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United Nations Development Programme



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

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 nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspectives and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP Nigeria 2015 Annual Report
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Cover photo: A woman, of Makoko Community in Lagos, sells merchandise from her canoe

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Opia Kumah
 Resident Representative a.i.
 United Nations Development Programme

In 2015, the world witnessed the coming together of the International Community, recommitting itself to safeguarding the future our planet and lifting millions out of poverty. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the conclusion of the climate change negotiations signalled a new era in humanity's determination to address this century's defining development challenges - inequality, insecurity and climate change.

In Nigeria, the people came together and demonstrated once more their will and ability to choose the future course of their country; through an election that has been internationally praised as peaceful, transparent and credible. The May 2015 elections ushered in a new leadership and a new direction for the continent's most populous nation and its largest economy.

In line with UNDP's responsibility as the UN System's development arm, we continued to avail our resources to the government. As the lead agency for the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF III) Outcome Area One, UNDP positioned itself and worked with a wide array of stakeholders to ensure that the country remained on track to strengthen its democratic governance standing. From supporting initiatives that curb corruption to strengthening policies that ensure efficiency in delivering development results, UNDP remained the government's partner of choice as our vision remained coherent and our programming dynamic and responsive.

The challenges that Nigeria faced throughout 2015, and indeed continues to face, are enormous but not insurmountable. With a clear vision, strong institutions and innovative approaches, the obstacles can be hurdled. To this end, the country continues to open its doors to new partners and ideas on how best to surmount its difficulties. With UNDP's global knowledge network and expertise, we stand ready to avail our partnership and support in the coming years, as we have in years past.

Our focus will be on: transforming the country's economy into one that is more inclusive and sustainable; supporting efforts that enable democracy to deliver development dividends; and managing risks to render people safer and communities more resilient to confront the dangers posed by natural and man-made disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

This report highlights ways in which UNDP supported the government and people of Nigeria and contributed towards the attainment of its long term development goals. Our work and achievements recorded during the past year relied on collaboration with a wide range of partners at both State and Federal levels. These partners were key to identifying evidence-based and innovative development solutions, which made our successes possible.

Going forward, UNDP will build on the accomplishments realised, the support and partnerships we enjoyed and lessons learned from our work in 2015 and preceding years. We will remain focused on our core mandate areas, where we have clear comparative advantage, to ensure that our support yields the best results.

To achieve this, we will apply both our human and financial resources as judiciously and efficiently as possible. UNDP cannot do it all on its own. We will continue to build and strengthen partnerships, for the march to development and progress cannot be a solo act. Together, we will win.

I hope you will enjoy reading the report and look forward to receiving your feedback.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Beyai".

Pa Lamin Beyai
Country Director
United Nations Development Programme

For development to take place, interventions ought to take a holistic approach that strategically links broad-based economic growth and poverty alleviation programmes to governance that provide opportunities for citizen participation, conflict prevention and peace building. At the same time, the approach must take into account environmental sustainability. The newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a framework for national authorities to once more make an attempt at lifting millions of its people out of poverty while contributing to global efforts aimed at safeguarding our planet.

Nigeria, like many countries on the continent, continued to face numerous challenges during the year 2015; from poverty and insecurity to governance issues emanating from inequality and accountability issues, and social exclusion. As UNDP, we continued with our support aimed at enhancing public service delivery, promoting public accountability by strengthening anti-corruption agencies. Our partnership with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) including Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) provides us with an opportunity to ensure that our interventions are reaching intended beneficiaries in the most efficient and effective manner.

With few months left before the SDGs were adopted, we focused our support on reporting on the country's progress towards meeting the MDGs target, strengthening systems for better economic management; development and gender-sensitive planning; private sector development; and HIV/AIDS response and coordination.

Our leadership in supporting interventions that enhance access to sustainable energy sources demands that we expand our programmes in promoting renewable energy access to reach the most vulnerable - especially rural women. These interventions are improving the welfare of people at the same time as promoting environmental sustainability.

We drew lessons from past interventions to inform our future programme supporting the government in addressing insecurity and the growing humanitarian crisis in the North East. Because we understand the nexus between the development and humanitarian needs of the affected population in the North East, we allocated both financial and human resources to interventions which will ensure early recovery and restoration of livelihoods affected by the more than five years of conflict in the region. Going forward, we will continue with our support aimed at addressing the multi-dimensional challenges arising from both natural and man-made crises.

Despite the insecurity, the people of Nigeria demonstrated resilience and commitment to deepening the country's democracy – in a peaceful manner, they exercised their democratic right. This made the 2015 elections not only historic but an example to the rest of the world. The outcome of this electoral process was a manifestation of our support to and partnership with the Independent National Elections Commission (INEC), national and state Assemblies, and State Independent Elections Commissions (SIECs), human rights commissions, the judiciary, CSOs and the media, made possible with financial contributions from our partners; the European Union (EU), the UK Department of International Development (DfID), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

We will continue to reposition our country office, adjusting our internal structure to effectively respond to new programme priorities and the country's dynamic development and policy environment. Continuous streamlining of the country office will ensure improvements in our response to the country's development needs and at the same time promote efficiency gains.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
AYP	Adolescents and Young People
BBFSW	Brothel Based Female Sex Workers
COP	Conference of Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DFATD	Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DfiD	Department of International Development
DGD	Democratic Governance for Development
DRIM	Disaster Risk Management
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPF	ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF)
EFTs	Electronic Cash Transfers
EMS	Election Management System
EOSC	Electoral Operations Support Centre
ER&L SWG	Early Recovery & Livelihoods Sector Working Group
ERM	Electoral Risk Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food Agricultural Organisation
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
HACT	Harmonised Accounting Cash Transfers
HCB	Dibenzofurans Hexachlorobenzene
HCFC	Hydrochlorocarbons
HCT	Humanitarian Coordination Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPMP	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
INEC	National Elections Commission
IPCR	Peace and Conflict Resolution

KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
LEA	Legal Environment Assessment
LPC	Lagos Port Complex
LTA	Long Term Agreements
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MP	Montreal Protocol
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NARF	Nigeria Agriculture Resilience Framework
NASPA	National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of action
NATCOMS	National Commissions
NBBFSW	Non-Brothel Based Female Sex Workers
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCPRS	National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEMA	Emergency Management Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPC	National Peace Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
NYEDP	Nigerian Youth Entrepreneurship Development Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAG	Policy Advisory Group
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCDD/PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzo-pdioxins
PV	Photovoltaic
PVC	Permanent Voters Card
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEICs	State Independent Elections Commissions
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TMG	Transition Monitoring Group
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	UN Office for Drugs and Crime
UPOPs	Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is Africa's most populous nation; with an estimated 170 million people, it also became the continent's largest economy in 2014. The country has made significant progress in ensuring that it remains on track to meeting the goals stated in the Vision 20:2020.

Despite the progress made in the recent past, Nigeria's ranking on the global Human Development Index (HDI) scale is among the lowest globally; - at 152 out of 188 countries and territories. The country continues to face challenges from numerous fronts; insecurity including terrorism, high levels of unemployment, poverty, environmental degradation and over-dependence on oil revenue to drive economic growth.

Only 40% of the total population has access to electricity - and less than 20% of the rural households are covered. In the first quarter of 2015, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.96% in real terms, year on year; the lowest in two years - lower from that of 2014 fourth quarter by 1.98% and also lower by 2.25% from the corresponding quarter of 2014.

The country's environment remains under increasing threat from drought, desertification and floods, which in the past have affected livelihoods, threatened food security and increased incidence of diseases. Implementation of existing policies to address environmental and climate change challenges remains weak pushing the already high level of deforestation, vulnerability to climate change and pollution to alarming levels.

With over 20% of the population living on less than \$1 per day and high energy poverty levels, a lot remains to be done to ensure that the growth that the country has achieved in the recent past translates into reduced poverty levels. Gender inequality and governance challenges continue to hinder the country's chances of realising its full potential as the continent's 'big brother'.

"At home we face enormous challenges. Insecurity, pervasive corruption, the hitherto unending and seemingly impossible fuel and power shortages are the immediate concerns. We are going to tackle them head on."

President Buhari, (Inaugural speech)

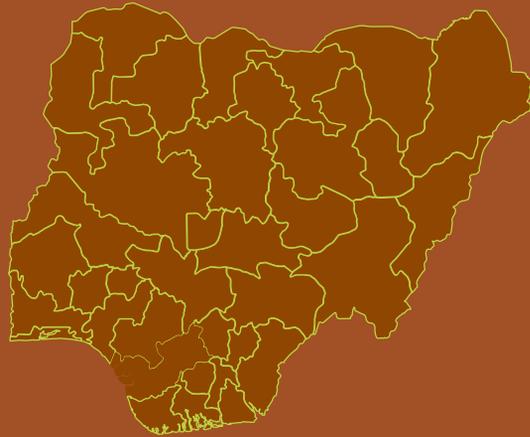
The sharp deterioration in the conditions for Nigerians, especially in the areas affected by the military insurgency, which has resulted in mass displacement of people and disruption of livelihoods has significantly contributed to the decline in the levels of human security and civil liberties of its citizens.

With the adoption of both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Declaration on Climate Change, Nigeria has an opportunity to, once more, show leadership and commitment to fulfilling her obligations as a member of the International Community along the path to improving the living standards of Nigerians.



The fall in the oil prices has stimulated more debate around the need to diversify Nigeria's economy away from oil dependency. Agriculture, yet to be fully explored, has enormous potential.

ABOUT NIGERIA



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

ECONOMY



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.

ENVIRONMENT



POPULATION

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%.



SECURITY

Nigeria continues to experience significantly high levels of insecurity. Prominent among incidence of insecurity include the more than 5 yearlong military insurgency in the North East region, kidnappings, terrorism, and communal clashes especially over control and access to grazing land.

Poverty declined from 65.6% in 1996 to 45.5% in 2010. Between 1990 and 2014, the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age declined from 35.7% to 25.5%.

POVERTY

Nigeria has held four General Elections (2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015). The 2015 election led to the emergence of an opposition party, the All Progressive Congress (APC) with the "Change Agenda" as the new ruling party at the Federal level.

GOVERNANCE

VISION 20:2020

"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." Vision 20:2020



Achieving the country's long term vision will require developing and implementing ambitious short to medium term development programmes across all the key sectors of the economy. It will also require investing in sectors that will facilitate growth in non-oil dependent sectors of the economy. For example, development of transport infrastructure will facilitate growth in the agricultural sector and help reduce unemployment and poverty especially among the youth and rural communities respectively.

OUR GLOBAL STRATEGIC POSITIONING

Vision:



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

Focus areas

Strategic Plan
2014-2017



01

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.



02

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.



03

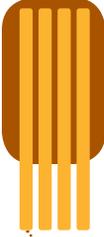
How to build resilience

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.

UNDP WITHIN THE UN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2017 guides UN Agencies in Nigeria in providing support towards the achievement of identified national development objectives. The UNDAF is aligned with the planning cycle of the second National Implementation Plan of Nigeria's Vision 2020.

VISION
20:2020



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.

CPD 2014-2017

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

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.

HELPING NIGERIA ADOPT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS



"Despite the abundance of natural resources in Nigeria, there were no nationally acceptable renewable energy or energy efficiency policies to drive the renewable energy sector of the economy. Some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) before now, have in one way or the other developed documents that enabled them to pursue ventures in renewable energy." Prof. Chinedu O. Nebo, CON, FNSE, Honourable Minister of Power, Federal Ministry of Power. [2015]

Promoting access to sustainable and affordable energy for all Nigerians

Affordable energy is essential for poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood. However, despite the presence of enormous domestic endowments of non-renewable and renewable primary energy resources, Nigeria is still characterized with persistent inadequate quantity, poor quality and low access to energy. Businesses heavily rely on fossil fuel-powered generators for electricity supply for their operations while communities and families, especially those within the low income stratum, rely on wood fuel and other nonrenewable energy sources as the only alternative.

[Only 40% of Nigerians have access to electricity]

Demand for power in Nigeria has risen from just over 3400MW in 2004 to over 30,000MW in 2015. Obstacles to improving energy access include poor coordination among government agencies, underdeveloped energy infrastructure, and inadequate human and technical capacity in the energy sector.

The Government of Nigeria has placed access to energy among its priorities with a target of 40,000MW by 2020; in order to meet the country's long term vision of being among the world's top 20 economies in the world.

Currently, the power sector is going through widespread reforms that are aimed at re-defining the country's National Policy for Power. It is anticipated that the new policy will facilitate significant private sector participation in the sector than before. Already, the Federal Government has activated a \$500 million loan solely for interventions in the Power Sector.



There are only five years before the year 2020 - the country's current vision target date. While significant progress has been made in meeting the goals of the vision, there still remain huge gaps on key indicators. For example, for the country to have a "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", an ambitious programme that will turn around the agriculture sector, promote innovation and facilitate more private sector involvement will be needed. As the country moves forward, attention must also be paid to populations remaining behind in the poverty trap.

With over 20% of the population living on less than \$1 per day and high energy poverty levels, a lot remains to be done to ensure that the growth that the country has achieved in the recent past translates into reduced poverty levels.

70%

Nigerians that live in rural areas do not have access to the National electricity power grid.

50%

Overall domestic primary energy consumption in the country that rely on wood-fuel

4.3GW/year

The annual generation capacity growth rate required to meet the country's Vision 20:2020 target of 40,000MW.

STRENGTHENING POLICIES, PROMOTING INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

At Federal level, our support to the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) resulted in the approval, by the Presidency, of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (REEEP) which will be implemented through a National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) and a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). The policy will guide the development of future renewable energy and energy efficiency related sectorial policies, as well as the national action plans to achieve renewable energy and energy efficiency targets.

With the eventual passage of the policy and its implementation instruments, it is expected that Nigeria will be set to provide a conducive environment that will attract investment in the renewable energy and energy efficiency arena.

These policies are also meant to help in mainstreaming renewable energy and energy efficiency in the nation's energy supply mix. They are also meant to harmonize the Nigerian energy sector and enhance the mutual cooperation between government agencies, ministries and the private sector.

The REEEP will focus on hydropower, biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, wave and tidal energy power plants and cogeneration plants for energy production, as well as the improvement of energy efficiency as an additional source of energy.



Enhancing community access to renewable energy sources

Unsustainable patterns of energy production and consumption threaten not only human health and quality of life but also affect ecosystems and contribute to climate change. In Nigeria, rural communities are the least served when it comes to energy accessibility. Because sustainable energy can be an engine for poverty reduction, social progress, equity, enhanced resilience, economic growth, and environmental sustainability, it is critical that attention is paid to this population.

EXPLOITING SOLAR ENERGY FOR THE UNCONNECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES

With the aim to support national efforts aimed at providing alternative energy sources to rural communities, especially those not on the national grid, through our support to the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN), over 700 off-grid solar home systems were installed benefiting over 650 households in 12 rural communities.

In addition, a total of 10 solar photovoltaic (PV) water borehole systems were installed. These are now enabling community members to have access to cleaner sources of water. As a result of this intervention, rural women are now spending less time on fetching water from shallow wells with mostly contaminated water.

Access to clean sources of water powered by renewable energy sources have multiplier effects - continuous cases of diarrhoea and dysentery infections that had always plagued some of these communities are a thing of the past.

The interventions also addressed some of the root causes of deforestation; rural communities rely heavily on wood as a source energy for cooking and heating.

Following a capacity development programme organised by ECN, rural community women are now able to manufacture, using locally sourced materials, energy-efficient clay stoves. These clay based cookstoves, which use less quantities of firewood and emit less smoke, have since replaced the 3-stone stoves which used large amounts of wood and released large quantities of carbonmonoxide together with the smoke during cooking.

These communities can now boast of enhanced access to portable clean water, improved health care delivery through availability of vaccine storage facilities and proper illumination to support night activities and security is helping to develop the socio-economic context by which sustainable energy can be possible, viable and practical.

Some of the key challenges facing the development of renewable energy sources in Nigeria which the NREEEP addresses include;

- *Inadequate fiscal and economic incentives to attract local and foreign investment in alternative energy systems*
- *Low level of public awareness on availability and usefulness of alternative energy systems*
- *Inadequate policy, regulation and institutional framework for the development and adoption of alternative energy systems - clean and renewable energy sources.*
- *Lack of capacity for local manufacturing of alternative energy system components, resulting into limited supply and higher cost.*
- *Affordability - Even though renewables have low operation and maintenance costs, most renewable technologies have high upfront capital cost compared to their conventional alternatives.*

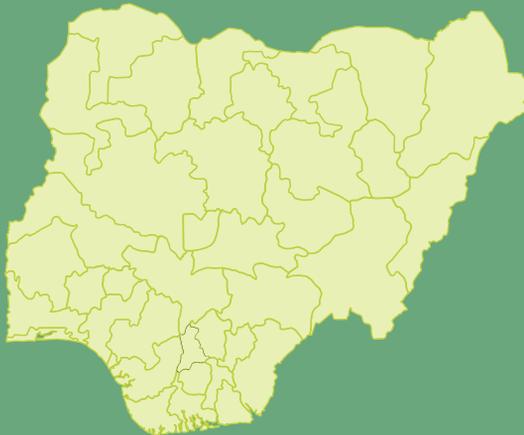
The annual average of daily solar radiation in Nigeria ranges from 3.5kWh/M2-day in the coastal belt of the south to 7.0kWh/m2-day in the northern arid regions, while the sunshine hours has an annual average of 4-9 hours, increasing from south to north.

(Source- NREEEP, 2014)

Our support to State Governments' efforts

During the year, we continued strengthening our partnership with State governments, this time focusing on programmes in the energy sector.

We supported States in providing alternatives to conventional electricity for the communities that remained unconnected to the national grid.



Anambra and Delta States

Following the installation of a 160KVA solar powered electricity system at the Timber Market, Umuokpu Awka in Anambra State, there has been significant increase in the production levels of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the area, enhancing their sources of livelihood as a result.

A similar pilot was also replicated in Delta State.

We continued to provide support towards developing the socio-economic context in which sustainable energy can be possible, viable and practical. At the same time, supported efforts that encourage investments that have potential to deliver sustainable energy products and services at all levels of society, and de-risking the policy and financial environment.

We will continue advocating for sustainable energy in the context of broader development and poverty eradication efforts, especially for rural communities. The Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, which we strongly support, emphasizes the role energy plays in driving growth and alleviating poverty.

Promoting environmental governance

Environmental challenges like greenhouse emissions, ozone layer depletion, soil erosion and deforestation, among others come about as a result of human interaction with the immediate environment. These interactions are shaped by different characteristics from place to place and people to people. Population dynamics and societies' aspirations for growth continue to put pressure on available environmental resources. Sound management of environmental resources requires sound policies, an informed public and effective laws that allow for economic growth at the same environmental sustainability. Decision making processes regarding utilization of environmental resources require involvement of a broad range of stakeholders; from political leaders through to members of communities where the resource is present.

[Sustainable utilisation of environmental resources requires broader participation and strong institutions]

Sound environmental governance requires strong institutions which are capable of ensuring effective implementation and execution of regulatory processes through which political actors influence environmental actions and outcomes. Prospects of economic growth largely depend on effective management of environmental resources.

In Nigeria, despite government commitment to the pursuit of people-centred sustainable and environmentally sound development policies, and the existence of relevant regulatory frameworks, a lot still remains to be done to ensure sound environmental practices.

Additionally, while issues like soil deterioration, ozone depletion, chemical management, biodiversity, water, agriculture, sustainable land management, desertification and waste-management receive significant attention in environmental discourse in the country, the government, through the Federal Ministry of Environment, is opening up space for more engagement with non-state actors like private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and international agencies.

The Federal Ministry of Environment interventions are guided by the National Policy on Environment with a strategic objective to coordinate environmental protection and natural resources conservation for sustainable development.

Some of Nigeria's Environmental Regulations developed by NESREA

National Environmental (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 26

National Environmental (Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchments Areas) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 27

National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 28.

National Environmental (Mining and Processing of Coal, Ores and Industrial Minerals) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 31.

National Environmental (Ozone Layer Protection) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 32.

National Environmental (Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sector) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 33.

National Environmental (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 35.

National Environmental (Soil Erosion and Flood Control) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 12.

National Environmental (Desertification Control and Drought Mitigation) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 13.

National Environmental (Control of Bush/Forest Fire and Open Burning) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 15.

National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species in International Trade) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 16.

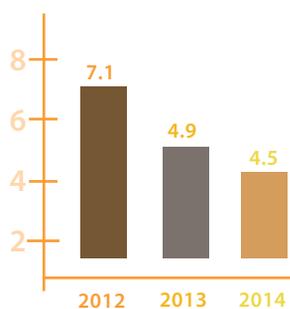
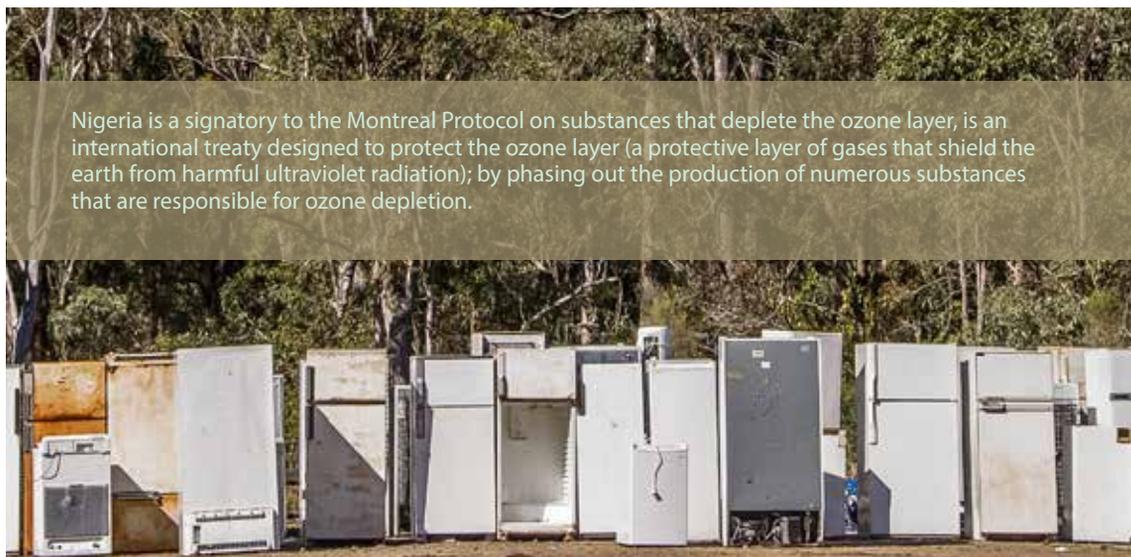
National Environmental (Coastal and Marine Area Protection) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 18.

National Environmental (Construction Sector) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 19.

National Environmental (Control of Vehicular Emissions from Petrol and Diesel Engines) Regulations, 2010. S. I. No. 20.

Source - www.nesrea.gov.ng

Ridding the country of ozone depleting substances



HCFC consumption in Nigeria (in '000 Metric Tonnes)
(Source - UNEP, 2015)

As a signatory, Nigeria has committed to putting in place measures that ensures that production and use of these ozone depleting substances is phased out.

REDUCING CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTATION OF OZONE DEPLETING MATERIALS IN REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

In 2015, through our support to the National Ozone Office of the Federal Ministry of Environment, under the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) of the Montreal Protocol (MP) on Substances that deplete the ozone layer, an hydrocarbon plant for the production of high grade Hydrocarbon Refrigerants was constructed and commissioned in Irolu, Ikenne local government of Ogun State.

Using locally available Liquid Purified Gas (LPG) as the raw material, the plant is expected to produce hydrocarbons that will replace hydrochlorocarbons (HCFC) being used in the refrigeration and air conditioning industry.

The target for Nigeria was for consumption and importation of HCFCs to freeze by 2013 and have a further reduction of 10% by end of 2015.

The Federal Government has encouraged the replication and commercialization of the plant to achieve its full benefits for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector nationwide.

Addressing the challenge of unintended persistent organic pollutants

Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) are organic compounds that are released into the environment as by-products of human activities. Their resistance to environmental degradation through chemical, biological, and photolytic processes enables them to remain in the environment for years with potential significant impacts on human health and the environment.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES - FROM BURNING TO SORTING AND RECYCLING

With funding from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), we continued to support the Pollution Department in its various activities aimed at reducing the emission or release into the environment of unintended persistent organic pollutants (UPOPs). The main sources of UPOPs include open source burning of collected/uncollected municipal and agricultural wastes.

Through our support to the project, recycling by-products from the farms and urban settlements was introduced in Kano and Anambra States as alternatives to open air burning. A sorting technique was introduced for municipal waste; different categories of waste are now sorted and recycled.

Following successes in the two states, five other States (Ekiti, Rivers, Cross River, Kano and Anambra) have incorporated waste sorting into their waste management strategies. In addition, the two pilot states, Kano and Anambra, have prohibited open air burning of waste, burning for land clearing and dumping of waste at non-designated places. The agricultural waste is now recycled and fed to farm animals.

About 70 farmers/ agricultural extension officers and 90 municipal waste management stakeholders outside the pilot States were trained in UPOPs reducing practices.

The training has improved the capacity of these stakeholders to implement UPOPs reducing practices in their respective States' waste management operations. The Federal Ministry of Justice vetted and endorsed the policy and this has been approved by the Federal Executive Council for the policy to become a national legal document.

Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) is a relatively newly highlighted issue in Nigeria. The country's first National Implementation Plan, developed in 2007, estimated that 20% of all municipal waste is burned, releasing about 5,300g I-TEQ/a of UPOPs. Approximately 50% of all collected waste is organic.

POPs chemicals of concern include;

- Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
- Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from such sources of UPOPs production are the subject of Article 5 of the Stockholm Convention.

A lot of work remains to be done to address waste-management related challenges - unmanaged dumpsites of municipal waste have become sources of large quantities of UPOPs while most managed dumpsites in the country have outlived their lifespans.

Our support to State Governments' efforts

60 environmental law enforcement officers from pilot States and Federal level were trained on enforcement of environmental regulations for effective municipal waste management and UPOPs reduction in Nigeria. This enhanced their knowledge on UPOPs minimizing practices and environmental laws/regulations enforcement skills.



Kano and Anambra States

Following strategic workshop/trainings conducted for farmers and agricultural extension officers on the various alternatives to crop residue burning, 469 ha of farmland were cultivated by close to 350 local farmers without burning.

Delta State

Our support assisted 10 oil endowed communities in managing oil induced conflicts in the region. Oil spills are a source of conflict especially when farm lands and rivers are affected. This was implemented in close collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment.



Promoting inclusive economic growth

Nigeria has a very young population, majority of who make up a large portion of the unemployed in the country. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the unemployment rates for those in the youth age category of 15-24 increased from 25.9% in 2007 to 37.7% in 2011. In 2015, youth unemployment stood at around 17.8% and 10.8% for ages 15-24 and 25-34 years respectively.

[Nigeria's youth unemployment challenges keep rising]

Over 24 major policy initiatives and programmes to combat unemployment and poverty have been developed and implemented by the Federal Government. Several of them have focused on addressing the supply-side of the challenge including specific areas around skills acquisition and vocational training. The National Directorate of Employment's 'Youth Employment and Vocational Skills Development Programme', the National Poverty Eradication Programme's 'Youth Employment and Vocational Skills Development Scheme', and the Central Bank of Nigeria's 'Entrepreneurship Development Centres', amongst others, are a few examples.

Despite these initiatives being in place for more than two decades, their successes have not significantly helped reduce the levels of unemployment among the youth.

ENHANCING POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO ADDRESS YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Our interventions during the year were focused on supporting national initiatives aimed at reducing poverty through improving livelihood opportunities of youths, women and other vulnerable groups. Specific support was provided towards designing policies and pilot initiatives on micro-entrepreneurship start-ups especially those led by youths, women and physically challenged persons.

Through our support, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports was able to re-design the 'Nigerian Youth Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NYEDP), incorporating key elements that are necessary to ensure market and private sector participation for sustainability.

As a result, opportunities have been created for more than 3000 youths who will benefit from the programme annually. As part of the drive for sustainability, a special donor conference is planned in 2016 to enable the mobilization of resources from the private sector as well as private foundations to support the initiative.

The economic environment remained challenging in the second half of 2015, as lower oil prices continued to restrict government spending and limit the amount of foreign exchange available. The value of imports surpassed that of exports in the third and fourth quarters, for the first time since 2011.

In both the third and fourth quarter of 2015, growth in market price GDP was slightly slower than growth in basic price GDP as a result of slower growth in net taxes on products in the third quarter (of 1.68% year on year in real terms) and a decline of 21.38% in the fourth quarter. (NBS, 2015).

A total number of 475,180 jobs were created in the economy at the third quarter of 2015; a significant increase of over 200 percent when compared with the previous quarter and 36 percent when compared to the third quarter of 2014.

The informal sector accounted for 90.2 percent (428,690) of the total number of jobs, followed by formal sector which accounted for 8.8 percent (41,672), while the public sector generated 4,818 jobs, representing 1 percent.

(Source- NBS, 2015)



Our support to State Governments' efforts



Niger State

Under the 'Special Enterprises Development and Monitor Initiative', 30 local women rice farmers in Kwakuti Niger State benefitted from modern rice processing and packaging training. A cooperative society was registered for the women's group. The group was able to produce fully bagged quality rice for marketing by the end of the year.

In collaboration with the Niger State Government, 40 youths who developed competitive business plans (after general entrepreneurship training) benefitted from a business incubation clinic for two weeks with high level business advisory and mentorship services provided by experienced entrepreneurs.

Five of the participating youths have now received loans from a bank in the State and with government guarantee are now running their own businesses successfully.



Anambra State

Working in collaboration with the Anambra State Government, we supported 30 physically challenged persons in setting up their own shoe making and tailoring businesses. This followed intensive engagement with them through vocational training. They were also supported with start-up equipment. This intervention was part of the *Special Target Enterprises Development and Monitor Initiative* which was financially supported by the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) Innovation Project.

Two cooperative societies were registered for the beneficiaries as part of the project- one for the shoe making men's group and the other for the tailoring women's group. An 'Entrepreneurial Monitor' was also developed to help with periodical collection of information on the entrepreneurial progress and challenges being faced by the beneficiaries.

Gombe State

Following our support , 600 women and youths in Gombe State benefitted from the vocational training programme covering several skill areas including carpentry, welding, weaving and knitting as well as tailoring. Several of these beneficiaries have now set up own enterprises.

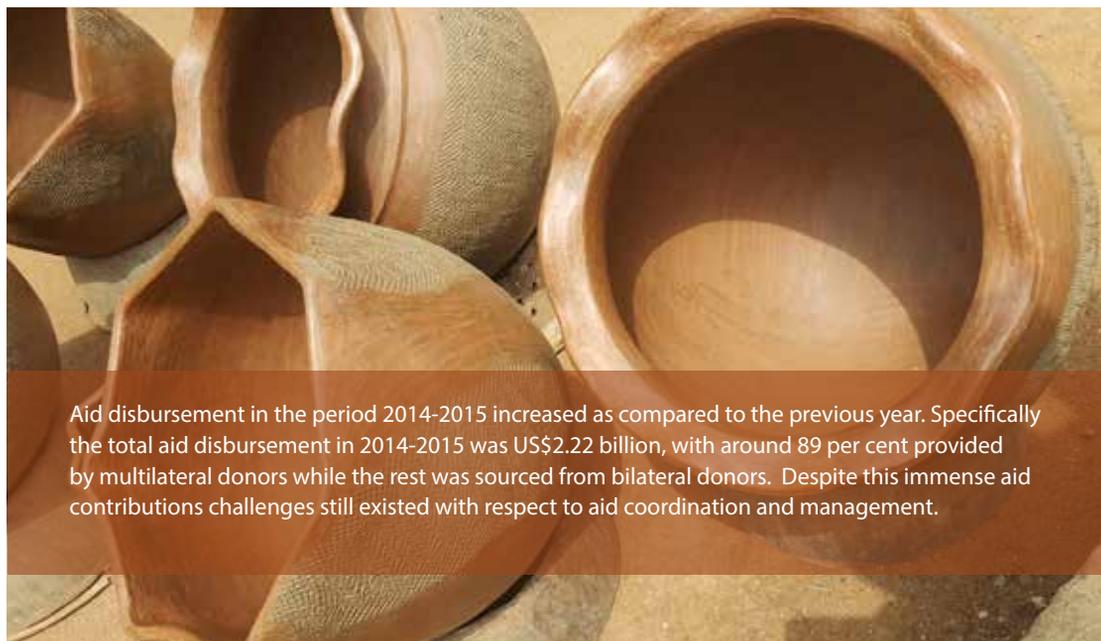
Kogi State

40 widows in Kogi State who hitherto had no livelihoods opportunities are now engaged in small businesses following the 'Widows Empowerment Scheme' in 2015. This programme was implemented in collaboration with the Kogi State Government. Additional skills training for the benefitting widows is planned for 2016 at the state of the art KOICA assisted Vocational Training Centre in Kogi State.

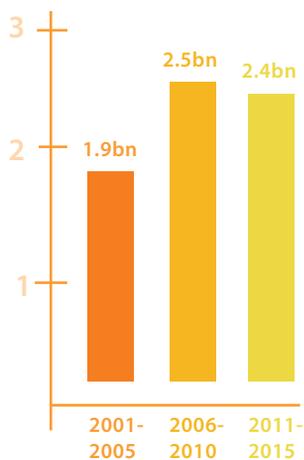


Beneficiaries of the skills acquisition programme who also received start-up equipment and capital in Gombe State. They are now running their own businesses and, once stable, could begin employing others in the future.

Strengthening Economic Planning and Aid Coordination



Aid disbursement in the period 2014-2015 increased as compared to the previous year. Specifically the total aid disbursement in 2014-2015 was US\$2.22 billion, with around 89 per cent provided by multilateral donors while the rest was sourced from bilateral donors. Despite this immense aid contributions challenges still existed with respect to aid coordination and management.



Nigeria's ODA.
Source: World Bank

[Nigeria's continued dependence on oil revenue for economic growth remained vulnerable to external trade shocks]

In 2015, Nigeria's economy experienced shocks following the downward spiral in the global oil prices. This adversely affected the GDP growth rate which fell to an estimated 4.37% in 2015 - the lowest in the last fifteen years. With the continued fall in oil prices, activities in the non-oil sector continued to drive the economy's growth with significant contributions from the agriculture sector, financial services, telecommunication and trade.

The slow down in economic activities in 2015 generally undermined key economic activities with huge implications for employment and poverty reduction. Low oil prices continued to take its toll on the official external reserves which declined significantly in 2015, triggering high volatility in the foreign exchange market. Currency exchange rates may have also resulted in the general price level increases in the economy.

The government has responded positively in addressing these issues by outlining its medium term economic policy direction and introduced changes especially in public expenditure management. There have also been public sector rationalization as well as the broadening of the coverage of the Treasury Single Account.

Government has also responded positively towards addressing issues related to ineffective management of donor aid programmes and resources at the national and subnational levels. Specifically new sectoral aid coordination arrangements have been put in place ensuring vertical and horizontal aid coordination effectiveness.

There have been measures introduced to address the exchange rate issues together with inflation. With respect to growth of the real sector, government has also initiated key sectoral strategies for agriculture, solid minerals, manufacturing and the services sector.

REALISING THE NATIONAL VISION THROUGH EFFECTIVE PLANNING

Our support to the then National Planning Commission (NPC) now, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, facilitated the commencement of stakeholder engagements for development of the country's third National Implementation Plan (NIP) (also known as 'Successor Plan') of the National Vision 20:2020 agenda. The NIP, which will substantially be linked to the SDGs, once completed, will guide the development of specific programmes that will not only contribute to the realisation of the country's long term vision, but also achievement of the targets to be set out within the SDGs framework.

Our support to and partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), was key in conducting a SDGs Indicators Data Mapping at the Federal and State levels. This exercise was useful in identifying key government agencies that will produce the required administrative data necessary for monitoring the SDGs.

Through our support, the NPC was able to produce the Development Cooperation Report (DCR). This report has been helpful in addressing information challenges in aid disbursements in the country. The DCR is also useful for sectoral national development coordination.

Our support was key to Nigeria's registration and participation in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which was easily facilitated by the progress in the Development Assistance Database (DAD). The progress in the DAD also benefited from UNDP's technical and financial support in during the year.

Nigeria has developed the **Vision 20:2020**, an economic blueprint that articulates the country's long-term plan to become among the world's 20 largest economies. The vision is anchored on the following pillars;

1. 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 health care system that caters for all, and sustains a life expectancy of not less than 70 years.

2. Economic Dimension

A globally competitive economy that is resilient and diversified with a globally competitive manufacturing sector that is tightly integrated and contributes no less than 25% to Gross Domestic Product.

3. Institutional 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.

4. Environmental Dimension

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

(Source - National Vision 20:2020, 2009)



Our support to State Governments' efforts



Anambra State

With our support, the State Government was able to review and re-design its Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The exercise significantly enhanced the state's focus of the 2016 budget with clear sectoral targets.



Kogi State

Through our support, the state was able to develop Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) for transport and infrastructure with a clear focus on pro-poor initiatives and inclusive growth. Additionally, the State is better capacitated to produce statistical data for use in planning.



Niger State

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Delta, Gombe and Kogi States

In collaboration with NBS, statistical production capacity in partners States of Delta and Kogi, has been substantially enhanced through training on the use of *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)* application in data analysis. Following this initiative, the state was able to publish 5 statistical products in 2015 including the gender and youth statistics.

In Delta State, our support was key in the production of the first housing and household survey report by the State. The production of the 'Development Partnership Journal' in Delta State and the Development Cooperation Report in Gombe State has helped to facilitate cross-sector linkages for development progress.

Small grants, big impacts – with support from the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme

Where

Bambariko, Bakuriko, Bakie, Oguefor and Ochakwai of Boki local government area of Cross River State characterised by irregular and unpredictable rainfalls, severe windstorms, heat, drought, flooding, erosion and poor farm productivity as a result of deforestation and forest degradation of their already fragile ecosystem.

Situation before

- Lack of knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices.
- Reduced soil fertility, low farm productivity, food insecurity due to over-exploitation of forest resources.
- Prevalence of diseases affecting lungs, eyes, especially among women and girls due to inhalation of smoke from using fuel wood for cooking.

Project aim: to address drivers of deforestation in the community and create opportunities for livelihood enhancement through capacity building and awareness creation.



A grant of \$29,500 helped the communities enhance their knowledge in agro-forestry and restoration of the ecosystem, sustainable hunting and farming. Women in the communities were also trained on how to construct energy efficient wood cook stoves.

After

A 20% reduction in loss of forest cover to farming, from 500ha to 400ha per year.

400 energy saving cook stoves constructed and used daily in 100 households.

40 hunters are now rearing goats, 36 farmers in bee-keeping.

5 communities now engaged in cocoa farming as alternative means of livelihood.

Where

Uwhrekan (Ughelli South LGA) and Amokpe(Sapele LGA) communities in Delta State. Each community cluster with about 8,000 people characterised by subsistence fishing and deforestation through charcoal production as a source of livelihood.

Situation before

- Fishing, farming activities and massive charcoal production.
- High levels of forest degradation as a result of traditional charcoal production; a major source of livelihood.

Project aim: addressing challenge of deforestation, climate change and providing local communities direct access to renewable sources of energy.

A grant of \$45,000 helped these communities in raising awareness on climate change and use of alternative energy sources and energy efficient cooking and lighting appliances.

After

30% reduction in woodfuel consumption
More than 10,000 people are willing to make investments in the use of alternative energy solutions. 300 community members, 160 of them women, trained on the use of alternative energy solutions.

STRENGTHENING INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



Allowing the will of the people to prevail in a peaceful manner

Electoral violence has been associated with electoral processes in Nigeria for a long time. Although the nature of this violence has varied from place to place, the common causes have traced their roots in, among others, intra-party disputes, inter-party feuding, campaign methods, allegations of vote-rigging and subsequently disputed election outcomes. The 2015 general elections were said to be the most critical in Nigeria's history. A number of factors have affected elections in the past, notably; the existing level of insecurity in the country at the time, pronouncements by political leaders prior to the conduct of the polls, threats and counter threats of boycott, violence and general absence of peace.

The DGD II project was a basket funded project implemented through contributions from our partners including the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom Department of International Development (DfID), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

[Broadening the scope of our work for a successful election]

Our support to the electoral process, prior to the 2011 elections, had followed the traditional approach of mainly logistic support to the pre and operational phases of the election, support to civic and voters education, enhancement of participation of women and youths in politics. By 2011, this expanded further to include major support to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) including in the area of Information Communication Technology (ICT).

In the 2012-2015 electoral cycle however, through the second phase of the Democratic Governance for Development (DGD II) project, our support was significantly transformed, with a more robust theory of change.

As Nigeria continues strengthening its institutions to deepen democratic governance, our programmes will remain responsive to governments needs and priorities in order to ensure inclusive and effective democratic governance remain a key pillar in fostering peace and development in the country. We will continue advocating, advising, providing effective platforms for dialogue, and supporting interventions at both Federal and State levels. We will continue supporting initiatives that strengthen governance institutions through credible elections, stronger parliaments, and responsive policies and laws.



Focus of our support to the 2015 elections



- Enhancing participation and inclusion of women and youth in electoral processes
- Strengthening civil society's advocacy and sensitization capacity
- Strengthening the capacity of the Elections Management Body, (INEC)
- Establishing and strengthening platforms for dialogue and conflict prevention
- Building new partnerships at both State and Federal levels for enhanced democratic governance
- Development policy and legal frameworks that would strengthen confidence in the electoral process

The period leading to the much awaited polls of 2015 was characterized by a divisive and largely tense political discourse. Although mainly between the two leading political parties contesting the elections, the tension was widespread across the country and had affected performance of the economy and delivery of government development programmes.

PROMOTING PEACE AND DIALOGUE DURING ELECTIONS

Working in partnership the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) and together with the Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), an independent civil society network, we supported and facilitated a number of strategic stakeholder dialogues aimed at promoting peace in the run up to, during and after the 2015 elections.

These engagements brought together key players in the election process including traditional and religious leaders, political party leaders, representatives of academic institutions, CSOs, the media and the country's election management body, INEC.

The engagements were used to identify issues that would inhibit the existence of an environment suitable for holding a peaceful, transparent, free, fair, credible and violence-free general elections in 2015.

These interparty dialogues were also very useful as platforms for brainstorming on effective ways of addressing the identified issues as they emerged.



With just over a month before the country went to the polls, UNDP supported a workshop targeted at all presidential candidates who came together to affirm their commitment to peaceful campaigns and continuous dialogue. In the photo, Presidential candidates Muhammadu Buhari [L] and Goodluck Jonathan [R] sign the peace agreement also known as the Abuja Accord.

The Abuja Accord

With less than 4 months before the 2015 elections, we facilitated the holding of a consultative dialogue which was aimed at:

- Sensitizing and enhancing public awareness on the importance of peaceful elections (before, during and after the polls);
- Mapping out issues with potential to trigger violence (during the entire electoral processes) and develop preventive measures to address them;
- Secure the commitment of election stakeholders in the mitigation and prevention of elections related violence;
- Identify strategies strengthening communication networks on elections related conflicts, for effective collaboration among stakeholders so as provide mutual support and timely interventions and responses.

The engagement culminated into what is now known as “The Abuja Accord” - A commitment by political stakeholders to supporting and engaging in activities that will promote dialogue and peace during the electoral process.

On the eve of the elections, the two main political flag bearers reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful elections day and acceptance of its outcome.

Traditional leaders continue to play a vital role in society. Even more during critical moments like elections. photo, traditional leaders who took part in the dialogues aimed at fostering peace in the run up to, during and after the 2015 general elections.

Traditional leaders were also represented on the National Peace Committee for the 2015 elections.



BUILDING A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR A PEACEFUL POST-ELECTION NIGERIA

We continued building on our interventions aimed at supporting the country's efforts to strengthen its democratic governance through peaceful conduct of elections; stronger platforms for dialogue among both political and non-political stakeholders; strengthening capacity of traditional rulers on conflict prevention and peace building; enhanced advocacy and awareness on issues on civic responsibility during an election.

We supported strategic stakeholders' dialogues across the country (complemented by the Abuja Accord) and the formation of the National Peace Committee (NPC) for the 2015 Elections.

The NPC, comprising Nigeria's eminent individuals drawn from diverse backgrounds, provided a platform through which political stakeholders continued to highlight issues that would contribute towards peaceful election as spelt out in the Abuja Accord.

We provided both financial and technical support to the NPC as it continued discharging its responsibility of monitoring compliance with the Abuja Accord by political parties and their members.

The group's facilitated dialogues and engagements with the key political actors significantly contributed to the peaceful outcome of the 2015 elections and the smooth transition of power from the ruling party to the opposition, violence free.

Additionally, we facilitated and supported interactions among different religious groups in the country. These engagements deepened and strengthened social integration and tolerance, dialogue

and peace building initiatives. Collectively, these engagements formed a strong foundation for continued dialogue on a long-term and nationally owned peace infrastructure for the country.

ENHANCING ELECTION EFFICIENCY THROUGH TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Through our support to the country's electoral management body, the 2015 elections were not only managed better than previous ones, but also more efficiently. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was able to develop and implement its Strategic Policy and Operational Plan resulting in significant improvement in the manner in which the elections were managed.

The introduction of Smart Card Readers used for identification and authentication of voters contributed to building confidence in the process as it ruled out the possibility of electoral malpractice through multiple voting opportunities by the same individual. The technology deployed ensured that only registered voters with Permanent Voters Card (PVC) took part in the elections on polling day.

Our support towards the development and deployment of the Electoral Operations Support Centre (EOSC), the Election Management System (EMS) and the Electoral Risk Management (ERM) platforms was key in improving communication among different stakeholders before during and after the elections. A Communication Policy was also designed and was useful in efficient and effective communication.



In order to guarantee security to voters on polling day, during the general elections in 2015, government deployed thousands of security personnel to all polling stations. In the photo, potential voters are searched at the entrance to a polling station in Lagos.

Supporting government's efforts aimed at addressing corruption



Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries, Nigeria included. It undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic complexities whose only reason for existing is the soliciting of bribes.



The 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) by Transparency Int'l measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 168 countries/territories around the world. Nigeria ranked 136 out of 168 countries, lower than the average for sub-Saharan Africa as well as South Africa

Corruption strikes at the heart of democracy by corroding rule of law, democratic institutions and public trust in leaders.

The presence of corruption affects the potential of a country's economy to develop as foreign direct investment is discouraged and small businesses within the country often find it impossible to overcome the "start-up costs" required because of corruption. When public money is stolen for private gain, it means fewer resources to build schools, hospitals, roads and water treatment facilities. When foreign aid is diverted into private bank accounts, major infrastructure projects come to a halt. Corruption enables fake or substandard medicines to be dumped on the market, and hazardous waste to be dumped in landfill sites and in oceans. The vulnerable suffer first and worst.

Corruption in Nigeria remains a major development challenge and a top priority for the government to address in its quest to revive the economy and broaden the sources of growth.



UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTRY'S AVIATION AND PORT SECTOR

Through our support, a Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) in the Aviation Sector was conducted. The findings of this exercise highlighted gaps in the operations of two of the country's international airports that allow for corruption to take place and thrive. Efficient and corruption free ports of entry are key in not only securing the country, but also collecting all the revenue payable by travellers in the form of import duty, among other taxes.

The findings were also captured in the recently submitted Integrity Plan. It is hoped that implementation of this Integrity Plan would lead to an overall improvement in the rating of Nigerian airports and attract greater traffic through these ports of entry.

Based on recommendations from our supported CRA in the Port Sector during the year 2014, a Ports Service Support Portal has been developed by the regulatory agency in the maritime sector - the Nigerian Shippers Council. This, together with the development of a harmonized Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for all Ports Agencies and Anti-Corruption Policies by the Agencies, are expected to reduce the incidences of corruption at the Sea Ports and enhance trade and economic activities at the Ports.

During the year 2015, over of 5,000 oceans going vessels with a total Gross Tonnage (GT) of 144 million tons called at Nigerian Ports. Onne Port complex recorded the highest figure with 26.5 million tons while Lagos Port Complex (LPC) came second with just over 21 million tons.

The total volume of cargo, cargo throughput, (inward and outward) handled in all the port locations during the year stood close to 196 million metric tonnes, showing a marginal increase of 0.8 per cent over the 2014 figure.

"The Nigerian Ports Authority is fully positioned for higher operations as the port Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been consistently improved through various policy initiatives. Precisely, turn-around time of vessels has reduced from 6.5 days in 2011 to 4.9 days in 2015 while the Berth Occupancy Rate presently stood at 43% indicating port capacity to handle more cargoes."

Source - Nigerian Port Authority, 2015 Annual Report

BRINGING YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE CENTRE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION FIGHT

A radio phone-in programme on Radio Nigeria Unity FM, led by a youth participant at the 2013 Integrity Camp, Ebonyi State, was useful in engaging youths on anti-corruption issues. Our support, both technical and financial, to this initiative was key in stimulating youth-driven conversations on the role young people can play in fighting corruption. The engagements continued on social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook.



Anti-corruption project supported institutions include;

- Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)
- Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
- Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR)
- Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT)
- Public Complaints Commission (PCC)
- Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP)
- Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ)
- Nigeria Financial Investigation Unit (NFIU)
- Special Control Unit against Money Laundering (SCUML)
- Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)
- Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- Federal High Court & Court of FCT

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO ADDRESSING CORRUPTION

Under the EU funded project on Support to Anti-corruption in Nigeria, implemented in partnership with the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), we supported the establishment of a CSO Advisory Committee. This was with the objective of strengthening a partnership with anti-corruption focused CSOs in Nigeria.

The Advisory Committee, comprising CSO representatives, provides a forum for civil society to provide strategic and substantive guidance on our support to the country's fight against corruption. It also strengthens our linkage with the beneficiaries of our interventions at the same time, monitors overall progress and implementation of the project's activities.

Our support to CSOs, enable them to function more efficiently and effectively in project and grant management. This support enabled the CSOs to prepare result-oriented proposals, implement projects, utilize financial resources in an effective and efficient manner, as they contribute to the anti-corruption agenda in Nigeria.

In order to deepen CSOs' understanding of the emerging strategic-level opportunities and structures at the Government level and to engage with the PAC-CSO Technical Working Group to ensure inclusive liaison with the Presidential Advisory Committee, a platform was developed and has been put to use.

The production and dissemination of the anti-corruption outreach materials, including the Vox Populi on Anti-corruption, elicited positive reviews, contributed to robust discussions during the AC-Day Event and led to proffering of additional activities for implementation in the 2016 AWP.



The Government of Nigeria has established institutions whose mandates contribute to fighting corruption in the country. Some of them are listed below. In one way or the other, these Anti-Corruption Agencies play significant roles in ensuring efficient public service deliver in a transparent and accountable manner.

- Budget Office of the Federation (BoF)
- Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP)
- Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)
- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
- Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)
- Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT)
- Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
- Department of State Services (DSS)
- Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
- Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)
- Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ)
- Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)
- National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)
- National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)
- Nigeria Financial Investigation Unit (NFIU)
- Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)
- Office of the Auditor General for the Federation (AuGoF)
- Public Complaints Commission (PCC)
- Special Control Unit against Money Laundering (SCUML)
- Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR)

Strengthening national response to HIV and AIDS pandemic



HIV prevalence rates among Key Populations range from 27.4% among Brothel Based Female Sex Workers (BBFSW), 21.7% among Non-Brothel Based Female Sex Workers (NBBFSW), 17.2% among MSM to 4.2% among IDUs (IBBSS, 2012). Partly responsible for higher rates of infection among key population is the programming approach which is often not driven outside a rights-based framework. Adequate laws and policies are central to any meaningful right based programme - these must guarantee respect for human rights and access to services delivered in a dignifying manner. Gaps in this regard have been identified and require addressing.

HIV prevalence among adolescents aged 15–19 is estimated to be 2.9% and 3.2% among young people aged 20–24. Regionally, prevalence among females aged 15–19 range from 1.3% in the South East (SE) to 4.3% in the South South (SS) and among 20–24 year old females from 1.8% in the SE to 7.5% in the SS. Young women are more affected by HIV with 3.7% of those aged 20–24 living with HIV compared to 2.4% among their male counterparts.

Source - National HIV Strategy for Adolescents and Young People 2016-2020

[The prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Nigeria continues to pose Nigeria's development potential - with the third highest rate in the world]

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THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS IN NUMBERS



NO.3

Nigeria has the third highest burden of HIV and AIDS in the world. The 2013 survey results puts the country at an HIV prevalence of 3.4%

27.4%

Female sex workers constitute a major source of HIV infection; with HIV prevalence rates of 27.4% and 21.1% among brothel-based and non-brothel-based female sex workers respectively reported⁴

3.5 MILLION

Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria

KOGI & ENUGU

Kogi (Obajana) and Enugu (Obollo-afor) have the highest prevalence (5.8% and 5.1% respectively), greater than the national HIV prevalence of 3.4%.

3.6%

Rural areas account for 3.6% HIV prevalence, slightly higher than in the urban areas with 3.2% prevalence

RICH/POOR

HIV prevalence is higher among the wealthier (3.7%) than the poor (2.9%).

5.5%

HIV prevalence is highest in the South-South zone (5.5%) and lowest in the South East (1.8%)

SOUTH/EAST

The HIV prevalence is highest in the South-South zone (5.5%) and lowest in the South East (1.8%)

25-29 YO

National HIV prevalence by age group shows that prevalence by age group that 4.6% among 15-19 age group and 5.4% among the 20-24 age group.

30-34 YO

The prevalence peaks at 5.7% among the 30-34 age group and then declines to 4.9% among respondents aged 35-39 years old and 3.6% among the 40-49 years age group.



ADDRESSING THE GENDER-DIMENSION OF THE HIV AND AIDS PANDEMIC IN THE COUNTRY

There are social and contextual factors that make adolescents and young people (AYP) vulnerable to HIV infection.

Reported drivers of the epidemic pertinent to Nigerian AYP include;

- Multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships;
- Intergenerational sex;
- Sexual coercion;
- Low risk perception; and
- Transactional sex.

Studies have shown that married adolescents and young women may also be exposed to increased risk of HIV infections from their husbands.

We built on the support provided the previous year to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development (FMWA&SD) and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) which led to the production of National Plan of Action on GBV and HIV Intersections. This support was provided in collaboration with UN Women, UNAIDS.

Through our support, NACA & FMWA&SD were able to convene a consultative meeting with five States to orientate them on the implementation of the National Plan of Action on GBV and HIV Intersections.

Similar capacity building initiatives were conducted in Kogi and Niger States with participants drawn from the Ministry of Women Affairs, State Agency for the Control of AIDS, Ministry of Justice, Local Action Committee on AIDS (LACA) and CSOs.

As a result, a State level Plan of Action for implementation of the GBV and HIV Intersections was developed in Niger and Kogi States as well as the establishment of a Community of Practice (CoP) to engage on the subject matter at the State and Local Government levels.

Immediate emerging results in Niger State included the setting up of a Centre for reporting cases of GBV in Kotangora and Suleja Local Governments.

Following our advocacy initiatives to the local traditional leadership, the Emirs of Kotangora and Suleja on addressing GBV/HIV intersections, there has been strengthened support towards curbing communities of GBV and bringing perpetrators to book. Communities are now more engaged in dialogue and sensitization on HIV/AIDS services/issues (GBV inclusive) within the Emirate especially during special religious festivals like the Durbar.

RESPONDING TO HIV AND AIDS WITH EVIDENCE BASED POLICIES

With our support, NACA was able to conduct the Legal Environment Assessment (LEA), an exercise aimed at establishing the existing legal framework in the country with regard to responding to the HIV pandemic. The findings and recommendations of this exercise provided a sound basis for advocacy for legal and policy reforms in the medium to long term.

The recommendations of the same exercise were useful elements during the development of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2016-2020. They will also inform the development of an evidence-based National Plan of Action and accountability framework for the LEA.

We provided technical support towards the development of the Policy, Advocacy and Human Rights Segment of the National Strategic Plan incorporating the human rights of Key Populations.

Our active participation in the Policy Advisory Group (PAG), the highest advisory body for HIV response in the country, was used as an opportunity to help strengthen the coordination capacity for HIV response in the country.



The United Nations Secretariat Building is lit with the Red AIDS ribbon, demonstrating the Organization's commitment to the battle against HIV/AIDS, and to spotlight the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2011

HELPING BUILD A STRONGER AND RESILIENT NIGERIA



Our work is aimed at integrating issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at both national and sub-national levels, and focuses on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable.

Strengthening national capacity to respond to disasters and conflicts

Nigeria continues to experience both natural and manmade disasters. Just like many developing economies, Nigeria is vulnerable to economic shocks, both internal and external as a result of structural conditions, which act as drivers of macro-economic vulnerability. It is this vulnerability that threatens the country's potential to achieve its long term development goals. Natural disasters, especially those climate induced continue to expose communities to conditions that jeopardise their livelihoods, household and national food security. Persistent flooding and drought, off season rains and dry spells have sent the growing season out of orbit, further exposing an already rain-dependent agricultural sector to more vulnerabilities.

[Nigeria's manmade and natural disasters continue to expose the already vulnerable communities to more long term risks]

Disasters and violent conflicts in Nigeria have been among the obstacles to the country's and communities' ability to achieving development goals. For example, the violent conflict in the North East of the country has eroded progress made in the past and left communities less resistant to future risks and shocks.

Immediate relief efforts by both the Federal and State authorities continue to help communities stay afloat. However, more is needed to stire them to full recovery. Their ability to cope with and quickly bounce back will require well-coordinated early recovery interventions that incorporate resilience-building and recovery into the response.

Ongoing humanitarian responses must be linked to long term recovery and self-sustaining development pathways.



"Nigeria, like many countries, continues to witness the adverse effects of climate change and all its ramifications. To the north, we have the Sahara desert, to the south, we have the Atlantic, and we have a large population ... The frequency and intensity of extreme events like floods and droughts are on the increase. These challenges have resulted in the destruction of many economic and social structures and, more worryingly, threatening our national food production and security." President Muhammadu Buahri at COP 21 [Nov. 2015]

Supporting national efforts aimed at tackling climate change



The impacts of climate change, such as increased droughts or more erratic storms, threaten to undermine decades of development gains and future development trajectories. Many of the main drivers of poverty in developing countries are intertwined with climate change impacts. The frequency and severity of climate related disasters are stretching the capacity of the national authorities to respond and safeguard its people. Livelihoods of already vulnerable groups are increasingly being jeopardised, hitting climate sensitive sectors like agriculture the most.

[Government is putting place measures to respond to climate change vulnerabilities]

In the face of unpredictable weather patterns, Nigeria has developed the Nigeria Agriculture Resilience Framework (NARF). Although not yet implemented, the NARF gives guidance to the country's path to climate smart agriculture; an approach to developing the technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development for food security under climate change.

This entails; sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; adapting and building resilience to climate change as well as reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions.

The Federal Government of Nigeria has recognised the urgent need to address the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise as they have negative effect on the overall development vision of the country. The National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS), National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of action (NASPA) form the framework for climate change response in the country and have spelt out interventions that would minimise the country's climate change vulnerability levels.

The Government has also submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat her Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which aims to reduce carbon emissions by 50% of 2005 levels by 2030.

The INDC also targets a considerable 30% energy efficiency in industries, homes, businesses and vehicles, and increased use of natural gas in generators and renewable energy. Other measures listed in the INDC include stopping gas flaring, capture of gas, setting standard for appliances, generators buildings and climate smart agriculture.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL EFFORTS AIMED AT REDUCING GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS

As a result of our support to the Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change, Nigeria was able to submit her INDC before the deadline set by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The INDC aims at reducing Nigeria's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020. The commitment was to reduce 20 percent unconditional and 45 per cent conditional greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reduction by the set date.

This would see a reduction in the use of fossil fuels by seeing a transition to use of renewables.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Our support contributed to the development and the launch of the country's National Climate Change Policy. The policy will serve as a guide for the implementation of future actions on climate change in the country. It will guide all sectors towards achieving the goal of low carbon, high growth and resilient socio-economic systems for equitable socio-economic and environmental development.

We also supported the Federal Ministry of Environment in the training of climate change negotiators that represented Nigeria at the Conference of Parties 21 (COP21) in Paris in 2015. The Negotiators along with their counterparts from other African countries were able to develop a common position on climate change challenges and how they can address its adverse effects on the continent's population's livelihood.



Forests soak up carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming, and help regulate the world's climate. They're also home to countless plant and animal species.

When large forest areas destroyed or removed, it is disastrous for local flora and fauna species and communities that rely on them.

Large quantities of carbon dioxide stored in trees is emitted when forests dry, adding to atmospheric greenhouse gases enhancing current levels of global warming.

It is a responsibility of everyone from individuals to governments to ensure that forests are protected.

Several studies conducted have concluded that, due to prolonged droughts linked to climate change, trees throughout Africa's Sahel region and surrounding areas are dying. This is affecting livelihoods of millions of people in these already poor regions.

Our support to State Government's efforts

We looked at the role that ordinary citizens can play in promoting peace within communities.



Benue, Kaduna, Lagos Nasarawa & Oyo States

Over 250 women and youth in 12 violence prone communities in Benue, Lagos, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Oyo states were trained on conflict prevention and peace building in 2015. There were also made Ambassadors of Peace and formed 'Community Youth Peace Committee' to prevent conflicts and propagate peace in their communities.

Our interventions at State level were mainly focused at enhancing awareness levels on climate change related issues. Our main audience was young people and academia



Anambra State

In Anambra State, UNDP collaborated with the state government in empowering farmers from 30 different cooperative societies from different local government areas. The intervention focused on community based resilience farming practices especially during the dry seasons. About 30 women groups were part of this capacity building programme.



Kogi State

In Kogi State, the awareness and sensitization compliance activities on the adverse effects of climate change has seen an attitudinal behaviour change in the rural communities towards the use of less fuel wood for cooking especially in the Cassava (Garri) Cluster settlements where the fuel wood was replaced with energy efficient cook stoves.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO AND PREPARE FOR DISASTERS

In our continuing effort to strengthening the capacity of the country's Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), we provided support aimed at enhancing the capacity of the institution to respond to disasters and effectively manage the recovery process.

Additional support was provided towards development of guidelines, including those to be used for mainstreaming gender in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies and planning, developing the National DRM information and communication systems and the disaster risk information, monitoring and assessment guideline.

These guidelines, are important documents that will be used to ensure that the country has viable data on risk management and is able to effectively and efficiently manage disaster risks.

Support to the National Emergency Management Agency from UN Agencies in the country has enhanced the agency's operational efficiency and capacity.

During the year, NEMA was able to reunite and support families who had been displaced following both natural and manmade disasters.

NEMA's role, alongside other humanitarian actors, remain critical in the ongoing fight against the military insurgency in the North East especially in providing immediate support to affected communities

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF SECURITY PERSONNEL ON PEACE-KEEPING INITIATIVES

With support from the Government of Japan, we facilitated the training of over 250 security personnel and civilians on aspects of the peacekeeping operations through a foundation course on Protection of Civilian, and Civil Military Co-operation.

The beneficiaries of this initiative were later deployed for peacekeeping missions in the North East and outside the country. This initiative significantly contributed to improved integrated peace support operation capability of military, police and civilians in the sub-region. The Government of Nigeria is building on this initiative by allocating resources to the programme so that more security personnel and civilians can benefit from it.



By the end of 2015, there were 16 peacekeeping operations ongoing globally, with 9 of them in Africa. With over 106,800 uniformed personnel deployed in all these operations globally, Nigeria is among the 123 countries contributing to this figure.

In the photo, A UN convoy escorts an African Union delegation of former Presidents of African countries on their way to visit the Djabal Refugee Camp in Chad.

Violent conflicts in Nigeria have disrupted livelihoods of millions. The 5 yearlong conflict in the North East region has affected all sectors of the economy. In the picture youths are waiting to register for a UNDP vocational skills training programme intended for victims of violent conflicts.



STRENGTHENING SUB-NATIONAL CAPACITY TO PREVENT COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

With the overall goal of supporting national efforts aimed at conflict prevention and peace building we undertook a number of initiatives at both national and sub-national levels. Our interventions sought to identify pro-poor approaches to improving livelihoods as a means of conflict prevention, and promoting community dialogue as a means to facilitating peaceful resolution of conflicts.

We conducted a training, targetted at traditional rulers in the South East, focusing on conflict prevention and peace building. This intervention was key in ensuring that the local leadership understands and appreciate the many channels and approaches for resolving conflict within the kingdoms. It also contributed to ensuring that traditional structures were engaged on the need for peaceful elections period.

ENHANCING INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION IN RESPONDING TO CRISES

Over a period of 3 years, we had provided financial support towards training aimed strengthening inter-agency collaboration when managing crises and fostering peace. Following this intervention, security agencies in the country co-ordinate and respond to crisis including violent conflicts in a more effective and efficient manner. The agencies, who have also been engaged in responding to the military insurgency in the North East of the country, have been able to benefit from information shared among themselves as they engage in the 5 yearlong insurgency in the region.

RESTORING LIVELIHOODS FOR VICTIMS OR VIOLENT CONFLICTS

Through our livelihoods support initiative in the North Central and North Eastern regions, we implemented a number of activities aimed at restoring livelihoods for victims of violent conflicts.

Close to 200 (122 females and 77 males) victims of violence in Benue and Plateau States who were identified, re-oriented and placed in vocational training centre for 6 months in 2014 graduated from the training and were supported with grant/start-up equipment which helped them to establish their own businesses. Over 65% of the beneficiaries' businesses are functional and making positive impacts on their lives and communities. These victims who's livelihoods had been disrupted are now independent with some of them employing other victims in their businesses.

As the trainings included aspects of social cohesion and conflict resolution, the beneficiaries are now using their knowledge in conflict prevention and peace building, tolerance and peaceful co-existence to deepen a culture of peace in their communities.

In partnership with the Gombe State Government and the Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO), a total of 3,300 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities comprising 1,400 women-headed households were supported with farm inputs, seedlings and agro-processing equipment in Adamawa and Borno States. This support was essential as capacity to reach all IDPs by state and international humanitarian actors was increasingly becoming insufficient.



Following vocational skills training for victims of violent conflicts, beneficiaries are also supported with start-up equipment in Benue State at Igunmale, Ado Local Government

Supporting national efforts for Early Recovery and Livelihood support to victims of military insurgency in North East



The more than five yearlong military insurgency in the North East of Nigeria has led to loss of lives, displacement of people, disruption of livelihoods, and destruction of property. The crisis has directly affected more than 14.8 million people in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. UNDP Nigeria Country Office co-leads the Early Recovery & Livelihoods Sector Working Group (ER&L SWG) with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ER&L SWG is one of the ten Sector Working Groups established by the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator in 2015.

[Out of affected population, 7 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance]

- *Over 8 million people are estimated food insecure following poor rains, lack of access to agricultural land and limited market access.*
- *2.2 million are internally displaced - over 80% of IDPs live in host communities where space and resources are overstretched.*
- *Reaching the most vulnerable communities with humanitarian assistance remains severely constrained in 26 LGAs, where the needs of approximately 3 million people can only be speculated.*

Early Recovery is critical in allowing the gains of the ongoing humanitarian action to be more sustainable - it provides a foundation for resilience, and ensures continuity towards longer-term development objectives. As the co-lead, with with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), for the Early Recovery & Livelihoods Sector Working Group (ER&L SWG), UNDP supported the early recovery agenda through our coordination role at the country level and our programming approach.

The Working Group supports national efforts aimed at restoring normalcy to the affected regions under four areas;

- **Debris and waste management:** - Handling of solid waste to reduce public health risks
- **Mine action:** - Mine clearance and risk education for people returning to contaminated areas
- **Economic recovery and livelihoods:** - Emergency livelihoods through cash for work/unconditional transfers
- **Recovery shelter:** - Clearing damaged buildings and making them safe to help returnees with recovery shelter.

During the year, with the aim of fully appreciating the nature and extent of the needs of the local population in the region including the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) settled in host communities of Adamawa, Gombe, Borno and Yobe States, we conducted assessments; on the socioeconomic situation among the people of the states and the waste and debris management in the region.

WASTE AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

Debris and Waste Assessment conducted early in the year reviewed that there was wide scale damage to homes and public buildings in the North East as a result of the conflict. For example, in Yobe State alone, more than 20,000 structures had been either destroyed or damaged. The debris from damaged buildings is a health and safety risk to returnees and an obstacle for their safe return unless measures are undertaken for its removal.

The assessment recommended the initiation and scale-up of a comprehensive labour intensive debris clearing and recycling programme. This will provide emergency employment as well as opportunities to recover and recycle many valuable materials resulting in long-term sustainable solutions.

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ASSESSMENT

We begun preparatory work aimed at generating data and information related to the socio-economic situation of the local population, of returnees and IDPs settled with host communities in the affected States of Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe. We also envisaged to present a comparative analysis between the affected populations in the affected States. Findings of this assessment will be key in understanding the socio-economic situation of households from location to location and their coping strategies during the crisis. The findings, expected to be published in 2016 will inform the kind of interventions to be designed to meet specific needs of each of the locations.



Early Recovery provides a foundation for resilience, and ensures continuity towards longer-term development objectives. In the photo, traders conduct their business along the streets after shops are destroyed.

Strengthening regional efforts aimed at addressing the challenges of Small Arms and Light Weapons



Proriferation of Small Arms and Lights Weapons (SALW) continue to be a source of concern to both individual and national security. Within the west African region, this is even a bigger challenge as these weapons remain in civilian custody and have been used as tools in communal conflicts. The effective control of SALWs is one of the major global prerequisites for peace, sustainable development and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) .

- *In Liberia, the systematic misuse of firearms led to the death of 250 000 people in the wars between December 1989 and august 2003”*
- *The presence and use of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Sierra Leone has inhibit access to basic services and key infrastructure such as health clinics and schools, as well as markets.*
- *Mali is traditionally a peaceful country; the rebellion in the northern regions has however contributed to the proliferation of Small arms and Light Weapons.*

[Where small arms and armed violence dominate, development suffers, and negative consequences spill over to neighboring countries]

Peace and security challenges in West Africa are primarily about responding to the threat of violent conflicts and/or actual violent conflicts, as well as building a sustainable human security for all within and across national boundaries. A major lesson learned over the years is that where small arms and armed violence dominate, development suffers, and negative consequences spill over to neighboring countries.

UNDP Nigeria is host to the regional project addressing the challenge of Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) European Union funded project covers Six (6) countries in two clusters within the Mano River Union (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone) and in the Sahel regions (Mali and Niger).

We supported the inclusion of Nigeria to the regional project, through technical and financial assistance to the Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Project achievements within the first year of implementation

The project has advanced the implementation of “Practical Disarmament” of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) in 7 countries. This has been witnessed by voluntary handing over and collection of weapons in Danane, Toulepleu and Ouaninou, Western Part of Cote d’Ivoire prior to the 2015 Elections; it also led to a high level sensitization campaign in Niger, which has resulted in a landmark South-South community disarmament cooperation between Niger and Mali; furthermore, the project has deepened the confidence of the cross border communities between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The project has conducted 17 specialised training programmes benefiting over 250 persons including at least 75 women. These programmes targeted selected National Commissions (NATCOMS), security apparatus and civil society organisations within the MRU and Sahel countries. Additionally, the project conducted 17 trainings on weapon stockpile management and security, record-keeping, partnership & resource mobilization. A knowledge/experience sharing workshop on contemporary trends in SALW for NATCOMS and selected beneficiaries from targeted countries was also held at which very useful insights were shared and knowledge exchanged among NATCOMS and participants from targeted countries.

Through this project, forty six (46) sites for weapons storage facilities have been identified and 23 stockpile management capability in terms of fitted containers in line with the UN standards have been procured to be provided for effective stockpile management in all the pilot countries. In Cote d’Ivoire, intervention zones have been equipped with five containers to store weapons in collaboration with the National Commission and UNMAS where project has already collected 179 weapons; 36 grenade; 02 rockets and 12345 rounds of ammunition.

Community Needs Assessments and action plans have been undertaken in collaboration with community leaders, chiefs of villages eg. in Touba, Odienne, Man and Guiglo (Cote d’Ivoire) and; Abala, Banibanguo, Inates, Goroloul, Tilia, and Tchinta (Niger). Additionally, technical assessments on rehabilitation cost to secure project’s containers in gendarmerie camps in these countries have been started and micro projects such as potable water, school and health centre’s rehabilitation profiled for implementation in return for additional SALW to be collected.

From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals – for people and the planet.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

[In the SDGs era, we offer support to the country in three different ways, through the MAPS: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support approach]

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.

As the UN's agency mandated to eradicate poverty, UNDP will continue supporting governments around the world, including Nigeria in tackling the new agenda and taking it forward over the next 15 years.

"Ours is the last generation which can head off the worst effects of climate change and the first generation with the wealth and knowledge to eradicate poverty. For this, fearless leadership from us all is needed ... If the global community collectively is prepared to step up to the challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, then there's a chance of achieving sustainable development – and with it better prospects for people and our planet." said Helen Clark.



SUPPORTING NATIONAL EFFORTS IN MOVING FROM MDGs TO SDGs

In collaboration with other development partners, and under the leadership of the Government, the country office provided technical advisory and financial support for the production of Nigeria's MDGs End-point Report. The report chronicles the country's MDGs journey, highlighting the major achievements and milestones; challenges faced; lessons learnt; and best practices in MDGs implementation for up-scaling.

The report also presents ideas about how the experiences and lessons learnt from the MDGs journey could inform the SDGs implementation process. Additionally, we supported the government in drawing up a transition 'MDGs to SDGs Strategy'. The strategy outlines the institutional; policy and legal; human resources; and financing frameworks necessary for the successful implementation of the SDGs. It also outlines the requisite partnerships; data, monitoring and reporting systems; and a communication strategy for the SDGs.

In order to address the pervasive problems of paucity of data for monitoring and reporting on national development results, including the MDGs and SDGs, we supported the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to carry out a data mapping exercise for the SDGs. The exercise has identified responsible institutions; existing data gaps; bottlenecks (policy, legislative, institutional and financial) to data availability, processing and dissemination; and made recommendations for addressing these.

As the lead UN agency mandated to eradicate poverty, globally, UNDP has had a central role in shaping the new global development agenda.

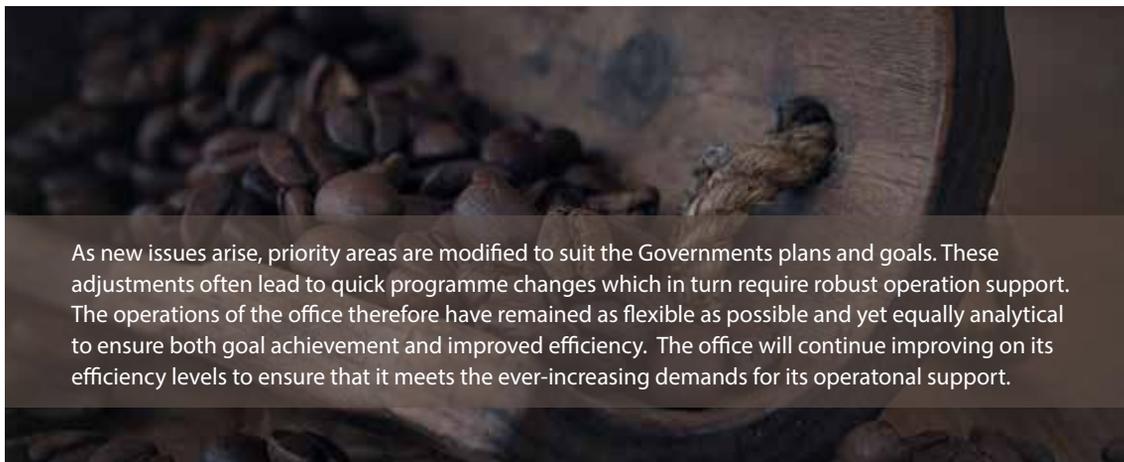
UNDP helped governments get together with civil society, the private sector and with people around the world to decide what the world's priorities were for the SDGs and make the process to determine the 2030 agenda open, transparent and global.

In Nigeria, UNDP will build on the support during the MDGs era and the central role played during the development of the country's transition strategy (from MDGs to SDGs) to assist both the Federal Government and States in mapping, prioritizing, and later implementation, monitoring and reporting on the progress along the way.

“UNDP is committed to a strong global partnership that is key to the realization of the new agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.”

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator

OUR OPERATIONS OVERVIEW



As new issues arise, priority areas are modified to suit the Governments plans and goals. These adjustments often lead to quick programme changes which in turn require robust operation support. The operations of the office therefore have remained as flexible as possible and yet equally analytical to ensure both goal achievement and improved efficiency. The office will continue improving on its efficiency levels to ensure that it meets the ever-increasing demands for its operational support.

During the year, our priority areas included Long Term Agreements (LTAs), vendor's rosters with reliable companies to shorten the turn-around time for procurement and travel. In addition, a non-cash policy initiative was launched, which led to implementation of Electronic Cash Transfers(EFTs). This created significant payment efficiency gains by reduction in risks involved with movement of cash, staff man-hours spent in evaluations of support documentation in reconciliation and retiring of payments made by the bank.

Following the interventions aimed at strengthening the capacities of Implementing Partners, like conducting continuous spot checks, conducting training in Financial Management and Harmonised Accounting Cash Transfers (HACT) system for state and Federal partners, internal controls within the national systems have been enhanced.

The Implementing Partners are now able to manage their own audits and deliver on their mandates while complying with and/or adhering to their laid down organisational policies and procedures. This is largely as a result of spot check visits to their work places and the continuous coaching of their staff which has led to fewer audit recommendations during the most recent implementing partners audit exercise.

We were able to streamline the payment systems for UNDP supported workshops/conferences through the use of the electronic funds transfer system and conducted training for IPs and staff to support the implementation of the new cashless policy of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The use of electronic funds transfer began in January 2015 and has been implemented smoothly and successfully throughout the year. The use of electronic funds transfers for workshop disbursements enhanced staff efficiency in handling of payments to Government Agencies and IPs and reduced the high risk associated with handling bulk cash in Nigeria. Our participants to trainings and workshops are now more efficiently served and more satisfied. This has improved this organisation's image and reinforced our reputation as a leader in innovation etc.

During the year, the achievement of 100% e-achieving for all documentations in operations and programme, eliminated future risks of loss or of lack of documentations and references during any future audits and/or reviews on past activities.

The operation and financial management of the office was enhanced by reviewing the office business process/internal control framework for more efficient operations. In addition, Finance, Procurement Travel, Human Resources, Vendor Management, Registry Standard Operating procedures were institutionalised in the year under review which resulted in a more efficient operational support and programme effectiveness of the office. These measures that have been put in place will benefit the organisation for the next several years.

The office provided efficient financial support and oversight to the electoral cycle support project hence the huge success to the Nigeria 2015 general election. The unqualified (fully satisfactory) audit ratings for the Deepening Democratic Governance project, the Country Offices Management audit and the implementing Partners audits speaks to great success in the training and capacity building done.

The office provided enhanced support to UN Agencies through its HR services, ensuring effective and efficient recruitment and contract management, and coordinating the timely completion of surveys for the UN System. The conduct of the financial sustainability exercise and streamlining of the Country Office staff and budget helped realign the CO towards the UNDP Strategic Plan of Direct Project costing (DPC), which calls for country offices not to subsidize project implementation with core resources but to charge the project funding's the full and real cost of implementing the said project.



UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited Nigeria in August 2015- his visit coincided with the fourth anniversary of the bombing of the UN House in Abuja. He took time and paid tribute to the lives lost while praising staff for their commitment to serve humanity

Following the attack on the UN House in August 2011, UN Agencies have been operating in different locations across the Federal Capital Territory - this has had an impact on the operations of the agencies and has also affected delivery of development results to the people of Nigeria.

Makoko Community, Lagos

Makoko Community is located in the lagoon waters of Lagos, the country's most populated city. With limited space for housing, Makoko has extended its coverage into the waters around the lagoon. For decades, more than 100,000 have been living on lagoon waters and surviving under the leadership of traditional authority who are responsible for social organisation.

In 2013, UNDP provided support towards a pilot project whose main aim was to develop sustainable, alternative building systems and urban water cultures for the community. Makoko Floating School, a prototype floating structure was constructed on water.

Taking an innovative approach to address the community's social and physical needs in view of the impact of climate change and a rapidly urbanizing Nigerian context, the floating school was put to use as a learning place for Makoko community children.

UNDP formally handed over the school to the community in 2015 in the presence of traditional leaders from the community.

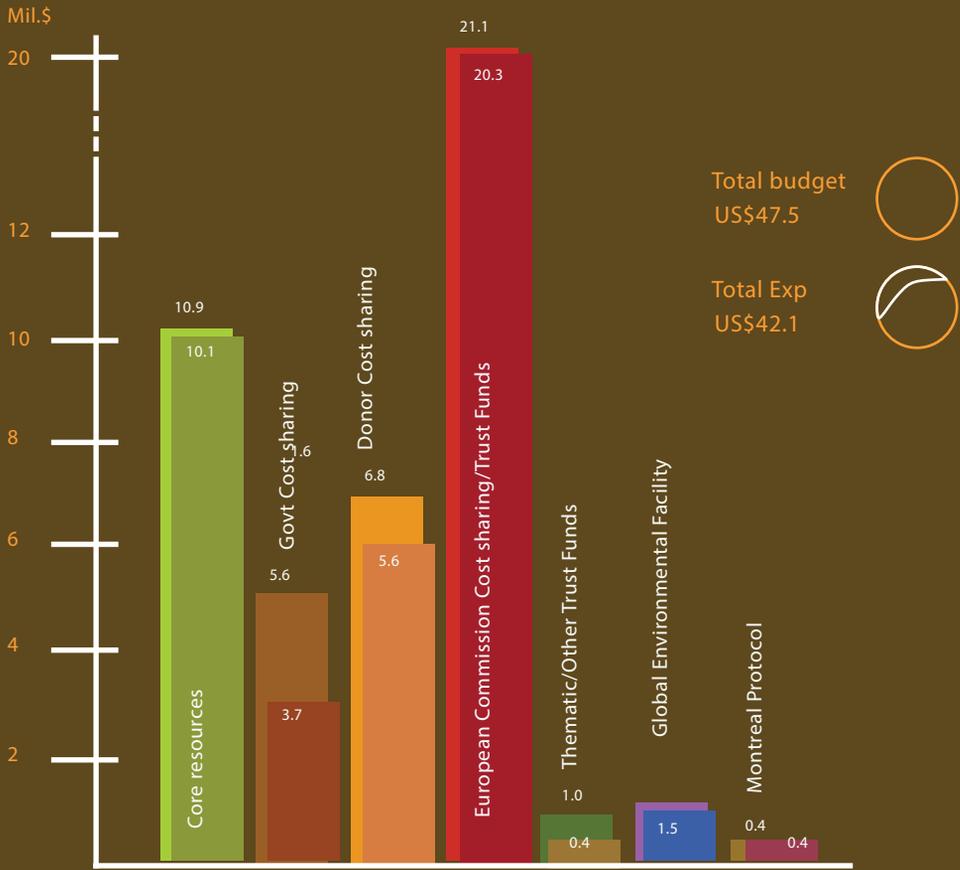
Makoko continues to face numerous challenges. Despite the resilience of the community and its people, high poverty levels continue to expose them and their property to climate related risks.



"We must express our gratitude and many thanks to the UNDP for help ... by [sic] offering a befitting floating school to Makoko/Iwaya water-front communities, in order to promote education of [sic] our children... there is no difference between people living on land and water-front ..."

Extracted from speech made by Chief Francis U. Agoyon, the Alase of Egun Yaba Local Council Dev. Area, during the handover of the school. [07.08.2015]

Country Office Financial Performance - Fund sources, budget and expenditure



Programme area budget and expenditure report (US\$)

Programme Area	Budget (US\$m)	Expenditure (US\$m)
Inclusive growth	8.3m	7.4m
Sustainable Development	6.7m	6.0m
Democratic Governance & Peace Building	32.6m	28.6m

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