Country: Nigeria

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome, if no UNDAF, leave blank

Improved capacity for good governance, human rights protection, conflict prevention and gender equity.

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CP outcomes linked the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Improved respect for human rights, Reduced institutional corruption, Enhanced public service delivery, Improved democratic culture and practice, Increased use of ICT and access to information; and Reduction in cases of conflict
Fostering Democratic Governance: Service lines 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 4.1.
Crisis Prevention and Recovery: Conflict prevention and peace building.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Capacity of legislative and executive strengthened for good governance, Increased observance of human rights by security agents, Effective, efficient and reformed civil service, Gender responsive policies mainstreamed into national development, Increased use of ICT at national and state levels, and Effective early warning system.
Fostering Democratic Governance
Service lines 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 4.1.
Crisis Prevention and Recovery: Conflict prevention and peace building.

Implementing partner:
(Designated institution/Executing agency)

National Planning Commission (NPC)

Other Partners:
(Formerly implementing agencies)

National Assembly, National Human Rights Commission;
Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution;
Independent National Electoral Commission, Independent Corrupt Practices Commission and; CSOs

---

Programme Period: 2003-2007
Programme Component: Fostering Democratic
Governance and
                    Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Project Title: Governance and Human Rights
Project ID: NIR/03/004/01/99
Project Duration: 5 Years
Management Arrangement: NEX

Govt C/S	$ 5, 662, 000
UNDP TRAC	$ 11, 556, 600
Total budget:	$ 17,218, 600
Less GMS (7%C/S)	$ 396, 340
Available Budget	**$ 16,822, 260**

Allocated resources:
Committed (TRAC) $ 4, 526, 630

- Programmable (TRAC) $ 7, 029, 970
- Programmable Govt C/S $ 5, 265, 660
- **Programmable Res. $ 12, 295,630**
  - Donor _____
- In kind contributions _____
  Unfunded budget: _____

Approved by (Government):
Name and title   Signature   Date
24/5/04

Tegegnework Gettu
Resident Representative
Approved by (UNDP):
Name and Title   Signature   Date
29/5/04

Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

United Nations Development Programme

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME

Brief Description: This component of UNDP assistance programme to Nigeria between 2003-2007 will provide support to the following focus areas: (i) Executive and Legislature for good governance; (ii) Human Rights and gender empowerment; (iii) Conflict prevention; (iv) Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption; (v) Decentralization and local governance; (vi) Public Sector reforms and capacity building; (vii) E-governance (ICT for development); and (viii) Public-private sector partnership.

2003 - 2007

ACRONYMS

CCA	-	Common Country Assessment
CCB	-	Code of Conduct Bureau
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	-	UK Department For International Development
EU	-	European Union
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FMF	-	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMI	-	Federal Ministry of Industries
FMWA	-	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FMLP	-	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
ICPC	-	Independent Corrupt Practices Commission
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
INEC	-	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPCR	-	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
LGA	-	Local Government Areas
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NITDA	-	National Information Technology Development Agency
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NPGSHD	-	National Programme on Governance for Sustainable Human Development
NHRC	-	National Human Rights Commission
NLC	-	Nigeria Labour Congress
NNF	-	New Nigeria Foundation
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation
OSLGA	-	Office of States and Local Government Affairs
PSOs	-	Private Sector Organizations
SIEC	-	State Independent Electoral Commission
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UN	-	United Nations
UNEAD	-	United Nations Electoral Assistance Department
UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	-	United Nations Development System
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIC	-	United Nations Information Centre
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODCCP	-	United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention
USAID	-	United States of America International Department

SECTION I

Part 1   Situation Analysis

Nigeria became an independent nation in 1960. In 1963 the country adopted a republican constitution, while in 1967, at the advent of the civil war, the existing four regions (North, East, West and Mid-west) were divided into 12 federating states with a central government in Lagos. After political independence in Nigeria, a military *coup d'etat* took place in 1966 for the first time. This truncated the first democratic rule in the country. Over the 43 years of independence, Nigeria was under military dictatorship for twenty-nine years. One of the features in these years was the intermittent re-organization of the country's political administrative units evident in the increase in federating units (states) and LGAs. Presently, the country is made up of 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and a total of 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in six geo-political regions.

Twenty-nine years of military rule and its nature of unitary command system rendered the federating units unviable. Although on paper, the country was a federation but in practice it was a unitary system of government. The central and hierarchy of command, a salient feature of military tradition, led to the collapse of the tenets of good governance and democratic values such as transparency, accountability, popular participation, respect for human rights, independent judiciary, etc. Thus, corruption became endemic in both the public and private sectors of the polity while the capacities of civil society and pressure groups participation in the process of developing and consolidating democratic norms and values were systematically weakened. The violation of fundamental rights of its citizens coupled with the frequent siege on the press was among the prominent features of the various military regimes. In order to suppress dissent, the military eroded the independence of the judiciary and by and large trampled on the rule of law.

Despite these hardships of dictatorial regimes and its attendant instability, the country was able to remain relatively peaceful compared to other African nations with similar problems. However, the political logjam occasioned by the annulment of June 12, 1993 presidential elections and subsequent military take-over of government led to a massive campaign by civil society organizations with media and international support clamoring for democracy. The gains of this campaign, which successfully fought the military regime to a standstill, ushered in democratic governance with the election of Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29 1999.

The five years of democratic government has been quite challenging with several contending issues and competing interests threatening the corporate and sectional existence of the country. Thus, violent conflicts since 1999-to-date have become prominent across the six geo-political zones particularly in the oil-rich and endowed Niger Delta region. Marginalization and the psychology of domination are often times blamed by the aggrieved as justification for employing violence in place of dialogue as a means of seeking redress.

The marginalization of women in the governance process is evidenced by the extremely low percentage of female representation in both the executive and legislative arms of government at all levels. In absolute terms, only 6 women out of 46 have been appointed ministers; 3 women senators out of 109, 12 women out of 360 members of the House of Representative, 8 women out of 774 Local Government Chairmen and 1 woman out of 36 Speakers of the State House of Assembly. These data show that the country is far from reaching the goal of the 30% target for women representation in political governance set by the current civilian administration.

Elections are universally acceptable as a litmus test for the state of governance of a nation. Lessons from the two elections in 1999 and 2003 reveal an underlying weakness in legislative,

procedural and institutional capacities for the conduct of free, fair and peaceful elections. The sustainability of democratic culture and practice and the legitimacy of governments is dependent on the confidence the citizens repose on the electoral process and distribution of democratic dividends. The electoral processes need to be reformed for greater effectiveness, credibility, accountability and transparency.

Governance is about people and their welfare. Therefore, the challenge for democratic governance includes delivery of democratic dividends evident by quality of public service in social sectors, infrastructures and utilities. Hitherto, the public service has maintained a dominant role in this area. However, their delivery capacity has being hindered by lack of skills, appropriate modern tools and delivery mechanisms. This informs the current efforts at public service reforms, commercialization and privatization. A major thrust will be to improve macro-economic frameworks to enhance public sector capacity for service delivery through application of appropriate ICT tools and creating an enabling environment for attracting investments and enhancing public-private sector partnerships in development.

In pursuance of this, the UNDP provided in 2002 technical assistance to the government of Nigeria for the preparation of the framework document on the National Programme on Governance for Sustainable Human Development (NPGSHD). (See Annex I for details) focusing on 14 thematic areas. This national framework has assisted with donor coordination in the thematic area for improved targeting and enhanced impact. Most of the thematic areas are being supported by donors through multiple channels of funding and modalities of implementation. However, there are still areas requiring support.

During CCF I UNDP supported a number of strategic Governance interventions, including support to the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission, Support to the Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution (ICPR). It also supported capacity building for civic education, including voter education. An assessment of UNDP's contribution to development results recommended that UNDP continue to use its comparative advantage in supporting policy advocacy at the federal and State level. It also recommend that in the interest of achieving higher development effectiveness it should narrow the geographical spread of its programmes of intervention and that it should also give priority to states as strategic entry points for upstream policy support.[1]

To complement the above, the UNDS within its strategy of harmonization and unified approach to programming carried out a Common Country Assessment (CCA) of development needs in Nigeria in 2000. The CCA concluded that the country's performance in many sectors needed improvement and identified 8 critical priority sectors. Three of these thematic sectors were agreed to be areas in which the UNDS assistance would make greater impact namely Governance and Human Rights, Poverty Reduction and HIV/AIDS.

---

[1] See Country Evaluation: Assessment of Development Results, Nigeria, 2003 – UNDP Evaluation Office

The UNDAF was developed to give impetus to the implementation of the UN support in the three strategic thematic areas. The UNDP support is in consonance with the thrust of the UN objectives of contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality and strengthening of capacity for good governance. (See Annex II for details). These have informed the UNDP support to Governance under the sixth Country Programme which plans to contribute to the following results :   reduction in institutionalized corruption and a strengthened anti-corruption alliance across sectors, improved accountability and transparency in the utilization of development resources, enhanced capacity of the judiciary, promotion of human rights and improved early warning mechanisms for conflict detection and in conflict prevention and management and the use of ICT as a development planning tool at federal, State and Local levels.

Part II   Programme Strategy

The programme strategy is threefold. The first is to focus UNDP support towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the areas of promoting good governance and human rights, gender equality, civic education, and the areas identified in the National Governance programme. The second is to target intervention within the framework of the National Economic Empowerment Strategies (NEEDS) specifically in the area of reforming public institutions through supporting selected national entities that are critical and committed to achieving the outcomes on a sustainable basis. The third is to mobilize additional resources and promote partnership in programme intervention. The programme will be geared toward upstream intervention and support capacity building for national institutions in the areas identified above and ensure networking with CSOs and PSOs in the delivery of outputs.

The objectives of the programme are to:

(i)   Promote good governance, respect for human rights and support legal and institutional reforms and electoral mechanisms.

(ii)   Strengthen national capacities to fight corruption and improve accountability and transparency in governance.

(iii)   Promote policies geared towards gender equity and female participation in governance.

(iv)   Improve participation of the citizenry in governance through increased access to information, civic education and the adoption of relevant ICT tools.

(v)   Improve capacity for macro-economic planning, implementation and aid coordination.

(vi)   Assist efforts at conflict prevention, mitigation and management.

(vii)   Strengthen capacity for good governance and service delivery at decentralized levels.

The UNDP will adopt the following cooperation strategies to accomplish the objectives of the programme:

(i)   Upstream advocacy and policy advisory services on general and specific issues of governance, provision of technical support for policy and legal reforms in poverty eradication and sustainable development, human rights, gender, electoral mechanisms and decentralization.

(ii)   Capacity building for key national institutions, CSOs, CBOs, the Media and PSOs involved in promoting good governance, human rights, conflict prevention, the fight against corruption, economic planning, aid coordination, electoral mechanisms and gender equity.

(iii)   Support public service reforms, and capacity building for improved service delivery.

(iv)   Empower citizens through increased access to information through civic education and application of ICT for information dissemination.

(v)   Support for mainstreaming gender, conflict prevention and management into general and specific areas of governance.

Part III: Management Arrangements

In line with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/211, the Government has adopted National Execution as the major modality for implementing the UNDP-supported Programmes. The 6th CP Programmes shall, therefore, be nationally executed in accordance with the existing UNDP Guidelines on Nationally Executed Programmes as much as is feasible.

The general policies and procedures governing procurement, recruitment and contracting of inputs as set out by the UNDP shall be used for project implementation. The implementing agents will keep UNDP informed of all actions regarding recruitment and utilization of inputs. Where the procurement, recruitment and utilization of inputs involve bulk purchases, complex and/or technically sophisticated issues of a specialized nature, the executing agent may request the assistance of an implementing agent such as a United Nations Agency. Such agents may apply the procedures, rules and conditions of their respective organizations in rendering the assistance.

The National Planning Commission (NPC), which is the government body for co-coordinating donor assistance, shall be the executing agent. It shall have the responsibility, on behalf of government, for overall management of the programme and will be accountable to UNDP. The Programme Committee (PC) shall serve as the apex structure for the management of UNDP supported programmes at national and state levels. It will comprise the Planning Commission, one representative each from coordinating public institutions and civil society Organizations in Governance, Poverty Reduction, Energy and Environment, HIV/AIDS, the Accountant-General and Auditor-General's Offices and the private sector. The PC shall provide policy direction for the programme implementation. As much as possible, direct programme implementation will be sub-contracted to competent public/private sector organizations and proven civil society organizations. The UN specialized agencies will provide technical support to programme implementation at the respective levels required. In line with UNDP's Executive Board decision 98/2 that "all costs associated with the delivery of other resources funded programme at country level are to be fully covered through cost recovery mechanisms, a General Management Service

fee of approximately 7% will be charged on non-core resources mobilized in the implementation of this programme.

Part IV : Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring of the programme implementation to provide early indications of progress, or lack thereof, will be done regularly by all parties involved in the programme implementation through various mechanisms, including field visits, systematic reporting, quarterly meetings of the Programme Committee and annual review meetings. Reports of field visits, quarterly progress reports and annual programme performance reports will be produced as and when due.

Financial monitoring will be undertaken on quarterly basis to ensure that disbursements and expenditures for programme activities are carried out in accordance with the rules and procedures for Nationally Executed Programmes (NEX). To support financial monitoring, a yearly in-depth audit to cover both financial and management issues will be carried out for the Programme, using the services of independent audit firms and in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the National Planning Commission and the Federal and State Auditors-General's offices as may be applicable.

Evaluations will be held to assess systematically and objectively the relevance, performance and success of the programme. The Programme will be subject to at least two programme-wide evaluations. A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken two years after the commencement of programme activities. It will assess programme relevance and strategy for the production of expected results in the 4 areas of UNDP thematic interventions. The second comprehensive evaluation will be held at the end of the programme cycle.

The National Planning Commission, UNDP and other focal institutions shall have the primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation and reporting to the government and the UNDP Executive Board for the overall impact and contribution of the programmes. The monitoring and evaluation plan shall be based on result-oriented monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the UNDP Executive Committee Policy statements on monitoring and evaluations.

Part V   LEGAL CONTEXT

This Programme Support Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 12 April 1988.

The host country, executing and implementing agencies shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the Government cooperating Agency described in that Agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to the project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided that he is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

(a) Revisions in, or additions to, any of the annexes of the project document;

(b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and

Mandatory annual revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

FINAL VERSION: 20 MAY 2004

II. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome 1: Democratic culture and practice improved and sustained.

Outcome Indicator: Improved conduct of elections at the local, state and national levels;

Efficient management of resources and effective implementation of development initiatives

Baseline: Recent elections at national, state and local government levels have identified the need for continued support to the development of democratic processes

Social delivery mechanisms been hindered by lack of skills, appropriate modern tools and delivery mechanisms.

Current efforts at public service reforms, commercialization and privatization (NEEDS).

Applicable strategic area of support: Democratic Governance.

Applicable MYFF Service Line: Fostering Democratic Governance and Crises Prevention and Recovery— Service Lines (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 4.1).

Partnership strategy: UNDP will continue to lead donor collaboration in the area of governance programme development and implementation with membership from the WB, USAID, the EU, Finland, DFID among other partners and will work closely with UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF. It will also work with government counterparts at the national and state levels including the legislature, and planning and budget ministries as well as relevant civil society organizations.

Project Number and title: Governance and Human Rights Programme.

Duration: 2003-2007

Intended Outputs	Output Target by Years	Indicative activities	Inputs
1.1 Strengthened executive and legislative capacity for good policy and improved legislation at federal and state (6) level	2005-2007 Organized 2 trainings annually for the legislative assistants on policy analysis and research. 2005-2007 Two training programmes organized for the legislators at national and 6 selected states on oversight functions, policy analysis and constituency building. 2005-2007 Two annual forums on dialogue between executive and legislators. 2005-2007 Organized annual training on lobbying skills for CSOs.	1.1.1 Train legislative assistants in policy analysis and research. 1.1.2 Train legislators on policy analysis and constituency relation building. 1.1.3 Train legislators on oversight functions. 1.1.4 Organize for a for executive and legislature dialogue. 1.1.5 Strengthen legislative library resources at state level. 1.1.6 Strengthen policy and programme monitoring mechanisms of the executive at the state level. 1.1.7 Strengthen CSOs capacity for lobbying.	PERLOC - $0.25 TRAV $0.20 MISC $0.05 Subtotal: $0.5
1.2 Strengthened executive capacity for effective decentralization (Office of State and Local Government Affairs).	2005-2006 Three modern legislative libraries established annually across the 6 states.	1.2.1 Provide technical support for the implementation of local government reform recommendations. 1.2.2 Provide support for local government human resource development programmes through Office of State and Local Government Affairs of the Presidency (OSLGA). 1.2.3 Improve ICT capacity for OSLGA staff. 1.2.4 Train staff on policy analysis, monitoring, assessment and research methodology. 1.2.5 Improve ALGON	PER LOC $0.25 TRAV $0.20 Misc $0.05 Subtotal: $0.5

FINAL VERSION: 20 MAY 2004

Output	Activity Target	No.	Activity	Budget
1.3 Strengthened macro-economic planning and development management (NEEDS and SEEDS).	2005 Trained 20 professional staff of the Office of State and Local Government Affairs on policy analysis, monitoring, assessment and research.	1.3.1	Curriculum and training materials developed	SUB CONTR. $0.9 Subtotal: $0.9
	2005-2006 2 Training programmes organized annually for members of ALGON. 2005 Conduct TOT training for 20 executive members of ALGON on research and training	1.3.2	Carry out training	
1.4 Needs and Seeds documents produced at national level and in at least 4 states	2004 Production of NEEDS document.	1.4.1	Support formulation, review and production of NEEDS document.	PER LOC $ 0.3 TRAV - $0.1 MISC -$0.05 Subtotal: $0.450
	2004 Production of 6 SEEDS documents.	1.4.2	Support formulation, review and production of SEEDS documents.	
	2004-2006 Eight (8) databases on budget tracking established at federal and 6 selected states.	1.4.3	Support the development of a long-term economic strategy.	
	2005-2007 Annual publication of annual audit reports and financial accounts by federal and 6 selected states.	1.4.4	Establish monitoring mechanism to track NEEDS/SEEDS achievement in planning/finance ministries.	
		1.4.5	Build capacity of relevant agencies and parastatals for improve procurement, budgeting and debt management.	
		1.4.6	Produce timely state audit and financial accounts.	
1.5 Enhanced implementation of civil service reforms	2005-2007 Six (6) databases on external and domestic debt profile established at 6 selected states.	1.5.1	Support the relevant civil service and budgetary reforms.	PERLOC $0.2 EQUIP $0.1 MISC $0.05 Subtotal: $0.35
	2005-2007 Two (2) training programmes organized annually for civil servants at federal and 6 selected states.	1.5.2	Support capacity assessment of civil service at national and state (6) levels.	
	2005-2007 Production and dissemination of simplified version of annual budgets in the 6 selected states.	1.5.3	Provide training in relevant areas for civil servants.	
	2005-2007 Production and dissemination of simplified version of annual budgets in the 6 selected states.	1.5.4	Develop database for states (6) budget offices and train staff on budget performance tracking and monitoring system.	
	2005-2006 Six Functional databases on budget performance tracking and monitoring established in 6 selected states.	1.5.5	Produce simplified version of state budgets for public information.	
1.6 Nepad and MDGs popularized and MDG, NEPAD goals, and Human Development reported on widely.	2004-2007 Annual publication NHDR reports. 2005 APRM report for Nigeria.	1.6.1	Support advocacy activities for popularization of NEPAD and MDGs.	PER LOC $0.2 TRAV - $ 0.1 MISC - $0.05 Subtotal: $0.35
	2004-2007 Two (2) stakeholders advocacy meetings to review progress on achieving MDGs goals organized.	1.6.2	Publish MDGs and NHDR reports.	
	2005-2007 Two Biennial publications on MDGs report.	1.6.3	Provide technical assistance for the conduct of Africa Peer Review Meeting process in Nigeria.	
	2005-2007 Annual awareness on NEPAD organized. 2005 Relevant equipment supplied to NEPAD secretariat.	1.6.4	Enhance capacity of CSOs for monitoring of progress on NEPAD and MDGS.	
	2005-2007 At least two meetings organized each year for CSOs-Private Sector-Government partnership on achievements of MDGs.	1.6.5	Organize forums for CSOs-Private Sector-Government partnership for achievements of MDGs.	

Intended Outcome 2: Observance and reporting on human rights issues improved

Outcome Indicator: Reduced cases of human rights abuse and improved national capacity for advocacy and monitoring.

Baseline: Lingering effects of prominent features of various military regimes including the violation of fundamental rights of its citizens coupled with limits on the press.

Applicable MYFF Service Line

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with the National Human Rights Commission and Ministry of Women Affairs at the national and zonal level as well as civil society umbrella organizations including FIDA, Centre for Democracy and Development as well as the Nigerian Union of Journalists. Collaboration with UN organizations such as UNICEF and UNIFEM active in this field would also be pursued.

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme.

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
2.1 Functional database on Human Rights complaints and cases in NHRC.	2005 Reliable database on HR established at NHRC. 2005-2007 At least 10 NHRC technical staff trained annually in relevant skill development areas	2.1.1 Design and establish database on human rights complaints. 2.1.2 Train NHRC staff on handling and processing of complaints and effecting necessary redresses. 2.1.3 Establish database in NHRC zonal offices and interconnectivity with headquarters. 2.1.4 Train staff on database management.	SUB CON $0.075 EQUIP $0.075 Subtotal: $0.150
2.2 Strengthened institutional capacities of NHRC and CSOs to advocate, monitor and report on human rights	2005 Six zonal offices linked to the Headquarters.	22.2.1 Improve capacity to develop advocacy materials. 2.2.2 Design and print relevant advocacy materials. 2.2.3 Train CSOs, media and NHRC on monitoring of human rights abuses. 2.2.4 Strengthen NHRC capacity to meet its national and international reporting obligations.	SUB CON $0.1 Subtotal: $0.1
2.3 Improved knowledge and observance of human rights by security agencies.	2005 IEC materials on human rights produced and disseminated. 2005 Training on monitoring of human rights abuses organized for CSOs, media and NHRC staff. 2005-2007 Publication of annual national human rights reports.	2.3.1 Produce and disseminate handbook on human rights to police and prison officials. 2.3.2 Design training curricula for police and prison officials. 2.3.3 Organize sensitization workshop for top police and prison officials on human rights.	PERLOC $0.05 TRAV $0.025 MISC $0.25 Subtotal: $0.1
2.4 Increased public awareness on rights of citizens	2006 Human rights curriculum developed for police and prison. 2005-2007 Organized annual sensitization workshop for top police and prison officials on human rights	2.4.1 Prepare and disseminate advocacy materials on human rights. 2.4.2 Organize annual essay competition for human rights at secondary schools. 2.4.3 Design school curriculum in civic and human rights subject.	SUB CON $0.1

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
2.5 Improved counseling and legal services for women.	2005-2007 Organized annual essay competition on Human Rights. 2006 Civic and human rights curriculum developed for schools. 2005-2007 Six (6) CSOs supported annually to deliver counseling and legal services to women. 2005-2007 Two (2) human rights awareness workshops/ dialogues organized for grassroots women annually. 2005-2006 Two (2) training programmes organized annually for CSOs on domestic peace and mediation	2.5.1 Support CSOs to deliver counseling and legal services to affected women. 2.5.2 Organize workshop/dialogue on human rights awareness among grassroots women. 2.5.3 Strengthen capacity of CSOs to monitor and mediate in domestic conflicts involving women.	PERLOC 0.075 TRAVEL $0.025 Subtotal: $ 0.1

Intended Outcome 3: National capacity for conflict management and prevention enhanced

Outcome Indicators: Reduced conflict and improved environment for peace and stability

Baseline: Since 1999 increasing incidence of violent conflicts across the six geo-political zones particularly in the oil-rich and endowed Niger Delta region

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution and like minded donors including NORAD and partner with relevant umbrella CSOs

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
3.1 National Peace Policy (NPP) developed.	2005 Draft framework produced and 6 zonal workshops organized.	3.1.1 Produce draft policy framework. 3.1.2 Organize zonal workshops to discuss draft. 3.1.3 Produce final document. 3.1.4 Launch peace policy.	SUBCON $0.2004 Subtotal: $0.2004
	2006 Production of final document and launch of Peace Policy.		
3.2 Strengthened capacity of IPCR and CSOs for conflict prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	2005 National database on conflicts established in IPCR. 2006 At least 10 IPCR technical staff trained on conflict management skills. 2005-2007 At least 50 youth and community leaders trained annually on peace building and conflict management. 2007 Functional national early warning system in IPCR	3.2.1 Strengthen database in IPCR on conflict. 3.2.2 Train IPCR staff on conflict prevention, management and resolution. 3.2.3 Design an early warning system. 3.2.4 Train youth and community leaders on peace building and conflict management. 3.2.5 Develop the capacity of CSOs to mainstream conflict prevent mechanisms in development programmes.	PERLOC $0.37 TRAV 0.15 MISC $0.15 Subtotal: $0.670

FINAL VERSION: 20 MAY 2004

Intended Outcome 4: Institutional corruption reduced and public sector accountability increased
Outcome Indicators: Reduced cases of institutional corruption and improved transparency of government processes.
Baseline: Wide scale incidence of systemic corruption in both the public and private sectors
Applicable MYFF Service Line:
Partnership Strategy: UNDP will pursue strategic partnerships with key government institutions including the Ministry of Finance, IPCC and EFCC to pilot this initiative and will collaborate with umbrella CSO organizations and training institutions including the zero corruption initiative and would reach out to the private sector and the communities through the media
Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
4.1 Enhanced capacity of public and non-public agencies to fight corruption.	2004 Anti-corruption unit established in Federal Ministry of Finance. 2004 Youth Summit on anti-corruption organized. 2005 At least 10 professional staff trained in each of the ombudsman institutions	4.1.1 Establish anti-corruption unit in the Federal Ministry of Finance. 4.1.2 Train staff of ombudsman institutions in handling and investigation of complaints. 4.1.3 Train staff of ombudsman institutions' prosecutor on handling of anti-corruption and money laundering cases. 4.1.4 Publish progress reports of the activities of the anti-corruption institutions. 4.1.5 Establish database for each agency to track and monitor reports on anti-corruption.	PER INT'L $0.2 PERLOC $0.1 EQUIP $0.1 TRAV $0.1 MISC$0.249 Subtotal: $0.749
4.2 Strengthened coalition among public, civil society organizations, private sector and the media in the fight against corruption	2005-2007 Production of annual progress reports of anti-corruption institutions. 2006 Establishment of database on tracking and monitoring of reports on anti-corruption in each agency 2005-2007 Organized annual Media-CSOs-Public Sector dialogue on corruption. 2004 Production of IEC materials to increase awareness of menace of corruption. 2006 IEC materials on ombudsman institutions	4.2.1 Organize forums to strength coalition among CSOs, private sector and media in the fight against corruption. 4.2.2 Support CSOs advocacy activities on anti-corruption. 4.2.3 Conduct mapping of anti-corruption activities of ombudsman agencies and develop information on leaflets for dissemination to the public. 4.2.4 Provide support to anti-corruption agencies to educate the general public and enlist their support in the fight against corruption. 4.2.5 Support passage of Freedom Of Information bill and	PER INT $0.1 PER LOC $0.3 TRAV 0.1 MISC $0.000459 Subtotal: $0.500459

	designed, produced and disseminated.	other related legislative bills.
	2007 Freedom of information Acts.	

Intended Outcome 5: Gender issues mainstreamed into national development policies and programs.

Outcome Indicators: Increased participation of women in development

Baseline: Women marginalized in the governance process -- only 6 women out of 46 ministers; 3 women senators out of 109; 12 women out of 360 members of the House of Representative, 8 women out of 774 Local Government Chairmen and 1 woman out of 36 Speakers of the State House of Assembly.

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Women affairs at the national and state level and with UNIFEM to as well as competent CSOs to develop the capacity of women organizations at the state level to train counterparts.

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
5.1 Gender responsive strategies mainstreamed into development policies.	2004 Capacity gaps assessment on gender and policy analysis conducted in federal and 6 state ministries of women affairs. 2005-2006 At least 20 federal and 10 technical staff (in each 6 selected states) trained on gender and policy analysis. 2005 Organized 3 training programmes for national and state legislators on gender analysis and policy formulation	5.1.1 Improve capacity of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs to articulate gender responsive policies and strategies. 5.1.2 Train senior management staff of federal and state Ministries of Women Affairs on policy analysis and gender mainstreaming. 5.1.3 Train technical staff of federal and state ministries of Women Affairs on gender programming and monitoring. 5.1.4 Train national and state legislative aids on gender analysis and policy formulation. 5.1.5 Improve library resources of the relevant agencies and CSOs on gender issues. 5.1.6 Assist Federal Ministry of Women Affairs to domestic international conventions and declarations.	PER INT $0.25 MISC $0.15 TRAV $0.1 Subtotal: $0.5
5.2 Increased participation of women in governance	2005-2007 Eight (8) modern libraries on gender established in federal and state ministries of women affairs and 2 gender-based CSOs. 2005 Publication of statistics/documentation by the federal and state ministries of women affairs. 2005-2007 At least 3 training programmes conducted annually for women politicians on campaigning,	5.2.1 Organize national and regional forums through civil society organizations to articulate views of women in politics and on economic empowerment. 5.2.2 Organize training for potential women politicians on campaigning, lobbying, mobilization, etc. 5.2.3 Train women leaders at community level to participate in decision-making processes. 5.2.4 Support pilot grassroots projects on political education and empowerment.	PERLOC $0.1 TRAVELS0.1 MISC$0.182 Subtotal: $0.382

	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
	lobbying, mobilization, etc.		
	2005-2007 At least 50 women leaders trained annually in each of the six selected local governments participatory decision making.		
5.3 Improved access of women to information.	2006 Six pilot grassroots projects established in 6 selected states. 2005-2006 Three (3) women information centers established annually. 2005 Organized one TOT for the staff of women information centers. 2005 Organized 2 IT training programmes for NAWE.	5.3.1 Establish information centers in National Council for Women Societies in 6 states. 5.3.2 Organize TOT for the staff of the centers. 5.3.3 Support TOT to conduct training for women groups at the state level. 5.3.4 Strengthen IT capacity for National Association for Women Entrepreneurs (NAWE).	SUBCON S 0.2 TRAV 0.2 MISC $0.000663 Subtotal: $0.400663

Intended Outcome 6: Effective and efficient local governance promoted.

Outcome Indicators: Improved service delivery at local government level.

Baseline: Proliferation of federating units including States and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) with weak governance capacity

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will harness the opportunity to develop a robust training programme in consultation with relevant national and development partners including Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women Affairs, State level planning and budget ministries and relevant CSOs or training organizations/agencies.

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
6.1 Strengthened leadership, accountability and transparency at the local level.	2005-2007 Organized annual training programmes for government officials and local communities on participation, transparency and accountability in at least 6 local government areas. 2005 Organized 3 trainings for local government staff on financial management, planning and budgeting	6.1.1 Train elected local government officials on leadership and management skills. 6.1.2 Organize training on policy analysis & implementation. 6.1.3 Train local government staff on participatory approaches in development. 6.1.4 Improve staff technical skills on financial management, planning, budgeting and monitoring of development projects. 6.1.5 Train local government leaders on development analysis, budgeting and participatory methodologies	SUBCON$0.4 Subtotal: $0.4
6.2 Strengthened revenue mobilization and resource management.	2005-2007 20-40% increment in locally generated revenue of the 6 selected local government areas	6.2.1 Design sustainable strategies for resource mobilization. 6.2.2 Improve revenue collection and monitoring mechanisms.	PERLOC $0.2 MISC $0.057614 Subtotal:

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
6.3 Communities and CSOs empowered to participate in local governance decision-making	2005-2007 At least 60 community leaders and CSOs trained annually in each of the 6 selected local government areas on budget processes and participatory approach. 2005-2007 Organized at least 2 dialogues/workshops annually for CBOs and local government officials.	6.2.3 Organize advocacy meetings to promote citizen education for improved revenue collection. 6.3.1 Train community leaders and CSOs on development issues – budget processes and participatory approaches, etc. 6.3.2 Support dialogue mechanisms between community-based organizations (including women and youth leaders) and local government officials. 6.3.3 Train Village Development Associations (VDA) and CBO leaders on organization and management skills.	$0.257614 SUBCON $0.3 Subtotal: $0.3

Intended Outcome 7: Credible and transparent electoral processes developed.

Outcome Indicators: Increased participation of citizens and acceptable elections.
Reduced electoral conflicts

Baseline: Lessons from the two elections in 1999 and 2003 reveal an underlying weakness in legislative, procedural and institutional capacities for the conduct of free, fair and peaceful elections.

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will build on the partnership established with DFID, EU, UNEAD, government counterparts (INEC) CSOs and the media during the previous election and will explore collaboration with UNESCO and relevant CSO umbrella organizations in the area of education such as CSACEFA. Through these partnerships it will establish coherent approaches to electoral support and to promote advocacy in this area.

PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
7.1 Improved citizens access to information and participation in governance processes.	2005 National Board on Civic Education established. 2006 Voter and civic education introduced into school curriculum. 2006 IEC materials produced and distributed. 2005-2007 Organized 2 training programmes annually for CSOs on techniques for effective delivery of voter and civic education	7.1.1 Design effective curriculum on voter and civic education. 7.1.2 Establish the National Board on Civic Education. 7.1.3 Develop appropriate IEC materials for civic and voter education. 7.1.4 Train CSOs on techniques for effective delivery of civic and voter education. 7.1.5 Support CSOs to deliver civic and voter education at the grassroots.	PER INT $0.2 PER LOC 0.05 TRAV $0.05 MISC $0.074000 Subtotal $0.374000
7.2 Improved national capacity for conducting free and fair elections at all levels	2004-2005 Five experts on census recruited and at least 2 trainings organized for enumerators. 2005-2007 Organized 2 training programmes annually for INEC and 6 SIECs.	7.2.1 Support electoral reforms. 7.2.2 Provide training and equipment support for 6 selected SIECs. 7.2.3 Strengthen IT capacity at INEC and 6 SIECs.	PERLOC $0.3 TRAVS0.1 MISC $0.1 Subtotal $0.5

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
	7.2.4 Provide technical support for 2005 population census.		PER INT $0.1 PER LOC $0.75 TRAV 0.075211 Subtotal: $0.200,211
7.3 Inter-party dialogue mechanism in place	2005-2007 Two (2) inter-party forums organized annually for political parties.	7.3.1 Strengthen inter-party forum for dialogue. 7.3.2 Strengthen intra-party mechanisms for conflict management and resolution. 7.3.3 Train political party executives on conflict mitigation, management and resolution.	

Intended Outcome 8: Government mechanisms for management of information, monitoring, evaluation for aid coordination improved

Outcome Indicators: Improved availability of up to date information on aid resources and sectoral interventions
Improved mobilization and allocation of external resources for national development

Baseline: Weak national mechanisms for aid coordination, information management, monitoring and evaluation

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with the focal government institution for ICT, NITDA in collaboration with like-minded donors including EU and DFID.

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
8.1 Strengthened national capacity for management of information on aid resources and allocation.	2004 Functional database on donor assistance established.	8.1.1 Develop database on donor assistance in National Planning Commission.	PER INT $0.2 PER LOCS 0.1 EQUIP $0.2 MISC $0.099,000 Subtotal: $599
8.2 Functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.	2005 Monitoring and evaluation system and database developed. 2006 Training on use of monitoring and evaluation system conducted.	8.2.1 Design monitoring & evaluation systems. 8.2.2 Train key staff on monitoring and evaluation. 8.2.3 Develop database on monitoring and evaluation. 8.2.4 Provide logistics and management support.	PER INT $0.2 PER LOC $0.1 EQUIP $0.2 TRAV $ MISC $0.100988 Subtotal: $700,988

FINAL VERSION: 20 MAY 2004

Intended Outcome 9: Communication, transparency and information sharing on national development interventions improved (e-governance)	
Outcome Indicators: Improved efficiency in the management of NPC and capacity for communicating, transparency and information sharing	
Baseline: Low level of use of ICT for communication and information dissemination	
Applicable MYFF Service Line:	
Partnership Strategy: UNDP will collaborate with the focal government institution for ICT (NITDA) as well as competent NGOs for continuous training.	
Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme	

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
9.1 Enhanced ICT capacity at National Planning Commission (NPC).	**2004** Key units/departments of NPC computerized.	9.1.1 Computerize key units/departments at NPC. 9.1.2 Train relevant staff on database management and use of ICT. 9.1.3 Train relevant staff on management of AGI database	EQUIP $0.15 PERLOC $0.1 MISC $0.00224 Subtotal: $0.252444
9.2 Enhanced use of ICT in key ministries and state level budget offices.	**2004** ICT programme designed for key federal ministries and State planning commissions/budget offices **2005** Training conducted for ministries, state level agencies, and media on the use of ICT Thematic websites developed and ICT programme implemented.	9.2.1 Asses the ICT requirements and capacity needs in key Federal Ministries, design and implement ICT programme in collaboration with likeminded donor partners. 9.2.2 Computerize State Planning Commissions/Budget Offices in 6 selected states. 9.2.3 Develop websites for 6 states to increase citizens' access to information. 9.2.4 Conduct ICT training for relevant ministries. 9.2.5 Train media executives on the use of ICT for media operations. 9.2.6 Train media practitioners on the use of ICT for development reporting.	SUBCON $0.484 Subtotal: $0.484
9.3 Enhanced Advocacy and Communication	2005-2007 State Planning Commissions/Budget Offices computerized in 6 selected states 2005-2007 Websites developed for 6 selected states. 2006 At least 10 key staff in selected federal and state ministries trained on the use of ICT. 2005 At least 50 media executives/practitioners trained on the use of ICT for improved development reporting.	9.3.1 Organize annual Human Development Network dialogue. 9.3.2 Organize press visits to UNDP supported project sites. 9.3.3 Organize press conferences.	MISC $0.056 Subtotal: $0.056

	2004-2007 IEC materials and advocacy materials produced. 2004-2007 Annual project visits organized. 2004-2007 Annual Human Development Network dialogue organized.

Intended Outcome 10: Enhanced resource mobilization and effective use of resources

Outcome Indicators: Increased resource flows and availability of information

Baseline: Low level of mobilization of available resources for development

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will continue to work closely with private sector umbrella organizations such as the NESG and the state monitoring and evaluation units.

Project Title and Number: Governance and Human Rights Programme

Intended Output	Output Targets for Years	Indicative Activities	Inputs
10.1 Strengthened capacity of NNF to mobilize non-core resources for promoting development	2005-2007 At least 50% increase in non-core resource mobilization for 6 selected local governments.	10.1.1 Train NNF staff on resource mobilization, strategies and techniques. 10.1.2 Support innovative pilot projects to mobilize funds.	SUBCON $0.4 Subtotal: $0.4
10.2 Strengthened capacity of public and non-public partnerships in promoting development.	2005-2007 Organized annual forums for public-private sector dialogue.	10.2.1 Support forums for dialogue between public and private sector. 10.2.2 Support selected private sector think tank organizations (NESG etc.) in research, advocacy etc. 10.2.3 Strengthen mechanism of non-core resource mobilization through HDF.	PERLOC $0.1 TRAV $0.1 MISC $0.100021 Subtotal: $0.300,021
MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ADVOCACY			
11.1 Enhanced management of the governance support programme	2004-2007 Effective monitoring framework established. Quarter monitoring visits undertaken. Equipment and logistics support provided to states. Review meetings organized. Audit and reporting ensured.	11.1.1 Design and implement M&E systems. 11.1.2 Undertake monitoring visits. 11.1.3 Conduct annual review meetings. 11.1.4 Conduct programme evaluation. 11.1.5 Provide office and logistics equipment to states.	PERLOC $0.05 TRAV $0.05 MISC $0.05 Subtotal: $0.15
1.1.2 Advocacy and communication on programme outcome and results	2004-2007 Regular media coverage and dissemination of programme results	1.1.2 Undertake multi-media reporting and dissemination of publications on programme results	PERLOC $0.025 MISC $0.025 Subtotal: $0.5

Annex I

The framework document for NPGSHD was discussed by representatives of the Nigerian state and civil society at a National Stakeholders Workshop held from 24 to 25 May 2000 in Abuja, before it was submitted for Government's approval. Since its approval, two management structures have been established for the NPGSHD: the National Steering Committee, with overall supervision and policy guidance over the programme and the Technical Committee, designed to prepare concrete project proposals for the Steering Committee.

Essentially, the NGPSHD provides a comprehensive situation analysis of governance issues in the country and identified several areas for programme intervention. The ultimate purpose of the framework document is to inform donors where Government requires assistance. As at that period, the priority issues identified in the framework document included the following:

1. Support to the Legislature to Create an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Human Development

2. Support to the Judiciary, Rule of Law and Access to Justice

3. Support to the Executive, Reform of the Public Service (The Military, Civil Service, Police and Security Agencies)

4. Support to Civil Society, Political Parties and Business Community

5. Strengthening Administrative Capacity of State and Local Governments

6. Support for Promoting Transparency, Accountability and Integrity in Both Public and Private Sectors

7. Support to Economic Governance -Economic and Financial Management at the Federal and State Levels

8. Support for Communications, Information Management and the Media

9. Support to Electoral Mechanisms and the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

10. Support for Mainstreaming Five Crosscutting Issues of Human Security, which include Gender Equality, Human Rights and Cultural Renewal, Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Disaster Management and Environmental Protection.

Annex II

Within the framework of UNDAF, and in continuation of the aid coordination between UNDP, Government and bi-lateral donors, UNDP has pledged itself to continue to support the following areas:

- Support to promoting good governance
- Respect and protection of human rights
- Support for conflict prevention, management and resolution
- Support to gender empowerment
- Support to deepening democracy, voter rights education and electoral mechanism
- Public sector reforms and capacity building
- Support to ICT for promoting governance
- Support to strengthening decentralization and local governance
- Support to public-private partnership for development and
- Support to transparency, accountability and anti-corruption

This programme is designed to focus on these areas as well as support ongoing commitment in the area of national management of socio economic development and aid management.

Annex III

Explanatory Note on Resource Availability and Use

(Governance and Human Rights Programme)

Total available resources:

TRAC (UNDP):	US$11, 556, 600
Govt C/S:	US$ 5, 662, 000
Total (A)	**US$ 17, 218, 600**

Resource Allocation:

Projected 2003/2004 Expenditure

NIR/02/002	US$261, 844
NIR/02/012	US$511, 594
NIR/98/001	US$213, 481
NIR/98/101	US$893, 171
NIR/98/102	US$332, 244
NIR/98/103	US$828, 386
NIR/98/104	US$484, 614
NIR/99/014	US$ 71, 360
NIR/99/016	US$303, 028
NIR/01/002	US$626, 900

Total (B)	**US$4, 526, 630**

Balance available (A-B)	**US$12, 691, 970**
Less GMS (7% of C/S) **(C)**	US$ 396, 340
Sub Total (D)	**US$ 12, 295, 630**
Less Reserve **(E)**	US$ 739, 030
Programmable Res. (D-E)	**US$ 11, 556,600**