

## BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The ERGP has three broad strategic objectives that will help achieve the vision of inclusive growth viz (1) restoring growth, (2) investing in our people, and (3) building a globally competitive economy.

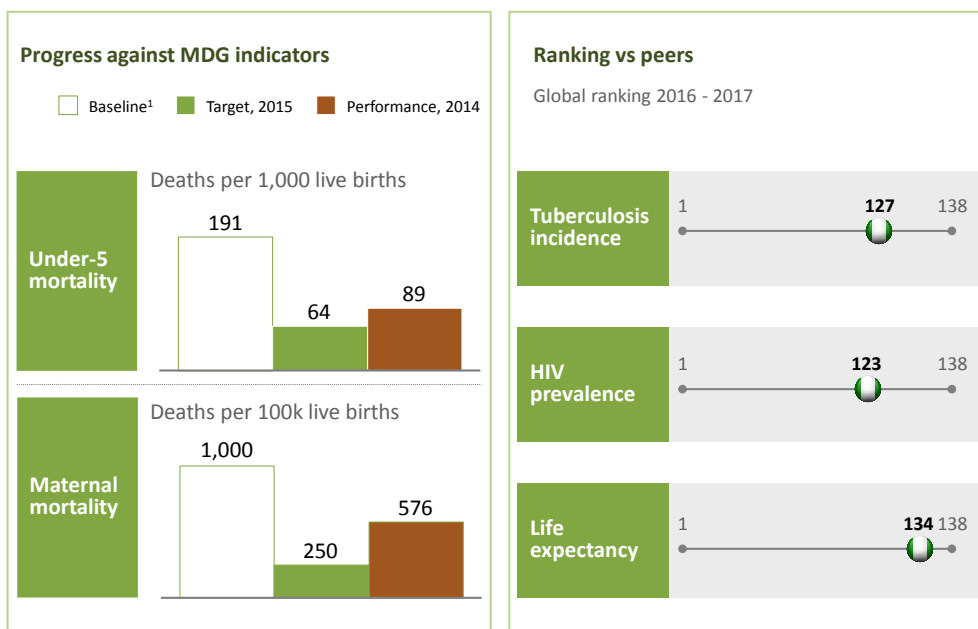
### Investing in our People:

*Improved human capital.* The Federal Government will invest in health and education to fill the skills gap in the economy, and meet the international targets set under the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ERGP will improve the accessibility, affordability and quality of healthcare and expand coverage of the National Health Insurance Scheme across the entire country. It will also guarantee access to basic education for all, improve the quality of secondary and tertiary education, and encourage students to enrol in science and technology courses.

## HEALTHCARE

Nigeria's health system does not provide the level of service required to meet the needs of its population. At 52 years, the average life expectancy in Nigeria is lower than that of its peer African countries, e.g., Ghana (61 years) and South Africa (57 years). The prevalence of infectious diseases remains high. Nigeria ranks poorly on incidence of tuberculosis (128 out of 138 countries) and prevalence of HIV (123 out of 138 countries). On under-five child mortality, there are 89 deaths per 1,000 live births, a level far above the target of 64 deaths per 1,000 live births set in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some progress has been made over the last 20 years. The maternal mortality rate in 2014 was 576 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990. However, Nigeria has a long way to go to meet the UN SDG of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..1: Nigeria's performance on key health indicators



1 Baseline for Under-5 mortality is 2000; baseline for maternal mortality is 1990

Source: Nigeria 2015 MDG report; Global Competitiveness Report 2016–2017

There are several reasons for the poor performance of our healthcare services. These include insufficient financing, inadequate and inequitable access, weak supply chain management, limited human resource capacities and insufficient coordination, cohesion and accountability.

The Federal Government’s health policy aims to improve the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of health services by increasing access to primary health care services, expanding health coverage and improving the quality of the services provided.

### Policy objectives

- Improve the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of health services.
- Expand healthcare coverage to all Local Governments.
- Provide sustainable financing for the health care sector.
- Reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.

### Strategies

Programme		Health	
No.	Strategy	Key activities	Lead
31	Revitalize the primary healthcare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revitalize 10,000 primary health care centres and establish at least one functional primary health centre (PHC) in each ward to improve access to health care</li> <li>▪ Fully implement the primary health care refinancing programme to mobilize domestic resources</li> <li>▪ Drive progress to meet UN SDG health targets</li> <li>▪ Reduce infant and maternal mortality rates</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health Sustainable Development Goals’ Office
32	Roll out universal health coverage (NHIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expand the NHIS towards universal health care coverage</li> <li>▪ Enforce the Tertiary Institutions Social Health Insurance Programme for students in tertiary institutions</li> <li>▪ Pilot the Public Primary Pupils Social Health Insurance Programme to provide quality health services to pupils in middle- and lower-income socio-economic levels who are less likely to have insurance</li> <li>▪ Scale up the Mobile Health Insurance Programme to provide coverage for the poor</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education
33	Strengthen delivery beyond the primary health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide anti-retroviral medication to people living with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>▪ Ramp up projects to eradicate polio, measles and yellow fever</li> <li>▪ Make strategic investment in tertiary health care institutions in collaboration with the National Sovereign Investment</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health Ministry of Science and Technology

Programme		Health	
No.	Strategy	Key activities	Lead
		<p>Authority and other relevant stakeholders, e.g., establish diagnostic centres in all States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and adopt an e-health scheme to connect specialized hospitals to rural communities via mobile tele-medicine</li> </ul>	
34	Partner with the private sector to construct model mega-health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with the private sector to develop at least one mega-health centre in each State to provide high-quality preventive and curative healthcare</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health
35	Build the capacity of health care personnel to improve service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a rural service allowance and basic amenities to health workers in rural areas to retain qualified personnel</li> <li>Identify and fill gaps to optimize the health worker-to-population ratio by recruiting and training more health workers and attracting talent from abroad</li> <li>Develop the Diaspora Medical Assistance Programme to attract and encourage Nigerian medical professionals abroad to provide volunteer health services in Nigeria</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health

### Population Growth Management

The management of population growth is vital to the development of any nation. The UN projections estimate that at the current rate of population growth, Nigeria will be among the 4 most populous countries in the world with an estimated population of well over 289 million by year 2050.

It is critical to have an effective population management strategy that is aligned with the ERGP, in order to address the issue of high population growth. Without this, even in a situation of positive economic growth, the achieved GDP may be unable to keep pace with the needs of a population that is expanding exponentially.

This makes it imperative to fast track the review of the population policy for the country. The Ministry of Budget and National Planning will work closely with the Federal Ministry of Health and other relevant stakeholders to review Nigeria's population policy.

#### Policy objectives

- Manage Nigeria's population growth for sustainable development.

#### Strategies

Programme		Population Growth	
No.	Strategy	Key activities	Lead
46	Review Population Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review current status of Population Policy</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health

Programme		Population Growth	
No.	Strategy	Key activities	Lead
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Benchmark initiatives undertaken by other countries with high levels of population growth</li> <li>▪ Develop and implement the revised Population Policy</li> </ul>	Ministry of Budget and National Planning  National Population Commission

### Cross-sector strategies

In addition to sector-specific growth strategies, the ERGP will implement cross-sector strategies to support Nigeria's entrepreneurs and businesses. These will include enhancing support for MSMEs, boosting development finance and implementing a clear export development strategy for non-oil sectors.

MSMEs currently account for about 50 per cent of GDP, up to 84 per cent of employment and 7.27 per cent of export earnings. In spite of their important contribution, they face a number of constraints including inadequate access to finance, weak infrastructure, limited access to markets, multiple taxation, limited use of modern technology and a sometimes difficult regulatory environment.

The ERGP will prioritize MSMEs in all key sectors to make them a major source of growth and contribution to long-term national development.

### Policy objectives

- Support MSMEs to maximize their contributions to growth, employment creation and export earnings.
- Increase MSMEs' contribution to export earnings from 7.27 per cent to a minimum of 15 per cent by 2020.