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We have to make development people-centred

2016 was a remarkable year – as global events continue to influence the local socio-economic dynamics here in Nigeria, the Government and people of Nigeria remained resilient; for example, when the global oil price dropped, and the vandalism of oil installations in the Niger Delta Region led to reduced output, the economy contracted by around 1.7%. The Government of Nigeria salvaged the situation by responding with necessary reforms and strategies - suffering of the people from this reality was minimized.

It was also during the same year that 21 of the Chibok girls were released from captivity – although many more remained behind and still do today, we are hopeful that one day, they will regain their freedom. We still have a lot challenges ahead of us.

The challenges that Nigeria faces are neither insurmountable nor unique to the country alone. To help the country remain on its path to realizing inclusive sustainable human development, we at UNDP have remained and continue to stand side by side with the government and people – together we designed and delivered development solutions that ensure that progress made over the years is sustained and the gains are not reversed. We have deployed our resources through interventions at both Federal and State levels to support the country on its journey to realizing its long-term vision 20:2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promise.

As the UN’s largest development agency with a mandate to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and exclusion and support national efforts towards meeting the 2030 Agenda, we continued to be responsive to the country’s needs, aligning our interventions to national development priorities because we believe that development that is inclusive and sustainable must be owned by the people we are here to serve.

Throughout the year, we continued with our support aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions so that they provide services to the people of this great country more efficiently.

In line with our responsibility, within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), we took the lead in ensuring that governance institutions continue to be strong and efficient, resources are utilized in a prudent and transparency and accountability are at the core of government’s business.

We advocated for human rights and worked with partners to promote gender equality and women empowerment.

We worked with several Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in raising the environment portfolio higher – from the forests in Niger Delta all the way to the deserts in the North, a lot still remains to be done to secure the future of this country through sustainable utilization its natural resources.

Although the tide of the insurgency in the North-East is receding, and the economy is on back on its growth path, ahead lies much more work for us at UNDP. We reaffirm our commitment to supporting the government and people of this great country.

Enjoy reading the report.
The economic outturn in 2016 was not impressive as the country slid into a recession, posting negative economic growth (-1.2%). And while this performance was attributed mainly to the fall in crude oil prices and instability that stalled oil production, it signaled that country’s path to sustainable development that would inspire a sense of shared propensity among its citizens is still far and long. This notwithstanding, the Nigerian spirit of hard work and commitment to a common aspiration of a country that is united, peaceful and prosperous for all still lives especially in the millions of the young people that hold the future of this country.

In addition to commodity shocks, the country experienced security challenges especially in the North-East and the Niger Delta region; again, the government prioritized its investments, directing efforts towards ensuring that security threats to human life and property were addressed. Although reduced oil production at home and the drop in global prices resulted in the contraction of the economy in 2016, the government immediately put in medium term measures aimed at alleviating the suffering of its people and thereby safeguarding economic gains made over the last decade.

Having come out of an election widely applauded for facilitating a peaceful transition of government, 2016 was a year in which the new government had to establish government and implemented interventions that were key for the consolidation of governance, peace and stability.

At UNDP, we realigned our programmatic interventions to support in the areas of governance and peace-building by strengthening governance and democratic institutions. In addition, we scaled-up on early recovery and stabilization programmes in the North-East, investing our resources in interventions that continue to address the underlying causes of Boko Haram crisis and thereby helping affected communities rebuild their lives and prepare them for greater prosperity after the crisis.

We continued with our support towards the development of national frameworks, policies and strategies and ensured that they were aligned to the sustainable development agenda and that development benefits reaches those furthest behind first, especially the youth, women and people living with disabilities. We stood by the Nigerian government and supported it in developing a transition strategy from MDGs to SDGs framework and to galvanize partnerships with private sector and other stakeholders needed to successful implement SDGs. We will continue to work closely with the government in ensuring that the country keeps its SDGs promise and propel the country to higher levels of prosperity.

We remained committed to working in partnership with various stakeholders including civil society, private sector, community and religious leaders, the media, academia and individuals because we believe that together we will deliver development for all Nigerians. Going forward, we will continue to so until Africa’s most populous and largest economy realizes it vision.

In this report, we highlight how, as a result of our support, Nigeria made another step towards meeting the SDGs promise and vision 2020.
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>AGF</td>
<td>Attorney-General of the Federation</td>
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<td>ADR</td>
<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
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<td>ATA</td>
<td>Agricultural Transformation Agenda</td>
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<td>ASDP</td>
<td>Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme</td>
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<td>BMGF</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
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<td>COP</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Country Programme Document</td>
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<td>CRA</td>
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<td>Development Assistance Database</td>
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<td>Economic Recovery and Growth Plan</td>
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<td>ER&amp;L SWG</td>
<td>Early Recovery &amp; Livelihoods Sector Working Group</td>
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<td>NIE</td>
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National Vision

By 2020

A peaceful, equitable, harmonious and just society, where every citizen has a strong sense of national identity and citizens are supported by an educational and healthcare system that caters for all, and sustains a life expectancy of not less than 70 years.

A globally competitive economy that is resilient and diversified with a globally competitive manufacturing sector that is tightly integrated and contributes not less than 25% to Gross Domestic Product.

A stable and functional democracy where the rights of the citizens to determine their leaders are guaranteed, and adequate infrastructure exists to support a market-friendly and globally competitive business environment.

A level of environmental consciousness that enables and supports sustainable management of the nation’s God’s-given natural endowments to ensure their preservation for the benefit of present and future generations.

By 2020

Nigeria in 2016

Only 40% of the total population has access to electricity, less than 20% of the rural households are covered. Solar energy remains untapped and is restricted to use in drying agricultural products.

In the first quarter of 2015, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.96% in real terms, year on year lowest in two years. At the end of the year, an estimated 7.5% of the labour force remained unemployed.

Despite significant gains in addressing insecurity in the North-East, herders and farmers clashes, kidnappings, and militant activities in the Niger Delta pose challenges to national security.

Since 2015, the new administration begun implementing its “Change Agenda” undertaking a number of reforms focused on addressing corruption, enhancing security, and improving the image of the judiciary.

The economy contracted by 1.7% as the country entered into recession largely due to the fall in global oil prices, decline in oil production. The Naira lost up to 50% of its value.

Nigeria’s population is estimated around 170 million, with a life expectancy at birth of around 52.5 years. Adult literacy rate (15 years and above) stands at 60.8%.

The UN’s support is fully aligned to the national vision through three pillars that are translated into four programmatic results areas under the UNDAF III: Good Governance, Social Capital Development, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth and Human Security and Risk Management.

UNDP is the lead agency in the first result area of UNDAF III which aims at strengthening institutions to ensure accountability and respect for the Rule of Law, compliant with international standards and human rights.

This result area also aims at strengthening and coordinating institutions to enable them to provide inclusive, age and gender-responsive, equitable access to justice, ensuring enhanced integrity and reduced corruption through transparency, strengthened preventive and regulatory policies and frameworks and engaged civil society and media.

Our Country Programme Document (CPD) 2014-2017 was formulated to reflect Nigeria’s aspiration to become one of the world’s largest economies by 2020. Our interventions are therefore focused on broad areas:

- Good governance and peace building;
- Equitable and sustainable economic growth; and
- Human security and risk management.

Our interventions focus on upstream strategic issues with linkages to downstream implementation targeting the poor, women and youth; and capacity development for effectiveness of results and informed policies and strategies development.
One
Several efforts have been made at both national and sub-national levels aimed at implementing interventions that will continue to guide the country along a path where development is inclusive and sustainable; from addressing environmental challenges such as pollution, waste disposal, loss of biodiversity and ozone layer depletion to ensuring that no one is left behind in benefiting from the prosperity that the country has enjoyed in the past decades.

While the country continued to record improvements in its economic performance, the same remains susceptible to shocks which have potential to stall or reverse the progress.

For the first time in decades, Nigeria’s economy contracted by about 1.6 percent in 2016 - this recession was attributed to a series of internal and external shocks, among them, the continued decline in oil prices; disruptions in fuel supply and power shortages; oil pipeline vandalism and insecurity in some parts of the country.

Government responded to the economic recession by introducing a number of policy and structural reforms. These included improving macroeconomic stability; focusing on economic growth and diversification; improving competitiveness; fostering social inclusion; and launching the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017 – 2020).

About 62% of Nigerians live below the [old] international poverty line (PPP 1.25 $ per day)

170+ MILLION
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN NIGERIA
Nigeria has in the past developed medium and long term plans to guide the process of economic growth and development - these have been contained in the National and States Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS/SEEDS, respectively), the Seven Point Agenda, the Vision 20:2020 and the Transformation Agenda. Several other State led aggregate and sectoral plans exist too.

Nigeria’s has undertaken several development planning processes which have guided how resources are allocated and which sectors of the economy are prioritised. Outcomes of national economic activities from these plans have had varying degrees of success.

Several impediments and challenges have been identified at the economic planning process: - other than poor linkages between aggregate level plans and the sectoral plans, there has been a general lack of timely and appropriate data for development planning. This affects implementation of development interventions and monitoring and reporting on impact of these interventions on millions of Nigerians.

Lack of capacity in institutions charged with the responsibility of economic planning, inconsistencies between national plans and sub-national plans and strategies as well as shortfalls in the implementation of the actual plans continue to affect the country’s ability to ensure development activities at all levels take place in the most efficient and effective manner.

A review of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) revealed that there were significant implementation deficits which limited the attainment of several goals. The MDGs End Point Report 2015 also noted that poor coordination among the different tiers of government and poor institutional frameworks and capacity were key limitations in the MDGs implementation.

There is also poor linkage of the plans developed to the annual budget process at both the national and sub-national levels of government. This results in misapplication of resources.
Making SDGs a framework for development planning

Through our efforts aimed at supporting national efforts towards delivering development solution using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework, we collaborated with our partners, the Ministry of Budget and National Planning, and worked through the Joint Planning Board forum and begin the process of identifying priority goals aligned with the national development agenda.

These activities were key in stimulating significant levels of interest at both national and sub-national government levels in implementing the SDGs. As a result, many States across the country have institutionalised the SDGs process; through the creation of dedicated State SDGs offices and linking them to the State budgets. These efforts will contribute greatly to mainstreaming of SDGs in both the Federal and State development plans and budgets.

Our support to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) was critical in creating a robust platform for SDGs data gathering and implementation monitoring. This result followed a series of activities which included; the development of a data mapping report and supply responsibility framework aimed at identifying and strengthening data supply sources; production of baseline data for SDGs - this will be useful in monitoring implementation and progress being made in achieving the SDGs; and designing of an SDGs data bond which commits key government officials at the national and sub-national levels to the timely production of relevant SDGs data within their portfolios.

GOMBE: With our support, the State was able to review and redesign its internal revenue strategy and its 2017/2019 medium-term budget framework which was key in reviewing the state’s revenue base and enhance budgetary focus. The development of an agriculture sector strategy with SDGs focus and a four-year implementation plan was also developed to position the sector as a key driver for economic growth.

ANAMBRA, GOMBE AND NIGER: Through our support, officials of key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were trained to mainstream SDGs into state development plans and strategies. Relevant targets would be set for SDGs that are achievable.

NIGER, DELTA & ANAMBRA: Our support also enabled these States review and adopt their aid coordination policy framework with established policies and procedures for effective management of donor funding and aid flow in the states.

NIGER: Our partnership with Niger State was also key to the production of the State Statistical Yearbook which has provided a key source of evidence for the development of the State’s new medium term development plan.

Responding to the Economic Crisis

As the country’s economy contracted, the Government of Nigeria, with our technical advisory support, established strong technical support team which helped in the implementation of activities as an immediate response to the economic situation.

The team supported the completion of Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020 (ERGP) which will be launched early 2017. Our support, in this regard, has led to improved capacities in plan development and implementation monitoring at the Ministry of Budget and National Planning.

The ERGP provides a framework for interventions required to revive the economy and bring it back on the path of sustainable growth and development. It focuses on three strategic objectives: restoring growth, investing in people, and building a competitive economy.
Agriculture has potential to stimulate growth and support national efforts aimed at boasting the economy in response to the recession experienced in 2016 - the agricultural sector was the only one with positive growth contribution (about 24 percent) to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the year. It also grew by over 4 percent during the same period.

The economic recession and subsequent scarcity of foreign exchange forced manufacturers, industries and consumers to source produce from within the country - this created opportunities for farmers, agricultural dealers, processors and others involved in the agricultural value chains who inevitably had to respond to this demand.

The growth currently being experienced in the agricultural sector is manifesting itself through increase in the cultivation of land for food production and dedication of more resources to livestock rearing.

It is hoped that the trend will continue even when the foreign exchange rate has stabilized and the country can meet the forex demands from all sectors. This new prospect for the agricultural sector is increasingly putting a strain on the available minimum resources.
Diversifying the economy through agriculture transformation

Building on our support towards implementation of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) with funding support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), we engaged in a number of initiatives that improved the capacity of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) in its efforts aimed at implementing the agricultural transformation strategy. The strategy focuses on revitalizing the agricultural sector by treating agriculture as a business.

Our support focused on strengthening the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) infrastructure and building monitoring and evaluation capacities of the staff at the ministry - this intervention was key in improving implementation efficiency of activities in the ministry.

In partnership with FMARD and the Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), we are implementing the Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (ASDP) - through this initiative, we have established stakeholders’ roundtables for cassava and rice which meets periodically to dialogue on the development of the value chains, identify and set priorities for value chain improvement.

These engagements and other linkage avenues established are helping to promote awareness on agricultural policy interventions of the federal government and how to benefit from them, particularly the financing interventions such as the Anchor Borrower.

We also focused our interventions at promoting value chain improvement by conducting diagnostics of the activities of key offtakers in rice and cassava.

These activities are helping offtakers derive more benefits from their agribusiness operations - in addition to creating avenues for backward and forward integrations. Through our ASDP project, we are also providing the needed support to private agribusinesses engaged in cassava and rice value chains in the country.

In OYO STATE, we are working with three major cassava offtakers who are engaged in the processing of starch, cassava flour, odourless fufu, garri among others. These offtakers work with over 5000 farmers in their outgrower schemes. Our diagnostics support is helping to improve the agribusinesses of the offtakers, thereby improving the lives and livelihoods of the farmers engaged in their outgrower scheme and the families.

In KANO STATE, we are working with three major rice mills in the State who are sourcing rice paddy from over 4000 rice farmers in different States across the country. Our work with the offtakers aimed at improving their agribusinesses is already reflecting in the increase in revenue among rice farmers in the State and beyond.

In JIGAWA STATE, we are working with two major integrated rice mills and a medium semi-automated rice mill. Our intervention is focusing on improving the rice value chains by helping the off takers to improve on their rice milling business - this is helping enhance the income and livelihood of over 2500 rice farmers in the state and beyond.
Nigeria is currently facing an upsurge in unemployment. By 2006, the composite unemployment rate based on the ILO classification pattern was 3.5% - this rose to 13.9% by the third quarter of 2016. The trend is particularly worrisome for the youths. Given the relationship between unemployment and poverty, this statistic calls for urgent measures that address this challenge in a comprehensive manner.

In the last ten years, about 20 million youths have entered into the country’s labour market and a substantial percentage of them have not secured decent employment. Infact youth unemployment doubled in five years from 12.7% in 2006 to 23.9% in 2011. As at first quarter of 2016, the youth labour force was estimated at 38.2 million with an estimated 15.2 million or 42.24% of them unemployed. The situation has heightened the level of poverty in the country bringing it to almost 60 percent on the average and 65.3% for the youth.

More needs to be done in order to create opportunities for Nigerians, especially youths to abosrded into the labour market or at least be able to create avenues for themselves to earn an income and help reduces poverty at both household and sub-national levels.
KOGI: 200 youths from across the 21 LGAs trained in agro-processing, fisheries, poultry farming and rabbit and snail rearing have been empowered to start up their own businesses. An entrepreneurial monitor guide and platform was also designed to monitor the progress and preliminary results indicate that 120 of those trained now own their small-scale agribusinesses.

NIGER: 100 women from Badegi and Kwakuti rice cooperatives trained various networking skills and cooperative management are now able to fully produce and package their rice in bags for sale.

A youth employment roadmap was also developed to create pathways to financial independence and social mobility for youths which has for the first time provided a clear public sector direction to the youth unemployment challenge.

ANAMBRA: In collaboration with the state government, 60 youths and women were provided with equipment for business start-up. This followed a skills training initiative in soap making and catering amongst others. Forty physically challenged persons were also trained in footwear making, tailoring, hairdressing and computer literacy and empowered with equipment for self-reliance. This has increased the number of persons with access to livelihood opportunities.

GOMBE: 264 youths and women benefitted from a vocational skills training programme in the areas of plumbing, fashion design, solar panel installation and tailoring. A large number of these trainees (80%) have been empowered and linked with financial institutions to help them access financing facilities for their businesses while others have established their own businesses.
Nigeria has implemented social protection programmes for decades as part of government’s development policy. These have however not been robust enough and primarily focused on contributory forms of social security allowances. Given the fact that the recorded economic growth has not translated into substantial reduction of poverty, inequality and vulnerability in the country, the absence of comprehensive social protection programmes have had disastrous effects on the poor and vulnerable in the country.

Despite that fact that absolute poverty declined from 64.2 per cent in 2003/04 to 62.6 per cent in 2009/10, in real terms, the number of poor Nigerians increased from 80 million to 102.2 million during the period.

The Government of Nigeria recognises the importance of social protection in engendering citizens’ rights to a life of dignity and promoting human and economic development. To this effect, a process to develop an overarching National Social Protection Policy, which commenced in 2014, was completed in 2016.

The goal of the Social Protection Policy is to establish a gender-sensitive and age-appropriate framework to reduce exposure to risk, reduce poverty, enhance livelihood, contribute to inclusive development and promote a life of dignity. Furthermore, the Federal Government allocated resources in the 2016 budget for the activities under the Social Investment Programme.

The first formal attempt at developing a Social Protection Strategy was aimed mapping the status of national social protection policy and programming. At the time, Nigeria had two types of social protection programming, split between the formal and the informal sectors. These programmes especially for formal sector employees do not reach the poor and are based only contributions.
Sub-national support

A Social Protection Framework was developed and key public officers were trained on how to effectively implement it and to better manage approaches for social assistance delivery.

A mechanism for providing social assistance was developed, focusing on educational support to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children. Aid materials to People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) were also provided.

In Anambra State, a Social protection framework was developed and key public sector officials trained on the implementation and management approaches for social assistance delivery.

In Niger State, a Social protection framework document was completed in 2016 which was key to the 2017 budget.

Our support, in Anambra, Delta, Niger and Kogi States was key in institutionalising social protection in these four sub-national governments as part of the overall national strategy to mainstream social assistance mechanisms into national plans and budgets.

Jobs created in 2016
*information not available - Source, NBS

Top 7 GDP contributors in 2016
(Source, NBS)

Foreign Direct Investment in 2016
(Source, NBS)
Most of Nigeria's energy supply mix, for grid-connected power generation, comes from natural gas - this is used for both domestic and industrial processes. However, with millions of households not connected to the national grid, firewood, which accounts for 75%, is the most utilised option.

The Government of Nigeria, through the national energy policy and master plan is prioritising the diversification of the energy mix for driving the economy to include solar energy, wind, modern biomass and nuclear; while automotive fuel is to include bio-fuels at levels of E10 and B20.

The Nigerian energy sector comprises the oil and gas as well as the power sub-sectors that include other unconventional sources of energy: nuclear, solar, wind, small hydro, biomass among other renewable options. The country has envisioned growing its economy at a rate of 11% - 13% so that it can be reckoned as one of the 20 largest economies in the world by 2020. Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) and the National Energy Master Plan (NEMP) recognise the importance of Nigeria's renewable energy resource potential in meeting national electricity targets.

Our interventions in the sector focused on promoting initiatives aimed at improving access to renewable energy, especially in rural areas; building capacity for effective and efficient implementation of the energy diversification policy and strategy.
As a result of the crisis in the North-East part of the country, a lot of infrastructure, including power transmission lines, has been destroyed and livelihoods disrupted.

As a result, we piloted a project aimed at addressing energy security challenge associated with humanitarian situation in Adamawa State. This was done through the deployment of renewable energy solutions to Hong Local Government Area (LGA), in Adamawa State.

Deployment of renewable energy solutions to communities reduces vulnerability of the poor and marginalized returnees and ultimately to diminishing number of returnees’ / host communities requiring humanitarian assistance.

We engaged in extensive community sensitization and awareness meetings in the 12 selected communities, meeting traditional leaders, community elders, women groups and local government officials.

Following assessment of the load demand and energy needs in the area, solar PV equipment were designed, procured and installed. Energy from this equipment is now used to pump water, light the streets, and provide power sources to low voltage equipment like mobile phone chargers.

In addition, our training in project management and systems maintenance helped improve local capacity to ensure sustainability of the project.

The intervention has demonstrated the critical role renewable energy (especially, solar) plays in improving rural access to clean energy services, especially in crisis situations. It has also proved that it is possible to harness solar energy resources for electricity generation to meet local demands for water supply, lighting, mobile phone charging and health services.

Our intervention is now facilitating socio-economic development in this rural community.
With just over a year since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, Nigeria has continued to demonstrate its commitment to the SDGs promise through leadership and ownership of the implementation process.

During the year, we built on our continuing support which was key in developing the country transition strategy (from MDGs to SDGs). Using lessons learnt from the MDGs era, we continued working closely with the Government of Nigeria and other partners in ensuring that implementation of the SDGs was more efficient and effective.

We supported the Government of Nigeria in conducting the SDGs Data Mapping Exercise and begun work towards conducting a Baseline Survey whose results will be useful in developing baseline indicators for SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting in the country.

In addition to conducting various advocacy and awareness activities with several government ministries, departments and agencies, we supported initiatives aimed at promoting strategic engagements around the SDGs. For example, with our support, the government developed the Private Sector Engagement Strategy which provided for and recommended the establishment of the first-ever Private Sector Advisory Group on SDGs. It is expected that the Private Sector Advisory Group on SDGs will be launched in 2017 alongside others aimed at enhancing partnership between the government and other players in the economic and development landscape of the country.

We continued to provide both technical and financial support toward ongoing efforts aimed at mainstreaming the SDGs into national and State-level policies, plans and budgets.

In support of Government’s efforts aimed at sharing its experiences so far, we are providing technical support in developing the first Voluntary National Review (VNR). The VNR facilitates the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The NRV will serve as a basis for the first of many anticipated regular reviews by the high-level political forum (HLPF) meeting to be held every year. The VNR also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize
multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs.

As the UN’s agency mandated to eradicate poverty, UNDP will continue supporting the Governments and people of Nigeria in tackling the new agenda and taking it forward over the next 14 years. We will continue to provide support to the as we all continue on this long path towards the SDGs promise- a promise of a just, equitable and sustainable planet - our common heritage; a promise of peace and prosperity for all.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, more than 150 world leaders adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 new Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, aim to end poverty, hunger and inequality, take action on climate change and the environment, improve access to health and education, build strong institutions and partnerships, and more.
Two
For development to take place, a country must have systems and institutions that are efficient, allow for citizen participation in decision making and provides for peaceful coexistence among community members. The country must also ensure that it has institutions that provide public services to all its citizens and that public offices are run efficiently, remain accountable and transparent in the use of public resources. Above all, the rule of law must apply at all times.

Nigeria’s democratic governance systems continues to grow as more space is created for citizen participation in determining the future of their country - regular elections at both sub-national and national levels, a free press, growing civil society are among some of the key elements for Nigeria’s deepening democracy.

Following the elections of 2015, the Government of Nigeria prioritized a number of governance related programmes including fighting all forms of corruption.

The Government of Nigeria, has part of its Change Agenda, has prioritized the fight against corruption. Sectors that have been prioritized include security, oil & gas industry and the aviation sector. A Presidential Advisory Committee on Anti-Corruption was inaugurated to work with the Anti-Corruption Agencies in curbing the scourge of corruption.

“Almost a third of Nigerian adults (32.3 per cent) who had contact with a public official between June 2015 and May 2016 had to pay, or were requested to pay, a bribe to that public official.” UNODC/NBS

N400 BILLION

SPENT ON BRIBES EACH YEAR BY NIGERIAN ADULTS BEFORE RECEIVING A PUBLIC SERVICE
Parliaments, in democratic societies, play a critical role in strengthening governance systems; as representative institutions with crucial constitutional mandates to make laws and provide oversight functions, they are key in cementing democratic gains and in the pursuit of sustainable human development.

In Nigeria, the 8th National Assembly (NASS) adopted a Legislative Agenda both for the Senate and the House of Representative which outlined a reform agenda that would support efforts aimed at resuscitating the economy, addressing corruption and enhancing human security. Consequently, NASS passed 8 bills, which have been signed into law by the President.

Parliament is one of the key institutions in a democracy, which thrives on institutional autonomy, effective capacity for performing its law-making, oversight and representation roles, and effective coordination and collaboration with the public which it represents. Nigeria’s National Assembly (NASS) is bedevilled with three broad challenges, namely capacity (i.e. limited infrastructure and resources, shortage of skilled manpower to undertake highly specialised and technical functions, and financial management), transparency and gaps in women representation.

During the year, NASS received 125 petitions, 32 of which have been concluded. 162 motions were considered and passed, and supported Bills and policies aimed at taking Nigeria’s economic out of recession, strengthening public accountability and revamping infrastructure.
Enhancing capacity of Legislative staff

In supporting the NASS to enable it carry out its mandate more efficiently, we continued providing technical assistance and support for parliamentary development designed to build capacities of legislative staff.

Our support to NASS facilitated the holding of an advanced training for Senior Legislative Aides of Principal Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives that focused on essential skills for staff including; legislation (making laws; legislative research; bill analysis; policy briefs; report writing; archiving and data management - the more than 450 staff members that took part in the training are now better placed in performing their functions.

The legislative aides now have a better understanding of their roles in improving legislative service delivery in the National Assembly.

Support to legal reforms in Nigeria

Our support towards the implementation of the National Assembly Law Reform was critical and led to the review of 200 laws of the Federation - 127 of them were drafted as Bills and submitted to NASS. Almost all the Bills scaled through 1st reading in both Chambers of the Parliament.

The support we are providing to the reform process has been critical in the ongoing reviews of the existing pieces of legislation which has resulted in the drafting of new bills on: administration of criminal justice; civil, commercial and business laws; international law; and laws establishing statutory and professional bodies.

Identifying the needs of NASS

During the year, we supported the identification the institutional needs of NASS - An assessment was conducted which provided a situational analysis of the National Assembly, its operations, and an inventory of its current resources, including human, infrastructural and financial.

The assessment report was instrumental in:

1. Aiding better understanding of resource allocation and usage in the National Assembly;
2. Highlighting resources allocations in the institution, emphasizing priority areas to meet needs of lawmakers;
3. Identifying existing gaps in NASS;
4. Recommending targeted method of service delivery to diverse needs in the National Assembly; and
5. Calling for transparency around the actual allocation to the National Assembly.

The institutional needs assessment study was crucial in enhancing understanding of resource allocation and usage in the National Assembly and identifying areas to be prioritized during the allocation of the same resources.

This was done in comparison with the US Congress, UK Parliament, Australian Parliament, in order to better place the financial capacity of the Nigerian National Assembly vis-à-vis other parliaments.
Corruption continues to be a big development issue in Nigeria - it is partly to blame for the many development challenges the country continues to face as it not only affects Nigerian society but also affected Government’s ability to provide basic services to the people. With persistent corruption, it will be impossible to meet development goals and aspirations, it will also be difficult to lift millions of Nigerians out of poverty.

Despite the existence of legal instruments (laws) and dedicated anti-corruption institutions, the country still falls short of the standards and requirements of an effective Anti-Corruption regime as embodied in international Anti-Corruption conventions.

Government has prioritized the fight against corruption as part of its Change Agenda. Notable sectors selected for immediate focus include security, oil & gas industry and the aviation sector. A Presidential Advisory Committee on Anti-Corruption was inaugurated to work with the Anti-Corruption Agencies to design and implement effective strategies for fighting corruption in these and other sectors.

**STRONG INSTITUTIONS TO fight corruption**

Nigeria has in the past developed medium and long term plans to guide the process of economic growth and development - these have been contained in the National and States Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS/SEEDS, respectively), the Seven Point Agenda, the Vision 20:2020 and the Transformation Agenda. Several other State led aggregate and sectoral plans exist too.

**14%**

**NIGERIAN ADULTS CONSIDER CORRUPTION TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING THEIR COUNTRY - UNODC/NBS**

“Limited trust in a number of state institutions in Nigeria, not least in the law enforcement and criminal justice system, may explain why Nigerians have little faith in the capacity of authorities to deal with corruption.” UNODC/NBS
Building a cadre of corruption risk assessors

As part of our ongoing support to the national agenda aimed at addressing corruption in the country, we are providing learning and training opportunities for public servants involved in the anti-corruption programmes. Using our virtual school, close to 100 assessors were trained/certified as Corruption Risk Assessors.

We built on this and organised a Training of Trainers in partnership with the Anti-Corruption Academy Nigeria - the training arm of Independent Corrupt Practices & Other Related Offences Tribunal (ICPC).

Following this initiative; 100 LMS licences were acquired; an on-line learning platform was set-up, video conferencing technology was deployed. An additional 42 risk assessors were certified. Our partnership with the Academy has helped the institution through enhanced capacity to conduct similar trainings.

Addressing corruption in the Port Sector

Following the finalising of the Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) in the Post Sector, two recommendations from the report were fully implemented during the course of the year. These include:

1. Development of the Ports Support Service Portal (PSSP) – an online complaints management and port service support solution aimed at addressing business to business transaction problems in the country’s ports. The platform is domiciled at Nigerian Shippers Council – ports economic regulator. This Portal was fully financed by Nigerian Shippers Council.

   Full utilization of the platform will result in improved transparency in business to business transactions in the ports, improved complaints reporting and handling processes, and improved ports efficiency and accountability.

   The portal sends service support requests simultaneously to three agencies – Nigerian Shippers Council, ICPC & responsible/relevant ports agencies for action.

2. Developing of a uniform Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for ports agencies – one consolidated SOP is available for all ports agencies. These were launched by the Vice President in June. This support would help in fast-tracking the procedures at the ports and reduce the incidences of corruption at the country’s ports - implementation of these SOPs will positively benefit Nigeria and help reduce incidences of corruption and inefficiencies in handling businesses at the ports.

There were 125 convictions from cases secured by the country’s Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in 2016 - most them in Lagos (44) and only 3 in Gombe State. The convictions were related to different cases ranging from forgery to stealing. This was an increase from 103 secured the previous year. (Source, EFCC)
Strengthening Civil Society Organisations’ capacity to spearhead anti-corruption drive

Findings of the 2014 Civil Society Organisation (CSO) mapping and capacity assessment study indicated that most CSOs needed support in institutional capacity building and resource mobilization. With support from the European Commission, we implemented a project aimed at enhancing CSO’s participation in the government’s anti-corruption programme. The CSOs were supported with capacity building initiatives and funding to help them participate more effectively in national anti-corruption activities.

150 representatives from CSOs were trained on project management and grant management, revenue transparency, budget management, project management and organisational development, anti-corruption advocacy, and public finance management.

10 CSO Organisations were awarded grants to enable them contribute more effectively to combating of corruption and to promote integrity, accountability and the prudent management of public resources.

Through the project, we strengthened civil society anti-corruption networks who also undertook several public awareness activities engaging citizens across the country on corruption-related issues.

The project supported CSO representatives and the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) in the reactivation of the Coalition of Public Procurement Monitors which was created in line with the BPP Act aimed at engaging CSOs in public procurement processes.

Through engagements with the Presidential Advisory Committee on Anti-Corruption (PAC), CSOs were engaged in policy, asset recovery and integrity issues. The engagements were critical in establishing dialogue between CSOs, PAC, the office of the Vice-President and anti-corruption agencies. They were also useful in aligning CSO’s activities with government priorities in the areas of asset recovery and public sensitization on integrity.

We supported and facilitated CSOs engagement with the the Federal Ministry of Justice and the National Assembly’s Committee on Narcotics and Financial Crimes. These engagements were used to deliberate on pending Anti-Corruption Bills; – the Money Laundering Bill and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Bill.

A Communique was drafted which called on the Attorney-General of the Federation (AGF) to consider and withdraw the proposed Money Laundering (Prevention and Prohibition) Bill, 2016 and substitute the same with a Bill to amend the existing legal regime. It also called for the passage of the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Bill, 2016. CSOs also advocated for a new law on transparency in asset declaration.

Enhancing national response to HIV/AIDS pandemic

Nigeria has an HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate of 3.4% and an estimated 3.1 – 3.8 million people living with the virus, HIV. The country has the 2nd largest burden of HIV in the world after South Africa. Rates of infection among specific groups within the population are higher than the national prevalence rates.

Unfortunately, the current national HIV prevalence in Nigeria masks the disproportional contributions of the key affected population (KAP) to the epidemic.
We supported the nation-wide dissemination of the Anti-Discrimination Act, 2014, a law that safeguards the rights of people living with HIV (PLWHIV), key and general population. Full implementation of the Act will reduce stigma and discrimination against PLWHA in the country and further strengthen efforts to end AIDS by 2030.

We supported the development of a National Action Plan for removing legal and human rights barriers to HIV/AIDS response in Nigeria with special focus on key and vulnerable populations. The Plan of Action represents a broad consensus of stakeholders on the necessary steps and actions that should be taken towards removing legal and human rights-related barriers to effective HIV response in Nigeria during the life of the plan.

The last Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS, 2014) revealed that HIV prevalence was highest among Men who have sex with men (MSM) (22.9%), followed by Brothel Based Female sex workers (BBFSW) (19.4%), and least among members of the Armed Forces (1.5%). HIV prevalence was slightly higher among females in the Police (3.9%) and People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) (13.9%) compared to their male counterparts.

Through our support, Nigeria has integrated gender and human rights as part of the five cross cutting areas through which aspects of the new National Strategic Framework (NSF) must be analysed. In order to ensure appropriate actions are taken in doing so, indicators and tools on gender and human rights were also incorporated into the National Data Management System and Health Management Information System (DHIS). This result will help in ensuring that national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic takes into account gender and human rights related issues.

The AIDS epidemic continues to impact on social and economic development of the country as households lose breadwinners to the disease, both public services reel from the impact of HIV-related sickness and deaths among the workforce.

Approximate number of Nigerians living with HIV - putting the country at 2nd position globally

In two and a half decades, the HIV infection in Nigeria has moved from an initial concentrated epidemic to a generalized epidemic and to the current mixed epidemic. There has been a consistent decline in the prevalence of HIV among the brothel and non-brothel based FWSS, PWID, and transport workers from 2007 to 2014.
Three
Nigeria is a country faced with crises of different kinds; from the climatic conditions affecting the Sahel region, the military insurgency in the North-East to communal clashes in different parts of the country.

These crises trace their roots in a variety of issues affecting not just Nigeria, but the region as well. For example, due to climate change, the Lake Chad Basin has shrunk considerably, resulting in a massive environmental disaster, negatively impacting on millions who depend on it for livelihood. This reality is already threatening peace and security in the region - it has contributed to massive exodus of people from the region. Similarly, the crisis in North-East Nigeria has resulted in mass displacement of people, loss of lives, millions of dollars in damage to infrastructure and pushed already vulnerable victims to dependency on humanitarian handouts. Communal clashes continue to threaten national efforts to strengthen social cohesion and address insecurity.

Addressing these issues will require efforts aimed at creating opportunities for greater employment and livelihoods, more equitable access to resources and better protection against economic and environmental shocks. It also requires a comprehensive approach to peaceful settlement of disputes at both national and sub-national levels.

In building resilience, we direct our interventions at ensuring that elements that help build bridges between humanitarian, peacebuilding and longer-term development efforts are in place – these are key in reducing risks, preventing crises, avoiding major development setbacks and promoting human security.

We are also investing resources in providing urgent early recovery needs in affected communities.

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has resulted in massive destruction infrastructure, displacement of people and loss of lives.

$8.9+ BILLION

COMBINED COST OF DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTH-EAST
As global temperatures rise, local climatic conditions have been altered resulting in heat-related fatalities, dehydration, spread of infectious diseases, malnutrition, damage to public health infrastructure, migration of both man and animals, disruption of farming season and destruction of property.

Different human activities account for the changing global climate - primary among them is the rise of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere mainly due to reduced sinks (forests). Globally, it is estimated that forest loss alone contribute about 20% of GHGs, particularly carbon that contribute to global warming and climate change.

50%

Nigeria’s original forest cover has been dramatically reduced over the past decades, with the FAO estimating an annual loss of 4%, the global highest. Globally, it is estimated that forest loss alone contribute about 20% of GHGs, particularly carbon that contribute to global warming and climate change.

Nigeria’s original forest cover has been significantly reduced over the past decades with an estimated annual loss of 4%, the global highest.

Over 50% of Nigeria’s remaining tropical high forests are located in Cross River State (CRS) alone. A recent study shows that forest cover has been reducing from 16% in 2000 to 11% in 2014; area covered by farmland increased from 25% to 30% within the same period.

Annual rate of deforestation is on the rise in spite of the government’s freeze on timber production.
Support to National Climate Change negotiations preparedness

Our technical and financial support to the Federal Ministry of Environment was critical in shaping the national preparatory and consensus building processes on the urgent need for critical actions on the climate agreement. Working together with several CSOs and through strategic engagement with government partners, the preparatory process laid the foundation for high level advocacy on the timely signing of the Paris Agreement.

Under the Climate Diplomacy capacity development programme, we provided support to the government aimed at enhancing Nigeria’s presence and influence on international negotiations within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) framework for enabling conditions for successful mitigation and adaptation in the country.

We also provided a platform for a national climate change negotiators dialogue which examined the implications of signing the agreement. The process was key in establishing a common national position that underpinned the advocacy in the run up to the signing of the Paris Agreement at the 71st UNGA in New York by the HE President Mohammed Buhari. Signing of the Climate Agreement was as a demonstration of Government’s commitment to the issue of climate change.

Contributing to global efforts at reducing Green Gas Emissions

With the aim of ensuring informed national actions on climate change, we provided support towards the preparation of the country First and Second National Communication reports to the UNFCCC and ongoing assistance to the Government of Nigeria in meeting its obligations to the Convention under the Paris Agreement, we supported a series of stakeholder consultations aimed at developing a detailed Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) for the country. INDC highlights national priorities, reflects the country’s unique national circumstances and capacities paving the way for a smooth transition to a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and GHG emissions reduction sectoral plans. These plans focus on 5 key sectors of the country’s economy; Agriculture, Transport, Oil and Gas, Manufacturing and Energy. Nigeria’s INDC (target of 20% unconditional / 45% conditional) demonstrates strong commitment to the success of the Paris Agreement and growing the economy sustainably while reducing carbon footprints and delivering on government priorities.

5.0% ANNUAL INCREASE OF FARMLAND IN CROSS RIVER BETWEEN 2007-2014
Addressing gender issues in Climate Change response

We provided support to the Government of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Environment, towards the development of a framework for gender-responsive approaches in climate change policy making and programming. Additionally, working closely with gender advocacy groups, our support was also directed at ensuring that gender issues were taken into account during the implementation of the Paris Agreement and INDC.

The Federal Ministry of Environment will provide the leadership, while working closely with partners including, bilateral, multilateral and donor agencies, specialized and technical institutions, Universities and institutions of higher learning, Women and Youth Groups, CSOs other non-state actors and all other development practitioners, to guide policies, programmes, negotiations and actions on gender and climate change at Federal, State and LGAs.

The exercise identified priority areas for gender mainstreaming across different sectors including Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Human Settlements and Housing, Industry and Commerce with key considerations for developing a National Action Programme on Gender and Climate Change for mainstreaming Gender in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Nigeria’s INDC.
Developing Climate Change responsive laws

In partnership with the House of Representatives Committee on Climate change, we facilitated engagements focused on exploring opportunities for developing an efficient oversight framework for resource governance, the green economy, national climate policies and the Paris Agreement.

This was key in highlighting the critical role of the National Assembly plays in enhancing Nigeria’s climate resilience, through appropriate legislation.

Through these engagements, consensus was built by the members of the House on the need for legislative oversight of climate resilience in Nigeria and the ongoing development of a comprehensive legislation to drive the vision for the 8th National Assembly - through an oversight framework for monitoring and tracking of budget appropriations to strengthen transparency and accountability for efficient resource allocation to climate friendly programmes like renewable energy projects, coastal management and other adaptation and mitigation projects.

Getting Civil Society involved in moving the Climate Change Agenda

During the year, we partnered with a coalition of CSOs and the Federal Ministry of Environment in mobilizing citizens voices towards the development of a Civil Society Agenda for the Nigerian Environment.

The agenda identified priority issues and concerns for addressing environmental management, the imperative of mainstreaming environmental and climate change considerations into national economic aspirations. A number of recommendations covering policies, laws and administrative research was adopted by the CSOs for strategic advocacy with government.

The same would be used as an instrument for influencing policy direction on environmental management in the country.

Enhancing institutional capacity for accessing climate funds

We supported the Department of Climate Change in the Federal Ministry of Environment, the country’s National Designated Authority (NDA) in its efforts to access funds from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) - the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Our support was critical for steady inflow of climate finance through the accreditation of eligible national institutions as national Implementing Entity (NIE).

We are supporting capacity development efforts towards compliance with the criteria for accreditation.
Nigeria has experienced conflicts of different forms for decades - from communal clashes to terrorism. The root-causes to these crises differ from place to place; however, their consequences have been grave and disproportionate on communities already deprived, women and the youth. They include violent communal clashes, kidnappings, militancy and the insurgency among others.

The conflicts that Nigeria continue to experience have had devastating effects on communities and family structures as they have resulted in mass displacement of people, collapse of local economies as markets and public property have been destroyed, and disruption of livelihoods following loss of lives of breadwinners, and total destruction of sources of livelihoods, e.g. farming, trading, employment opportunities etc.

2 MILLION

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DISPLACED, AROUND 1.8 MILLION INTERNALLY AND CLOSE TO 200,000 HAVE FLED TO NEIGHBOURING CAMEROON, CHAD AND NIGER.

The Government of Nigeria has made several attempts at responding to and preventing conflicts and resulting crises through creating of dedicated institutions, revising and/or expanding mandates of existing ones and allocating resources to crisis-hit areas. These efforts have had successes of varying degree.
Members of the public now prefer resolving their cases through a capacitated NSCDC Peace Unit to other available alternatives.

### Building community-based conflict-prevention structures

Through our continued efforts aimed at addressing community-level gaps in conflict prevention, we trained women and youths on early warning, conflict prevention and management - four hundred trainees came from 14 violent conflict prone communities in 5 states of Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Lagos, Oyo.

These will act as local “Peace Ambassadors” and will use their knowledge acquired and status to advocates of peace building in their communities. They will also engage with community members including traditional, community and religious leaders on conflict related matters.

The “Peace Ambassadors will also spearhead various community sensitisation activities on peaceful co-existence and peaceful resolution of disputes.

### Building capacity of strategic security agencies

Beyond community structures that help prevent violent conflicts from occurring is the need for national institutions to ensure capacity is available to prevent and effectively respond to crises.

During the year, building on the success of the previous year, we provided capacity building training for over 250 senior security officers country-wide; an increase from only 100 in 2015. The initiative was aimed at enhancing coordination among them through intelligence sharing in identifying potential crisis risk points and designing appropriate responses before crises erupts.
Meeting Early Recovery needs in North-East Nigeria

It has been established that prolonged development deficit and the effects of climate change in the North-East Nigeria exposed millions to different kinds of vulnerabilities, including radicalisation and militancy. The conflict in North-East Nigeria has already caused thousands of deaths, destruction of vital infrastructure and resulted in mass displacement of people; food shortages and malnutrition; violations of human rights; and the collapse of basic services, disease. The combined effect of this crisis has placed enormous pressure on already vulnerable communities in the region. Support from national authorities and international organisations is not reaching every affected community.

The Crisis. The Challenge.

The impact
As a result of prolonged development deficit and the effects of climate change in the region, millions have been exposed to different kinds of vulnerabilities.

Lives lost
The conflict in North-East Nigeria has already caused an estimated 20,000 deaths.

Displacement
More than two million have been displaced as a result of the conflict, some to neighbouring countries.

Household poverty
86% of households spend more than they earn; 30% of households are economically inactive.

Human Rights
Violations of human rights, collapse of basic services, diseases and hunger continue to expose the already poor to more suffering.

USD60/month
Average income per household per month is 60 USD; 23% of the households are headed by a woman (14% are widows);

950,000
Over 950,000 houses were destroyed by the militants leaving millions without shelter.

650
Over 650 municipal buildings, including prisons, police stations and public offices.

700
Around 700 power distribution substations were destroyed during the insurgency.

5,200
Over 5,000 schools and 200 health facilities destroyed by Boko Haram.

1,600+
Around 1,600 water supply sources, 16 parks and other recreation facilities.
At the beginning of the year, together with the State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), we conducted a Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Assessment for the region – this was useful in establishing the socioeconomic situation of the local population, of returnees and the more than 80% of the two million Internally Displaced People (IDPs) settled within host communities. The assessment was also useful in presenting a comparative analysis among the affected populations in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe states. The findings of this exercise highlighted the magnitude of the needs of affected populations, guided the sector planning and was useful in informing our priority intervention areas aimed at helping populations recover from the effects of the insurgency.

UNDP, as co-lead, together with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in the Early Recovery and Livelihood Sector Working Group (ERLSWG), has been working towards ensuring that urgent early recovery needs are met. This was done through vocational skills training, livelihood support, rehabilitation of public infrastructure, etc – these efforts continue to provide catalytic ingredients for communities to thrive again.

With the aim of preparing communities for voluntary and dignified return of IDPs, we identified priorities LGAs and infrastructure; - working closely with local authorities, we rehabilitated social infrastructure in the following areas:

**Education facilities**
5 primary school in; Markinta Kururi (Kaga LGA), Wajiroko and Sabon Gari (Damboa LGA), Kwajaffa (Hawul LGA) and Debiro (Biu LGA) were rehabilitated.

**Health facilities**
5 facilities, including maternity centers in Gambodu (Ngala LGA) and Damboa (Damboa LGA); health dispensaries in Kwajaffa (Hawul LGA) and Sabon Gari (Damboa LGA); and general hospital in Damboa (Damboa LGA) were rehabilitated.

**Public administration**
A local government secretariat was rehabilitated in Mafar (Mafar LGA).

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**Number of skilled and unskilled community workers who benefitted from our cash-for-work rehabilitation projects:**
4,000

**By the end of the year, close to 350,000 most vulnerable conflict-affected people benefited from our interventions:**
350,000

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Building national capacity to counter radicalization and terrorism

With support from the Government of Japan, we implemented a “De-Radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration Project in Northern Nigeria”, an intervention aimed at supporting security agencies and civil society organizations in developing and disseminating counter-radical narratives.

Radical ideologies of fundamentalist groups like Boko Haram have used various media to promote extremism and fundamentalist propaganda as a strategy to recruit and keep members within its organisations. The project was implemented through collaboration with security agencies and the communities in the region. Huge investments were made aimed at countering the emergence of extremism as part of efforts aimed at supporting the country’s counter-terrorism measures, including the prevention of irregular migration.

Security personnel across the country were trained on several aspects of de-radicalization and counter-terrorism. It is expected that, following this capacity-building initiative, security personnel will be able to more effectively and efficiently respond to, investigate and address situations in which members of society are being exposed to radical narratives and encouraged to join extremist groups.

A number of community engagements were also conducted aimed strengthening partnership between community members and security agencies in the fight against terrorism. Community and religious leaders were engaged and trained on effective ways of developing counter-radical narratives to extremist religious views.

The intervention was key in strengthening intra and inter-community coordination in preventing and responding to emergent cases of radicalism.

Additionally, security agencies are now better equipped at deploying an integrated approach to securing terrorist-ravaged communities as well as building the capacity of individuals, communities and institutions across sectors to engage in prevention of terrorism and irregular migration within the 19 Northern States in Nigeria.
Supporting Niger Delta Development efforts

Building on ongoing support to government’s efforts aimed at addressing the challenges in the Niger Delta, we continued providing support to the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (MNDA) - the institution was created to promote and coordinate policies for the development, peace and security of the Niger Delta region.

Continuous agitations by people in the region on the perceived sense of exclusion, widespread environmental degradation, high poverty and unemployment levels, are among the factors that have fueled crises in the region - these have resulted in widespread damage to national oil installations and loss of revenue due to reduced oil-output in the region.

We worked in partnership with the MNDA to formulate policies that continue to shape government development interventions in the region. Through our support, the ministry was able to develop a Collaborative Development Framework (CDF) and the Niger Delta Action Plan - the CDF will act as a guide for government’s partnership priorities in its effort to deliver hollistic development initiatives for the people in the region.

Through our support, the MNDA was also able to conduct a survey that established a baseline for existing social and infrastructural resource base in the region. The report of this exercise is being used to attract investment and funds for the provision of social and infrastructural facilities and support in fast tracking developmental efforts in the region.

Additionally, the MNDA was also able to develop the socio-economic and infrastructure resource database, as well as design and install a web-based monitoring and evaluation platform that will enhance programme management of activities being implemented in the region.

About the Niger Delta

- **12% | Size of Niger Delta**
  Region represents about 12% of Nigeria’s total surface area.

- **13,000 | Settlements**
  There are over 13,000 settlements in the Niger Delta Region

- **62% | Youth population**
  Proportion of people below the age of 30 years in the region.

- **70 | Forest reserves**
  Of the 1275 forest reserves in Nigeria, over 70 are in the Niger Delta Region

- **93% | Household management**
  Only 7% of the households are headed by women compared to 93% by men
In May, we launched the National Human Development Report 2016 under the theme “Human Security and Human Development” - this report highlighted that insecurity remained an ever-present threat to peace and development of Nigeria and that without a doubt, posed great danger and exacerbated an already fragile economic development landscape.

The report made a compelling case that unchecked poverty; persistent hunger; uncontrolled diseases; lack of access to basic services; disregard for human rights; sub-optimal response to natural and man-made disasters; unregulated natural resources exploitation and use – among others, posed serious threats to human development in the country.

The report further highlighted the existing gap in human security across the geo-political zones of the country; - the most human security secure geo-political zone being the South-East while the North-West and the North-East geo-political zones being the least human security secured.

The North-East region of the country has been the most affected by the more than 8 yearlong military insurgency. It also remains among the least developed parts of the country.

The report is available online at www.ng.undp.org
Financial performance - Fund sources, Budget and Expenditure

Where did the money come from?

- **Sustainable Development**: 7,778,537
- **Inclusive growth & poverty reduction**: 4,233,551
- **Democratic Governance & Peace Building**: 8,633,671

How much we had in total = USD 20,645,760

Where did we invest it in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Area</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development</td>
<td>7,778,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive growth &amp; poverty reduction</td>
<td>4,233,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Governance &amp; Peace Building</td>
<td>8,633,671</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
We are available to engage with the public and all our partners on any areas of our work. We are not on all new media platforms, but we are on most popular ones in the country. Please connect with us via any of the underlisted media and let us know how we can serve the people of this great country better.

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