



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

UNDP NIGERIA



UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspectives and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP Nigeria 2014 Annual Report
Compiled and edited by Lucky Musonda

For enquiries, please contact
United Nations Development Programme Nigeria
UN House
Plot 617/618, Diplomatic Zone, Central Area District
Private box 2851, Garki, Abuja
Nigeria

media.ng@undp.org
www.ng.undp.org

Photo credits: UNDP Nigeria, Andrew Esiebo, Lucky Musonda
Cover photo: Nigerian mobile footwear repairer works on a flip flop. (Credit; Lucky Musonda)

All rights reserved. Any use of information, in full or in part, should be accompanied by an acknowledgement of UNDP Nigeria as the source.

© UNDP Nigeria 2015



FROM THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Nigeria continues to be an example to the rest of the world on many fronts. Having attained the rank of being the biggest economy in Africa after rebasing, the country has continued on its growth path with a vision to be among the world's top twenty largest economies by 2020. The Government of Nigeria, working with a number of partners, continues to respond to the increasing needs of its people; the need for growth to be inclusive, governance to be effective and democratic and development to be sustainable.

As a key partner to the government, UNDP remains equipped to help the country address its challenges. During the year, UNDP organised its work around a focused set of outcomes informed by United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) signed with the government and members of the UN family in the country. The outcomes we sought to achieve, through the UNDAF, support the priorities and needs of the country and its people. In doing so, we aligned our approach to results with other UN agencies because we understand both our position as a knowledge organisation, a thought leader, and the role we have to play within the UN System.

During the year, we supported the government in designing and implementing key aspects of the country's development course that continued to address the interconnected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion. While this was only the first year of implementing the UNDAF, significant progress has so far been achieved in enhancing productive capacities and efficiencies of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Our interventions at State level have also shown us that timely planning is key to effective implementation of programmes and achievement of results.

Throughout the year, UNDP remained focused on helping improve the resource endowments of the poor and boost their prospects for employment and livelihoods because we understand that only when we take these factors into account will the country achieve sustainable human development. In collaboration with partners such as the European Union (EU), the UK Department of International Development (DfID), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), our support towards building confidence in the country's electoral process, that is credible and efficient, ensured that the country was well-prepared to manage its elections in the most free, fair, transparent and efficient manner. This Annual Report gives an overview of our support and how Nigeria has benefitted from it. While it is clear from the report that Nigeria is indeed making progress, a lot remains to be done to ensure the country remains on course for equitable and sustainable growth.

Nigeria continues to experience a huge energy gap, growing inequality and high levels of unemployment. However, it is also a country whose democracy continues to deepen. With continuous support from UNDP and other members of the UN family, in developing policies, progressive legal and regulatory frameworks, and enhancing institutional capacities to deliver services, the country will be on track to meeting its development aspirations.



Daouda Toure
Resident Representative
UNDP Nigeria



FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR

2014 was yet another important year for UNDP's work in Nigeria. Together with other Country Offices across the globe, we began implementing our programmes following the realignment of our focus areas with the new Strategic Plan 2014-2017. With a renewed vision for delivering development came the need for us to be an institution that meets standards for organizational effectiveness that match or exceed the highest standards set by our partners.

During the year, Nigeria assumed the top spot as Africa's largest economy. While we knew that it took a lot of hard work from the Government and people of this great country to achieve this, we also knew that in order for the country to remain on its path for growth, we needed to enhance our support. We therefore built on the work, achievements and lessons from previous years to inform our interventions; this time around, with renewed commitment and focus.

Three key areas of support summarised our main interventions for the year; we knew that we had to put in extra effort to help the country meet its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets before the end of the year. We therefore supported government Ministries, Departments and Agencies in implementing activities under the MDGs Acceleration Framework and assessed the performance of the country with regard to reaching the set MDG targets. We also looked at the work we had to do with other partners to help the country prepare for its general elections. Above all, we remained committed to helping the government meet its development targets.

Through our support to the Federal Government, the country was able to develop policies and programmes that will help Nigeria adopt sustainable development pathways. From initiatives that raised the agriculture profile as a key driver to growth to those that enabled communities to adopt clean energy sources, we counted on the partnerships we have built over the years because we are alive to the fact that we achieve more when we work with other players.

We worked with legislatures, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), religious leaders, youths and the media in advancing our development work. In the coming years, we will continue with our up-to-date intellectual outlook, our support to policy development and capacity building interventions. As a trusted partner working across sectors and with multiple stakeholders, we aspire to work with the government to improve the lives of Nigerians. This is a commitment we will always continue to reaffirm, even more necessary as we bid farewell to the MDGs at the end of 2015 and usher in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016.



Pa lamin Beyai
Country Director
UNDP Nigeria



TABLE OF CONTENTS

iii	From the Resident Representative From the Country Director Abbreviation and Acronyms
1	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision 20:2020• Our Strategic Position• UNDP in Nigeria
9	Chapter One Helping nigeria adopt sustainable development pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting agriculture as a driver for economic growth• Addressing the country's energy gap• Promoting sustainable livelihoods for the vulnerable and poor• Pursuing broad based approaches to addressing environmental challenges
25	Chapter Two Strengthening inclusive and effective democratic governance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving service delivery; strengthening institutions and addressing corruption• Deepening democracy governance in africa's largest democracy• Bringing human rights at the core of national hiv and aids response
37	Chapter three Helping build and stronger and resilient nigeria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening national response to disasters• Restoring livelihoods, building stronger communities
44	Finacial Report <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country Office revenue and expenditure



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
AU	African Union
<hr/>	
BON	Broadcasting Organizations of Nigeria
BRIDGE	Building Resources in Democratic Governance and Elections
<hr/>	
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DGD	Democratic Governance for Development project
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
<hr/>	
EADR	Electoral Alternate Dispute Resolution
EMBs	Election Management Bodies
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
<hr/>	
FAO	Food Agricultural Organisation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<hr/>	
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHGs	Green houses gases
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
GoN	Government of Nigeria
<hr/>	
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
<hr/>	
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	MDGs Acceleration Framework
MAW	Municipal and Agricultural Waste
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEP	Minimum Energy Performance
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
MTDPs	Medium Term Development Plans



MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<hr/>	
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA)
NAWOJ	Nigeria Association of Women Journalists
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCA	National Climate Change Agency
NDRSF	National Disaster Recovery Strategy and Framework
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEMP	National Energy Master Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGE	Nigerian Guild of Editors
NIP	National Implementation Plans
NPAN	Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NUJ	Nigeria Union of Journalists
NYEDP	Nigeria Youth Entrepreneurship Programme
<hr/>	
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
OSSAP	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs
<hr/>	
PDNA	Flood Post Disasters Need Assessment
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
RATTAWU	Radio, Television, Theatre and Arts Workers Union of Nigeria (RATTAWU)
<hr/>	
SACAs	State Agencies for the Control of AIDS
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
SON	Standard Organization of Nigeria
SP	Strategic Plan (UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017)
<hr/>	
TA	Transformation Agenda
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
TI	Transparency International
TNC	Third National Communication
<hr/>	
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPOPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
<hr/>	
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation



INTRODUCTION

Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 articulates the country's long term development aspirations; becoming one of the world's largest economies by 2020. The vision as well as Federal and State level development plans constitute the core of the country's development planning and management framework.

Since returning to civilian rule in 1999, Nigeria has witnessed improvements on many social and economic fronts. The country has maintained a high annual average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 7% over the last 5 years, mainly due to enabling policy space including a huge buffer of international reserves and low external debt. However, limited economic diversification, inadequate physical infrastructure, corruption and weak accountability systems have hindered the translation of high growth rate into improved living standards for its people.

Economic diversification initiatives pursued by the government show huge potential for non-oil sectors to drive the economy further up. For example, the agriculture sector, which engages around 70% of the population, could contribute even more to the country's GDP; currently, it remains mainly subsistence, with low productivity levels, and climate sensitive. The high dependence on oil (accounting for 75% of revenue and 14% of GDP) and the huge population (estimated to be above 170 million) growing at an annual rate of 2.5% remain among the major economic challenges for Nigeria.

Nigeria's environment is under increasing threat from drought, desertification and floods, which in the past have affected livelihoods, threatened food security and increased incidence of diseases;- through air and water pollution. Policies exist to address environmental and climate change challenges. However, more work will need to be done for these policies to translate into actions at all tiers of government. The high level of deforestation, vulnerability to climate change and pollution, demand effective environmental management, climate change mitigation and proper disaster risk reduction measures.

Although significant progress has been made in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets, the country's low human development ranking (152 of 187 countries in 2013) and rising inequality (measured by disposable income or Gini Coefficient) are clear indicators of challenges that still exist in addressing poverty in Nigeria.

Nigeria has managed to control the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. However, the prevalence rate of around 3%, amongst the highest in the world in terms of absolute numbers, still remains a development challenge.





The 2011 elections resulted in peaceful transfer of power from one civilian regime to another. These elections were not only widely acclaimed as the most credible since 1999, when decades of military rule ended, they also improved the strength of opposition parties and more diverse parliaments at national and State levels.

Despite this improvement in democratic governance, more efforts are needed to further strengthen structural independence and internal capacity of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) to enable them effectively manage elections. Barriers that hinder inclusiveness in the governance of the country remain obstacles to deepening democracy in the country.

Further governance weaknesses manifest in mismanagement of public resources and social exclusion. Improving the transparency of key governance institutions is critical for improved accountability and the status of governance. Weak internal governance structures of civil society in the country continues to affect their capacity to engage in governance and economic empowerment processes.

Widespread insecurity and growing terrorism continues to expose large sections of the population to risks and negatively impacting on the economy and people's livelihoods directly. Issues of national unity and cohesion remain key to the national discourse, highlighting the need to strengthen mechanisms to address vulnerability and build resilience.

"Nigeria continues to experience a huge energy gap, growing inequality and high levels of unemployment. However, it is also a country whose democracy continues to deepen."

Daouda Toure,
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator





NIGERIA VISION 20:2020

GDP **USD900 Billion**
Per capita **USD4000**

By 2020, Nigeria will have a large, strong, diversified, sustainable and competitive economy that effectively harness the talents and energies of its people and responsibly exploits its natural endowments to guarantee a high standard of living and quality of life to its citizens.



Social Dimension
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.



Economic Dimension
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.



Governance Dimension
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.



Environment Dimension
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.



OUR STRATEGIC POSITIONING

UNDP in Nigeria provides support to the Government of Nigeria in achieving the country's national development goals as espoused in the Vision 20:2020. We do so by harnessing our knowledge, experience, and commitment to reducing poverty and helping achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We support human rights and civil participation, sustainable management of the environment, and bolster peace and security in times of crisis. The 2014-2017 Strategic Plan provides the framework for our interventions in Nigeria.

UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2017

“ The world is going through an unprecedented transition. The global balance of power is shifting, extreme poverty has dropped to historic lows, more people than ever before now live in cities, and new technologies are revolutionising social behaviours and entire industries. Risks are rising as well. Inequalities are widening within countries, violent tensions are making some societies vulnerable to crisis and even collapse, and competition is intensifying around scarce natural resources. Many societies are also struggling to bring women and youth into the circle of prosperity.

The gaps are glaring despite progress on the MDGs. Women and girls still make up a high proportion of people living in income poverty and deprived of education, health, voice and other non-income dimensions of well-being. Progress in closing gender gaps in education has not led to the removal of inequalities in labour markets. Norms that exclude women from the public sphere remain strong in many places and gender-based violence is a significant issue. Against this broad backdrop, climate change may have potentially catastrophic consequences, most of all for the poor.

”

OUR VISION

To help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion.



OUTCOMES

1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded;
2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance;
3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services;
4. Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment;
5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;
6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings;
7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

Focus areas 2014-2017

1



How to adopt sustainable development pathways

Assisting programme countries to design and implement development pathways that can tackle the connected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion while transforming productive capacities, avoiding the irreversible depletion of social and natural capital and lowering risks arising from shocks.

2



How to build and/or strengthen inclusive and effective democratic governance

Assisting countries to maintain or secure peaceful and democratic governance, either when faced with large-scale changes or confronting specific challenges such as reforming constitutions, organizing credible elections or strengthening parliaments. Helping governance institutions adapt to changing public expectations and deliver clear benefits to citizens.

3



How to build resilience

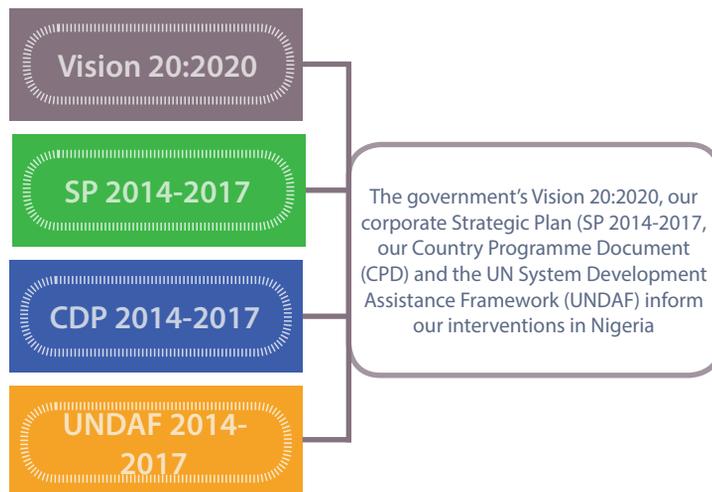
Helping build resilience whether, for instance, through greater employment and livelihoods, more equitable access to resources, better protection against economic and environmental shocks, and peaceful settlement of disputes or progress towards democratic governance.



UNDP in Nigeria works in support of the government to address priorities identified in the National Vision 20:2020 and is in line with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2017. Our programmes and initiatives follow the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and are underpinned by the five UN programme principles. We focus mainly on three of the four UNDAF areas: (1) Good governance; (3) Equitable and sustainable economic growth; and (4) 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.

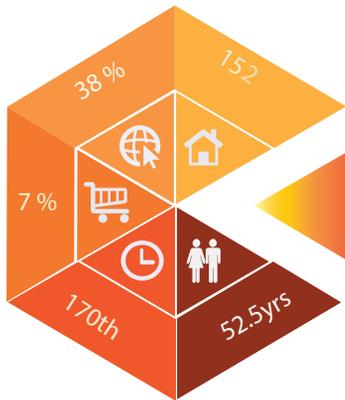
UNDP NIGERIA WITHIN THE UN SYSTEM

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 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.*





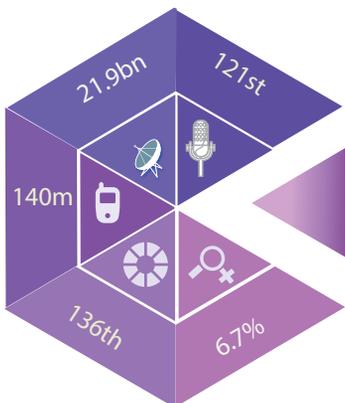
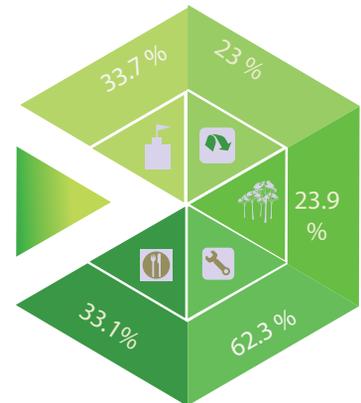
NIGERIA IN NUMBERS



- Life expectancy at birth (2013)
- Easy of doing business index (out of 189 countries globally)
- Inflation, end of period consumer prices (%) (2014)
- Human Development Index (2013 ranking) released in 2014
- Percentage of population with access to broadband internet in 2014

Nigeria in Numbers
 (Sources: NBS| World Bank| ITU| GoN| IMF| Transparency International | Economist Intelligence Unit)

- Contribution of agriculture sector to real GDP in fourth quarter of 2014
- Annual rate of southward advancement of the Sahara desert
- Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)
- Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated net (ITN)
- New jobs created in the informal sector during the year



- Corruption Perception Index (value 2.4 & ranking out of X countries)
- Approximate number of phone subscribers in 2014 (139,143,610)
- International home remittances in 2012 (in USD)
- Democracy Index ranking, value 3.8 (2014)
- No. of seats in national parliament are held by women



Chapter

1

HELPING NIGERIA ADOPT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Nigeria has implemented a number of development plans, through successive governments, all aimed at propelling the country to higher economic growth. Several medium and long term plans have been produced at the national level including; The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), Vision 20:2020 and the Transformation Agenda. Implementation of these plans has been at varying degrees of success; the country assumed the number one spot as Africa's largest economy in 2014. Coupled with numerous successes scored on different socioeconomic fronts, progress in meeting the country's medium and long term targets including MDGs, Nigeria continues to show potential for more growth.

ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support sought to deepen the processes and methods of economic planning at the national and sub-national levels, focusing on;

- Medium and long term plans;
- Sector based plans; and
- MDGs based plans

We provided support aimed at enabling national and state level officers to initiate, design, implement, monitor and evaluate such plans. In addition, our intervention was targeted at strengthening the country's statistical system especially the institutional and human capacity to ensure the availability of reliable, credible and timely data for planning.

Another key objective of our support was to strengthen the capacities for aid coordination; linking aid resources to domestic plan priorities and ensuring that the same resources are efficiently utilized so that they contribute to development results at both the national and sub-national levels.



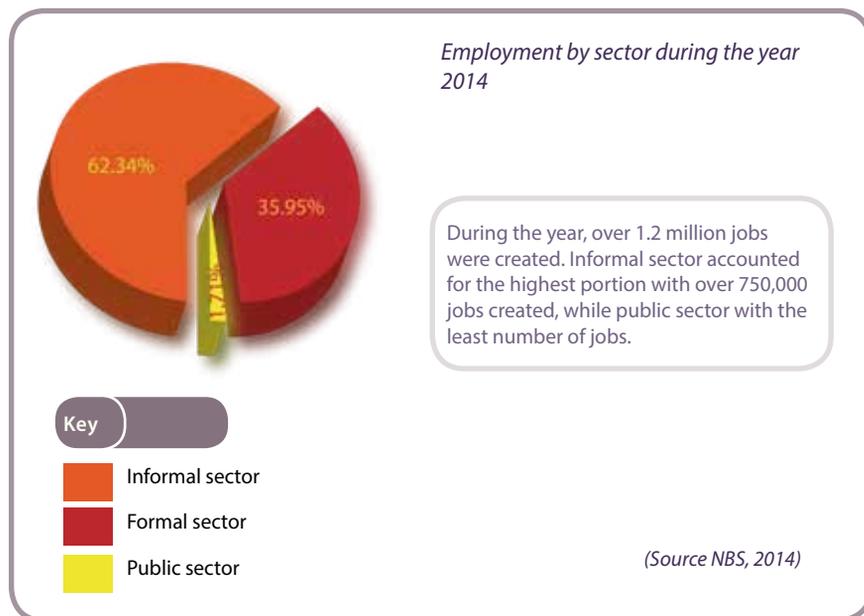


WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Accounting for the country's informal sector

The National Planning Commission (NPC) successfully completed the first phase of *Nigeria Informal Sector* study which is expected to provide facts on the current size, nature, characteristics of the growing informal sector activities as well as their constraints. This undertaking, supported by UNDP, will enable the government plan for the sub-sector. It will also assist in policy design for growth and sustainability of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria and the eventual linkages between the informal and formal sectors of the economy.

Continuing collaboration with the NPC facilitated stakeholder contributions to policy reports which are key elements for development planning. Through a platform of periodic policy seminar series, policy makers, researchers and other development experts collectively brainstorm and generate key policy ideas that are mainstreamed into sectoral and aggregate national medium and long term development plans. It also serves as an opportunity to review the performance of existing policy programmes especially at the sectoral levels.





Delivering development through national and sub-national planning

Building on the support rendered to NPC towards preparation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs), the Commission on behalf of the Federal Government commenced preparation for the second (NIP) of the Vision 20:2020. This NIP not only serves as the government's medium term plan but also builds on the successes of the first NIP. The underlying goal of the exercise was to ensure that the second NIP reflect key sectoral targets as enshrined in the Vision 20:2020 and reflect the current national budget realities as encapsulated in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

As part of the long term goal of deepening subnational economic planning base and ensuring that development planning takes into account the different levels and sizes of economic activity within each State, the NPC was able to complete the computation of Gross Domestic Product for six pilot states. Results of this exercise was useful in identifying key growth areas for each of the states. In relation to this exercise is the ongoing informal sector survey which is expected to provide updated evidence regarding the size, nature, characteristics as well as constraints of the growing informal sector activities.

Assessing performance to inform policies and programmes

Delta State was able to undertake a Performance Assessment Study in four MDGs related sectors Health, Education, Agriculture and water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The assessment report has generated lessons useful for strengthening capacity of government to enable it carryout evidence-based policy formulation and implementation and channeling of resources towards sectors that will enhance the welfare of the people of the state.

Beyond the development of the MAF in 2013, our support in 2014 enabled states implement key strategies articulated in the MAF. For instance, Niger State was able to implement key actions points in MAF including the replication of the model 'safe motherhood programme' targeting all pregnant women in the State. Similarly, Anambra State conducted stakeholder consultations on MDG goal 5 as it commenced developing its own MAF.

Following our support towards assessment of the existing Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) at sub-national level, Niger and Gombe States produced a 'Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Plan' which now guides the implementation of their respective MTDPs. Niger State already commenced the evaluation of their 2011- 2014 medium term plans.



The National Bureau of Statistics was able to carry out the review of the 'statistical yearbook template'. The exercise was aimed at ensuring that key data requirements for sectoral and aggregate planning are captured and computed using international best practices. As a result of this exercise, the country is better placed to plan based on timely and credible statistical evidence.

The country was able to produce the 2014 National MDGs Survey, whose results will be a key input into the final MDGs 2015 Report as well as planning steps for the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Our support is extended through the role we are playing at country level in the roll out of the Post 2015 Development Agenda; holding of stakeholder consultations on the Post 2015 Agenda; conducting the public opinion survey as well as the preparation of technical reports in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs).

Strengthening aid coordination and management

Through a series of training programmes for focal persons and data entry officers across the development / donor group in Nigeria, the system for management of the Development Assistance Database (DAD) was strengthened and as a result, this has helped enhance the comprehensiveness of aid information and data available in the DAD system. Similarly, in a bid to ensure sustainability in aid management strategies, working in collaboration with the National Planning Commission, a National Aid Policy was developed and is expected to guide donor aid disbursement and management in the country.

At the sub-national levels, our support for aid coordination also helped Delta, Rivers, Niger and Ekiti States to develop offline aid databases as well as hold development partner's annual forum.

With the overall goal of enhancing the effectiveness of sub-national aid coordination, State Aid Coordination Officers are now able to carry out their functions more efficiently as a result of knowledge exchange, peer learning and exposure to international best practices in Aid Coordination and Management facilitated by our support.



The growing need to diversify Nigeria's economy away from an oil revenue based one has resulted in the placement of more importance on the country's agriculture sector. In 2012 the government initiated the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA), treating agriculture as a business with government as a facilitator. In a paradigm shift, the agenda focuses on enhancing all segments of the value chain of various commodities to reduce food imports, increase food production as well as processing and consumption in the process creating income, jobs as well as enhancing nutrition.

As a result, commitments and investments in the agricultural sector along the value chain from production to processing to nutrition from public and private entrepreneurs have dramatically increased over the last 3 years. A core policy focus is establishment of Staple Crop Processing Zones in central production areas where infrastructure, energy are ensured to optimally support investments.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AS A DRIVER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

HOW DID WE HELP?

Working in partnership with the Belinda and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), we continued to support the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) in developing and implementing the ATA by providing technical advice and building capacity along four (4) work streams;

- Agribusiness;
- Knowledge Management (KM), and
- Policy support, organization and management.

An organizational change process in FMARD is being pursued focusing on developing a service orientation to attract investments, strengthen capacity in FMARD on policy development and analysis, M&E, Coordination and Knowledge Management and sharing within FMARD and between stakeholders in ATA.

Overall, the ATA in Nigeria is seen as a model for other countries in Africa and beyond with increasing production, huge investments linked to increased number of suppliers and actors along the value chain. Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, India, China have already expressed interest in learning from Nigeria's ATA model.



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

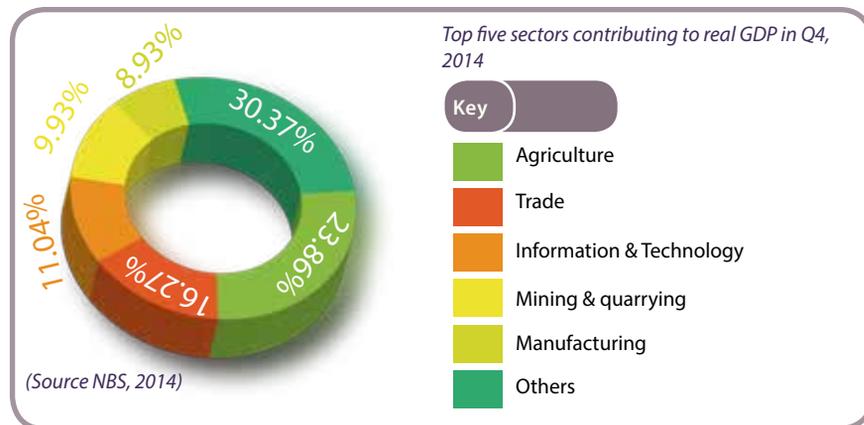
Promoting agribusiness

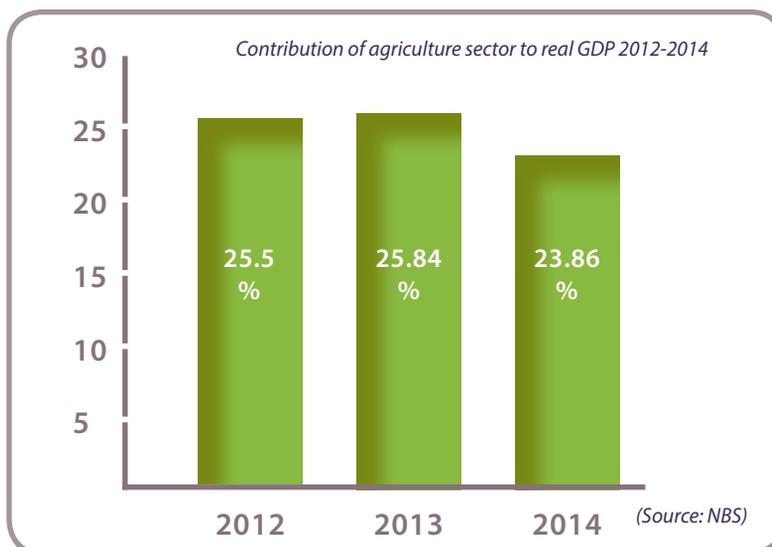
As we continued with our capacity building support to the Federal Government, private sector investment in the agriculture sector increased from USD4bn to USD5.6bn facilitated by the Agribusiness Unit of FMARD is now able to better outline opportunities in the sector and addressed constraints previously faced. There has been a significant increase in banks lending in support of agricultural related activities coupled with an increase in the number of seed companies in the country. A regular dialogue was also established between the private sector and the government through the Nigeria Agribusiness Group.

Enhancing knowledge sharing

In order to enhance learning, knowledge exchange and effective documentation of the sector's programme activities and achievements, a systematic process has started to develop a Knowledge Management (KM) framework and KM System (KMS) with ATA stakeholders drawn from private sector and agribusiness, farmer's organizations, research sector, federal and state level government. A series of engagements including workshops and needs assessment were carried out which are translated in a draft Framework and outline for the KMS for ATA. As a result of our support, building capacity through training, over 200 staff members of FMARD are engaged in online knowledge sharing and receive regular information for learning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

Developing a multi-stakeholder KM Framework and System is unique and has a high potential to enhance efficiency of service and usage by ATA stakeholders. Once the system is established in 2015 capacity development efforts will take place to enhance collaboration, information management, policy analysis and innovation.





Following our support, changes in scope and mode of delivery of services have been rapid. Subsidies for fertilizer and seed are now channeled through an online system (eWallet) with a steadily increasing number of over 14 million registered farmers. Plans are underway to link this innovation to; services to acquire credit, crop insurance and national ID cards for farmers.

The initiative "Policy Support to ATA" saw the launch of the Policy Working Group of internationally reputed experts which conducted studies that contributed to the policy dialogue on key aspects of the agriculture sector, for example, the policy framework for commodity certification. Our support towards on-the-job capacity development and training of the FMARD Minister's Secretariat has contributed significantly to improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of staff at the secretariat. The initiatives undertaken have received funding from developing partners such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO), World Bank (WB), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), and Africa Development Bank (AfDB).



Access to affordable energy is a fundamental prerequisite for poverty reduction and sustainable human development. Demand for energy in Nigeria has been rising at a rate more than the country can supply. Currently, more than 15 million households lack access to the national grid and most rural communities still depend on wood as a source of fuel for cooking and heating. Energy plays an important role in ensuring that basic human needs and services like shelter, clean water and sanitation, health services are provided.

Increasing demand for woodfuel, especially within rural communities continue to contribute to high levels of deforestation, greenhouse gases emissions, and pollution. Though this may be perceived as a local problem, it ultimately contributes to global environmental challenges like climate change. Policies exist to address environmental and climate change challenges. However, a lot more remains to be done to translate them to action at all tiers of government.

ADDRESSING THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY GAP

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support to the Federal Government of Nigeria was through our partnership with the Energy Commission of Nigeria in the area of renewable energy. This was aimed at improving the regulatory, institutional and financing framework, advocating for increased use of renewable energy especially in facilitating MSME growth and development.

The over-arching objective of our Access to Renewable Energy Programme is to promote initiatives for access to renewable and clean energy, build capacity to develop, coordinate and monitor energy diversification policy and strategy for equitable energy access.



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Identifying gaps in SE4ALL

Being among the first group of African countries to adopt the UN Secretary-General's initiative on **Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)**, Nigeria, with our support, conducted the mandatory Rapid Assessment & Gap Analysis on SE4ALL in order to determine the extent to which the country was lagging behind in providing energy to its citizens. A significant number of Nigerians still rely on traditional biomass for heating and cooking. Working through partnerships with the African Union (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Energy Commission of Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Power and AfDB, we took the lead in identifying and addressing institutional bottlenecks to the development of the SE4ALL Investment and Action Plan that will guarantee flow of the much needed investment to complement the ongoing power sector reforms..

Promoting energy efficiency and labelling standards

The government, through the Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON) managed to develop new energy efficiency legal requirements for a series of end-use equipment in Nigeria e.g. lightings, refrigerators, air conditioners etc. This achievement will help ensure quality assurance and compliance with the standards in products being imported and used in the country. Our support towards this initiative build on earlier interventions which resulted in the approval of standards for lighting equipment focused on Minimum Energy Performance (MEP) for refrigerators. A draft bill has been developed and is awaiting signing into law.

During the year, we undertook a series of energy consumption audits in selected government and residential buildings in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The results of this exercise are now used in the analysis of the Nigeria Lighting Compliance Study by the a wider range of stakeholders including the general public and was useful in bridging existing data gap in promoting energy efficiency in residential and public buildings.

Energy performance testing equipment for refrigerators was also procured and provided for to the Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) to strengthen the capacity of the agency in carrying out its regulatory mandate.



Building a community of eco-entrepreneurs

We partnered with a local financial institution, EcoBank, to empower women in Delta State with Eco-stoves. This was done under the state's Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC) Women Climate Change Adaptation Project. Through the same intervention, skills training on fabrication of Eco stoves in five communities were conducted and contributed to empowerment of beneficiaries as community based eco-entrepreneurs, at the same time improving household energy efficiency in the region.

A rapid assessment and gap analysis of existing **National Energy Master Plan** was carried out during the year. The results of this exercise were useful and contributed to the development of a Revised National Energy Master Plan (NEMP) for the country. The NEMP will not only provide direction on government's energy policy, but is also aimed at attracting investors to the energy sector.





Despite gains made by the country in growing its economy, a lot still remains to be done to benefit the majority of Nigerians. Much of this growth has been facilitated by less labour intensive sectors like oil, gas and mineral extraction. High and rising inequality makes it even more difficult for growth to translate into poverty reduction. Limited livelihood and employment opportunities coupled with significant levels of unemployment are among the key areas the government is trying to focus on both in the medium and long terms.

The absence of mid-sized enterprises that could provide jobs and livelihood options for the country's less skilled workers continue to reinforce the unemployment status quo, despite a decade of economic growth in the country.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR THE VULNERABLE AND POOR

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support was aimed at improving entrepreneurship skills of vulnerable groups including women, youths and people with disabilities so as to increase their incomes and wellbeing and thus guarantee sustainable livelihoods. Through collaborative efforts with government institutions at the Federal and State levels, our interventions were focused on designing and implementing robust vocational skills programmes; through skills acquisition and entrepreneurship training programmes as well as entrepreneurship booth camps for business creation skills.

Additionally, working with Federal and State institutions, we sought to develop favourable policies for MSME operation at the Federal and State levels that could address key constraints to growth and competitiveness including access to finance.



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Promoting women entrepreneurs

The government's agency mandated to promote the development MSMEs, the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN), through our support, initiated a programme that helped to bring together 120 women small enterprises across the country into formidable cooperative groups and provided entrepreneurship training, vocational-retraining and business development services. Through 'women micro-entrepreneurs cooperative formation and skills enhancement programme', women entrepreneurs located in six States were able to position themselves strategically by joining cooperative societies, which will enable them access government earmarked funds for SMEs in Nigeria.

Enhancing youth entrepreneurs skills

With our support and through partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Federal Ministry of Youth was able to initiate the 'Nigeria Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (NYEDP) in 2014. The programme, in its first phase provided skills acquisition training (covering photography, ICT, phone repairs, bakery, event management and manufacture of household items like soap, cream and perfume) for 60 youths in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and an additional 120 youths in 10 States of the Federation.

A follow up apprenticeship attachment exercise through which beneficiaries were attached to experienced practicing craftsmen in their respective fields was also facilitated. So far, several of these first phase beneficiaries have initiated their own enterprises and developed good business plans that can attract financing. The programme is already demonstrating its potential to help address some of the country's employment challenges.

Other supported vocational and livelihoods skills programmes at sub-national level include;

- **Delta State:** entrepreneurship multi-skill training ranging from making cosmetics to repairing generators
- **Anambra State:** entrepreneurial capacity development for physically challenged persons with focus on various trade areas that can guarantee self-employment.
- **Kogi and Niger States:** innovative youth entrepreneurship boot camps were conducted for over 400 youths.
- **Niger State:** preparation of a 'Comprehensive Framework for Youth Empowerment' which will be completed in 2015



Attempts by both the Federal and State Governments to address environmental challenges in Nigeria through legislations, fiscal incentives and grants have yielded results. However, a lot more needs to be done to effectively address challenges like atmospheric, noise, oil and water pollution. A well-structured environmental governance system is essential in finding solutions to a range of environmental challenges both local and global. For example, addressing global warming requires a range of solutions from individual actions, to community initiatives all the way to global commitments and actions.

Regulatory measures to overcome environmental challenges, for instance, through law and the establishment of institutions such as National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) of the Federal Ministry of Environment, have potential to enhance social welfare but will not be enough to cover the whole spectrum of Nigeria's environmental challenges and support its sustainable development plans. Information and data deficiencies key to regulate environmental challenges still exist in the country.

PURSUING BROAD BASED APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our interventions were aimed at contributing to government's and the general public's efforts that seek to improve environmental protection and management, through;

- Improved public environmental awareness and enhanced participation in environmental decision making and planning; and
- Development of incentives for private sector and Civil Society Organisations' (CSO) participation in pro-active approaches to environmental issues.

These approaches were expected to support in the establishment of mechanisms and frameworks on the ground that would promote public participation in environmental management as well as increase public awareness on environmental issues.

Our efforts were aimed at supporting the country implement its national regulatory framework in order to facilitate sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources as well as implement policies and enforce laws, through multi stakeholders solutions harnessing indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices for sound environmental management.



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Raising the country's environment profile

Following the convening of National Conference by H.E President Goodluck Jonathan, the Environment Committee, with our support, was able to refine the conference's final recommendations - majority of which were adopted by plenary and contained in the final conference report recently approved by the President for implementation. Key outcome recommendations to be implemented include; the development of a national Environmental Action Plan, mainstreaming of climate change adaptation policies and programmes in development plans and constitutional guarantee of resource democracy.

Strengthening biodiversity conservation

Draft policies for the mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns into the Oil and Gas Sector were developed following extensive dialogues with various stakeholders in the Niger Delta region. This exercise is part of the broader **Biodiversity Conservation Programme for Niger Delta**. Although the development of specific community based Biodiversity Action Plan (BAPs) remained at various stages, once completed, they will be key in informing decisions related to sustainable utilization of natural resources in line with the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol. A draft framework for the provision of long term funding for biodiversity conservation and development of national conservation strategies has also been developed along with a Contingency Plan for tackling pollution arising from oil spills.





Enhancing environmental management and protection

Working in partnership with CSOs and other stakeholders, the Federal Ministry of Environment, with our support, reviewed the 23 year old **National Policy on Environment (NPE)**, 15 years after its revision in 1999, to produce a policy that fully integrates emerging issues from the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) dialogues. The new policy also strengthens the linkages between climate change and disaster risks management. Scheduled for approval by government in 2015, it will guide the country's renewed commitment to environmental management and protection. .

We supported the convening of two "Sustainability Academies" ; one in Rivers State in the Niger-Delta region, while the second was in Lagos State in the South West region. These initiatives helped to amplify women, unemployed and peoples' voices in these vulnerable and marginalized areas. This engagement also led to the formation of the Niger Delta Women Environmental Monitoring Group in Ogoniland. The group will be trained to act as local oil spill monitors in 2015 and beyond.

Addressing pollution and saving the ozone layer

Kano and Onitsha cities piloted the **Less Burnt for a Clean Earth Project** designed to enable Nigeria reduce its total Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) emissions from open burning of municipal and agricultural waste (MAW). During the year, the project contributed to the reduction of UPOPs released from open burning of collected and uncollected wastes in the two pilot cities. The two cities already commissioned Waste Recycling Plants during the year. Learning from successes of the pilot cities, Anambra State is expected to commission a similar plant in 2015. According to results of the project, UPOPs emissions from open burning at dumpsites have been reduced by 42.7% and about 60.3% reduction in emissions from agricultural wastes. Five states (Ekiti, Rivers, Cross River, Kano and Anambra) have also adopted waste sorting into their waste management systems.

Nigeria has committed to phasing out 407.7 Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), by 2040, as required by parties to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The country developed a HCFC Phase Out Management Plan that would ensure these ozone depleting substances are sustainably and cost effectively phased out through implementation of a combination of interrelated institutional and regulatory measures. As such, an upgrade of one of the major system houses is on-going for the supply of methyl-formate based system to the foam sector in the country. Prior to the project, systems containing the methyl formate were not available in Nigeria. The system house on completion would be inaugurated in April 2015.



Chapter

2

STRENGTHENING INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

The Government of Nigeria (GoN) has identified corruption as one of the challenges affecting country's development efforts. Through numerous anti-corruption bodies and agencies, efforts have been put in place to address this challenge. However, more is left to be done as many reports and assessments, both local and international, point to the continuous existence of corruption in the country. Whether in the public and private sector, corruption remains a major obstacle to Nigeria's achievement of her short and long term development goals.

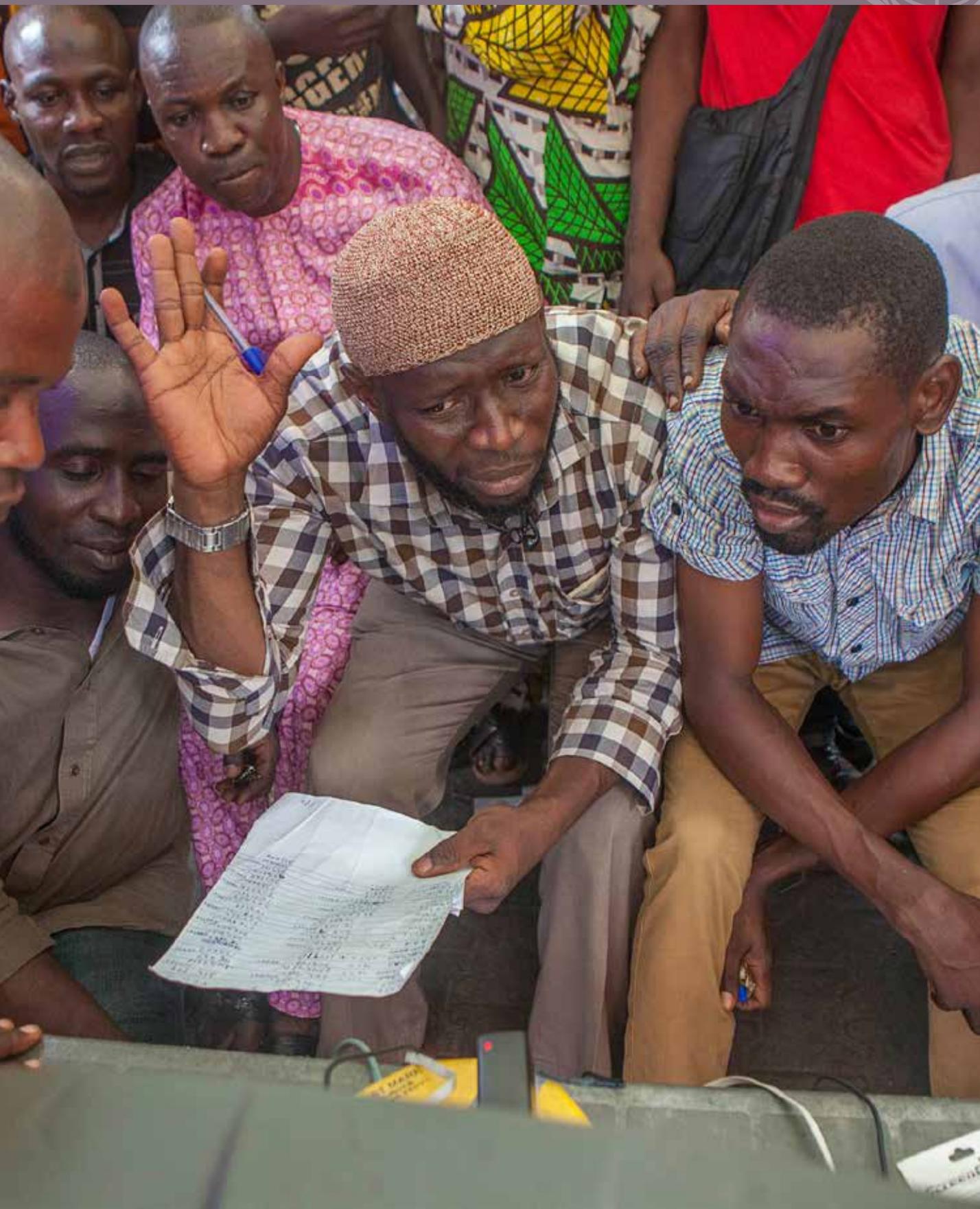
A vibrant civil society that can advocate for necessary reforms and raise awareness on corruption related issues is key in changing people's attitude towards the practice.

IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY; STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS AND ADDRESSING CORRUPTION

HOW DID WE HELP?

We provided support and worked in collaboration with national anti-corruption agencies to contribute towards ensuring that the structural causes of corruption and leakages in the management of public resources are addressed in a systematic manner. This was done through a corruption risk assessment process which aimed at identifying the specific issues and underlying drivers of corruption and possible solutions. The processes also sought to address existing gaps and vulnerabilities to corruption within key ministries, departments and agencies. We also continued to assist three states (Anambra, Delta and Niger) in strengthening their procurement mechanisms.

We continued to strengthen the participation of civil society organizations, with a goal of enhancing public participation through awareness raising activities and implementing a grant scheme to strengthen the capacity and expertise of civil society to fight corruption and increase public accountability in Nigeria.



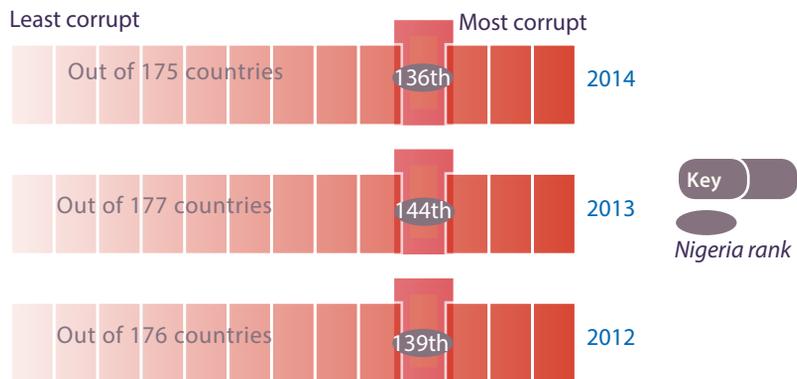


HOW DID WE HELP?

Our main focus areas for addressing corruption included the following;

- Strengthening public accountability mechanisms through the conduct of corruption risk assessments in MDG related MDAs;
- Improving legislative and policy framework for transparency and accountability;
- Building capacity of CSOs for anti-corruption initiative to monitor and report on budgets; and
- Empowering youth through dynamic and innovative platforms to promote integrity and public accountability in Anglophone countries.

Corruption Perception Index - Nigeria ranking 2012-2014



(Source: Transparency International)



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Tackling corruption in the port sector

Nigeria's port sector stakeholders came together and embarked on anti-corruption reform and implementation of the Integrity Plan, a follow-up to the 2013 Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) which we supported. The reform has been widely accepted by all the agencies in the port sector. For instance, the Nigerian Shippers' Council is in the process of installing the Service Support Portal at the cost of N50million. The e-Service Portal would assist in seamless service delivery and fast-track resolution of complaints by port users. It will reduce human-to-human interaction in clearing goods and therefore enhance adherence to standards and procedures in implementing and carrying out activities at the country's busy ports.

Port agencies are currently finalising their anti-corruption policies and Standard Operating Procedures. Once these policies and SOPs are in place, the country stands to gain significantly as gaps that allow for revenue loss through corruption will be fewer and narrower. International watchdogs are replicating this initiative in all the ports within the West African sub-region.

As a result of closer collaboration with the relevant port sector stakeholders in bringing about port reforms, sector players are now sharing experiences and ideas and now taking the lead in consultative engagements, including committing to hosting the meetings for the Project Implementation Committee by Federal Ministry of Transport and Nigerian Shippers Council. Three Federal Departments and two in Anambra State have conducted their own CRAs. Upon their validation, remedial actions towards addressing the gaps will be recommended. This will further strengthen both Federal and State institutions' capacity to address corruption.

More youths are now participating in a live phone-in radio programme on Radio Nigeria, Unity FM 101.5, Abalaliki, Ebonyi State. This initiative is helping reach out to majority of young people who either fell victim to effects of corruption or sometimes perpetuate it themselves in order to obtain a service or product.

Beyond the port sector, a Project Implementation Committee to carry out CRA in MDG related MDAs was set up comprising representatives of the target ministries and anti-corruption agencies. UNDP will continue to provide technical and financial support towards activities to be implemented by the committee.



Steering Committee members for the implementation of the integrity plan in the port sector project (alphabetically)

- Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP)
- Council for Regulation of Freight Forwarding of Nigeria (CRFFN)
- Federal Ministry of Transport (FMoT)
- Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC)
- National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)
- Nigerian Customs Service (NCS)
- Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)
- Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)
- Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)
- Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC)
- Port Health Services
- Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-corruption Reforms (TUGAR)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Strengthening civil society capacity to tackle corruption

We conducted a CSO Anti-Corruption Programming Capacity Assessment and Baseline Study that assessed the capacity, operations and scope of CSOs at the national level and in eighteen (18) States. This assessment also included a mapping of existing anti-corruption CSOs by theme, geographical area and type of activity, as well as determination of the track record of anti-corruption engagement of these CSOs. A total of one hundred and forty seven (147) CSOs were mapped in the States, out of which ninety six (96) were assessed. This exercise has helped us to have factual data on which CS actors are programming on anti-corruption; understand what they need and design activities to address these needs.

Interventions to enhance the CS technical knowledge on Budget Monitoring and Tracking; Public Procurement and Access to Information were undertaken. These initiatives enhanced the capacity of CSOs to engage on anti-corruption issues. Furthermore, to ensure that CSO advocacy on anti-corruption is coordinated for more effectiveness, two (2) national level CS networks were supported to plan for anti-corruption engagement by holding anti-corruption Engagement Planning workshop respectively. The networks produced engagement framework as a result of the meetings to guide their work.



Since 1999, when the country returned to civilian rule, Nigeria's democratic governance standing has continued to improve. The 2011 elections demonstrated significant improvement in the strength of opposition parties and more diverse parliaments at national and state levels.

Despite improvement in the electoral process, numerous challenges were identified and needed to be addressed to further improve the transparency, inclusiveness and integrity of the process as the country prepared for the 2015 general elections. A stronger civil society and more inclusive democratic environment is essential to strengthening the country democratic governance. Governance institutions, state and non-state actors continue to play critical roles in deepening Nigeria's democratic governance status.

DEEPENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA'S LARGEST DEMOCRACY

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support towards deepening democracy in Nigeria mainly focused on supporting the electoral process, strengthening democratic institutions at all levels, including State Independent Elections Commissions (SIECs), the Human Rights Commission and the judiciary. It was further aimed at strengthening civil society in an attempt to enhance its oversight and monitoring role. A significant portion of our intervention was channeled through the Democratic Governance for Development project (DGDII) funded by the European Union (EU), the UK Department of International Development (DfID), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and UNDP.

The project had the following objectives:

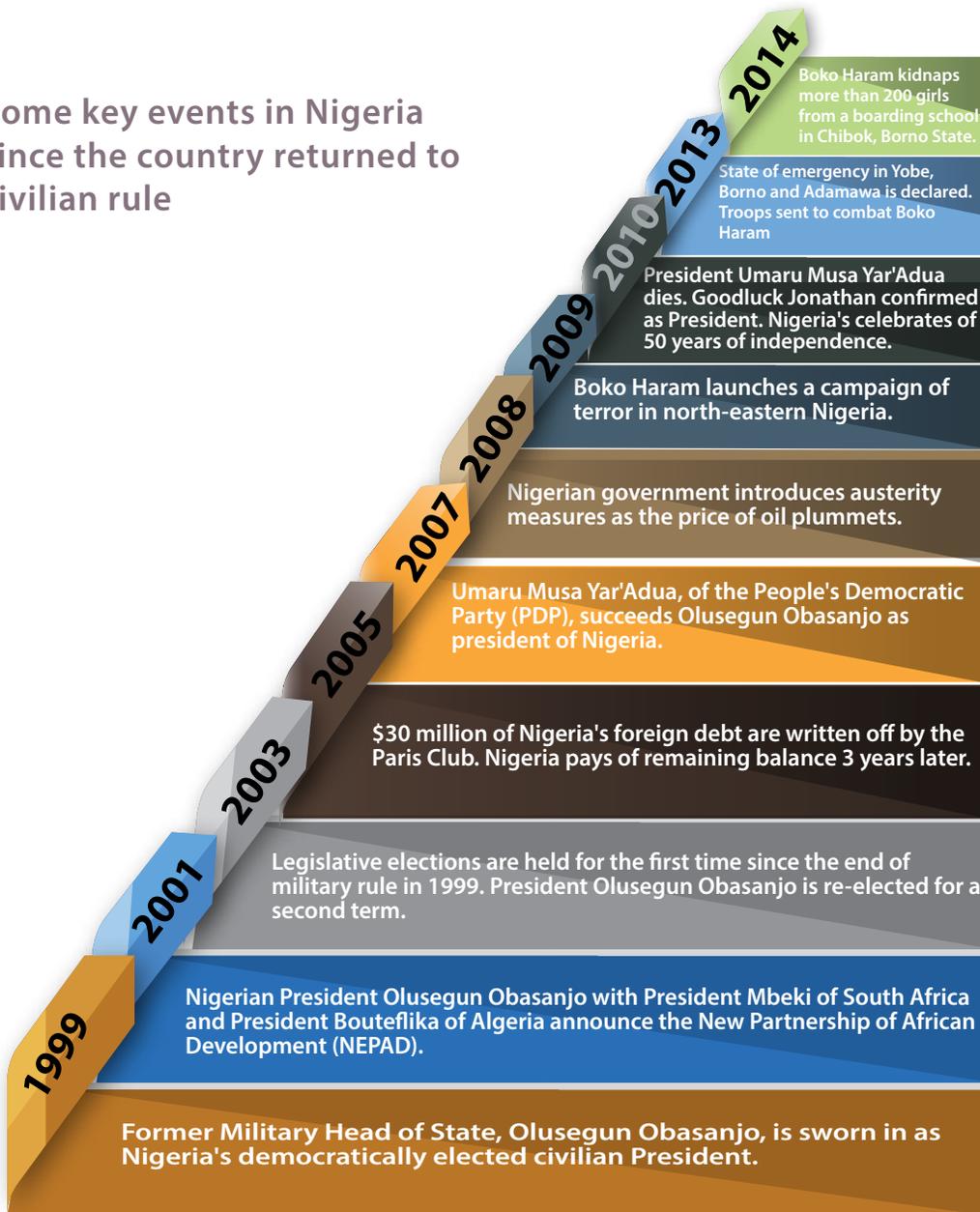
- *Strengthening the democratic character of Nigerian political processes; and*
- *Promoting outcomes that consolidate and advance democratic governance and accountability to achieve the country's stated development priorities and goals as specified in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the UNDAF and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP).*

Following the successful implementation of Phase 1 of the project (from 2010 to May 2011), and a strategic review in 2012, the project, in its second phase (2012-2015) activities are grouped in four (4) main components :

- Promoting credible, transparent and sustainable electoral processes;
- Improving the democratic quality of political engagement;
- Enhancing Participation by women, youth and other marginalized groups; and
- Strengthening Channels of Civic Engagement.



Some key events in Nigeria since the country returned to civilian rule



(Source: Various sources)



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Making the country's electoral process efficient and effective

With the aim of strengthening the democratic character of Nigeria's political processes, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was able to develop a Strategic Policy and Operational Plan. The implementation of this plan resulted in significant improvements in both planning and service delivery capacities at the Commission. This improvement combined with enhanced technical capacities of staff within the commission and technological innovations in the electoral process to take place in 2015 will contribute to enhancing transparency, credibility, effectiveness and efficiency in the management of the country's elections.

Through our support, INEC produced guidelines for continuous registration of voters and guidelines for permanent voters' card distribution. Both the registration of voters and the distribution of their voters cards were undertaken with better coordination and efficiency, building confidence in the electoral process as a direct consequence. Other continuing activities like voter education, voter registration, and other public engagements are aimed at ensuring that the electoral process is peaceful, participatory and who's results reflect the will of the majority Nigerians.



In order to strengthen parliamentary processes as well as promote e-governance, we supported the National Assembly and contributed to improving the legislature's effectiveness. Our technical support has resulted in better and issue-based engagements among political stakeholders.



Promoting inclusive democratic governance

INEC was able to finally develop and launch a Gender Policy: the Policy provides a framework guiding the Commission in its continuous effort aimed at making the electoral process more gender responsive. The launch of the policy stimulated further dialogue on increased women participation in political decision making processes.

We continued with our support to women's groups and individuals, youth associations and persons with disabilities as a direct response to the need for promoting a democratic process that is inclusive and representative. In this regard, we also supported legal reforms and women's empowerment initiatives to promote affirmative action and women's empowerment in governance processes in the country. Women politicians and would-be aspirants were also trained on various skills including lobbying and advocacy.

Elections support results highlights



Through efforts to improve the legal and policy framework for elections, UNDP supported INEC and electoral stakeholders on modalities for making and gazetting INEC regulations. Support was also provided to INEC to conduct pre-election awareness workshop on Electoral Alternate Dispute Resolution (EADR). An important outcome of this support has been the enhanced confidence of electoral stakeholders in the EADR mechanism.



Enhancing civil society role in deepening democratic governance and peaceful elections

Noting the importance and crucial role that CSOs continue to play in representing citizens' voices and promoting civic awareness, we worked with the country's civil society groups to undertake voter education and promote active citizen participation in peaceful elections. For example, we facilitated the mobilization and training of over 700 local CSOs and Community Based Organization (CBO) representatives across Ekiti and Osun States as community-based voter educators. These activities strengthened the channels for engagement and ensured the readiness and willingness of eligible voters to participate in the Ekiti and Osun governorship elections.

Enhancing role of the media in deepening democratic governance and peaceful elections

We continued working with the media as our partners through which majority of Nigerians get engaged;- through our engagements, the media appreciated even more the need for professional and ethical conduct in reporting on elections. Print and on-line media were supported with tools on how to handle sensitive broadcasting and reporting, ethics, and the legal framework of reporting during election period.

We supported the training of women journalists on Building Resources in Democratic Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) tools to promote knowledge transfer of internationally accepted electoral principles, structures and processes as they affect election reporting, gender and voter education. The knowledge gained from the training was also used to support access of underrepresented groups including women to media in the electoral process.

Our support led to the development and adoption of the Nigerian Media Code of Election Coverage; developed in collaboration with Nigeria media stakeholders including; the Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN), Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) Nigerian Guild of Editors (NGE), Broadcasting Organizations of Nigeria (BON), Radio, Television, Theatre and Arts Workers Union of Nigeria (RATTAWU), Nigeria Association of Women Journalists (NAWOJ) and media support groups. The code provides a framework to promote peaceful elections and guide journalists' conduct and reporting of electoral processes.



Although the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is being controlled in Nigeria, the prevalence rate of around 3% (within the 15-49 years age group), remains amongst the highest in the world in terms of absolute numbers and carries the highest burden in terms of mother to child transmission . However, national agenda for sustainability and ownership of the response to HIV/AIDS has improved especially with regards to caring for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Given the higher prevalence among the Key Populations such as men having sex with men (MSM) and female sex worker (FSWs), it is important that this population, accounting for more than 32% of new HIV infections is given attention and support it deserves as ignoring them would harm HIV response efforts and gains made this far in the country. Our activities were aimed at strengthening the capacity of CSOs, PLHIV & Key Populations to advocate for anti-stigma legislation and facilitate its implementation.

BRINGING HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE CORE OF NATIONAL HIV AND AIDS RESPONSE

HOW DID WE HELP?

During the year, our support was aimed at enhancing policy and human rights for HIV response. Our interventions were designed to address the structural dimension of the HIV and AIDS epidemic particularly with respect to gender, legal and human rights issues. The overall objective was to promote rights of the vulnerable in the society including People Living with HIV (PLHIV), women and girls, and the Key and Affected Populations (KAP); Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and Female Sex Workers (FSWs).

Specific focus of our support was aimed at strengthening the institutional capacities of the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) and selected State Agencies for the Control of AIDS (SACAs) to enable them develop and implement National and State costed Strategic Plans on HIV and AIDS. We also prioritised our support towards strengthening the capacity of CSOs, PLHIV and Key Populations to advocate for anti-stigma legislation and facilitate its implementation.



WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Strengthening national and sub-national HIV and AIDS Response

The government initiated an assessment of the legal environment for national HIV and AIDS response. The assessment looked at the way the legal and regulatory environment has impacted positively or otherwise on effective response. The Assessment is expected to be completed in 2105 and has the potential to influence legal reforms as it will highlight the obstructive laws that are impeding effective HIV and AIDS response as well as consolidating on the implementation of helpful laws and policies.

Working with our partners, we conducted the mapping of laws, policies and services on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and HIV intersections as a key social driver of the epidemic. The result of this exercise informed the development and launch of the the National Plan of Action (NPOA) on GBV and HIV. As a direct consequence, Nigeria now has an evidence-based framework for addressing GBV and HIV intersections.

Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Agency for the control of AIDS and the Abuja Municipal Area Council were able to conduct a Needs Assessment for Key Populations. The findings and recommendations of this exercise informed the development of the Abuja Municipal Plan on AIDS and Key Populations and has provided a strong framework for tackling Key Population issues at the urban local government level.

Through technical and advocacy support provided to the National Assembly, CSOs and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), an Anti-stigma Bill was drafted and passed. We facilitated learning experience for key stakeholders who undertook a mission to Kenya where they interacted with and learned from that country's parliamentarians, CSOs, and the media on how the country approached anti-stigmatization of PLHIV.

Through the insights from this learning exchange, a number of innovative provisions (such as establishment of a special tribunal; provision for innovative funding mechanisms such as levy/tax; capacity development plans for judges, lawyers, media etc) were used in enriching the contents of the Bill.



Chapter

3

HELPING BUILD A STRONGER AND RESILIENT NIGERIA

Nigeria experiences natural disasters like floods, droughts and epidemics. Flood disasters are second most frequent in the country and their impact is felt on a wide range of economic and social fronts. They are also the most damaging per event. Droughts, on the other hand, are the least frequent in Nigeria but impacts people the most. Natural hazards are not the only threats that expose the lives and livelihoods of Nigerians to hazards.

In July 2014, Nigeria was affected by the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). Twenty (20) cases were recorded with eight deaths, and 12 survivors. Ninety-three (93) days later, Nigeria was declared Ebola free by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL RESPONSE TO DISASTERS

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support was aimed at strengthening institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in order for them to effectively coordinate and deliver their services and activities with the relevant MDAs. These activities cover both preparedness for and recovery abilities from disasters in the country. Key areas in undertaking these activities include; understanding and communicating risks; reducing risks and addressing residual risk; preparedness for effective response and recovery.

Our support continued within the framework of the UNDAF and the country's vision 20:2020. (...a Nigeria that is peaceful, secure and on sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels ...)





WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Strengthening national framework for disaster preparedness and recovery

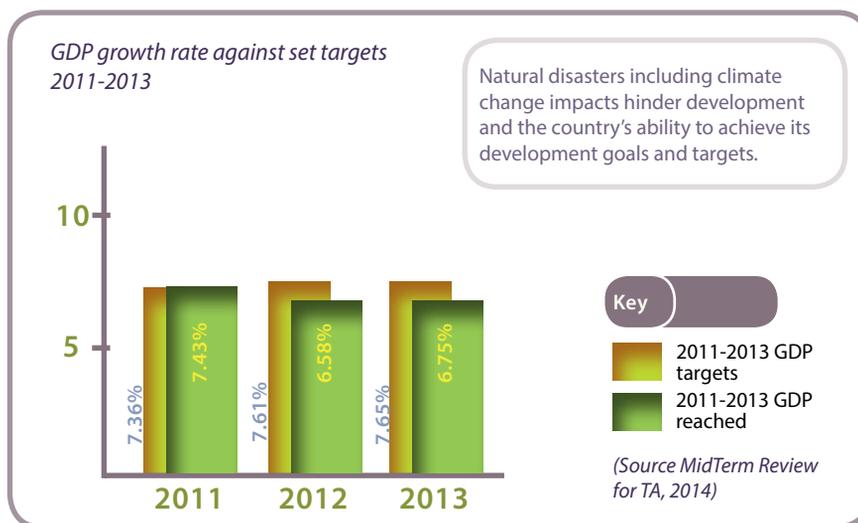
The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), through our support was able to develop a **National Disaster Recovery Strategy and Framework (NDRSF)** that will aide the agency in carrying out its mandate. The NDRSF builds on and complements the National Disaster Response Plan and the National Disaster Management Framework. It also amplifies and extends the coverage of recovery in the NDMF. The NDRSF provides a holistic and integrated approach to recovery, promote a common frame of reference for stakeholders involved in ensuring recovery from emergencies and develop a shared understanding of the multi-agency framework for emergency recovery at the local level, and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders .

These efforts will continue to help the agency identify, categorise and address the different types disaster that the country experiences. Following our support which resulted in the establishment of a coordination mechanism in place during the year, the agency is now better coordinating its efforts with the Federal body and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). States are now be able to get all the support needed from the central government as zonal offices' capacities have been strengthened.

Building on the best practices and lessons learnt from the development of the 2012 Flood Post Disasters Need Assessment (PDNA), NEMA was able draft a **National Disaster Risk Management Policy** during the year. Once finalised and approved, the policy is expected to strengthen national disaster risk management and recovery efforts in Nigeria.

In order to effectively respond to disasters, there is need to put in place adequate preparatory measures at both Federal and State levels. During the year, **Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Plans** for three (3) states (Bayelsa, Kogi and Gombe) were developed and are scheduled for launching during the course of 2015.

Continuous engagements during the year also focused on ensuring successful mainstreaming of gender in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy documents, planning & legal frameworks. This was in addition to developing institutional capacity for undertaking risk identification, monitoring and assessment as well as developing National DRR information and Communication system.



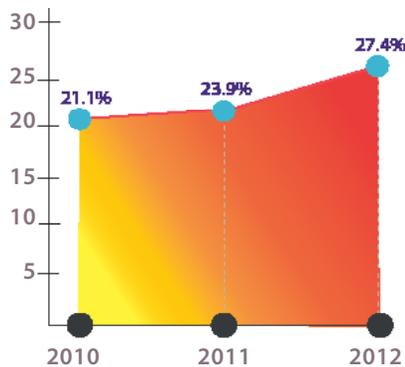
Preparing for and responding to climate change impacts

The National Assembly successfully conducted a series of engagements on the country's appropriate structures for climate change governance. Through our technical support, these engagements resulted in the articulation of a 'Justification for a National Climate Change Agency (NCCA), as the institution to lead on all government programmes aimed at addressing both adaptation and mitigation initiatives in Nigeria. The establishment of this agency is part of Nigeria's **National Climate Change Infrastructure** that is expected to strengthen effective coherence, coordination and implementation of the country's climate change agenda. Ongoing efforts aimed at responding to climate change also include the mainstreaming of climate change in National and State level development plans. Mainstreaming of climate change in development plans will help in preparing for and safeguarding development from potential negative impacts of climate change. Through our engagement and support to the NPC, a Climate Change Mainstreaming Manual was developed and is already being used in guiding both the Federal and State governments in climate change mainstreaming initiatives.

The Government of Nigeria was able to develop a Nigeria Green Climate Readiness Plan which is expected ease access to the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**, currently the main global mechanism for financing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries. The plan will enable the Department of Climate Change of the Federal Ministry of Environment coordinate all forms of support (domestic and international) to climate change-related activities in Nigeria.



The country has already commenced the development of the **Third National Communication (TNC)**, a document prepared by Annex 1 countries to the Kyoto Protocol. A National Communication provides information on emissions and removals of greenhouses gases (GHGs), national circumstances; policies and measures; vulnerability assessment; financial resources and transfer of technology; education, training and public awareness; and any other details of activities undertaken by the country towards the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



*National unemployment rate
2010-2013*

Despite the robust GDP growth unemployment in Nigeria, still remains a challenge. The rate increased from 21.1% in 2010 to 27.4 % in 2012. The increase in unemployment can be largely attributed to phenomenal growth in the number of the active population. (MidTerm Review for TA, 2013)

(Source: MidTerm Review for TA, 2013)



Nigeria has been confronted with violent conflicts, acts of terrorism and military insurgency. This is especially evident in the North and North East of the country. During the first quarter of the year, more than 200 school girls were abducted in Chibok, numerous incidents of violent conflicts and terrorist attacks were recorded in different parts of the country.

The government, working local and international partners has been playing the leading role in; tackling violent conflicts including terrorism through military and non-military operations, addressing the root causes of conflicts and supporting victims of these conflicts so that their livelihoods could be restored and their communities could be stronger and resilient.

RESTORING LIVELIHOODS, BUILDING STRONGER COMMUNITIES

HOW DID WE HELP?

Our support during the year was aimed at identifying causal factors of violent conflicts in the country, through strengthening of state and non-state institutions with requisite mandate and capacity to deepen culture of peace, engage in research to inform policy and advisory services to government. Our interventions were also aimed at promoting social cohesion within communities and livelihood support to households and communities that have in the past been victims of violent conflicts.





WHAT NIGERIA ACHIEVED AS A RESULT OF OUR SUPPORT

Empowering victims of violent conflicts

Working with local training institutions, we supported the training of 200 victims of violent conflicts in Benue and Plateau States in various vocational skill areas. More than half of the trainees were women and sole breadwinners in their households. Following violent conflicts in these States, their livelihoods were disrupted as families lost their members and property. The beneficiaries of these trainings were also supported with take-off equipment grant to help them establish their own businesses. Similar support was provided through a livelihoods support scheme in Plateau State, where close to 150 (79 of them women) victims of violent conflicts were trained in various vocational skills including tailoring, IT skills, catering, and leather tanning. Supported by the Norwegian Government, the initiative has been instrumental in helping communities recover from the violence that followed the 2011 elections.

Enhancing community preparedness to violent conflicts

An Early Warning and Response (EWR) tool, the "Jos Peace Platform" in Plateau State was developed and contributed significantly to the reduction in the rate of incidents of violence in the State. Community members and their leaders, members of religious groups, are now working together to promote peace, social cohesion, religious tolerance and development in the northern part of the country. They are now engaging more with each other across social, religious and ethnic lines.

Early recovery and livelihoods programme for the victims of insurgency in the North East including the Chibok girls and their families were undertaken following our funding support to the Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO) which facilitated the provision of essential food items to the victims and their families. These engagements continue to facilitate strengthening of social structures in communities previously ravaged by violent conflicts.

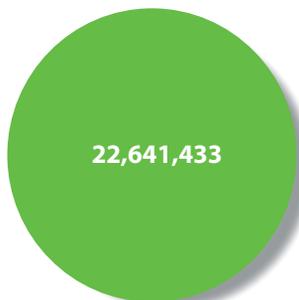
During the year, we supported a dialogue on peace and development in the North East, an interfaith dialogue on peace and security as well as a technical training on conflict prevention and peace building for religious groups in northern Nigeria.

Throughout the year, we undertook different kinds of interventions, engaging political and non-political stakeholders and sensitized them on peaceful conduct ahead of the 2015 general elections. Our engagements were part of our capacity building initiatives necessary for facilitating a peaceful electoral process.



2014 Programme Units (Financial Report in USD)

Allocation



Governance and
Peace Building

Expenditure



99%
of budget
was spent
during
the year



Inclusive Growth



94%
of budget
was spent
during
the year



Sustainable
Development



94%
of budget
was spent
during
the year



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme

UN House
Plot 617/618 Diplomatic Drive,
Central Business District, Abuja
Nigeria

For more information: www.ng.undp.org
Copyright 2015, UNDP

Follow us on:

twitter.com/UNDPNigeria
facebook.com/UNinNigeria



Scan to download a copy