Main Report

Presidential Summit on the MDGs & the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Held 18th & 19th of August 2014
at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel
ABUJA, NIGERIA
# Executive Summary

This document provides an overview of the key discussions and recommendations from the Presidential Summit on the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Executive Summary outlines the main points discussed in the introduction, high-level panel discussions, parallel sessions, and recommendations.

## 1.0 Introduction

The introduction sets the stage for the subsequent discussions and highlights the goals and objectives of the Presidential Summit.

## 1.1 Background and Context

This section provides context for the discussions held during the Summit, including historical and current developments related to the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

## 1.2 Opening Formalities

The opening formalities include remarks from the heads of state or government, setting the tone for the discussions that follow.

## 2.0 Plenary Sessions

The plenary sessions are the main body of the Summit, where high-level panel discussions and parallel sessions take place.

### 2.1 High-Level Panel Discussion 1

This discussion focuses on the implementation of the MDGs at the state level, with a focus on emerging best practices.

#### 3.1 Parallel Session 1: Implementation of the MDGs at State Level: Emerging Best Practices

This parallel session examines the implementation of the MDGs at the state level, with a focus on emerging best practices.

##### 3.1.1 Emerging Best Practices in the Implementation of the MDGs at State Level

This section highlights the best practices that have been successful in achieving the MDGs at the state level.

##### 3.1.2 Impact of the MDGs Best Practices on the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

This section discusses the impact of the MDGs best practices on the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.1.3 Challenges of Implementing the MDGs at the State Level

This section identifies the challenges faced in implementing the MDGs at the state level.

### 2.2 High-Level Panel Discussion 2

This discussion addresses emerging issues and priorities in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

#### 3.2 Parallel Session 2: Addressing Emerging Issues and Priorities in the Implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda

This parallel session focuses on addressing emerging issues and priorities in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.2.1 Introduction

This section provides an introduction to the parallel session.

##### 3.2.2 Institutional Capacity to Implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda

This section discusses the institutional capacity needed to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.2.3 Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development

This section addresses promoting inclusive growth, job creation, and human capital development.

##### 3.2.4 Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities: Key to Social Transformation

This section focuses on addressing socio-economic inequalities and promoting social transformation.

##### 3.2.5 Finishing the Battle: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Fight against HIV & AIDS

This section discusses the fight against HIV & AIDS in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.2.6 Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs

This section examines the lessons learned from the MDGs for localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.2.7 Addressing the Challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate Change

This section addresses the challenges of sustainable development and climate change.

##### 3.2.8 Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs

This section discusses the financing of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

## 4.0 Recommendations

The recommendations section provides concrete actions that can be taken to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

### 4.1 Specific Recommendations

This section outlines specific recommendations for action.

### 4.2 General Recommendations

This section provides general recommendations for a wide range of stakeholders.

## 5.0 Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the key takeaways from the Summit and outlines the next steps for implementing the recommendations.

### Appendix 1: Comprehensive Report of the Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda

This appendix provides a detailed report of the discussions and recommendations from the Summit.
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<td>ACBF</td>
<td>African Capacity Building Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Antiretroviral Therapy</td>
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<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common African Position</td>
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<td>CCT</td>
<td>Conditional Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>CHDS</td>
<td>Community Health Delivery Services</td>
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<td>CGS</td>
<td>Conditional Grants Scheme</td>
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<td>CISLAC</td>
<td>Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre</td>
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<td>CLED</td>
<td>Centre for Law and Socio-Economic Development</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DOTS</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment Shot Course</td>
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<td>DRG</td>
<td>Debt Relief Gains</td>
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<td>EmONC</td>
<td>Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization</td>
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<td>FMARD</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
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<td>FMoH</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>GYCA</td>
<td>Global Youth Coalition on HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
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<td>HCT</td>
<td>HIV Counselling and Testing</td>
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<td>HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>IDPs</td>
<td>International Development Partners</td>
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<td>IPSAS</td>
<td>International Public Sector Accounting Standards</td>
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<td>LEEDS</td>
<td>Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>LDCs</td>
<td>Less Developed Countries</td>
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<td>LGAs</td>
<td>Local Government Areas</td>
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<td>LGEA</td>
<td>Local Government Education Authority</td>
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<td>LLINs</td>
<td>Long Lasting Insecticides-Treated Nets</td>
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<td>MAF</td>
<td>MDG Acceleration Framework</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Midwives Service Scheme</td>
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<td>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</td>
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<td>NACA</td>
<td>National Agency for the Control of AIDS</td>
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<td>NEEDS</td>
<td>National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>NIIMP</td>
<td>National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan</td>
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<td>NILS</td>
<td>Nigerian Institute of Legislative Studies</td>
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<td>NMIS</td>
<td>Nigeria MDGs Information System</td>
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<td>NOA</td>
<td>National Orientation Agency</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Overseas Development Assistance</td>
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<td>OPEN M&amp;E</td>
<td>Overview of Public Expenditure in NEEDS Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSSAP-MDGs</td>
<td>Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs</td>
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<td>PCAMMDGs</td>
<td>Presidential Committee on the Assessment and Monitoring of the MDGs</td>
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<td>PLwD</td>
<td>People Living with Disabilities</td>
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<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
<td>Skilled Birth Attendants</td>
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<td>SBMCs</td>
<td>School Based Management Committee</td>
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<td>SEEDS</td>
<td>State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SSAP</td>
<td>Senior Special Assistant to the President</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUBEB</td>
<td>State Universal Basic Education Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURE-P</td>
<td>Subsidy Reinvestment Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBE</td>
<td>Universal Basic Education</td>
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<td>UBEC</td>
<td>Universal Basic Education Commission</td>
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<td>UHC</td>
<td>Universal Health Coverage</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Programme on HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIC</td>
<td>Project Implementation Committee</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Private Public Partnership</td>
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Executive Summary
Following the signing of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the subsequent adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria initiated some innovative policy, institutional and financial measures towards implementing the MDGs. Notable among these were the dedication of the Debt Relief Gains (DRG) to the achievement of the MDGs, and the establishment of the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs) to serve as the institutional and implementation catalyst for coordinating special interventions, as well as serving as a secretariat to the High-Level Presidential Committee on the MDGs. As the 2015 deadline of the MDGs draws near and in response to the global processes of designing a Post-2015 Development Agenda that addresses emerging issues drawing on lessons from the implementation of MDGs, the Government of Nigeria embarked on wider consultations from relevant stakeholders.

Nigeria is one of the early countries to begin activities on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. As early as 7 & 8 May 2012, OSSAP-MDGs organized an Expert Group Meeting on the new development agenda. This was followed very closely from 31 May - 1 June 2012 by the National Stakeholders’ Consultative Forum on the Post-2015 Development Framework. Ever since then, various activities and consultations have been taking place towards planning for the MDGs successor framework in the country. Furthermore, Nigeria played an active role at the African regional level towards developing a Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Consequently, in continuation of the multi-level consultations, OSSAP-MDGs, in partnership with the United Nations System in Nigeria and the Centre for Law and Socio-Economic Development (CLED), organized a two-day Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda with the theme: The MDGs and Socio-Economic Transformation of Nigeria: Post-2015 and Beyond. The Summit held from 18-19 August 2014 at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja. The main aim of the Summit was to review the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, highlighting best practices, key achievements and challenges as well as commencing processes for institutional, policy and financial frameworks to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The organizational format of the Summit included high-level panel discussions, plenary sessions, parallel sessions, exhibitions, launch of Nigeria’s MDG Information System (NMIS), award ceremony and issuance of communiqué. The Summit was declared open by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, represented by the Vice-President Arch. Mohammed Namadi Sambo.

The Presidential Summit was conducted under the United Nations (UN) deliberative guidance on the MDGs successor framework which is anchored on five transformative shifts. The successor framework is planned to: (a) Leave no one
behind; (b) Put sustainable development at the core of the new agenda; (c) Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; (d) Build peace and effective, open and accountable public institutions; and (e) Forge a new global partnership. Based on these transformative shifts, the Summit examined closely a relevant thematic issue touching on how to address the emerging issues and priorities in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Summit went further to examine specifically such thematic issues as:

- Institutional Capacity to Implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development;
- Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities as Key to Socio-Economic Transformation;
- Finishing the Battle: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Fight against Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV & AIDS);
- Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs;
- Addressing the Challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate Change;
- Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs.

Major Observations of the Summit:

- Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the implementation of MDGs in the last 14 years, particularly in the area of universal primary enrolment, achieving gender parity in education, reducing the spread of HIV & AIDS, reducing maternal death, and halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from FAO;
- Despite this appreciable progress, some of the targets may not be met due to challenges in the areas of poverty, insecurity, social inequality, absence of inclusive growth and youth unemployment;
- Nigeria’s late commencement of MDG implementation impacted negatively on output/outcome in later years when compared to other countries that embarked on early implementation;
- The success recorded in the implementation of the MDGs varies across states, local governments and geo-political zones;
- Implementation of the MDGs in many Local Government Areas (LGAs) suffered from poor funding to low participation, ownership and sustainability;
- Implementation of incentive-based interventions, such as Conditional Grants Scheme (CGS) and the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) has proved to be key drivers of implementation success in Nigeria;
- Implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, and indeed the whole of Africa, remains an unfinished business that needs to be rolled over to the successor MDG framework;
- Strong political will and support made a lot of difference in the success recorded in the implementation of the MDGs;
Development partners have demonstrated a high level of support in the implementation of MDGs.

Major Recommendations:
- Nigeria should continue with the unfinished business of the MDGs, especially in health and HIV & AIDS, basic education, water and sanitation;
- Best practices that have emerged from the implementation of MDGs should be adopted, institutionalized, and consolidated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. These include:
  - Sustaining the inter-governmental partnerships in tackling poverty and providing social services through innovative programmes such as the CGS, CCT and other sector-based interventions;
  - Strengthening institutional frameworks such as OSSAP-MDGs to meet the challenges of implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
  - Continuing the use of the DRG and other identified sources of additional funding to ensure sustainable financing of the post-2015 development agenda.
- Early implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda should be pursued with its integration into national and state development strategies and plans;
- A culture of participation that promotes ownership, accountability and sustainability in the implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda should be institutionalized, with the active involvement of beneficiary communities and CSOs);
- Public financial management should be enhanced through continuous knowledge sharing and state-to-state peer reviews to achieve accountability, transparency and judicious utilization of resources;
- The Independent Monitoring, Supervision and Data Collection (MSD) framework should be sustained while the Overview of Public Expenditure in NEEDS Monitoring and Evaluation (OPEN M&E) framework should be reviewed and sustained;
- The gains recorded in data generation and management in the implementation of the MDGs as well as in the establishment of the NMIS should be consolidated;
- Government should ensure that the post-2015 development framework is so resilient as to deliver irreversible development process;
- Government should continue to pursue peace and security as very essential and minimum condition for human and sustainable development.
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background and Context
The countdown to the winding down of the MDGs in 2015 has expectedly generated a series of actions towards articulating and adopting its successor development agenda. The primary impetus for actions came after the 2010 High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the UN on the MDGs. Following this meeting, the UN Secretary-General in 2011 established the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This Task Team was to support the UN system-wide preparations towards articulating the post-2015 UN development agenda in consultation with all relevant stakeholders at national and international levels. This was closely followed in 2012 with the establishment of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to provide advice on the global development framework beyond 2015. This was again closely followed in June 2012 by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. These bold initiatives were thereafter given operational relevance with the eleven global thematic consultations and national consultations in over 60 countries facilitated by the United Nations Development Group.¹

In Nigeria, activities on the Post-2015 Development Agenda started between 7 and 8 May, 2012 with the hosting of the Expert Group Meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This was closely followed by the National Stakeholders’ Consultative Forum on the Post-2015 Development Framework from 31 May - 1 June, 2012. Ever since then, a lot of activities and consultations have been taking place in Nigeria and Africa. For example, at the African regional level, a CAP towards articulating a successor framework that would accommodate the completion of the unfinished business of the MDGs beyond 2015 has been adopted by the African Union.

In all of these, the consultation process of the Post-2015 Development Agenda was anchored on five transformative shifts² aimed at: (a) Leaving no one behind; (b) Putting sustainable development at the core of the new agenda; (c) Transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth; (d) Building peace and effective, open and accountable public institutions; and (e) Forging a new global partnership. In line with these objectives, the African Union anchored its Common African Position on six pillars which include structural economic transformation, inclusive growth and people-centred development.³

1.2 Opening Formalities

It was against this background and context that the Federal Government of Nigeria organized The Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda with the theme “The MDGS and Socio-Economic Transformation of Nigeria in Post-2015”, from 18-19 August 2014, at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja. Among other things, the objectives of the Summit were to review the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, highlight best practices and key achievements, as well as reflect on the challenges and lessons learned and draw on these to design effective implementation strategies for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Summit was declared open by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, represented by the Vice-President, Arch. Mohammed Namadi Sambo. The opening ceremony featured a welcome address, opening remarks, keynote addresses and goodwill messages from senior government officials and senior officials of UN agencies and other Development Partners. The organizational format of the Summit included high-level panel discussions, plenary sessions, parallel sessions, exhibitions, launch of NMIS, award ceremony and a communiqué (see Appendices 1 & 2 for the comprehensive report of the Presidential Summit and the addresses and messages presented during the Opening Ceremony. The detailed report of the NMIS launch and award ceremony is presented in Appendix 3).
2.0 Plenary Sessions

2.1 High-Level Panel Discussion 1
The Summit featured high-level plenary and parallel sessions hosted by federal and state governments, UN agencies and other Development Partners and civil society organizations. The High-Level Panel Discussion 1 examined the theme: “MDGs: The Journey so Far - A Review of Implementation, Achievements and Challenges”. The discussion panel reviewed the policy, institutional and financial frameworks for the implementing the MDGs in Nigeria. Also, the review of MDGs’ journey so far in Nigeria was segmented into four periods, namely: (a) The early years; (b) The mid-point assessment period; (c) The MDGs+10 period; and (d) The countdown period.

Reviewing the journey so far, panellists were in agreement about the existence of a robust policy and institutional framework for implementing the MDGs in Nigeria notwithstanding the late commencement of effective implementation. The review showed that the adoption of a policy framework started with the integration of MDGs into the National Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy (NEEDs), State Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy (SEEDs) & Local Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy (LEEDs) in 2004. This was also the beginning of coordinated implementation of MDGs by the federal government. But more importantly, the application of the DRG to pro-poor programmes and projects towards achieving MDGs; the creation of the OSSAP-MDGs in 2005; appointment of Senior Special Assistant to the President (SSAP) on MDGs, and the establishment of a Presidential Committee for the Assessment & Monitoring of the MDGs (PCAMMDGs), marked a turning point in the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria.

The panellists made an extensive review of the achievements and challenges as well as drawing lessons for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. There was a consensus that Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the last 14 years particularly in the area of universal primary education, achieving gender parity in education, reducing the spread of HIV & AIDS, reducing maternal mortality, and halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from FAO. See details of achievements, challenges and lessons in the Appendix.

2.2 High-Level Panel Discussion 2
The purpose of the High level Panel Discussion 2 was to examine the theme “The Contribution of the MDGs to the Transformation Agenda”. The discussion panel examined the impact of the MDGs on the realization of the Transformation Agenda. Panellists included Ministers of the Federal Government and other top non-government officials.

The discussants addressed the theme from various sectoral perspectives. There was consensus that the Transformation Agenda of the President Goodluck Jonathan administration is in line with the MDGs as it helps to fast-track the achievement of
the goals. Both were seen as two great tools for measuring developmental targets. More importantly, discussants noted that the success recorded in the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria is attributable largely to the integration of the MDGs into the national development plan (see details of these discussions in Appendix 1).
3.0 Parallel Sessions

3.1 Parallel Session 1: Implementation of the MDGs at State Level: Emerging Best Practices

Parallel Session 1 examined the implementation of the MDGs at state level for the purpose of identifying best practices and challenges that can guide the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Five geo-political zones (made up of a cluster of states) participated in organizing different and well attended sessions during the Summit. The five zones that organized sessions were North-Central, North East, North West, South East, and South South.

The North Central and South South zones focused their discussions on “The Role of the MDGs in Providing Access to Free and Quality Basic Education at State Level: Achievements & Challenges”. The South East focused on “Integrating the MDGs into State Development Strategies”, while the North East examined the “Emerging Best Practice towards Providing Access to Safe Water”. Lastly, the North West examined “Wealth Creation and Income Generation: Advancing Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in the North West Zone” (see details of the presentations and discussions by these zones in the Appendix 1).

3.1.1 Emerging Best Practices in the Implementation of the MDGs at State Level

- International standards were met in some interventions and projects in the communities;
- In quite a number of states, there are fully costed strategic development plans in support of the MDG programme;
- Some states are already implementing the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS);
- Some other states have integrated MDGs into the state budget and development strategies;
- Some states have developed sustainability framework in project planning and execution to vest ownership of MDGs projects in members of the community;
- NEEDs assessments were conducted in the communities before execution of projects;
- Interventions met the needs of the diversity of the population such as gender, as well as the vulnerable and marginalized groups;
- Constitution of School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs), comprising of parents and the school management has helped to enhance Teacher-Pupil relationship;
- A good number of interventions were very innovative. Notable is the use of the home-grown school feeding programme in some states which has helped to encourage school enrolment;
- In some states Child Rights Law have been passed into law;
• In quite a number of states there is free and compulsory education at the basic level.
3.1.2 Impact of the MDGs Best Practices on the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The implementation of many of the MDGs impacted positively on the people as illustrated with the implementation of Goal 2 and Goal 3:

- SBMCs have proved useful in:
  - Enhancing the quality of the school environment;
  - Enhancing the quality of the teaching staff;
  - Attracting increased enrolment and reducing the number of out-of-school children.
- There is remarkable positive shift in socio-economic status of women;
- State Strategic Education Development Plans have:
  - Enhanced ownership and sustainability of the programme.
  - Improved effectiveness in programme delivery.
- The quality and access policy has enhanced the provision of quality infrastructure, capacity building of teachers, and rural housing schemes for rural teachers;
- Teachers Needs Assessment has helped to identify gaps in the number and quality of the teachers, thereby achieving the required Teacher-Pupil ratio;
- Home-Grown School Feeding and Health programme has:
  - Enhanced enrolment; and
  - Generated employment.

3.1.3 Challenges of Implementing the MDGs at the State Level

There were several challenges as illustrated with this sample:

- Data – generating up-to-date accurate data;
- Access – putting out-of-school children back to school, especially in rural areas;
- Quality concerns;
- Low capacity of project managers;
- Socio-cultural factors that hinder enrolment of children;
- Poverty;
- Inadequate funding;
- Man-made and natural disasters: communal crises, insurgency, flood, epidemics;
- Lack of synergy among the implementation agencies both national and development partners such as Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC), State Universal Basic Education Commission (SUBEB), MDGs offices, Subsidy Reinvestment Programme (SURE-P), WaterAid, Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
3.2 Parallel Session 2: Addressing Emerging Issues and Priorities in the Implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda

3.2.1 Introduction
As ground-breaking as the MDGs have been, their implementation in the past 14 years has thrown up several lacunas and other areas of need that were not adequately covered or met. Therefore, the prospect of a successor agenda provides the right opportunity to fill such perceived gaps. The second parallel sessions of the Presidential Summit were designed with these views in mind and specifically to allow as many of the emerging issues that should form the next development agenda to be heard and discussed with a view to finding solutions to them.

The sessions were structured in a way that allowed the interface of several panellists who shared their personal and institutional perspectives on the emerging themes that will shape the next development discourse and thinking. The panellists were required to examine every emerging issue critically and discuss its importance and place in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. They were also to determine the priority given to it in the implementation of the MDGs, and make recommendations for addressing it in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

After exhaustive deliberations, the session panels made appropriate recommendations as indicated in the following subsections under section 3.2.

3.2.2 Institutional Capacity to Implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda
To address the problem of institutional capacity and prevent it from constituting a serious bottleneck to the envisaged gains in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the following would need to be done:

- Transform the service delivery institutions to make them thoroughly accountable and efficient;
- Reform public expenditure management to emphasize performance in relation to the objectives of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Deal decisively with ethnic fractionalization and, thereby, eliminate the root of ethnic contests which have crowded out public goods delivery as the main objective of development projects;
- Eliminate the tension between federal, state and local government bureaucracies to make them work seamlessly among themselves and with other stakeholders;
- Decentralize service delivery by devolving authority to local councils and empowering the community based organizations;
- Promote inclusive dialogue at all levels as a mechanism of agenda setting and reformation;
• Make the public goods delivery process incentives-based and founded on a broader stakeholder consultation and involvement which makes room for the private sector;
• Celebrate milestone achievements and record lessons learnt;
• Let the development agenda be localized to ensure better results and prosperity for all.

3.2.3 Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development

The panel recommended that for the government to show a deeper level of understanding of the emerging issues and priorities and resolve them decisively in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, it is necessary to:

• Identify the root causes of inequality in the system and eliminate them. Growing inequality utterly destroys the foundation for social cohesion;
• Promote a culture of inclusiveness in all reforms and economic strategies to ensure popular buy-in, ownership and sustainability of the nation’s economic and socio-political priorities;
• Use job creation as a mechanism for growth and support private initiatives that emphasize job creation and expansion of the nation’s industrial production;
• Give top priority to investment in skills, energy, quality infrastructure, effective institutional framework, finance and sustainable investment as the bedrock of the resolve to build a new nation founded on social and economic justice;
• Awaken all segments of the population and enhance their productive capacities by (i) greatly improving infrastructure and innovation; (ii) empowering women and youths; (iii) improving education at all levels; (iv) transforming the investment climate for local and regional trade, as well as for small and medium enterprises and community-based business initiatives;
• Liberate and encourage the youths by expanding the opportunities available for them to drive the economy;
• Develop long-term strategies and frameworks for stabilizing the economic, legal, and political conditions required for inclusive growth, job creation and human capital development;
• Invest deliberately in an education process that produces change agents and not additional social burdens;
• Transform the underlying structure of the economy to make it produce for all according to individual needs;
• Build strong institutions capable of designing, implementing and monitoring development policies and programmes that promote and encourage private sector development;
• Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships targeting the private sector, civil society, academia, government institutions and the international development partners for effective guidance of the transformation agenda towards inclusive growth and human capital development;
- Reinforce international cooperation at all levels; and
- Effectively coordinate the activities of all relevant stakeholders.

3.2.4 Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities: Key to Social Transformation

To address socio-economic inequalities in Nigeria, the panel recommended the following strategies:

- Make a huge success of the energy sector reform as a springboard of the transformation of the Nigerian economy, industrial development and people’s energy;
- Demonstrate the required political will from the highest level of government to uproot inequality from the Nigerian social sphere. If we make it a national agenda and subject of relentless campaign, it will begin to sink in, then change will come;
- Organize all stakeholders – government at all levels, the private sector, International Development Partners and CSOs – into a combined force to check inequality. Just as government alone cannot finance the $3.2 trillion required to actualize the 30-year National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP), so too can it not win the inequality war alone; it must be a shared responsibility with all stakeholders fully involved;
- Inequality should reflect specifically in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as a distinct Goal with measurable Targets and Indicators;
- Inequality, in the new plan, must be subjected effective monitoring and evaluation on regular basis to measure the degree of its success;
- Women should be encouraged in every way possible to step into the decision-making spaces in government and the corporate world;
- The emphasis on equality should shift away from the material transformation aspects such as sinking boreholes and providing access to power;
- The inequality debate should transcend gender inequality and factor in other perspectives such as the income of parents, geographical locations, quality of education in different regions and in the public and private schools;
- Given that the MDGs did not adequately target People Living with Disabilities (PLwD), the Post-2015 Development Agenda should give greater emphasis and priority to the needs of this group. In Nigeria, the recognition will deal with the inequality that directly affects some 22.5 million PLwDs;
- Draw up a Post-2015 Development Agenda that will make national growth inclusive and universal (i.e., leaving no one behind);
- Address the mental orientation for actualizing equity and fairness by making provision for all Nigerians to (i) have excellent quality of education (that is what gave Cuba 97% literacy rate); place the right people in government in order to drive good governance; and (iii) promote transparency and accountability as core values and action points of government;
 Truly transform the nation’s agricultural and industrial sectors to open more opportunities for all.

3.2.5 Finishing the Battle: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Fight against HIV&AIDS:

- Increase the political commitment and domestic resource mobilization;
- Scale up targeted HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT), HIV prevention and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) interventions;
- Address the underlying social, economic and legal barriers;
- Sustain social mobilization at all levels for effective HIV programming with community involvement;
- Remove the stigma caused by infection and reduce attendant social inequalities;
- Strengthen the health system;
- Recognize the role of civil society and the youths;
- Translate commitment into action on ground;
- Focus on high burden states and high impact interventions, particularly among key affected populations;
- Design mechanisms that allow real time monitoring of the interventions and the epidemic at all levels;
- Actualize local production of drugs and other commodities (Rapid Test Kits, etc);
- Achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and thus eliminate HIV;
- Help the right kind of leadership to emerge for effective coordination at all levels;
- Commit more domestic financial resources to HIV;
- Identify the sources of new infections and design programmes to target them;
- Ensure programmes are evidence-based and driven, and respond to the specific local context;
- Ensure the reflection of age and gender dynamics in programming, particularly with regards to girls;
- Consider interactions between HIV and other factors such as insecurity, maternal health;
- Expand operational research capacity to inform programming.
3.2.6 Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs

The panel made the following recommendations on how to localize the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Replicate these discussions and share key outcomes at the local level;
- Make state budgets demand-driven by the people based on their needs and aspirations;
- De-emphasize “transaction of constituency projects” which encourages selfish interests, greed and corruption, especially among government personnel. Governors and other political leaders should not interfere in the implementation of MDG projects at the local level. Each tier and system of government should be allowed to function without undue influence by political leaders. It is best to promote “transformation of projects” because this encourages local engagement and ownership of projects by communities;
- Address the system of moral failure in Nigeria through value re-orientation and empowerment;
- Document best practices to inspire the next generation;
- Ensure people empowerment, capacity building and accountability;
- Institutionalize best practices.

3.2.7 Addressing the Challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate Change

The following are some of the proposals recommended by the panel for consideration in the design of an appropriate Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation into development plans;
- Advocate collective action to avoid dangerous climate change in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities;
- Ensure that we capture the key areas of intervention critical to delivering concurrently on development and climate objectives, including the highly-climate relevant areas of water, forests, disaster, energy, governance, and food and agriculture. These and other goals must be climate-smart;
- Endeavour to make the Post-2015 targets climate-smart (targets that build resilience and adaptation, promote low-carbon development pathways, and deliver irreversible development progress);
- Ensure that implementation fosters policy coherence, encourages synergies and win-win solutions and engages multiple stakeholders in a global partnership for sustainable development. Greater coherence in the objectives of financing for development and climate change finance will also be required, along with more joined-up approaches across governments;
- Avoid confusion and inconsistency with the UNFCCC process. Climate change targets in the Post-2015 Development Agenda need to be consistent with, and at least as ambitious as, the objectives agreed under the UNFCCC;
- Incorporate climate change issues into the educational curriculum;
• Take climate change action plans into account in all relevant sectors;
• Make concerted effort to implement the National Framework for the Application of Climate Services;
• Encourage the pursuit of green growth, which is a way of saving society. In other words, Nigeria should put in place a strategic framework, with appropriate policies;
• Government should accent to the bill establishing an Agency or Commission as a robust institutional framework to undertake holistic implementation of climate change activities in Nigeria.

3.2.8 Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs
At the end of its deliberations, the panel made the following recommendations for funding the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

• Government should not underestimate the role the debt relief played in the articulation of MDGs as it helped in establishing OSSAP-MDGs in the Presidency and offices/committees at the state and local government levels to drive MDGs agenda;
• Government should mobilize domestic resources, improve efficiency of spending and capitalize on innovative financing, among other things;
• Government should tap into the private sector finance, diaspora fund, sovereign wealth fund, etc.;
• As government continues to mobilize resources to finance development, how it manages domestic resources will remain crucial as the country continues to depend on oil revenue which is ever prone to shocks, e.g. supply disturbances caused by oil theft and pipeline vandalism and global price and demand threats;
• Government must broaden the country’s tax base which is currently very low compared with the size of its economy;
• Government should explore additional sources of financing from the private sector, faith-based institutions and civil society groups;
• Government should target improving efficiency of resources, broadening the tax base, achieving better coordination between the three tiers of government, by reviewing existing institutional architecture for better service delivery;
• Government should remove the fuel subsidy with the proviso that it will find a creative means of cushioning its effect on the poor;
• Government should encourage the use of mass transportation instead of own cars.
4.0 Recommendations

4.1 Specific Recommendations

Implementation strategies for the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Emerging perspectives/proposals for localization of the issues in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Specific recommendations include:

- Share key outcomes of the Summit at the local level;
- State government budgets should be demand-driven based on people’s needs and aspirations;
- Emphasize local engagement and ownership of projects by communities thereby eliminating the transaction of constituency projects which encourages selfish interests, greed and corruption;
- Correct the system of moral failure in Nigeria through value re-orientation and empowerment;
- Document and institutionalize best practices to inspire the next generation.

Integrating emerging priorities into the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda at national and subnational levels

The following unfinished business of the MDGs should constitute part of the priorities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Child and Maternal Health;
- HIV & AIDS;
- Basic Education;
- Water and Sanitation (integration of the WASH strategy);
- Poverty/social inequality;
- Pursuance of inclusive growth;
- Women empowerment;
- Insecurity.

Promotion of Inclusive Growth, Job Creation & Human Capital in Post-2015 Development Agenda:

Specific recommendations include:

- Identify the root causes of inequality in the system and eliminate them as growing inequality utterly destroys the foundation for social cohesion;
- Promote a culture of inclusiveness in all reforms and economic strategies to ensure popular buy-in, ownership and sustainability of the nation’s economic and socio-political priorities;
- Use job creation as a mechanism of growth and support private initiatives that emphasize job creation and expansion of the nation’s industrial production;
• Give top priority to investment in skills, energy, quality infrastructure, effective institutional framework, finance and sustainable investment as the bedrock of the resolve to build a new nation founded on social and economic justice.

**Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:**
Specific recommendations include:

• Make a huge success of the energy sector reform as a springboard of the transformation of the Nigerian economy, industrial development and people’s energy.
• Make inequality a distinct **goal** with **targets** and **indicators** in the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
• Encourage women in every way possible to step into the decision-making spaces in government and the corporate world;
• Given that the MDGs did not adequately target PLwD, the Post-2015 Development Agenda should give greater emphasis and priority to the needs of this group. In Nigeria, the recognition will deal with the inequality that directly affects some 22.5 million PLwDs.

**Finishing the HIV & AIDS Battle**
Specific recommendations include:

• Scale up targeted HCT, PMTCT, HIV prevention and ART interventions;
• Actualize local production of drugs and other commodities (Rapid Test Kits, etc.)
• Commit more domestic financial resources to HIV;
• Achieve UHC and thus eliminate HIV;
• Address the underlying social, economic and legal barriers;
• Remove the stigma caused by infection and reduce attendant social inequalities;
• Strengthen the health system;
• Expand operational research capacity to inform programming.

**Addressing the challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate change:**
Specific recommendations include:

• Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation into development plans;
• Impose taxes for pollution and destruction of the environment;
• Advocate collective action to avoid dangerous climate change in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities;
• Endeavour to make the Post-2015 targets climate-smart (targets that build resilience and adaptation, promote low-carbon development pathways, and deliver irreversible development progress);
• Climate change targets in the Post-2015 Development Agenda need to be consistent with the UNFCCC thereby avoiding confusion;
• Take climate change action plans into account in all relevant sectors;
• Make concerted effort to implement the National Framework for the Application of Climate Services;
• Encourage the pursuit of green growth, which is way of saving society.
Ensuring a Coherent and Coordinated National Response to the Post-2015 Development Agenda: The role of OSSAP-MDGs

Strengthening of National institutional/Financial framework of implementation particularly through:

- Institutional Strengthening of OSSAP-MDGs and State/Local Government counterpart Offices;
- Continuation of the use of DRG for pro-poor programmes;

Means of Implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Institutional Capacity for Effective Service Delivery:

- Transform the service delivery institutions to make them thoroughly accountable and efficient;
- Reform public expenditure management to emphasize performance in relation to the objectives of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Eliminate the tension between federal, state and local government bureaucracies to make them work seamlessly among themselves and with other stakeholders;
- Decentralize service delivery by devolving authority to local councils and empowering the community based organizations;
- Promote inclusive dialogue at all levels;
- Celebrate milestone achievements and record lessons learnt.

Multi-level Partnerships

Current practice in multi-level partnerships at both domestic and international levels should be sustained and consolidated.

Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Mobilization of domestic resource through:
  - Improving efficiency of spending.
  - Mobilization of domestic resources through the tax window by broadening the tax base which is currently very low compared to the size of economy.
  - Reaching the private sector, faith and non-faith based charity organization, the diaspora.
  - Prudent management of public resources by effective blocking of corruption leakages and improvement in accountability mechanisms.
  - Enforce budget discipline and a culture a budget realism;
  - Develop innovative framework for sustaining financing (by exploring different models of domestic financing, e.g. Sovereign Wealth Fund);
- Develop and use Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF);  
- Continue intergovernmental financing regimes with lessons from CGS experience; 
- Mobilize increased Donor funding through galvanizing multi-donor partners’ funding.

**Programme sustainability and ownership**
- Enhance the utilization of existing MDGs structures at all three tiers of government; 
- Review of the context and structure of these institutions to improve partnership; 
- Enhance community participation (bottom-up approach) from project identification to implementation.

### 4.2 General Recommendations

The following general and cross-cutting recommendations were made:

- Early Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Hit the ground running early enough in the implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda; 
- Commencement of Early Tracking of Monitoring Indicators: Commence early tracking of indicators through effective monitoring of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Framework; 
- Mainstreaming of Successor Agenda Framework Development Plan: Effectively mainstream the Post-2015 Development Agenda into the country’s national vision, development plans, policies and programmes; 
- Institutionalization of Local Ownership: Institutionalize the culture of local ownership which is key to the success of programme/project implementation as amply demonstrated by the CGS widely recognized as MDGs success story in Nigeria; 
- Consolidation of Participatory Partnership Programmes: Consolidate the strategy of implementing participatory partnership programmes such as the CGS and Universal Basic Education (UBE) counterpart funding system; 
- Sustenance and Consolidation of Incentive-based Policy Instruments: Sustain and consolidate the use of incentive-based policy instruments/interventions which engender effective collaborative and cooperative inter-governmental relations management as demonstrated in the implementation of CCT & CGS; 
- Maintenance of Strong Political Commitment: Maintain strong political commitment and support in the new development framework. This factor made a lot of difference in the implementation of some MDG interventions e.g. polio eradication programme, etc.; 
- Sustenance and Consolidation of Key Policy Driver in the Agricultural sector: Sustain and consolidate key policy drivers in the Agricultural sector. This is
the key to eradicating hunger which is central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

- Strengthening of existing weak coordination between and among tiers of government.
5.0 Conclusion

Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the implementation of MDGs in the last 14 years, particularly in the area of universal primary enrolment, achieving gender parity in education, reducing the spread of HIV & AIDS, reducing maternal death, and halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from FAO. Despite this appreciable progress, some of the targets may not be met due to challenges in the areas of poverty, insecurity, social inequality, absence of inclusive growth and youth unemployment. However, the unwavering commitment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to tackle these challenges is in no doubt, given that Nigeria’s Countdown Strategy in 2010 provided a road map for integrating the MDG agenda into the national and sub-national development frameworks such as the Vision 2020, and the Transformation Agenda among others.

The implementation of innovative programmes such as the CGS and the CCT has had appreciable impact in the socio-economic lives of the rural and urban poor. For example, statistics show that through CGS alone (a partnership between OSSAP-MDGs and the various state governments), implementation of the MDGs has made it possible to deliver 12,342 water projects; 3,734 VIP toilets; 5206 health facilities; 520 ambulances; 356 health quarters; 3,136 classrooms; 92 teachers’ quarters; 2.8m exercise books; and 81,603 classroom benches.

Furthermore, through the CCT, 103, 067 households have been reached and cash has also been extended to 1,074 agricultural cooperatives to stimulate the rural economy through investments in small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises. In 2011, investments to 113 Local Governments were scaled-up and reaching 250 Local Governments in 2014 thereby touching over 30 million lives. The recorded impact of these and other interventions are evidenced by the improvement of the MDG indicators in such areas as falling mortality, reduction in gender inequality and HIV prevalence, increasing primary and secondary school enrolment, as well as marginal improvement in water and sanitation.

In achieving these, there were enormous challenges whose lessons will continue to guide the planning of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The organization of the Presidential Summit provided ample opportunities for such lessons. The outcome of all the deliberations will doubtless influence the new framework such as ensuring that the unfinished business of the MDGs are rolled over to the successor framework and that alongside these, eradication of poverty, access to sustainable energy, infrastructure and adequate financing, are also addressed.

The Summit has enabled Nigeria to put on the national development agenda the post-2015 development trajectory with proposals on how to address their emerging issues, priorities, and challenges learning from the experience of the implementation of MDGs. These emerging issues and priorities include the institutional capacity to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda; promote inclusive growth, job creation and human capital development; address socio-economic inequalities as
key to socio-economic transformation; finish the fight against HIV & AIDS; localize the Post-2015 Development Agenda with lessons from the MDGs; address the challenges of sustainable development and climate change; and finance the Post-2015 Development Agenda with lessons from the MDGs.
Appendix 1: Comprehensive Report of the Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda

Comprehensive Report

Of the Presidential Summit on the MDGs & the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Held from 18-19 August 2014
at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel
ABUJA, NIGERIA
### Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACBF</td>
<td>African Capacity Building Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Antiretroviral Therapy</td>
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<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common African Position</td>
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<td>CCT</td>
<td>Conditional Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>CHDS</td>
<td>Community Health Delivery Services</td>
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<td>CGS</td>
<td>Conditional Grants Scheme</td>
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<td>CISLAC</td>
<td>Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre</td>
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<td>CLED</td>
<td>Centre for Law and Socio-Economic Development</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DOTS</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment Shot Course</td>
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<td>DRG</td>
<td>Debt Relief Gains</td>
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<td>EmONC</td>
<td>Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization</td>
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<td>FMARD</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
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<td>FMoH</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>GYCA</td>
<td>Global Youth Coalition on HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
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<td>HCT</td>
<td>HIV Counselling and Testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>IDPs</td>
<td>International Development Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPSAS</td>
<td>International Public Sector Accounting Standards</td>
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<td>LEEDS</td>
<td>Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>LDCs</td>
<td>Less Developed Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>LGAs</td>
<td>Local Government Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>LGEA</td>
<td>Local Government Education Authority</td>
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<td>LLINs</td>
<td>Long Lasting Insecticides-Treated Nets</td>
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<td>MAF</td>
<td>MDG Acceleration Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MSD</td>
<td>Monitoring, Supervision and Data Collection</td>
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<td>MSS</td>
<td>Midwives Service Scheme</td>
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<td>MTEF</td>
<td>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</td>
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<td>NACA</td>
<td>National Agency for the Control of AIDS</td>
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<td>NEEDS</td>
<td>National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan</td>
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<td>NILS</td>
<td>Nigerian Institute of Legislative Studies</td>
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<td>NMIS</td>
<td>Nigeria MDGs Information System</td>
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<td>NOA</td>
<td>National Orientation Agency</td>
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<td>Overseas Development Assistance</td>
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<td>OPEN M&amp;E</td>
<td>Overview of Public Expenditure in NEEDS Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSSAP-MDGs</td>
<td>Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs</td>
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<td>PCAMMDGs</td>
<td>Presidential Committee on the Assessment and Monitoring of the MDGs</td>
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<td>PLwD</td>
<td>People Living with Disabilities</td>
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<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
<td>Skilled Birth Attendants</td>
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<td>SBMCs</td>
<td>School Based Management Committee</td>
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<td>SEEDS</td>
<td>State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SSAP</td>
<td>Senior Special Assistant to the President</td>
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<td>SUBEB</td>
<td>State Universal Basic Education Board</td>
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<td>SURE-P</td>
<td>Subsidy Reinvestment Programme</td>
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<td>UBE</td>
<td>Universal Basic Education</td>
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<td>UBEC</td>
<td>Universal Basic Education Commission</td>
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<td>UHC</td>
<td>Universal Health Coverage</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Programme on HIV &amp; AIDS</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>PIC</td>
<td>Project Implementation Committee</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Private Public Partnership</td>
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Executive Summary
Following the signing of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the subsequent adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria initiated some innovative policy, institutional and financial measures towards implementing the MDGs. Notable among these were the dedication of the Debt Relief Gains (DRG) to the achievement of the MDGs, and the establishment of the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs) to serve as the institutional and implementation catalyst for coordinating special interventions, as well as serving as a secretariat to the High-Level Presidential Committee on the MDGs. As the 2015 deadline of the MDGs draws near and in response to the global processes of designing a Post-2015 Development Agenda that addresses emerging issues drawing on lessons from the implementation of MDGs, the Government of Nigeria embarked on wider consultations from relevant stakeholders.

Nigeria is one of the early countries to begin activities on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. As early as 7 & 8 May 2012, OSSAP-MDGs organized an Expert Group Meeting on the new development agenda. This was followed very closely from 31 May - 1 June 2012 by the National Stakeholders’ Consultative Forum on the Post-2015 Development Framework. Ever since then, various activities and consultations have been taking place towards planning for the MDGs successor framework in the country. Furthermore, Nigeria played an active role at the African regional level towards developing a Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Consequently, in continuation of the multi-level consultations, OSSAP-MDGs, in partnership with the United Nations System in Nigeria and the Centre for Law and Socio-Economic Development (CLED), organized a two-day Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda with the theme: The MDGs and Socio-Economic Transformation of Nigeria: Post-2015 and Beyond. The Summit held from 18-19 August 2014 at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja. The main aim of the Summit was to review the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, highlighting best practices, key achievements and challenges as well as commencing processes for institutional, policy and financial frameworks to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The organizational format of the Summit included high-level panel discussions, plenary sessions, parallel sessions, exhibitions, launch of Nigeria’s MDG Information System (NMIS), award ceremony and issuance of communiqué. The Summit was declared open by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, represented by the Vice-President Arch. Mohammed Namadi Sambo.

The Presidential Summit was conducted under the United Nations (UN) deliberative guidance on the MDGs successor framework which is anchored on five transformative shifts. The successor framework is planned to: (a) Leave no one behind; (b) Put sustainable development at the core of the new agenda; (c) Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; (d) Build peace and effective, open and accountable public institutions; and (e) Forge a new global partnership. Based on these transformative shifts, the Summit examined closely a relevant thematic issue touching on how to address the emerging issues and priorities in the
implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Summit went further to examine specifically such thematic issues as:

- Institutional Capacity to Implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development;
- Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities as Key to Socio-Economic Transformation;
- Finishing the Battle: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Fight against HIV & AIDS;
- Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs;
- Addressing the Challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate Change;
- Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs.

**Major Observations of the Summit:**

- Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the implementation of MDGs in the last 14 years, particularly in the area of universal primary enrolment, achieving gender parity in education, reducing the spread of HIV & AIDS, reducing maternal death, and halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from FAO;
- Despite this appreciable progress, some of the targets may not be met due to challenges in the areas of poverty, insecurity, social inequality, absence of inclusive growth and youth unemployment;
- Nigeria’s late commencement of MDG implementation impacted negatively on output/outcome in later years when compared to other countries that embarked on early implementation;
- The success recorded in the implementation of the MDGs varies across states, local governments and geo-political zones;
- Implementation of the MDGs in many LGAs suffered from poor funding to low participation, ownership and sustainability;
- Implementation of incentive-based interventions, such as CGS, and the CCT, has proved to be key drivers of implementation success in Nigeria;
- Implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, and indeed the whole of Africa, remains an unfinished business that needs to be rolled over to the successor MDG framework;
- Strong political will and support made a lot of difference in the success recorded in the implementation of the MDGs;
- Development partners have demonstrated a high level of support in the implementation of MDGs.

**Major Recommendations:**

- Nigeria should continue with the unfinished business of the MDGs, especially in health and HIV & AIDS, basic education, water and sanitation;
- Best practices that have emerged from the implementation of MDGs should be adopted, institutionalized, and consolidated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. These include:
  - Sustaining the inter-governmental partnerships in tackling poverty and providing social services through innovative programmes such as the CGS, CCT and other sector-based interventions.
• Strengthening institutional frameworks such as OSSAP-MDGs to meet the challenges of implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
• Continuing the use of the DRG and other identified sources of additional funding to ensure sustainable financing of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
• Early implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda should be pursued with its integration into national and state development strategies and plans;
• A culture of participation that promotes ownership, accountability and sustainability in the implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda should be institutionalized, with the active involvement of beneficiary communities and civil society organizations;
• Public financial management should be enhanced through continuous knowledge sharing and state-to-state peer reviews to achieve accountability, transparency and judicious utilization of resources;
• The Independent MSD framework should be sustained while the OPEN M&E framework should be reviewed and sustained;
• The gains recorded in data generation and management in the implementation of the MDGs as well as in the establishment of the NMIS should be consolidated;
• Government should ensure that the post-2015 development framework is so resilient as to deliver irreversible development process;
• Government should continue to pursue peace and security as very essential and minimum condition for human and sustainable development.
1.0 Introduction

1.1. Background

The Context

The countdown to the winding down of the MDGs in 2015 expectedly generated series of actions towards articulating and adopting its successor development agenda. The primary impetus for actions came after the 2010 High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the UN on the MDGs. Following this meeting, the UN Secretary-General in 2011 established the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This Task Team was to support the UN system-wide preparations towards articulating the post-2015 UN development agenda in consultation with all relevant stakeholders at national and international levels. This was closely followed in 2012 with the establishment of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to provide advice on the global development framework beyond 2015. This was again closely followed in June 2012 by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. These bold initiatives were thereafter given operational relevance with the eleven global thematic consultations and national consultations in over 60 countries facilitated by the UN Development Group.4

In Nigeria, activities on the Post-2015 Development Agenda started between 7 and 8 May 2012 with the hosting of the Expert Group Meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This was very closely followed by the organization of the National Stakeholders’ Consultative Forum on the Post-2015 Development Framework from 31 May - 1 June 2012. Ever since then, a lot of activities and consultations have been taking place in Nigeria and Africa. For example, at the African regional level, a CAP towards articulating a successor framework that would accommodate the completion of the unfinished business of the MDGs beyond 2015 has been adopted by the African Union.

In all of these, the consultation process of the Post-2015 Development Agenda was anchored on five transformative shifts5 aimed at: (a) Leaving no one behind; (b) Putting sustainable development at the core of the new agenda; (c) Transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth; (d) Building peace and effective, open and accountable public institutions; and (e) Forging a new global partnership. In line with these objectives, the African Union anchored its Common African Position on six pillars which include structural economic transformation, inclusive growth and people-centred development.6

It is within these contexts that the Federal Government of Nigeria organized The Presidential Summit on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda with the theme “The MDGs and Socio-Economic Transformation of Nigeria in Post-2015”, on 18 and 19 August 2014 at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja.

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1.1.2 Objectives of the Presidential Summit
The objectives of the Presidential Summit were to:

- Review the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria, highlighting best practices and key achievements to national socio-economic transformation;
- Strategize on how best to sustain the momentum in the final push to achieving the MDG targets in Nigeria, especially in those critical areas where Nigeria still lags behind;
- Recognize and reward political leadership in the implementation of the MDGs with a view to raising political commitments to the outcomes of the post-2015 process;
- Reflect on the challenges and lessons learned from Nigeria’s effort on the MDGs and utilizing these strategies to fashion out effective implementation strategies for the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Review Nigeria’s contributions to the post-2015 process so far, based on emerging outcomes and priorities at regional and global levels;
- Lay the foundation for political an institutional framework towards the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

1.1.3 Organizational Format of the Presidential Summit
The Summit was structured along the following format:

- High-level opening ceremony and plenary sessions of high-level panel discussions;
- Plenary Sessions featuring presentations, case studies and discussions on the various sub-themes of the summit;
- Parallel Sessions (1) – Implementation of the MDGs at State Level: Emerging Best Practices: These first set of parallel sessions were hosted by state governments to showcase best practices in multi-level partnerships and programme implementation of the CGS. Five geo-political zones (each made up of a cluster of states) made presentations and showcased the status of their MDG interventions;
- Parallel Sessions (2) – Addressing Emerging Issues and Priorities in the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda: The second set of parallel sessions was hosted by Federal Ministries and Agencies in partnership with UN Agencies, development partners and CSOs This session highlighted emerging issues for the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and their envisaged impact on Nigeria;
- Exhibitions: The summit held a massive exhibition of documents, multi-media and other resources from states, development partners and OSSAP-MDGs, showing programmes and achievements especially the implementation success of CGS;
- Feedback session: After the break-away, a technical feedback plenary session was held to share the outcomes of the sessions. Some of these sessions produced and adopted communiqués;
- Launch of the NMIS: There was a successful launch of the Nigerian MDGs Information Management System, a joint collaboration between the Government of Nigeria, the Earth Institute of the University of Columbia, New York, and the United Kingdom’s DFID. The NMIS is aimed at providing reliable data for anti-poverty programmes and interventions in Nigeria;
• Award Ceremony: The summit ended with an award ceremony which recognized political leadership and best practices across the states in the implementation of the CGS component of the MDGs programme;
• Summit Communiqué: At the end of the Summit, a communiqué was prepared and circulated to the media.
2.0 Plenary Sessions

2.1 High-Level Panel Discussion 1

The high-level plenary sessions were preceded by an opening ceremony which featured (a) A Welcome Address by Dr. Precious Gbeneol, Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs; (b) Remarks by Mr. Daouda Toure, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative; (c) Keynote Address on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Socio-Economic Transformation of Nigeria, by Hon. Bethel Amadi, President Pan-African Parliament; (d) Goodwill Message by Mr. Ben Mellor, Head of Office, DFID, Nigeria, represented by Ms Tia Raappana. The high point of the opening ceremony was the Presidential Address and the opening of the Summit by President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, represented by the Vice-President Arch. Mohammed Namadi Sambo. Other goodwill messages were presented by Her Excellency (HE) Amina Az-Zubair Mohammed, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN and Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning; Hon. Ado Allasan Dogowa, Chairman House Committee on MDGs; and HE Saidu Nasamu Dakingari, Governor Kebbi State.

Hon. Bethel Amadi, President of the Pan-African Parliament, set the tone for the Summit with his stimulating keynote address. He noted that although the MDGs have recorded progress in some thematic areas in Africa, such as primary enrollment, gender parity, reversing HIV, and so on, he emphasized that more work would still need to be done. In particular, he said the quality of education, healthcare services and sanitation remains poor; and that the MDG implementation so far has suffered from lack of popular participation, transparency, parliamentary oversight, ownership by the people and expected positive impact on governance, conflict resolution and overall development.

Hon. Amadi said an essential foundation for building a good society is to base it on the principles of good governance, orderly development, youth employment, etc. He said the Post-2015 Development Agenda should eradicate extreme poverty, respect the rule of law, and promote gender balance, youth employment and economic growth. He told the summit that these were the tenets that informed the African Parliament’s CAP on the new development framework. He suggested that the new development agenda must change the mindset and worldview of Africans and promote an integrated economy through job growth, poverty eradication and by addressing inequality.

The President of the Pan-African Parliament further observed that Africa has over 50 per cent of the world’s arable land and so should work harder on its food security and cutting down on food imports. He also emphasized the need to use science and innovation to drive the new development agenda in Africa.

Looking ahead to Africa’s future, Hon. Amadi said Africa must devise a strategy for harnessing the productivity of its youthful population. According to him, 25 per cent of the world population of young people under age 25 will be living in Africa by 2025. He said this fact alone calls for an urgent need to exploit this huge potential profitably or face the consequences of its becoming a time bomb. He also underscored that the 2063 vision for Africa lays strong emphasis on highly developed infrastructure.
that can support the emergence of Pan-African citizenship and enable people to travel by train from Cape Town to Cairo.

Despite the myriad of opportunities available in the continent, Hon. Amadi said Africa is still lagging behind in most indices of development. He said the continent is the least prepared to mitigate the effects of climate change, and argued that those who emit the highest amount of greenhouse gases should be made to bear the most responsibilities. In his other observations and recommendations he stressed the need to:

- Recognize peace and security as Africa’s greatest obstacle to achieving development;
- Address the underlying causes of conflicts in Central African Republic, Congo DRC, South Sudan, Somalia, Mali, Cameroun, Nigeria, Kenya and other affected countries;
- Strengthen good and inclusive governance on the continent;
- Ensure resource mobilization and effective strengthening of structures to maximize resources;
- Accelerate integration and improve on the low level of intra African trade;
- Recognize the MDGs and its successor development agenda as sustainable tools for Africa’s development;
- Work hard to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030;
- Provide an enabling environment for the youth to pursue their aspirations;
- Make the Post-2015 Development Agenda people-centred and follow a bottom-up approach.

2.1.1 Purpose, Structure and Composition of High-Level Panel Discussion 1
The High-Level Plenary Sessions were organized in two discussion panels. The purpose of the Panel Discussion 1 was to examine the theme “MDGs: The Journey So Far – A Review of Implementation, Achievements and Challenges”. The discussion panel specifically reviewed the policy, institutional and financial frameworks for the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria. Chaired by the Hon. Minister of Information Mr Labaran Maku, five panellists who took part in the discussions were Mrs Sarah Ochekpe, Hon. Minister of Water Resources; Mr Peter Obi, former Governor of Anambra State; Dr. Yemi Kale, Statistician-General, National Bureau of Statistics; Prof. Isaac Obasi, an academic and public sector management consultant; and Tia Raappana, who represented Ben Mellor, Head of Office, DFID, Nigeria.

2.1.2 Summary of Discussions
The review of MDG journey in Nigeria was segmented into four periods, namely, (a) The Early Years; (b) The Mid-Point Assessment Period; (c) The MDGs+10 Period; and (d) The Countdown Period. Reviewing the journey so far, panellists were in agreement about the existence of a robust policy and institutional framework for implementing the MDGs in Nigeria notwithstanding the late commencement of effective implementation. The review showed that the adoption of a policy framework started with the integration of the MDGs into the NEEDs, SEEDs and LEEDs in 2004. This was also the beginning of coordinated implementation of MDGs by the federal government.
But more importantly, the application of the DRG to pro-poor programmes and projects towards achieving MDGs; the creation of the OSSAP-MDGs in 2005; appointment of SSAP on MDGs and establishment of PCAMMDGs, marked a turning point in the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria.

Achievements
On achievements, the Mid-Point Assessment of MDGs in 2007 revealed that, in general, Nigeria recorded appreciable progress on Goals 2 & 8, and partial progress on Goal 3 & 6. However, Nigeria’s 2010 Countdown Strategy document revealed that implementation progress was average on Goals 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8 but slow for Goals 1, 5, & 7. The Strategy document noted the existence of strong supportive policy environment for most of the goals.

In Goal 1, the reduction of people living in absolute hunger by half ahead of 2015, which earned Nigeria international recognition and award, was a major achievement. The Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) was a remarkable achievement as it enabled more than 10 million farmers through the e-wallet system to be registered in GES Database as at 2013. The implementation of the Social Safety Net via CCT was another.

In Goal 2, the key policy drivers that brought significant achievement include the UBE; CGS; Almajiri Education Programme; NTI’s capacity-building programme for primary school teachers; Federal Teachers’ Scheme; Back-to-School (Boy Child) Programme; Street Children Education Programme; Nomadic, Fisher Folks Education Programme; and Early Child Care & Education Programme.

Under Goal 3, the key policy drivers that led to major achievements include the Gender Education Programme through the Literacy by Radio Programmes, Child Friendly School Initiative, National Gender Data Bank Initiative, The Girls Education Project, Acceleration of Girls Education Initiative, Gender Mainstreaming Project in Five Pilot Federal Ministries, and YOUWIN for Women.

In Goal 4, the main policy drivers include Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (IMNCH) Strategy, the SURE-P Maternal and Child Health Scheme, Save One Million Lives Initiative, Polio Eradication Programme, PMTCT Programme, National Immunization Programme, and the Essential Medicines Scale-Up Initiative.

For Goal 5, key policy enablers of success include the Midwives Service Scheme (MSS) Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) Initiative, Family Planning Initiative, CGS, Community Health Insurance Scheme, MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) for maternal health, Safe Motherhood Programme, and Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care EmONC.


Goal 7 policy drivers include National Urban Development Policy (Prevention of new slums and upgrading of existing ones), National Housing Policy via Social Housing,

For Goal 8, key policy drivers include the DRG, National Coordination & Management of Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment Policy, Debt Management Policy; Mobile Telecommunication Regulatory Policy, and Broadband Strategy & Road Map.

Challenges
The panellists identified the following cross-cutting challenges:
- Late commencement of effective monitoring and evaluation;
- Lack of reliable and consistent data;
- Huge funding gaps;
- Weak human capacity and implementation;
- Weak governance and accountability environment; and
- Poor coordination between the tiers of government.

The panellists also identified the following goal-specific challenges:
- Low level of agricultural mechanization, as well as processing and storage problem (Goal 1);
- Destruction of schools by Boko Haram and failure of some states to contribute counterpart funds for the UBE grant (Goal 2);
- Under-representation of women in decision-making positions as well as inadequate mainstreaming of gender issues (Goal 3);
- Sustenance of routine immunization to prevent polio and its re-infection in polio-free communities (Goal 4);
- Dearth of health personnel in rural areas as well as limited emergency obstetric services (Goal 5);
- Ineffective distribution systems for HIV & AIDS drugs and materials, as well as low detection rate for tuberculosis (30% instead of 70%) (Goal 6);
- Existence of huge housing deficits, and poor housing as many still live in slums; lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, oil spills, rapid deforestation, erosion and desertification (Goal 7);
- Inadequate flow of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA); challenge of sustaining current external debt ratio (Goal 8).

Lessons for Post-2015 Development Agenda
On the lessons for post-2015, panellists stressed the need to:
- Hit the ground running early enough in the implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- Commence early tracking of indicators through effective monitoring of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development framework;
- Effectively mainstream the Post-2015 Development Agenda into the national vision and development plans, policies and programmes;
- Institutionalize the culture of local ownership, which is key to the success of programme/project implementation as amply demonstrated by the CGS widely recognized as MDGs success story in Nigeria;
• Consolidate the strategy of implementing participatory partnership programmes such as the CGS and UBE Counterpart funding system;
• Sustain and consolidate the use of incentive-based policy instruments/interventions which foster collaborative and cooperative inter-governmental relations, as demonstrated in the implementation of the CCT & CGS;
• Maintain strong political commitment and support: these made a lot of difference in the implementation of some MDG interventions, e.g. polio eradication programme, etc;
• Sustain and consolidate key policy drivers in the agricultural sector as a means of eradicating hunger which is central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
• Overcome the existing weak coordination between and among tiers of government.

2.2 High Level Panel Discussion 2

2.2.1 Purpose, Structure and Composition
The purpose of the High-Level Panel Discussion 2 was to examine the theme “The Contribution of the MDGs to the Transformation Agenda”. The discussion panel specifically dwelt on the impact of the MDGs on the realization of the Transformation Agenda. The session was chaired by the Hon. Minister of State for Finance, Ambassador Bashir Yuguda. There were four discussants on the panel, including Mallam Ibrahim Shekarau, Hon. Minister of Education, Hajia Zainab Maina, Hon. Minister of Women’s Affairs Dr. Abubakar Sulaiman, Hon. Minister of National Planning, who was represented by the Secretary, National Planning Commission, and Dr. Precious Gbeneol, Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs.

2.2.2 Summary of Discussions
The discussants addressed the theme from their sectoral perspectives. However, there was unanimity among them that the Transformation Agenda of the Goodluck Jonathan administration was in line and very complementary to the achievements of the MDGs. They shared the view that the MDGs and the Transformation Agenda are complimentary tools for measuring developmental targets. It was also noted that the success recorded in the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria can be attributed largely to their integration into the national development plan.

Form a gender perspective, it was noted that the development of the National Gender Policy and the mainstreaming of gender issues in the development programmes have led to economic empowerment of women. The tremendous assistance rendered by the OSSAP-MDGs in accomplishing this is noteworthy. The Transformation Agenda has been able to institute key policy reforms to promote women empowerment, gender equality and gender mainstreaming through gender-responsive budgeting. Efforts in this regard have led to the establishment of a Gender Data Bank for gender-based projects. Also, the provision of boat ambulances facilitated by the OSSAP-MDGs in riverine areas has contributed largely in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates which the Transformation Agenda has been addressing seriously with remarkable success.
From the education perspective, the remarkable progress made in the implementation of the MDG 2, has resulted largely from the vigorous pursuit of the education component of the Transformation Agenda. Significant progress has been recorded in the widening of access through the integration of the traditional Tsangaya/Quranic schools into the formal education system, construction of over 125-Day and Boarding Almajiri schools, upgrading of nomadic schools through the construction of Model Nomadic Education Centres, and assessment centre for children with disabilities. The forming of functional mothers’ association where mothers in communities are organized and empowered, as well as enlightened on the need to show interest in the need of their children, is also noteworthy.

Furthermore, the establishment of 12 new federal universities is equally noteworthy in this regard. In the area improving quality, significant achievements were recorded in curriculum review, review of minimum standards for the colleges of education and polytechnics, training and retraining programmes for teachers at the basic levels of education, capacity building for teachers in mathematics and science, provision of instructional materials in mathematics and science, and the implementation of the Federal Teachers’ Scheme. Capacity building through the assistance of OSSAP-MDGs has been key in improving quality in the education sector.

From the planning perspective, it was agreed that the MDGs have impacted a lot on Nigeria’s planning efforts. The mainstreaming of MDG implementation into development planning has helped to institutionalize Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in the National Planning Commission. It has also helped to improve the practice of mobilizing resources through development assistance. The panel noted that the goal of the nation’s planning initiative is not to have programmes for the poor but to implement programmes that bring people out of poverty.

From institutional and operational perspective of implementing the MDGs, there was broad agreement that OSSAP-MDGs has had fruitful partnerships with all three tiers of government in Nigeria. The implementation of the MDGs has served as leverage for improving public sector governance processes which has led to some degree of efficiency in governance at the state and local government levels. The implementation of the CGS provided tremendous leverage for executing sub-national programmes and projects tailored to suit their priorities. This was made possible by community participation in, and ownership of projects. Furthermore, the implementation of the MDGs has helped to institutionalize the practice of evidence-based planning.

Based on comments from members of the audience and response by some discussants, the importance of the following was underscored:

- Access and quality in education at all levels should continue to be given priority;
- Community participation and ownership in programme planning and implementation should be deepened in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. For example, it was established that the School-Based Management Committees (which involve community members in the management of local schools) has greatly helped to curb corruption as the case of Anambra State amply demonstrates;
- Policy continuity should remain key in the Post-2015 Development Agenda for the sustainability of projects and change of government should not be allowed to disrupt implementation of projects;
- Consolidation of good management practices of MDG implementation as well as a review of other practices that inhibit effective implementation of projects should continue to be pursued;
- Efforts should be made to pursuance effective partnership between OSSAP-MDGs and the National Orientation Agency (NOA) to sensitize communities on the need to secure a bottom-up planning approach that would make projects executed needs-based;
- The correlation between the MDGs and the Transformation Agenda should be leveraged upon to achieve the desired impact in development programme implementation of the federal and state governments.
3.0 Parallel Sessions

3.1 Parallel Session 1: Implementation of the MDGs at State Level: Emerging Best Practices

Parallel Session 1 examined the implementation of MDGs at state level for the purpose of identifying best practices and challenges that can guide the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Five geo-political zones participated in organizing different and well-attended sessions during the Summit. A zone is a cluster of contiguous states. The five zones that organized sessions were North Central, North East, North West, South East, and South South. The presentations that follow are in this order of listing.

3.1.1 North Central Zone

Purpose, Structure and Format of the Sessions
The parallel session was co-hosted by the states in the North Central Zone, comprising Benue, Kogi, Niger, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kwara, including the FCT, with each state and FCT represented by one speaker on the panel. Personalities in attendance included the HE Governor of Kogi State, Captain Idris Wada, Secretary to the Government of Kogi State, Commissioners, State Special Assistants on MDGs, State MDG focal persons, Executive Secretary of Universal basic Education Commission (UBEC), MDG Project Coordinators (LG) and CSOs.

A key presentation on “The Role of the MDGs in Providing Access to Free and Quality Basic Education at State Level: Achievements & Challenges” was made by Dr. Yakubu Gambo, Deputy Executive Secretary on behalf of Executive Secretary of UBEC. Discussion by panellists commenced after a remark/presentation by the chairman of the session, Prof. Olugbemiro Jegede, Secretary to the Kogi State Government.

The panel was composed of the following: Alh. Adamu Jatau Noma (FCT) Hon. Anum Iho (Benue State), Prof. Dung Pan (Plateau state), Mrs Catherine Adeyemi (Kwara State), Dr. Salisu M. Ara (Nasarawa State), and Alh. Hassan Uba (Niger State). The discussions focused on the implementation experience of each state.

The format of the session involved welcome remarks, keynote presentation by a lead speaker, discussion by panellists, interactive session involving questions/comments from the audience and responses from the discussants.

- Partnerships amongst States in Hosting the Sessions
  The presence of almost all the states in the panel of discussants is a reflection of the seriousness of their governments to collaborate with neighbouring states in providing solutions on common problems in the zone. All states participated in the session hosted by the North Central Zone.

- Emerging Best Practices in the Implementation of the MDGs at State Level
  An overview of the best practices adopted by the states in the zone as a catalyst to achieving a good access to free and quality basic education were identified. These practices reflected in policy innovativeness, programme quality, acceptability and local ownership. The following best practices were highlighted during the session:
• Formulation of state strategic education development plans in support of the MDGs;
• Constitution of School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs), comprising parents and the school management for enhancing the quality of Teacher-Pupil relationship;
• Introduction of Quality and Access Policy to promote provision of quality infrastructure, capacity building of teachers, rural housing schemes for rural teachers, etc;
• Conduction of Teachers Needs Assessment in order to identify the gaps in number and quality of the teachers;
• Home-grown school feeding programmes to encourage enrolment.

• Key Drivers of the Best Practices
The key drivers to these best practices by the states in this zone, as agreed by the discussants, are as follows:
• Political will by the governments in the area of increased budgetary allocation to the education sector, sensitization and mobilization of the targeted population and communities;
• Promotion of synergy among the relevant agencies in the state (Ministry of Education, SUBEB, MDGs Office and LGEA);
• Strengthening of Regulatory/Inspection Agencies in the states and local governments;
• Ensuring of security and peace building efforts among communities in the states.

• Impact of the MDGs Best Practices on the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda
• SBMCs have shown demonstrable evidence to enhance the quality of the school environment and the teaching staff, as well as attract increased enrolment and reduce the number of out-of-school children;
• State Strategic Education Development Plans have enhanced ownership and sustainability of the programme and improved effectiveness in programme delivery;
• Quality and Access Policy have enhanced the provision of quality infrastructure, capacity building of teachers, as well as rural housing schemes for rural teachers;
• Teachers Needs Assessment has helped to identify gaps in number and quality of the teachers, thereby helping to focus on achieving the required Teacher-Pupil ratio;
• The Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme has enhanced enrolment and generated employment.

• Challenges of Implementing the MDGs at State Level
Discussants identified the following as challenges faced in the provision of access to free and quality basic education:
• Data – generating up-to-date accurate data;
• Access – getting out-of-school children back into the school system, especially in the rural areas;
• Quality concerns;
• Low capacity of education managers;
• Socio-cultural factors that hinder enrolment of children;
• Poverty;
• Inadequate funding;
• Man-made and natural disasters: communal crises, insurgency, flooding, epidemics;
• Lack of synergy among the implementation agencies (UBEC, SUBEB, MDGs, SURE-P, WaterAid, DFID, UNICEF).

• Role of Different Stakeholders in building on the Best Practices for the Post-2015 Development Agenda:
  States should ensure that:
  • Un-accessed intervention funds are accessed and channelled to basic education delivery;
  • Advocacy and sensitization activities should be intensified at local levels;
  • Continuous teacher professional development should be institutionalized;
  • Teachers and education managers should be adequately motivated;
  • Education managers’ capacity should be regularly enhanced;
  • Schools in rural locations should receive adequate attention in terms of teacher recruitment and deployment and infrastructure.

3.1.2 North East Zone
• Purpose, Structure and Format of the Session
This parallel session was co-hosted by the North East geo-political zone made up of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States. Taraba State served as the main host as its acting Governor, His Excellency Alh. Umar Garba, was in attendance. The purpose of the Session was to examine the implementation of the MDGs in the North East with a specific focus on emerging best practices towards providing access to safe water. Generally, it also examined the implementation challenges of MDGs in the zones. Other dignitaries present at the session included the Focal Person for Taraba MDGs, Garba Ajija, and four representatives of Gombe, Bauchi, Adamawa and Borno States. The format of the session involved welcome remarks, keynote presentation by a lead speaker on “Why Safe Water”, discussion by panellists, and an interactive session.

• Partnerships amongst States in Hosting the Session
The session was co-hosted by the states in the zone while Taraba State served as the chief host.

• Emerging Best Practices in the Implementation of the MDGs at State Level:
  • Policies and Programmes Description
    There are two policy/programmes learnt from two states (Borno and Taraba) in the North East zone which seemed to guide their water provision. These are “100 Boreholes in 100 Days” and “One Borehole per 500 Persons” Programmes;
  • Innovativeness
    This involved the development of simplified infiltration galleries and sand filter for water supply to communities endowed with streams and rivers, conservation of rainwater harvesting, and construction of household dams;
Quality
Water produced from the above-mentioned innovations meets 2003/2004 WHO quality standards and those of NIS 2007. But supplies from water points in some areas in the North East (especially in Borno) are not portable; hence they are not considered as a step of progress towards meeting the MDGs as they could result in water-borne diseases. Experts should be used in conducting geo-physical surveys before siting and drilling of boreholes;

Number and Diversity of Population Targeted and Reached
For the simplified infiltration gallery, the population of the communities determines the size of the tank to install. However, water production level using this innovation is put at 16,000 litres per hour, and serves between 500 and 600 users. In all, four simplified infiltration galleries have been constructed in four different communities in Taraba State. Other water projects provided through the Ministry of Water Resources are 300 boreholes (hand-pump and solar-powered) three pilot spring water schemes provided in 2007/2008; 834 hand-pump boreholes, 160 solar-powered boreholes, 20 spring water development projects, and eight Small Town Water Supply Schemes covering a total of 840 communities with an estimated population of 570,200. This has increased service coverage from about 30% to about 53.75%;

Local Ownership
State Government formed Committees in the communities (e.g. WASH in Taraba State) to enhance local ownership. Also, MOUs were signed for operation and maintenance of Small Town Water Schemes and spring water development between the state and the MDG Project Implementation Committee (PIC);

Acceptability
The innovations are widely accepted due to its cost effective means of getting safe water;

Programme Sustainability
Formation of water users association at the community level; Proper monitoring and quick intervention regarding maintenance; Initiation of a scheme to train three mechanics in each LGA and provided them with tools to maintain the boreholes (Gombe).

Key Drivers of the Best Practices
In the opinion of the discussants, the key drivers of these best practices by the states in the North East Zone are as follows:

- Partnership with Federal Government through MDG-CGS;
- Availability of qualified engineers;
- Collaboration through Private Public Partnership (PPP);
- Use of environment-friendly technology to provide safe water;
- Provision of synergy between the central MDGs, State PSUs and Communities;
- Provision of sufficient funding;
- Provision of strong government support for rural water development policies.
3.1.3 North West Zone

- Purpose, Structure and Format of the Session
  The parallel session was co-hosted by the seven states in the zone made up Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara. The session focused on “Wealth Creation and Income Generation: Advancing Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in the North West Geo-Political Zone”. The panellists included the Hon. Minister of Information, Hon. Minister of Women’s Affairs, SSAP-MDGs, and Commissioners of Women’s Affairs in the zone. The session featured a presentation and interactive discussions.

- Major Submissions of the Session
  The session acknowledged that the degree of transformation achieved in the zone is enormous as evidenced in enhanced primary school enrolment, improvement in the socio-economic status of women as expressed in personal and household income, improved domestic purchasing power and generally changed consumption decision among families as well as ability to access social services by families. The level of transformation the session further acknowledged was far ahead of what existed before the implementation of the MDGs. Consequently, the session submitted that poverty and girl-child education should remain a top priority in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Furthermore, the need to sustain the recorded achievements was underscored through the adoption of a sustainability framework in the interest of a more promising future.

- Emerging Best Practices:
  - Introduction of live programme on women and children to raise the level of public awareness and also give women a voice;
  - Introduction of highly successful skills acquisition programmes as a priority endeavour through which many women have been equipped and trained in various skills in the zone;
  - Prominent featuring of women empowerment activities in state budgets across the zone;
  - Many interventions in the zone have grassroots focus thereby targeting the major occupations of rural women which are largely agro-based;
  - Training of female teachers specifically to be deployed for the training of other women in the rural areas;
  - Use of scoping mission to identify areas in dire need of intervention;
  - Use of bonding loan to support women empowerment activities.

- Key Drivers of Best Practices:
  - Collaborative partnership between states and the federal government;
  - Paradigm shift in girl-child education and socio-economic status of women;
  - Mainstreaming of women empowerment activities into the annual budgets.

- Major Challenges:
  - Many grassroots women are yet to be reached in the various interventions, thereby underscoring the magnitude of the problem of rural poverty;
  - Intervention in skills acquisition is concentrated in favour of few women (organized into groups) at the expense of married ones who are also difficult
to cluster or be brought into group due to religious and related cultural barriers;
- Poor coordination;
- Conflicting interests of various development partners;
- Inadequate funding of women empowerment programmes;
- Absence of coherent strategic development framework for women empowerment.

3.1.4 South East Zone
- Purpose, Structure and Format of the Session

The South East Parallel Session was held to evaluate progress made on the MDGs by the five states in the zone, comprising of Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo States. The session focused on the theme “Integrating the MDGs into State Development Strategies”. It reviewed implementation strategies and their effects on the success of the MDGs, examined emerging challenges and best practices at regional and state levels and consequently considered issues that are germane to the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The session was attended by a former Governor, some Honourable Commissioners and Permanent Secretaries in the zone, Chairmen of MDGs in some States, the Statistician-General of a State, MDG Focal Persons in the zone, and other numerous top government officials and senior officials from the donor community. The panellists were made up of Pastor Wilson Alamba, Hon. Commissioner, Abia State; Chairman, MDGs in Anambra State, Dr. Udeji George, Representative of Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, Imo State, and Chief Barr. Nwanjoku Okezie, Hon. Commissioner for Budget & Planning, Enugu State.

The session adopted the use of multi-media presentation, keynote address, panel discussion and interactive session;

- Major Submissions of the Session

The panellists recognized the progress made so far in integrating the MDGs into the Development Plans and Strategies for each state in the zone. They underscored the need to continuously seek effective strategies to sustain the momentum in the final push towards achieving the MDGs in critical areas where Nigeria is still lagging behind. They, however, observed that the implementation of the MDGs is being hampered by the existence of many sectoral plans. While emphasizing the need for states to maintain their separate development strategies/agenda in order to effectively address their peculiar needs, they reasoned that this does not preclude regional/zonal meetings to share best practices;

- Emerging Best Practices:
  - Four of the five states presented one best practice in the implementation of the MDGs:
    - Abia State has integrated MDGs into its state budget and development strategies and is currently implementing the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS);
    - Anambra State has 14 enablers and four pillars (agriculture, oil and gas, trade and commerce) which cover the eight MDGs, and the state has developed a draft four-year fully-costed State Strategic
Development Plan, as well as shifted development from top-heavy planning to rural planning, implementation, M&E;
- Enugu State has a Medium-Term Implementation Plan which is reviewed every four years, and has a Sustainability Framework to vest ownership of MDGs projects in the hands of members of the community;
- Imo State has a State Development Plan which allows MDG projects to be run by communities.

- Key Drivers of Best Practices:
  - Counterpart funding arrangement between the Federal and State Governments;
  - Implementation of Strategic Development Plans;
  - Adoption and implementation of Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

- Key Recommendations:
  - Fix federal government’s counterpart funding of the MDGs at the state level at 50% and 70% at the local government level;
  - Inculcate standardized accounting and budgetary framework in all MDG implementing agencies;
  - Unify MDG practices across the region as against individual states but take note of peculiar needs of each state;
  - Provide operational expenditure and make arrangements to ensure sustainability of ownership;
  - Ensure annual budgetary provision for MDG-related activities;
  - Adequately support, staff and fund project support units;
  - Allow open M&E teams and independent monitors access to project sites and information;
  - Increase investment in MDG-related project/programmes;
  - Create budget lines for all MDG programmes at all tiers of government;
  - Encourage PPP in MDG-related programmes;
  - Ensure early passage of budget provision and release of funds for MDG programmes;
  - Increase funding of CGS to accelerate the attainment of the MDGs.

- Major Challenges:
  - Lack of relevant data for monitoring and evaluating the MDGs;
  - Problem of extending programmes at local government level;
  - Misconception that MDG programme is a sole responsibility of the federal government;
  - Poor implementation of budgets at state level due to funding constraint.

3.1.5 South South Zone
- Purpose, Structure and Format of the Session
  The South South Parallel Session was hosted by five of the six states in the zone, namely, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, and Edo State. The session discussed “The Role of MDGs in Providing Access to Free and Quality Basic Education: Achievements and Challenges.” Generally, the session reviewed the implementation of the MDGs so far, as well as their challenges and lessons for the
Post-2015 Development Agenda. The session witnessed very high-level attendance involving all relevant commissioners in the host state, MDG focal persons in the zone, permanent secretaries, other top government officials as well as a large audience. The session was chaired by Hon. Steve Akpan, Special Adviser to the Governor on MDGs (Akwa-Ibom State).

The panel of discussants, representing the five states, was made up of Prof. Atim Antai, Hon. Ambrose Akinrinte, Sir Joseph Egbang, Mr. Ossai C Earnest and Mr. Ese Omorinyi. The session used multi-media presentation, keynote address, panel discussion and interactive session for discussing the theme and other emerging issues.

- Major Submissions of the Session:
  - Despite the domestication of the Child Rights Acts in some states in the South South, there is still a huge gap in the implementation of the policy document;
  - Availability of qualitative education requires funding by the government to facilitate the training of teachers, improvement in the quality of learning environment, accessibility of schools, acceptability of education, adaptability and flexibility, as well as relevance of education to the social context;
  - The implementation of the MDGs cannot replace the educational system and cannot solve the problems on ground. Government must commit to the sector and take ownership. Teachers face difficult challenges in getting education and skills to teach and impart knowledge to pupils;
  - More than 10% of primary-school-age children are denied basic education;
  - Gaps on social inequalities and inequities exists;
  - Female dropout rate from schools higher than male;
  - Though enrolled, more than 20% of pupils are not attending school;
  - There is a huge institutional government challenge within the educational sector, including limited inter-agency coordination, fragmented private sector voice, and weak institutional framework to drive reform and dialogue between the public and private sectors.

- Emerging Best Practices:
  - Enforcement of Child Rights Law to ensure that no child is left behind;
  - Enforcement of ban on hawking during school hours;
  - Provision of free school uniform and all learning materials at primary school level;
  - Implementation of free and compulsory education for all school-age children with appropriate sanction on defaulting households through the MDG-CCT Programme;
  - Provision of direct subsidy to cover all operational costs;
  - Establishment of quality control monitoring centre by the Office of the Governor;
  - Enforcement of biometric system of monitoring teachers at work;
  - Standardization of internal and external examination in all public schools;
  - Use of a task force to prosecute the parents of out-of-school children.

- Key Drivers of Best Practices:
The policy environment at the federal and state level which guarantees free and compulsory UBE;
Implementation of the Child Rights Act;
Counterpart funding policy with legal backing.

**Key Recommendations:**
- Strengthen the capacity of data gathering agencies at all levels and harmonize the production of data on the MDG indicators at all levels;
- Increase budgetary allocation at state and local government levels to carry out the UBE programme;
- Provide effective and efficient MDG planning;
- Strengthen capacity building programmes for teachers;
- Harmonize production of data-gathering agencies at all levels;
- Mainstream the MDGs into all levels of government development plan;
- Give greater and special attention to the education of the physically challenged.

**Major Challenges:**
- Scaling up the UBE without compromising quality;
- Failure of some states to contribute counterpart funds for the UBE CGS;
- Inconsistent data on school enrolment, out-of-school children and school inputs across agencies and tiers of government;
- Poor nutrition of pupils that leads to poor outcomes in learning;
- Unsafe water and the attendant poor sanitation;
- Existence of inequality in terms of gender, geographic zones, states, LGA and schools;
- Task of coping with enrolment explosion in primary schools;
- Inadequate capacity of teachers to implement policies;
- Poor quality of learning outcomes;
- Poor quality assurance mechanisms.

**3.2 Parallel Session 2: Addressing Emerging Issues and Priorities in the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

**Introduction**
As ground-breaking as the MDGs are, their implementation in the past 14 years has thrown up several lacunas and other areas of need that were not adequately covered or met. Therefore, the prospect of a successor agenda is the right opportunity to amend and fix such perceived gaps. The parallel sessions were designed with these views in mind and specifically to allow as many of the emerging issues that should form the next development agenda to be heard and discussed so that solutions could be found for them.

The sessions were structured in a way that allowed the interface of several panellists who shared their personal and institutional perspectives on the emerging themes that will shape the next development discourse and thinking. The panellists were required to examine every emerging issue critically, discuss its importance and place in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, determine the priority given to it in the implementation of the MDGs, and make recommendations for addressing it in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
3.2.1 Institutional Capacity to Implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Nearly one decade and half of implementing the MDGs, a number of issues have emerged on their own while others have been simmering in the background. Whatever makes an issue emerging or of top priority would be the result of several factors. One would be the limited achievements recorded under the previous arrangement. Also, it could be because of perceived omissions, the peculiar challenges of a local environment, new realities and thoughts that force themselves into the open, the need for a new or corrective or redemptive plan, and it simply could be because of an unfinished business.

With all these in mind, therefore, the post-2015 process should necessarily be built on a sound appreciation of the challenges and outcomes of the MDGs. It follows, therefore, that the first mission of the post-2015 process is to identify the shortcomings of the MDGs and make them inform the required changes and the priorities set for the new development agenda. The next mission is to recognise the operational challenges encountered, investigate the threats they posed and re-strategise in order to achieve better results with the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Another mission of the Post-2015 Development Agenda is to boldly take on the unfinished business of the MDGs with a determination to achieve much greater results. With just one year to go in the implementation of the MDGs, the current perspectives that dominate the development scene are that the MDGs have made it possible to achieve some level of progress, but the real radical transformation that was envisaged in 1990 has not happened in the regions of the world where it is most needed. For the transformation to happen to people as well as to the environment, the Post-2015 Development Agenda must reach further and go beyond the grounds covered by the MDGs. It must create its own new path and illuminate it with a new and brighter light.

- Partnerships for Hosting the Session

The institutional partnership for hosting the session on institutional capacity to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda was hosted by the OSSAP-MDGs and a host of institutions and development partners, including the UNDP/UNMC, Bureau of Public Service Reforms (Nigeria), Ministry of Economic Monitoring (Uganda), and ILO. Top leaders from these institutions formed the panellists that examined the role of institutional capacity and how to factor this into the implementation of the development agenda.

The session examined the roles of institutions in public goods provision and service delivery and how to ensure the design of a Post-2015 Development Agenda that takes into cognizance the need to develop institutional capabilities at both the national and local levels. The panel emphasized that it is paramount to focus on strengthening institutions to ensure orderly distribution of public goods, improved service delivery as well as private sector participation.

After the presentation of the lead paper on “Strengthening Institutional Framework and Capacity for Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Nigeria”, the panel members made their contributions and took questions from the participants.
• Composition of the Panel
The panel was chaired by Banyenzaki Henry, Hon. Minister Economic Monitoring, Uganda, and had the following members:
  • Dr. Joe Abah, Director General, Bureau of Public Service Reforms;
  • Ms Colleen Zamba, Economic Advisor, UNDP;
  • Dennis Zulu, Deputy Director, ILO.

• Importance of Institutional Capacity
One of the common challenges facing the developing world is poor governance caused by weak institutions. It has said repeatedly that the progress of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) lies not in seeking “strong rulers”, but in building strong institutions. Anecdotal evidence also shows that institutions in LDCs are mostly dysfunctional, self-serving (i.e., not public-serving), subject to political interference and manipulation, suffer from bureaucratic overload, lack institutional memory, and lack institutional capacity to ensure orderly distribution of public goods at local and national levels.

Owing to its overriding effect on governance, allocative efficiency and building the resilience of people, institutional capacity should be strengthened as a cornerstone for achieving the post-MDG agenda. Without this being done, the new agenda could suffer from the ills of the former;

• How Institutional Capacity was Addressed in Implementing the MDGs
In 2005, when Nigeria began to implement the MDGs effectively, the country simply fell back on the government structures to implement the pro-poor development programmes. First, the federal ministries and their agencies were mobilized and made to function as the implementing agencies. It was not long, however, when the OSSAP-MDGs discovered that the MDAs that were to solve the problems of development themselves needed to be sorted out. Government agencies at the different levels were unwilling to share information or collaborate, and the ensuing tension affected the acceleration of the MDGs. It was this climate of institutional bottlenecks that led the MDGs to device other platforms of project implementation, such as the CGS, the Quick-Wins, and the Special Projects. These have made it possible to achieve much more results, but they have not completely eliminated the problem.

• How to Address Institutional Capacity in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
To address the problem of institutional capacity and prevent it from constituting a serious bottleneck to the envisaged gains in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the following would need to be done:
  • Transform the service delivery institutions to make them thoroughly accountable and efficient;
  • Reform public expenditure management to emphasize performance in relation to the objectives of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
  • Deal decisively with ethnic fractionalization and, thereby, eliminate the root of ethnic contests which have crowded out public goods delivery as the main objective of development projects;
  • Eliminate the tension between federal, state and local government bureaucracies to make them work seamlessly among themselves and with other stakeholders;
Decentralize service delivery by devolving authority to local councils and empowering the community based organizations;
Promote inclusive dialogue at all levels as a mechanism of agenda setting and reformation;
Make the public goods delivery process incentives-based and founded on a broader stakeholder consultation and involvement which makes room for the private sector;
Celebrate milestone achievements and record lessons learnt;
Let the development agenda be localized to ensure better results and prosperity for all.

3.2.2 Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development

Partnerships for Hosting the Session
This session was hosted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity in partnership with six other organizations. To provide a lead on the session, a technical paper was presented by an independent consultant on the theme: “Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation and Human Capital Development”. The seven-member panel made up of representatives from each co-host and chaired by the host, discussed the technical paper, highlighting best practices, emerging issues and challenges that need to be addressed in the implementation of the MDGs and post 2015 development agenda.

Composition of the Panel
The seven-member panel was made up of representatives of each of the host institutions, namely:

- The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD);
- The Federal Ministry of Education;
- The Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment;
- The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC);
- The Trade Union Congress of Nigeria (TUC);
- The Nigeria Employers Consultative Association (NECA);
- The National Directorate of Employment;
- The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
- The International Labour Organization (ILO).

Importance of Promoting Inclusive Growth, Job Creation & Human Capital Development
The idea of progress is built around key concepts of social cohesion which make room for individual expression simultaneously with collective growth. Notable among the challenges facing Nigeria are how to: (i) manage our heterogeneity for the collective good; (ii) ensure equity and inclusiveness in our growth potentials; (iii) create jobs for the growing army of the unemployed; and (iv) develop human capital to manage the complexities and competitions imposed by an increasingly global economy.

The MDG successor agenda should create an enabling environment for addressing these issues as a foundation for achieving the objectives of the new agenda;

How Inclusive Growth & Human Capital Development Was Addressed in Implementing the MDGs
Nigeria has been implementing the MDGs in an atmosphere of rising inequality, soaring unemployment (with 38.4 million people officially out of job), increasing lack
of opportunities, and little room for cutting-edge formation of human capital. Without the ability to change the structure in the short term, Nigeria has tried to use palliatives by inventing such schemes as CCT (to the very poor and vulnerable), building vocational centres and farming schemes for women and youths; and supply of some school items of furniture and infrastructure. In the 2015 successive agenda, Nigeria will need more transformational approaches for dealing with these challenges.

- How to Promote Inclusive Growth, Job Creation & Human Capital Post-2015

The three tiers of government in Nigeria must show a deeper level of understanding of the emerging issues and priorities and resolve them decisively so as to make the Post-2015 Development Agenda a success. To do this, it is necessary to:

- Identify the root causes of inequality in the system and eliminate them. Growing inequality utterly destroys the foundation for social cohesion;
- Promote a culture of inclusiveness in all reforms and economic strategies to ensure popular buy-in, ownership and sustainability of the nation’s economic and socio-political priorities;
- Use job creation as a mechanism of growth and support private initiatives that emphasize job creation and expansion of the nation’s industrial production;
- Give top priority to investment in skills, energy, quality infrastructure, effective institutional framework, finance and sustainable investment as the bedrock of the resolve to build a new nation founded on social and economic justice;
- Awaken all segments of the population and enhance their productive capacities by (i) greatly improving infrastructure and innovation; (ii) empowering women and youths; (iii) improving education at all levels; (iv) transforming the investment climate for local and regional trade, as well as for small and medium enterprises and community-based business initiatives;
- Liberate and encourage the youths by expanding the opportunities available for them to drive the economy;
- Develop long-term strategies and frameworks for stabilizing the economic, legal, and political conditions required for inclusive growth, job creation and human capital development;
- Invest deliberately in an education process that produces change agents and not additional social burdens;
- Transform the underlying structure of the economy to make it produce for all according to individual needs;
- Build strong institutions capable of designing, implementing and monitoring development policies and programmes that promote and encourage private sector development;
- Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships targeting the private sector, civil society, academia, government institutions and the international development partners for effective management of the transformation towards inclusive growth and human capital development;
- Reinforce international cooperation at all levels; and
- Effectively coordinate the activities of all relevant stakeholders.

3.2.3 Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities: Key to Social Transformation

- Partnerships for Hosting the Session

This session was hosted by the National Planning Commission and other co-hosts such as Water Aid Nigeria, Oxfam, DFID and UNICEF. The session featured
discussions from a high-level panel drawn from government, development partners and civil society organizations, as well as a robust cross-section of about 50 participants who represent a broad spectrum of the relevant stakeholders and practitioners.

- Composition of the Panel

The panel was made up of the following distinguished participants:

- Mr. Ntufam Fidel Ugbo (Chairman) Mr. Ntufam Fidel Ugbo;
- Tolani Busari (Facilitator), Head of Governance, Water Aid Nigeria;
- Dr. Michael Ojo Country Representative, Water Aid Nigeria;
- Mrs Evelyn Mere, Associate Country Director, Oxfam;
- Mr. Tunde Lawal, Director, Macroeconomic Analysis, NPC;
- Mr. Ishaya Buba Bajama, Strategy Adviser, DFID-SAVI;
- Mariam Abdul, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF.

All the members made useful contributions to the debate and fielded questions from other participants.

- Importance of Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities

One of the key causes of social tension in Nigeria is the growing inequality across all indices of life. Addressing socio-economic inequalities, therefore, is central to the structural transformation of the economy, and failing to do this will lead to worse scenario of unemployment and greater insecurity. While people focus more on economic inequality, the panellists emphasized other dimensions, including income and non-income, gender, geographical, socio-cultural and educational, job access, infrastructural and so on.

Having become deeply entrenched in Nigeria, inequalities now parade a slew of depressing statistics which give at best a paradoxical impression and at worst a state of virtual stagnancy. Therefore, Nigeria, the largest economy in Africa and the 26th largest in the world:

- Has an official unemployment rate of 23%;
- Has 62% poverty rate;
- Ranks 4th on the list of 10 countries that make up the 82% of the world’s one billion people who defecate in the open;
- Parades 4,000 MW of electricity compared to South Africa’s 40,000 MW;
- Is among the 30 most unequal countries in the world;
- Parades the poorest half of the population which holds only 10 % of national income;
- Presents one of the strong cases of gender discrimination in the world;
- Places 153 out of 187 countries on the UN Human development Index;
- Holds 38% of women without education (and as much as 98% in Jigawa State);
- Holds 80% of women in agriculture (and allows only 7% in parliament).

These figures speak of a society holding itself down and shutting itself away from the full benefits that the MDGs and its successor programme promises.

- How Socio-Economic Inequalities Was Addressed in Implementing the MDGs
Nigeria has always recognized the threat that socio-economic inequalities pose to the social stability and security of the nation; hence it has sought to address them with such measures as (i) mainstreaming inequality into the Nigeria Vision 20:2020 and Transformation Agenda blueprints; (ii) instituting an on-going power sector reform to liberate the economy and energy of the people; (iii) designating the 2014 budget as a budget of inclusive growth and job creation in line with the Transformation Agenda and Nigeria Vision 20:2020; (iv) giving greater force to the implementation of the Affirmative Action through the appointment of more women into high-level positions in government, although the overall figures are not close to the 35% benchmark set at Beijing.

Because these measures have not made sufficient impact on the people, the Post-2015 Development Agenda must design superior strategies for dealing with the challenges.

- Proposal for Addressing Inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The Post-2015 Development Agenda gives Nigeria another opportunity to reappraise its efforts at curtailing inequality and design more effective strategies. Enumerated below are some strategies recommended by the panellists to achieve this objective:

- Make a huge success of the energy sector reform as a springboard of the transformation of the Nigerian economy, industrial development and people’s energy;
- Demonstrate the required political will from the highest level of government to uproot inequality from the Nigerian social sphere. If we make it a national agenda and subject of relentless campaign, it will begin to sink in, then will come;
- Organize all stakeholders – government at all levels, the private sector, International Development Partners (IDPs) and CSOs – into a combined force to check inequality. Just as government alone cannot finance the $3.2 trillion required to actualise the 30-year National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP), so too can it not win the inequality war alone; it must be a shared responsibility with all stakeholders fully involved;
- Inequality should reflect specifically in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as a distinct Goal with measurable Targets and Indicators;
- Inequality, in the new plan, must be subjected effective monitoring and evaluation on regular basis to measure the degree of its success;
- Women should be encouraged in every way possible to step into the decision-making spaces in government and the corporate world;
- The emphasis on equality should shift away from the material transformation aspects such as sinking boreholes and providing access to power;
- The inequality debate should transcend gender inequality and factor in other perspectives such as the income of parents, geographical locations, quality of education in different regions and in the public and private schools;
- Given that the MDGs did not adequately target People Living with Disabilities (PLwD), the Post-2015 Development Agenda should give greater emphasis and priority to the needs of this group. In Nigeria, the recognition will deal with the inequality that directly affects some 22.5 million PLwDs;
- Draw up a Post-2015 Development Agenda that will make national growth inclusive and universal (i.e., leaving no one behind);
- Address the mental orientation for actualizing equity and fairness by making provision for all Nigerians to (i) have excellent quality of education (that is what gave Cuba 97% literacy rate); place the right people in government in order to drive good governance; and (iii) promote transparency and accountability as core values and action points of government;
- Truly transform the nation’s agriculture and industrial sectors to open more opportunities for all.

3.2.4 Finishing the Battle: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Fight against HIV & AIDS
- Partnerships for Hosting the Session
The session on finishing the HIV & AIDS battle during the Post-2015 Development Agenda was hosted by the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) with four other co-hosts, namely, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS (UNAIDS), Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Global Youth Coalition on HIV & AIDS (GYCA), and the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH).

The session reviewed the current status of the battle against HIV & AIDS and anchored the objective of winning it on a reinvigorated strategic plan as well as on the 90-90-90 targets by 2020 (i.e. 90 per cent people tested for HIV; 90 per cent of people living with HIV on treatment; and 90 per cent of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads).

- Composition of the Panel
Each of the co-hosts had a representative on the panel which examined the unfinished battle against HIV & AIDS. Participating in this select group, therefore, were the following:

  - Prof. John Idoko (Key paper presenter) Director General, NACA;
  - Dr. Priscilla Ibekwe, Acting Director, Programmes, NACA;
  - Mr. Auwal Ibrahim, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC);
  - Dr. Chidi Nwaneka;
  - Dr. Biliali Camara (the moderator), UNAIDS Nigeria Country Director;
  - Mr. Gabriel Adeyemo, Global Youth Coalition on HIV & AIDS (GYCA);
  - Mr. Edward Ogenyi, from the Network of People Living with HIV & AIDS in Nigeria (NEPHWAN).

- Magnitude of the HIV & AIDS Battle
To a very large extent and due to the very strong support from the international community, the magnitude of the HIV battle has reduced in proportion to the reduction in funding. Granted that there is still no cure for AIDS, there is a scientific basis for ending AIDS, and two key evidences in this regard show that a combination of the Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) reduces HIV transmission by 96% just as CD4 500 reduces the viral load to undetectable levels. This means that the breakthrough recorded in the battle against HIV has shifted the focus of the attack away from medical emergency to steady and sustained funding support.

The crucial point to note is that while the battle remained a medical emergency, the international development partners mobilized considerable funding to support the
fight in Nigeria. Interestingly, now that the focus has shifted to funding, a noticeable degree of donor fatigue appears to have set in, forcing the country to rely more on local sources of funding, which have always been too little. The next phase of the battle, therefore, will have more to do with sustained funding than ever before.

- How the HIV Battle Was Fought while Implementing the MDGs

The first phase of the HIV battle was fought through strong advocacy to promote awareness nationwide and to encourage counselling and testing. There was a huge media involvement and the enlisting of the support of traditional and religious leaders to bring the message home to everybody. Moreover, a lot of funding, both local and international, was channelled towards the fight until the prevalence rate began to drop significantly.

The second phase emphasized treatment, counselling and administration of Combination ART for PLwAIDs and preventive measures to stay HIV free for those who were not infected. The cost of putting those who were HIV positive on medication turned out to be very huge as government initially sought to encourage and comfort those affected through free distribution of ART. Now that most people concerned have to procure their medication, new concerns of sustainability have set in, putting more pressure on government and other stakeholders.

- How to Address the HIV Battle in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

To achieve zero new HIV infections, zero new AIDS deaths and zero discrimination, which are Nigeria’s target for eliminating HIV & AIDS, the battle strategies have to be reformulated in the MDG successor agenda. We can achieve this objective if we:

- Increase the political commitment and domestic resource mobilization;
- Scale up targeted HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT), PMTCT of HIV, HIV prevention and ART interventions;
- Address the underlying social, economic and legal barriers;
- Sustain social mobilization at all levels for effective HIV programming with community involvement;
- Remove the stigma and reduction social inequalities;
- Strengthen the health system;
- Recognize the role of Civil Society and the youths;
- Commitment needs to be translated into action on ground;
- Focus on high burden states and high impact interventions, particularly among key affected populations;
- Design mechanisms that allow real time monitoring of the interventions and the epidemic at all levels;
- Actualize local production of drugs and other commodities (Rapid Test Kits, etc);
- Achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and thus eliminate HIV;
- Help the right kind of leadership to emerge for effective coordination at all levels.
- Commit more domestic financial resources to HIV;
- Identify the sources of new infections and design programmes to target them;
- Ensure programs are evidence-based and driven and respond to the specific local context;
• Ensuring the reflection of age, gender dynamics in programming, particularly with regards to girls;
• Consider interactions between HIV and other factors such as insecurity, maternal health;
• Expand operational research capacity to inform programming.

3.2.5 Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs
• Partnerships for Hosting the Session
The Parallel Session on Localizing the Post 2015 Development Agenda: Lessons learnt from the MDGs was organized by the OSSAP MDGs during the Presidential Summit on the MDGs as a continuation of national consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as a necessary step towards completing the unfinished business of the MDGs. The Session was in consonance with the principles guiding the UN global conversation and CAP on the Post-2015 Development Agenda aimed at promoting an all-inclusive and people-centred development.

The session was co-hosted by some stakeholders, including, UNDP, DFID, the Earth Institute, University of Columbia, and some traditional and political leaders.

Essentially, the panel was made up of the following discussants:

• HE Mr Peter Obi, former Governor of Anambra State;
• Dr Lamin Beyai, UNDP Country Director for Nigeria;
• Hon. Peter Swafa, Chairman, Bwari Area Council, FCT;
• Mrs Hadiza Elayo, DFID-SPARC, Deputy National Programme Manager;
• Pham Yunisa Muhammed Nasiru, Kogi State Focal Person.

In addition to the main presentation, each of these panellists contributed to the discussion from their individual and institutional points of view.

• Importance of Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda
As the implementation of the MDGs is coming to an end and a Post-2015 Development Agenda is being designed, one of the themes that have dominated the discussion is the localization of the new agenda if its benefits are to reach the rural and urban poor who are the primary targets. Given that one of the key challenges of implementing the MDGs is the initial lack of “grassroots support and community buy in”, the successor agenda must deal with this challenge if it is to succeed in eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities and exclusion, achieving environmental sustainability, provoking strong local action, buy-in, and leadership.2

The importance of local and regional governments in development is widely recognized. The point has been sufficiently made that any new development agenda will only impact people’s lives if successfully implemented at the local level. Therefore, local and regional governments are the primary point of institutional

contact for the majority of people and are, therefore, key in ensuring that any future development policy will focus on individuals and communities.³

Nigeria’s experience has shown that projects conceived and implemented at the centre suffer a lot of abuse during and after completion because of inadequate localization. The project post-completion challenges that often set in and which need to be addressed include monitoring and evaluation, including data collection on baseline facility inventory, communication and branding, as well as community engagement and participation. All these suggest the need to institute a governance framework that can promote the effectiveness and efficiency of programme delivery in states and local governments. The key lesson therefore is that a Post-2015 Development Agenda needs to avoid these pitfalls if the people are to receive effective and satisfactory delivery of services at the local level.

- How Localization was Addressed in the Implementation of the MDGs
  Nigeria addressed the demand of localization in implementing the MDGs by designing a three-tier implementation platform involving the federal, state and local governments. The country’s experience over the years of implementing the MDGs strongly support the need for continued localization of SDGs and also underscores the critical role state and local governments play as key participants in the implementation of people-centred development agenda.
  Key areas of success in the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria include:
  - Conditional Grant Scheme (CGS);
  - Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT);
  - Polio Eradication Initiative;
  - Midwives Service Scheme (MSS);
  - Universal Basic Education (UBE) Counterpart Scheme;
  - OPEN Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework;
  - Community Health Insurance Scheme.⁸

All together, the localization of MDGs in the implementation of these initiatives through innovative collaborations has influenced the achievement of MDGs in three main areas: (a) encouraging the different levels of government to work together to improve service delivery; (b) engaging citizens and mobilizing them to participate in and drive their development, and (c) addressing inequalities that hold up achievement of MDG targets. The MDGs implementation process in Nigeria has therefore shown that national ownership and local champions are indispensable for success.⁹

- Proposal for Addressing Localization in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
  The panel made the following recommendations on how to address the issue in the new agenda:
  - Replicate these discussions and share key outcomes at the local level;

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⁸ Nigeria MDGs+10 Showcase No. 2: Nigeria’s Countdown Strategy. Available at: www.library.sparc-nigeria.com
• Make state budgets demand driven by the people based on their needs and aspirations;
• De-emphasize ‘transaction of constituency projects’ which encourages selfish interests, greed and corruption especially among government personnel. Governors and other political leaders should not interfere in the implementation of MDG projects at the local level. Each tier and system of government should be allowed to function without undue influence by political leaders. It is best to promote ‘transformation of projects’ because this encourages local engagement and ownership of projects by communities;
• Address the system of moral failure in Nigeria through value re-orientation and empowerment;
• Document best practices to inspire the next generation;
• Ensure people empowerment, capacity building and accountability;
• Improve on accountability and transparency;
• Improved Federal, State and Local Government relations;
• Institutionalize best practices.

3.2.6 Addressing the Challenges of Sustainable Development and Climate Change

• Partnerships for Hosting the Session

In an attempt to overcome the challenges observed during the implementation of MDGs and shape the agenda for an effective post-2015 development programme, a Presidential Summit on the MDGs was organized by the Office of the MDGs, where parallel sessions for different sectors of the economy were organized to brainstorm on the most appropriate development strategy and agenda. To this end, a parallel session on “Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change and Sustainable Development” was hosted by the Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment.

The session featured a panel of discussants which examined the topic and made recommendations for the MDG successor agenda.

• Composition of the Panel

The session, which was chaired by Dr. Anthony Anuforom (DG NIMET), had the following members:

• Alh. Kabir Wushishi, Hon. Commissioner for Environment, Niger State (represented by Isah Mohammed);
• Prof. Patricia O. Donli, University of Maiduguri, Gender Expert;
• Alh. Mohammed Sani Sidi, DG NEMA (represented by Mr. Umesi Emenike);
• Dr. Tunji Bello Hon. Comm. of Environment, Lagos State (represented by Engr. Ogunbobo);
• Prof. Chinedu U. Nwajiub, Executive Director, NEST, Ibadan;
• Chief Frank Omare, Hon. Comm. of Environment, Delta State (represented by Mrs Felicia Adum, Permanent Secretary, Delta State Ministry of Environment).
In addition to the lead presentation on “Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change for Sustainable Development” made by Professor Emmanuel Oladipo, each of the panelists also made their contributions.

- The Magnitude of Climate Change & Its Effect on Sustainable Development

One of the areas that the MDGs appeared not to have sufficiently covered is the issue of climate change and how to respond to it within the context of evolving global development plan. It is believed that the environment – which is Goal 7 of the MDGs – does not sufficiently address the consequence of climate change, and so should constitute a goal on its own.

The panel argued that climate change is as important as any of the other MDGs and that the experience of the past few years shows that Nigeria is vulnerable to its ravaging impact on the ecological, social, and economic fronts. It was also strongly argued that climate change poses a major impediment to attainment of the MDGs and the successor agenda if not adequately addressed.

The panel indicated the pointers to this effect by citing:

- The losses Nigeria incurred as a result of the 2012 flooding where over N2.6 trillion was lost in physical and infrastructure damages without an estimation of the human lives lost;
- The fact that many states in Nigeria, including Delta and Lagos, are low lying coastal states and have long coastal lines which make them vulnerable to sea level rise;
- The fact that Lagos houses majority of Nigeria’s high economic infrastructure, including sea ports, oil exploration and so on, majority of which are situated along the coastal lines, thus vulnerable to sea level rise and other extreme weather occurrences;
- How climate change poses an emerging risk all over the world constitutes an immense threat to achieving all development plans and projects including the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda if adequate preparations are not made.

- How Sustainable Development & Climate Change Issues Were Addressed in the Implementation of the MDGs

Nigeria responded to the challenges of climate change in a number of related ways and across the three tiers of government. Among the steps taken in this direction are the following:

- Integration of climate change into development plans;
- Increasing the resilience of rural dwellers to enable them adapt to negative impacts of climate change;
- Development of education and awareness programmes at the grassroots level on the impacts of climate change and its adaptation best practices;
- Introduction of school advocacy by way of establishing climate change clubs and inclusion of climate change in the academic curriculum of schools;
- Planting of over 6 million trees in Lagos State to enhance carbon sequestration;
• Organization of Annual Climate Change Summit, Climate Change anniversary and sponsoring of school kids abroad for further education on climate change under the project;
• Establishment of a sustainable drainage office in Lagos to ensure proper management of the state drainage systems in order to mitigate flooding;
• Establishment of afforestation and reforestation programmes in various states;
• Encouragement of an ongoing campaign to mainstream climate change into our education curriculum;
• Encouragement of the ongoing campaign to reduce carbon footprint by using mass transport instead of own vehicles;
• Encouragement of the campaign to increase accessibility to renewable energy;
• Establishment in Nigeria of a full report on disaster risk reduction which has climate change concerns integrated into it by NEMA;
• Granting of agency support to research through NEMA’s collaboration with research institutions to enhance knowledge transfer;
• Creation by NEMA of a GIS department to enable production of detailed and technical report of incidences.

• Proposal for Addressing Sustainable Development & Climate Change Issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The following are some the proposals recommended by the panel for consideration in the design of an appropriate Post-2015 Development Agenda:

• Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation into development plans;
• Advocate collective action to avoid dangerous climate change in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities;
• Ensure that we capture the key areas of intervention critical to delivering concurrently on development and climate objectives including the highly-climate relevant areas of water, forests, disaster, energy, governance, and food and agriculture. These and other goals must be climate-smart;
• Endeavour to make the post-2015 targets climate-smart (targets that build resilience and adaptation, promote low-carbon development pathways, and deliver irreversible development progress);
• Ensure that implementation fosters policy coherence, encourages synergies and win-win solutions and engages multiple stakeholders in a global partnership for sustainable development. Greater coherence in the objectives of financing for development and climate change finance will also be required, along with more joined-up approaches across governments;
• Avoid confusion and inconsistency with the UNFCCC process. Climate change targets in the Post-2015 Development Agenda need to be consistent with, and at least as ambitious as, the objectives agreed under the UNFCCC;
• Incorporate climate change issues into the educational curriculum;
• Take climate change action plans into account in all relevant sectors;
• Make concerted effort to implement the National Framework for the Application of Climate Services;
• Encourage the pursuit of green growth, which is way of saving society. In other words, Nigeria should put in place a strategic framework, with appropriate policies;
• Government should accent to the bill establishing an Agency or Commission as a robust institutional framework to undertake holistic implementation of climate change activities in Nigeria.

3.2.7 Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs

• Partnerships for Hosting the Session

One of the success indicators of any programme or project is the ability to finance it. To ensure that funding did not stand in the way of the MDGs the Millennium Declaration was made into a global compact that would see the developed countries contributing to the funding of the MDGs to make the agenda work. It was in consideration of the important role of funding that one of the parallel sessions at the Presidential Summit was devoted to it.

Thus the session on “Financing the Post 2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs” was organized by the OSSAP-MDGs and hosted by the Federal Ministry of Finance, the World Bank, OSSAP-MDGs and the UNMC office. The session was structured into two parts with the Director of the World Bank, Nigeria Country Office, Mrs. Marie-Nelly, moderating the first while Prof. Foluso Okunmadewa, Sector Leader of the Human Development Team in the Nigerian Country Office of the World Bank, Abuja, moderating the second.

The panel was made up of the following discussants:

• Dr. Bright Okogu, Director General, Budget Office of the Federation;
• Dr. Seiyefa Brisibe, Head, CGS, OSSAP-MDGs;
• Dr. Kelechi Ohiri, Special Assistance to the Health Minister of Health;
• Mrs. Kemi Adeosun, Hon. Commissioner of Finance, Ogun State on experiences in the relationship between the Federal Government and states on implementation of MDGs from the state perspective;
• Mr. Uche Orji, CEO, Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority;
• Prof. Ademola Ariyo, Director, Centre for Public-Private Cooperation;
• Mr Mark Walker, DFID-SPARC, National Programme Manager;
• Hon. (Amb.) Nkoyo Toyo Esu, National Assembly.

Members of the panel all contributed to the discussion and allowed questions which were addressed at the second stage of the session.

• Importance of Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda

With the ratification of the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, all the 189 countries were obliged to commence the implementation of the MDGs immediately. However, it is common knowledge that even though Nigeria immediately set up a process to begin implementation, this effort only became concretized when the country successfully negotiated the Debt Relief Gains with the Paris Club of Creditors in 2005. Nigeria became a late starter of the MDGs solely because of the challenge of financing the agenda.

With this background in mind and given that funding had its various effects in all the countries implementing the MDGs, it is natural to consider that funding will continue
to loom large and constitute a critical factor in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Indeed, when all other factors have been put into place, it is funding that will determine whether they will be executed or not since it is not possible to execute programmes without spending money. Therefore, funding is a major determinant of the success of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and has to be given adequate consideration at the design stage of the new agenda.

- How Financing Issues Were Addressed in the implementation of the MDGs

Five years after the commencement of the MDGs, Nigeria obtained what has gone down into its political lexicon as a "windfall" when the Paris Club granted it a debt relief to the tune of US$1 billion annually with a proviso that the money be channelled into pro-poor development projects. This condition was in total agreement with the demands of the MDGs and boosted the budgetary allocation in the Virtual Pools Fund that was used hitherto to fund the MDGs. Immediately, the OSSAP-MDGs was created to pilot the MDG initiative in the country and to administer the funding of the DRGs among other local and international sources of fund.

To further leverage on other funding sources within the country, the OSSAP-MDGs piloted several schemes which made more money available for funding the MDGs as well as secured greater cooperation of the various governments in the country and their buy-in. A cardinal programme of OSSAP-MDGs in this regard was the introduction of the CGS, first for state governments and later for local governments as well. This scheme is built on a 50-50 counterpart funding between the federal government and the respective state or local government to finance agreed pro-poor projects and programmes as a pragmatic means of implementing the MDGs. It also drew all the governments of the federation into a common plan of action of not just implementing the MDGs but also jointly funding them. As a consequence of this, institutional, legal, regulatory and funding frameworks have been set up all three tiers of government in Nigeria to ensure that the MDGs are fully implemented within the context of existing sources of funding in the country.

- Proposal for Addressing Financing Issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

At the end of its deliberations, the panel made the following recommendations for funding the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Government should not underestimate the role the debt relief played in the articulation of MDGs as it led the way for the establishment of the MDG Office in the Presidency and establishment of offices/committees at the state and local government levels to drive MDG agenda;
- Government should mobilize domestic resources, improve efficiency of spending and capitalize on innovative financing, among other things;
- Government should tap into the private sector finance, diaspora fund, sovereign wealth fund, etc;
- As government continues to mobilize resources to finance development, how it manages domestic resources will remain crucial as the country continues to depend on oil revenue which is being affected by supply disturbances caused by oil theft and pipeline vandalism and global price and demand threats;
- Government must broaden the country’s tax base which is currently very low compared with the size of its economy;
• Government should explore additional sources of financing from the private sector, faith based institutions and civil society groups;
• Government should target improving efficiency of resources, broadening the tax base, achieving better coordination between the three tiers of government, through reviewing the existing institutional architecture for better service delivery;
• Government remove the fuel subsidy with the proviso that it will find a creative means of cushioning its effect on the poor;
• Government should encourage the use of mass transportation instead of own cars.
4.0 Recommendations

4.1 Specific Recommendation

**Implementation Strategies for the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

- Emerging perspectives/proposals for localization of the issues in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda; Specific recommendations include:
  - Share key outcomes of the Summit at the local level;
  - State government budgets should be demand-driven based on people’s needs and aspirations;
  - Emphasize local engagement and ownership of projects by communities thereby eliminating the transaction of constituency projects which encourages selfish interests, greed and corruption;
  - Correct the system of moral failure in Nigeria through value re-orientation and empowerment;
  - Document and institutionalize best practices to inspire the next generation.

- Integrating emerging priorities into the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda at national and subnational levels.

**Continuation of Unfinished Business of MDGs:** The following prevailing challenges should constitute priority areas in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Child and Maternal Health;
- HIV & AIDS;
- Basic Education;
- Water and Sanitation (integration of the WASH strategy);
- Poverty/social inequality;
- Pursuance of inclusive growth;
- Climate change;
- Women empowerment;
- Insecurity.

**Recommendations on Selected Priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

**Promotion of inclusive growth, job creation & human capital in post-2015 development agenda:**

- Identify the root causes of inequality in the system and eliminate them. Growing inequality utterly destroys the foundation for social cohesion;
- Promote a culture of inclusiveness in all reforms and economic strategies to ensure popular buy-in, ownership and sustainability of the nation’s economic and socio-political priorities;
- Use job creation as a mechanism for growth and support private initiatives that emphasize job creation and expansion of the nation’s industrial production;
- Give top priority to investment in skills, energy, quality infrastructure, effective institutional framework, finance and sustainable investment as the bedrock of the resolve to build a new nation founded on social and economic justice;
Awaken all segments of the population and enhance their productive capacities by (a) greatly improving infrastructure and innovation; (b) empowering women and youths; (c) improving education at all levels; (d) transforming the investment climate for local and regional trade, as well as for small and medium enterprises and community-based business initiatives; develop long-term strategies and frameworks for stabilizing the economic, legal, and political conditions required for inclusive growth, job creation and human capital development; Invest deliberately in an education process that produces change agents and not additional social burdens; Transform the underlying structure of the economy to make it produce for all according to individual needs; Build strong institutions capable of designing, implementing and monitoring development policies and programmes that promote and encourage private sector development; Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships targeting the private sector, civil society, academia, government institutions and the international development partners for effective management of the transformation towards inclusive growth and human capital development; Reinforcing international cooperation at all levels; and Effectively coordinate the activities of all relevant stakeholders.

Addressing socio-economic inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
作出巨大成功能源部门改革作为转型的尼日利亚经济、工业化发展和人民能源的踏板。
Demonstrate the required political will from the highest level of government to uproot inequality form the Nigerian social sphere. If Nigeria makes it a national agenda and subject of relentless campaign, it will begin to sink in; Organize all stakeholders – government at all levels, the private sector, IDPs and CSOs – into a combined force to check inequality. Just as government alone cannot finance the $3.2 trillion required to actualise the 30-year NIIMP, so too can it not win the inequality war alone; it must be a shared responsibility with all stakeholders fully involved; Inequality should reflect specifically in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as a distinct Goal with measurable Targets and Indicators; Inequality, in the new plan, must be subjected effective monitoring and evaluation on regular basis to measure the degree of its success; Women should be encouraged in every way possible to step into the decision-making spaces in government and the corporate world; The emphasis on equality should shift away from the material transformation aspects such as sinking boreholes and providing access to power; The inequality debate should transcend gender inequality and factor in other perspectives such as the income of parents, geographical locations, quality of education in different regions and in the public and private schools;
Given that the MDGs did not adequately target PLwD, the Post-2015 Development Agenda should give greater emphasis and priority to the needs of this group. In Nigeria, the recognition will deal with the inequality that directly affects some 22.5 million PLwDs;

Draw up a Post-2015 Development Agenda that will make national growth inclusive and universal (i.e., leaving no one behind);

Address the mental orientation for actualizing equity and fairness by making provision for all Nigerians to (i) have excellent quality of education (that is what gave Cuba 97% literacy rate); place the right people in government in order to drive good governance; and (iii) promote transparency and accountability as core values and action points of government;

Truly transform the nation’s agriculture and industrial sectors to open more opportunities for all.

**Finishing the HIV & AIDS battle**

To achieve zero new HIV infections, zero new AIDS deaths and zero discrimination, which are Nigeria’s target for eliminating HIV & AIDS, the battle strategies have to be reformulated in the MDGs successor agenda through implementing the following:

- Increase the political commitment and domestic resource mobilization;
- Scale up targeted HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT), HIV prevention and ART interventions;
- Address the underlying social, economic and legal barriers;
- Sustain social mobilization at all levels for effective HIV programming with community involvement;
- Remove the stigma and reduction social inequalities;
- Strengthen the health system;
- Recognize the role of Civil Society and the youths;
- Commitment needs to be translated into action on ground;
- Focus on high burden states and high impact interventions, particularly among key affected populations;
- Design mechanisms that allow real time monitoring of the interventions and the epidemic at all levels;
- Actualize local production of drugs and other commodities (Rapid Test Kits, etc.);
- Achieve UHC and thus eliminate HIV;
- Help the right kind of leadership to emerge for effective coordination at all levels;
- Commit more domestic financial resources to HIV;
- Identify the sources of new infections and design programmes to target them;
- Ensure programs are evidence-based and driven and respond to the specific local context;
- Ensuring the reflection of age, gender dynamics in programming, particularly with regards to girls;
- Consider interactions between HIV and other factors such as insecurity, maternal health;
- Expand operational research capacity to inform programming
- **Ensuring a coherent and coordinated national response to the post 2015 development agenda: The role of OSSAP-MDGs**

  Strengthening of national institutional/Financial framework of implementation:
  - Institutional Strengthening of OSSAP-MDGs and State/Local Government counterpart Offices;
  - Continuation of the use of Debt Relief Gains for pro-poor programmes;

- **Means of implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

  Institutional capacity for effective service delivery:
  - Transform the service delivery institutions to make them thoroughly accountable and efficient;
  - Reform public expenditure management to emphasize performance in relation to the objectives of the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
  - Deal decisively with ethnic fractionalization and, thereby, eliminate the root of ethnic contests which have crowded out public goods delivery as the main objective of development projects;
  - Eliminate the tension between federal, state and local government bureaucracies to make them work seamlessly among themselves and with other stakeholders;
  - Decentralize service delivery by devolving authority to local councils and empowering the community based organizations;
  - Promote inclusive dialogue at all levels as a mechanism of agenda setting and reformation;
  - Make the public goods delivery process incentives-based and founded on a broader stakeholder consultation and involvement which makes room for the private sector;
  - Celebrate milestone achievements and record lessons learnt;
  - Let the development agenda be localized to ensure better results and prosperity for all.

- **Multi-level partnerships**

  Current practice in multi-level partnerships at both domestic and international levels should be sustained and consolidated.

- **Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

  Mobilization of domestic resource through:
  - Improving efficiency of spending;
  - Mobilization of domestic resources through the tax window by broadening the tax base which is currently very low compared to the size of economy;
  - Reaching the private sector, faith and non-faith based charity organization, the diaspora;
  - Prudent management of public resources by effective blocking of corruption leakages and improvement in accountability mechanisms.
  - Enforcement of budget discipline and a culture a budget realism;
  - Development of an innovative framework for sustaining financing (by exploring different models of domestic financing);
• Development and use of Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF);
• Innovative use of the Sovereign Wealth Fund;
• Continuation of the intergovernmental financing regimes learning from the CGS experience;
• Mobilization of increased donor funding through galvanizing multi-donor partners’ funding.

- **Programme sustainability and ownership**
  - Enhanced utilization of existing structures at the three tiers of government dealing with MDGs;
  - Review of the context and structure of these institutions to improve partnership;
  - Enhancement of community participation (bottom-up approach) from project identification to implementation.

### 4.1 General Recommendations

The following general and cross-cutting recommendations were made:

- **Early Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda:** Hit the ground running early enough in the implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- **Commencement of Early Tracking of Monitoring Indicators:** Commence early tracking of indicators through effective monitoring of the implementation of the post-2015 development framework;
- **Mainstreaming of Successor Agenda Framework Development Plan:** Effectively mainstream the Post-2015 Development Agenda into the country’s national vision, development plans, policies and programmes;
- **Institutionalization of Local Ownership:** Institutionalize the culture of local ownership which is key to the success of programme/project implementation as amply demonstrated by the CGS widely recognized as MDGs success story in Nigeria;
- **Consolidation of Participatory Partnership Programmes:** Consolidate the strategy of implementing participatory partnership programmes such as the CGS and UBE counterpart funding system;
- **Sustenance and Consolidation of Incentive-based Policy Instruments:** Sustain and consolidate the use of incentive-based policy instruments/interventions which engender effective collaborative and cooperative inter-governmental relations management as demonstrated in the implementation of CCT & CGS;
- **Maintenance of Strong Political Commitment:** Maintain strong political commitment and support in the new development framework. This factor made a lot of difference in the implementation of some MDG interventions e.g. polio eradication programme, etc.;
- **Sustenance and Consolidation of Key Policy Driver in the Agricultural sector:** Sustain and consolidate key policy drivers in the agricultural sector. This is the key to eradicating hunger which is central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- **Strengthening of existing weak coordination between and among tiers of government.**
5.0 Conclusion
Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the implementation of MDGs in the last 14 years, particularly in the area of universal primary enrolment, achieving gender parity in education, reducing the spread of HIV & AIDS, reducing maternal death, and halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from FAO. Despite this appreciable progress, some of the targets may not be met due to challenges in the areas of poverty, insecurity, social inequality, absence of inclusive growth and youth unemployment. However, the unwavering commitment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to tackle these challenges is in no doubt, given that Nigeria’s Countdown Strategy in 2010 provided a road map for integrating the MDG agenda into the national and sub-national development frameworks such as the Vision 2020, and the Transformation Agenda among others.

The implementation of innovative programmes such as the CGS and the CCT has had appreciable impact in the socio-economic lives of the rural and urban poor. For example, statistics show that through CGS alone (a partnership between OSSAP-MDGs and the various state governments), implementation of the MDGs has made it possible to deliver 12,342 water projects; 3,734 VIP toilets; 5206 health facilities; 520 ambulances; 356 health quarters; 3,136 classrooms; 92 teachers’ quarters; 2.8m exercise books; and 81,603 classroom benches.

Furthermore, through the CCT, 103, 067 households have been reached and cash has also been extended to 1,074 agricultural cooperatives to stimulate the rural economy through investments in small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises. In 2011, investments to 113 Local Governments were scaled-up and reaching 250 Local Governments in 2014 thereby touching over 30 million lives. The recorded impact of these and other interventions are evidenced by the improvement of the MDG indicators in such areas as falling mortality, reduction in gender inequality and HIV prevalence, increasing primary and secondary school enrolment, as well as marginal improvement in water and sanitation.

In achieving these, there were enormous challenges whose lessons will continue to guide the planning of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The organization of the Presidential Summit provided ample opportunities for such lessons. The outcome of all the deliberations will doubtless influence the new framework such as ensuring that the unfinished business of the MDGs are rolled over to the successor framework and that alongside these, eradication of poverty, access to sustainable energy, infrastructure and adequate financing, are also addressed.

The Summit has enabled Nigeria to put on the national development agenda the post-2015 development trajectory with proposals on how to address their emerging issues, priorities, and challenges learning from the experience of the implementation of MDGs. These emerging issues and priorities include the institutional capacity to
implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda; promote inclusive growth, job creation and human capital development; address socio-economic inequalities as key to socio-economic transformation; finish the fight against HIV & AIDS; localize the Post-2015 Development Agenda with lessons from the MDGs; address the challenges of sustainable development and climate change; and finance the Post-2015 Development Agenda with lessons from the MDGs.
Appendix 2 Speeches and Addresses Presented at the Presidential Summit

FIRST SPEAKER
Welcome Address By DR. PRECIOUS GBENEOL. Senior Special Adviser to the President on MDGs.

Topic: The Role of MGDs in Providing Access To Free And Quality Basic Education at State Level: Achievements and Challenges.
Present at the event are the Vice President, Minister of Information, Dr Magnus Pakol,

Your Excellency, the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Arch. Namadi Sambo, (GCON),
Your Excellency the Governor of Rivers State here present,
Deputy Governors here present,
Members of the National Assembly, especially the Honorable Member for sighting the MDGs in the House of Representatives,
Former Governor of Anambra State, Peter Obi,
Honourable Ministers that are here,
International Development Partners,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,
Distinguished Participants that are also here,
Gentlemen of the press.

I want to offer my warm and sincere welcome to all of you our Excellences, for making it possible and bringing yourselves to this present presidential summit on the MDGs and post 2015 development agenda. That is actually aimed at accelerating our progress against our little time we have left while we are setting the stage for the 2015 development agenda.

There is no doubt that the deliberations at this important gathering will actually shape the world we want to see and also give us the impetus to the global drive to formulate a new Post 2015 Development Agenda that would succeed the current framework as it comes to an end. All of us know that the MDGs was created in September 2000 in New York when 189 United Nations Members States signed the millennium declaration and this MDGs have actually helped to galvanized local and international support and effort that has been targeted at improving the lives of the most vulnerable in our society. It is also clear that since the adoption and implementation of MDGs in Nigeria. There has been very high level of commitment at the level of Government to make sure that the goals are achieved with specific focus on the identified demographic target group. The Nigerian countdown strategy in 2010 actually served as a road map that guided the integration of the MDGs Agenda into the local framework such as vision 2020.

The transformation agenda of this administration, the NEEDs in their States and various LGAs, the establishment of the virtual poverty fund, the Presidential Committee on assessment and monitoring of the MDGs in Nigeria, the Office of the
accounting transaction and recording and reporting system, the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation, actually shows that there has been a lot of significance accorded to this particular programmers within the country in this development framework.

The current framework though it has been criticized for its lack of inclusion in its formulation process. It is actually met to improve the lives of most disadvantaged members in the society the office entered into partnership with some Government for its implementation and use of the debt relief gains. We were able to run innovative programmes such as the Conditional Grand Schemes, (CGS) the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), the Community Health Delivery Services(CHDS), the Midwives Service Scheme (MSS) as well as the special projects carried out to implement and deliver projects that currently impact on the lives of people who through that leverages of resources and political support which you see here today from all levels of Government, from the Federal Government and from the various Governors within the country

Today, It gives me great pleasure to inform you that through the CGS partnership with the various States Governments we have been able to accomplish and deliver to the people 12,342 Water projects, 3,734 VIP Toilets, 5,206 Health Facilities, 520 Ambulances , 356 Health Workers Staff Quarters have been built, 3,136 Classroom Blocks, 92 Teachers Accommodation have been erected, over 2.8 million Exercise Books have been bought, 81,603 Classroom Benches have been bought, among others and being the Local Government that are participating in the CGS in addition to this, we partner with the National Primary National Health Care Development Agency, we have been able to recruit 4,710 Village Health workers and have trained 68,430 Health Workers across other cadres of the Health Care profession.

In the Education Sector, we have also trained Education Extension Workers across the country. Using the Conditional Cash Transfer we have been able to reach households through the funding, we have extended cash to 103,067 Households through the funding that we give, we have also extended cash to 1,074 Agricultural cooperatives to be able to stimulate Rural Economy through investment of small and medium scale investment enterprises at the grassroots. In 2011, we scaled up our investment to 113 Local Government within the Country and that investment was able to touch the lives of over 20 million people, and in 2012 we took up another 148 Local Governments, we funded those Local Governments and more than 30 million people were affected by the high impact interventions that were put on ground and in 2014 we have also taken another 250 Local Government by the approval of Mr. President of this Country, His Excellency-Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan GCFR.

The impact of this and others mentioned is actually evidence by the improvement we have seen in the MDGs, our maternal and mortality rate has fallen the HIV prevalence within the country has also fallen, there is improvement in gender parity at the Primary and Secondary School level and we have had marginal improvement in water and sanitation indicators.

In spite of all these gains through the implementation of MGDs globally poverty eradication still remains a major challenge that faces everybody in the world today. Eradicating poverty is an indispensable requirement for us.
In order to achieve sustainable development we need to promote inclusive and sustainable growth it requires that we create greater opportunities for Citizens by reducing inequalities, fostering social development and inclusion and promoting management of our natural capital. Sustainable development also entails the balancing of social economic and environmental factors by embracing the principles of inter-generational and inter-generational equity as well as prudent management of our resources.

The formulation of the post 2015 Development Agenda should actually be based on these principles of inclusion and to lend the fact that all the yarning of people should be heard and they should be carried along and in the post 2015 Development Agenda.

Your Excellences, Nigeria in the bid to formulate the post 2015 Development Agenda actually conducted/carried out a lot of consultation with expertise group, meetings were carried out milestone survey to treat the outcome of all or these has reframed the discussion that borders on the next development agenda for post 2015 framework to have the necessary impact.

Nigerians are demanding that the unfinished business of the MGDs be carried into the new framework also that the new set of goals should address issues that are not currently addressing this particular framework because in the post 2015 those that have not been addressed in this present framework they want to see it addressed issues like complete eradication of poverty, access to sustainable energy infrastructures, population demographics adequate financing and governance at the center. The new boat must be carefully woven to integrate the Social Economic and environmental imperatives of sustainable development. I am very sure your Excellences, that the deliberations that this meeting will shed more light on this and the scale of resources needed to finance the 2015 development agenda, is very daunting.

It is imperative to institute the right funding mechanism and this summit provides the opportunity for us to brainstorm the financial options as to come up with the appropriate recommendations. Permit me to conclude by highlighting the need for the appropriate indicators that is these new development agendas we should all be able to deliberate the types of indicators we want to see both the 2015 development agenda thus the production and the selection of the appropriate indicators of the sustainable development is very crucial as we determine the character and the nature of the successor agenda while I assure you that Nigeria we will present the outcome of this summit to the United Nations and other parties. I hope we will be able to deliberate to be embedded in the new framework along the discussions and other important things which are agitated to mainstream Nigerians position towards the post 2015 Development Agenda.

And again it is my sincere pleasure to honor and welcome you all to this event. May I seize this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to our President his excellence Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan GCFR whose exceptional leadership and unwavering commitment has continued to provide us with the enabling environment that we need to accelerate the attainment of the MGDs.
Your Excellences the Vice President, I thank you Sir for honoring our invitation to be a part of our deliberations today. I want to thank everybody for coming. Thank You.
SECOND SPEAKER
BETHEL AMADI, President of the Pan African Parliament (The Key Note Speaker).

Your Excellency, the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Arch. Namadi Sambo,
Your Excellences, Governors of States here present,
My brother and colleague Hon. Chairman of the MDGs Committee in the house
Honourable Hassan,
Honourable Ministers,
Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs,
Assistant Secretary General and Adviser to the U.N. President,
Heads of various Development Partners,
Representatives of our various Federal and State Agencies,
Distinguished invited Guest,
Members of the Press,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is indeed for me and extraordinary honor to deliver this address in an occasion of
the Presidential Summit of the MDGs and Post 2015 Development Agenda holding
in our beautiful Capital Abuja.

As president of the pan African parliament for the past two and half years I have had
the unique opportunity of participating in several national and global thematic consultative
dialogues of post 2015 millennium development framework and I can attest to the dedication and commitment of men and women of our global community
in seeing that the next millennium development agenda is strictly centered on the
dialogue to arriving at a consensus on the need for a new paradigm that not only
recognizes the accomplishment of the current MGDs but also in view to improving
and increasing the need for practical focus of key areas of poverty, hunger,
education and health care.
This new moves defines the development framework that will place the current
MDGs with the bold and pragmatic vision for sustainable development and proffer
Economic transmission or an extreme poverty. The existing MGDs has recorded
tremendous progress in key thematic areas like gender parity in primary health care
education, inclusion of women in decision making, immunization coverage for young
people and reversing the trend of the spread of HIV/AIDS.

However we must note that much work needs to be done in the area contained in
our continent. Africa our progress in the continent remains even across goals and
targets and across groups and countries. Areas such as education despite rising in
primary schools, the quality of education remains deficient and the learning
outcomes in many instances remain poor, although progress has been made in
primary health care, quality of health care access to sanitation remains insufficient to
achieve the target in African Countries, has therefore set a new direction we should
therefore outline some of the reasons that underline the short falls and the basics
inadequacies that manifested in the existing MGDs Agenda.

Today short comings and sustainable development can in large measure be
ascribed to a lack of representation and participation, transparency, effective
decision making and over-sight because of the existing MDGs were conceived
without National ownership or even parliamentary participation. There is a clear lack of ownership of the process by the people. Parliamentarians for example help to build national ownership of sustainable development and policies, policy debate and translate international development commitment and sustainable development policies and framework into National Legislations because parliament facilitates implementation of Development Plans.

It is imperative that the post 2015 Development framework be anchored on a people centered development principle and to do this we require strengthen of Africa’s Legislative Institutions distilled with tangible legislative capacity and confidence.

Beyond reasons for this short comings of the existing MDGs there are also notable deficiencies that the need for a new paradigm shift these includes that the existing MGDs did not play a significant emphasis on reaching the poorest and the most excluded segments of our communities.

It also did not incorporate the cumulative impact of conflict and violence on our continent and its effects on development. It did not articulate the consequences of the lack of good governance and the existence of institutions that guarantee the basic tendency of rule of law and human rights. It did not reflect the impact of the absence of accountable governance that posses the capacity to articulate programmes for inclusive growth and job creation.

It is on this basis that issues concerning the post 2015 Development Agenda would be predicated on the vision of eradicating extreme poverty and providing a means for sustainable and prosperous society requires responsive and Legitimate Institutions, Good Governance, Respect for the Rule of Law, Gender Equality and Opportunities for inclusive growth.

It is this principle that informed the position help largely by the African Union and many of its organs in our contributions through the Pan African Parliament to the formulation of the common African position on the post 2015 Development Agenda, while we have stressed the importance of reflecting Africa’s priorities and Development Programmes in the new development framework. The common Africa position reaffirms Africa’s interest which includes the following Africa’s Development Priorities that are grouped in mainly six pillars:

1. Structure Economic Transformation Growth;
2. Science, Technology and Innovation;
3. People Centered Development;
4. Environmental Sustainability, Natural Resources Management;
5. Disaster Risk Management, Peace and Security;

The structural Economic Transformation Growth emphasizes the need to promote an integrated economy that will nurture growth and minimize income and wealth disparities and eradicate poverty in its vicious established circle of a viable agricultural programme and support for modernization and diversification of agricultural sectors and accelerated infrastructure development.
Your Excellences, today Africa has over 50% of the world’s uncultivated arable land and we can reduce the millions of dollars spent importing foods in Africa and begin a process that brings about food security for our continent.

Science, Technology and Innovation are centered to Africa’s post 2015 development framework. This will require enhancing of development and transfer of technology and developing appropriate mechanism to foster access to funding for home grown technology innovation. The importance of science, technology and innovation for the transformation and utilization on our continent.

It is therefore essential that we work at strengthening financial regulatory framework that supports our innovation culture and protect intellectual properties and industrial rights. The 2,630 vision for Africa clearly lays a lot of emphasis on infrastructural development, we hoping that as part of that programme we will be able to develop transportation infrastructure in particular to allow an African citizen to travel by train from the Cape Town to Cairo. This is technology that is not available today on our continent, that is not rocket science we don’t have to reinvent the will and partnerships through partnership with our friend across the globe we can make this happen.

The 3rd Pillar seeks to promote development that will assist equitable development the social and economic consequences of Africa that would embark on changing demographic process must be accommodated in public policies particularly in education and health services. This requires the empowerment of all people through policies that promote exclusive growth, create decent jobs, improve access to social protection and promote measures knowing that no individual is below the poverty line.

We must promote measures knowing that no individual is below the poverty line. We must promote exclusive equity and women’s empowerment by enhancing constitutional mobility and eliminate gender based discriminations and political and economic public making processes.

We must also harness Africa’s youth burg is transmitted into a democratic dividend. This can be accomplished by putting in place policies and strategies that will strengthen enterpreneurial skills and capacity and increase youth access to financial services like credit facilities and promote participation in decision making process.

Your Excellences, recent demographic figures shows that by the year 2025, 25 percent of the world’s population of young people under the age of 25 will be living in Africa. This could be for us as a continent a demographic dividend having so many young people that we can put to work. This can also be a time bomb we need to explode it appropriate plans are not made for this large number of young people especially in terms of educational facilities, skills employment opportunities and health care for the grooming of young people.

The fourth pillar relates to environment sustainability natural resources management and disaster risk management. The exploitation of Africa’s natural resources, many of which are renewable is not fully transferred into value added activities adequate employment opportunities and enhances economic returns for our continent. There’s need to compile the depiction and degradation of Africa’s natural resources base and
ensuring that the utilization of natural resources financially and economically benefits the countries that possess them.

Your Excellences, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, climate change is of great concern and poses a significant challenge to our sustainable development while Africa remains the least of greenhouse gases, we are the least prepared to mitigate and therefore we stand more to suffer the brunt the most. We will do our part to reduce the deforestation; check desertification and population in our urban centers promote a forestation and reduce soil erosion, promote renewable energies and tried to implement Africa’s position of climate change. But we do know that those who continue to emit the most amounts of greenhouse gases would have higher responsibility.

Your Excellences peace and security emerge Africa’s biggest challenge on development. Then the sure recognition sustaining peace is multi dimensional endeavor and that peace can no longer separated from Africa’s development framework and should be one of the core dimensions of the post 2015 Development Agenda.

Our head of State and Government have signed unto a programme that would silent the guns of our continent by 2020. But in the African parliament, we urge that 2020 is too far for our people are dying in their millions across Africa. We must be able to resolve the conflict in central Africa republic in south Sudan Congo DRC, in Somalia, we must find how to tame the tide of terrorism in our Continent, Nigeria, Mali, Cameroon, Kenya. There is a great link between Development, Peace, Security and Stability, considering the negative impact of insecurity on development.

Consented efforts must be made to address the root causes of conflict. Our Government must take economic and social equality and inclusion and strengthening good governance and inclusive governance that will forge the unity through democratic practices mechanism at Local, National, Regional and Continental levels.

Finance and partnership are significant transformative shift that must be under pin post 2015 Development Agenda. It promotes forging a new global partnership that is based on common understanding shared humanity anchored mutual respect and mutual benefits that go beyond aged addenda. It embodies the need to build a new spirit of common cooperation solidarity and foster mutual accountability. It is only a mutual benefiting partnership that will ensure partnership that will ensure ownership, coherent and alignment of international support and regional priorities.

The priorities are identified in its common position needs to be financed and to this end, resource mobilization and innovative financing method need to be effected and the need to improve on our domestic resource mobilization by strengthening the structures and ensure that we are able to maximize the use of the resources available within our continent we must accelerate regional integration including boosting intra African trade and enhancing Africa’s partnership in the global supply chains.

The low level of intra African trade remains amidst development opportunities for our continent. Present studies have indicated that even the African countries can
increase their shares of global trade through intra African trade that as little as 2% it would represent additional income of close to 200 billion dollars that will rotate within our continent which is approximately more than 5 times of what African continent receives as an official development assistant from our donor partners.

Africa is a resource rich continent but we must improve on our resource management and resource application and ensure that Africa’s resources are applied for the benefits of our citizens so that we can with time turn around the erroneous concept that Africa is a rich continent of poor people.

The MDGs remains the fundamental tools to our sustainable development we must therefore remain fervently in our determination to finish the work we started giving a remarkable process on the current MDGs is in poverty reduction.

Am confident that we would achieve total eradication of poverty by 2030, and promote sustainable development through inclusive growth anchored on creation of massive job opportunities for Africa’s citizens if we all work together.

Today, the high level of unemployment across our continent is forcing Africa’s young people to risk life and limp crossing the Sahara to die in meditarrian sea trying to get to supposedly greener pastures in Europe and many and a victims of drugs racketing team and criminal guys the balance end up in prison.

We therefore call our government within the continent to provide an enabling environment, that the youth of Africa will find the opportunities in this continent to pursue their lawful ambition.

Let me commend particularly the Office of Senior Special Assistant to the President MDG’s, for their attention which has been devoted to this course and also to the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) and all those who made today’s event possible that as we leave here today, we want to urge that the post 2015 millennium development agenda must come from bottom up. It must be people centered; it must have the voice of the voiceless millions of African citizens. I thank you your Excellences.
THIRD SPEAKER
Priority Remarks BY :TIA RIPPANNA, – International Partner Government Adviser, Representing The Head Of DFID-SPARC, Ben Mellor.

The Vice President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Honourable members of the high table.

Good morning. Please allow me to stand on the existing protocol. The British government is extremely pleased to be part of the event today. I am here representing Ben Mellor and head of office of the DFRD who could not be here today but send his apologies, greetings and best wishes.

He knows the importance of the event today particularly because we know it is a challenging time for Nigeria and we very much welcome the effort in address the Ebola outbreak and preventing it from spreading and we welcome that very much. But what we are here to do today is addressing one of the critical questions in development. What are the conditions we need to meet up with the MDGs elsewhere in the world but also here in Nigeria?

We very much welcome and agree that it is really time to have a good and honest debate on where we are and what the progress is. We are very impressed by his Excellency the president and the Government on the focus they have shown you meet the MDGs and we have known that excellent progress has been made and lots of previous speakers have been going through the progress already for example DFRD.

We are pleased to support the Conditionals Grant Scheme (CGS) on its success. We know that the (CGS) in the State and Local Government is to improve service delivery and basics services in different sectors since 2007. This kind of investment really matters because we know that only with progress at Local level, State level and Local Government but we know that MDGs can be made if we achieve improvement in basic services but we also know that development changes are significant regardless of how we measure the poverty rate.

We know that the numbers of poor and extremely poor people are large. We know that too many mums die in child birth, we know that too many girls do not attend schools, we know that too many people die of diseases that we could prevent and this is particularly a case in the North West. We therefore need to take action to end poverty and make sure that nobody is left behind and we believe that the role of everybody is this fight, the Government, Civil Society and also Donor Partners.

We are in pivotal period in Nigeria and the great opportunities are the great risk. Nigeria economy is not the largest in Africa, the rate of progress we have seen in Nigeria which strengthened the growth has been sustained over a decade for now are envy for countries like the UK that I come from.

But we need to ask ourselves a question who benefits from this growth would this great success also come with responsibility like we heard in the key note speech we heard just now? Nigeria field bulge without equity growth and without employment for all actually risk turning a great opportunities into risk and for other communities that
have had high level of inequalities, there in now a great pressure to address this as we move towards post MDGs framework, it’s time to learn lessons.

We welcome the critical role that Nigeria has played in defining this new framework for us in the British government, the message for the future is quite clear for us here in Nigeria and also elsewhere. Our prime minister called this message with a golden trend of development what does this mean? What this simply means is that an effective transparent and accountable public sector is necessary to call that great growth and growing economy in to development that benefits all Nigerians.

This Public Sector can deliver services to Nigerian people including women and girls so that there can be health care education and jobs in such that Nigerians themselves can say in the critical service they receive and this in turn, mean a bigger economy, more trade and more stability upon all odds, open an effective economy requires absence of corruption, requires rule of law and finally requires absence of conflict.

Unfortunately there are no civil bullets to sustainable development and looking forward to discussion the framework of action in this few days. Thank you so much, thank you again for your leisure and inviting us to this very important day. Thank you.
FOURTH SPEAKER

The Vice President Of Nigeria, ARCH. NAMADI SAMBO, GCON,
The Deputy Governor of Kebbi State, USAM DAKINDARI,
Your Excellency the Governor of Kogi State DR. IDRIS WADA,
Your Excellency the Governor of Taraba State,
Your Excellency Deputy Governor of Jigawa,Bauchi,Plateau and Kwara State,
My brother, the Former Governor of Anambara State Mr. Peter Obi,
The Chairman, House Committee on MDGs Hon. ADO DUGOWA,
Honorable Ministers here present,
United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative DAUDA TOURA
SSA to the President on MDGs,
My Sister and the S.S.A. on the Post 2015 Development Plan - Hajya Amina Mohammed Zubairu,
The Head of DFID in Nigeria.

Our Guest Speaker Hon. BETHEL AMADI
The President directed me to represent him on this important occasion and I read his speech.

I have the great pleasure to be here on this important summit on the MDGs and the post 2015 development agenda with less than 500 days to the MDGs deadline, UN member state are currently in full sprit to formulate an inclusive successor agenda, I believe a suitable and progressive agenda which will comprehensively take into account emerging and current challenges that slows down progress on the millennium development growth is what will emerge.

Hence this summit is meant to look into the total economic transformation of Nigeria 2015 and beyond, comes at the opportune time when we are approaching the MDGs deadline to begin to mobilize resources so as to enable us to track the post 2015 frame work in taking stock and reviewing and implementation of MDGs frame work.
The major concern and responsibility of Nigeria and the global community rest on how best to expand exclusivity and ensure that as much as possible no nation falls behind the minimum.

Here in Nigeria we have been saddled with this responsibility with the seriousness that it deserves through a number of wide ranging consultation we have been making with Civil Society Group Parliament and the vulnerable sector of our populace.

The Government at various levels has become more actively involved to ownership of development agenda. I will like to recommend those who here partnered with us as we fervently commit ourselves to shaped peoples centered post 2015 Development Agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen in spite of the draw back that limits the MDGs agenda practice, it is not a doubt that a frame work as helped to galvanize development, planning and transformation globally. Our experience has been quite instructive to accelerate the attainment of the MDGs goals with stated out promptly to domesticate
the MDGs agenda and laying down solid constitutional policies and financial framework we firmly demonstrated our commitment for eradicating the total debt relief gains of the MGDs intervention in addition the office within the Presidency which serves as a Secretariat for this course on the assessment and management of the MDGs established framework.

We have put in place many programs such as the CGS and various Social protection programs and intervention for the grassroots where there are mostly needed.

The countdown strategy, the Nigerian countdown strategy blueprint helps in narrating the establishment of the MDGs, which interpret the core principles of the vision 2020 and the national implementation plan continues to guide our implementation of the MDGs.

Ladies and Gentlemen, although our progress has been mixed we have made a remarkable progress in the MDGs indicators when compared to baseline statistics the UN FAO recently recognize Nigerians effort which has reduced by half the population of Nigeria who suffer from hunger weigh ahead 2015 date line in education, by our focusing on the service delivery standard and quality especially at the Basic Education level and we have taken proactive steps to care for the Children who are out of School in some parts of the country. Our Almajiri Education Programme has increased access to free education for the Alamajiris. Our various programmes have been set targeting the disadvantaged Groups including Girls and Street children as well as youth and adults illiterates.

Nigeria has achieved great gender parity target for primary and secondary education level even as we continue to provide incentives to ensure sustained female school participation. Significant progress has also been made in the drive to reduce the death rate through the MDGs framework, as we now have a declined from 157 death per 1000 lives in 2008 to 94 in 2012 although this change is similar for infant mortality, for every birth per 1000 births need to be reduced by 50% to meet with the 2015 target.

Nigeria has progressively reduced maternal mortality rate in 1919, it was estimated that 700 Mothers died at 1000 births. In 2008 this figure declined to 545 in 2012 it declined further to 350 in 2012 this progress has been driven largely by the midwives service scheme and the increased percentage skill health personnel attending to birth.

Furthermore we continue to experience a reduction in HIV prevalence from figures as high as 5.8 to 4.1 in 2012. The prevalence in the general population is now 3.5 this fallen trend satisfy the criteria formatting targets 6a. We are vigorously implementing HIV/AIDS plan, incident of mother to child transmission in order to attain zero transmission.

Ladies and gentlemen, while our overall progress is recommendable, there are some cycles that require more input and greater attention in collaborations mobilizing the attention needed to focus on those particular goals where progress has been slower than the expected in conformity with the UN secretary general main request to
member states to accelerate progress on the MDGs with the little time remaining while also aggregating citizens demands in the post MDGs era.

Nigeria deployed UNs MDGs material framework this tools focused on the maternal mortality while building on the structures of success, midwives service scheme, community health local extension programmes and the village head workers scheme and the saving 1million lives initiatives.

Efforts has also been strengthened and under initiative such as the grand breaking mobile technology which is been implemented across the federations to scale up the additional cash transfer. This multi-faceted programme designed to stimulate demand for services, target education, basic health care as well as the transfer of agricultural enterprise.

Ladies and gentlemen without doubt the MDGs framework has helped to focus booth local and international attention of improving the least of the most vulnerable in the society. We must now increase our effort in this remaining 500 days to complete the MDGs agenda and encourage to known that the various stage of national consultation on the post 2015 Development framework recommendation to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs has been well articulated the exist at this time a bulk consensus of the MDGs must not be signed aligned.

Poverty eradication must remain central in our effort to integrate economic, social and environmental dimension and development exclusive programme as we deliberate at this summit. I employ you pay a particular attention to the importance of structural transformation in determining post 2015 development agenda. You will all agree with me that the transformation of the Nigeria economy is critical to attaining sustainable human development.

In the present poverty eradication process it is imperative to say that the primary resources comprehensive and suggest ways which we can escape the subtle traps of our productivity of our agriculture. Your recommendations hopefully will eventually align with our administration blueprint to urgently transform our economy by one dominated by the primary distortion and how productive agricultural service thorough industrialization, infrastructural development and information technology.

Ladies and gentlemen, economic transformation is detractively linked to the social condition of the society that is why Nigeria supports the African common position on the Post 2015 Development Agenda which promotes universal and equitable asses to health care, gender equality and women empowerment, quality education and human capital development. It also emphasizes disaster risk management, poverty eradication shelter provision, water resources management as well as the judicious harnessing of Nigeria region population demographics. In concluding let me emphasis that the 2015 development agenda would have profoundly made positive impact on development strategy of nations around the world.

If the new sets of goals are addressing under the coherent framework the process of formulating this framework must remain inclusive so that the development must be properly captured by communities around the world. Poverty eradication has asses to sustainability and sustainable energy and infrastructural development population.
demographic and good governance which are fundamental issues facing least developed society must be in the heart of the new agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen, if the current framework is the floor for setting more ambition and contentious policies then, the new framework must be the two to complete the structure. Indeed, it must finish the current business of the MDGs. I assure you, of government commitment to consider how the outcome of this summit will be. I wish you a successful deliberation. This is the spirit that I have, that I formally declare the presidential summit on the MDGs on Post 2015 Development Agenda open.

Thank you and God bless.
FIFTH SPEAKER

Your Excellences,
Hon ministers,
My Colleagues, My brother, DAUDA TOURE,
The MDGs family, because I know we have so many of them from the top to the bottom led by our own Dr. GBENEOL,
Distinguished Guest.

It has been a real honour for me to be able to join this special summit of the presidential as we deliberate transition into the year that we shape and define our next development agenda will be about. This event really does allow Nigerians to take stock of what the achievement has been and what the continuing challenges are as we transit into a journey into the 2015 agenda. But it also allows us to help to shape that agenda to help us shows that the next set of goals that has come to Nigeria.

It does not take us 5 years to discuss what they are about to translate them into Hausa whether they belong with us not they don’t belong with us. It is with this agenda that will keep the ground running come 2015. I also bring special greetings to the MDGs chairman and in particular I see that our colleague, Hon. Min of health has left who in appreciation for the leadership, Nigeria has taken and trying to contain and manage the crises of the Ebola.

Back to know, we have to discuss issues about the poor, the vulnerable and about the voiceless in our country. Actually the MDG has been the most successful global anti-poverty cushion that has contributed to the significant and substantial progress in Nigeria and the easiest way to say that yes, the glass must be half empty but it is certainly half full so we must take the gain of the half filled in order to achieve we must not dwell on what has been the challenges, of what we cannot do but can do next year.

Indeed Nigeria has made a remarkable progress in the last decade. We are no longer a country just needed a structure to be place on debt relief. Our new market immensely potential with the solidarity position of Africa in the long time outlook in Nigeria and is optimistic, and is now changing into country that we offer significant opportunity, growth and prosperity.

In addition, Nigeria rapidly growing up and consumer base is becoming an attractive market and global companies. This is indeed a time for us, such opportunity. However while we talk about the progress that has been made on the economy front this is not really the same on the social agenda as encapsulate in the MDGs which remains unfinished business.

Today we have lessons from the summit to the 2015 target for the expiration of the MDGs, though many people are having in extreme poverty while the prospect of achieving all the MDGs within our state and local government and we say this globally there are differences between regions and continent but the same thing
apply to Nigeria while some states are making great success in striving towards achieving the MDGs and many more of these, we saw in the state like Anambra when his Excellency Peter Obi was there.

However, we do know we have made investment from the SSA on MDGs and the investment would have been made through the programmes we have had will be reinforced by the office of members of heads of government. This is insufficient we really need to go on a large scale by talking about bringing back of 20% or 30% over a 100% of the process within our country not just with MDGs but within the ministries.

We need to see much scale in the CGS food programme training of teachers and all that would be chosen in our school down to the education skill set that would be engaged with economy that we speak about today that Nigeria is the greatest economy in Africa. Do we have the skill set to continue or to maintain that continuously with our people and not without them?

The MDGs are therefore the foundation of and new frame work, the legitimacy of us speaking about post MDGs really comes from finishing the job will finish them MDGs in some places we finish in some cases that would be transition. However, we do meet today the worlds significant challenges in Nigeria cases we are still living in the global world of significant challenges lives in livelihood are increasing in climate change, poverty the huge inequalities and the conflict that continues to claim lives of the innocent peoples from Syria through the central African republic and sadly two in our own country.

Communities are continuing to face marginalization, conflict, economy hardship and political in certainty on employment is on the rise so sadly are these key issues intolerance and impunity. These three words for us pose to us greatest challenges we have for the UN in development and human dignity. This is also the underline principle for the post 2015 development agenda.

Excellences, colleagues ladies and gentlemen the operation of the 2015 development agenda invites us to the unique opportunity of a new way of doing business and that means all of us are to face the challenge that we are totally into have become extremely and comfortable, we have to do things that we have not done before we have to stretch the extra miles in order to make sure that we do the basic by doing investment in the life of the poor and for the voiceless only an integrated group.

Transformative agenda will respond to our current challenges. They have to be inter connected global and extraordinary complex group, we all want an inclusive system of development which is about promoting economic prosperity and social well-being while protecting the environment shown from the core of our development agenda. It still doesn’t leave behind corruption objective which is eradication of poverty by 2015.

Well, there is no sizeable account to rapid growth and equitable growth that can reach the poor. There is a good understanding that requires Peace and Stability, Governance and Good Institutions and build Good Structural Organization. Poverty
and build prosperity for the new generation and here we have to underscore our youthful generation that will carry our burden that we have for the next 15 years new development agenda.

It is also important to shift in ground strategies to industrial development and social programmes. We need to step up our efforts to reflect the policy making we have been facing and to build a new secured and just future for our Youths. As we move forward, we want to finalize the proposed MDGs 2015 Agenda in the next 15 months. It could bring about a year of transition and transformation of the MDGs programme in translation to new programmes, that will finish the unfinished business of the MDGs, so that the years of transformation we talked about will create a system development that has a social agenda that is integrated into the economies so our economy will be growing with people and not without them. We are taking into cognisance climate change and environment from which I know Nigeria is not prepared for that has to do with the next two years. Measures of transformation will take place next year.

In the UN the integrated Government is working as an open group of which to represent 193 countries has finished its work in a year and half in shaping the next sustainable growth which we are going to negotiate process within next year. It is something difficult to understand the process of UNITED Nations because they are long and complicated.

However they have come up with a lot of agenda of 17 goals and 169 targets of these goals and large numbers of projects. But these are the goals and targets that I hope that in the next 2 days you will have a look at it because this is set in line for the next stage.

Happily, we can see that the first six Goals and Projects of the MDGs is been integrate into a strong Development Agency and on environmental and climate change and so we should be set to discuss how Nigerians can take this into action and inclusive implementation come 2015.

For this the Secretary General, will provide forensic report which you will take in what we are saying here and what the Minister of state is saying in New York and conclude in a possible working group as a whole. The national goals will include both the projects and committees on sustainable development to teach us something that we will remember at the end of the MDGs.

The financing for development will be an integral target of what we are going to do here we are going to have a way of how we are going to find the resources to do them and they are going beyond the borders of our country Nigeria and is going to be a global commitment that will happen in our business and we are going to be a big part of that.

African youths will be happy to finalize the work of financing being chaired by Mallam Nasiru Muktar who was our former minister of finance. So Nigeria is really taking us on the way and leading from what happened in the post 2015 development agenda to the works that finance committee we also like to say that the agreement of the
post 2015 to the development agenda does not need to operationalise the conscience and viscous goals.

So in other words, we bring down to the country and not that of a lot of grammar and not that of English organized ourselves through agencies of government is and opportune movement to contribute stronger points to the 2015 development agenda. I hope you will join United Nations also in the human development report as the necessity investment resident and that which we also lunch as we leave today. We must be inspired to eradicate poverty and create opportunity for all. We know that failing is not an option, the implication which this country has been seeing on daily basics and therefore, we need to work together and come back to our national point of unity and purpose.

We will be able to achieve our goals and this is what we have as a priority for our people. We must keep people alive in dignity and no one has the right to be left behind and that is what the new agenda is all about and what I will encourage here is that your voices must be heard by our representatives in New York or we will come back to Nigeria that Nigerians point is not recognized.

So while we say we have a representative in New York and 193 member states, it is only a countries voice that is articulated by its representatives in New York that will make the difference. The United Nations and secretary general we believe that everyone in the world has equal rights to live a justified life.

Thank you very much for your attention.
SIXTH SPEAKER
Goodwill Message By The Chairman House Committee On MDGS
HON. ADO ALHASSAN DOGOWA.

Your Excellences,
Respective Governor’s and Deputy Governors of our dear States,
Your Excellency former Governor of Anambra State,
Your Excellences Ministers of Federal Republic of Nigeria,
My Distinguished colleagues,
Chairman PAN AFRICAN Parliament, BETHEL AMADI,
The Country Coordinator, DAUDA TOURE,
Distinguished Members of the Press.

Allow me to stand on the existing protocol, let me first of all join other speakers to congratulate to office of the Senior Special Adviser to the president on MDGs and by extension to the federal republic of Nigeria for attending the important milestone in the MDGs administration of the federal republic of Nigeria. It is worthy of note that not only because of next time currently we are not show casing what the MDGs has achieved so far but it is for me in my opinion the effort of the office of the SSAP will continue to sustain the efforts of the leadership of Nigeria in the continent in the bid to achieve the millennium development goals from now till the remaining days of the MDGs.

I will congratulate Nigerians for their unwavering commitment and I hope you will continue to keep the flag flying so that this status of our being leading in the contest of Africa shall remain first and foremost. Let me also use this opportunity to confirm in every aspect the SSAP on MDGs in terms of the success we have achieved so far.

I want to believe that in 2004 Hajiya Amina was here when three of the projects of MDGs were lunched. I want to say without any fear of contradictions that Nigeria in the MDGs administration has significantly reduced below the poverty line of 1 dollar per day.
I want to also share with you on behalf of the two national committees on MDGs that we have successes in ameliorating the pains our common man especially those at the grass root both those at the parliament and the representative house can attest to the fact that poverty has been reduced very significantly.

We have also succeed through this project increasing very good enabling environment for our youths to be empowered through the federal ministry of youth and development like in some cases were packages of soft cash loans are given to youths to create jobs themselves and also create for others.

A lot of things has been done and also want to say un-behave of the House of Assembly we want to concur with all the submissions made by the SSAP, and even the Special Assistant to the President and even the Presidential Secretary, one only thing that we stand to be proud is the chairman of PAN African body who is in charge of implementing the MDGs in the continent of Africa which PAN African body African parliamentarian on the implementation of the MDGs.
I want to share with you the pride and joy we have enjoyed in one of the flora we have attended. Nigeria has succeeded in one of the advantage of being the first leading country and among African Countries.

It is only Nigeria that has established the framework that has to show the standard of the MDGs, it is only in this country like DAUDA TOURE has said only in this country we have a president that inspect of this tight schedule has spared time to discuss MDGs at least ones in every quarter and this has also send good signals to all stakeholders and other agencies that are involved in the implementations of the MDGs to stand on their feet and be doing the right thing, and on this note I want to assure you as member of the national assemble we will continue to give you our support in the areas especially in appropriation sighting and we must ensure that funds are utilized judiciously, this point of view we will continue to do that and make sure that in 2015 no stone is left unturned in achieving the MDGs.

I want to also share in the opinion of my distinguished colleague who have spoken as a key presenters that so far as the MDGs is concerned, the MDGs as it is today, parliament generally complaining of non-inclusion, we have not been carried along in the actualization and promulgation of the MDGs as a programme. In all of the discussion we have had in various levels, at the high level and at the parliament level.

On the part of the parliament is that, the SDG as it comes up in 2015 at the expiration of MGDs, the SDGs as it is coming up, it must be stated and articulated in a way that it is people oriented programme and the only way we can make it people oriented programme is when member in the parliament and in the case of Nigeria the parliament which is the National are taken in cognizance as contribution has been made in the promulgation of development frame work so that whatever we are in the name of MDGs will reflect the yearning of our people and this has been a very strong argument in the meeting we have had in the UK, our argument has always been in the parliament.

The parliament must now share if not occupying the driver’s seat of the legislative arm of government to produce the people’s oriented programme. This is the case we have and I hope in our local context in Nigeria zones that are engaged in the promulgation of the MGDs and down to 2015 and after 2015. After 2015 take note of this very seriously and all other you are doing we will continue to partner with you because we with share with a remarkable programs impacting on the lives of the people. I thank you so much and I hope you have a very successful summit, as you go on to your technical and other sections of the programe. Thank you very much and God bless you.
(Welcome Address)

My colleagues and Governors here present,
And former Governor of Anambra State, Governor Peter Obi,
Members of the National Assembly here present,
My Brother Ministers,
Assistant Sec. General of UN and S.A on post 2015 Development Agenda,
Representatives of UNDP,
Other Distinguished Guest here present.

I am deeply pleased to be a part of this epic making ceremony and kick starting post 2015 MDGs summit. Let me also say to my sister here present that before my coming to the office we have never taken any grants from the MDGs, but from 2007 to this point, she has been able to access all funds available to her for MDGs and that has given us great opportunity to make a lot of progress in sectors that will access the MDGs funds more especially in the health sector.

As I am speaking to you on MDGs we have a clinic in every ward in Kebbi State and not only the clinic but we have made a house attached to the clinics. This has made Kebbi to accommodate all the mid-wives sent by the federal government to Kebbi for their Federal Mid-wives programme. And have also provided portable and solar bore holes water all over Kebbi State through MDGs.

Also skill acquisition and other programmes has been keyed into it as the Ministry of Information is here let me say that in Kebbi State we don’t amount poverty anymore but wealth creation. In Kebbi State we have a holistic development plan like in agriculture, we farm and harvest without season (three times in a year) and if you see anyone talking of poverty, the person is aged or just lazy.

Secondly we have provided infrastructures to judicious cultivate all the fields of lands within the state and building roads that makes all areas accessible to farms. In partnership, Dangote is about to take 100,000 thousand Hectares of land for sugarcane farming. We have also done stratification of our health sector from the ward, local government and state level.

When I came to office we had just 8 hospitals but now we have 32 hospitals through MDGs support and we have a specialist hospital that has up to 300 beds which if the Minister of Health was still around he would have attested to it because he has seen this project but the minister of information has seen the hospital and others.

We increased infrastructure also by building schools from about 25 to 273 Secondary Schools. Whenever I seat in the Executive Council and see that on Kebbi State is rated with low enrolment it gives me great concern and that is why my government has made effort to build more secondary schools across the state. Before we did this, we have a blue print that was bought up by Professor Jega and his team in line with studies and planned structures and we don’t operate off head.
As I speak to you through MDGs support, we are building an inland container terminal in one of our borders of an airport that was licensed just three days ago. We have also been paying our victims of flood and erosion by making sure that their lives and welfare are properly catered for. We in our plans carry out projects sector by sector in the state and that is why we are yielding much result and so, Kebbi MDGs is one of the MDGs in Nigeria.

It is just right that the MDGs continue its existence because no year has passed without a state getting at least 1 billion naira from the federal government and in some cases 2 billion. This is the money you can equally use to develop your state and people so one can understand the reason for this summit to discuss the continuation of this programme as the federal and state governments build framework that will make contributions as Hajiya Amina said, it should our own programme and not and imported programme.

Thank you very much.
REMARKS by the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, MR. DAOUĐA TOURE, at the Presidential Summit on the MDGs and the Post 2015 Development Agenda, on 18th August, 2014 at the Transcorp Hilton, Abuja.

Your Excellency, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, GCFR, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Your Excellences, States’ Executive Governors, Distinguished Senators of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Honourable Members of the House of Assembly, The Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Senator Anyim Pius Anyim, Your Excellency, the Keynote Speaker and the President of the Pan African Parliament, Hon Bethel Amadi, Honourable Minister/Deputy Chairman, National Planning Commission, Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman, Honourable Ministers Present, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Colleagues, Heads of UN Agencies and other Development Partners, Friends from the Media and Civil Society, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, all protocols duly observed.

It is with great pleasure that I join the SSAP on MDGs to welcome you all, on behalf of the United Nations system in Nigeria to this Presidential Summit on the MDGs and the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

To me, this Summit is yet again an indication that Nigeria is prepared to lead the continent’s economic emancipation and to serve as a credible global voice in an effort to shape a better world for the Post 2015 development agenda. I want to commend Your Excellency, Mr. President and your Government for this initiative. From the institutional angle, let’s recognize the Presidential Committee on MDGs, following the very important MDG Office ably serviced by Dr. Precious Gbeneol and her dedicated team. In the same vein, let me recognize her predecessor whose good work has made the UN to poach her as Adviser at the level of ASG—Hajia Amina Mohammed.

Your Excellences, Fourteen years after the world leaders signed on to the eight goals, the MDGs have undoubtedly been successful in several aspects. They have helped leverage political and economic support around a set of global issues, framed policy discourse, shaped global partnerships, informed national development frameworks and influenced global funding priorities. Here at home, progress has been registered in sectors such as: Education

- School enrolment has increased by over 300 per cent;
- Traditional out-of-school population like the Almajiri in the North and young boys in the south have seen a dedicated attention for the provision of customised education solutions;
- Educating the girl-child is more progressive than before;
- Narrowing the gender gaps in education.
Health
- Access to primary healthcare has increased with investments in health infrastructure and systems;
- Innovative programmes for health personnel such as the Midwives Service Scheme.

Women now occupy and play key roles in governance. Here too, we note with satisfaction the political commitment of the authorities. But some challenges remain with regards to the health MDGs, especially maternal and child mortality ratios in Nigeria.

Your Excellency, Distinguished guests, among other proactive approaches by Nigeria in the MDG implementation are the mainstreaming of the Goals into national and sub-national development strategies, and the adoption of the MAF to fast-track progress particularly for Goal 5. But, political will at both federal and state levels remains critical as MDGs are due to run their course and pick up the Post 2015 Development Agenda. I am told this Summit will recognise some states deemed to have implemented the MDGs in partnership with the federal government with awards. The UN system in Nigeria supports these awards and hopes that they will spur and inspire state level actions to a final push on the MDGs and prepare for the next agenda.

The Post 2015 Development Agenda presents us yet with a lot of opportunities in Nigeria to fulfil our shared responsibility. First, the new agenda from all indications will be a continuation of the MDGs and will seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs. Second, it will address new development challenges in a way that the MDGs did not foresee -- from climate change to food insecurity, population bulge, inequalities, socio-political instability, non-communicable diseases and unemployment, which tend to increase vulnerability and reduce resilience.

I will talk more about disaster preparedness for which Africa met here in May 2014 later at the Nigeria launch of the 2014 Human Development Report titled Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience --- a Side Event to this Summit. The core message of the report is that, real progress on human development is also about ensuring that the choices people make are secure through tackling vulnerability and building resilience in order to lock the development gains achieved.

The UN system in Nigeria is pleased to be associated with this summit which we hope will set the stage for the commencement of multi-level discussions on effective implementation of the new goals and targets in Nigeria through localisation, sustainable financing and partnerships. There is no doubt that, the outcome of this summit will bring a lot to the future inter-governmental discourse for post 2015.

Your Excellences, distinguished guests, the UN system in Nigeria and other development partners will continue to partner with the Government and people of Nigeria for the new global development agenda. Indeed, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2017) through which over 20 UN organizations in Nigeria have committed to ‘delivering as one’ by aggregating our resources, competencies and comparative advantages to “achieve clear
programmatic impact in the country is premised on MDGs and its successor framework. This will enhance the UN position as a neutral convener and broker of equitable sustainable development. We believe it will also provide a veritable partnership platform with government to deliver on the emerging development goals.

I wish us all a very fruitful Summit and I thank you for your attention.
Appendix 3 Launch of the NMIS and Awards Ceremony

1.0 Introduction
As part of the activities of the Presidential Summit on MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda, the OSSAP-MDGs organized the Launch of the NMIS and Awards Ceremony on 19 August 2014 at the Congress Hall of the Transcorp Hilton, Abuja.

In attendance to officially close the summit was the Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Arch. Namadi Sambo (GCON), represented by the Minister of National Planning Commission, Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman. Other dignitaries present were Hon. Ado Allasan. Dogowa, the Chairman of the occasion, who is also the Chairman, House Committee on MDGs; HE Alh. Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo, Governor of Gombe State; Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, Executive Secretary, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF); and the Chief Host, the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs, Dr. Precious Kalamba Gbeneol.

2.0 Opening Formalities and Remarks
2.1 Welcome Remarks – Dr. Precious Gbeneol, SSAP-MDGs
In her Welcome Remarks, the SSAP on MDGs, Dr. Precious Gbeneol welcomed the distinguished guests and summiteers to the Launch of the NMIS and Award Ceremony. She noted that apart from the launch of the well-celebrated NMIS, the event was also designed to recognize some of the MDG implementing partners at the subnational level who had demonstrated commitment in achieving the acceleration of the attainment of the MDGs.

Dr. Gbeneol recalled that in order to domesticate the MDG agenda in Nigeria and accelerate progress towards their attainment the institutional, policy and financial framework for implementation were laid down followed by a strong government determination by committing the entirety of the DRG negotiated from the Paris Club in 2005 to MGDs interventions. She added that the OSSAP-MDGs was then set up as a secretariat to the High-Level Presidential Committee on the assessment and monitoring of the MDGs in Nigeria. The DRG, she said, funds the CGS and other social protection programmes aimed at providing high impact interventions to the very poor.

Explaining further the rationale behind the award ceremony, she observed that the CGS was established to address perceived inadequacies with the utilization of the DRG for federal standalone initiatives which were then not achieving much. She said the CGS, which has been tagged as one of the most effective initiatives of government in its quest to achieve the MDGs, leverages its investments at the subnational government level through an equal counterpart contributory arrangement resulting in the delivery of thousands of projects in health, education, agriculture, and water and sanitation (WASH) to the very poor in the rural communities. In addition, she noted that CGS provides the framework for solutions to the challenges of gender, maternal and child health, quality education, poverty, HIV & AIDs and other diseases. She also mentioned environmental degradation and infrastructural gaps, governance issues, accountability and the rule of law as some other areas where the CGS intervention has proved useful.
The SSAP further explained that following the progress recorded through the State Track, OSSAP-MDGs the same facility to the local government level called (CGS to LGA Track). LGA Track is now regarded globally as a single largest intervention targeted at local governments. The scale-up which was launched in 2011 by His Excellency, the Vice-President of Nigeria, Arch. Namadi Sambo (GCON), witnessed the disbursement of ₦11.3bn to 113 LGAs which also contributed their counterpart funding of ₦11.3bn to make up the ₦22.6bn invested of local government projects in the affected LGAs during that fiscal year.

While also sharing on the NMIS, Dr. Gbeneol explained that the NMIS is a compendium of data painstakingly collected by trained enumerators from 2010 to 2014 and that it provides a comprehensive data map on health, education, and WASH facilities throughout the country. She noted that the tool is uniquely designed to enhance research, development and planning for the federal, states and local governments as well as private organizations and individuals within and outside Nigeria. According to her, the launch signifies that the government at various levels as well as other relevant stakeholders can henceforth access the system and retrieve quality information and data on health, education and WASH facilities across the country.

She concluded by appreciating all partners and especially, the technical partners on the NMIS, the Earth Institute of the Columbia University in New York who had been providing technical backstopping in the realization of the system. She went on to commend the awardees and encouraged them to accelerate progress in the remaining 500 days of the MDGs globally.

### 2.2 Chairman’s Remarks – Honourable Ado Allasan. Dogowa, Chairman, House Committee on MDGs

Commending the SSAP-MDGs and the organizing committee of the summit, the Chairman of the event who is also the Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on MDGs, Hon. Ado Allasan. Dogowa noted that with the launch of the NMIS, stakeholders would henceforth have the opportunity to fill in the gaps in their information data bank. He added that the remaining 500 days of the MDGs should be taken seriously so as to achieve more progress which should place Nigeria on a higher pedestal among the comity of nations. Hon. Dogowa also stated that government at all levels must build up commitment to realize inclusiveness in real terms.

In his capacity also as the Chairman, Network of Africa Parliamentarians on MDGs, he noted that the MDGs constituted some of the well-executed and very visible programmes of government at the local level. While noting that the 2015 end date coincides with the election transition year for Nigeria, the Chairman stated that Nigeria appeared to have achieved the most MDG targets in Africa. He explained that Nigeria achieved this by having the most structured institutional framework which positions the coordination of MDGs in the Presidency, as well as crating OSSAP and ensuring regular funding. He emphasized that Nigeria is the only country that has two standing committees in the Senate and House of Representatives to provide oversight functions for the appropriation of the MDGs funds as against other countries who set up ad-hoc committees or ministerial platforms for the same purpose.
He ended his remarks by congratulating the SSAP-MDGs for the successful hosting of the Summit and the launch of the NMIS which he believes would make the government more people-centred. He also thanked Mr President for his strong commitment in seeing that the MDG agenda works in Nigeria. Finally, Hon. Dogwa encouraged the Ministry of Finance to release funds on time so as to achieve more progress.

2.3 Remarks by HE Alh. Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo Governor of Gombe State
While observing that the Summit was timely and apt, Governor Ibrahim Dankwambo stated that despite some perceived gaps and challenges, the MDGs have brought about some remarkable changes in Nigeria.

He added that the MDG interventions in Gombe State have been a success story which is based on good partnership among the three tiers of government through the Conditional Grant Scheme. He also noted that his state focused attention especially on Goals 1, 5 and 7 while ensuring that MAF on Goal 5 would yield results.

The Governor explained that the Gombe State Government incorporated the MDGs into its government action-plan and that over the years; the sum of N9.2bn had been spent by the federal, state and local governments to implement CGS projects in the state. He stated that the funds have been used to fund over 1,440 projects in education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, poverty alleviation, skills acquisition and economic empowerment. The programmes and projects have immensely contributed to reducing the cases of water-borne diseases and maternal and infant mortality; being the lowest in Nigeria and also, improved school enrolment from less than 11% to 32%. He added that it has also enhanced the income generating capacity of the citizens through training and empowering of women and youths resulting in the reduction of youth restiveness and poverty in Gombe State.

While noting that the implementation of the MDGs has not been without the challenges of proper planning, coordination and funding, the Governor called for sustainability of the efforts through the remaining days and beyond 2015 and recommended that going forward, there must be renewed commitment and political will by the federal, states and local governments.

He also called on other states to emulate Gombe State in its areas of success and that for sustained progress to be achieved in post-2015, there must be integration into the state development action-plan, harmony and proper coordination between all MDAs to avoid duplication. For effective planning and goals setting, he advocated reliable and up-to-date database which he said informed the recent establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in Gombe State. He concluded by stating that stronger accountability and transparency, optimal use of resources, active participation of communities and engagement of the private sector participation must be enshrined in the implementation of the proposed SDGs for successful achievements, among other requirements.

3.0 Award Lecture
Also at the event, Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, Executive Secretary, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), presented an award lecture on “Leadership and
Prof. Nnadozie introduced his paper by explaining that human development and structural transformation remain at the centre of the development agenda, and it is important to pay particular attention to how the two must be achieved as well as the role leadership and accountability must play in this regard.

He stressed that leadership and accountability have continued to attract the attention of researchers, decision and policy makers, development planners as well as world leaders, leading to the convening of various summits, forums, conferences as well as proliferation of agencies on leadership and accountability. He also argued that human development and economic/social development are mutually inseparable and that human development is about the state of human condition and capabilities which, if not attained, will also not make economic development to be attained.

Quoting the UNDP, Prof Nnadozie said the six pillars of human development are: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security. He went on to state that structural transformation is very important for every country, which, in Nigeria’s case, must bother on the need to shift from a largely agrarian economy with acute dependency on natural resources towards an economic model that is based on industry and modern services with significant employment generation and more equitable distribution of income. Such a transformation also extends to the social and political realities across the country with more accountable and representative governance institutions as well as effective policies, resulting in improved health, demographic transition, low rates of births and deaths, improved educational provision and attainment, and increased urbanization.

According to him, a transformed Nigeria will witness the share of manufacturing in GDP rebound above 20% and this will in turn diversify Nigeria’s manufacturing and exports to match that of other developing regions with outputs which are less vulnerable to global shocks in prices and demands for primary commodities. Such economic successes will create employment for millions of young Nigerians.

However, he noted that for these to be achieved, there is need to meet the following requirements:

- Promote political and economic governance that is underpinned by visionary leadership and inclusive long-term planning frameworks;
- Repurpose education and boost human capital development;
- Develop an indigenous entrepreneurial class;
- Reverse the underinvestment in infrastructure;
- Boost productivity in agriculture and foster inclusive green growth;
- Promote industrialization and value chain development;
- Promote innovation and technology transfer for structural transformation and value addition;
- Accelerate regional integration and intra-Africa trade;
- Mobilize necessary resources for structural change;
Harness new development partnerships through strategic engagements with a continental vision on how to influence global economic agenda and maximize gains from globalization.

Noting that leadership and accountability are key pillars in human development and structural transformation, he emphasized that leadership must be visionary, inspirational, effective and also accountable as well as responsiveness to the needs of the society and promote the welfare of the people.

Finally, he recalled that the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) has been helping to build leadership capacity across African nations and that the Nigerian Institute of Legislative Studies (NILS) which is an organ of the National Assembly, created in 2011 for the capacity development of legislators and their support staff, has been achieving a lot as it has also been enjoying financial support from the ACBF.

4.0 Presentation of Awards

Briefing the summiteers on the selection process and choice of the awardees, Ms Hadiza Elayo, Deputy Programme Manager, DFID-SPARC, outlined the set of criteria that were applied for each category by the awards committee. She noted that the criteria were judiciously used across the 36 states and the FCT using achievements from 2011 and 2012.

Ms Elayo explained that the exercise, therefore, produced two states as recipients of one category of award and one state for a second category. She then added that the main objective of the awards ceremony was to encourage the awardees to do more and also stimulate performance in the other states of the country.

The two categories of awards given out were as follows:

- Excellent Performance in Implementation of MDG Projects & Programmes;
- Institutionalization the MDGs in the CGS Process.

Following the reading of their citations, the recipients of the Excellent Performance in Implementation of MDGs Projects & Programmes were named as:

- Kebbi State – His Excellency, Governor, Alh. Usman Sai‘idu Nasamu Dakingari; and
- Bauchi State – His Excellency, Governor, Mallam Isa Yuguda.

The awards were presented to the recipients by His Excellency, the Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Arch Namadi Sambo, GCON, represented by the Hon. Minister of National Planning Dr. Abubakar Sulaiman. Others with him for the presentation were the Chairman, House Committee on MDGs, Hon. Ado Allasan Dogowa, and Dr. Precious Gbeneol, the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs.

Similarly, after the reading of the citation, the recipient of the Institutionalization the MDGs in CGS Process was named as:
Anambra State – His Excellency, Former Governor, Mr. Peter Obi.

The Governor of Gombe State, Alh. Ibrahim Dankwambo presented the award to the former Governor of Anambra State, Mr. Peter Obi.

On behalf of the awardees, Mr. Peter Obi, gave a remark to appreciate the organizers and thanked them for the recognition and award. He observed that inclusiveness is a necessary component of development and that inclusiveness must commence with citizens demanding accountability and transparency from the leaders at the state and local government levels. He added that there is never a sufficiency of funds anywhere in the world; hence the available funds must be properly channelled to where they are most required.

He concluded by encouraging state governments to pay more attention to the localities by ensuring that more development is achieved in every community where the need is most felt through prioritization of needs and projects.

5.0 Unveiling and Formal Launch of the NMIS

Preceding the launch the NMIS, a brief presentation and demonstration on the technical processes and composition of the NMIS was made by Dr. Haffiz Shuaib, Manager of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure at the CGS Unit of the OSSAP-MDGs. He explained that the Nigeria MDGs Information System (NMIS) is a comprehensive database capturing over 250,000 facilities of health, education, and water and sanitation located across the country as well as their service delivery capabilities.

He noted that through the CGS which commenced since 2011 in 471 LGAs, results have been achieved with the renovation of over 1,700 classrooms, renovation/construction of about 8,300 health facilities and the provision about 5,000 water projects. He added that these further benefited over 31 million Nigerians in 2011 with increased impact to 35 million in 2012, especially at the grassroots. He also explained that digital mobile phones are used in the capture of the data along with the geo-locations which allows invalid information to be rejected at source while only valid data gets uploaded.

In his conclusion, he recognized the support of the communities, Local Government Areas, State Project Support Units, State Focal Persons and the Special Advisers and Assistants on MDGs to the Governors. He also recognized the technical and other development partners including the Earth Institute of Columbia University, New York and the DFID-SPARC for their continued technical and other support.

To launch the Nigeria MDGs Information System (NMIS), His Excellency, the Vice President of Nigeria, Arch. Namadi Sambo (GCON), represented by the Minister of National Planning, was joined by the Chairman of the Occasion, Hon. Ado H. Dogwa and the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs, Dr. Precious Gbeneol. He also made a quick review of the website nmis.mdgs.gov.ng which was on display and declared the NMIS official launched.
In the Vice-President’s speech read by the Hon. Minister of National Planning, Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman, he recognized the efforts of the members of the planning committee and organizers of the summit which he noted was a successful synergy of all stakeholders with the supervision of the OSSAP-MDGs and the support of the UN Country Office in Nigeria.

The Vice-President lauded the events of the summit, adding that the technical presentations, plenary sessions, parallel sessions and side events were a rich and resourceful composition of activities and events. He appreciated the high-level of participation and particularly the quality of the deliberations. He also commended the launch of the NMIS as well as the recognition awards given to performing states.

While appreciating the continued collaborative role of the UN with Nigeria in several developmental objectives, he noted as a welcome development, the Launch of the UNDP’s 2014 Human Development Report during the Summit, especially as the theme of the report is “Sustaining Human Progress, Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience”. He added that the theme is consistent with the ideals of Nigeria’s Transformation Agenda and Nigeria Vision 20:2020.

He then emphasized that the foundation of strong societies is a strong and sustainable human development which paves way for producing the right set of functional skills and values that allow ordinary people to achieve their highest potentials. He stated that achieving human development is pivotal to achieving economic growth and transformational society as demonstrated by the latest rebased GDP of Nigeria which placed it as the largest economy in Africa. He said this is an indication of progress so far achieved but also the demonstration of much more potentials yet to be tapped.

He concluded by noting that government is committed to ensuring that not only will the MDGs continue to be implemented within the remaining 500 days but that Nigeria will be deepening its influencing and advocacy roles at the global level on adopting, localizing and making the most of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

On this premise, the Vice-President officially declared the Presidential Summit on MDGs and the Post 2015-Development Agenda closed. All then rose for the National Anthem.
Appendix 4 Summit Planning Committees/Institutions

PLANNING COMMITTEE
FOR PLANNING THE HOSTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT ON MDGs
AND POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, SCHEDULED FOR 18th – 19th
AUGUST, 2014

1. Protocol Sub-committee:
Membership:
   i. Mrs. Olaopa, OSSAP-MDGs - Coordinating
   ii. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Member
   iii. Representative of SCOP, State House - Member
   iv. Representative of the UN Country System - Member
   v. Mr. Akinbola G.A - Member
   vi. Bartholomew O. Ajaereh, (OSSAP’s Office) - Member

2. Security Sub-committee
Membership:
   i. Mr. J. Gillis-Harry - Coordinating
   ii. Representative of the FCT Police Command - Member
   iii. Representative of the DSS, FCT Command - Member
   iv. Representative of NSCDC, FCT Command - Member
   v. Representative of the FRSC, FCT Command - Member
   vi. Transcorp Hilton Hotel - Member
   vii. Representative of CLED - Member

3. Communiqué/Report Writing Sub-Committee
Membership:
   i. Hillary Ogbona, UN, - Coordinating
   ii. I.C. Ukaejiofo - Member
   iii. Eriye Tuaweri - Member
   iv. Hadiza Elayo, DFID - Member
   v. Virtuous DFID - Member
   vi. Representative of CLED - Member

4. Logistics/Transport Sub-Committee
Membership:
   i. Pharm. Hamza Yahaya - Coordinating
   ii. Akanji Oladosun - Member
   iii. Yahaya Umar - Member
   iv. Zanna Mohammed, - Member
   v. Two. Rep. of Transport Unit, SH - Member
   vi. Shogunro Shakiru - Member
   vii. Mr. Wey Sunday - Member
5. **Accommodation Sub-Committee**
   Membership:
   i. Miss. Festa Ipah - Coordinating
   ii. Ozegbe N.J. - Member
   iii. Abimbola M.O. - Member
   iv. Ayuba Isah - Member
   v. Representative of CLED - Member

6. **Venue Sub-Committee**
   i. Dr. Brisibe S.F. - Coordinating
   ii. Funke Baruwa - Member
   iii. Pius Stanley - Member
   iv. Representative of CLED - Member
   v. Christopher Odiachi - Member
   vi. Preye Wokoro - Member
   vii. Mrs. Mary Okere - Member

7. **Media and Communication Sub-Committee**:
   Membership:
   i. Dr. Christopher Otabor - Coordinating
   ii. Hilary Ogbonna - Member
   iii. Mr. Tunde David - Member
   iv. Desmond O. - Member
   v. Representative of CLED - Member

8. **NMIS Launch Sub-Committee**
   Membership:
   i. Dr. Brisibe S.F - Coordinating
   ii. Mr. Gillis-Harry J. - Member
   iii. Collin Zamba (UNDP) - Member
   iv. Hadiza Elayo (DFID) - Member
   v. Dr. Hafeez Shuaib - Member
   vi. BalarabaAliyu (E.I, NY) - Member
   vii. Abubakar Haruna - Member
   viii. Christopher Odiachi - Member
   ix. Abimbola M.O. - Member

9. **Secretariat Committee**
   Membership:
   i. Abubakar Haruna - Coordinating
   ii. Mr. Akanji Oladosun - Member
   iii. N.J. Ozegbe - Member
   iv. Abimbola O. M - Member
   v. Yahaya Umar - Member

10. **Speech Drafting Sub-Committee**
Membership:

i. Dr. I.J. Falegan - Coordinate
ii. Hilary Ogbonna (UN) - Member
iii. Hopelinda Okocha - Member
iv. N.J. Ozegbe - Member
v. Mr. Akanji M.O - Member
vi. Adija Momoh, CGS - Member
Appendix 5 List of Rapporteurs

1. Prof. Isaac N. Obasi (Rapporteur-General)
2. Patrick Edebor (Main & Assistant Rapporteur-General)
3. Dele Thomas (Main)
4. Ola Omosebi (Main)
5. Angeline Uche Okoro (Main)
6. Fola Aina (Main)
7. Godfrey Pondei (Supervising Rapporteur – State)
8. Joseph Kuma (Supervising Rapporteur – State)
9. Maduka Okafor (Supervising Rapporteur – State)
10. Adija Momoh (FCT)
11. Fagbore Anthony (FCT)
12. Ibrahim Gwani (South South)
13. Taiwo Olatayo (North East)
14. Dr. Mohammed Musa Kirfi (North West)
15. Alh. Ismaila Y. Mohammed (North West)
16. Kikelomo Taiwo (South East)
17. Felicitas Etafo-Archer (Parallel Session)
18. Yakubu Kokwain (Parallel Session)
19. Kemi Agurawu (Parallel Session)
20. Pat Matemilola (Parallel Session)
21. World Bank/Federal Ministry of Finance (Parallel Session)
22. Emmanuel Igbinosun (Parallel Session).