NESG Macroeconomic Outlook for 2018 - Growing Beyond Numbers: Will Nigeria's Growth Be Inclusive in 2018 and Beyond?

NESG RESEARCH

Abstract

In 2017, the Nigerian economy recovered from its recessionary trend as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth bounced back into the positive territory from -0.9% in the first quarter to 0.72% and 1.4% in the second and third quarters, respectively. The year also saw improvements, albeit modest, in key economic indicators such as inflation and external reserves. Whilst these achievements are laudable, key socio-economic indicators such as unemployment and poverty rates increased, even as Nigeria remains in the category of countries with low Human Development Indicators (HDI). This points to one fundamental fact that Nigeria's economic growth needs to be inclusive to provide employment opportunities and lift millions out of poverty. Considering the urgent need to address the apparent dilapidating socio-economic fabric of the Nigerian state, this article emphasises the need for Nigeria to set a sustainable path in achieving inclusive growth and development in 2018 and beyond. In setting out key policy directions towards achieving this goal, it examines three pillars of inclusive growth and proposes policy measures to achieve broad-based and sustained growth in 2018 and beyond.

Introduction- Review of Economic Activities in 2017

From a shaky beginning to a promising ending

From 2016 to Q12017, the Nigerian economy went through one of its worst GDP growth performances. However, the double whammy of economic contraction and policy uncertainty receded towards the later part of 2017. With no major policy reset underpinnings, different from that of 2016's, the monetary policy strategy of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) played a catch-up in ensuring stability and improving market sentiment. On the other hand, fiscal measures eventually stepped into the spotlight in 2017 in a bid to prevent negative growth from further escalating. Eventually, the fearful grip in the economy dissipated and after a five-quarter slide, Nigeria's economic growth changed course and clawed its way back up to positive trajectory.

...but not without semblance of normalcy witnessed in the oil and external sectors.

The crude oil price gathered momentum and outperformed consensus predictions in 2017. Starting the year at $55 per barrel (pb), brent crude price steadily perked up to $64pb. This represents the second-year consecutive build up after witnessing its lowest dip of $26pb in the current cycle in January 2016. On the local front, crude oil production peaked 2 million barrels per day (mbpd) in the year and averaged 1.8 mbpd, an increase of 20% from 2016 production level. These are obvious reasons foreign reserves recuperated in 2017. For example, after its sharp fall to $23 billion in 2016, Nigeria's foreign reserves position built up to $38 billion in 2017, approaching the pre-crisis level of $40 billion in 2014.

The rebound in the external sector provided the fertile ground for CBN and the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to roll out policy interventions which had been lying in lurk since the onset of the economic recession. For the first time after the introduction of new foreign exchange (FX) policy framework in June 2016, the CBN stepped up its unorthodox FX management practices by adopting Multiple Currency Practices (MCP). Its introduction of a special FX window for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) earlier in the year was accompanied by the establishment of the Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Rate Fixing (NAFEX) that created benchmark FX rate for Investors & Exporters. These actions proved to be effective in easing the FX liquidity crisis, narrowing the FX premium and converging multiple rates in the market. Since its inception, the parallel market rate has appreciated by about 28% to N365/US$; NAFEX has generated close to $23billion in FX trading, and banks have disbursed close to $141 million to SMEs.

While CBN's approach to FX management appeared to have a bearing on the FX liquidity, some of the FGN's fiscal management strategies were also helpful in stirring the apex bank to expand its FX interventions without putting pressure on reserves in 2017. The deliberate effort of the FGN to tilt debt portfolios towards external sources through sales of Eurobond, diaspora bond or multilateral loan, raked in roughly $4 billion into the country's financial account. The FGN also rolled out the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) to set the tone for the long-awaited fiscal intervention and also implemented 31 reforms under its day 60-Day National Action Plan on Ease of Doing Business.

.... the multiplier effect kicked off with surge in investment inflows and business confidence

The relative stability in the FX environment as well as promises of the ERGP to support non-oil sector and expand growth, perhaps restored confidence in the economy in 2017. For instance, NESG Business Confidence Monitor (BCM) report showed that business confidence surged for two consecutive quarters from Q1 (15.1) to Q2 (19.4) and a pent-up demand for more investment reflected in the earnings of some companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The CBN's Purchasing Manager Index (PMI) for manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors picked up after a 15-month contraction to a more synchronised expansion phase that ended the year with 59 and 62 points respectively. Capital importation received a boost from the policy backdrop and surging external reserve position, as the economy experienced a return of offshore investors to the financial market. Driven by portfolio investment, the value of investment inflows in the first three quarters was estimated at US$6.9 billion. This represents an increase of 91% compared to the corresponding period in 2016. In 2017Q3, portfolio investment more than tripled on a quarter-on-quarter basis to US$2.8 billion.

...and the accelerator effect on growth is equally telling

After its successive decline for five quarters, the economy welcomed a pick-up in production activities that ended Nigeria's fourth recession in the post-civil war period. What seemed to be a tentative sign of rebound in output growth of 0.7% y-on-y in the second quarter of the year was consolidated in the third quarter with 1.4% y-on-y. The cyclical pick-up in the economy reflected the strong performance of the oil sector, which increased by 25.9% y-on-y, the highest since 2010 and well above its growth of 3.5% y-on-y in the second quarter. However, the non-oil sector growth contracted in Q3 to -0.8% y-on-y, re- emphasising the fact that Nigeria's growth trajectory has been oil-fuelled.

The path to full recovery presents more hurdles ahead, and could be affected by Nigeria's faulty growth model

In 2018 and beyond, the recent stability in the macroeconomic environment, if sustained, will keep growth afloat in 2018 and beyond. The concern for the economy should go beyond the narrative of mere growth. The emphasis should be on ensuring that more resources are efficiently utilized; the benefits of growth are equitably distributed and resilience is built against downside risks. While the recent experience followed the historical behaviour of Nigeria's recessionary cycle, which lasts for about four to five quarters, it has proven to be a slower economic recovery compared to the previous recovery cycles. This suggests that the race to achieving potential output may take a longer time.

Nigeria's growth model needs a rethink and placing priority on inclusiveness should be a pre-eminent consideration. Making growth inclusive is not a negotiable priority for the government. Good enough, the ERGP prioritises job creation by deepening the existing job creation programmes as well as launching new ones. Its assumption on the growth path is clear and with the help of supportive monetary policy, economic expansion could gain momentum. This is however conditioned on a favourable outlook in the oil sector. In the case of a decline in oil revenue, the CBN would likely step down FX supply than empty the reserves in order to preserve sovereign creditworthiness, which essentially would starve the real sector. Lower revenue would suggest that the increasing debt profile would be running at an unsustainable pace and prove to be destabilising. Eventually, the return of policy uncertainty cannot be ruled out. However, efficient utilisation of resources in the production process could forestall a lot of downside risks as well as make growth resilient along its journey to a potential level.

Theoretical foundation and Conceptualisation of Inclusive growth

From both theoretical and empirical fronts, the concept of inclusive growth is a largely debated phenomenon across economies. Nigeria's growth experience in the 2000s was accompanied by rising unemployment and poverty rates, thus, making the concept of inclusiveness imperative to achieve widespread development. The economic recession in 2016 and the process of recovery in 2017, both of which were triggered by developments in the oil sector, raise concerns about the pattern and quality of economic growth in the medium term. Undoubtedly, the Nigerian economy will grow in 2018. However, beyond the growth narrative, the big questions for policymakers are clear:

- How inclusive will Nigeria's growth be?
- What measures are required to achieve inclusive growth?
- How do we measure progress towards social and economic inclusion?

Theoretical Foundation

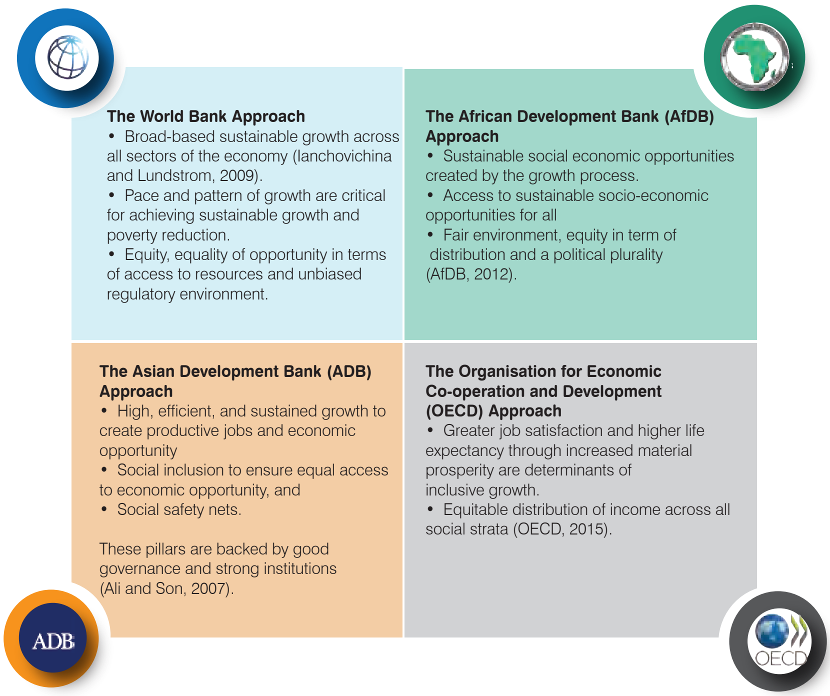
The theoretical argument on inclusive growth emanated from the Neoclassical, Keynesian and Monetarist synthesis on the relationship between economic growth, poverty and inequality in the late 1950s and the early 1970s. The arguments began from the Kuznets' inverted-U shape hypothesis, which revealed that economic growth in poor countries will at first lead to greater inequality and subsequently close the inequality gap even as the economy develops. In the same spirit, the Solow growth model posits that poor countries will grow faster than rich countries due to diminishing returns to capital. It further argued that countries will converge on growth provided they have the right institutions and social cohesion. The Keynesians' and Monetarists' positions centered on state intervention, industrial policy, redistribution of income and free market policies.

Building on Washington Consensus (WC)-type economic policies, monetarism and the new classical economic ideology between the mid-1970s and the late 1980s shifted the narrative of development theory by investigating the trickle-down effect of the dividend of growth on poverty reduction. After this period, the Post WC took over as a result of the failure of WC strategies and the pressure on international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and social movements to address inequality and poverty reduction. The dichotomy between WC and Post WC in the late 1980s originated the concept of pro-poor growth, which essentially represents growth that lifts people out of poverty. However, in the late 2000s, the paradigm shifted to inclusive growth so as to consider a broad-based growth that includes those below and above the poverty line and addresses inequalities (Alfedo, 2010).

Conceptualisation of inclusive economic growth

In the quest of achieving sustainable poverty reduction, several debates have been raised. Following the paradigm shift of pro-poor growth to inclusive growth, several authors and international organisations have adopted different approaches to explaining inclusive growth. In what follows, these approaches are briefly reviewed.

Figure 1: Approaches of Inclusive Growth



Pillars of Inclusive Growth in Nigeria

From the above review, we define inclusive growth in Nigeria as broad-based economic growth that leads to a significant reduction in unemployment and poverty rates. To achieve this, the average citizen must contribute to and benefit from the growth process. In this respect, we adopt three pillars of inclusive growth following the ADB approach (i) Broad-based economic growth (ii) Social Inclusion (iii) Social Safety Nets, all of which are based on good governance and strong institutions.

Figure 2: Pillars of Inclusive Growth

Source: Adapted from Asian Development Bank

Pillar 1: High, Broad-based and Sustained Growth to Create Jobs and Economic Opportunity

In addressing unemployment and poverty challenges, there is need to ensure high economic growth that creates jobs and economic opportunities. This pillar emphasises the need to stimulate economic activities through the opening up of sectors, thereby creating job opportunities within the country.

Failure to achieve inclusiveness is largely as a result of the fact that economic growth was not broad-based. A major reason why GDP growth has not translated into improved living standards can be found in the pattern of economic growth over the last two decades. Nigeria's economic growth pattern can be simply explained by the phrase "service-led growth". From 2000 to 2015, the services sector contributed 61% to real GDP growth. Key subsectors such as trade, telecoms, real estate and financial services contributed significantly to this growth. On the other hand, the productive sectors such as manufacturing, construction and agro-processing only accounted for 15% of overall growth during the same period. The growing services sector and rising unemployment rate suggests that value addition in the service sector is low, relative to the productive sector.

Because growth was driven by a few activity sectors, the number of jobs created in the formal sector did not match the number of entrants into the labour market. For instance, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), an average of 2 million people entered into the labour market between 2006 and 2011 while about 1.2 million jobs were created annually.

Between the first and third quarter of 2016, the economy created a net job of 422, 133, while 3.7 million people entered into the labour in the same period. Also in the first three quarters of 2017, over four million jobs were lost as unemployment and unemployment rate climbed to 40%. This implies that within the next five years, the economy needs to create over 3 million jobs per annum to maintain current unemployment rate.

Unfortunately, the private sector cannot step up to meet this demand in the short term, unless government embarks on key reforms to open up sectors that are strategic to job creation. At the current pace, the level of investments is not matching the required number of jobs, therefore, exacerbating the problem of youth unemployment. This will remain a huge challenge for policy makers and economic actors in the short to medium term.

Table 1: Share of Sectors in total Employment (%)

	Agriculture	Services	Industry
2017	14.7	57.4	57.4
2017	14.7	57.3	57.3
2011-2015	14.9	56.7	56.7
2006-2010	10.5	47.0	47.0
2000-2005	11.9	39.1	49.0

Source: World Bank

As indicated in Table 1, the share of service sector in total employment increased, while that of the industrial sector declined. During the service-led growth era, Nigeria experienced an increase in the share of people employed in the service sector vis-à-vis total employment. From 2000 to 2010, the service sector accounted for an average of 43% of total employment in the economy. This share increased to an average of 57% from 2010 to 2017. However, the industrial sector which includes manufacturing and oil & gas experienced a decline in the share of total employment, from 46% in 2000 - 2010 to 28% in 2010 - 2017.

In addition to the skewed growth pattern, leakages arising from corruption and inefficiencies in government led to poor implementation of government budgets at both federal and state levels. The consequences of these imbalances were evident in the increasing unemployed individuals, creating widespread inequality.

Furthermore, the role of supply-side constraints on economic competitiveness and productivity has been widely acknowledged. These constraints, namely global input cost, cheaper imported products, infrastructure deficit etc. weaken the capacity of the economy to be resilient in the face of external shocks.

To ensure high, broad-based economic growth that is inclusive, what should Nigeria do differently?

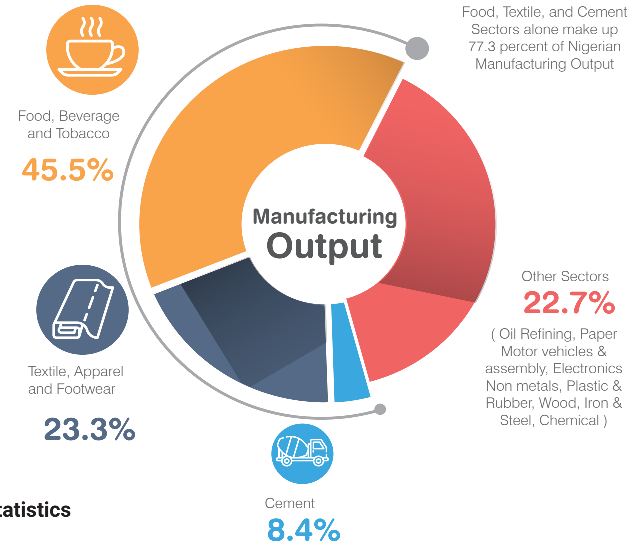
To achieve economic growth that delivers unemployment and poverty reduction, efforts are required to alter the pattern of GDP growth by developing the productive sectors. Nigeria needs to implement reforms that will open up and attract investments into key subsectors within the manufacturing and agro-processing sector, thus, creating opportunities along value chains. Macroeconomic stability, good governance and provision of infrastructure are supporting factors that will improve productivity and output across sectors. For Nigeria's economic growth to be inclusive and translate into job creation, the narrative for 2018 must change:

First, the economy needs to grow at a rate of 7% per annum, in line with the 2020 target set in the ERGP. As data shows, unemployment and poverty rates approach higher levels at periods of lower or negative GDP growth rate. Although a high GDP growth does not guarantee a reduction in unemployment and poverty rates, it is a necessary condition in achieving inclusiveness, even if it does not assure it. Growth must be broad-based, encompassing all sectors of the economy. By achieving 7% growth per annum from 2019 (a year earlier than scheduled), Nigeria will more than double its GDP by 2030, ranking among the top 20 largest economies in the world.

Second, to address poverty and unemployment, GDP growth must be led by the productive sectors. The growth pattern in 2018 and beyond must be different from that of the pre-recession era. Inclusive growth embraces the need for a strong industry-led economy. For instance, industrial sectors such as manufacturing, agro-processing, and construction should be the engine of economic transformation. Rapid expansion of the manufacturing and agro-processing sectors will lead to massive job creation, diversification of export earnings and reduction in importation of foods and other items that can easily be produced locally.

Third, growth within productive sectors must be widespread and include major subsectors. This emphasises the need for diversification within manufacturing, agriculture, construction and other key sectors. In manufacturing, only 3 subsectors (food & beverage, cement and textile) account for 77% of manufacturing output. The remaining 23% is shared by the other ten subsectors (See figure 3). Similarly, in agriculture, crop production accounts for 91% of agricultural output, leaving the remaining 9% for fishery, forestry and livestock. To move a step closer to achieving inclusiveness, deliberate policy interventions are required to open up these subsectors.

Figure 3: Breakdown of Nigeria's Manufacturing Sector Output



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Pillar 2: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity

Development of human capabilities is crucial in the quest of achieving inclusive growth. Equal access to quality education and healthcare are basic rights of citizens and as such, government policies must support the development of both sectors to improve living standard.

Reforms in education and health accompanied by strategic investments are necessary to improve the quality of life and educational outcomes across the country. While Nigeria hosts the highest number of out-of-school children (10.5 million) in the world according to the World Bank, the country faces the basic challenge of defining the purpose of its education system. Learning outcomes at all levels are still far below those of peer countries (BRICS for instance). At the tertiary level, the relevance of education remains unclear. It is apparent that the educational system is raising graduates that find it difficult to fit into the workplace even as innovation and entrepreneurship learning are not picking up as expected.

Healthcare in Nigeria is in a dire state. This is evident in the high infant and under-five mortality rates of 69.4 and 108.8 per 1,000 live births respectively. Also, high expenditure on medical tourism, which hovers around US$1billion annually and the incessant outbreak of communicable diseases such as Lassa fever, monkeypox, cholera and meningitis are symptoms of the inherent weakness of the sector.

Growth in Nigeria's population, which is expected to reach 399 million by 2050, will increase the demand for jobs and social services. This implies that job creation needs to be urgently up-scaled to maintain current unemployment/underemployment rate at 40%. The social sector can help in filling this job gap through skills development to boost productivity and reduce the number of unemployed citizens. In addition, government spending and urgent reforms must support the development of the social sectors towards improving literacy rates; learning outcomes; access to quality health and education; and gender equality. Interestingly, the ERGP recognises the importance of developing these sectors and outlines several reforms to be implemented by the government.

Reforms for Social Inclusion

Provision of socio-economic data that measures progress: The government should provide frequent and timely data on poverty, learning outcomes, out-of-school children, mortality rates, and unemployment rates to track Nigeria's performance on quality of life.

Establish a National Skills Policy and Programme: This will address the skills and capability challenges across all sectors in Nigeria. In addition, more interventions are required to strengthen school-to-work transition and linkages. In the light of this, we propose that the Graduate Internship Scheme (GIS) needs to be reviewed and implemented to encourage synergies between the private sector and the fresh graduates.

Reform the healthcare system: The ERGP proposed to revitalise 10,000 primary health care centres and establish at least one functional Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in each ward to improve access to health care. It also promises the expansion of the NHIS towards universal health care coverage. We believe these recommendations are crucial and should be fast-tracked by the government

Nigeria needs holistic structural reforms for the education sector: The purpose of education in Nigeria needs to be clearly defined, while issues of account- ability and governance of the sector must be given utmost attention. Nigeria's curriculum must be up-to-date with the rapidly changing skills-need of the country. To achieve this, the Nigerian government must strengthen public-private approaches in the review of the curricula at different levels. The reviewed curricula must prioritize the development and application of knowledge across major sectors and must be in line with the future skills-need of industries. Entrepreneurial studies need to be included in the secondary school curricula and teachers must be adequately trained to impart relevant knowledge.

Pillar 3: Social Safety Nets

Social safety nets are vital in protecting the poor and highly vulnerable citizens from shocks that could keep them trapped in poverty circles. This, therefore, makes this pillar important in ensuring inclusive growth and development. Several countries such as Brazil and South Korea that have lifted a significant number of its population out of poverty have implemented programmes on social safety net.

Over the years, Nigeria has initiated several social protection programmes which span across areas such as education, health, employment, financial inclusion, gender equality among others. In the 2018 Budget, the government committed about 4% of its planned expenditure to the Social Investment Programme (SIP) to cater for a significant proportion of the poor, underprivileged and the youth. Currently at the federal level, some of the SIPs include Government Enterprises and Empowerment Programme (GEEP), N-Power, National Home-grown School Feeding Programme and Conditional Cash Transfer Program. As at June 2017, the Nigerian government has spent about N41.7 billion implementing these programmes.

Outlined below are several challenges that need to be addressed to enhance impacts of the SIPs on overall citizens' welfare. The challenges include:

- Low programme coverage due to the shortage of manpower. The Micro-Credit Scheme known as the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) implemented by the federal government through the Bank of Industry (BoI) runs a lean office with a very ambitious target of disbursing N50,000 loans to 4 million traders, artisans and farmers on or before December 2020.

- Slow conception and implementation of these programmes. Due to administrative bureaucracy, SIPs have suffered setbacks over the years. This therefore leaves the government with a short period of time for implementation.

- Lack of proper coordination of government agencies. In the delivery of these social programmes, in some cases, there is a disconnect between the implementing unit in the Presidency and the relevant Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs). This dichotomy often results in implementation challenges.

- Changes in government administration affect programs' continuity. A change in government administration raises the risks of abandonment of government programs. For instance, several government programmes in the past such as SURE-P, YouWin, Graduate Internship Scheme, etc. have suffered from lack of continuity.

- There is also the challenge of determining the impacts of these programmes on social welfare.

Some proposed recommendations to improve the delivery of these programs include:

- Need for proper coordination between the Presidency and the relevant MDAs on designing and implementing social programmes

- The Presidency should enhance collaboration with State Governments to increase coverage of the SIPs across the country.

- The SIPs must have clear developmental objectives and the federal government must strengthen the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) aspects of these programmes.

- While these programmes are crucial in uplifting the vulnerable citizens and achieving social inclusion, social safety nets on their own will not deliver lasting improvements in living standards. These programmes must be supported by industrialization, investment in the social sectors such as Education and Health and institutional reforms.

Good Governance and Strong Institutions as drivers of Inclusive Growth pillars

Efficient markets and macroeconomic stability are essential for inclusive growth but the diverse nature of inclusive growth calls for a capacity to deal with complex problems and to ensure strong levels of policy coherence. How well economic growth translates to better living standards in the society depends on the institutional framework and capacities that shape the quality and equity of human capital development. Good governance and strong institutions, therefore, are backbones of achieving inclusive growth and development, as they ensure that government policies and programs are appropriately designed and implemented.

Good governance and strong institutions are important in ensuring inclusive growth. The Nigerian government has made recent progress in implementing key reforms geared at improving the business environment. Establishment of the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC) in 2016 spearheaded critical reforms captured in the 60-day National Action Plan on Ease of Doing Business in Nigeria. This intervention led to the implementation of 31 reforms in 8 priority areas, thereby moving Nigeria's ranking on the World Bank Ease of Doing Business from 169th to 145th in just a year. The result of these reforms underscores the importance of institutional reforms in easing regulation, improving the business environment and attracting investments.

Despite the achievements made in the last one year, Nigeria ranks very low in the recent Corruption Perception Index (136th out of 176th). According to World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report (2016-2017), Nigeria ranks low on key governance indicators such as diversion of public funds (127th out of 138th), irregular payments and bribes (129th), efficiency of government spending (126th), burden of government regulation (107th) and transparency of government policymaking (113th). These rankings show that more actions are needed to simplify government activities, improve transparency & accountability, reduce red-tapism across government institutions and remove regulatory burdens on businesses.

Corruption, inefficiencies, weak institutions and poor accountability structures have largely contributed to the redistribution of wealth in favour of the political elites. These challenges have resulted in an expanding infrastructure deficit as monies allocated for projects are not effectively utilized (for instance in the Power sector in the 2000s), insecurity of lives and properties and lower levels of investments into key sectors.

Some progress has been recorded in recent times though. In 2016, the Nigerian government joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP), which aims to improve transparency and accountability through the use of technology and open data. The government also implemented the Treasury Single Account (TSA) to improve transparency and accountability of public funds. As stated in the ERGP, four key priority areas to improve the effectiveness of governance include: Fighting Corruption, Reinforcing Public Safety and Security, Reforming the Public Service and Strengthening Sub-national Coordination.

Recommendations

Voice and Accountability – In ensuring good governance and stronger institutions to deliver inclusive growth in Nigeria, it is vital to improve the extent in which citizens' perception is captured in the decision-making process as well as making information on public funds and data easily accessible to citizens. The government must:

- Uphold implementation of the Freedom of Information (FOI) act
- Ensure timely releases of government reports such as the Budget Implementation report, NNPC annual reports and bulletins
- Ensure citizens' participation in budget process- continuation of public hearing on the appropriation bill

Political Stability and Combating Violence/terrorism – While government interventions in addressing the issues of militancy in the Niger Delta Region, Boko Haram and secession agitators in the South-East have yielded relative peace, there is the need to find a lasting solution to these agitations to ensure peace and security in the affected regions.

Government Effectiveness – Nigerian public service needs to undergo reforms to reduce red-tapism and undue bureaucracy. In achieving this, there is need for the following:

- Organize regular training and retraining of public servants
- Re-positioning of the Nigerian Police Force for effective service delivery through reforms
- Improve reward system in the civil service to encourage better output

Regulatory Quality – Private sector development in Nigeria is very vital in creating jobs and also ensuring inclusive growth. Therefore, the government must focus on making policies across all sectors of the economy to attract foreign and local investments. This requires the following:

- Continued implementation of ease of doing business reforms across states in Nigeria
- Providing tax incentives to start-ups to encourage growth.

Rule of Law – Restoration of citizens' confidence in the rules of the society depends on the extent at which laws are enforced without fear or favour. This can only be achieved when institutions charged with enforcement of these laws discharge their duties efficiently. This necessitates government attention in ensuring that such institutions are independent of external interference and political pressure. To do this, there is need to:

- Ensure that all citizens are equal before the law
- Timely hearing and ruling at courts
- Political office holders must appoint technocrats to lead MDAs or government programs.

Control of Corruption – The existence of so many leakages in government and the absence of proper monitoring and evaluation mechanisms make it profitable for government officials to engage in corrupt practices. This necessitates the need for government to fight against corruption in an holistic manner.

- Transparency in asset declaration of all public officials

- Proper monitoring/confirmation of assets declared

- Digitisation of all payment platforms for government revenue generating agencies to curb leakages

- Privatisation of certain entreprises

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