### Country: [NIGERIA]

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2014-2017

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

UNDP Nigeria provided technical and programmatic support to governance institutions, which improved inclusiveness, transparency and enhanced citizens’ participation in public policy-making. Its electoral support engagements contributed to peaceful, credible and transparent elections in 2015. The anti-corruption programme strengthened institutional capacity to prevent corruption and empowered the civil society to engage, while response mechanisms to human rights violations were enhanced. UNDP’s peacebuilding programme contributed to durable solutions to the vulnerable through early recovery for victims of conflicts, prevention of small arms and light weapons proliferation, countering violent extremism and promotion of social cohesion. The UNDP/BMGF project which was designed to support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA), also recorded success in terms of responding to the national strategy for the ATA. Other achievements include the use of the Early Recovery Global Cluster and HQ (CRU/BPPS), which resulted in the formal establishment of an Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector under the HCT. The quality of this structured engagement resulted in Country Office (CO) staff support to other COs, Regional Service Center in Addis Ababa (RSCA) and HQ initiatives through detailed assignments and technical advisory services in line with our mandate/partnership.

The CO supported the Ministry of Environment to complete the formulation of the INDC approved by the Government and supported Nigeria’s engagement at COP 21. This has strengthened UNDP’s partnership with the Government in implementation of the INDC and Paris Agreements as requested by the Ministry of Environment.

In terms of implementation of the Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy in a bid to meet UNDAF/CPD 2014-2017 programmatic commitments, the CO prioritized its support to focus on critical interventions to provide strategic policy advice, frameworks and tools that were applied for use at the State level and supported the transition to the SDGs.

UNDP as the lead for the UNDAF Good Governance Pillar has continued to ensure that clear engagements are well defined through mainstreaming of the SDGs as a governance issue as well as supporting increased women's representation in democratic processes in partnership with UN Women. Other inter-agency collaborations undertaken are strengthening CSO engagement in anti-corruption activities in partnership with UNODC; and enhancing the legal environment to address issues of People Living with AIDS (PLWA) and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS to get better access to services and support in partnership with UNAIDS, WHO and UN Women.

UNDP supported government in the development and implementation of a National Action Plan to address Gender-based violence as well as support to review the legal environment for HIV/AIDS affected populations. To close gender gaps in the workplace, UNDP Nigeria is implementing the UNDP Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme and has attained a silver level certification.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Nigeria** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2014 - 2017** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **40. Support to good governance:** *By 2020 Nigeria enjoys a just, democratic, stable society, with accountable governance and increased transparency.* | | $54,879,355 | 1. *Nigeria’s corruption risk index* 2. *Political Rights in Nigeria* 3. *Level of Civil liberty in Nigeria* | 1. *Nigeria’s corruption risk index improved from 25 in 2013 to 28 in 2016. UNDP supported the conduct of corruption risk assessments in the Nigerian Ports and Airport Authorities where visible reforms have commenced; as well as assessments in the water, health and education sectors.* 2. *This has remained the same according to the Freedom House Data. However, UNDP supported INEC in implementing agreed election reform measures which led to the signing of the Abuja Accord on peaceful elections by key political parties and presidential candidates. The National Peace Committee was supported to engage in confidence-building, reconciliation and mediation before, during and after the 2015 elections.* 3. *This improved by about 10%. It was below the 25% target. UNDP supported the National Assembly and the ICPC on promotion of transparency in governance and also supported 10 CSOs to implement anticorruption initiatives, with over 100,000 Nigerians reached directly with capacity-building on anticorruption initiatives and an estimated 5 million reached indirectly.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Strengthened legislative and policy framework for improved transparency and accountability; (b)Support to INEC to successfully conduct credible and peaceful elections, and (c) Improve capacity of government for planning, budgeting and citizens’ engagement.*  Progress and Achievements:   1. *UNDP supported the conduct of Corruption Risk Assessments in the Ports Sector and in the Ministries of Health, Education and Water. UNDP provided technical support to the setting up of an inclusive Ports Sector Steering Committee and has supported the institutions within the Committee to adopt their Integrity Plan and Standard Operating Procedures for the implementation of institutional reforms. UNDP ensures that support to Government Institutions are based on legislation, policy-priorities and directives of Government. We also negotiated for an inclusive approach to the formulation and adoption of new legislation and policies for improved transparency and accountability.* 2. *UNDP rendered technical, advisory and logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission(INEC) in the implementation of electoral reforms and engaged technical advisers to provide top-notch advise to INEC Policy-Makers and Staff, thus strengthening the Biometric Voters Register (BVR), consensus-building between political parties and INEC, the timely deployment of the Personal Voters Cards(PVC), the adoption of a Gender Policy, support to inter-agency coordination in the provision of electoral security, the deployment of Electoral Management System (EMS) which ensured timely deployment and tracking of logistics and enhanced the transparency of the electoral process* 3. *UNDP supported the conduct of the Needs Assessment and review of legal texts for the National Assembly. The assessment recommendations enhanced the transparency of resource allocation as well as cost-effective resource management at the National Assembly. This resulted in the reduction in National Assembly overhead Budget in the 2016 MTEF. UNDP’s anti-corruption programme supported the development of a monitoring plan being used for the Federal Government's Social Investment Programme. This ensured critical inputs of the civil society to strategic-level policy making on issues related to public procurement, money laundering legislation and mutual legal assistance. CSOs were also able to synergise their initiatives with Government agencies on corruption risks and procurement, leading to rejuvenation of their mandate as stated in the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) Act to monitor public procurement processes.* | | | | |
| **41. Social capital and sustainable and equitable economic growth:** *By 2020, Nigerians are healthy, knowledgeable, highly skilled and productive people, with positive value orientations, living in an inclusive and cohesive society; free from all forms of discrimination, violence and abuse; irrespective of sex, age, geographic location, and socio-economic status, and forming a globally competitive workforce.* | $24,725,396 | | 1. *Nigeria’s GDP per Capita (USD, current prices)* 2. *Percentage unemployment rate disaggregated by sex (as a percentage of labour force)* 3. *Number of states with HIV anti-stigma law passed* | 1. *This dropped from USD3, 268 in 2014 to USD2, 260 in 2016 against the USD3, 500 target.* 2. *There was a positive drop in unemployment rate for male and female from 7.6 & 7.4 in 2013 to 4.4 & 5.8 in 2016 respectively.* 3. *The HIV anti-stigma law has been passed in 5 states. Iit is expected to be passed in 7 states by the end of 2017* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs: *The UNDP CP identified four major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Gender sensitive national productivity policy and strategic framework in place and implemented, (b) Strengthened multi-sectoral HIV partnerships and coordination, (c) A renewable energy policy developed with UNDP*  *support to increase access to renewable energy, (d) Employment opportunities expanded for women and youth*  Progress and Achievements:   1. *UNDP is currently working with government to finalize the Gender Climate Change Road map and Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Policy to increase participation in negotiations and implementation of the Paris Agreement /NDC. This will serve as a basis for more downstream women focused projects designed for women beneficiaries of the UNDP livelihood, farming and entrepreneurship development programme, to help overcome cultural and occupational barriers to effective support for women. UNDP was able to strike a good balance between upstream policy work and downstream demonstration projects as evidenced in our work on provision of clean energy for women cottage industries and skills acquisition, training of women potters in local welding and fabrication interventions in Adamawa state and Ushafa, Abuja respectively. These interventions are essential for transformational changes and contribute to reduce gender inequalities.* 2. *UNDP supported NACA and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWA&SD) to develop the National Plan of Action on GBV/HIV intersections. Through UNDP’s advocacy support, the Anti-stigma Bill was passed by the National Assembly in 2015. UNDP facilitated the design of an approach and the engagement of stakeholders, which led to review of legal processes and procedures, aimed at facilitating more inclusiveness in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. This process led to a Legal Environment Assessment (LEA) which enabled the inclusion of the interests of key populations in HIV/AIDS policy-making. The LEA Report was adopted under the coordination of NACA and with the participation of stakeholders across the Key Populations, Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government as well as from the civil society.* 3. *UNDP made significant contributions to the development of five NDC sectoral implementation plans (centerpiece of the Paris Agreement implementation) and the adoption of the NDC as a major pillar for economic diversification and renewal across five major economic sectors in Nigeria. Government has approved the following – National Energy Policy, National Energy Master Plan, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, and the Renewable Energy Master Plan. Also the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP) and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Action plan contributed to the ongoing power sector reform renewable energy and energy efficiency target for the country to stimulate market transformation for greater public and private sector investments for economic growth and development. Furthermore, trainings and sensitization programs were organized in different communities across the country to facilitate socio-economic growth in rural areas through modern energy services. These has led to three (3) different rural communities in the FCT benefitting from the SE4ALL by the installation of over 700 off-grid solar power systems in 666 rural households (over 4,063 inhabitants) and 12 rural communities ravaged by insurgency in North East (pop. 13,065; 1,558HH, 6,514 males & 6,551 females) deployed off grid solar solutions for basic services.* 4. *There has been an increase in the number of people (women, youths and other vulnerable persons) benefitting from UNDP's livelihoods strengthening support implemented with the collaboration of key Federal and State level agencies. Within the context of the 'Special Target Enterprises and Development Initiative', UNDP provided vocational skills upgrade to 40 physically challenged persons in Anambra State and about 60 women rice farmers benefited from the skills upgrade programme in Niger State. In addition, over 60% of the 600 women and youths who benefitted from the vocational skills acquisition in Gombe State are now self-employed in areas such as weaving, tie and dye, carpentry. Similar skills acquisition programmes in Delta and Anambra provided entrepreneurial skills for 155 youths who are also currently self- employed while in Kogi State, the 60 widows who benefitted from the UNDP/Kogi State 'widows empowerment programme' are now self- employed in micro businesses such as soap making. In 2015, UNDP facilitated the first curriculum design of the newly government established 'youth incubation center in Niger State which has trained 40 youths of which about 10 of them are currently also self-employed. In 2016, UNDP provided support for the development of a 'National Strategy for Youth Employment' through the 'Inter Ministerial Committee on Job Creation'. This strategy will drive the future UNDP collaborative support on livelihoods and empowerment for youths.* | | | | |
| ***42.******Peace, human security and sustainable development:***  *By 2020 Nigeria is on a peaceful, secure and sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated* | *$ 19,221,345* | | 1. *Number of States with disaster preparedness and contingency plans* 2. *Number of civil disputes resolved* 3. *Percentage reduction in consumption of HCFCs* | 1. *10 of the targeted 17 States currently have disaster preparedness and contingency plans* 2. *Over 500 Peace and Conflict Resolution Officers of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) trained on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and alternative dispute resolution. The Unit mediated 4,338 civil conflicts since 2014. This target was 5,000.* 3. *Nigeria has completed the first phase of 10% reduction of HCFCs and now towards achieving 35% reduction in HCFCs consumption by 2020 through strengthening of UNDP’s collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs: *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Improved and integrated early warning system at national, state and local government levels, (b) Establishment of a National peace architecture leading to reduced occurrence of conflicts, (c) Environmental institutions at all levels are capable of implementing policies and enforcing laws.*  Progress and Achievements:   1. *UNDP supported the setting up of an ICT-based early warning and response mechanism in Plateau State to help reduce the incidence of violence which became operational in December 2014. During the general elections in 2015, UNDP provided support to the inter-agency coordination in the provision of electoral security, the deployment of Electoral Management System (EMS) which ensured timely deployment and tracking of logistics and enhanced the transparency of the process. Reports provided by UNDP-Supported Women Situation Room enabled real-time response to threats to election credibility by INEC and security agencies. These measures contributed to, increased voter's confidence in INEC, IDP voting, early warning signals from the media, higher voter's turnout, rapid acceptance of presidential election result by the defeated candidates, reduction in incidents of electoral violence, international and local observers report on the credibility of the polls, reduction in the number of election-related deaths, reduction in the number of postelection litigation.* 2. *As early as 2014, UNDP along with OCHA and UNICEF jointly led the Inter Agency Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group, humanitarian multi-sectoral needs assessment of North Eastern states affected by insurgency. UNDP facilitated critical engagements with the internally displaced persons/receiving communities and government agencies and preparation of mission findings which are the programmatic core of the UN Integrated Support Package to the Government of Nigeria and the Chibok girls’ abduction. The Draft National Peace Policy was reviewed to accommodate evolving issues. IPCR was supported to continue to deepen research capacity into causes of the myriad of violent conflicts In Nigeria and produce policy papers to inform government action. The Institute was also supported to conduct series of technical and advocacy programmes to inform and entrench a culture of peace in every part of the country.* 3. *UNDP in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv.) reviewed the 17 year old National Policy on Environment as well as the National Climate Change Policy and built the capacity of and established a National Climate Change Negotiators Committee that represented Nigeria at COP21 meeting. UNDP also supported the strengthening of the national environmental mechanisms including the ecological fund and the National Environmental Standards Regulation Enforcement Agency. These have redefined the framework for the management of the environment and natural resources, strengthened the nexus between climate change and disaster risks management and integrated emerging issues from the Post 2015 development dialogues. In demonstrating the benefits of this, the UNDP/GEF programme on Waste Management supported the Government of Nigeria in the reduction of UPOPs released from open burning of municipal and agricultural waste from 315.5g I/TEQ in 2014 to 274.64g I/TEQ in 2015 (a 40.8g I/TEQ reduction) in two states, Kano and Anambra State* | | | | |
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| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Key Achievements:  *Project evaluations under the Country Programme 2014 -2017,noted that UNDP in partnership with the Government has made significant contributions to the advancement of national frameworks for environmental management, climate risk and disaster management, elections, anti-corruption and the legislature. The evaluations recommended the need to focus programmes in targeted geographical areas, increase resource mobilization to maintain and expand programmatic interventions, build on emerging opportunities and partnerships, improve data availability and strengthen operational capacity of implementing partners.*  Major Lessons Learnt:  *UNDP Nigeria recognizes the importance of its contribution to national development initiatives, corporate ratings and requirements, and more importantly, the significance of the acknowledgement of our support by Government and respective Implementing Partners. There were both economic and social challenges that impacted on successful implementation of this country programme cycle. These include: (a) the 2016 economic recession, (b) limited capacity of Government and national stakeholders to implement programme, (c) crisis in the North East and other areas including Niger Delta and the Middle Belt, (d) difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources for Nigeria, and (e) challenges faced by the new administration that took over after the 2015 elections resulting in a slow take off by the administration.*  *Despite these including the challenges experienced in the management of the DGD II and the BMGF/UNDP strategic projects, the CO has strengthened its learning institutional culture through the use of our global development network (EU-UNDP Partnership Office; RBA and the RSCA) and the programme alignment exercise, which significantly enriched the quality of the CO’s positioning and programme implementation. It also led to better use and appreciation of our development global network in a very complex environment where national ownership/implementation has to be balanced with our respective Implementing Partners’ full understanding of our overall accountability for programme/project management.*  *The lesson learned is that a more hands-on approach is critical for engagement with key Government (Federal and State), and Development Partners for successful programme implementation. The need for economic diversification from oil, to other sectors of the economy is a lesson not only for Nigeria but also for those who entirely depend oil as the mainstay of their economies. The resulting impact of falling global oil prices created huge Federal and State Government budget deficits, and the consequent Balance of Payments deficits put pressure on the Federal Government to devalue the Naira.* | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Year** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| 2014 | 11,175,056.56 | 29,689,734.95 | 40,864,791.51 | 37% |
| 2015 | 10,189,452.93 | 31,892,251.14 | 42,081,704.07 | 38% |
| 2016 | 9,924,946.95 | 10,778,170.22 | 20,703,117.17 | 19% |
| 2017 (as at 9 May 2017) | 2,154,633.36 | 4,403,507.13 | 6,558,140.49 | 6% |
| Total | 33,444,089.80 | 76,763,663.44 | 110,207,753.24 |  |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| Country Programme Document 2012-2016  ROAR 2014, 2015, 2016  UNDAF III Mid-term report  2016 CCA & Gap Analysis  Project reports and evaluations |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)