

Annual Work Plan 2014 Cover Page

Country: Nigeria

Narrative Summary

Increasing climate-induced disasters present a daunting challenge for Nigeria. Sustaining the country's fast economic growth will be made more difficult and existing development challenges will be exacerbated due to its social, environmental and conflict-related vulnerabilities. There is urgent need to promote sustainable development by reducing the vulnerabilities associated with disaster risks. The government of Nigeria is keen to address disaster risks, however, major challenges exist in capacities of national and state DRR institutions in understanding the major risks that exist in the country and how they can be managed. Similarly, lack of appropriate DRR legislations, polices, plans and institutional capacities pose huge challenges in governance and management of disaster risks. Furthermore, and as highlighted by the recent 2012 extensive flooding, Nigeria also lacks mechanisms and capacities to support disaster preparedness for effective recovery

Programme Period:	2014
Programme Title:	Nigeria – Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Recovery
Project Award (Atlas):	00078891
Project Code:	
Programme Duration:	2014 - 2017

Estimated annualized budget:	\$700,693.00
Allocated resources (Total):	\$700,693.00
• Government	\$200,000.00
• BCPR	\$ 500,693.00
• Other:	
• Donor	\$ 0.00
Unfunded budget:	\$ 0.00

Agreed by Implementing Partner:

Aliyu Sambo
-19.04.2014

Aliyu Baffale Sambo, Deputy Director, DRR Dept, NEMA

Agreed by UNDP:

Pa Lamin Beyai

Pa Lamin Beyai, Country Director UNDP

PROJECT SUMMARY

SECTION 1

Introduction

Nigeria is the largest country in Africa in terms of population (estimated at 171 million in 2012.). Its political administration comprises a multi-party democracy led by an Executive Head of State, a bicameral legislature, and a federal system of government comprising a central Government, 36 States governments and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja and 774 Local Government Areas. Given its size and location in the Gulf of Guinea, the country spans six ecological zones ranging from mangrove freshwater swamps of the Niger Delta in the south to the dry Sahel savannas in the north. The bi-modal rainfall pattern exhibits a rainfall gradient of high mean annual precipitation of over 3,500 mm along the coast falling to less than 600mm in the extreme north where severe drought occurs periodically due to the high variability of rainfall nationwide.

The environmental conditions partly determine the socio-economic status. Nigeria, the second largest economy in Africa is classified in the low category in terms of human development and was ranked 153 out of 186 ranks on the Human Development Index (HDI) scale in 2012. Other indicators of weak socio-economic conditions include: rising income inequality (with the Gini coefficient rising from 0.4296 in 2004 to 0.4470 in 2010), 16th lowest placement among 221 countries in infant mortality ranking in 2012, and a low ranking of 210 out of 231 countries in the 2011 Gender Inequality Index.

To redress this trend, since the past decade, efforts to, among others, increase transparency, diversify economic growth, and improve fiscal management aimed at accelerating socio-economic development are yielding positive results. Real GDP grew at 6.6% in 2012 and is forecast to increase to 6.8% in 2013 and to 2016, while single-digit inflation is projected to be maintained (at 9.7%) Also, the fiscal deficit has improved in recent times, as the fiscal consolidation stance of the government has helped to contain the fiscal deficit below 3.0% of gross domestic product (GDP), providing the basis for increased public investment, particularly in infrastructure which bodes well for reducing transaction costs and risks in the economy.

Key Development Challenges

Nigeria experiences disasters mainly flood, drought and epidemics. However, these disasters display different characteristics. As in the case of all Africa, epidemics occur most frequently (accounting for 49% of all disaster during 1981-2010) but accounted for only 2.2% people affected. However, it killed the most people, accounting for 95% of all disaster fatalities in the period. Flood disaster constituted are the second most frequent but cause the most damage per event while drought is the least frequent but affects the highest number of people. The country experienced its worst natural disaster in more than 60 years as a result of the nation-wide 2012 flood which demonstrated how devastating flood events can be: it caused \$14.9 billion damages and losses and 1.4% impact on real GDP growth and about 90 million working days lost. Geological disasters are rare in the country.

Hazards of various types induce the disasters that affect the country. They are mainly hydro-meteorological, largely weather-induced, environmental, epidemic, technological hazards. Droughts are most common in Sudano-Sahelian areas. Flooding along the Niger River and its tributaries affects large parts of the population living along the river and is also becoming frequent in major urban centres such as Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kano and Ibadan. Natural hazards are not the only threats that expose the lives and livelihoods of Nigerians to hazards. The country also faces security challenges from several causes, including from overhang from the long period of military rule, micro nationalism, ethnic, religious and communal conflicts all of which take a toll on the collective capacity of those affected to

reduce risks from disasters. These threats from disasters constraint development, cause loss of lives and development assets as well as negative environmental impacts that if not reduced would likely impair achievement of national development objectives. This requires effective management of risks from disasters. The following are the key challenges that need to be overcome.

- Understanding and communicating risk
- Reducing risk
- Addressing residual risk: preparedness for effective response and recovery

Lessons Learnt from previous interventions

- focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of NEMA and SEMAs would enable maximization of benefits from UNDP and national investments in developing the policy framework for DRM
- holistic institutional capacity development requires strengthening policy, planning and legal basis as well as enhancement of organizational and systemic coordination capabilities
- integration of early warning with preparedness and response ensures early action in the aftermath of disasters

Emerging Priorities for 2014

1. Strengthening systems to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks

- Inventory & mapping of DRR programmes and information
- Conducting risk assessment
- Development of national disaster information system
- Increasing awareness of disaster risks through comprehensive public information and education systems
- Expansion of flood EWSs, particularly community-based FEWS

2. Developing complement of national and state DRRR policy, planning and legal frameworks

- Strengthening coordination and capacity building relationships between NEMA, SEMAs and LEMAs
- Capacity development through DRR/CRM and gender training of disaster agencies
- Provision of technical assistance to NEMA
- Strengthening national DRR training programmes and centres
- Training in DRR/CRM
- Mainstreaming DRRR into national, sector and local development plans

3. Development of preparedness framework and plans

- Capacity development in using recovery planning tools
- Training of Federal, State and local authorities in emergency response and recovery preparedness, planning and implementation

Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring and process evaluation will be an integral component of the implementation of the project. The primary purposes of the Project's monitoring and evaluation system is to enhance effectiveness, learning and accountability. NEMA will utilize its systems to monitor their operational activities. Thus the Project system will:

- Prepare and approve annual work plans with the implementing partners
- assess progress towards corporate achievement of CPR Key Results and Outcomes

- provide relevant and accurate information on BCPR's effectiveness as interpreted through the management objectives
- enhance accountability to stakeholders
- identify good practice and lessons learned
- support quality reporting by NEMA and UNDP through the provision of accurate information
- support enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of operations and administration
- contribute to strengthening RBA, BCPR and UNDP Country Office capacities in M&E
- support resource mobilization through credible evidence of crisis prevention and recovery results

DISASTER RISK RECOVERY MANAGEMENT (NEMA)

2014 ANNUAL WORK PLAN

UNDAF OUTCOME: By 2017 Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through the efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria's international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.

UNDAF OUTPUT: A comprehensive national regulatory framework is developed in line with ratified international protocols and its implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources including land, water, air, oil, biodiversity, natural habitats and extractive industries.

PRINCIPAL IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (IP) AND SUB-IPS: NEMA

Agency Results:	Planned Activity	Time Frame				Responsible Party	Budget			Progress Towards Results
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amt	
Agency Result 1: Strengthening risk information systems, awareness and warning Indicator: # Report on mapping of disaster programmes and information Baseline: Tracking report by NEMA on risk assessments conducted (at federal, state community levels by SEMAs, LEEMAs, partners, NGOs, etc) Target: Report of DRM programmes and disaster risk information	Undertaking inventory of DRM programmes, disaster/climate risk information and gaps	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	25000		Status of progress to target contribution to country programme outcome
	Developing capacity for undertaking risk assessment;	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	40000		
	Development of national DR information management system and portal	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	40000		
	Design and implementation of a coordinated national advocacy and awareness programme	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	30000		
Agency Result 2: Strengthening national disaster management legislation, policies and institutions Indicator: Promulgation of National Disaster Management Agency (Amendment) Bill 2013 (b). Report	Inclusion of gendered risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices in school curricula and relevant trainings	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	32000		
	Establishment of mechanisms and strengthening capacities for hazard detection, prediction and forecasting at the national, state and community levels	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	26000		
TOTAL FOR AGENCY RESULT 1								193000		
Agency Result 2: Strengthening national disaster management legislation, policies and institutions Indicator: Promulgation of National Disaster Management Agency (Amendment) Bill 2013 (b). Report	Development and authorization of national DRR policy and legal frameworks		X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	30000		
	Mainstreaming gender in DRM policies, planning and legal frameworks	X	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	30000		
										2

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<p>on establishment of national forum for SEMAs Baseline : Number of States with SEMAs backed by law and functional Target: up to 20 communities are able to demonstrate effective local community engagement in BAP</p>	Harmonization of national frameworks and plans	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	20000			
	Development of national forum for SEMAs	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	50000			
	Formulation of capacity development for relevant MDAs	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	40000			
	Formulation of capacity development assistance programme and compact/MOU with SEMAs	X	X	X			50000			
Training of staff of NEMA, SEMA, LDMC and relevant MDAs	X	X	X			40000				
TOTAL FOR AGENCY RESULT 2								260000		
<p>Agency Result 3: Supporting adequate preparedness for effective and efficient recovery at all levels of government and community. Indicator: Published National Disaster Preparedness Framework available on NEMA Disaster information portal. (a). Number of State Disaster Preparedness Plans developed Baseline : Inventory of disaster contingency plans at national and State levels Target: (a). National and State Disaster Preparedness Plan (b). National and State Disaster Contingency Plans</p>	Development of the National Disaster Preparedness Framework and Plan and of selected State disaster preparedness plans	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	42000			
	Development of annual contingency plans at national levels and for selected States	X	X	X	NEMA	BCPR	40000			
	Training in application of recovery assessment and planning techniques and tools and their incorporation in national DRRR mechanisms	X	X	X	NEMA	CS	33000			
	Development of national tool kits for PDNA+RF	X	X	X	NEMA	CS	33000			
	Specific disaster response and recovery management training	X	X	X	NEMA	CS	60000			
	Practicing, evaluation and improvement of response procedures	X	X	X	NEMA	CS	40000			
	TOTAL FOR AGENCY RESULT 3								248000	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 2014								701,000	