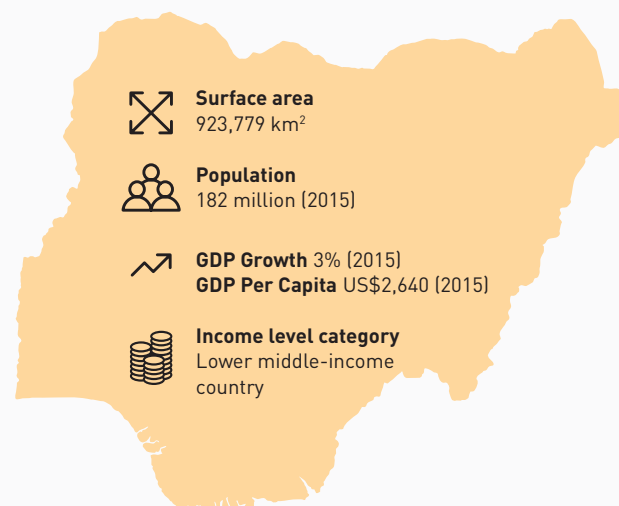


NIGERIA

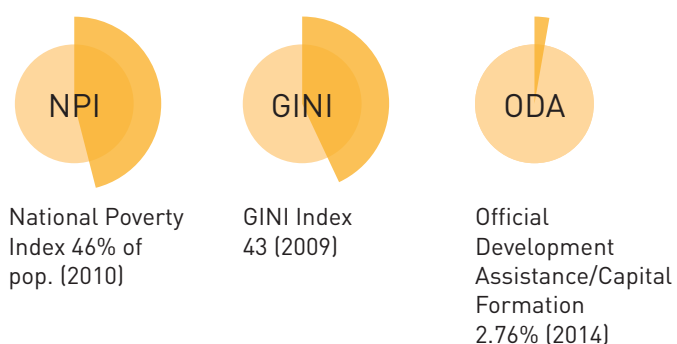
1. Country Context

As one of the world's largest oil exporters and Africa's most populous country, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has recently become the largest economy in Africa. Having enjoyed a period of macroeconomic stability and a steady growth rate of 7% over the last decade, Nigeria's GDP growth dropped to only 3% in 2015, caused mostly by the global oil price downswing. Meanwhile, Nigeria has been struggling to translate its impressive economic growth into a parallel reduction in the incidence of poverty from 65.6% in 1996 to 45.5% in 2010. Although still classified as a low human development country, Nigeria has experienced steady growth in human development over the past five years, with mixed results in implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In terms of urban development, Nigeria's fast-growing cities face issues such as increasing unemployment and growing income inequality. Foreign assistance has played a complementary role to domestic financing to combat poverty and inequality.

Quick Facts



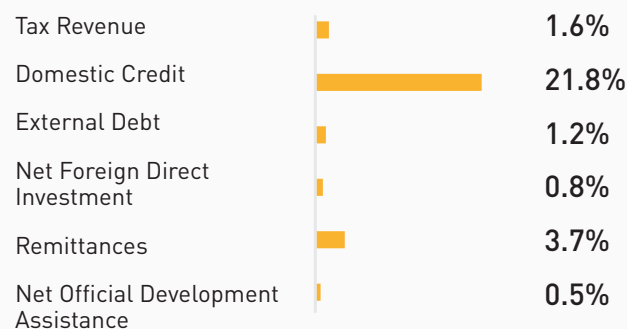
Key Development Indices:



ODA per Capita US\$14 (2014)

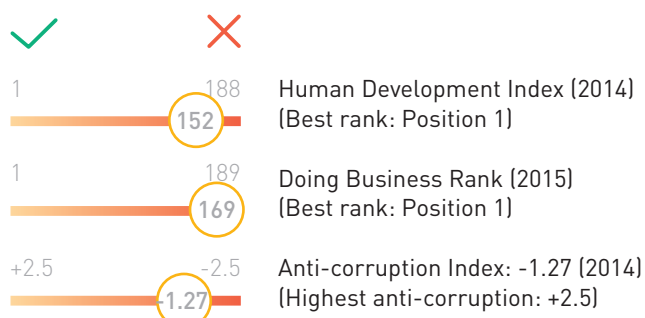
Inflows (% Gross Domestic Product)

LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE



Key Development Challenges

Nigeria is a resource-rich country with the largest natural gas reserves in Africa and a sizeable educated and skilled workforce. However, as the host to the third largest number of poor people in the world, Nigeria has not been able to harness its economic blessing sufficiently to improve the welfare of its people. Inadequate infrastructure and poor access to quality basic education and health services are major development challenges. Despite continued strong performance in services, industry (excluding oil and gas) and agriculture sectors, the greatest constraints to development currently are deeply entrenched poverty and unemployment and serious environmental issues, such as oil spill.



2. Efforts to Implement the Effectiveness Principles

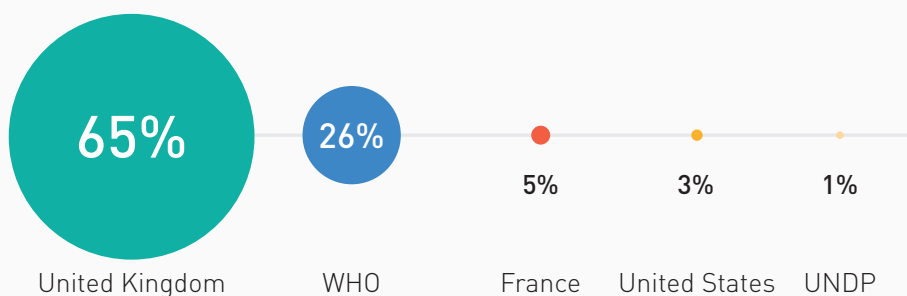
A. Policies and Tools for Partners' Alignment

The Nigerian Government has carried out a series of strategies to spur development progress. The Nigeria Vision 2020 and the Transformation Agenda are key documents guiding the process of setting development priorities, and partner activities, in

principle, support implementation of these policies. Nevertheless, in spite of efforts to coordinate the activities of partner organizations, one challenge is to get all partners to commit to harmonization and alignment. The country has endorsed the

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), developed an 'MDGs to SDGs Transitioning Strategy' and initiated mainstreaming of SDGs into the National Implementation Plan currently under preparation.

Major Development Partners of this Round (by Reported Disbursements)



 **No**
Participation in 2014 Monitoring

 **Yes**
Existence of a National Co-operation Policy

B. Governance and Management of Development Finance and Co-operation

The government introduced its policy on ODA, which aims to ensure effective use of development assistance resources through improvement of collaboration between government and its development partners. Some coordination platforms have been developed by the government. Regarding institutional arrangements, the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning is responsible for policymaking in development co-operation; the National Planning Commission determines and advises the government on the coordination of official development finance and coordinates ODA on behalf of the government. Heads of partner organizations meet regularly at partners' working groups or subgroups to deliberate on specific

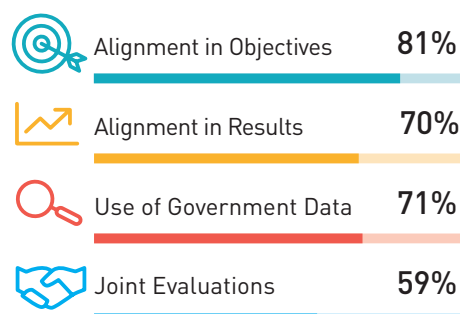
development issues. To improve the effectiveness of development co-operation, partners developed a country assistance framework (CAF), which aims to provide a common understanding of the development challenges facing Nigeria and around which partners will develop their own strategy. However, efforts to coordinate official development finance been fragmented and high transaction costs are linked to partners' activities to deliver benefits. The National Planning Commission has established the Development Assistance Database for tracking development co-operation, but Nigeria has not yet signed up for IATI membership. South-South co-operation has been a hallmark of Nigerian foreign policy.

3. Country Ownership

Indicator 1. Partners' Alignment and Use of Country-Led Results Frameworks

The share of interventions that draw their objectives, results and monitoring indicators from government frameworks is quite above average and no partner stands out for better or worse alignment in this respect. A considerable number of final evaluations engages the government in joint exercises. Given the fact that funding appearing 'on-budget' does not seem to be significant, this would show that alignment can still be found satisfactory for 'off-budget' interventions,

provided that national guidance and rules are taken into account. The result-based management framework guides the government's monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and priorities. The Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning is responsible for improving the availability, quality and dissemination of information about government performance to improve accountability and policy.



Indicator 6. Development Co-operation is on Budget (Subject to Parliamentary Scrutiny)

Based on responses to the current monitoring round, US\$210 million of development co-operation has been scheduled for disbursement to the government sector, but none of the funding has been recorded on govern-

ment budget, which reflects a pressing need for increased coordination between development co-operation partners and the government to ensure that finance is well integrated into the budget planning process.

Percentage on Budget



0%
(2015)

Indicators 9 and 10. Use of Country Systems

The overall use of country systems by development co-operation partners comprised only 26% of all development co-operation activities and the use of financial reporting, auditing and procurement procedures was especially low. The insufficient use of country systems is a major challenge to the country's progress

towards more effective development, as it impedes increased country ownership of development results. The government has moved swiftly to implement some key public finance reforms, including improving public sector transparency and accountability. The treasury single account has been established to capture all budgetary

expenditures more effectively. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) value remained unchanged during 2005-2014, which suggests potential for improved national public financial management and procurement systems. Untying of official development finance declined from 91% in 2013 to 87% in 2014.

	Budget (ideal: 100%)	Financial Reporting (ideal: 100%)	Auditing (ideal: 100%)	Procurement (ideal: 100%)	CPIA* (maximum: 6)	Untying (ideal: 100%)
INDICATOR 9B.	56%	17%	15%	17%		
INDICATORS 9A & 10.					3.0 	86% 

* Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

4. Inclusive Partnerships for Development

Indicators 2 and 3. Fostering Inclusive Partnerships for Development

The government consults CSOs in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies; CSOs have the right to access government information. However, there has been a lack of resources for capacity-building to engage multi-stakeholders in dialogue and no CSO-managed processes to address transparency and multiple accountabilities in CSO operations. CSO-initiated coordination processes facilitate CSO representation in policy dialogue, but there currently are no mechanisms to facilitate coordination on programming among CSOs and with other development actors. Development co-operation partners systematically consult with CSOs on their

development policy, share information on their CSO support with the government and promote an enabling environment for CSOs, which has been an agenda item in partners' policy dialogue with partner governments. Nigerian government and civil society organizations on ODA and development have jointly established a civil society fund on results, ODA effectiveness and accountability. There has been an alignment, effectiveness, result accountability initiative, an initiative of the Nigerian Parliament, the National Planning Commission and civil society organizations, which should strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation. The private sector is ready and willing to engage

with the government and vice versa. The private sector has organized the Bankers' Committee for financial institutions and the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria to engage and interact with the government. The potential champions who can facilitate dialogue and activate political will include the Nigeria Economic Summit Group and the Corporate Council on Africa (Nigerian chapter), which have been engaging with the government to shape economic policies. Logistical, financing and capacity-building instruments have been made available to support public private dialogue, but need to be further strengthened.

Indicator 8. Gender Empowerment

Nigeria has a system that tracks allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. However, allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are not systematically

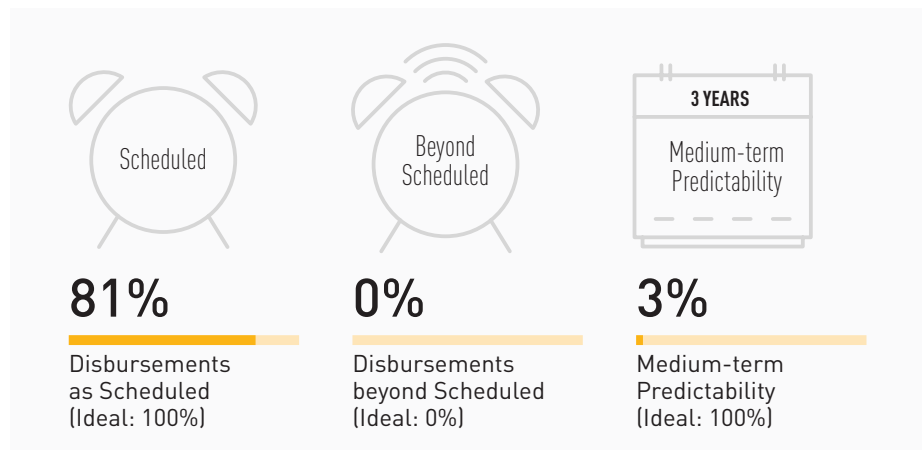
tracked. Nevertheless, there is leadership and oversight of the tracking system by the central government unit in charge of public expenditures and gender-equality-focused budget information is available

publicly. Gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data are not used to inform budget allocation decisions at the sectoral and local levels.

5. Transparency and Accountability

Indicator 5. Development Co-operation is More Predictable

Annual predictability on development co-operation is over 80%, which reflects adequate and timely exchange of information about official development finance, especially between UN agencies and the government. However, medium-term forward-looking information on development co-operation finance needs to be communicated to the government to enable more effective budgeting and planning.



Indicator 7. Mutual Accountability

Nigeria has a development co-operation policy that defines national priorities for development co-operation and includes specific country-level targets for effective development co-operation intended for the Nigerian Government and development

co-operation partners. The government and development partners jointly assess progress toward targets. However, there has been limited participation of non-executive stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, the private sector,

parliamentarians and local governments, in such reviews and results of such exercises have not been made public in a timely manner.

The Global Partnership Monitoring

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Realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires the mobilization and effective use of all types of development resources. The Global Partnership provides a unique platform to advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver long-lasting results and to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. It supports and ensures accountability for the implementation of shared principles and differentiated commitments at the political level.

Through its multi-stakeholder platform, the Global Partnership provides practical support and guidance and shares knowledge to boost development impact with a strong country focus to implement internationally agreed effectiveness principles at the country level – country ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability.

The Global Partnership tracks progress in the implementation of Busan commitments for more effective development co-operation through its monitoring framework comprised of a set of 10 indicators. These indicators focus on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, as well as supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments and private sector in development efforts. The monitoring framework is currently being refined to fully reflect the 2030 Agenda and will contribute to the review of targets for SDGs 5 and 17 and implementation of the Financing for Development agreements.

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Disclaimer This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the Second Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and, for the Contry Context, other open source information available online. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of UNDP and the Government of Nigeria.

For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the Second Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory..