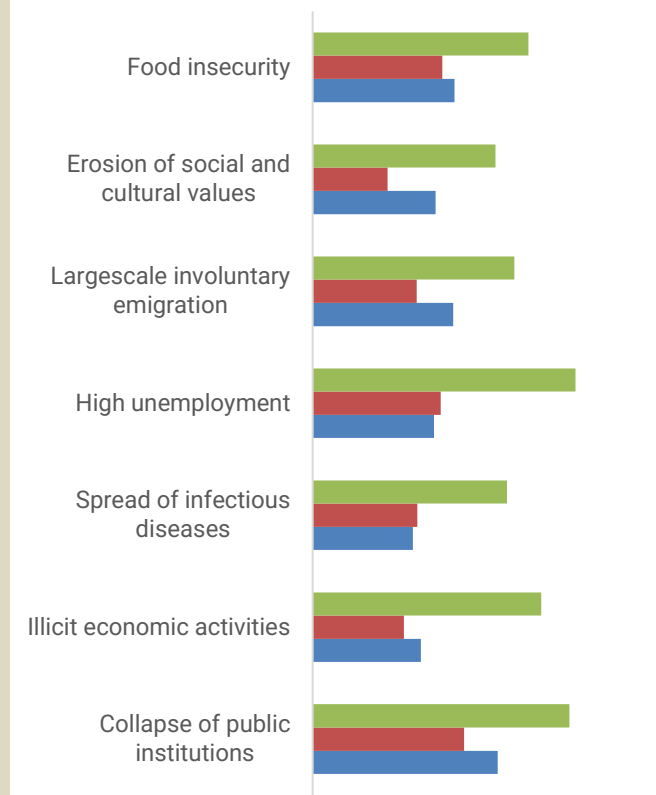
Socioeconomic Performance



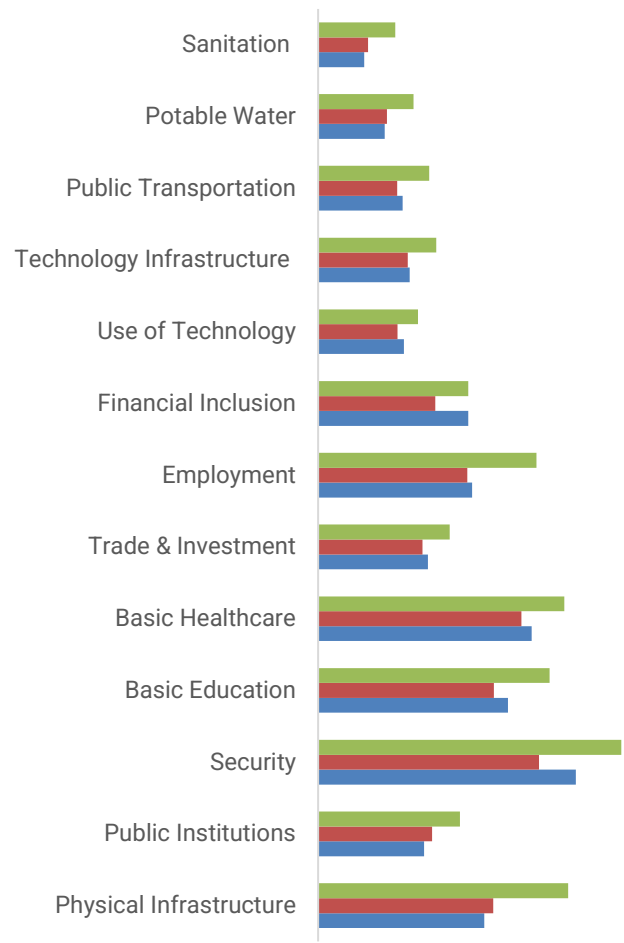
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Kwara Position



Kwara

Outlook for Kwara State: Stable

The stable outlook for Kwara State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Economic Development:** Kwara State has been trying to diversify its economy beyond agriculture. The state government has been working on initiatives to attract investments and create job opportunities. The growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is a critical component of this economic diversification.
- 2. Infrastructure:** Infrastructure development has been a priority, with investments in road construction, healthcare facilities, and education. Improving infrastructure can contribute to economic growth and enhance the quality of life for residents. Kwara State is undergoing rapid transformation, with major projects being undertaken across various sectors. The projects are aimed at improving the standard of living, enhancing economic growth, and promoting social development. The government is committed to ensuring the projects are completed on time, within budget, and to the highest standards.
- 3. Agriculture:** Agriculture holds a significant role in the state's economy, with the government actively backing agricultural programs to bolster food security and income generation in rural communities. Under the directive of the state governor, the "Kwara Agriculture Help Desk" is set to be established within the Ministry of Agriculture. This initiative is designed to provide crucial assistance to farmers and investors, aiding them in addressing financial and technical challenges while fostering the expansion of their agribusinesses. The governor has emphasised that a key objective of his administration is to elevate food production for the populace, consequently reducing extreme hunger and starvation to a minimum. The state benefits from a favourable climate for crop cultivation and livestock farming.
- 4. Youth and Employment:** Governor AbdulRahman AbdulRazaq of Kwara State is firmly committed to addressing youth unemployment and creating opportunities for the younger population. He emphasises the importance of initiatives focusing on skills development and job creation to secure the state's future. The governor pledges to invest in youth development and provide various platforms for them to showcase their talents, ensuring their success and contributing to the state's progress.
- 5. Security:** Ensuring peace and security is essential for development. The state has tried to address security challenges, but ongoing vigilance and investments in security infrastructure are essential for sustained development. The governor presented 32 brand-new patrol vehicles and 160 motorcycles to support the movement of security personnel as the government steps up collaborations to improve safety in the hinterlands. He also presented three patrol vehicles to the Kwara State Road Traffic Management Authority (KWARTMA) to improve their operations. The Kwara State Police Command said it has implemented new measures to tackle insecurity as part of a broader effort to keep the state safe and secure.



Kwara

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Kwara State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Youth Empowerment & Technology Innovation:** Empowering youths to utilise innovation, data and technology to improve decision-making. The Kwara State Government gathered 250 tech ecosystem builders across Nigeria to develop digital solutions for government challenges. Organised by Ilorin Innovation Hub, multiple states collaborated to solve challenges such as social problems on problems like letter tracking, data capture, medical records, and election monitoring.
- 2. Invest in Renewable Energy:** Transitioning to renewable and clean energy sources has several advantages, such as reducing dependence on fossil fuels, combating climate change, and fostering job growth in the renewable energy sector. The Kwara State government is actively enhancing power supply through renewable energy solutions like solar grids for illuminating streets and powering offices in Ilorin. Additionally, they are exploring waste-to-energy projects and wind energy, seeking foreign investor partnerships to facilitate these initiatives. The state is also collaborating with the Federal Government's Rural Electrification Agency to further these efforts.
- 3. Agricultural Modernisation:** Promote advanced agricultural techniques, incorporating technology and sustainable farming practices. Kwara State, Nigeria, has entered into a €500,000 agreement with the French consulting firm BRLingenierie to modernise the livestock value chain, focusing on the feasibility study for the Lata grazing reserve. This partnership highlights the expanding collaboration between France and Kwara State in agriculture and culture. Nigeria is France's leading trade partner in sub-Saharan Africa, primarily in the oil and gas sector. Encourage the enhancement of agricultural product value to boost income for farmers
- 4. Community Development:** Foster community engagement in identifying needs and involve them in development initiatives. ActionAid Nigeria partnered with Kwara State to successfully expand the development model to more local government areas with an emphasis on achievements in healthcare, education, and agriculture. The state governor underscored the importance of local ownership and participation in successful and sustainable projects.



Kwara

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

35.01 B

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

Per Capital Income

448,333.94

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

535.44

▲ Y-o-Y

183%

Budget Size

188 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 1%

Capital Expenditure

56.46 B

▲ Y-o-Y

57%

Operating Expenditure

88.29 B

▲ Y-o-Y

52%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

23%

Unemployment Rate

16.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

Poverty Rate

30.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

48%

Infant Mortality Rate

42

▲ Y-o-Y

- 19%

Literacy Rate

59.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 23%

FAAC Allocation

60.64 B

▲ Y-o-Y

26%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Lagos





Lagos

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



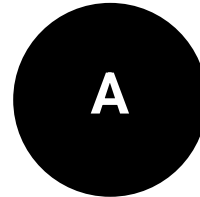
Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating



Introduction:

Lagos State, located in southwest Nigeria, is Nigeria's economic heart and represents a dynamic blend of history and progress. Once the nation's capital, its pre-colonial coastal legacy shaped a rich cultural tapestry. With a mere 0.38% of Nigeria's landmass, Lagos hosts 8% of the population and thrives as a melting pot of tribes and global influences. Evolving into a resilient metropolis, Lagos pulsates with cultural vibrancy, from festivals to art and fashion. Natural beauty, exemplified by the Lekki Conservation Centre and pristine beaches, coexists with urban dynamism. Governed by APC's Governor Babajide Sanwo-Olu since 2019, Lagos epitomises a harmonious convergence of tradition and modernity, fostering innovation and progress.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Lagos State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Lagos State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.49, ranking 4th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.49 PSPI Ranking: 4/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.56
- Economic Potentials Rank: 1/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.87
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 1/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.74
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 19/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.44
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 26/37

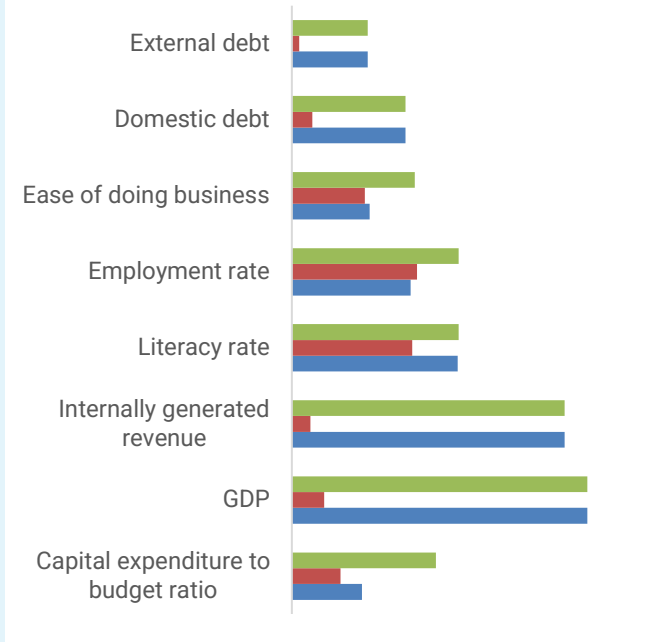
Summary of Analysis:

Lagos State adeptly harnesses its potential and stands as the best-performing state both economically and socioeconomically. Despite this recognition, residents express substantial dissatisfaction concerning socioeconomic aspects and risk management. Lagos State earns an A rating, indicating "Good Performance," securing the 4th overall position. Key contributors to its success include a robust GDP, impressive IGR, achievements in financial inclusion, high literacy rates, and prudent public debt management. However, Lagos State must address areas of concern to further enhance its future ratings. These include improving public institutions, enhancing security measures, upgrading public healthcare services, ensuring access to potable water, focusing on sanitation, curbing illicit economic activities, and preserving its rich social and cultural values.

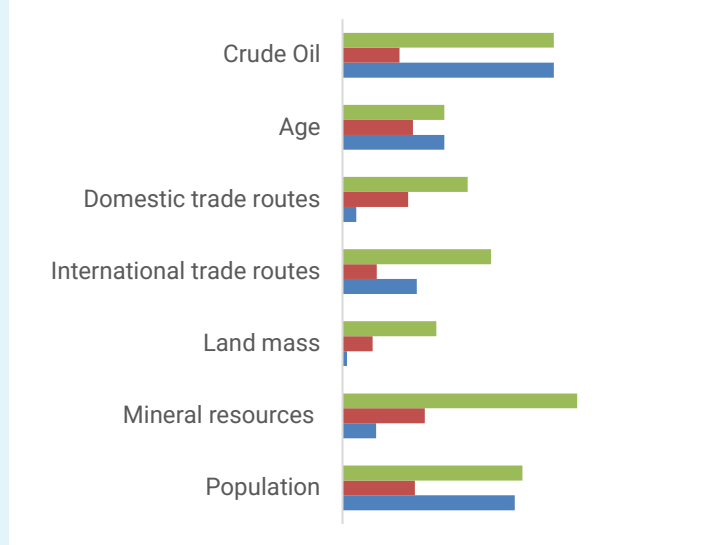


Lagos

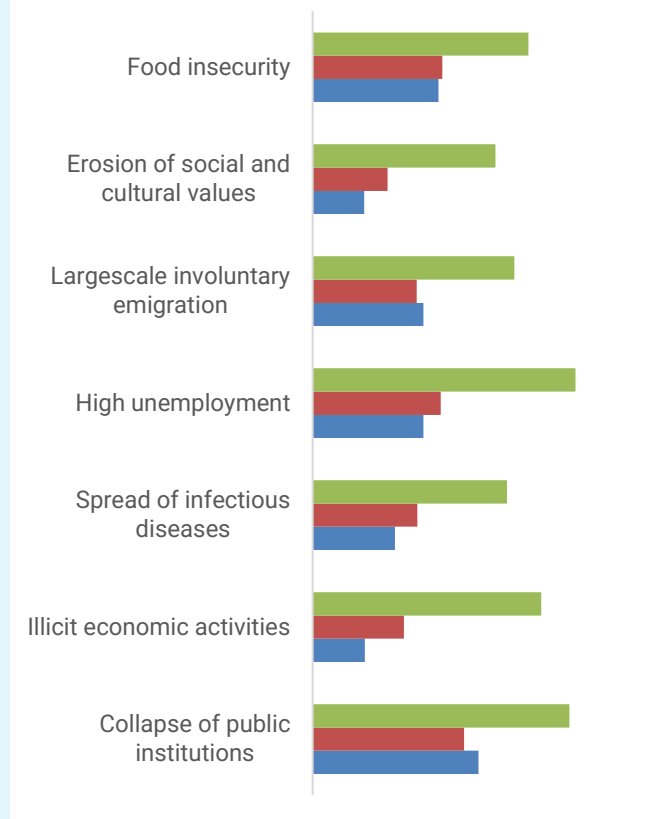
Socioeconomic Performance



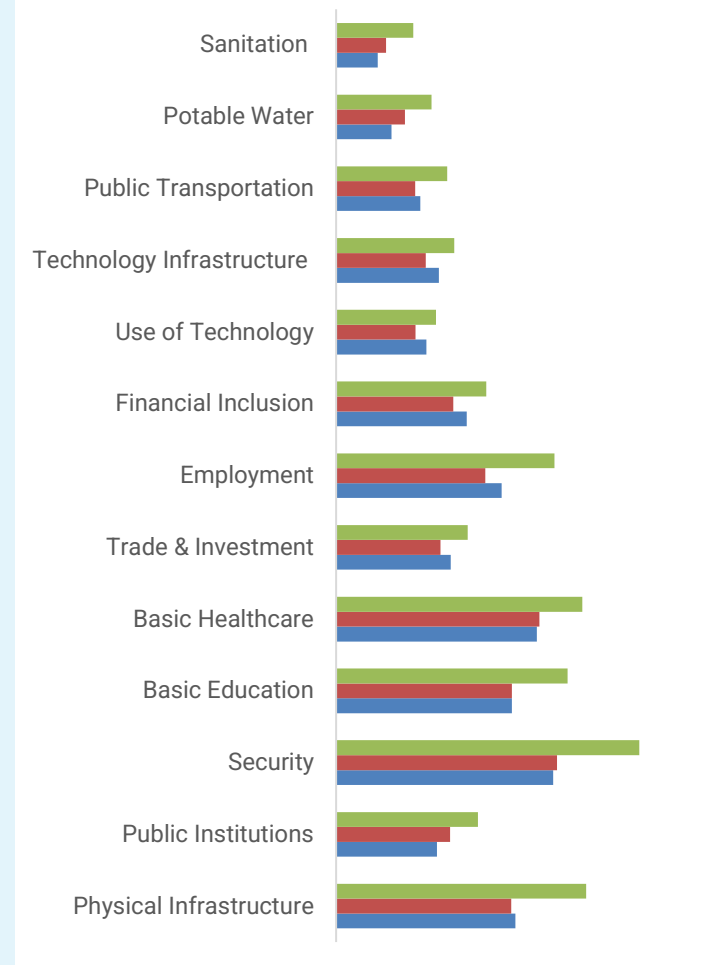
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Lagos Position



Lagos

Outlook for Lagos State: Positive

The outlook for Lagos State is unequivocally positive, characterised by a combination of favourable factors that bode well for its continued growth and development. This assessment is founded on several key elements that have the potential to shape the state's trajectory in the coming years.

- 1. Political Stability:** Lagos State benefits from a robust and enduring political stability that provides a solid foundation for governance and development. A consistent and stable political environment fosters investor confidence, encourages long-term planning, and allows for effective policy implementation.
- 2. Strong Federal Government Connectivity:** The state's strong and strategic connections with the federal government of Nigeria offer a distinct advantage. These connections facilitate collaboration on critical projects, access to resources, and the alignment of state policies with national goals.
- 3. Transportation Infrastructure Revolution:** Lagos State is undergoing a transportation infrastructure revolution. Significant investments in road networks, public transportation systems, and ports are poised to transform the state's mobility landscape. These improvements will not only ease congestion but also catalyse economic activities.
- 4. Robust Public Institutions:** The presence of strong and capable public institutions is a cornerstone of Lagos State's continued success. These institutions, from regulatory bodies to service providers, play a pivotal role in ensuring effective governance, law enforcement, and service delivery.
- 5. Investment in Education and Health:** Lagos State recognises the intrinsic value of human capital. By prioritising investment in education and healthcare, the state is nurturing a skilled and healthy workforce, indispensable for sustainable growth and prosperity.

While the positive outlook is indeed promising, it is imperative to acknowledge and address specific challenges that could undermine these gains. Chief among these concerns are:

- 1. Erosion of Social and Cultural Values:** Lagosians have expressed concerns about the erosion of social and cultural values. Preserving and promoting these values is essential to maintaining the unique identity and cohesion of the state.
- 2. Proliferation of Illicit Economic Activities:** Illicit economic activities threaten the state's integrity and security. Effective measures are required to combat these activities and maintain law and order.
- 3. Food Security:** Ensuring a stable and sufficient food supply is vital for the well-being of Lagosians. Sustainable agricultural practices and strategic food security initiatives are needed to address this concern. Lagosians' View of Risk Rank: 26/37

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

Building on Lagos State's positive outlook, it is crucial to outline actionable recommendations to further enhance its trajectory towards sustainable progress and development. These recommendations are designed to address specific areas of concern and capitalise on opportunities for improvement:

- 1. Enhanced Engagement with Lagosians:** To bridge the gap between government and the people, Lagos State should prioritise effective engagement. This can be achieved through regular town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and transparent communication. Ensuring that the people's voice is heard and considered in policy-making is essential.
- 2. Optimisation of International Trade Opportunities:** Leveraging the state's strategic position as a major hub for international trade is paramount. Lagos should continue to invest in infrastructure, particularly the transportation system serving the ports, to facilitate the seamless movement of goods. This will not only boost trade but also stimulate economic growth.
- 3. Augmented Capital Expenditure:** Increasing the capital expenditure ratio in alignment with the budget is vital. A higher allocation to capital projects can accelerate infrastructure development, create jobs, and stimulate economic activity. It is essential to ensure that allocated funds are efficiently utilised for projects that benefit the populace.
- 4. Technology-Driven Business Formalisation:** Embracing technology-driven, people-centric solutions can significantly enhance the formalisation of business activities. This includes streamlining registration processes, reducing bureaucracy, and providing online platforms for business transactions. Simplifying these procedures can encourage more businesses to operate within the formal economy.
- 5. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** In the spirit of unity and shared development, Lagos State can benefit from engaging with other state governments across Nigeria. These interactions provide valuable opportunities to exchange insights and best practices. Lagos can learn from Osun State's successful strategies for job creation, explore initiatives that have effectively reduced unemployment rates in Osun, and replicate similar successes. Additionally, Lagos can take inspiration from Jigawa State's efforts to simplify business processes and regulations, attracting more investment and boosting its ease of doing business. Jigawa State's achievements in ensuring food security and providing clean water offer valuable lessons that Lagos can adopt to address its food and water supply challenges. Lagos can also explore infrastructure models and sanitation practices from Akwa Ibom State to enhance living conditions. To improve governance, Lagos can study the governance structures and administrative processes of Gombe and Jigawa States. Lastly, lessons from the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in curbing illicit economic activities and infectious diseases can help Lagos strengthen law enforcement and healthcare management. By fostering collaboration and learning from other states, Lagos can further solidify its position as a leading economic and social hub in Nigeria, contributing to continuous growth and development.



Lagos

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

659.78 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 12%

Per Capital Income

3,494,742.45

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

PMS Price

615.1

▲ Y-o-Y

224%

Budget Size

1,768.01 B

▲ Y-o-Y

1%

Capital Expenditure

651.89 B

▲ Y-o-Y

53%

Operating Expenditure

416.91 B

▲ Y-o-Y

52%

Inflation Rate

30%

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Unemployment Rate

37.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Poverty Rate

2.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 47%

Infant Mortality Rate

15

▲ Y-o-Y

- 68%

Literacy Rate

89.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

-6%

FAAC Allocation

233.1 B

▲ Y-o-Y

20%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

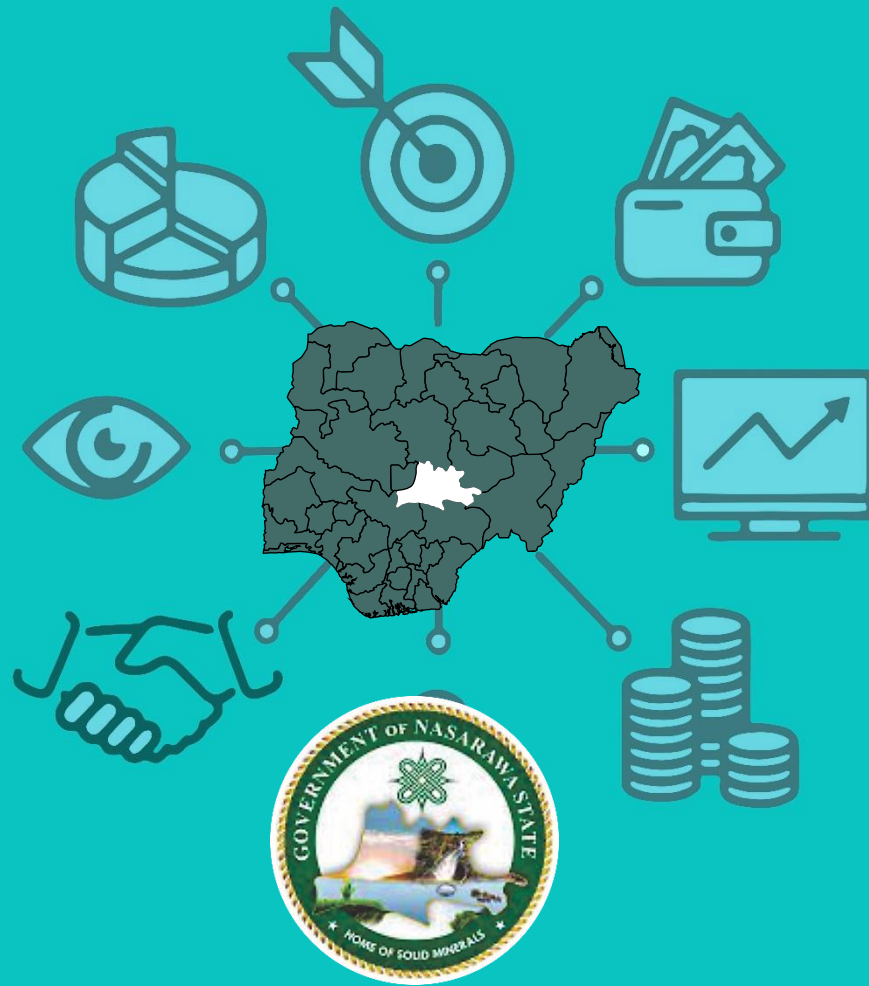
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Nasarawa





Nasarawa

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

BB

Introduction:

Nasarawa State, aptly named "Home of Solid Minerals," emerged as one of Nigeria's newer states, having been carved out of Plateau State in 1996. This state boasts a diverse and breathtaking landscape, from vast plains to 300 foothills, Farin Ruwa Falls (among the highest in Africa), and abundant solid minerals, including lithium, gypsum, and barites. The economy is underpinned by agriculture, mining, and trade. Home to a mix of ethnicities and religions, Nasarawa State welcomes a constant influx of visitors from the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It has a history of political alignment with the federal government and is currently led by Governor Alhaji Abdullahi Sule of the APC, who assumed office on May 29, 2019.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Nasarawa State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Nasarawa State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.17, ranking 34th out of 37 states with a BB rating, indicating under performance.

PSPI Score: -0.17 PSPI Ranking: 34/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.39
- Economic Potentials Rank: 19/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.30
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 24/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.63
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 28/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.29
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 36/37

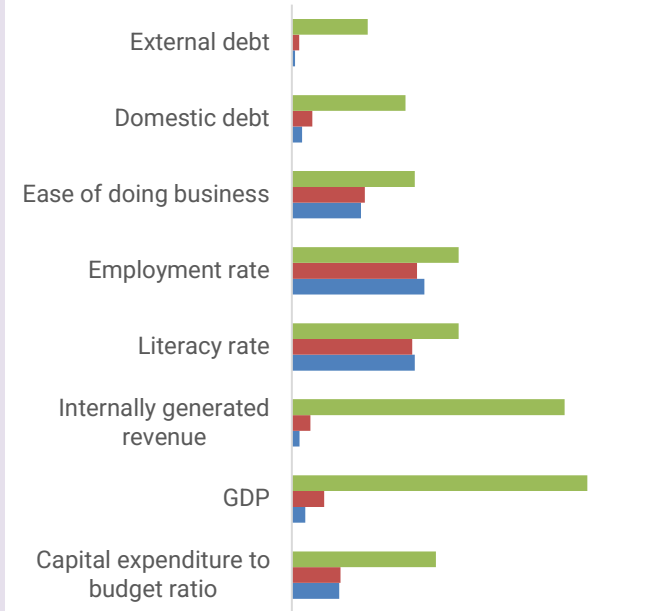
Summary of Analysis:

Nasarawa State, despite being endowed with considerable mineral resources, grapples with the sub-optimal utilisation of its potential to propel socio-economic development effectively. With a BB rating, the PSPI designates Nasarawa State as underperforming, falling short compared to the best and worst-positioned states. While the state performs averagely in employment rates, it registers relatively low performance in various indicators, ranking among the lowest nationally. Critical areas of concern include the use of technology, sanitation, the prevalence of infectious diseases, the proliferation of illicit economic activities, and the erosion of social and cultural values. Notably, mining is a crucial economic activity, often accompanied by insecurity; however, the government has shown relative effectiveness in managing the security of lives and property and providing basic healthcare and education.

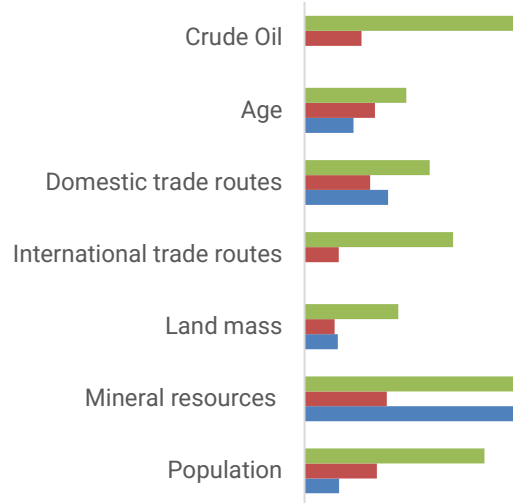


Nasarawa

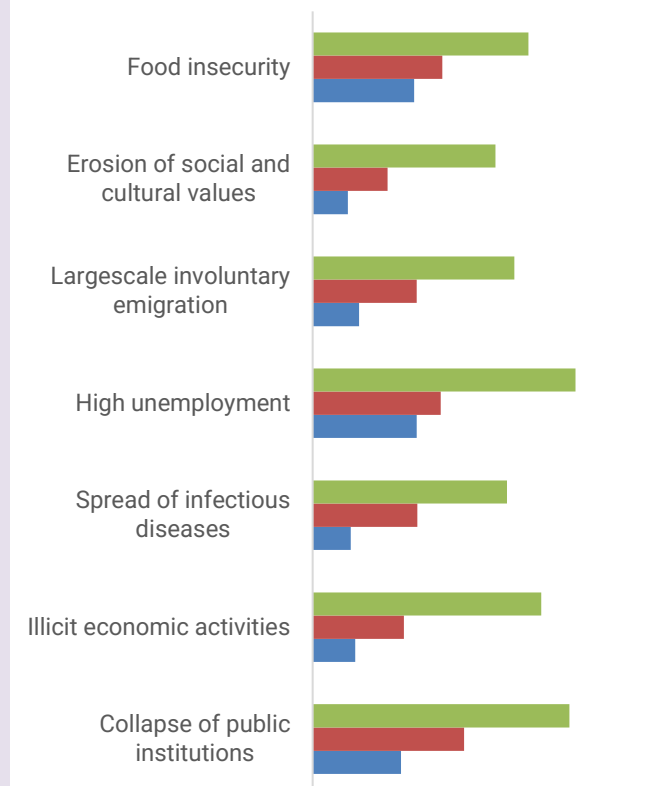
Socioeconomic Performance



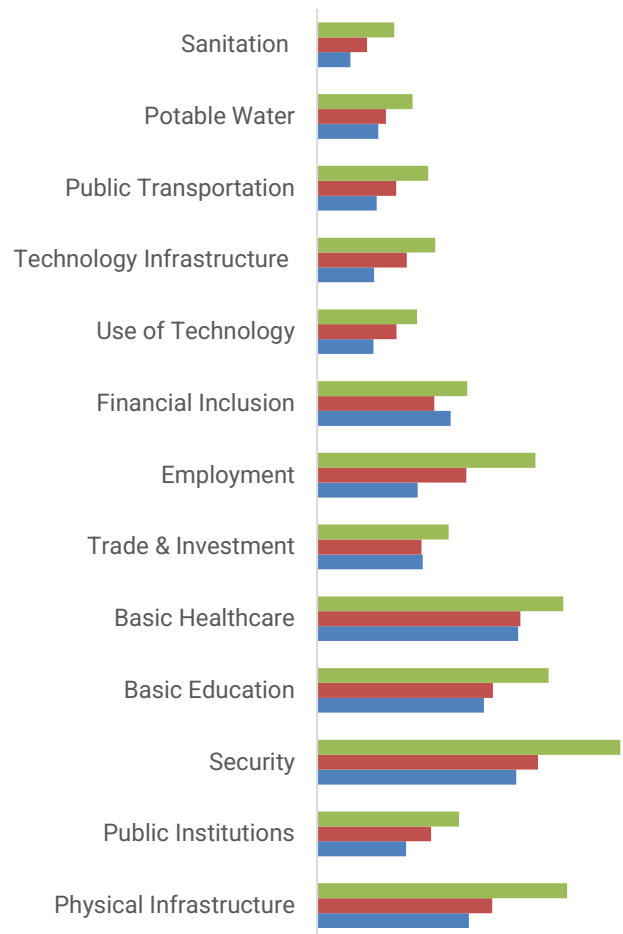
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Nasarawa Position



Nasarawa

Outlook for Nasarawa State: Stable

A stable outlook for Nasarawa State is grounded in various factors:

- 1. Political Alignment with the Federal Government Amid State-Level Rivalry:** The state's political landscape is dynamic among three major political parties. However, Nasarawa State's continued alignment with the federal government is a significant stabilising factor. This alignment is expected to attract federal incentives, investments, and development projects to the state despite the intrastate political competition. This positive dynamic may pave the way for more effective governance and accelerated development.
- 2. Proximity to the FCT:** Nasarawa State's proximity to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is both an opportunity and a challenge. The FCT is a significant economic hub, drawing in a substantial population. This proximity offers Nasarawa State the potential to earn additional revenues through various channels, including taxes, fees, and levies. Moreover, the state can tap into the economic vitality of the FCT as it continues to flourish. However, it also brings challenges in terms of accommodating and providing services to a diverse population, including a substantial workforce of low-income manual labourers who support FCT residents. Effective management of this situation will be crucial to harnessing its opportunities.
- 3. Insecurity in and Around the State:** The presence of mining activities and the ripple effects of insecurity across Nasarawa State pose a critical challenge. This situation is further exacerbated by farmer-herder conflicts in the neighbouring Benue State and broader ethnic tensions in the nearby Plateau and Kaduna States. As long as these issues continue to affect Nasarawa, it remains vulnerable to insecurity. Addressing this concern is paramount to creating a stable environment for socioeconomic development.
- 4. Fair Physical Infrastructure:** The satisfaction of Nasarawa's residents with the state's physical infrastructure is a positive aspect. This infrastructure plays a pivotal role in fostering economic activities and overall development. Nasarawa's government should continue prioritising infrastructure maintenance and expansion, aligning its development agenda with the residents' expectations.
- 5. Dissatisfied Residents and Indigenes:** Despite the tenure of the current administration, the sentiment among citizens and residents is one of dissatisfaction, especially when compared to other states. While leadership continuity is a valuable component of stability, a significant shift in governance approach may be necessary to effectively address residents' concerns and inspire confidence in the government.
- 6. Comparatively Poor Performance in Critical Indicators:** Nasarawa State's lower performance in crucial indicators such as human capital development, employment, technology utilisation, sanitation, and preservation of cultural values requires immediate and coordinated action. Targeted policies, investments, and reforms should be deployed to address these deficits.



Nasarawa

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Nasarawa State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Engage in Tourism Promotion:** Nasarawa State's rich tourism potential is a resource that remains largely untapped. The state should focus on developing and promoting its tourist attractions, such as the Farin Ruwa Falls and other sites of natural beauty. These resources can be leveraged to attract a broader spectrum of tourists from Abuja, Nigeria, and beyond, leading to an increase in revenue and economic activity.
- 2. Improve Engagements with Residents and Indigenes:** Robust and strategic engagement with citizens and residents is paramount for ensuring effective governance. The government should involve the populace in decision-making, seeking their input and insights. Such inclusive governance practices can lead to policies and initiatives that genuinely address the needs and aspirations of the people.
- 3. Collaborate with Bordering States:** Managing cross-border movement and collaboration with neighbouring states are essential for enhancing security and promoting trade. Nasarawa State should actively coordinate efforts with adjacent states to manage migration, tackle insecurity, and encourage cross-border commerce. This approach can contribute to regional stability and economic growth.
- 4. Foster Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Collaboration with neighbouring states that have excelled in various areas is a pathway to progress. Learning from Osun State about job creation, leveraging Jigawa State's expertise in promoting ease of doing business, strengthening public institutions and human capital development, tapping into Edo State's technology adoption experience, and benefiting from Gombe State's strategies for security and trade and investment can be invaluable. Inter-state cooperation enhances capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and mutual growth.

Nasarawa State's journey towards sustainable socio-economic development necessitates strategic interventions and the commitment to address existing challenges. With these recommendations, the state can unlock its latent potential, improve governance, and offer its residents a brighter and more prosperous future.



Nasarawa

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

21.49 B

▲ Y-o-Y

4%

Per Capital Income

761,355.39

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

543.57

▲ Y-o-Y

176%

Budget Size

149.3

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Capital Expenditure

29.39 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 20%

Operating Expenditure

86.3 B

▲ Y-o-Y

46%

Inflation Rate

24%

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Unemployment Rate

29.8%

▲ Y-o-Y

43%

Poverty Rate

54.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

Infant Mortality Rate

65

▲ Y-o-Y

2%

Literacy Rate

66.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

FAAC Allocation

67.72 B

▲ Y-o-Y

29%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Niger





Niger

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Niger State, Nigeria's largest by land area in the North-Central region, operates under a democratic system with a Governor and State House of Assembly. Major parties include the All-Progressives Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP). Challenges include poverty, unemployment, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and security, emphasising the need for stable governance. Policies focus on agriculture, tourism, education, healthcare, and infrastructure for economic growth. Mohammed Umar Bago assumed the role of Governor on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Niger State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Niger State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.02, ranking 29th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: -0.02 PSPI Ranking: 29/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.41
- Economic Potentials Rank: 15/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.27
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 32/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.62
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 29/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.49
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 20/37

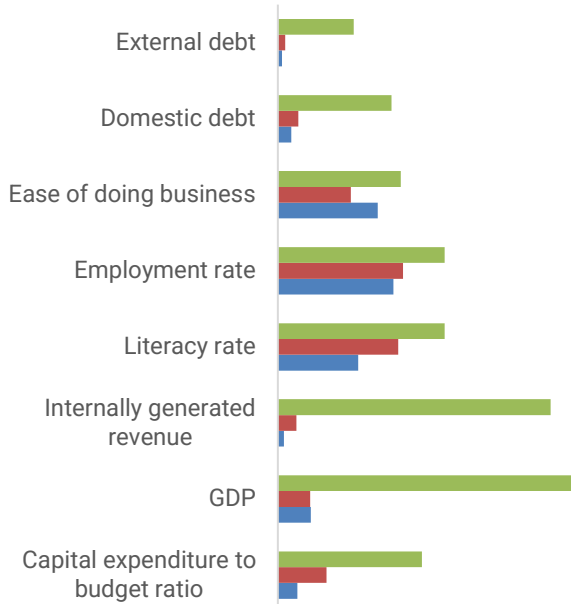
Summary of Analysis:

Niger State, identified as one of the above-average endowed states in terms of socioeconomic potential, faces a significant underutilisation of these potentials, a sentiment supported by the responses from our survey. Despite its considerable potential, Niger State earns a B rating, signifying 'Fair Performance' when compared to the best and worst-performing states. Several negative factors have contributed to the state's performance, including insecurity, inadequate attention to basic education and healthcare, a notably low capital expenditure-to-budget ratio, poor utilisation of technology in governance, insufficient infrastructure, and the proliferation of illicit economic activities. Addressing these factors is crucial for any hope of improved performance, requiring sustained efforts to enhance the already commendable positions in ease of doing business, provision of food security, containment of infectious diseases, and discouragement of involuntary emigration.

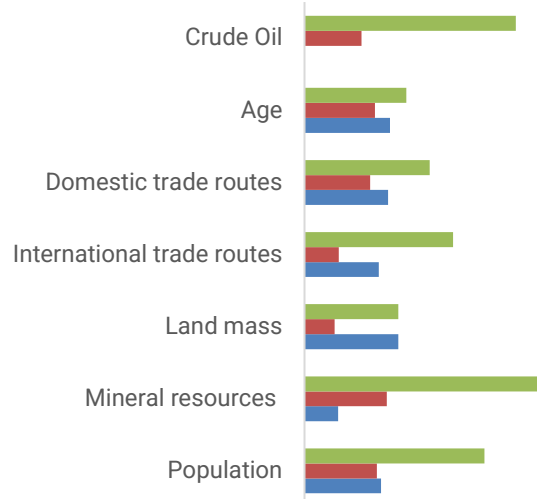


Niger

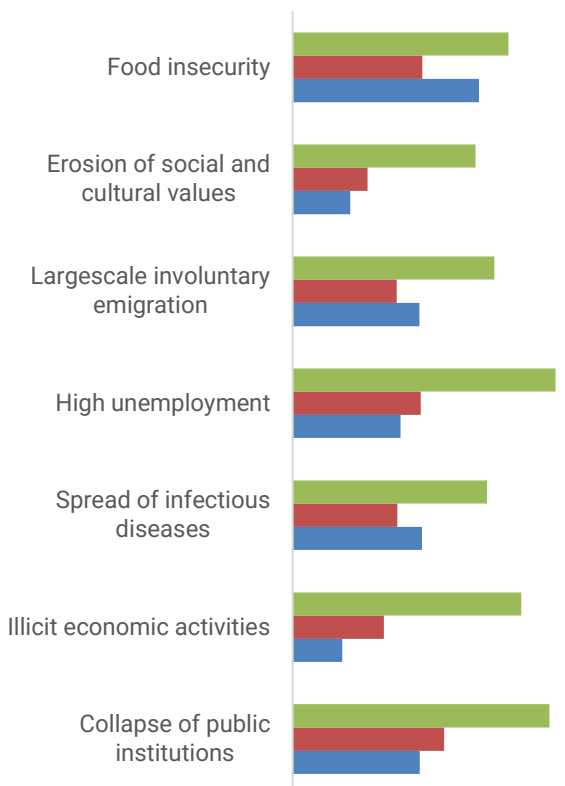
Socioeconomic Performance



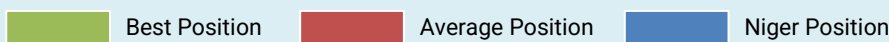
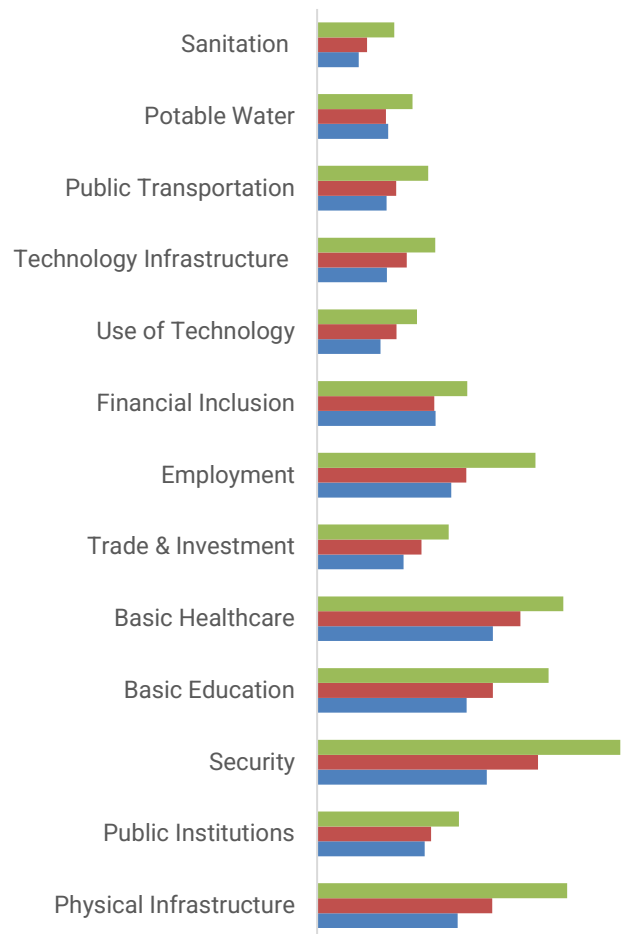
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance





Niger

Outlook for Niger State: Negative

The negative outlook for Niger State is based on several significant factors:

- 1. Poverty and Unemployment:** Niger State faces a significant challenge of poverty and high unemployment rates. The income gap between the low and middle-income groups is wide, leading to an underprivileged population; hence, addressing this issue requires targeted strategies to promote economic growth and socioeconomic development.
- 2. Infrastructure Deficit:** The Niger state government is facing infrastructure deficits, notably in communities like Kontagora in Niger North Senatorial District. Of the 53 primary schools in the area, 30 urgently require rehabilitation. Eleven classrooms have no desks, 37 lack adequate seating, and three have no buildings, forcing pupils to study outdoors. In Zango Primary School, with 1,320 students, lessons are conducted in challenging conditions, including inadequate furniture. While there's a block of classrooms constructed by SUBEB, the school lacks sufficient furniture, with the available ones provided by the Parents Teachers' Association. Urban schools receive more attention than rural ones. To address these issues, the Niger State Government plans to invest N1 trillion in infrastructure development over the next two years, aiming to rectify deficiencies in roads, power supply, healthcare, and education that have hampered economic development and public well-being.
- 3. Low Agricultural Productivity:** Niger State, with its extensive fertile land, has traditionally been a stronghold of agriculture, with over 90% of its population engaged in farming. However, the state now faces challenges due to ongoing issues like kidnappings, violence, and cattle rustling, which have led to the displacement of many rural residents. These internally displaced persons are congregating in camps across 11 of the state's 25 local governments, prompting the state government to allocate significant resources for their support while combating insecurity, hence reducing agricultural output and diverting funds towards security.
- 4. Education and Healthcare:** Access to quality education and healthcare services, particularly in rural areas, continues to be a challenge in Niger State. Despite an N9 billion intervention, primary education faces severe threats, with roofless classrooms, overcrowded conditions, and a lack of furniture being common issues in schools nationwide. Students are often forced to sit on bare floors during lessons. At Kwangwara UBE Primary School in Kontagora, Niger State, classroom 2A presents a particularly concerning sight as its ceiling and roof have been partially damaged by rainstorms for at least three years. It is essential to prioritise infrastructure improvement, healthcare professional training, and enhancing educational facilities.
- 5. Insurgency, banditry major security concerns:** Similar to numerous other states in Nigeria, Niger State has grappled with security issues, notably insurgency, banditry, and communal conflicts. The Commissioner of Police for Niger State, Ogundele Ayodeji, has identified banditry, kidnapping, and youth restiveness as the primary challenges confronting the state. It is noteworthy that these challenges persist in Niger villages bordering states like Kaduna, Kebbi, Katsina, and Zamfara. Effectively addressing these concerns is imperative for the stability and progress of the state.



Niger

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Niger State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Agricultural Development and Food Security:** Food security remains a crucial concern in the Northern Hemisphere, promoting modern and sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and ensure food security. Provide training, access to credit, and infrastructure support to farmers to improve yields and incomes.
- 2. Infrastructure Development:** The state government should explore infrastructure development, such as improving road networks to facilitate trade, connectivity and security measures to boost economic growth.
- 3. Environmental Conservation and Climate Resilience:** The state should develop and implement policies to mitigate climate change impacts and promote sustainable land and water management practices. Encourage afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable land use to combat deforestation and desertification.
- 4. Community Engagement and Participation:** Involving local communities in the planning, implementing, and monitoring of development projects to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed. This would drive civil participation and advocacy for sustainable development goals within rural & local communities within Niger State.
- 5. Data and Monitoring:** Niger state government should partner with neighbouring states to develop a robust data collection and monitoring system to track security interference and issues to boost sustainable development. This would further drive diverse initiatives targeted at identifying challenges and making informed policy decisions for Niger State.



Niger

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

13.24 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 18%

Per Capital Income

844,077.95

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

542.1

▲ Y-o-Y

173%

Budget Size

243

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Capital Expenditure

66.52 B

▲ Y-o-Y

174%

Operating Expenditure

75.32 B

▲ Y-o-Y

6%

Inflation Rate

26%

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Unemployment Rate

38.8%

▲ Y-o-Y

137%

Poverty Rate

61.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 7%

Infant Mortality Rate

61

▲ Y-o-Y

7%

Literacy Rate

43.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

FAAC Allocation

85.73 B

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

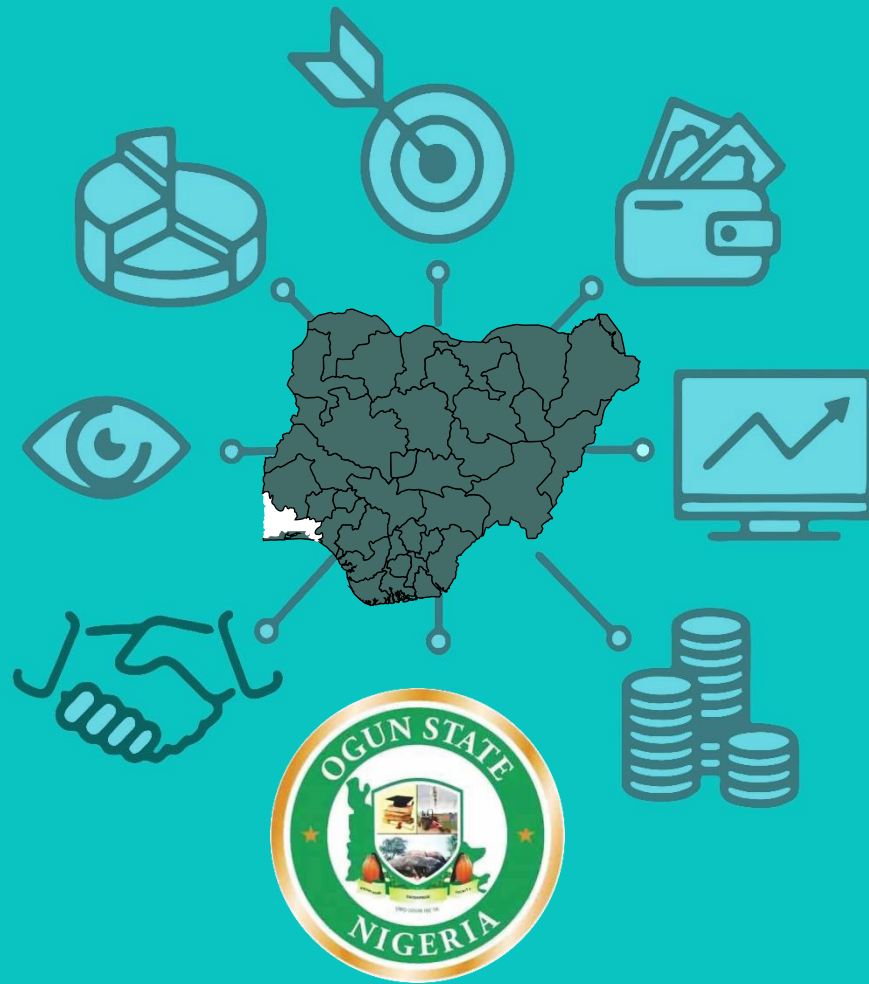
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Ogun





Ogun

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Ogun State, situated in southwestern Nigeria and known as 'the Gateway State,' is a central industrial hub and the country's leading manufacturing hub. It is home to a substantial Yoruba population and boasts the highest number of higher education institutions in Nigeria, including two state-owned universities. The state is a significant contributor to the poultry industry and is renowned for the exclusive cultivation of Ofada rice. In the most recent general elections, the All-Progressive Congress (APC) won the gubernatorial race, resulting in the inauguration of Governor Dapo Abiodun on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Ogun State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Ogun State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.16, ranking 18th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.16 PSPI Ranking: 18/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.35
- Economic Potentials Rank: 22/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.41
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 3/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.54
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 34/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.56
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 10/37

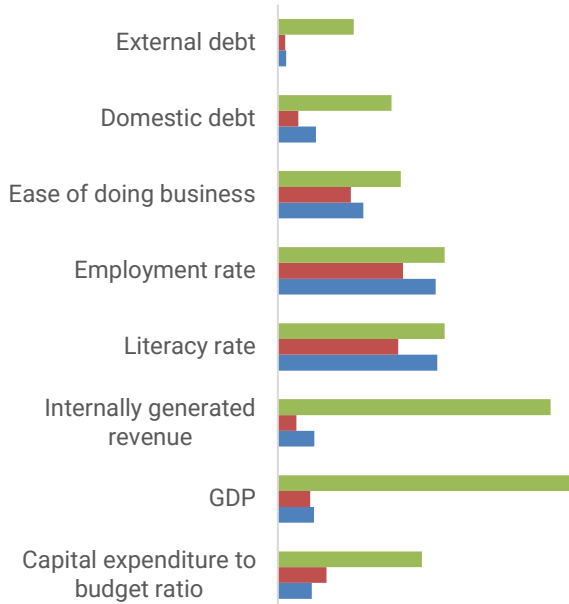
Summary of Analysis:

Ogun State emerges as the 3rd highest-performing state based on secondary data, a commendable achievement considering its average endowment in terms of potential. However, a notable disparity exists between the state's performance, as perceived by citizens and residents, resulting in Ogun State being categorised as a 'Fair Performance' state with a B rating. Areas of discontent among the citizens include physical infrastructure, basic education, healthcare, poor utilisation of technology in governance, and the state of sanitation. Despite these concerns, Ogun State outperforms many other states in strengthening public institutions, preserving cultural and social values, curbing illicit economic activities, creating employment, and generating Internally Generated Revenue (IGR). Effectively managing citizens' and residents' expectations will play a pivotal role in influencing future ratings.

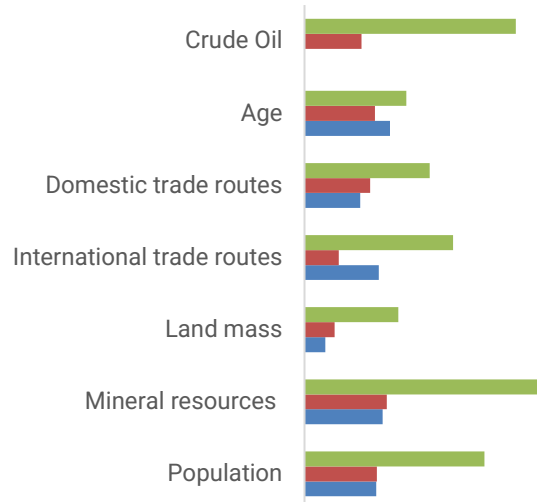


Ogun

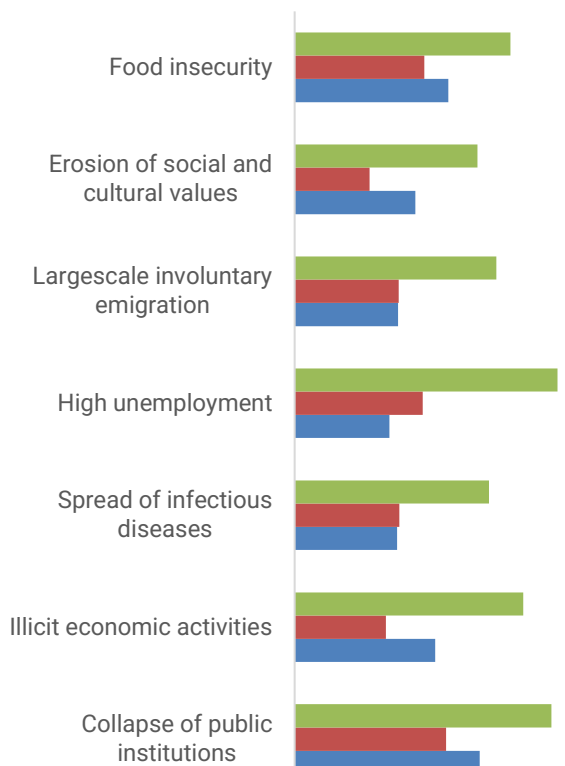
Socioeconomic Performance



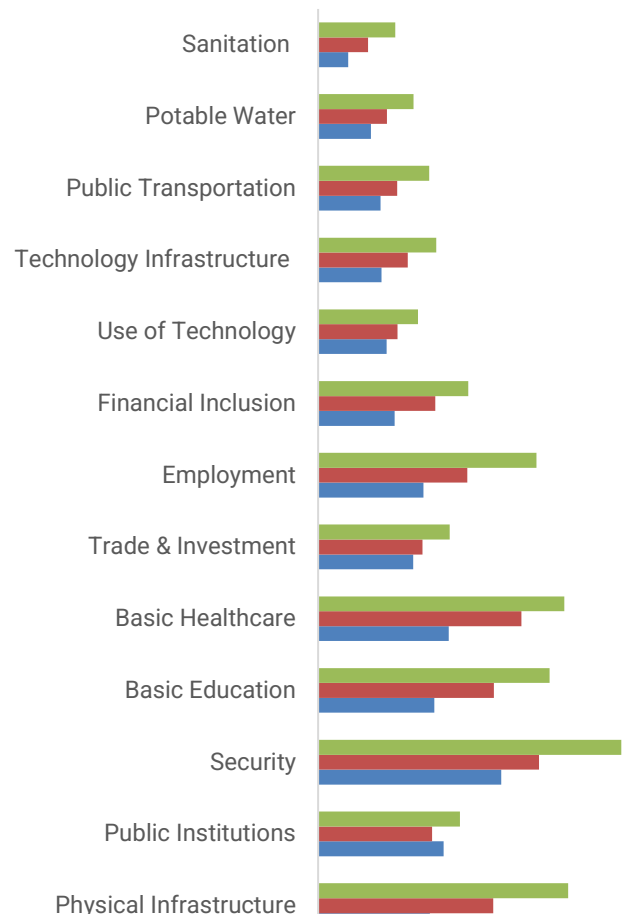
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Ogun Position



Ogun

Outlook for Ogun State: Positive

The outlook for Ogun State is unequivocally positive, characterised by a combination of favourable factors that bode well for its continued growth and development. This includes:

- 1. Strategic Hub for Agriculture:** Under the state leadership, Ogun State is poised to become a beacon of agricultural excellence. By establishing a state-of-the-art commodity exchange, the state is set to unleash the full potential of its agro-allied sector, aligning with President Bola Tinubu's vision to combat food insecurity. This move promises to revolutionise the agricultural landscape, attract investors, and boost food production, creating a ripple effect of economic growth.
- 2. Palliative Measures Post-Fuel Subsidy Removal:** The removal of fuel subsidies has significantly impacted the economic landscape, causing price hikes and increased hardship for Nigerians. In response, Ogun State's government is taking proactive measures to cushion the impact. These include innovative strategies like establishing a commodity exchange, which, in addition to enhancing agriculture, can play a crucial role in stabilising food prices and ensuring food security for the state's residents.
- 3. Capital Market Master Plan Implementation:** Ogun State's commitment to establishing a commodity exchange aligns with broader economic strategies in the capital market master plan. This forward-looking approach seeks to create a thriving commodity-trading ecosystem in the state over the next few years. This ecosystem will foster investment diversification and provide a platform for efficient risk management, price discovery, and transactional efficiency, further strengthening Ogun's economic foundation.
- 4. Creating Economic Opportunities:** The role of commodities exchanges extends beyond economic diversification. By efficiently linking commodities to industries, Ogun State is poised to create jobs, improve living standards, and unlock the economic potential of farming communities. This, in turn, promotes rural development, enhances financial inclusion for smallholder farmers, and ultimately drives robust economic development in the state with its planned commodity exchange.

While Ogun State's economic potential is promising, several challenges must be addressed. The centralised fiscal system in Nigeria limits the state's financial autonomy, hindering its total governance capacity. Additionally, the removal of fuel subsidies has led to increased hardships due to rising prices of goods and services, affecting the overall economic landscape in the state.



Ogun

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To harness its promising economic potential and overcome the challenges it faces, Ogun State should consider the following actions:

- 1. Enhance Fiscal Autonomy:** Ogun State should advocate for greater fiscal autonomy and decentralisation within the Nigerian federal system. This includes pushing for a more equitable revenue allocation formula to provide the state with the financial capacity needed for independent governance and development initiatives.
- 2. Diversify the Economy:** While the state is already making strides in agriculture and establishing a commodity exchange, it should continue diversifying its economy. Encouraging and supporting various industries, from manufacturing to services, can drive economic growth and job creation.
- 3. Address Fuel Subsidy Impact:** Ogun State should work on strategies to mitigate the impact of the removal of fuel subsidies. This may include measures to stabilise food prices, improve public transportation, and provide social safety nets for vulnerable populations.
- 4. Strengthen Partnerships:** The state should foster collaboration with the federal government, neighbouring states, and international partners to attract investments and implement economic development programs effectively. With Lagos State as the neighbouring state and the commercial hub of Nigeria, the proximity to Lagos offers a unique opportunity for Ogun State to tap into its economic benefits. Both states can collaborate on initiatives promoting cross-border trade, infrastructure development, and joint ventures, which will boost their economies and contribute to regional economic growth.
- 5. Adequate Healthcare Infrastructure:** The state should also enhance healthcare infrastructure to improve the health and well-being of the population, which, in turn, can lead to a more productive workforce and reduced healthcare costs.
- 6. Tourism Marketing:** With tourist centres such as Olumo Rock and Bilikisu Sungbo Shrine, the state should invest in marketing and promoting the state's tourism potential to attract visitors and increase tourism revenue, focusing on cultural festivals and eco-tourism opportunities.



Ogun

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

119.83 B

▲ Y-o-Y

19%

Per Capital Income

1,006,511.83

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

PMS Price

618.46

▲ Y-o-Y

248%

Budget Size

472.25

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Capital Expenditure

113.68 B

▲ Y-o-Y

38%

Operating Expenditure

180.45 B

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

28%

Unemployment Rate

16.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Poverty Rate

13.2%

▲ Y-o-Y

42%

Infant Mortality Rate

85

▲ Y-o-Y

347%

Literacy Rate

85.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 5%

FAAC Allocation

69.58 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

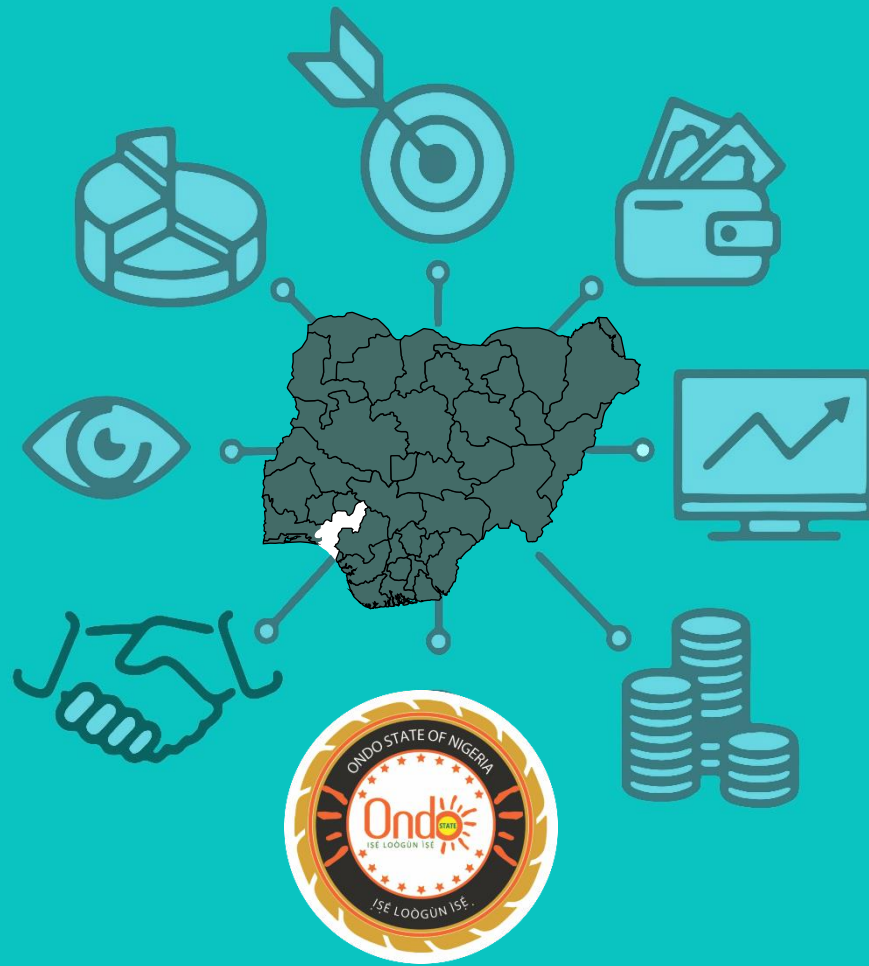
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Ondo





Ondo

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Ondo state is located in the southwestern region of Nigeria and is predominantly inhabited by the Yoruba ethnic group. The state is known for its vibrant cultural festivals, such as the Ogun and Egungun festivals, which showcase traditional music, dance, and masquerades. Agriculture is a significant part of Ondo State's economy. The state is known for cultivating crops like cocoa, oil palm, yam, and cassava. Ondo State was one of Nigeria's leading cocoa-producing regions in the past. It has a history of political alignment with the federal government and is currently led by Governor Rotimi Akeredolu of the APC, who assumed office on February 24, 2017.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Ondo State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Ondo State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.00, ranking 28th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.00 PSPI Ranking: 28/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.55
- Economic Potentials Rank: 3/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.33
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 13/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.75
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 16/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.46
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 21/37

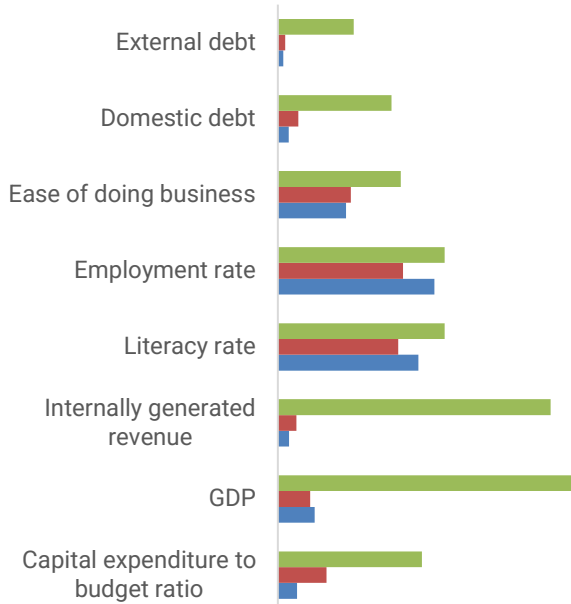
Summary of Analysis:

Endowed with rich potential, Ondo State holds the 28th position, signifying a 'Fair Performance' and a B Rating. Ondo State exhibits sub-optimal utilisation of its potential, a sentiment echoed by our survey respondents in ranking the state's socioeconomic performance and risk mitigation measures. The state's low performance in capital expenditure-to-budget ratio, the proliferation of illicit economic activities, the collapse of public institutions, and debt management negatively impacted its PSPI rating. Conversely, Ondo State performs relatively well in terms of employment and job creation, GDP size, security, and the containment of the spread of infectious diseases. The state's extensive coastline, agricultural resources, tourism attractions, and participation in regional development initiatives should provide a robust foundation for economic expansion.

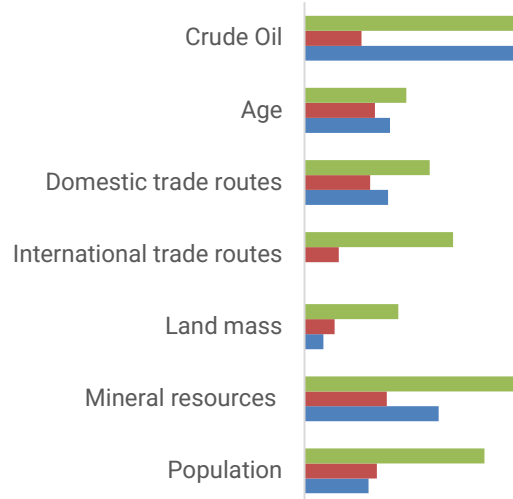


Ondo

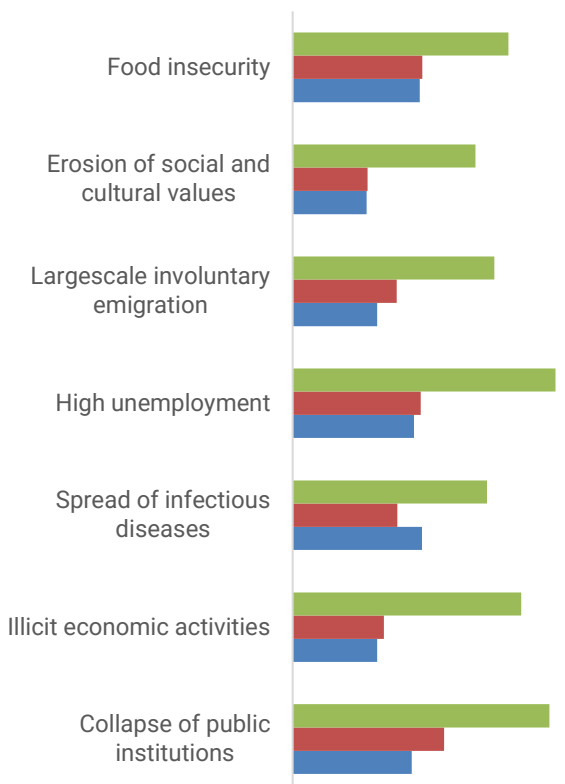
Socioeconomic Performance



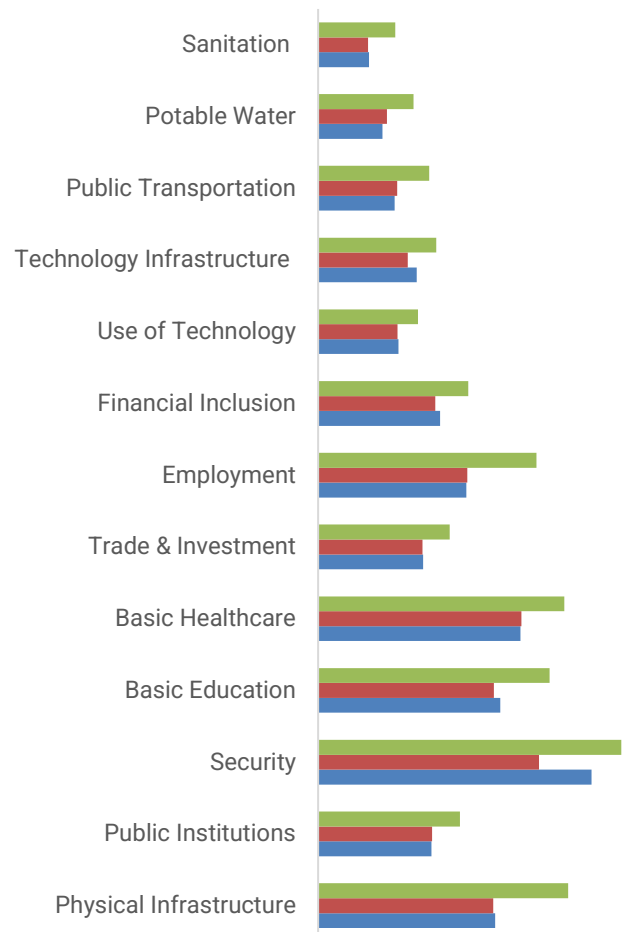
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Ondo Position



Ondo

Outlook for Ondo State: Stable

A stable outlook for Ondo State is grounded in various factors:

- 1. Coastal Opportunities:** Ondo State boasts a coastline spanning 180 kilometres, making it the longest in Nigeria. This extensive coastline is more than just a geographical feature—it opens the door to many economic possibilities. The potential for sea trade and the construction of a seaport are evident. Additionally, the state's coastal waters are rich in exotic fish and seafood, including catfish, croaker, sole snapper, mixed fish, and shrimps. The existing Igbokoda Fishing Terminal is a significant fishing hub in the state.
- 2. Tourism Potential:** Ondo State's abundant natural and cultural resources make it a promising investment destination in the tourism sector. Scattered throughout the state are captivating and irreplaceable antiquities, each with a rich historical background. The state's majestic landscapes provide an ideal backdrop for movie production, from the picturesque Idanre hills to the intricate network of creeks, rivers, and lakes in the coastal regions. The state offers numerous tourist sites, such as the Idanre Hills Tourist Centre and the Ebomi Lake Tourist Centre
- 3. Deep Sea Port:** Ondo State's vast potential as a maritime hub in West Africa is underlined by its coastline of over 100 kilometres with natural depths ranging from 14 to 18 meters. This natural depth allows for constructing deep-sea ports capable of handling the largest class of container vessels. Such ports are integral for reducing costs related to Ship-to-Ship activities and enhancing maritime trade efficiency.
- 4. Arable Land:** Ondo State offers a diverse range of land types and favourable ecological and climatic conditions. The state's land varies from swampy lands in the southern part to tropical rainforests in the central region and savannah lands in the north. Remarkably, 80% of the land in the state is arable and conducive for profitable and commercial agriculture.
- 5. DAWN Initiative:** A Vision for Regional Development The Development Agenda for Western Nigeria (DAWN) is a collective effort among the Southwest regional states of Nigeria, including Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, and Oyo, aimed at developing a standard set of strategies to bring about consistent and comprehensive development across the region. Ondo State, with its strengths in oil and gas, energy, and agriculture, is expected to play a pivotal role in realising DAWN's vision.



Ondo

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Ondo State should consider the following recommendations:

1. Unlock Bitumen Potential: Ondo's colossal bitumen reserves through systematic and sustainable extraction. Forge strong partnerships with federal entities and investors to unlock the immense economic opportunities locked within this valuable resource.

2. Harness Coastal Advantages: The state should take full advantage of its extensive coastline by developing it into a bustling hub for sea trade, constructing world-class seaport facilities, and fostering a thriving fishing industry. Focus on sustainable practices to meet the surging demand for seafood, both locally and abroad.

3. Boost Tourism: Invest substantially in preserving historical landmarks, transforming them into compelling tourist attractions. Moreover, it facilitates film production, capitalising on Ondo's picturesque landscapes to boost the tourism industry and create lasting cultural and economic value.

4. Develop Deep Sea Ports: Accelerate the realisation of deep-sea ports, offshore logistics bases, and a comprehensive coastal road infrastructure. By doing so, Ondo State can firmly establish itself as a pivotal maritime gateway, reducing costs associated with ship-to-ship activities and propelling economic growth.

5. Foster DAWN Collaboration: Strengthen partnerships within the Development Agenda for Western Nigeria (DAWN) initiative. Capitalise on Ondo's strengths in oil and gas, energy, and agriculture to drive comprehensive regional development, realising the shared vision of a thriving West African region.

6. Business-Friendly Environment: Establish an enabling business environment by simplifying business registration, licensing, and approval processes. This will eliminate bureaucratic bottlenecks and attract more investments, stimulating economic growth.



Ondo

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

32.36 B

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

Per Capital Income

1,106,726.32

▲ Y-o-Y

8%

PMS Price

619.65

▲ Y-o-Y

228%

Budget Size

275.98 B

▲ Y-o-Y

38%

Capital Expenditure

49.71 B

▲ Y-o-Y

81%

Operating Expenditure

110.64 B

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

Inflation Rate

30%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

Unemployment Rate

17.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

69%

Poverty Rate

20.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

42%

Infant Mortality Rate

64

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Literacy Rate

75.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

-19%

FAAC Allocation

91.98 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

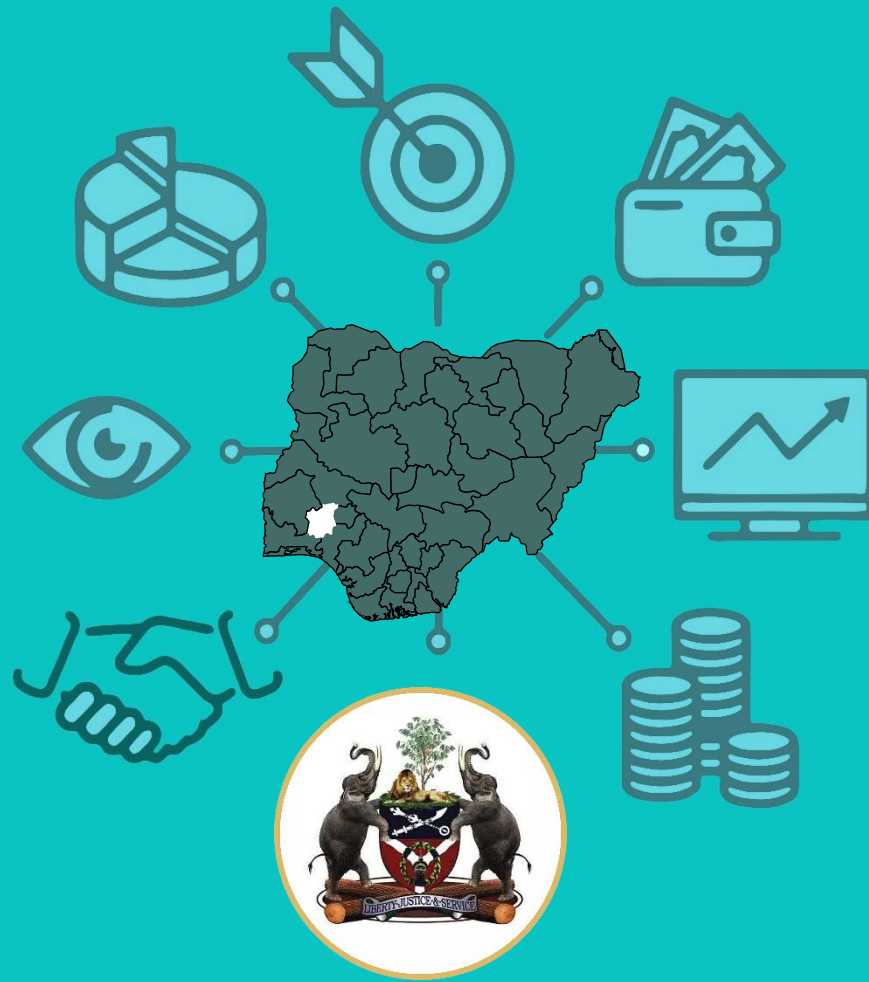
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Osun





Osun

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

A

Introduction:

Osun State in southwestern Nigeria is primarily agrarian, with a focus on yam, cassava, cocoa, and oil palm. It is known for its cultural significance, including the UNESCO-listed Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove and Festival. Despite efforts to diversify the economy and invest in infrastructure, education, and healthcare, the state faces challenges like youth unemployment and infrastructure development. It operates under a democratic governance system, with Ademola Nurudeen Jackson Adeleke serving as the governor since 2022.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Osun State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Osun State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.33, ranking 9th out of 37 states with an A rating, indicating good performance.

PSPI Score: 0.33 PSPI Ranking: 9/37 PSPI Rating: A (Good Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.25
- Economic Potentials Rank: 32/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.33
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 11/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.68
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 26/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.56
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 11/37

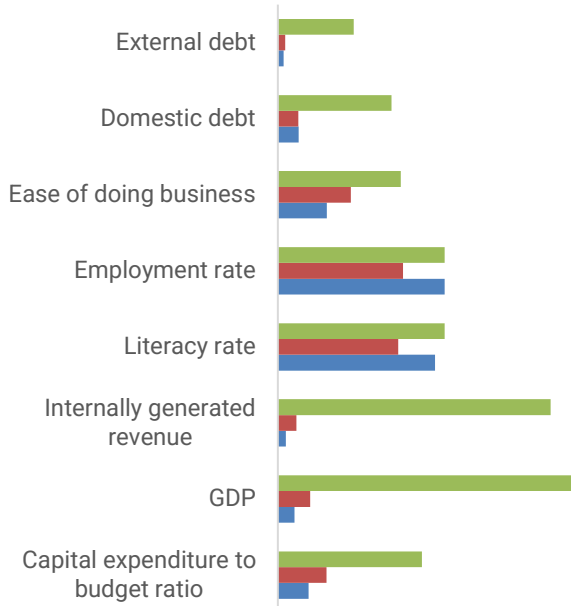
Summary of Analysis:

With an A rating, Osun State attains the status of 'Good Performance,' positioning itself favourably among Nigeria's best-performing states. Our analysis of Osun State underscores the effective harnessing of its potential for socioeconomic development, securing the 9th position among the top-performing states and standing prominently in the southwestern region after Ekiti and Lagos States. Despite modest resources, Osun state achieves commendable job creation, as indicated by secondary data; however, citizens express dissent in our survey, providing a low rating. Overall, Osun State delivers average performance across various socioeconomic indicators. Urgent attention is warranted in areas such as promoting ease of doing business, strengthening public institutions, adopting technology in governance, and generating meaningful job opportunities for residents.

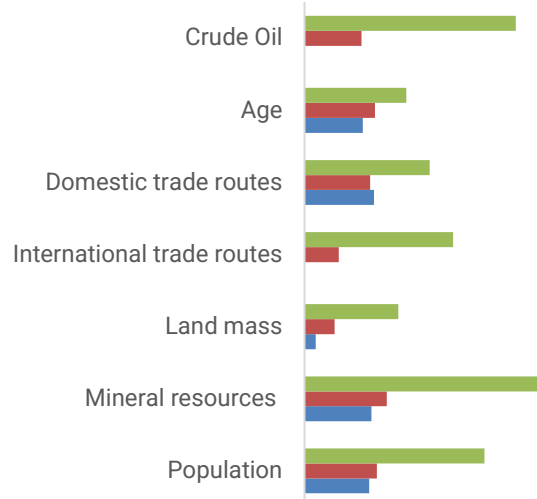


Osun

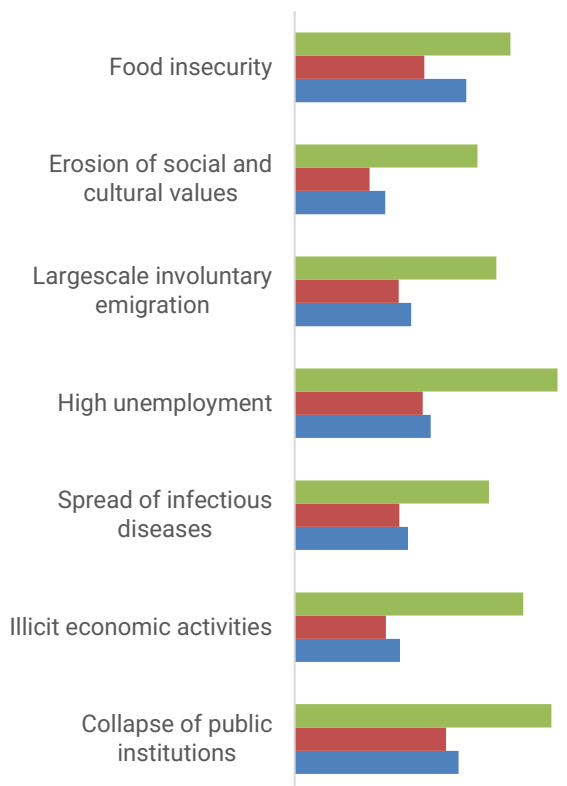
Socioeconomic Performance



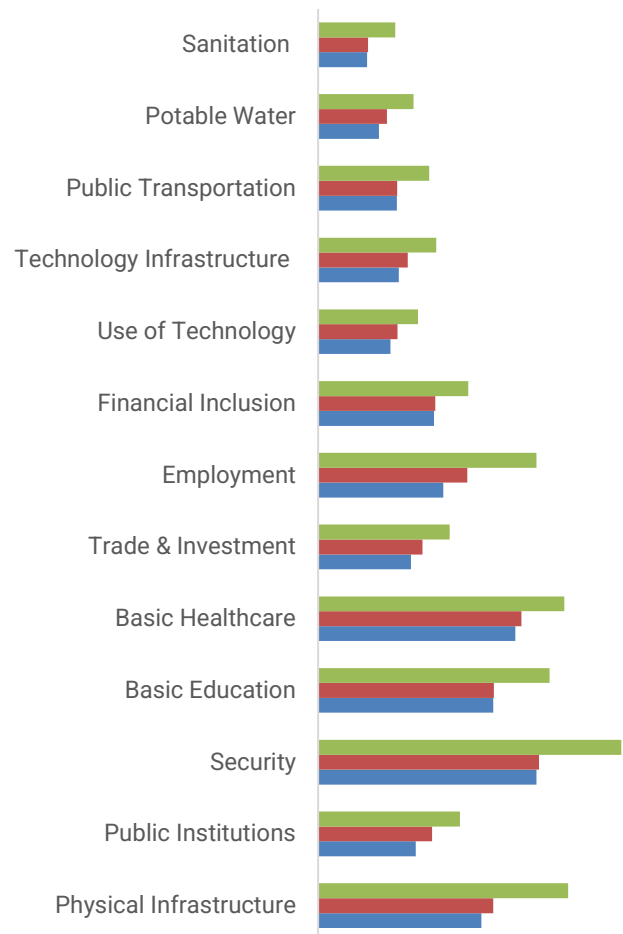
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Osun Position



Osun

Outlook for Osun State: Stable

The stable outlook for Osun State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Agricultural Modernisation:** In Osun State, agriculture remains a crucial sector, offering the potential for modernisation and the adoption of enhanced farming methods to boost productivity, strengthen food security, and provide additional opportunities for rural communities. By focusing on modernising agricultural practices and equipping farmers with training and market access, we can not only enhance food security but also stimulate economic growth. The proposed Agriculture, Industry, and Modernisation Bill is designed to position agriculture as a central component of industrialisation by modernising agricultural practices throughout the state.
- 2. Education and Human Capital:** Ongoing investment in education and skill development is vital for the state's progress. Adewumi Adeyemi, an Osun State legislator, granted scholarships to 72 out-of-school children in the Obokun Constituency through the Scholarship for Out-of-School Children Programme, aimed at supporting underprivileged students. This initiative aligns with the broader goal of ensuring access to quality education for all Nigerian children and enhancing the employability of the state's workforce.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Osun State Governor, Senator Ademola Adeleke, has allocated funds to 40 selected communities for micro-projects, emphasising his commitment to community development within the first 100 days of his administration. The projects aim to address social and community issues, receiving over N518 million. Beneficiary communities thanked the governor, the World Bank, and Osun CSDA for their support.
- 4. Environmental Sustainability:** Implementing policies and practices that promote environmental sustainability, including protecting natural resources and addressing climate change, is the population's well-being. Implementing eco-friendly policies and sustainable practices will not only protect our environment but also attract eco-conscious industries. Collaborating with the private sector to develop infrastructure projects, such as energy, transportation, and healthcare, can leverage resources and expertise for mutual benefit.
- 5. Healthcare Services:** Access to quality healthcare is crucial for citizen well-being. Segilola Resources Operating Limited (SROL), an exploration and gold mining company, has partnered with the Living Hope Care Foundation to provide essential healthcare services to their host communities in Osun State. This collaborative medical outreach, held on October 20th and 21st, 2023, offers screenings, diagnosis, treatment, and surgical procedures. SROL is committed to ongoing support for community health, including surgeries at the Daniel Awe Memorial Medical Centre in Ilesa. This collaboration exemplifies the positive impact of private enterprises and nonprofits in addressing healthcare needs and enhancing community well-being.



Osun

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Osun State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Data and Technology:** Osun State investing in optimised data analytics technology for better decision-making and data-driven policies can lead to more efficient and effective development strategies and technology adoption.
- 2. Invest in Renewable Energy:** Transition to clean and renewable sources to reduce fossil fuel reliance and combat climate change. Concerto, a subsidiary of Aradel Renewables Limited, has partnered with Community Energy Social Enterprise Limited (CESEL) to provide electricity to 1,200 households in underserved Osun State communities. This renewable energy project includes four solar hybrid mini-grid sites generating 150KW of power, supported by the Nigerian Electrification Project, the World Bank, and the Rural Electrification Agency. This marks Aradel Holdings Plc's expansion into the renewable energy sector beyond its traditional oil and gas activities.
- 3. Healthcare Services:** Enhance healthcare infrastructure and ensure access to quality healthcare services. Osun State Governor Ademola Adeleke reiterated the administration's commitment to improving healthcare service delivery across the state hospitals and primary healthcare centres when commissioning a Federal government-sponsored 80-bed SDG hospital in Ipetumodu, Osun state. A healthy population is more productive and better equipped to drive economic growth.
- 4. Environmental Sustainability:** Enforce eco-friendly policies and actions that safeguard natural resources, combat climate change, and diminish pollution. The state's dedication to climate sustainability is admirable. Governor Adeleke's promise to plant 100,000 trees in Osun State signifies a genuine commitment to a more sustainable future. Furthermore, he seeks to foster an innovation-supportive environment for startups that can tackle local issues, fostering economic and social advancement.
- 5. Public-Private Partnerships:** To enhance development, collaborate with Osun State's local communities to understand their needs and actively engage them in projects. This approach promotes local ownership and involvement, leading to more effective and lasting initiatives. Furthermore, to boost service quality and draw private investments, encourage cooperation between the public and private sectors.



Osun

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

29.56 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Per Capital Income

508,313.01

▲ Y-o-Y

11%

PMS Price

610.45

▲ Y-o-Y

224%

Budget Size

138.2 B

▲ Y-o-Y

23%

Capital Expenditure

32.5 B

▲ Y-o-Y

48%

Operating Expenditure

70.83 B

▲ Y-o-Y

29%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

Unemployment Rate

11.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

14%

Poverty Rate

11.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

33%

Infant Mortality Rate

24

▲ Y-o-Y

-49%

Literacy Rate

84.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 8%

FAAC Allocation

71.55 B

▲ Y-o-Y

32%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

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- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Oyo





Oyo

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Oyo State, an inland state in southwest Nigeria, boasts a rich history and cultural heritage. It is renowned for hosting Nigeria's first university, the University of Ibadan, established in 1948. As Nigeria's third most populous state, Oyo State is predominantly inhabited by the Yoruba ethnic group. The state has numerous tourist attractions, including the 26-story Cocoa House, West Africa's first skyscraper. Ibadan, founded on seven hills, is the largest indigenous city in West Africa. Politically, Oyo State is known for its volatility, often leaning towards the PDP (People's Democratic Party), with few governors winning re-election. The current governor, Engr. Oluwaseyi Abiodun Makinde assumed office on May 29, 2019.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Oyo State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Oyo State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.15, ranking 19th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.15 PSPI Ranking: 19/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.43
- Economic Potentials Rank: 14/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.34
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 10/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.73
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 21/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.51
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 18/37

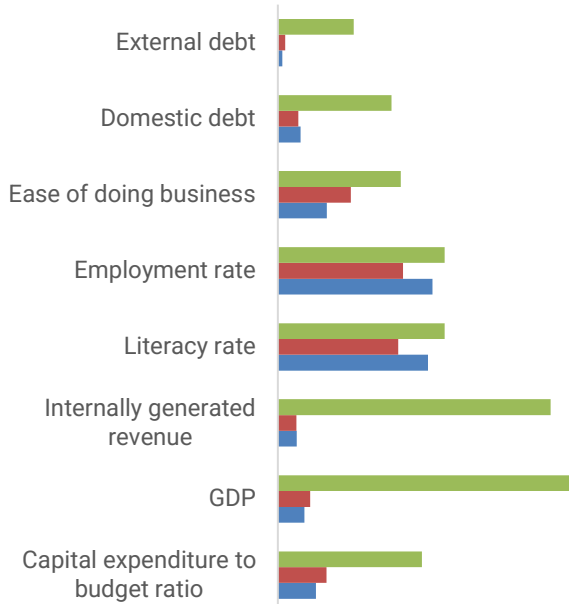
Summary of Analysis:

Oyo State exhibits an efficient allocation of resources for socioeconomic development. However, indigenous people and residents of the state express relative dissatisfaction with the state's socioeconomic performance. With a "B" rating, Oyo State performed fairly but fell below the average performance category. Positive factors influencing this rating include relatively high literacy and employment rates, effective security, and accessible basic healthcare and education. Conversely, the state contends with challenges such as relatively high unemployment, erosion of social and cultural values, inadequate sanitation, and low capital expenditure to budget ratio.

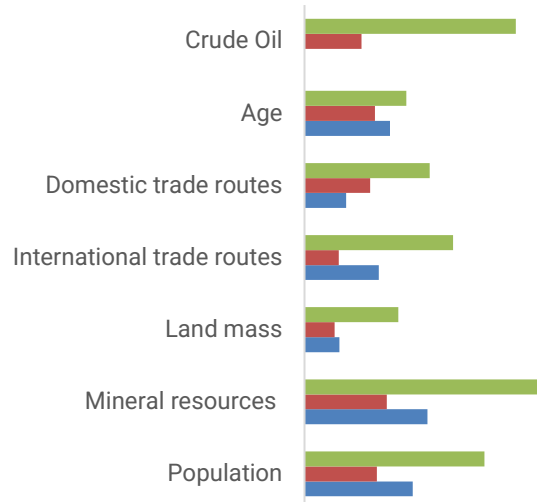


Oyo

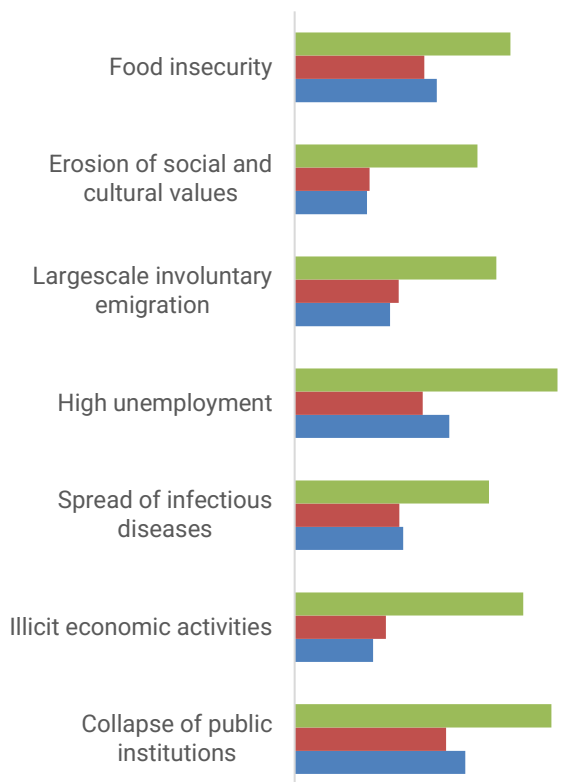
Socioeconomic Performance



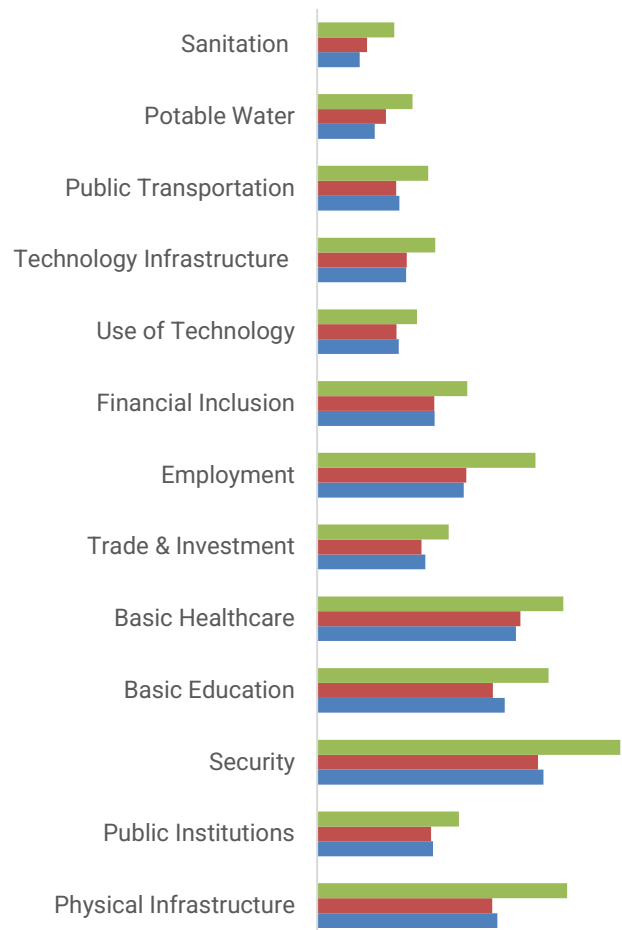
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Oyo Position



Oyo

Outlook for Oyo State: Stable

Our stable outlook for Oyo State is based on several significant factors:

- 1. Continuity in Governance:** Oyo State is poised for a seamless transition as it builds upon the successes of the incumbent governor's first term in his second tenure. This ensures a continuous momentum in governance, minimising any periods of inactivity and promoting the sustained implementation of developmental initiatives.
- 2. Mixed Political Identity:** The political landscape in Oyo State presents a unique hybrid, where the state government is in opposition (PDP) at the state level but aligns with the federal government (APC). This dual affiliation grants the governor a nuanced influence over both political spheres, fostering political stability. However, the challenge lies in navigating early politicking and heightened political activities, a testament to Oyo State's political maturity.
- 3. Alignment with the Federal Government:** Collaborative efforts with the federal government position Oyo State to leverage national initiatives, particularly given the relative newness of both federal and state administrations. This alignment acts as a catalyst for development, enhancing the state's capacity to execute impactful projects.
- 4. Dissatisfied Residents and Indigenes:** Despite the tenure already served by the current administration, there persists a level of dissatisfaction among citizens and residents regarding the government's performance, especially in comparison to other states. This dissatisfaction trend is anticipated to continue unless addressed with targeted interventions.
- 5. General Average Performance Across Indicators:** Oyo State exhibits a balanced approach across various socioeconomic indicators, indicating a diversified focus by the government. While this versatility is commendable, there is room for the state to identify and prioritise specific areas of excellence. Future development strategies should aim to carve out a unique identity or value proposition, propelling Oyo State to excel in specific domains and elevate its overall performance in forthcoming assessments.



Oyo

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Oyo State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Enhance citizen Engagement:** To improve future performance, Oyo State should establish regular and strategic engagement with its citizens and residents to involve them in shaping the state's development plans. Consultation with the people is essential for directing developmental efforts in a manner that directly impacts their lives and livelihoods.
- 2. Focus Developmental Efforts:** While all socioeconomic indicators are vital, Oyo State should strive to excel in a particular area without neglecting others. Developing a distinctive identity or value proposition that Oyo State offers to the nation will enhance the state's performance in future assessments.
- 3. Curbing Illicit Economic Activities and Restoring Social and Cultural Values:** The state scored below average in these risk areas, making it crucial to address these challenges. Initiatives focused on tackling illicit economic activities and preserving social and cultural values will have a multiplier effect on the state's overall performance, leading to improved security and sustained livelihoods for residents and indigenes.
- 4. Increase Capital Expenditure to Budget Ratio:** Boosting capital spending on economically viable projects that directly impact residents' lives will result in a disproportional positive effect on the state's GDP, IGR, and physical infrastructure.
- 5. Ease of Doing Business:** Identify and eliminate barriers to conducting business in Oyo State. Implement tax reforms, focus less on state-owned enterprises, and concentrate on creating an environment conducive to businesses and investments, particularly by leveraging the economic advantages offered by the proximity to Lagos.
- 6. Interstate Collaboration for Progress:** Oyo State should collaborate with states such as Lagos, Kano, Kaduna, and the FCT that have excelled with similar demographics. Sharing best practices and strategies will contribute to sustained development and progress.



Oyo

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

50.41 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 3%

Per Capital Income

486,143.19

▲ Y-o-Y

11%

PMS Price

619.82

▲ Y-o-Y

240%

Budget Size

310.43 B

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

Capital Expenditure

59.72 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 2%

Operating Expenditure

146.68 B

▲ Y-o-Y

23%

Inflation Rate

29%

▲ Y-o-Y

42%

Unemployment Rate

18%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 40%

Poverty Rate

22%

▲ Y-o-Y

124%

Infant Mortality Rate

57

▲ Y-o-Y

39%

Literacy Rate

80.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 11%

FAAC Allocation

90.07 B

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

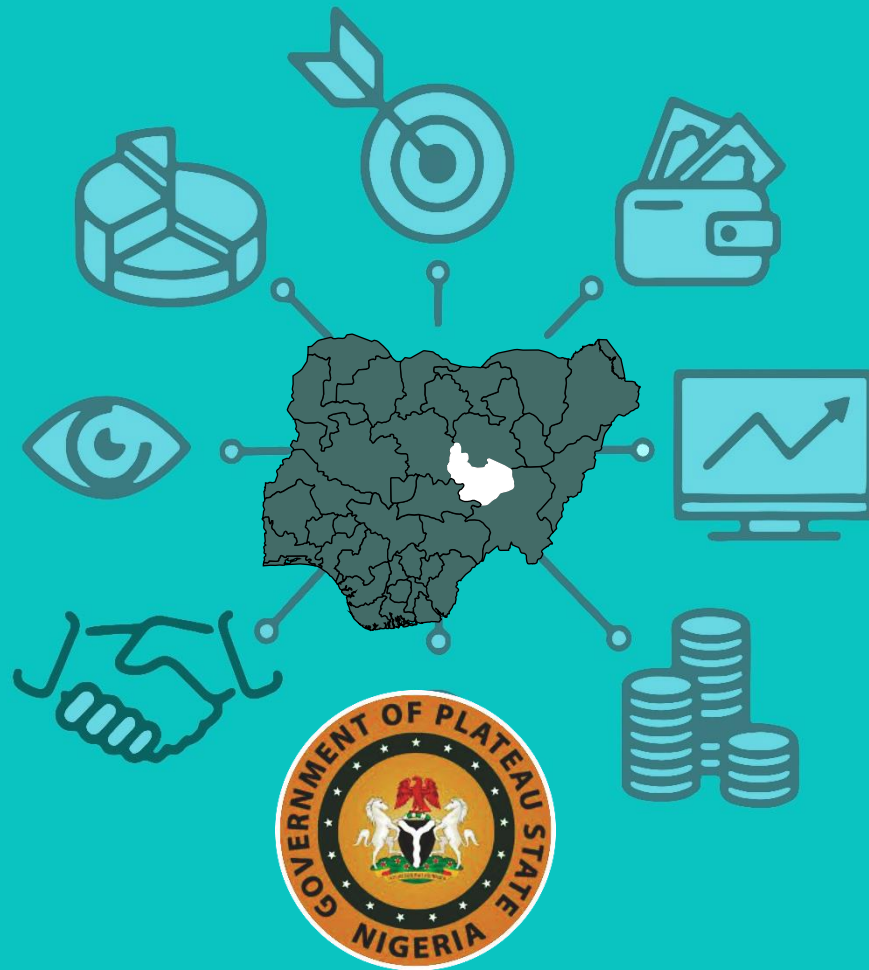
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Plateau





Plateau

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

BB

Introduction:

Plateau is located in north-central Nigeria and is known for its elevated terrain and cooler climate compared to the surrounding lowlands. The Jos Plateau is rich in minerals, including tin and columbite. The region has natural beauty, with its rolling hills, waterfalls, and rock formations, making it a popular tourist destination. The surrounding areas of Jos are known for agriculture, with the cultivation of crops like potatoes, vegetables, and grains. The cooler climate is favourable for the cultivation of certain crops. It has a history of political alignment with the federal government and is currently led by Governor Caleb Mutwang of the PDP, who assumed office on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Plateau State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Plateau State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.14, ranking 33rd out of 37 states with a BB rating, indicating under performance.

PSPI Score: -0.14 PSPI Ranking: 33/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.43
- Economic Potentials Rank: 12/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.28
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 27/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.62
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 30/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.39
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 30/37

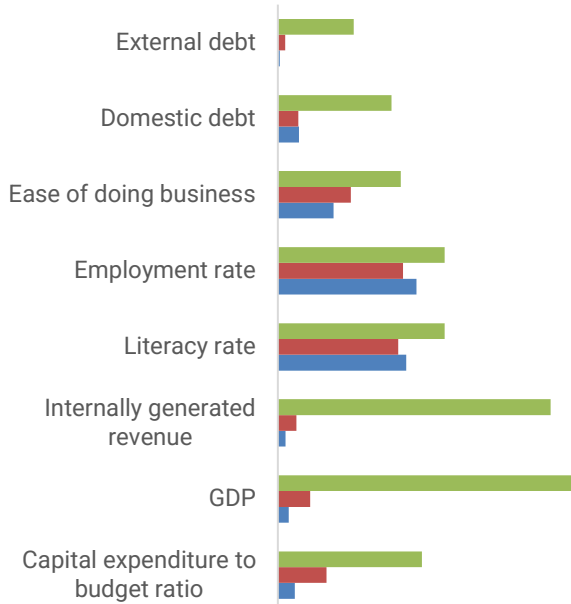
Summary of Analysis:

Plateau State's performance in the PSPI Index is a mixed bag. It shows promise with a moderate economic potential, ranking 12th out of 37 states with a score of 0.43, indicating significant room for future growth and development. However, the state faces notable challenges in socioeconomic performance and carries a high-risk perception. Nevertheless, the state receives favourable reviews from residents in survey-based assessments. The overall PSPI rating for Plateau State is "Under Performance," with a score of -0.14, placing it at 33rd out of 37 states. Despite this, the state holds essential mining, media, telecommunications, energy supply, and healthcare opportunities that can help unlock its economic potential and elevate its overall performance.

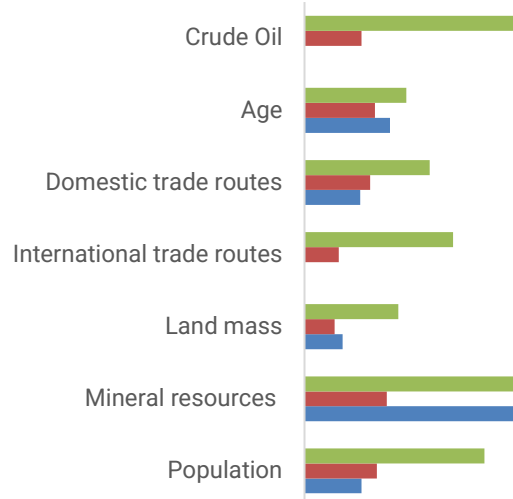


Plateau

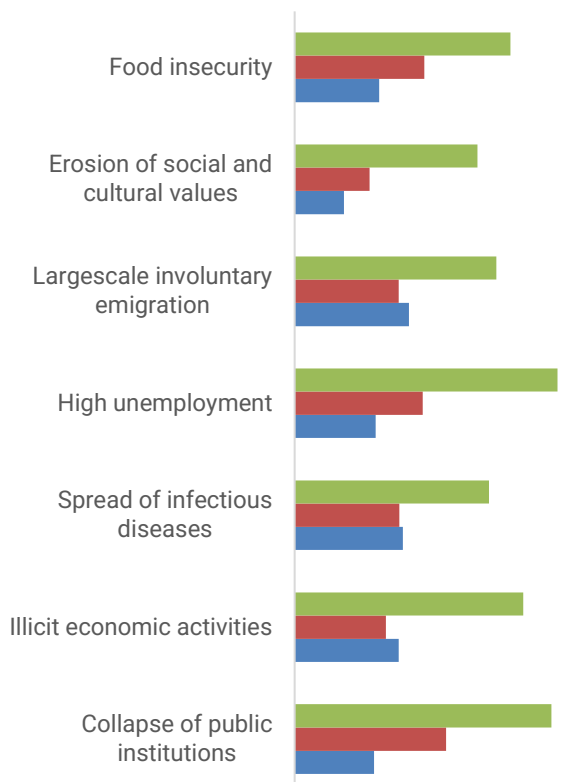
Socioeconomic Performance



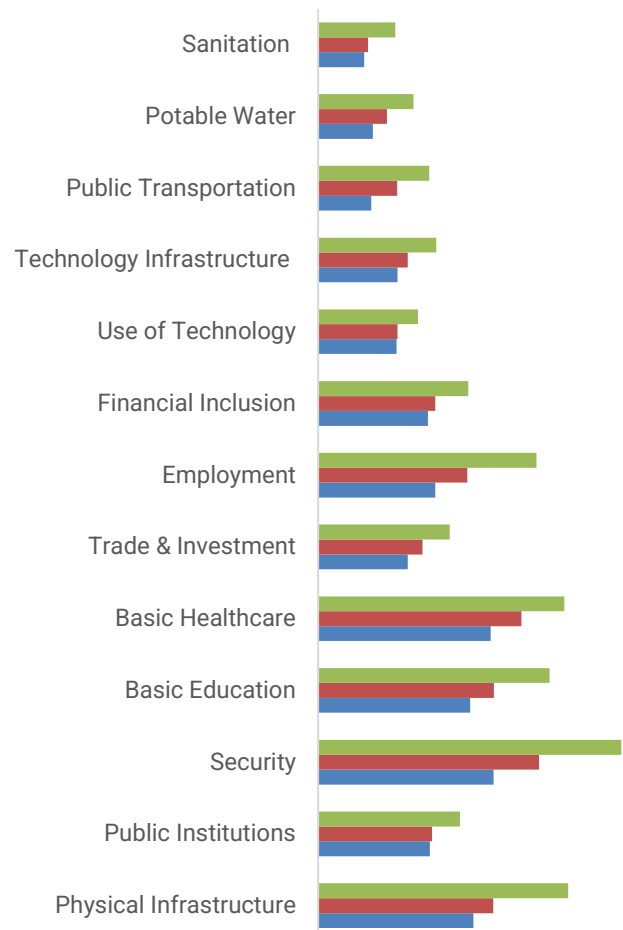
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Plateau Position



Plateau

Outlook for Plateau State: Stable

Our positive outlook for the plateau State is based on several significant factors:

- 1. Mining and Mineral Resources:** Plateau State's abundant mineral resources offer a significant economic opportunity. To harness this potential, the state actively encourages private sector investment in the mining sector. Providing incentives and a favourable business environment for mining companies will attract investments. Moreover, the state needs to establish a regulatory framework that promotes responsible mining practices, enforces environmental standards, and ensures that the benefits of mining are distributed among communities and stakeholders. Collaborating with private sector entities and research institutions is crucial to developing modern mining technologies and methodologies.
- 2. Media and Telecommunications:** The state's media and telecommunications sectors are vital for economic growth. To foster this growth, Plateau State should support the expansion of radio and television stations, content creation, and advertising. Furthermore, investments in broadband infrastructure are necessary to improve internet connectivity, particularly in rural areas. This will stimulate digital innovation, create online business opportunities, and support entrepreneurship.
- 3. Energy Supply:** A reliable energy supply is fundamental for industrialisation and economic growth. The state should continue improving energy access, especially in rural areas. This can be achieved by investing in renewable energy sources and expanding the electrical grid to reach underserved regions. Ensuring a consistent and reliable power supply, including investments in grid reliability and capacity, is crucial for economic development.
- 4. Healthcare Services:** To enhance healthcare quality and accessibility, Plateau State should prioritise investments in modern medical equipment and facilities. Additionally, the state can encourage private sector participation in healthcare delivery. This involves partnering with private healthcare providers and institutions to expand healthcare access and improve the overall quality of healthcare services. With over 300 government-owned health facilities across the state, these improvements will benefit residents and promote better health outcomes.



Plateau

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress, Plateau State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Invest in Infrastructure Maintenance:** Plateau State should prioritise the maintenance and upgrade of its road infrastructure to ensure the roads remain in excellent condition. This includes regular repairs and resurfacing to prevent deterioration. By doing so, the state can enhance transportation efficiency and connectivity, benefiting residents and businesses.
- 2. Promote Responsible Mining Practices:** The state should actively encourage private sector investment in the mining sector while simultaneously establishing a regulatory framework that promotes responsible mining practices. This includes enforcing environmental standards and ensuring that mining benefits are equitably distributed among communities and stakeholders. Collaboration with private sector entities and research institutions is vital for modernising the mining sector.
- 3. Foster Media Growth and Digital Innovation:** Plateau State should support the growth of its media and telecommunications sectors, including expanding radio and television stations, content creation, and advertising. Moreover, investments in broadband infrastructure are crucial to improving internet connectivity, especially in rural areas. This will stimulate digital innovation, create online business opportunities, and support entrepreneurship.
- 4. Improve Energy Access and Reliability:** The state should continue efforts to improve energy access, particularly in rural areas. This can be achieved by investing in renewable energy sources and expanding the electrical grid to underserved regions. A consistent and reliable power supply is essential for industrialisation and economic growth, making grid reliability and capacity investments critical.
- 5. Enhance Healthcare Quality and Accessibility:** To improve healthcare services, Plateau State should prioritise investments in modern medical equipment and facilities. Additionally, encouraging private sector participation in healthcare delivery is essential. This involves partnering with private healthcare providers and institutions to expand healthcare access and improve overall service quality.



Plateau

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

15.93 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

Per Capital Income

372,166.29

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

537

▲ Y-o-Y

194%

Budget Size

149.9 B

▲ Y-o-Y

40%

Capital Expenditure

16.32 B

▲ Y-o-Y

24%

Operating Expenditure

90.06 B

▲ Y-o-Y

44%

Inflation Rate

26%

▲ Y-o-Y

37%

Unemployment Rate

26.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 27%

Poverty Rate

54.9%

▲ Y-o-Y

0%

Infant Mortality Rate

105

▲ Y-o-Y

62%

Literacy Rate

69%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 13%

FAAC Allocation

52.27 B

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023

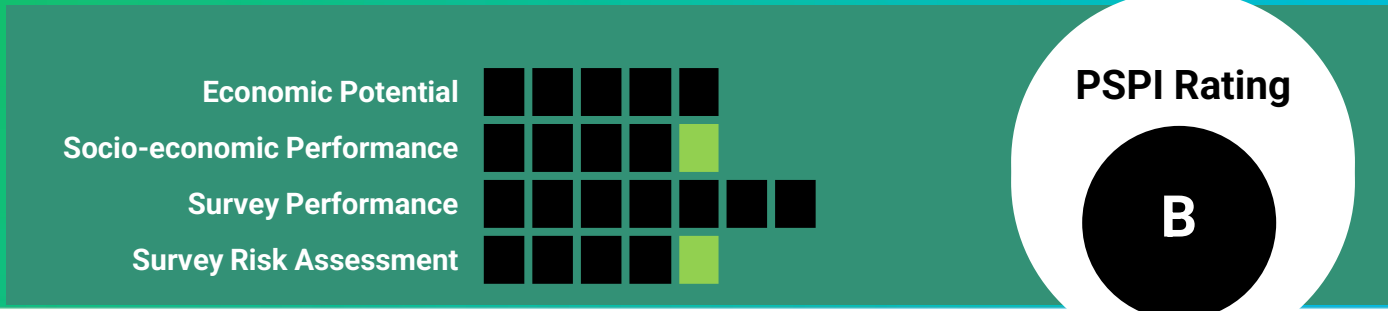


Rivers





Rivers



Introduction:

Rivers State Government in Nigeria's southern region is committed to economic growth and development, focusing on sectors like oil and gas, agriculture, and infrastructure, with its economic hub in Port Harcourt. Significant investments in healthcare, education, and urban development are key priorities to improve infrastructure, security, and residents' quality of life. Despite its oil and gas wealth, the state faces development challenges. The People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All-Progressives Congress (APC) are prominent in the political landscape, with PDP traditionally dominant. Governor Amao-Usenibo Siminalayi "Sim" Joseph Fubara leads the state with a focus on excellence.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Rivers State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Rivers State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.08, ranking 24th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.08 PSPI Ranking: 24/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.50
- Economic Potentials Rank: 6/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.44
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 2/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.69
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 24/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.45
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 23/37

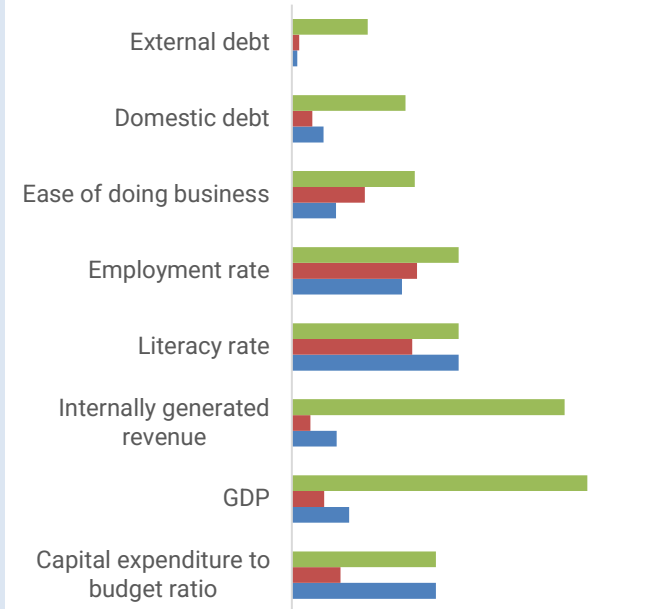
Summary of Analysis:

With a B rating signifying 'Fair Performance' and a 24th position in the ranking, Rivers State showcases efficient use of its potential for socioeconomic development. There is a notable dissonance between the socio-economic development indicators derived from secondary data sources and the citizens' perceptions of development and risk mitigation, as revealed by our survey. This contrast significantly impacted Rivers State's overall performance. Rivers State excels as a top performer in capital expenditure-to-budget ratio, GDP size, IGR, literacy rate, debt management, and physical infrastructure. However, substantial improvements are needed in providing security, strengthening public institutions, employment and job creation, using technology in governance, and curbing illicit economic activities.

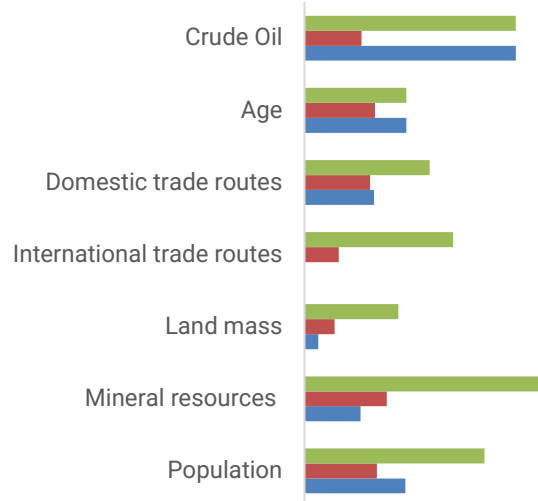


Rivers

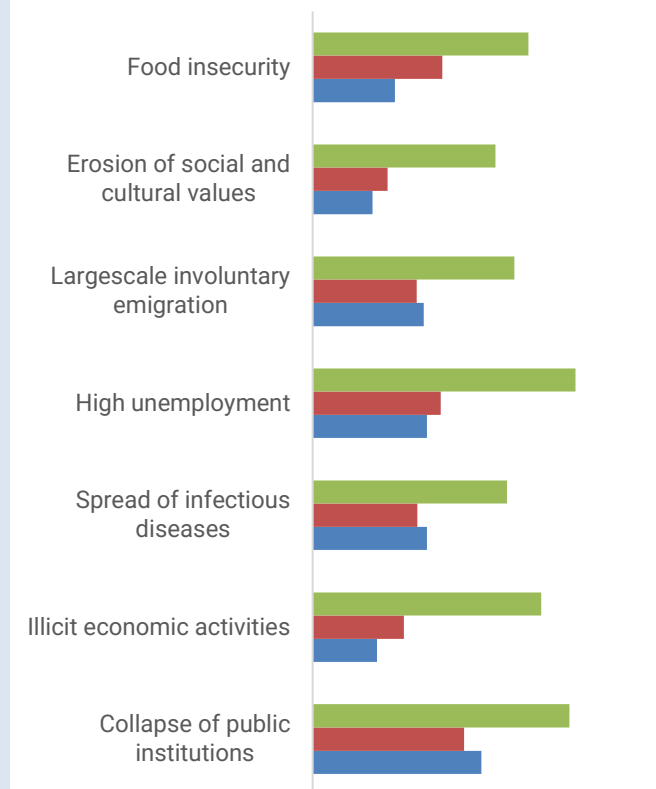
Socioeconomic Performance



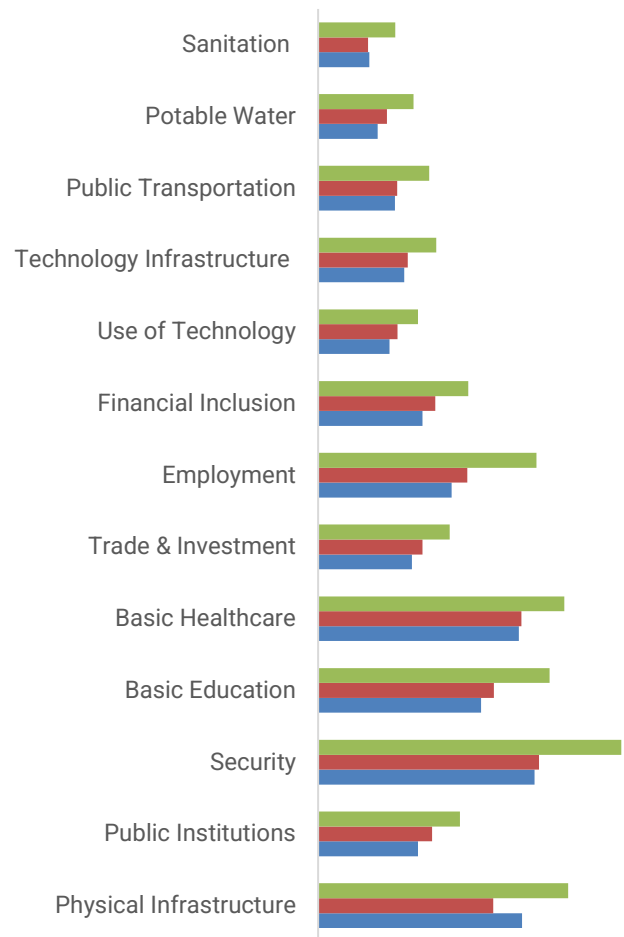
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Rivers Position



Rivers

Outlook for Rivers State: Stable

The stable outlook for River State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Economic Growth and Diversification:** Rivers State is expected to continue experiencing economic growth, driven by its significant oil and gas reserves. Efforts towards diversification into other sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and services will likely be emphasised to ensure a more resilient and diversified economy.
- 2. Infrastructure Development:** The state is poised to prioritise infrastructure development. Nigeria LNG Limited (NLNG) and the Rivers State Government have recently reaffirmed their commitment to improving healthcare and infrastructure in the state. NLNG has ongoing projects in Rivers State, including the 38-kilometer Bonny-Bodo Road. Completing this road is expected to unlock numerous development opportunities, transforming the socio-economic landscape and enhancing the lives of the state's residents. In Rivers State, there is a strong case for investing in health, education, infrastructure development, and empowerment, which align with NLNG's CSR pillars, supporting sustainable development. NLNG views itself as a corporate partner of Rivers State, not just due to its physical presence but also because of its long-term commitment to the state's development and its people.
- 3. Investment in Education and Skill Development:** Efforts to enhance education and skills training are set to persist. The TotalEnergies Exploration and Production Nigeria Limited and Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (TEPNG/NNPCL) Joint Venture (JV) recently inaugurated and transferred a women's development and skills acquisition centre to the Rivers State government. This project exemplifies NNPC and its partners' commitment to fostering economic empowerment within communities and the nation. Expectations include the promotion of collaborations between educational institutions and industries to align education with market requirements.
- 4. Environmental Sustainability:** Addressing environmental challenges, especially in the Niger Delta region, is vital. The Cross River State Forestry Commission's Sustainable Fuelwood Management (SFM) project, supported by GEF and UNDP, promotes clean energy adoption, reforestation, and food production in degraded forests. It empowers communities to create sustainable agroforestry systems, ensuring fuelwood, food, and fodder production. In less than three years, the SFM project has established 60+ hectares of agroforestry plantations in nine communities, enhancing food and water security.
- 5. Security Enhancement:** Addressing security challenges, including oil theft, pipeline vandalism, and communal conflicts, is a top priority. Operation Sting, a fully funded security initiative by the Rivers State Government, employs an integrated approach to tackle these issues comprehensively. Collaborative efforts involving the government, security agencies, and communities are essential to create a safer environment by addressing the sources and drivers of insecurity.



Rivers



Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Rivers State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Healthcare Access and Quality: Investing in** healthcare infrastructure and services, particularly in rural and underserved areas, would improve the quality of life for River State indigenes. The focus should be on preventive healthcare, maternal and child health, disease control, and the availability of essential medicines.
- 2. Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption Measures:** For a competent government to achieve its goals, it is vital to nurture a culture centred on transparency, accountability, and ethical governance in a civilised society. To achieve this objective, implementing anti-corruption measures throughout rural and urban communities is essential for the efficient planning and execution of development projects at the state and community levels, ultimately enhancing the prudent utilisation of public funds.
- 3. Renewable Energy Adoption:** Promoting alternative energy sources drives sustainability. This will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and minimise the environmental impact. The state government should explore partnerships with private stakeholders in the energy sector to drive local and rural community initiatives for clean and sustainable energy.
- 4. Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Practices:** Enact policies to protect the environment, with a specific focus on the Niger Delta region. The state government should persist in collaborating with private stakeholders on existing and future initiatives to promote environmental sustainability, foster sustainable practices in the oil and gas industry, and advocate for clean energy alternatives.



Rivers

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

191.87 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

Per Capital Income

1,055,275.32

▲ Y-o-Y

4%

PMS Price

607.67

▲ Y-o-Y

238%

Budget Size

555.6 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Capital Expenditure

340.65 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 18%

Operating Expenditure

159.09 B

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Inflation Rate

31%

▲ Y-o-Y

30%

Unemployment Rate

41.60%

▲ Y-o-Y

60%

Poverty Rate

7.3%

▲ Y-o-Y

-69%

Infant Mortality Rate

100

▲ Y-o-Y

108%

Literacy Rate

89.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 1%

FAAC Allocation

293.93 B

▲ Y-o-Y

72%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

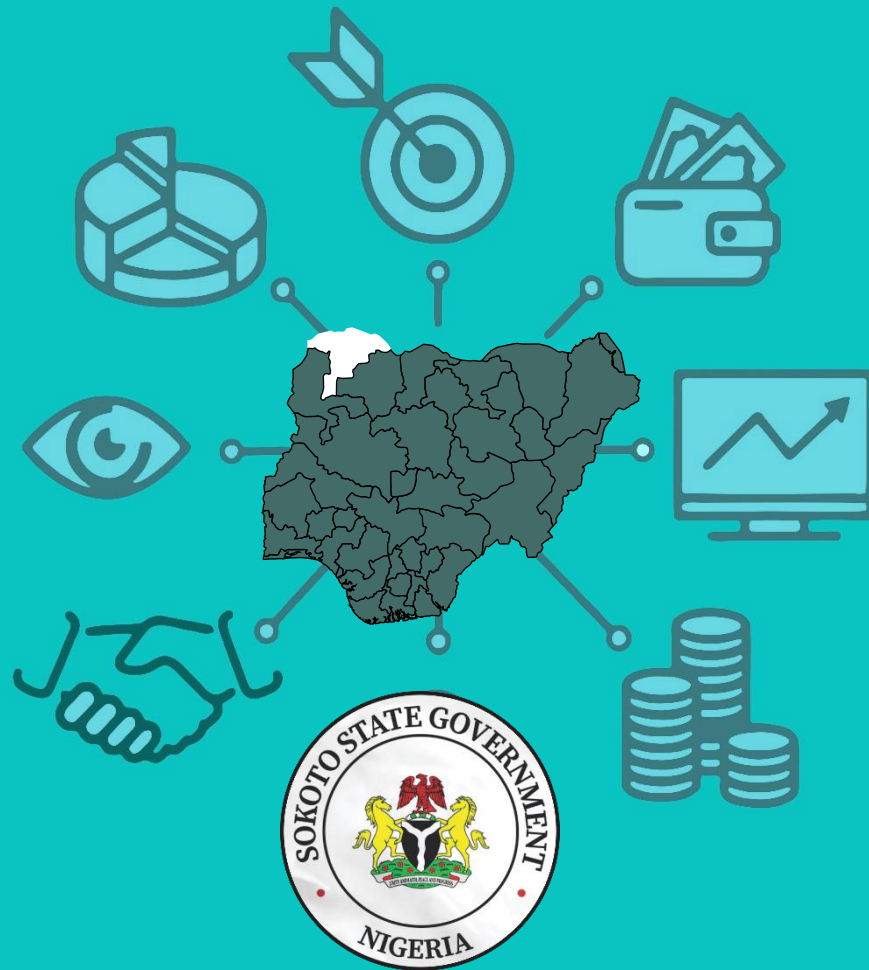
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Sokoto





Sokoto

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Sokoto State, as the historic seat of the Caliphate founded by Usman Dan Fodio, plays a significant role in Nigeria's Islamic heritage. The state is predominantly Muslim and serves as a vital centre of Islamic learning. Sokoto is home to the Hausa ethnic group, with a minority tribe known as Shia also residing in the region. Historically, the city of Sokoto has thrived as a hub for trade and commerce, facilitated by its strategic location along trans-Saharan trade routes. The state is richly endowed with natural and mineral resources. Despite a mixed political alignment with the federal government, the incumbent governor, Alhaji Ahmad Aliyu of the APC (All Progressives Congress), assumed office on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) comprehensively assess Sokoto State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Sokoto State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.19, ranking 17th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.19 PSPI Ranking: 17/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.39
- Economic Potentials Rank: 21/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.28
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 26/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.76
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 15/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.54
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 14/37

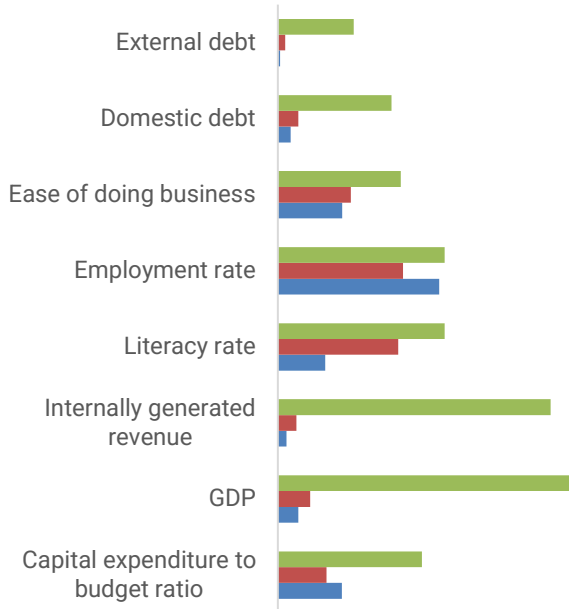
Summary of Analysis:

Sokoto State faces the challenge of suboptimal utilisation of its vast potential for driving socio-economic development. Notably, indigenous people and residents of the state express relative satisfaction with the government's performance, despite socioeconomic performance indicators suggesting otherwise. With a "B" rating, Sokoto State performed fairly but fell below the average performance category. Positive factors contributing to this score include a high employment rate, a satisfactory rate of financial inclusion, and satisfaction with the state of public institutions and physical infrastructure. However, the state grapples with challenges such as low IGR, one of the country's lowest literacy rates, food insecurity, and some level of illicit economic activities.

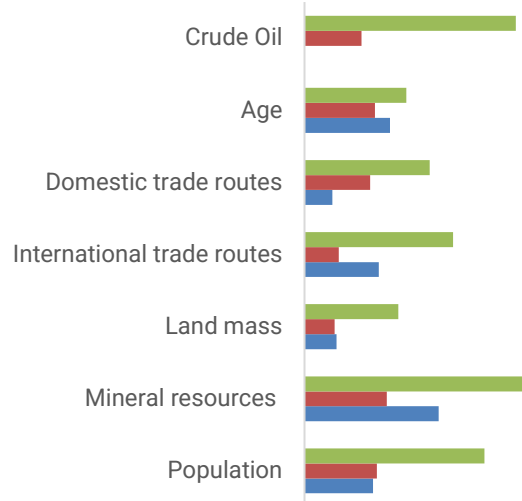


Sokoto

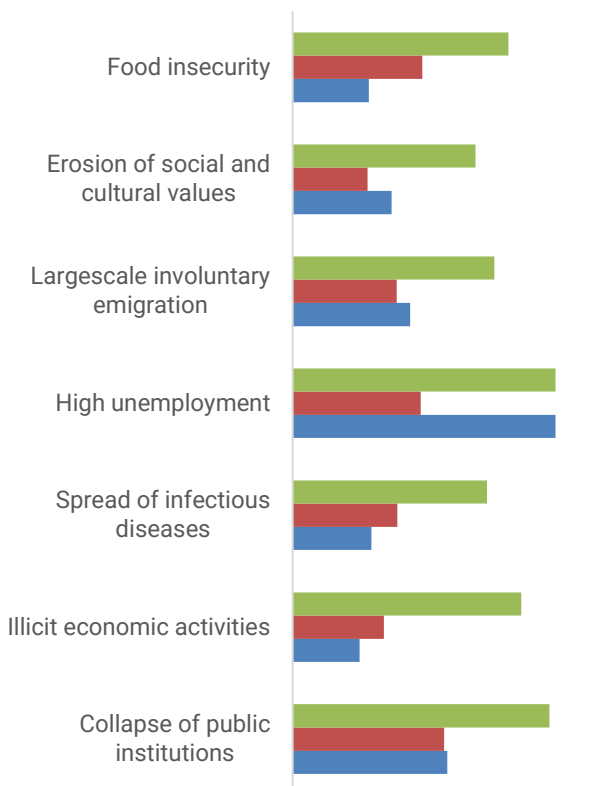
Socioeconomic Performance



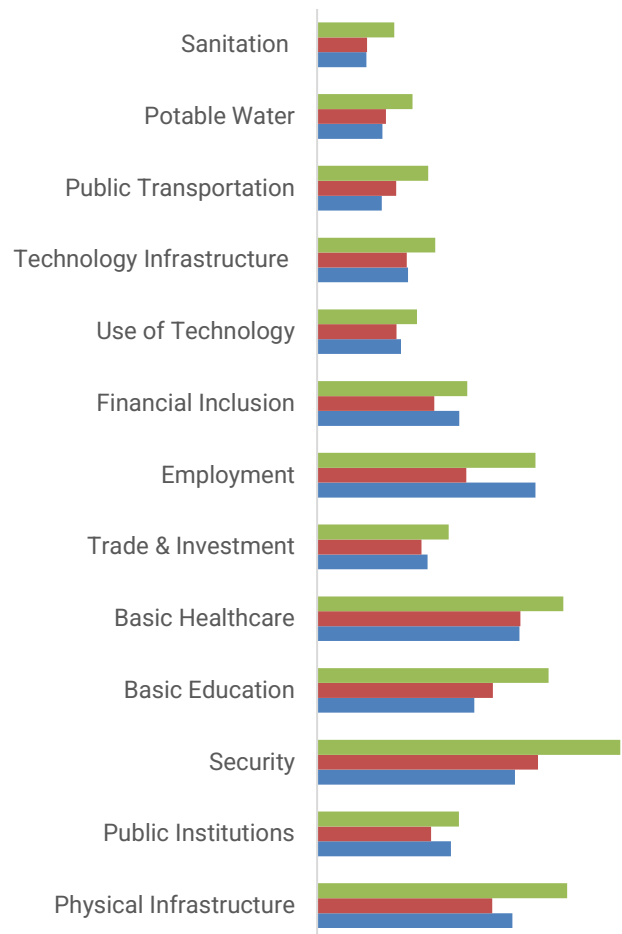
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Sokoto Position



Sokoto

Outlook for Sokoto State: Stable

The stable outlook for Sokoto State is founded on several key factors:

- 1. Change in State Government:** The transition in Sokoto State's government, accompanied by a shift in the ruling party, sets the stage for the new administration to surpass its predecessor. Heightened voter awareness in 2023 provides an opportune environment for the incoming government to build on past successes and rectify existing shortcomings, fostering an era of positive change.
- 2. Alignment with the Federal Government:** Sokoto State's alignment with federal initiatives offers a strategic advantage, allowing it to capitalise on federal programs. Given the relative newness of federal and state governments, this collaboration enhances the state's capacity to benefit from national development initiatives.
- 3. Effective Management of the Populace:** Sokoto State distinguishes itself by maintaining high citizen satisfaction with the government's performance. This achievement reflects robust citizen engagement strategies and the government's responsiveness to residents' concerns, fostering a positive relationship between the government and the people.
- 4. High Employment Rate:** Sokoto State's commendable success in maintaining a high employment rate, attributed to substantial investments in human capital development, is poised to stimulate economic activities. However, cautious monitoring is necessary to ensure the high employment rate does not mask underemployment or suboptimal job conditions.
- 5. Strong Cultural and Social Values and Security:** As the seat of the caliphate, Sokoto State's commitment to preserving a peaceful and tolerant culture enhances its overall outlook. The exceptional maintenance of cultural and social values, coupled with the state's robust security measures, contributes significantly to the stability and prosperity of the region.
- 6. The Profile of the Current Governor:** Governor Alhaji Ahmad Aliyu's background in service to humanity, while admirable, highlights potential limitations in economic expertise. Establishing a capable economic team becomes imperative for steering the state towards transformative economic development, complementing the governor's strengths.
- 7. Low Literacy Rate:** Sokoto State's confronting challenge lies in its low literacy rate, a critical concern for overall development. Prioritising education as a central pillar of the state's agenda becomes essential, recognising that improved literacy is fundamental to driving socioeconomic progress and enhancing competitiveness in the long term.



Sokoto

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Sokoto State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Improve Capital Expenditure to Budget Ratio:** Enhancing investments in capital projects, particularly those with substantial economic impact and direct benefits to residents, is pivotal. Such investments will boost the state's GDP, IGR, and physical infrastructure.
- 2. Consolidate on the High Employment Rate:** While the employment rate is high in Sokoto State, addressing underemployment is crucial. The government should aim to ensure that employment opportunities are aligned with individuals' skills and that compensation reflects their qualifications.
- 3. Establish an Expert Economic Team:** Forming an economic team comprising experts with a proven track record in economic development and wealth creation is vital. Their expertise will augment the states and government's efforts in formulating and implementing effective economic policies and strategies.
- 4. Intensify Investment in Human Capital:** Investing in education and healthcare will foster an enlightened and healthier populace, improving economic activities and security.
- 5. Promote Business-Friendly Policies:** Identifying and removing barriers to conducting business in Sokoto State, implementing tax reforms, and fostering a conducive environment for business and investments are critical to enhancing the state's IGR and overall development.
- 6. Stimulate Export and International Trade:** Leveraging Sokoto's international borders offers an opportunity to boost economic activities. Strengthening infrastructure in border communities and facilitating trade and investment flows can drive economic growth and unlock tourism potential.
- 7. Foster Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** Sokoto State should engage in collaboration and knowledge sharing with states that have excelled in similar conditions, such as Gombe, Ekiti, Kebbi, and Jigawa. Learning from other states in areas such as IGR growth, education, and job creation is essential to achieve sustainable development.

Sokoto State's journey towards prosperity will require continued efforts to address its challenges and capitalise on its unique strengths. By strategically implementing these recommendations, the state can enhance its socioeconomic development, uplift its populace, and secure a brighter future.



Sokoto

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

23.11 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 3%

Per Capital Income

589,769.85

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

621.14

▲ Y-o-Y

234%

Budget Size

198.5 B

▲ Y-o-Y

5%

Capital Expenditure

75.99 B

▲ Y-o-Y

22%

Operating Expenditure

73.84 B

▲ Y-o-Y

15%

Inflation Rate

24%

▲ Y-o-Y

31%

Unemployment Rate

14.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

-24%

Poverty Rate

86.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 2%

Infant Mortality Rate

202

▲ Y-o-Y

98%

Literacy Rate

25.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 23%

FAAC Allocation

68.47 B

▲ Y-o-Y

6%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

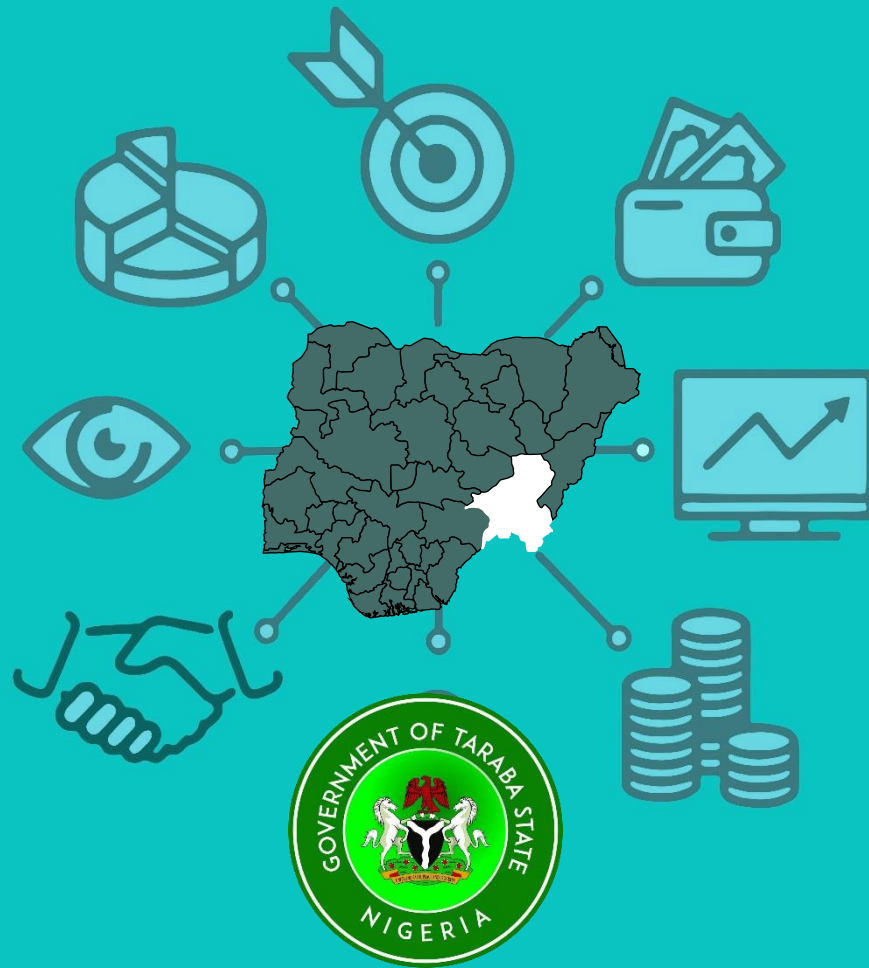
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Taraba





Taraba

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Taraba State is located in northeastern Nigeria and was carved out of the old Gongola State. The State is known for its cultural diversity, comprising over 80 ethnic groups. These groups include the Tiv, Jukun, Kuteb, Fulani, and many others. The state is known for cultivating crops like maize, millet, yam, rice and livestock farming. The State has immense tourism potential due to its natural beauty, including the Gashaka-Gumti National Park, which is one of the largest in Nigeria and is known for its diverse wildlife and lush vegetation. It has a history of political alignment with the federal government and is currently led by Governor Agbu Kefas of the PDP, who assumed office on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Taraba State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Taraba State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.14, ranking 21st out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.14 PSPI Ranking: 21/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.32
- Economic Potentials Rank: 25/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.26
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 34/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.84
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 7/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.36
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 32/37

Summary of Analysis:

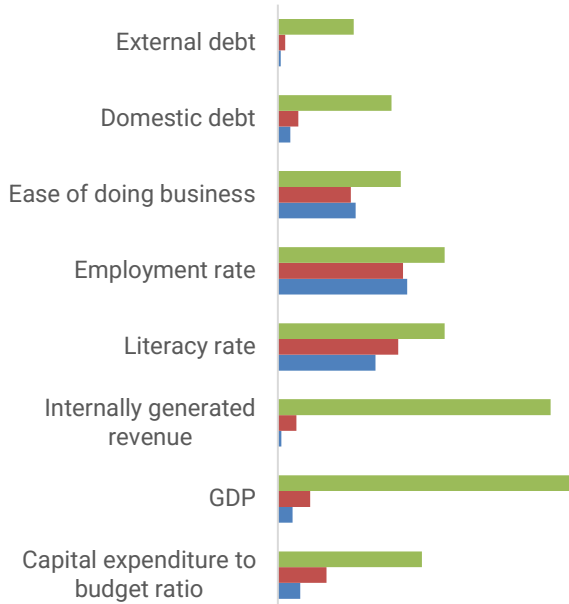
Taraba State secures a PSPI score of 0.14, garnering a "B" rating for Fair Performance and claiming the 21st position out of 37 states. While the state exhibits moderate economic potential, there is ample room for enhancement in fully realizing these opportunities.

Taraba State notably outperforms many states in the eyes of its citizens concerning trade and investment promotion, job creation, healthcare and education provision, and the use of technology by the state government. Areas warranting notable improvement include enhancing the state's capacity for driving internally generated revenue, promoting financial inclusion, and fortifying public institutions.

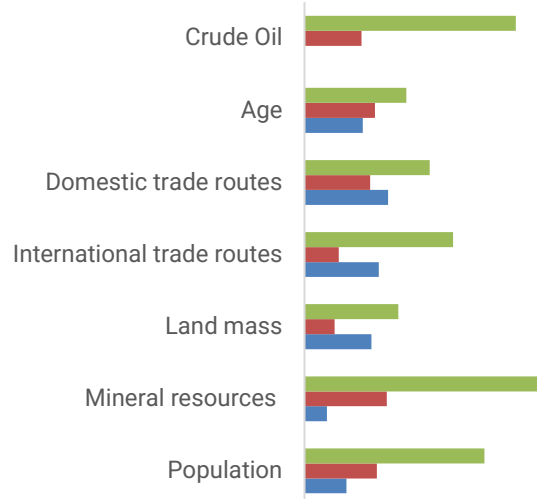


Taraba

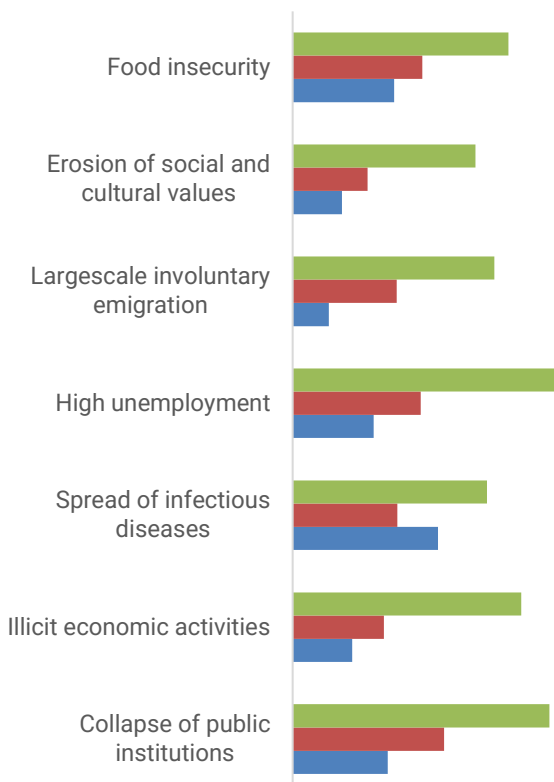
Socioeconomic Performance



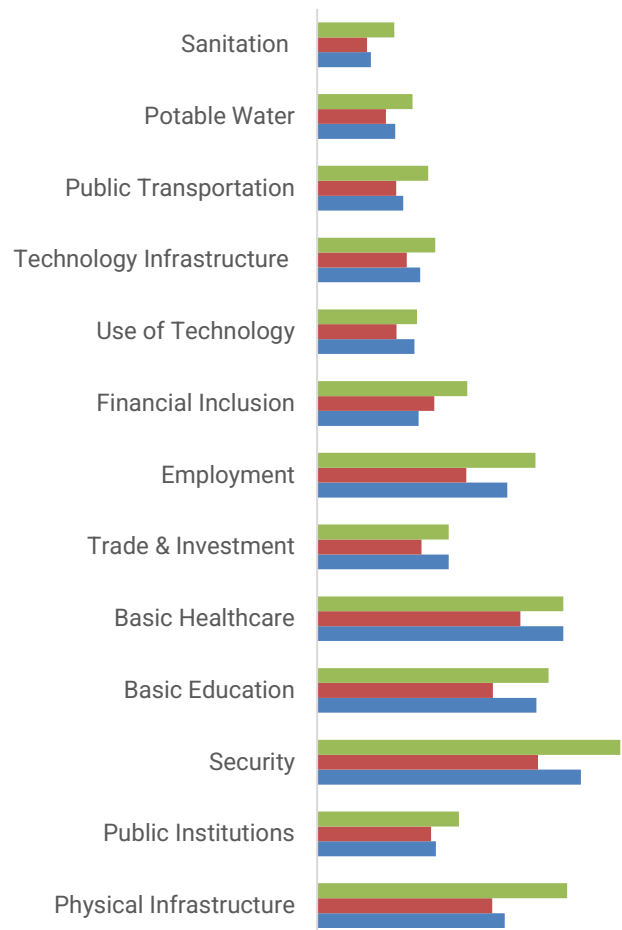
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Taraba Position



Taraba

Outlook for Taraba State: Stable

A stable outlook for Taraba State is grounded in various factors:

- 1. Agriculture:** Taraba State boasts fertile land suitable for various agricultural activities. The major crops produced in the state include millet, sorghum, maize, cassava, groundnut, rice, yam, gum Arabic, sugarcane, and cotton. The state can further enhance its agricultural sector by promoting modern farming techniques, supporting agribusinesses, and providing incentives for both small and large-scale farmers.
- 2. Health Services:** The focus on improving health services is critical for the well-being of the state's population. By investing in healthcare infrastructure, training medical professionals, and ensuring access to quality healthcare, Taraba State can not only enhance the overall health of its citizens but also attract medical tourism and investments in the healthcare sector.
- 3. Mining and Solid Minerals:** Taraba State is endowed with a variety of solid minerals, including baryte, diamond, talc, and various other minerals. Proper exploration and exploitation of these resources can significantly contribute to the state's revenue and job creation. Collaboration with the American Government and private sector involvement can help in harnessing the potential of these mineral resources efficiently and sustainably.
- 4. Tourism:** Taraba State's diverse culture, rich history, and beautiful landscapes offer great potential for tourism development. The State can invest in infrastructure and promote tourism initiatives to attract tourists both domestically and internationally, contributing to economic growth and creating jobs.
- 5. Clean Energy and Environmental Sustainability:** The cooperation with the U.S. Embassy in areas of clean energy, environment, and climate change can lead to the adoption of eco-friendly practices and the development of sustainable energy sources. This not only contributes to environmental conservation but also presents economic opportunities in the clean energy sector.
- 6. Youth Empowerment:** Governor Kefas's emphasis on youth-centred policies, including appointing young professionals to key positions in his administration, is a commendable step. Encouraging entrepreneurship and providing skills training for the youth will create a dynamic and productive workforce that can contribute significantly to the state's economic growth.



Taraba

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress, Taraba State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Investment Promotion:** Develop and implement a comprehensive investment promotion strategy to attract domestic and foreign investors to the state. Highlight the opportunities in key sectors such as agriculture, mining, healthcare, and tourism.
- 2. Agricultural Modernisation:** Support small-scale and large-scale farming by providing access to modern farming techniques, irrigation systems, and improved seeds. Create agricultural incentives and subsidies to encourage more people to engage in agriculture.
- 3. Education and Workforce Development:** Continue to invest in education, especially at the primary and secondary levels, to equip the youth with the skills they need for the job market. This will not only improve the quality of the workforce but also reduce poverty and promote stability.
- 4. Healthcare Infrastructure:** Invest in healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, and training facilities for medical professionals. Ensuring access to quality healthcare services will not only improve the well-being of the population but also attract medical tourism and healthcare investments.
- 5. Mining and Solid Minerals:** Develop a comprehensive strategy for the exploration and exploitation of solid minerals, ensuring that the process is environmentally sustainable and contributes to the state's revenue. Collaborate with experts and international partners for best practices in mining.
- 6. Tourism Development:** Promote and invest in the tourism sector by improving infrastructure, creating tourist attractions, and marketing the state's rich cultural heritage and natural beauty to attract tourists.
- 7. Clean Energy and Environmental Sustainability:** Collaborate with the U.S. Embassy and other relevant partners to develop clean energy solutions and environmental conservation initiatives. Promote clean energy adoption and sustainable ecological practices.



Taraba

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

9.74 B

▲ Y-o-Y

1%

Per Capital Income

692,313.87

▲ Y-o-Y

10%

PMS Price

610

▲ Y-o-Y

242%

Budget Size

173.23 B

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Capital Expenditure

29.16 B

▲ Y-o-Y

47%

Operating Expenditure

66.88 B

▲ Y-o-Y

21%

Inflation Rate

26%

▲ Y-o-Y

39%

Unemployment Rate

31.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

9%

Poverty Rate

65.1%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

Infant Mortality Rate

83

▲ Y-o-Y

32%

Literacy Rate

52.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 31%

FAAC Allocation

64.91 B

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

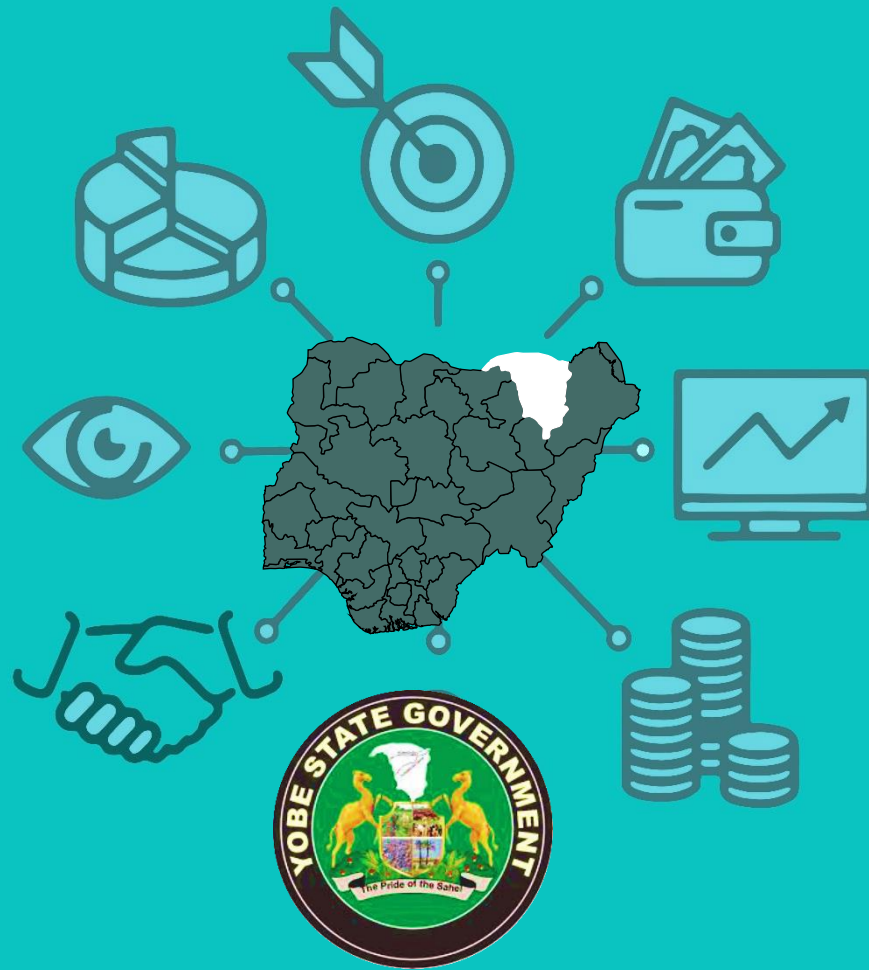
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Yobe





Yobe

Economic Potential



Socio-economic Performance



Survey Performance



Survey Risk Assessment



PSPI Rating

B

Introduction:

Yobe State, in northeastern Nigeria, relies on agriculture, particularly millet, sorghum, and livestock farming. It grapples with challenges like security issues, infrastructure deficits, and healthcare and education shortcomings. To improve quality of life and stimulate economic growth, the state needs attention in infrastructure development, healthcare, and education. Trade and commerce are also part of the state's economy, with the public sector being a major employer. Yobe State follows democratic governance with periodic elections. Mai Mala Buni CON, a Nigerian politician, has been the governor since 2019, elected in the 2019 Nigeria general elections under the All-Progressives platform.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Yobe State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Yobe State achieved a PSPI Score of 0.04, ranking 27th out of 37 states with a B rating, indicating fair performance.

PSPI Score: 0.04 PSPI Ranking: 27/37 PSPI Rating: B (Fair Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.20
- Economic Potentials Rank: 31/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.23
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 36/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.71
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 23/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.38
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 31/37

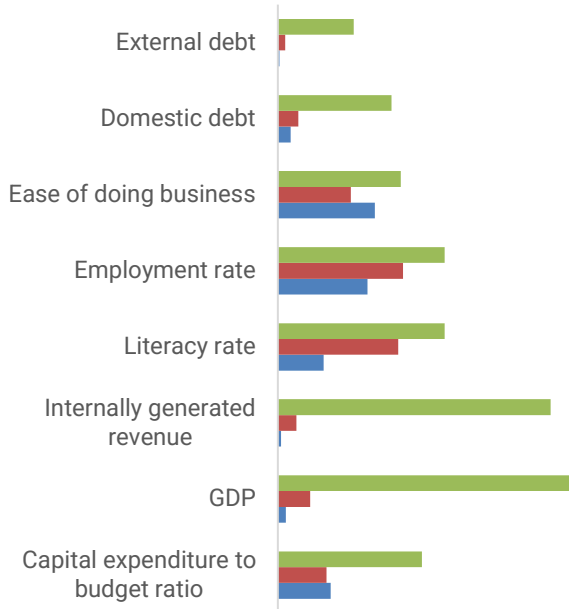
Summary of Analysis:

Yobe State's assessment reveals an underutilisation of its socioeconomic development potential, earning the state a B rating signifying 'Fair Performance' and placing it 27th overall. This ranking was influenced by a relatively positive perception of the state's performance by its citizens and residents, as indicated by our survey. Yobe State ranked among the lowest in various socioeconomic indicators, except for the provision of security, promotion of trade and investment, sustenance of social and cultural values, and food security, where it achieved an average ranking. Noteworthy strengths include the state's exceptional performance in ease of doing business, potable water provision, and basic healthcare services. By building on these strengths and implementing policies to address identified lapses, Yobe State can enhance its PSPI ratings and overall development outlook.

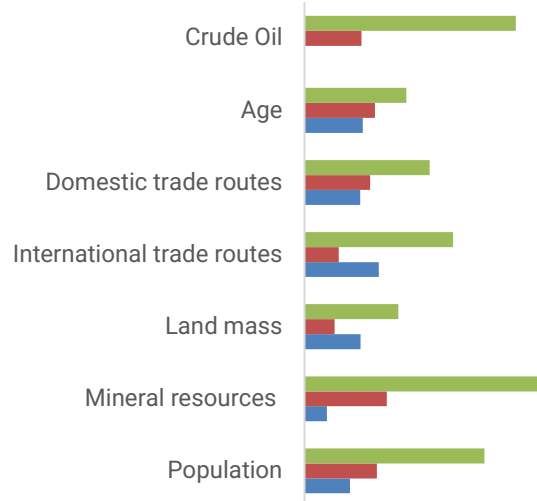


Yobe

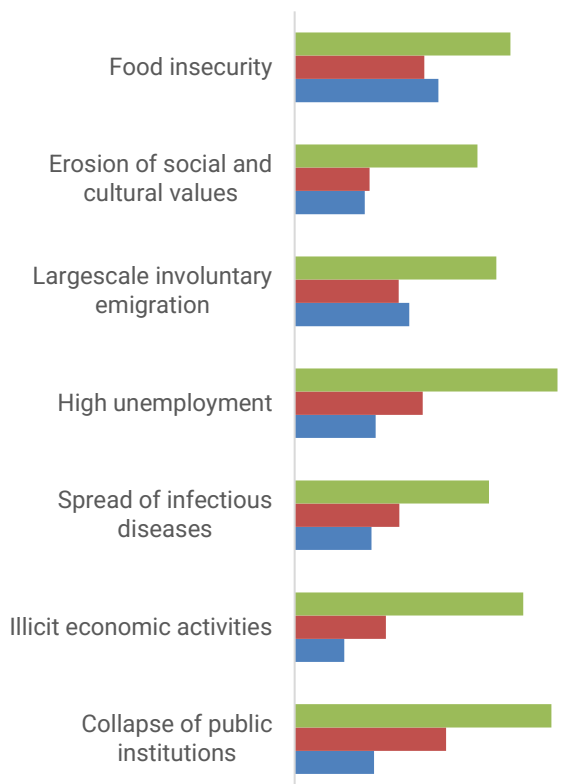
Socioeconomic Performance



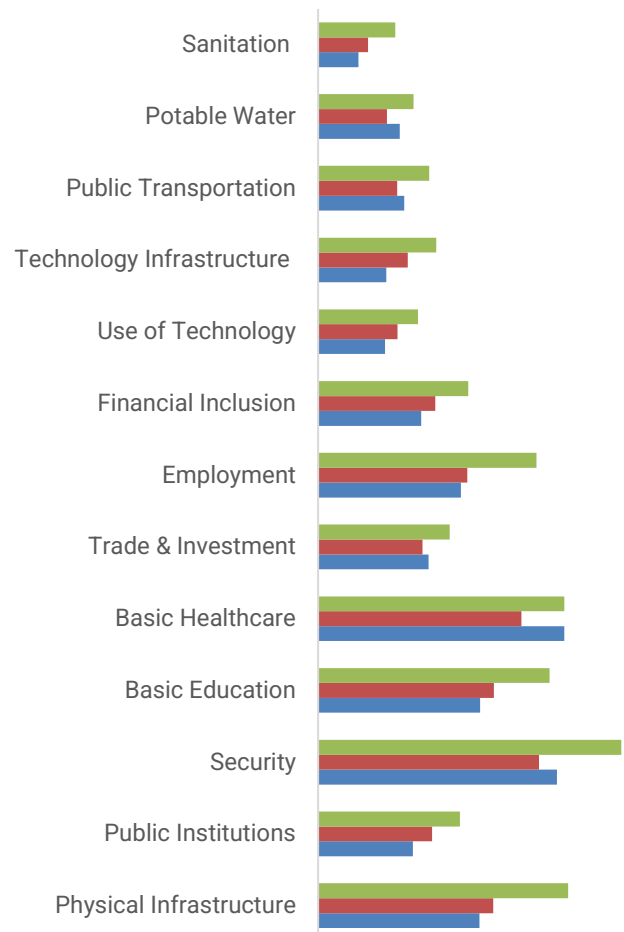
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance



■ Best Position
 ■ Average Position
 ■ Yobe Position



Yobe

Outlook for Yobe State: Stable

The stable outlook for Yobe State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Community Development:** Active involvement of the local community plays a crucial role in ensuring the successful implementation of development projects and promotes sustainability. Family Homes Funds has constructed more than 2,350 affordable homes across 26 locations in Yobe State, catering to individuals with low to middle incomes. This initiative has generated over 8,700 direct and indirect job opportunities, resulting in a significant early socio-economic impact on the northeastern state.
- 2. Crisis Preparedness:** Yobe State, like other northern regions, must prioritise effective disaster preparedness and management strategies, which should include response plans for both natural disasters and health crises. Addressing security concerns, especially those related to insurgent groups, is a critical aspect of the state's agenda. To achieve stability and promote economic growth, Yobe State should consider implementing heightened security measures, fostering military cooperation, and engaging in peacebuilding initiatives.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Improving infrastructure remains a priority for enhancing the quality of life and stimulating economic growth. Yobe state government is investing in healthcare facilities, road networks including roads, and energy supply to improve living standards in rural communities.
- 4. Healthcare and Education:** Investments in healthcare infrastructure and education are fundamental for enhancing the overall welfare of the population and fostering the growth of human capital. It is imperative to make the provision of high-quality healthcare and education accessible to all. As a part of the efforts to control the diphtheria outbreak, the Yobe State Ministry of Health, in conjunction with the State Primary Health Care Board, in collaboration with the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) and various development partners, will initiate a six-day vaccination campaign against diphtheria in eight local government areas of the state.



Yobe

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Yobe State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Enhance Agriculture and Food Security:** Invest in modern agricultural techniques and technologies to increase crop yields and promote sustainable farming practices. Provide farmers with access to credit, improved seeds, and technical support. Establish food processing and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.
- 2. Infrastructure Development:** Improve road networks to enhance transportation and connectivity. Yobe is set to spend N5bn on road construction in two waterlogged communities, investing in this timely project to support industries and households.
- 3. Economic Diversification:** Promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) reduces Yobe State's reliance on agriculture. Investing in SMEs drives the growth of industries such as tourism and renewable energy. The state can explore funding targeted at SME development.
- 4. Security and Peace-building:** Collaborate with security agencies to address security challenges in Yobe state and the northern region. The state should explore supporting community-based peace initiatives and conflict resolution programs that promote post-insurgency initiatives and reduce the attraction of extremist groups.
- 5. Promote Good Governance:** Strengthen institutions and ensure transparency and accountability in government operations. Encourage citizen participation and civil society engagement in the political process.
- 6. International Collaboration:** The state government collaborates with public and private entities to prioritise conflict resolution, healthcare, and education initiatives. These partnerships extend to international organisations, NGOs, and neighbouring states to seek financial and technical support.



Yobe

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

9.94 B

▲ Y-o-Y

17%

Per Capital Income

336,825.37

▲ Y-o-Y

9%

PMS Price

624

▲ Y-o-Y

248%

Budget Size

163 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 1%

Capital Expenditure

32.93 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 26%

Operating Expenditure

69.31 B

▲ Y-o-Y

16%

Inflation Rate

24%

▲ Y-o-Y

18%

Unemployment Rate

52.6%

▲ Y-o-Y

192%

Poverty Rate

81.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

13%

Infant Mortality Rate

52

▲ Y-o-Y

- 42%

Literacy Rate

24.5%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 42%

FAAC Allocation

72.79 B

▲ Y-o-Y

26%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
- Mortality rate
- Literacy rate

Statista

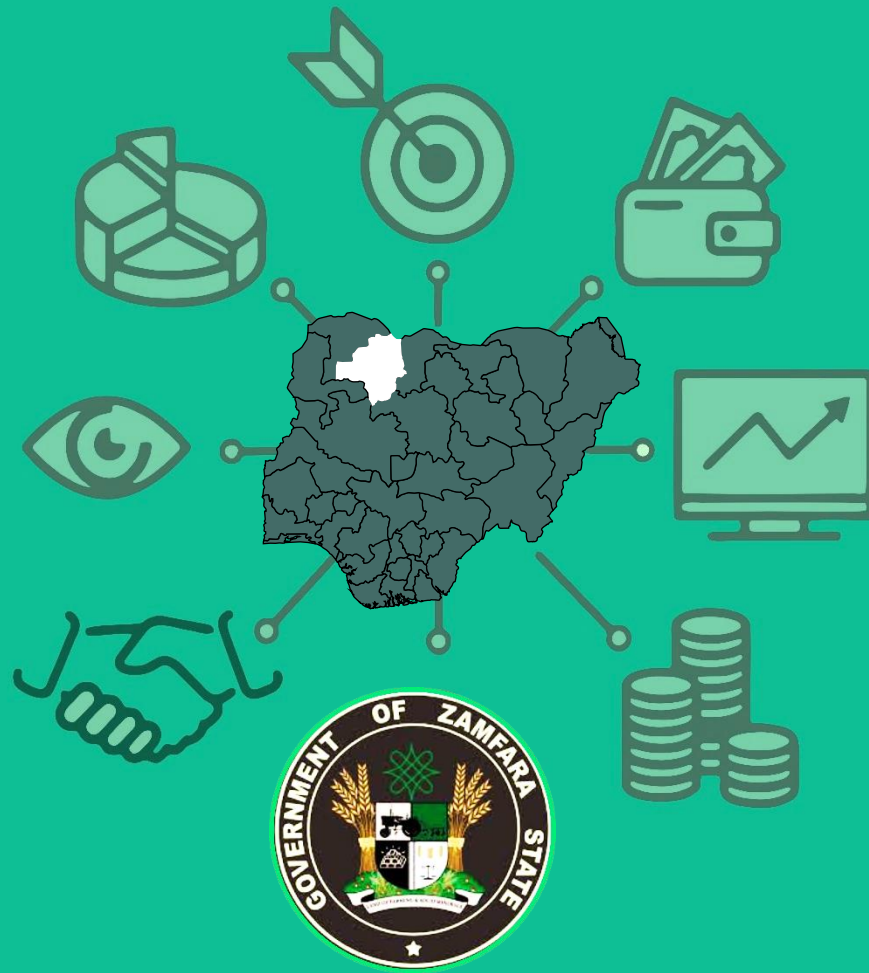
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Zamfara





Zamfara



Introduction:

Zamfara State, one of Nigeria's relatively newly minted states, is located in the country's northwestern region. It was formerly part of Sokoto State and has a predominantly Hausa ethnic population. This densely populated state is primarily characterised by farming and herding activities. Zamfara state is rich in mineral resources, with about 27 minerals found across all its local government areas – including gold. Historically, Zamfara has not been politically aligned with the federal government, except in 2015 with the victory of APC. In the most recent general elections, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) won the gubernatorial seat, and Alhaji Dauda Lawal was sworn in as the Governor on May 29, 2023.

pcl. State Performance Index:

The pcl. State Performance Index (PSPI) provides a comprehensive assessment of Zamfara State's overall performance, combining primary survey data with data from credible sources. In summary, Zamfara State achieved a PSPI Score of -0.19, ranking 35th out of 37 states with a BB rating, indicating under performance.

PSPI Score: -0.19 PSPI Ranking: 35/37 PSPI Rating: BB (Under Performance)

Economic Potentials:

- Economic Potentials Score: 0.31
- Economic Potentials Rank: 26/37

Socioeconomic Performance:

- Socioeconomic Performance Score: 0.27
- Socioeconomic Performance Rank: 33/37

Survey-based Performance:

- Respondents View of Performance Score: 0.60
- Respondents View of Performance Rank: 33/37

Survey-based Risk Assessment:

- Respondents View of Risk Score: 0.25
- Respondents View of Risk Rank: 37/37

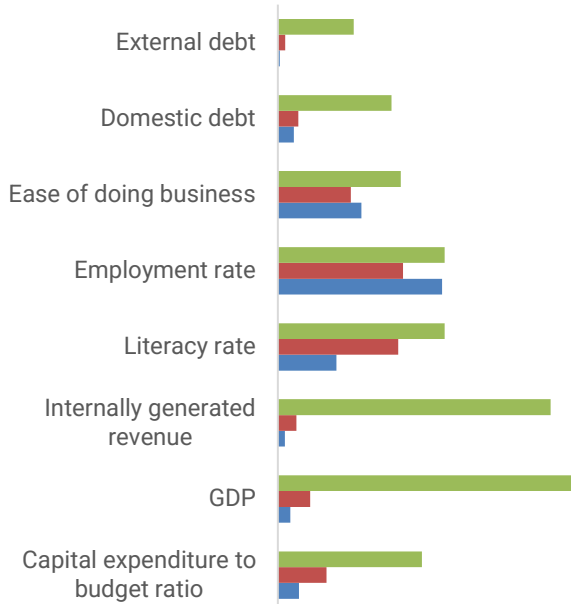
Summary of Analysis:

Our examination of Zamfara State reveals inefficiencies in harnessing its potential for socioeconomic development. Notably, there is a convergence between the actual socioeconomic performance and citizens' perceptions, both ranking at 33rd. With a BB rating, Zamfara State is identified as underperforming, falling below expectations compared to Nigeria's best and worst-performing states. Key contributors to this underperformance include inadequate management of security issues, the prevalence of illicit economic activities, an unfavourable environment for trade and investment, ineffective use of technology, poor technology infrastructure, high emigration rates due to poverty and insecurity, and the breakdown of public institutions. However, the state demonstrates commendable performance in employment creation and provision of potable water.

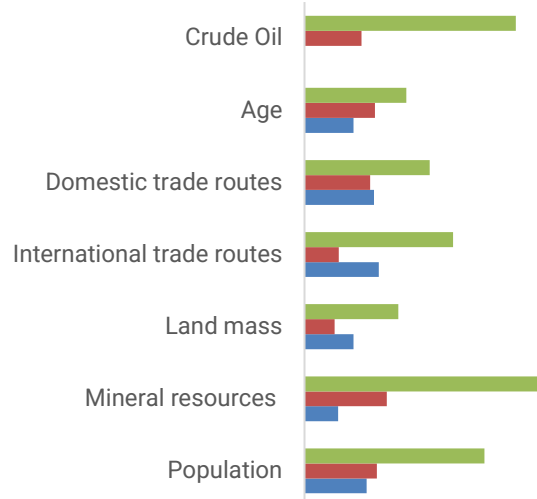


Zamfara

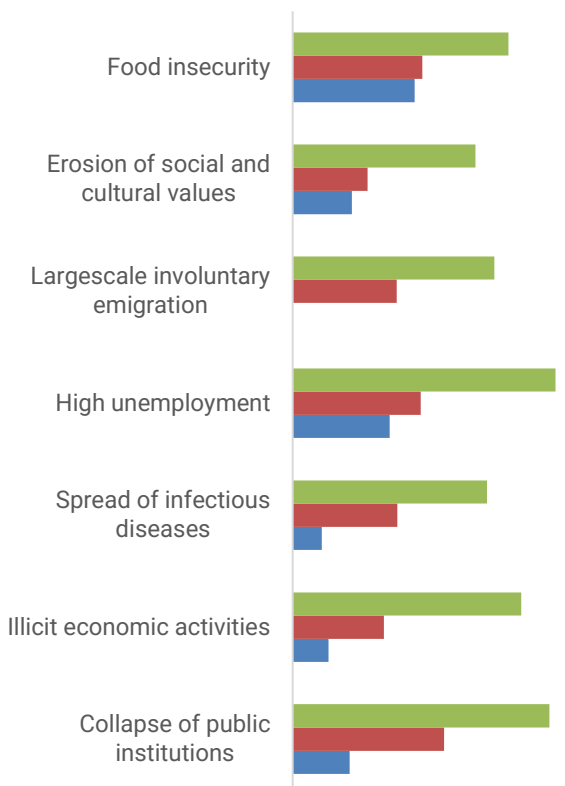
Socioeconomic Performance



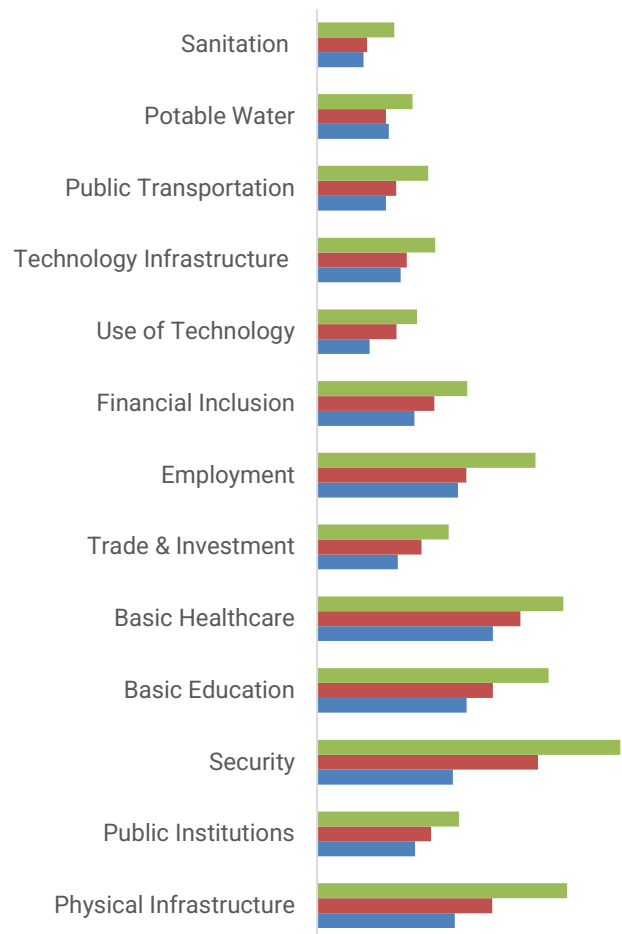
Economic Potentials



Survey-based Risk Assessment



Survey-based Performance





Zamfara

Outlook for Zamfara State: Stable

The stable outlook for Zamfara State holds significant promise for growth and development. This stability is based on various compelling factors:

- 1. Change in Government:** The transition from a federal government-aligned party to an opposition party marks a democratic shift that could catalyse comprehensive governance transformation. The new administration has a compelling mandate to enhance past performances, rewarding the electorate's trust and positioning itself for re-election. The continuity of projects and programs initiated by the previous government will be crucial, ensuring a seamless transition and fostering consistent development.
- 2. Economic Potential:** Zamfara State possesses a wealth of untapped economic potential. Its vast mineral resources and favourable agricultural conditions lay a strong foundation for economic diversification and growth. Capitalising on these resources with adequate support, including measures to enhance security and develop the value chain, can substantially boost the state's economic fortunes. This will create job opportunities and stimulate investment in mining, agriculture, and related industries. A well-thought-out strategy for resource management and sustainable development will be instrumental in harnessing the state's full potential.
- 3. Governor's Profile:** Alhaji Dauda Lawal, the current Governor of Zamfara State, brings a wealth of experience from both the public and private sectors. His extensive background uniquely positions him to drive meaningful change and progress in the state. Drawing from his diverse career, Governor Lawal is well-equipped to introduce innovative governance and economic policies that can set the state on a trajectory of growth and development.
- 4. Ease of Improvement:** A significant advantage for Zamfara State is the relatively straightforward path to improvement. Many of the state's challenges can be addressed without extensive capital investment. Instead, these issues require a combination of political will, the involvement of subject matter experts, and operational expenditure. Focused efforts in these areas can lead to notable advancements in a short to medium time frame.
- 5. Refocusing of the National Economy:** The federal government's commitment to diversify Nigeria's sources of income and foreign exchange earnings is expected to result in initiatives that can significantly benefit Zamfara State. In particular, the increased focus on mining and agriculture aligns with the state's strengths. By aligning state initiatives with federal development plans, Zamfara can harness the broader economic benefits of these national efforts. The alignment of state and federal priorities can boost economic activity and attract further investment, creating a dynamic economic ecosystem.



Zamfara

Recommendations for Sustainable Progress

To achieve sustainable progress and address the state's challenges, Zamfara State should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Enhance Citizen Engagement:** The state should establish effective communication channels with residents and indigenous people. Town hall meetings, consultations with key stakeholders, and transparent information sharing are essential to align policies with the needs and aspirations of the populace.
- 2. Maximise Trade Opportunities:** Zamfara State should leverage tax reforms, enhance access to markets, and develop trade infrastructure, both domestically and internationally. Improving infrastructure and transportation within commercial centres will foster an environment conducive to business growth and stimulate economic development.
- 3. Unity Across Political Lines:** To ensure peace and stability, the state should foster consensus among key stakeholders and bridge political divides. Collaboration with the federal government is crucial to avoiding unnecessary political tensions.
- 4. Fostering Inter-State Collaboration for Progress:** In the spirit of unity and shared development, Zamfara State should embark on working visits to states with similar demographics, such as Ebonyi, Gombe, Jigawa, Edo, and the FCT. These visits can offer insights into various areas, including security, ease of doing business, public transportation, public institution strengthening, discouraging involuntary emigration, and technology adoption in public administration. Insights from these states can contribute to Zamfara's overall improvement.

Zamfara State has great potential for growth and development, especially in mineral resources and agriculture. The change in government presents an opportunity to address past challenges and work toward improving the state's socioeconomic performance. By implementing the recommended actions, Zamfara State can achieve stable progress and sustainable development, creating a brighter future for its residents.





Zamfara

Factsheet

Internally Generated Revenue

6.51 B

▲ Y-o-Y

-66%

Per Capital Income

403,002.83

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

PMS Price

620

▲ Y-o-Y

218%

Budget Size

184.8 B

▲ Y-o-Y

- 10%

Capital Expenditure

30.78 B

▲ Y-o-Y

52%

Operating Expenditure

67.11 B

▲ Y-o-Y

65%

Inflation Rate

27%

▲ Y-o-Y

35%

Unemployment Rate

13%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 47%

Poverty Rate

82.7%

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

Infant Mortality Rate

136

▲ Y-o-Y

106%

Literacy Rate

31.4%

▲ Y-o-Y

- 24%

FAAC Allocation

62.21 B

▲ Y-o-Y

12%

Data Source:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

Kingmakers State of States Report

- Population
- Employment rate
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Statista

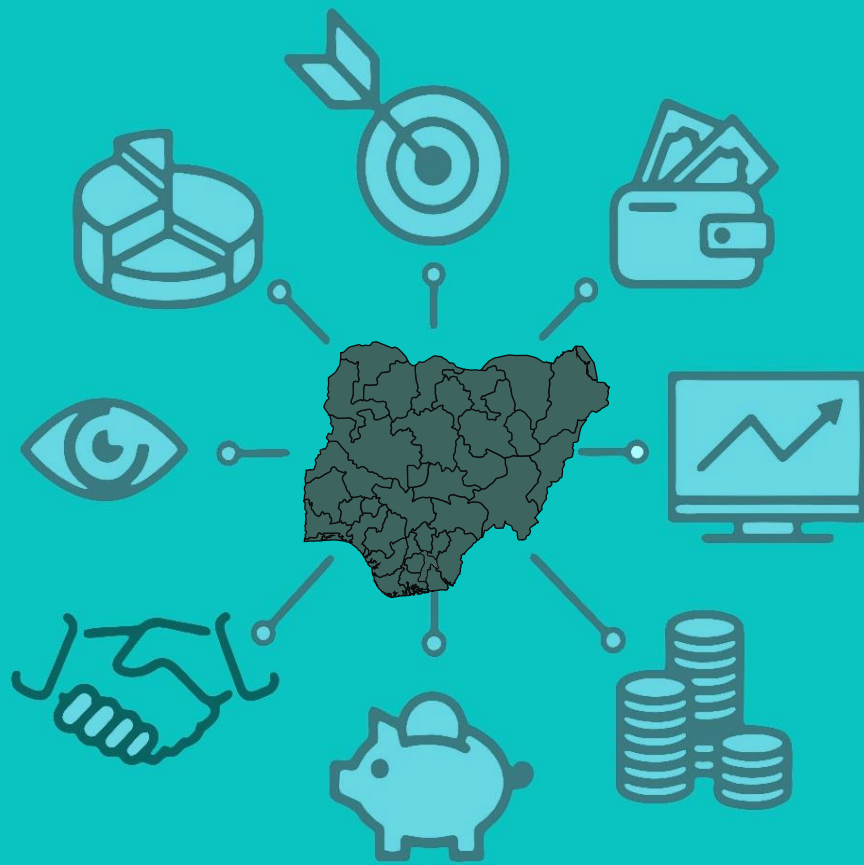
- Unemployment Rate - 2020

NGF Digital Repository

- Capital and Operating Expenditure
- IGR
- Domestic and Foreign Debts

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes - 2022 & 2023



Appendix





Acknowledgements

We would like to express our genuine gratitude to the Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF) for its commendable efforts in promoting a culture of constructive competition, effective governance, and the sustainable development of Nigeria's states.

Our sincere appreciation is also extended to Governor AbdulRahman AbdulRazaq (CON), the esteemed Chairman of the NGF, for his leadership and dedication in driving these initiatives forward.

Furthermore, we wish to acknowledge all our survey respondents, and the invaluable assistance rendered by various secondary sources, which have provided the necessary data and information for our work.

Secondary sources of secondary data include:

National Bureau of Statistics:

- FAAC Allocation - 2022
- Inflation rate – 2022 - 2023
- PMS Price – 2022/23 Q4
- GDP – 2021 & 2022
- Mineral resources

The World Bank

- Ease of doing business report

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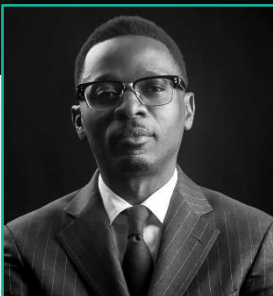
- Unemployment rate - 2020

State Government Websites

- Budget Sizes – 2022 & 2023



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pcl. Reports

Phillips Consulting (pcl.) regularly conducts surveys covering various industries in Nigeria's economy. These surveys offer essential insights to key stakeholders, enabling them to better understand the complexities of the Nigerian business environment.

Some of our Reports

Economic Endowments & Performance Of States In Nigeria

Talent Management Report

Nigeria's Aviation Industry: Customer Satisfaction Survey Report

Recovery For Business: Professional Services & COVID 19 Government Interventions

Mask in the Air Survey Report

Market Survey on T&E and Related International Spend Nigerian Businesses

Made In Nigeria Survey Report

The 2015 Domestic Aviation Industry: Customer Satisfaction Survey Report

From the Board Room Survey Report

Africa's Evolving Cyber Threats Landscape

Managing Job Losses in Nigeria Due to COVID-19

Gender Equality in the Nigerian Workplace

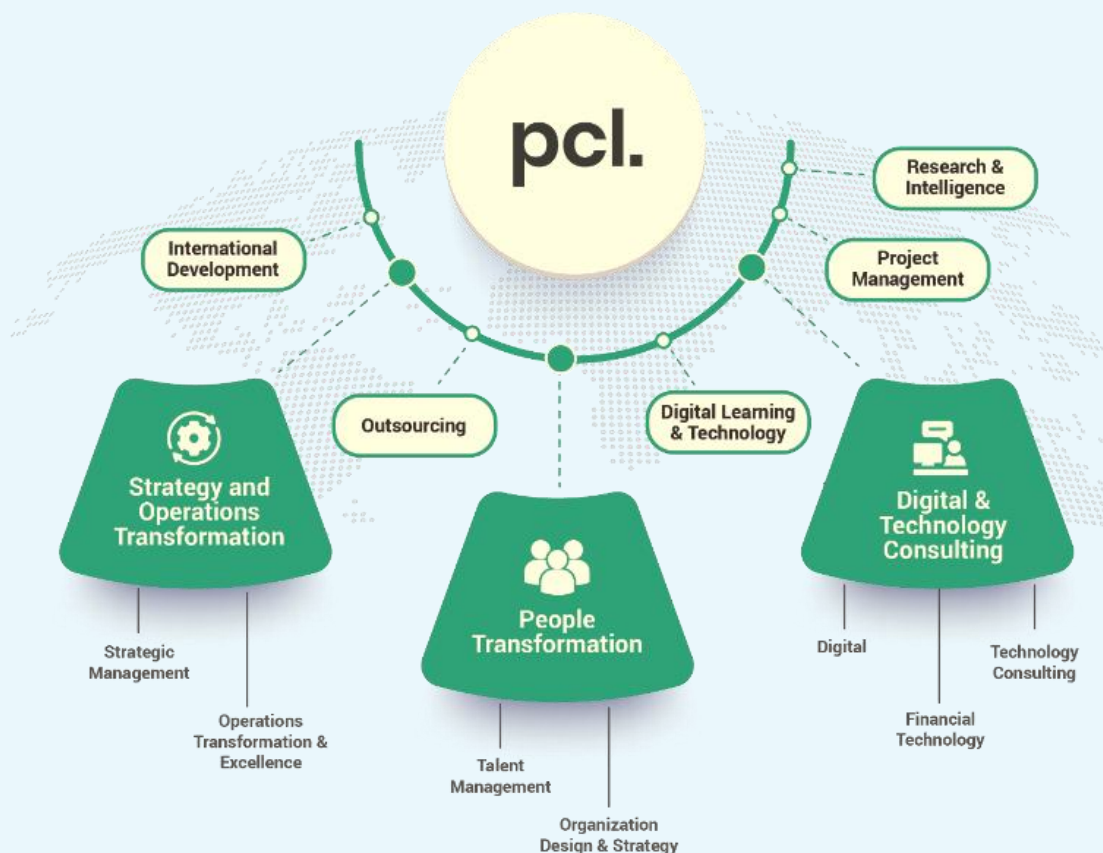


About pcl.

Founded in 1992 and headquartered in Nigeria, Phillips Consulting Limited (pcl.) is a leading business and management consulting firm serving clients across Africa through offices in Lagos and Abuja. We are a leading provider of transformation, technology, digital and outsourcing services.

Our staff represents diverse professional disciplines, ranging from business strategy, transformation & change, digital, information technology, and training. Our people are practitioners and professionals who combine in-depth consulting knowledge with leading industry experts - many having worked with leading international organisations and delivered successful outcomes across the public and private sectors.

Delivering intergrated solutions across 3 Strong pillars:





About pcl.

The Value We Bring



Good understanding of the Nigerian Business Environment

Phillips Consulting Limited (pcl.) has, over the past 30 years, built up a robust understanding of acceptable business practices and procedures for executing projects in Nigeria, as well as an understanding of the reputation and strengths of key players and stakeholders in the Nigerian Market.



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We work with private and public sector clients, including multinationals and leading Nigerian companies. We also work with Ministries and Government agencies at both Federal and State levels. This diverse client base has enabled us to develop valuable relationships with key decision-makers across various sectors.



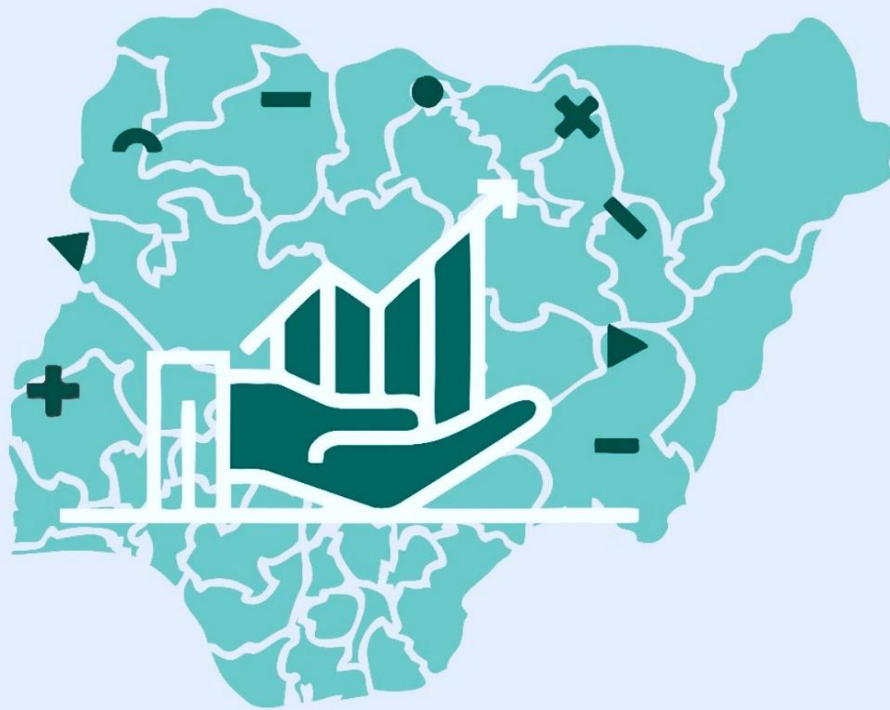
Talent Pool

Phillips Consulting (pcl.) anchors its strength on the selection and development of its multidisciplinary consultants. The firm has highly experienced and dynamic consultants who are fully conversant with leading business practices. Our consultants are at the cutting edge of trends and developments in their respective fields.



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