



# NIGERIA

## Joint Steering Committee Progress Review

As of 05 May 2019

This summary is part of a progress review of seven priority countries carried out by the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration.

### Situational Analysis

Nigeria remains the economic and political powerhouse of West Africa. However, issues around climate change, development and security are particularly intertwined in Nigeria, resulting in multiple challenges. Its regional influence and approach are evident through forums such as the Lake Chad Basin Conference and the Governor's Forum, as well as ECOWAS where it seeks to address crises from a regional perspective.

Following the February 2019 elections, the President stated that restoring security, revitalizing the economy and fighting against corruption will remain top priorities of his administration.

Armed conflict has prevailed in Northeast Nigeria since 2009 (20,000 deaths, 1.8M IDPs and, 230,000 registered refugees in neighbouring countries). Boko Haram is among the key peace and security challenges in Nigeria. Since July 2018, there has been a resurgence in the group's activities, including through highly sophisticated and coordinated

attacks. Security forces are criticized for allegedly committing acts that may amount to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, especially in their response to Boko Haram's activities. While there have been improvements in peace and security, parts of the "BAY" states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) are still active conflict zones with humanitarian priorities, though some areas have seen significant returns and would benefit from investments in recovery and reconstruction.

Beyond the Northeast, five other complex crises would warrant a more coordinated approach, inter-communal/religious conflict in the North-West; resource-based conflict in the Niger Delta; civil unrest by the indigenous people of Biafra nationalism in the South; the Cameroonian refugee crisis and irregular migration; as well as the herder/farmer conflict in the Middle Belt. This latter crisis is currently addressed through programming under the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

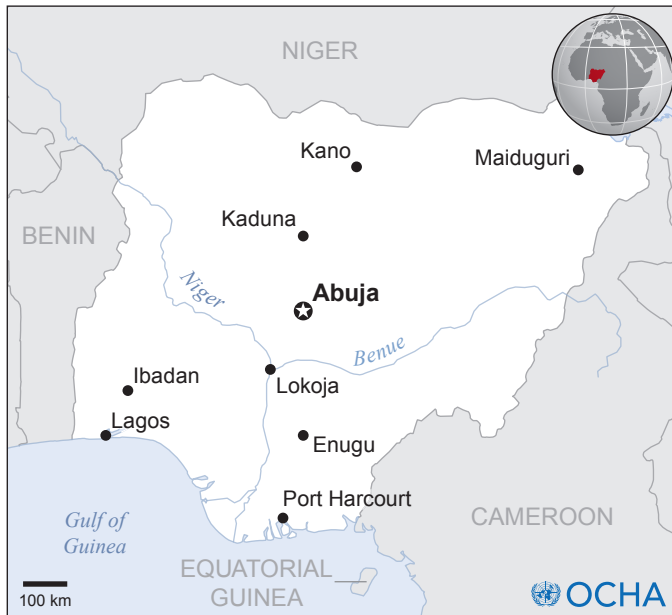
The Government's Presidential Committee for the North East Initiative (PCNI) has performed an integrative function for the crisis response till now and will transition into a Northeast Economic Development Commission in the coming months. Strengthened coordination structures at federal and local level to bring better coherence in addressing the HDP nexus are needed. Government, Donors and representatives of civil society will be invited to join new local integrated coordination structures.

Partnership Framework (2018-2022) and the Humanitarian Response Strategy 2019-2021.

- + A dedicated nexus adviser in the RCO facilitates the process of assisting the Government and other stakeholders to work in closer collaboration.
- + Coordination on prevention and risk identification focuses on the North East. Further strengthening collaboration was agreed following the conclusion of the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) governors' forum.

### Gaps –

- Weak articulation of peacebuilding needs and their relationships to collective outcomes across the nexus, which could benefit from an update of the 2016 Government-led Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA).
- Programming and financing tools exist but are not linked to collective outcomes or harmonized, particularly in regard to the important financing from the IFIs (World Bank, AfDB and IsDB)
- Further action is required on developing an accountability and monitoring framework.



### Progress & Gap Overview

#### Progress +

- + The Government is ensuring leadership at federal level and is increasingly engaged at state level to better coordinate joined-up mechanisms and responses.
- + Five draft collective outcomes have been identified, further discussed with Government and disseminated in major planning frameworks. Transition Coordination Teams in each of the 6 northeast states have been tasked with translating the collective outcomes to the state level priorities.
- + The 2019-2020 Buhari Plan for Rebuilding the North-East is considered a 'national road map'. Other planning frameworks include collective outcomes to varying degrees, such as Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020), the UN Sustainable Development

	Not done	In progress	Done
Has joint analysis been conducted?			
Have collective outcomes been articulated?			
Have the collective outcomes been operationalized?			
Have resources been harmonized around collective outcomes?			



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### Nigeria Collective Outcomes



**Basic Social Services and Local Governance:** By 2021, an increased number of affected people in the North East will have access to quality and integrated basic social services (health, education, water and sanitation).



**Durable Solutions:** By 2021, about half of the displaced people will have attained safe, dignified and voluntary return, reintegration or relocation.



**Livelihoods:** Strengthened environment to promote sustainable livelihoods and resilience and reduce vulnerability of half of the most vulnerable people, by 2021.



**Food Security and Nutrition:** By 2021, the number of people suffering from acute food insecurity and Global Acute Malnutrition will be reduced.



**Social Cohesion, Peace and Reconciliation:** By 2021, local capacity for reconciliation and mediation for social cohesion will be enhanced in a select number of affected communities in the north-east.

## Summary of Review Findings and Recommendations

### 1. Leadership and Capacity

Government leadership at federal level needs to shape locally tailored responses for better coherence across the HDP nexus. Additionally, 'transition teams' led by the Government are being established. At the same time, the leadership of the RC/HC, supported by a dedicated nexus adviser (jointly funded by UNDP), has been critical to moving the New Way of Working agenda forward. The UN and its partners must support the North East Development Commission (NEDC) adequately and increase its action in the BAY States.

### 2. Information and Analysis

The Government-led RPBA is currently the main joint analysis for the North-East area but needs to be updated (October 2016). The CCA (October 2016) covers

the national level but is rarely endorsed by relevant stakeholders. It is crucial that the new generation CCA is nationally-owned. Consolidation may benefit from the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment in North-East Nigeria (2018), as a single joined-up multi-sectoral humanitarian assessment.

### 3. Articulation of Collective Outcomes:

The UN led the process of identifying the priority areas for collective outcomes. In November 2018, the PCNI agreed to use the priority areas identified as a key basis for articulating collective outcomes for the Northeast and agreed that Transition Coordination Teams at the State level should help tailor the collective outcomes to the operational realities of their State.

### 4. Operationalizing collective outcomes – planning and programming

The articulation of collective outcomes has been delayed due to the February elections, but now with the establishment of the NEDC will gain further speed. The next key steps will be to ensure that UN agencies and actors outside the UN system use these to guide their planning and programming. Even more important will be the harmonization of the key Government, UN, IFI and bilateral planning/programming frameworks, namely the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), Rebuilding the North East (Buhari Plan), Sustainable Development and Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRS), and the World Bank's Northeast Emergency Transition and Stabilisation Program (NETSP), DFID's North East Transition to Development Program (NENTAD) and the EU support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (Borno Package).

### 5. Harmonizing Resources and Financing

Pooled resources exist but programming and financing needs to be linked to collective outcomes. While some donors have specific programmes for the North-East, there is a need for an integrated recovery and development programme in that area. Engagement with the World Bank to expand ongoing collaboration in NE Nigeria and enhance analysis of the developmental drivers of conflict risk would be useful.

Pool funds include The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund and the WB-EU-DFID pool fund for capacity building. The Government has an international loan portfolio with IFIs of close to USD 1.2 billion for the North-East. Once established, the NEDC will be endowed with 10 percent of annual statutory contributions to the areas of the six affected states. A Nigeria Humanitarian Fund-Private Sector initiative was recently launched for the mobilization of resources for the response in the BAY states of the North-East.

### 6. Accountability and Monitoring

A framework document around collective outcomes, including joint analysis is being developed. It will take into account a list of existing programmes/projects and gaps, indicators, data, coordination mechanisms around each collective outcome and, financial investments. This will also include indicator development and mechanisms to monitor implementation progress.

### Recommendations

**Leadership and Capacity:** Above and beyond the human rights adviser and PDA, there is a need for specific Nexus/Resilience/Transition capacities. Equally important is the need for State level leadership and capacity to engage at the local level given the decentralized governance structures in Nigeria, as being provided by the Deputy HC.

► **Action:** JSC to identify the resources (financial or secondments) required for supporting the nexus work at the Abuja level, and strengthening the regional/state level support.

**Harmonizing Resources and Financing:** The UN system in Nigeria has a strong humanitarian fund, but no special purpose funding vehicle to support integrated multi-entity nexus responses in the Northeast.

► **Action:** JSC to discuss the establishment of a country-level multi-partner pooled fund to support integrated humanitarian/development responses in the Northeast and fundraise for it.

**Leadership and Capacity.** The transition from the Presidential Committee on Northeast Initiative (PCNI) to the Northeast Development Commission (NEDC) as the main government interlocutor on the nexus in the Northeast must be supported together by the UN and the World Bank.

► **Action:** PBSO and the World Bank should provide technical assistance to build upon the 2016 RPBA, structured around the achievement of the collective that are currently being articulated, and enhance analysis of the developmental drivers of conflict risk

**Regional:** There are strong linkages between the crisis in the Northeast and the middle belt and north central Nigeria crises (related to farmers-herders clashes). It is therefore important that these activities are scaled-up in the northeast and linked with the UN integrated support plan for the Sahel and the AU/LCB regional stabilization plan.

► **Action:** DSG and USG DPPA to request UNOWAS to facilitate a discussion with the UNCT in Nigeria to look for entry points in linking the country responses with regional initiatives including UNISS, and LCBC, and programmes implemented by ECOWAS/AU.