



UNITED NATIONS
NIGERIA



UN COUNTRY
ANNUAL RESULTS
REPORT 2024
NIGERIA



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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

I am pleased to present to you our collective achievements in 2024 in advancing the agenda for sustainable development in Nigeria. In partnership with government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities, we have made progress in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027, which serves as our vehicle for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria.

During the year, we made progress on durable solutions for internal displacement, with four states—Adamawa, Borno, Benue, and Yobe—completing and launching their action plans. Together, we developed the national food systems transformation pathways and began implementing the Green Economy Framework. The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was conducted, and our work on security sector reforms made significant strides. Progress was also made in education and the strengthening of health systems, among many other achievements.

From the SDG Summit in September 2023, it was clear that acceleration was needed to achieve the SDGs, as studies showed that progress was being made on only 17% of the targets. It was therefore agreed to focus on six acceleration pathways: food systems; education; climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution; jobs and social protection; digital connectivity and innovation; and energy access. These pathways were further reinforced by the outcomes of the Summit for the Future, held in September 2024, which proposed recommended actions to turbocharge the agenda for sustainable development through increased financing and a focus on science, technology, and innovation. The UN in Nigeria has started to refocus its work in line with these new developments, taking into consideration the need

to target alternative financing, focus on regions of the country most vulnerable to challenges—including the Northwest—and continue work on durable solutions to displacement, encouraging more private sector investment.

One of the most encouraging aspects of our work this year has been the deepening of our partnerships. Government at both the Federal and State levels continues to align their plans with the SDGs. The quality of leadership and the active interest in achieving the goals continue to inspire all of us. Private sector engagement has also been a critical factor in driving progress. We have witnessed an increasing recognition of the importance of sustainability in business practices, and the role of the private sector in creating long-term value for both people and the planet. Whether through innovations in clean technology, investments in green infrastructure, or efforts to improve labour conditions and supply chains, businesses have demonstrated that sustainability is not only a moral imperative but a strategic necessity. Our collaboration with civil society has also been central to the success of our initiatives. Grassroots organizations have played a vital role in advocating for inclusive policies, promoting environmental sustainability, and empowering marginalized communities.

The voices and actions of civil society organizations have ensured that no one is left behind, and that the SDGs are implemented in ways that are both locally relevant and globally significant. Despite the progress, we are also keenly aware of the challenges that remain. We are facing decreased humanitarian and development financing, which calls for alternative approaches. Insecurity in some parts of the country has limited our efforts to reach certain communities, while the severe weather events caused by climate change continue to affect the work we do. While the government has implemented bold and

commendable economic reforms, these have negatively impacted the most vulnerable in the short term. As we look forward, we must remain focused on accelerating progress toward achieving the SDGs by 2030. The UN remains committed to working with Nigeria to ensure that the goals of prosperity on a healthy planet are achieved. While this report is a testament to the progress we have made, it should also challenge us to do more—working together

more efficiently to overcome the obstacles before us and create a future where the benefits of sustainable development are shared by all.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed to this work. The achievements outlined in this report are a direct result of your dedication, innovation, and collaboration. We look forward to continuing this journey together, with renewed energy and determination, toward a future that is sustainable, inclusive, and just for all.



UN COUNTRY TEAM IN NIGERIA



The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), comprised of 23 specialized agencies, funds and programmes, dedicated its support to the government to achieve the aspirations of the National Development Plan 2021-2025 and the Renewed Hope agenda through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027.

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator, the UNCT worked collaboratively to facilitate joint policy formulation and decision-making. The UNCT provided strategic guidance and oversight to ensure that the UN System delivered cohesive, effective, and efficient assistance, aimed at improving the lives of all Nigerians, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable and marginalized communities.

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

The UN System expresses its gratitude to the Government of Nigeria, donor agencies, member states, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, and the media for all the collaboration rendered in 2024. The key partners of the UN included:

Government of Nigeria, including Civil Society Organizations

Government Ministries



Women Affairs and Social Development | Health | Justice | Education
Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
Science, Technology and Innovation | Industry, Trade and Investment
Youth and Sports | Labour and Employment
Environment | Power and Mines | Agriculture and Rural Development
Budget and Economic Planning | Water Resources and Rural Development
Information and National Orientation | Aviation

Departments, Agencies and Others

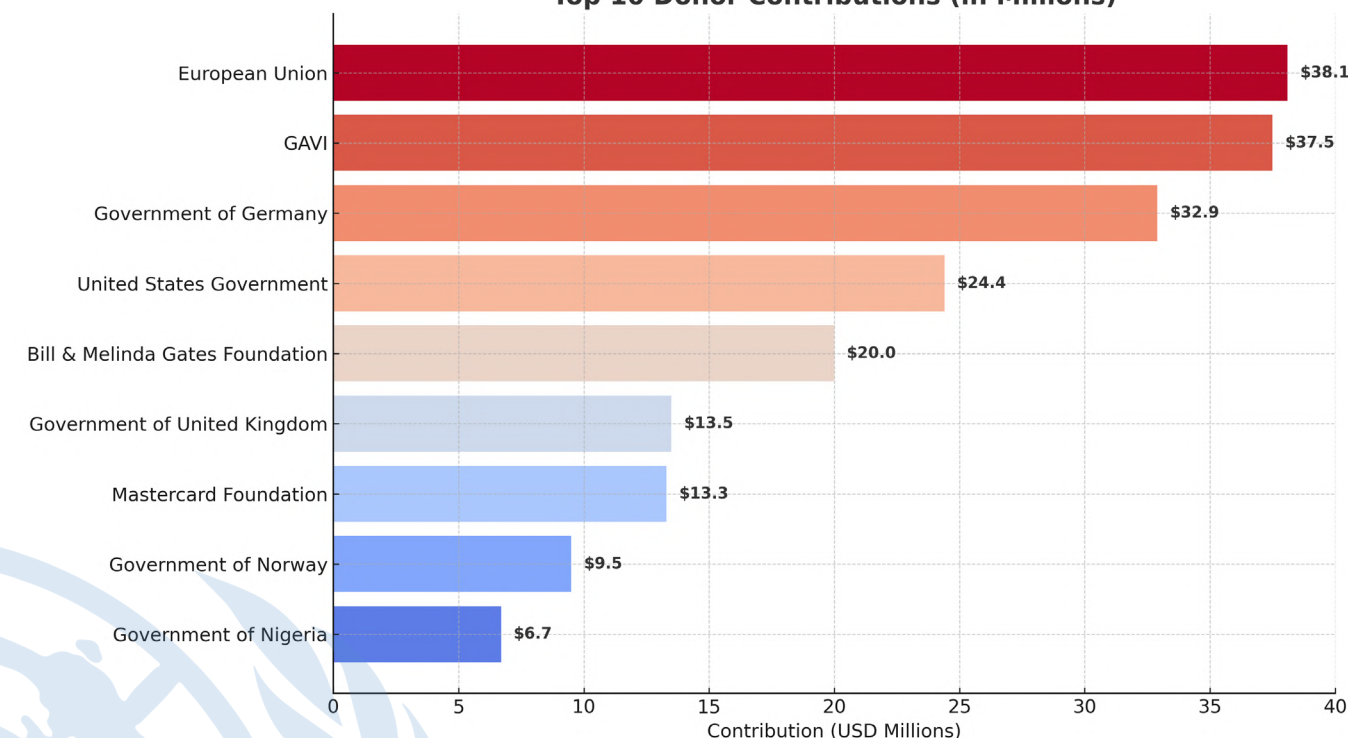


- National Population Commission
- National Bureau of Statistics
- Nigeria Immigration Services
- National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA)
- National Information Technology Development Agency
- Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet)
- Federal and State Governments
- National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office
- Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN)
- National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)
- National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)
- Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP-SDGs)
- National Teachers Institute (NTI)
- Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)
- Nigeria National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
- National Agency for Control of AIDS (NACA)
- Office of the National Security Officer (ONSA)
- Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
- Civil Society Organizations
- National Assembly

Donor Countries



Top 10 Donor Contributions (in Millions)



CHAPTER 01

KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, EMERGING ISSUES IN THE YEAR AND IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SDG PRIORITIES

The Nigerian economy recorded a growth rate of 3.19% by the second quarter of 2024, with the non-oil sector contributing 59% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Key drivers of this non-oil growth included financial services, ICT, trade, manufacturing, and agriculture.

However, inflation peaked in 2024 due to the removal of energy subsidies and adjustments in the foreign exchange regime. While these adjustments initially caused currency fluctuations, the currency is gradually stabilizing, boosting investor confidence. The implementation of the Electricity Act 2023 commenced to improve power supply and attract private investment. The removal of energy subsidies, although necessary for fiscal sustainability, disproportionately impacted vulnerable populations by increasing the cost of living and limiting access to essential goods and services.

Despite some progress in recent years, Nigeria ranked low on the Human Development Index, at 161 out of 193 countries. Rising food inflation, reaching approximately 40%, worsened poverty and food insecurity, particularly affecting low-income households, rural areas, and northern regions. Public debt remains high, at 50.7% of GDP, with a significant portion of revenue allocated to debt servicing. Stagnant wages, low minimum wages, and increasing costs of living continue to erode household purchasing power.

Widespread security threats across the country posed a significant risk to stability and development. Significant regional inequalities persisted, with northern regions experiencing worse development indicators. Gender disparities also remain a challenge, limiting opportunities for women and girls.

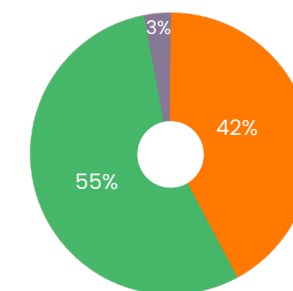
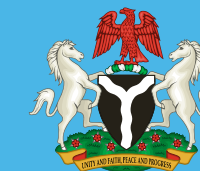
There is an urgent need to address food insecurity through improved agricultural productivity and expanded social protection programmes. Strengthening the national health insurance system is crucial for expanding access to affordable healthcare. Investment in education should focus on improving school funding and promoting technical and vocational education. The government should also introduce low-interest loan programmes and digital economy initiatives to enhance business growth and scale up job creation programmes with private sector participation.

Overall, despite significant economic challenges, Nigeria's reform agenda shows early signs of success. The government needs to balance fiscal consolidation with social investment to avoid disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups. A strategic focus on job creation, social protection, and equitable growth is crucial for achieving Nigeria's SDG targets and ensuring sustainable development.

NIGERIA AT A GLANCE



229.2M
Est Population
(2024)¹



Population aged 0-14
Population aged 15-64
Population aged 65+



1 in 2 women (52%)
had at least 4 ANC visits for their
most recent live birth



46% Births attended by skilled birth
attendants



39% of children aged 12-23 months
are fully immunized



Under 5 mortality rate: 110 deaths
per 1,000 live births

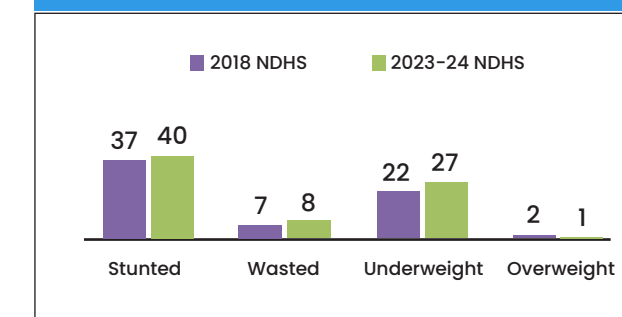


• **Infant mortality rate is 63 deaths**
per 1,000 live births
• **Neonatal mortality rate is 41**
deaths per 1,000 live births

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH³

- **4.8** total fertility rate
- **20.3%** (15.3% modern) contraceptive prevalence rate
- **15%** teenage pregnancy
- **12%** of girls married before age 15 years
- **30%** women married or in union before age 18 years

Trends in Child Growth Measures



¹<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/NG>

²2023-2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) Report

³Same as 3



CHAPTER 02

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2.1.1 Results achieved in 2024

In the second year of UNSDCF 2023-27 implementation, the UN system continued its support to development objectives and accelerating SDGs in four strategic priority areas.

2.1.1.1 UNSDCF Results

Strategic Priority 1: PROSPERITY: Economic growth, development, decent employment, and livelihood

Major highlights under this strategic pillar include UN support to implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which is aimed at improving financing for the SDGs without increasing public debt. This resulted in the establishment of the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS), enactment of new fiscal laws to boost Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM), and the generation of an additional N17.7 billion in tax revenues.

Support was also provided for the refinement of the National Employment Policy (NEP), which provides a national framework and roadmap that facilitates stakeholders’ engagement in promoting decent jobs in Nigeria; the launch of

the Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan, aimed at reinforcing sustainable job creation; and the creation of 5,704 job opportunities through the Jubilee Fellowship Programme, in which 5,000 indirect jobs were created through shared business spaces to support renewable energy solutions and employment opportunities for over one million job seekers through the Digital Job-Connection Platform.

The 2023-2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, which provided critical health data for planning and decision making, was completed, and a National Demographic Dividend Observatory was established to enhance the monitoring and analysis capacities of the government on SDG tracking.

Strategic Priority 2: PLANET: Clean energy, food systems, environmental sustainability and climate change

The UN contributed to strengthening Nigeria’s resilience to climate change, improving food security, and enhancing disaster response systems. Specifically, the UN facilitated the production of the national Food Systems Transformation Implementation Pathway and the implementation of Smart Agriculture, providing crop inputs to 75,750 households and market linkages for 20,854 small holder farmers to enhance food production and resilience. Environmental sustainability efforts included the adoption of the Green Economy in the

Biosphere Reserve framework which resulted in the establishment of four biosphere reserves and the promotion of urban environmental planning, which led to the adoption by 14 cities of the City Blueprint Approach for urban environmental planning.

The UN also supported the development of a national framework for flood and drought risk management, which has led to improved flood prediction and faster early responses. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was further strengthened through the development of four State Action Plans, while health security was enhanced through integrated disease surveillance and response activities, including support for the National Influenza Sentinel Surveillance in ten participating hospitals with 814 samples sent to the National Reference Laboratory for analysis and testing in line with the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS).



Strategic Priority 3: PEOPLE: Inclusive and equitable human development and wellbeing

The UN played a crucial role in advancing key initiatives under this pillar, which covers health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). In the health sector, the UN supported the finalization of the Health Sector Strategic Blueprint for 36+1 states (all 36 states plus the Federal Capital Territory), which aims to ensure equitable allocation of resources to reduce disparities and avoid duplication of efforts in the health system; the revision of the National Antenatal Care guidelines to improve quality of antenatal care (ANC) service provision; the development of the National Health Insurance

Authority Blueprint, which enhanced risk protection mechanism to 8.4% of the Nigerian population; and the creation of the National Strategic Framework for the Elimination of Obstetric Fistula (2025-2030). These efforts contributed to expanding health risk protection and improving maternal and child healthcare services which resulted in 1.3 million zero children vaccinated; 7.4 million adolescents vaccinated against the human papilloma virus (HPV), thus reducing cervical cancer risks; 4.1 million women completing four ANC visits with 1.5 million receiving skilled birth attendance, thus ensuring safe deliveries and healthier babies; and 22 million insecticide treated nets (ITNs) distributed to prevent malaria. Additionally, UN support to prevent deaths caused by oxygen shortages resulted in the establishment of nine oxygen plants including two that are fully solar powered - the first of its kind globally.

In education, the UN helped improve access to education to 2.7 million children, particularly for 239,623 children who were previously out of school, and supported the development of evidence-based sector plans in 12 states. Additionally, the UN aided the upgrade of Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) in 21 states, thereby strengthening data driven education planning and the establishment of Safe School Steering Committees to promote a safe learning environment.

In the WASH sector, significant improvements were made with the development of water safety plans for 4,277 communities, supporting over 10,000 communities in achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, and the construction of gender-segregated latrines in 120 schools to improve sanitation and health outcomes. 490,000 women and girls were provided with menstrual hygiene kits and reusable pads to improve their hygiene and dignity.



Strategic Priority 4: PEACE: Governance, gender and human rights

Significant progress was made in 2024 with UN support to the domestication of the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) National Action plan in five states to enhance youth involvement in decision making, violence prevention, and peacebuilding efforts, and the development of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plans. Support provided to the government's counter-terrorism efforts led to 2,500 former armed members being re-integrated into communities. The development of four State Action Plans on Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement resulted in leadership and financial commitments from the states and the allocation of funds in state budgets to implement the commitments. Peace building efforts led to 787,536 individuals moving from humanitarian to sustainable development. In addition, strengthened engagement with and reporting to international human rights mechanisms was achieved with the production

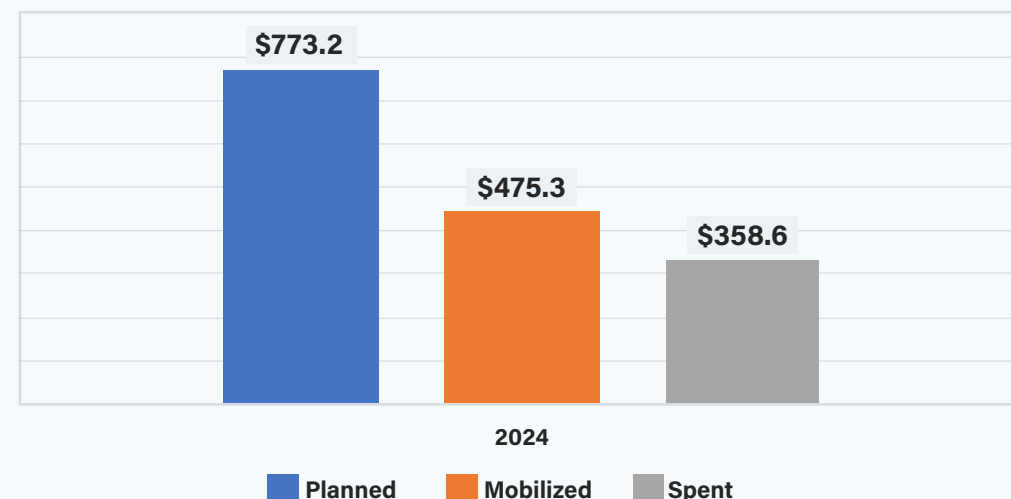
of the Universal Periodic Review Report (UPR) and establishment of the Human Rights Observatory, which provide essential frameworks for monitoring and advocating for human rights compliance.

Support provided to security sector reform processes and strategies resulted in gender-sensitive approaches being integrated into security sector reforms. The Second Gender Policy for the Nigeria Police Force, which is targeted at making the police force gender responsive and aligned with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, was launched. A strategic plan for the Police Service Commission to inform programme direction and priorities for the next five years was developed, and 30 senior female officers were enrolled in leadership programmes.



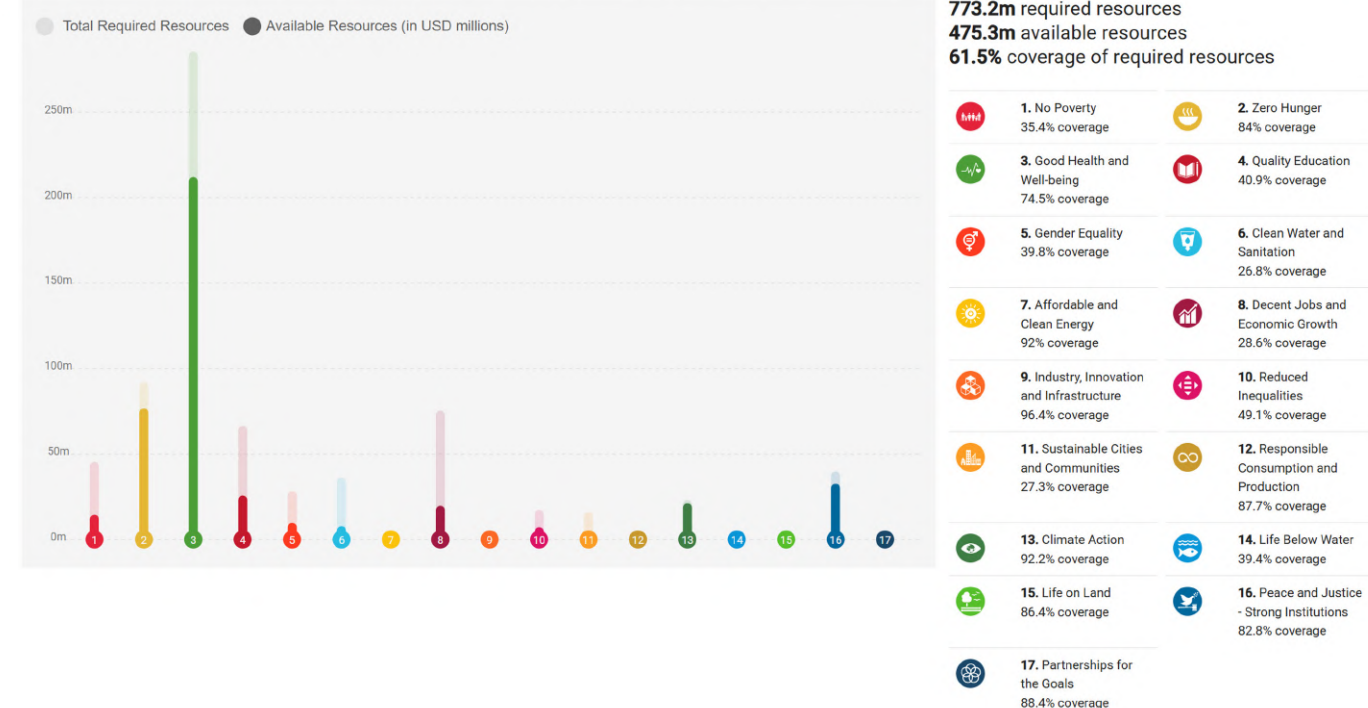
2.1.1.2: UNSDPF FINANCIAL SUMMARY

UNSDCF 2024 DELIVERY AT A GLANCE (IN MILLIONS)



How much we need, how much we have: The UN funding gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Nigeria

This visual represents the funding gap of the UN's contribution in country by SDG. It does not represent the total funding gap for the achievement of each SDG in the country.



2.1.2: Joint Programmes

\$6 million spent on joint programmes

Strategic Priority 1: Prosperity -

One Joint Programme

Strategic Priority 3: People -

One Joint Programme

Strategic Priority 4: Peace -

Seven Joint Programmes

	Programme Strengthening Fact-Based and Data-Driven Migration Governance and Management in Nigeria	Key Achievement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained 114 data collectors on human rights-centred research methodologies.
	Strengthening Access to Reproductive and Adolescent Health (SARAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched initiative to increase the capacity of 1,500 midwives on provision of quality midwifery care and reach 2.5 million adolescents and young people with adolescent sexual and reproductive health services in Kwara, Adamawa and Sokoto.
	Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilized over 6.5 million individuals out of 7 million targeted to advocate against FGM. Established functional surveillance systems in nine states.
	Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants (promise Migration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a workplan for the National Working Group on Human Rights and Migration to provide clear strategic direction. Equipped 38 border officials with a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to migration. Supported the integration of human rights into the criminal justice system.



Support the Disengagement, Review, Reintegration, and Reconciliation of Persons Formerly Associated with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in North-East Nigeria

- Over 50 community consultations were conducted in conflict-affected states (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa).
- Over 50,000 community members were reached through awareness campaigns, thereby reducing stigma and promoting acceptance of reintegrated members



Support the Disengagement, Review, Reintegration, and Reconciliation of Persons Formerly Associated with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in North-East Nigeria

- Four state action plans were developed in **Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Benue states**.
- Ownership of plans by respective authorities with clear commitments made by state authorities (Borno 15%, Adamawa 7%, Yobe 5%).



Strengthening reconciliation and reintegration pathways for persons associated with non-state armed groups, and communities of reintegration, including women and children, in Northeast of Nigeria

Over 150 peace committee members' capacity enhanced in conflict resolution, trauma-informed care, and reconciliation practices



Reducing grievances through strengthening the conflict and gender sensitive oversight mechanisms of the Nigerian Police Force

Launched the second gender policy for the Nigerian police force to integrate gender consideration into Nigeria's security sector.



Strengthening Local and State Level Peace Architectures for Peacebuilding and Prevention in Katsina and Kaduna States of North-West Nigeria

- Over 5,000 trained women mediators actively engaged in peace efforts across nine states.
- Knowledge sharing among 2,000 women mediators improved coordination thereby helping them in their conflict prevention efforts.

2.2 Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

Strategic Priority 1: PROSPERITY: Economic growth, development, decent employment, and livelihood.



Statement: People living in Nigeria have sustained and inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods.



50.3
million USD
Total Available
Resources



41.9
million USD
Total Expenditure



83%
Delivery
Rate

SDGs: Prosperity contribution to SDGs (top 5):



5 Key Achievements



14
policies/strategies
developed,
revised, launched
or domesticated



Over 5,000
individuals placed in
decent jobs;
Over 1M job
seekers linked
with opportunities
via digital job
connection platform



**Over 12,000
MSMEs**
in 18 states
supported



5.1M
children
added to the
social register



25,000
entrepreneurs'
capacities built



OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Productivity and Competitiveness

Nigeria advanced its financing strategy through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), ensuring better coordination of domestic and external financing. The UN contributed significantly to the implementation of the INFF, helping develop a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) aimed at improving tax reforms and stakeholder coordination. As a result, four new fiscal laws were enacted, boosting Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) and creating a business-friendly environment, which generated an additional **N17.7 billion** in tax revenues.

The UN supported the Anambra State government to host the Anambra Investment Summit and Gombe State in mobilizing funds for investments, creating over 2,000 jobs.

In innovation and science, the UN collaborated with Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science, and Technology, driving policy reforms, including the revision of the National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) to align with current developmental goals and strengthening the capacity of 30 Nigerian science experts. The partnership also updated 15 Investment Opportunity Profiles (IOPs) and 45 projects on the Digital Investment Profiling System (DIPS), enhancing investor engagement.

The UN also supported over 800 women entrepreneurs by facilitating trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and provided over 12,000 MSMEs across 18 states with funding to enhance competitiveness. The UN also helped establish ten Unipods and makerspaces to foster industrial growth.

In agriculture, through UN support, 21 mini-grid sites were deployed across six geopolitical zones to support processing of agricultural products, reduce post-harvest losses, and provide agro-processing (modern machinery) investments for 600 women-led businesses enhancing cassava and organic oil production. Over 33,000 smallholder farmers were supported with digital extension services, and over 12,350 rural farmers' organizations were supported with equipment.

Capacity building efforts were accentuated by the UN, with 100 policymakers trained to integrate clean technology into sectoral policies and 25 innovators trained in waste management, e-mobility, and renewable energy. Digital learning was also improved, with 22 teachers in the FCT trained in artificial intelligence and STEM education to enhance students' digital skills.

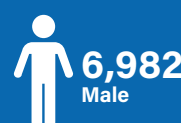


Outcome 1.2: Improved Access to decent jobs:

The policy environment for employment was strengthened through UN support in refining and implementing the National Employment Policy (NEP), development of the Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan and a relaunch of the Nigerian Youth Investment fund, all aimed at reinforcing sustainable job creation. The implementation of the Action Plan for Return, Readmission, and Reintegration (RRR) for Persons of Concern complemented the Youth Employment Action Plan by fostering private-sector partnerships to enhance job access and social protection. Advocacy efforts also led to job creation priorities being incorporated into five states' (Anambra, Ekiti, Kwara, Katsina and Niger) development plans, unlocking public funds to support employment initiatives focused on youth and women.

 **16,863**
individuals

 **9,881**
Female

 **6,982**
Male

trained in financial management, business development, and export readiness, equipping them with essential economic skills.

Jubilee Fellowship Job Placement



5,704
individuals



42% Female

The Jubilee Fellows Programme placed young people in decent jobs across 283 organizations, thereby enhancing workforce integration and development of MSMEs. Furthermore, a Digital Job-Connection Platform linked over one million job seekers with employment opportunities, improving labour market efficiency. In addition, 7,000 organizations were supported in acquiring digital skills and transitioning into the Green Economy across the country.

With UN support, trade and market access improved through regional linkages established under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) policy, facilitating the connection of 15 businesses with partners in Namibia, thereby

expanding trade and employment opportunities to 280 people. The establishment of the Polarized Garment Making Centre in Abuja provided support to over **200 MSMEs** by providing advanced production capacities and sustainable practices which enabled entrepreneurs to gain access to high quality equipment and technical support, thus enhancing their capacity to scale up and compete in both local and international markets. Some **11,587 men, women and youth** were supported with employment opportunities. Furthermore, Idu Centre in Abuja was established to support renewable energy solutions and shared business spaces, benefitting over **2,000 enterprises and creating 5,000 indirect jobs.**

 **Over 16,000**
MSMEs

 **4,200**
women-owned

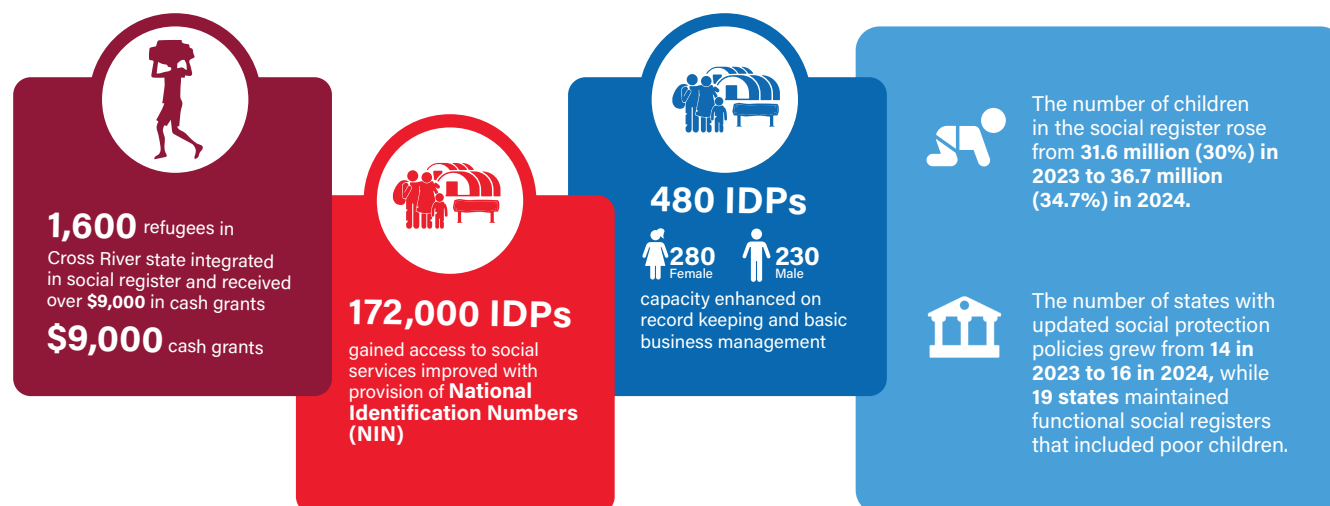
 **3,000**
businesses led by
persons with
disabilities

Additionally, **200 youth (of which 33% were female)** were trained in solar photovoltaic system design, installation, and maintenance, aligning with Nigeria's renewable energy goals.

The UN also facilitated entrepreneurial capacity building programmes for **over 25,000 small-scale business** owners, including vulnerable groups such as refugees, internally displaced persons, and persons with disabilities.



Outcome 1.3: Improved Social Protection



To enhance financial inclusion, the UN provided registration training on National Identification Numbers (NIN), and management of cash grants to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and community members, ensuring that no one was left behind. Support also extended to cash transfers to over 70,000 households in health, nutrition, and education sectors to improve the well-being of vulnerable households and strengthen community resilience, and over 43,500 farmers gained access to financial services.

The UN also supported health insurance for informal sector workers and implementation of health insurance schemes at the sub-national level, which led to the launch of the “Orange Health Insurance Scheme for the Informal Sector” in Ondo State to enhance healthcare access for informal workers.

Through collaboration with key government institutions, such as the Ministries of Budget and Economic Planning, Humanitarian Affairs, and Finance, social protection systems were

strengthened, especially in Management Information Systems (MIS) in four states—Oyo, Benue, Abia, and Sokoto.

In addition, data-driven planning, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms were reinforced through establishment of stakeholder platforms in Borno and Adamawa States. These platforms provided valuable evidence-based data to support decision-making processes on social protection by government.



Outcome 1.4: Improved Data

UN support led to significantly improved data systems and evidence-based planning through the following:




-  Production of the first-ever Nigeria Annual SDG Progress Report which provided updated SDG information, critical for national planning.
-  Zamfara State received support to analyze 12 SDG goals, covering 43 targets and 88 indicators, which provided evidence-based data for localized planning.
-  Cross River State developed a Statistical Yearbook, enhancing long-term data planning.
-  A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics was created to standardize statistical collection and reporting.

Furthermore, health information systems have advanced through UN support, resulting in the completion of the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2023/24 and the production of the 2024 Global AIDS Monitoring Report, both providing critical public health insights.

Social protection and governance monitoring were strengthened through several initiatives supported by the UN, including:

- » Essential Needs Assessments in six states.
- » The launch of a disaster loss database.
- » Surveys on labour, anti-corruption, and nutrition, which supported policy formulation and governance reforms.

In the area of demographic dividend programming, progress was made with UN support through:

-  Establishment of a National Demographic Dividend Observatory to enhance government monitoring and analysis capacities for tracking SDG progress.
-  Validation of Demographic Dividend (DD) roadmaps by four states: Akwa Ibom, Ogun, Kaduna, and Lagos.
-  Demonstrated legislative commitment through the engagement of 45 Sokoto State parliamentarians.

Finally, with UN support, education data improved and involved:



Review of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) which addressed gaps in the classification of out-of-school children.



Integration of global health indicators into the Education Management Information System (EMIS).



Capacity building at the state level to strengthen data management skills, with 258 LGA staff trained in standardized data collection protocols.

Strategic Priority 2: PLANET: Clean energy, food systems, environmental sustainability, and climate change.

Statement: People living in Nigeria, particularly the vulnerable, have equitable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions, and increased resilience to climate change and disaster.



SDGs: Planet contribution to SDGs (top 5)



Overall Summary



138
million USD
Total Available
Resources



116.1
million USD
Total Expenditure



84%
Delivery
Rate



6 States
policies/ strategies
developed, revised,
launched or
domesticated



43 million children
provided with Vitamin A
supplementation



Over 30,000
households practicing
Smart Agriculture



72,140Kg
plastic waste recycled

2,750
homes powered by solar
system

16,065
trees planted by pupils



2,753
individuals and MDA staff
capacity enhanced



Outcome 2.1: Improved Food Security Nutrition

The 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) revealed worsening child malnutrition trends in Nigeria. Stunting increased from **37% in 2018 to 40%**, wasting rose from **7% to 8%**, and underweight prevalence grew from **22% to 27%**.

The 2021 National Food Consumption and Micronutrient Survey indicated that one-third of children **aged 6–59** months suffered from zinc and vitamin A deficiencies, as well as anemia. Among pregnant women, one-third experienced anemia, with **26%** affected by iron deficiency and **22%** by vitamin A deficiency.

There are significant nutritional challenges in Nigeria, particularly among children and pregnant women, and UN-supported interventions in health, agriculture, and environmental sustainability aimed at addressing these issues. These interventions range from providing micronutrient supplements and therapeutic foods to supporting agricultural production, market linkages, and environmental management.

The UN provided Vitamin A supplements, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets or Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation (MMS) for pregnant women, and treatment for children with severe wasting. Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) was stockpiled for emergency response, and MMS and Small-Quantity Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements (SQ-LNS) were added to the Essential Medicines List (EML). Furthermore, 3 million doses of MMS were supplied across all 36 states and the FCT.

In the agriculture sector, UN technical assistance reached 154,543 rural households to enhance production, processing, and post-harvest

management. Agricultural initiatives supported 177,750 households (54,090 female-headed), including 26,750 receiving crop inputs for rainy season farming and 49,000 for dry season farming, aiming to boost food production and resilience. In addition, 24,121 households were supported to improve climate smart agriculture.

In addition, 20,854 smallholder farmers' output was improved through market linkages with 145 offtakes, and 2.3 million people received food and nutrition assistance through cash-based transfers and in-kind food aid to meet immediate needs, improve livelihoods, and build resilience.

Regarding environmental sustainability, four out of six targeted biosphere reserves were established. Moreover, five institutions received support to implement the Green Economy in Biosphere Reserve (GEBR) framework, and 14 cities adopted the City Blueprint Approach for urban environmental planning and water management, which serves to enhance sustainability and build resilience to climate change.



Outcome 2.2: Improved Management of Climate, Sustainable Energy Production and Consumption and Climate Finance

With UN support, the government undertook several initiatives to address climate change challenges. These efforts encompassed various sectors, including emissions reporting, disaster risk management, agriculture, youth engagement on the environment, and access to clean energy and water.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting and Disaster Risk Management

The UN provided advocacy and technical support to the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), which facilitated the submission of Nigeria's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), adjusting the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to **554 MtCO₂e**, which is an increase from the initial baseline of **347**.

Furthermore, a UN-supported technical workshop on Flood and Drought Risk Management for Climate Resilience, attended by over 50 participants from government bodies, led to the development of a National Framework for enhancing early warning systems and flood preparedness.

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Weather Observation

The UN partnered with the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) to train **2,000** residents in Katsina and Sokoto in climate-smart agriculture. This collaboration introduced localized climate predictions, crop calendars, and sustainable agricultural practices. NiMet also established a UN-accredited Regional Centre to enhance weather observations across West and Central Africa, training **83 participants from 22 countries** and supporting seven staff members of NiMet in international training.



Youth Engagement and Environmental Initiatives

The UN prioritized youth engagement, with **22,908** children and young people participating in environmental initiatives across **33 states**. These initiatives resulted in the recycling of **72,140 kg** of plastic waste and the planting of **16,065 trees in 11 states**.

Access to Clean Energy and WASH

The UN supported the installation of 254 solar-powered boreholes and the solarization of healthcare centres, benefiting over 5.3 million vulnerable individuals. Additionally, 150 WASH officials and 283 state education officials and teachers were trained on WASH. The UN also assisted the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in deploying solar systems to 2,750 homes in 23 communities, improving access to electricity for vulnerable communities.



Outcome 2.3 Policies and Practices for Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

The UN has significantly supported Nigeria's emergency response capabilities across various sectors. Following a nationwide hazard risk analysis that highlighted flooding as affecting over 80% of the country, the UN assisted in the development of a river flooding trigger framework in Adamawa and Yobe states with the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigeria Metrological Agency (NiMet), and Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency (NIHSA). This framework aims to improve flood prediction and enable faster early response.

To alleviate the impact of flooding, the UN facilitated shelter and housing repairs through 33 local partners in eight states: Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Benue, Katsina, Sokoto, Bauchi, and Zamfara. Additionally, 4,621 flood-affected households received cash assistance. In Borno State, after a flash flood, the UN collaborated with WASH partners and the Ministry of Water Resources to conduct a cholera risk assessment and trained 60 community WASH volunteers in IDP camps to improve WASH practices, strengthen infrastructure, and test water quality.



A coordinated UN effort resulted in the development of State Solution Action Plans in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, and Benue, which is expected to benefit over 10,000 displaced persons, returnees, and host community members. Emergency healthcare and nutrition services were provided through 25 mobile health teams deployed across 55 local government areas (LGAs) and 1,237 wards in Borno, Adamawa,

and Yobe states, delivering primary healthcare, malaria screening, antenatal care, and education on epidemic-prone diseases and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, reaching a total of 258,274 people. The UN also contributed to the Port Health Services (PHS) capacity assessment across four states, aligning with the 2023 Joint External Evaluation.

The UN played a crucial role in strengthening Nigeria's health security through integrated disease surveillance and response activities, including training 395 healthcare workers in seven states. Support was provided for the National Influenza Sentinel Surveillance (NISS), with 814 respiratory pathogen samples collected for analysis. Furthermore, the UN addressed health concerns by disseminating over 35 health risk messages on digital platforms, reaching more than 100,000 at-risk individuals.

Weather and climate predictions were enhanced through UN support to NiMet and NIHSA, leading to more accurate disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies. The UN also provided technical assistance to the aviation sector, improving safety and efficiency. In the area of food security planning, UN support for two rounds of the Cadre Harmonisé Food Security Analysis revealed that 25.1 million people faced food insecurity from March to May 2024, with food insecurity projected to reach 33.1 million people by June 2025.

Strategic Priority 3: PEOPLE: Increased and Equitable Access and Utilization of Quality Basic Social Services

Statement:

People living in Nigeria, have inclusive and equitable human development and well being.



SDGs: Planet contribution to SDGs (top 5)



Overall Summary



208.5
million USD
Total Available
Resources



136.7
million USD
Total Expenditure



65%
Delivery Rate



Over 7.2M people accessed basic WASH services



7 national & 12 State specific policies/ strategies developed, revised, launched and domesticated



Over 8.1M eligible children received Penta-3



60,000+
healthcare workers, teachers, students, school management WASH committee capacity enhanced



Over 4.5M children and youth benefitted from educational services

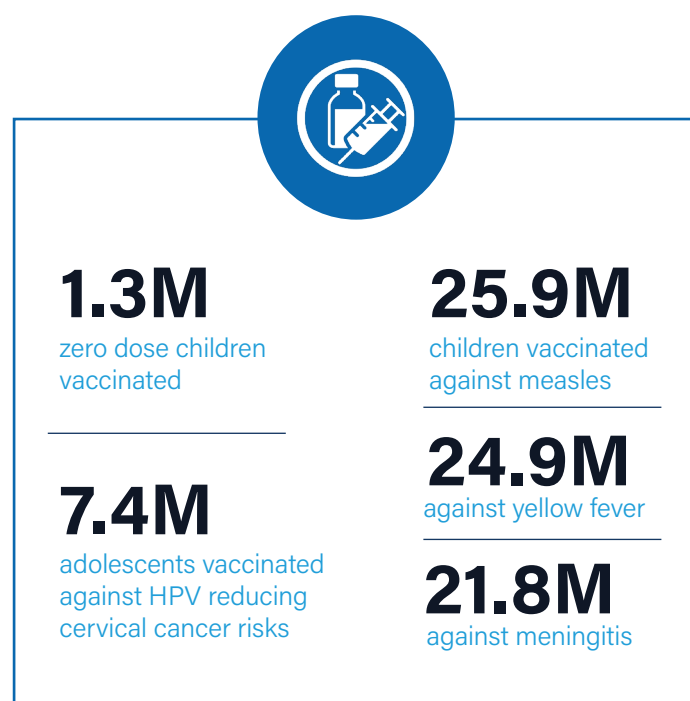


Outcome 3.1: Universal Health Coverage

UN-supported policy initiatives played a pivotal role in strengthening Nigeria's health system. These included revised National Antenatal Care guidelines and the development of the National Health Insurance Authority Blueprint, which is aimed at expanding coverage, promoting equity, improving quality of healthcare, and creating value while expanding risk protection coverage to 8.4% of the population at federal and state levels.

The UN also supported the finalization of the Health Sector Strategic Blueprint, a sector-wide approach (SWAp), in 36+1 states, and the creation of the National Strategic Framework for the Elimination of Obstetric Fistula (2025-2030). In addition, the UN supported the production of the 2024 Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) report in six states (Bauchi, Sokoto, Kaduna, Cross River, Ebonyi, and Akwa Ibom), leading to improved maternal and child healthcare services.

Vaccination campaigns by the UN and partners significantly improved health outcomes, distributing over **59 million** doses of vaccines in **2024**. Routine immunization coverage for Penta-3 reached **70.5%**, covering **8,041,356** eligible children across 774 LGAs. On the malaria front, the UN distributed over **22 million** insecticide treated nets. Furthermore, essential healthcare services that included treatment of **265,782** children for pneumonia and obstetric fistula surgeries for **1,381 young women** were provided. To empower the surgery survivors, **223** of the young women received vocational training and business startup kits, allowing them to rebuild their lives.



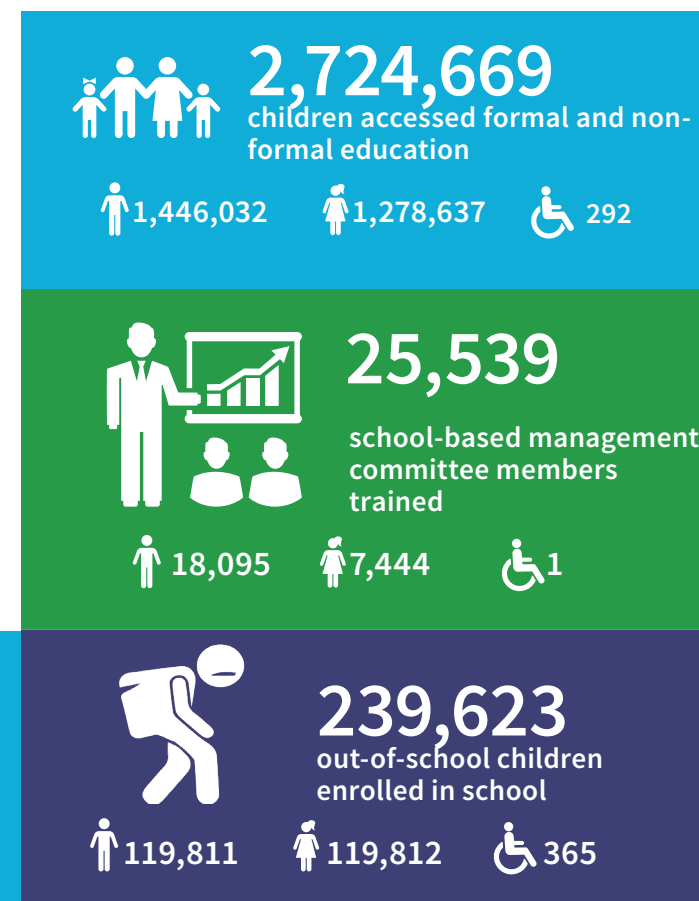
On maternal health care services, the UN facilitated the completion of four ANC visits by **2,754,073 pregnant mothers** with **1,564,138** receiving skilled birth attendance, ensuring safer deliveries and healthier newborns.

Tuberculosis services were expanded to **3,000 health facilities** across Nigeria while **79** fabricated mini-ambulances and **1,351** clean delivery kits were distributed to improve service delivery. With UN support, nine oxygen plants, including

solar-powered units, were established to address oxygen shortages.

In the area of HIV/AIDS, the **HIV 95-95-95** target progressed to **85-99-96**, with **85%** of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) knowing their status, **99%** of those diagnosed receiving treatment, and **96%** of those on treatment achieving viral suppression. The capacity of over **60,000 health workers** was strengthened, and essential medicines for malaria, HIV, and TB were distributed to **99 health facilities**.

Outcome 3.2: Quality Education



Nigeria continued to grapple with significant education challenges. In response, the UN worked with federal, state, and local governments to drive transformative changes. Key initiatives focused on expanding access to education, with 12 states receiving support to develop and implement evidence-based sector plans. Training of school-based management committees helped monitor and support children's education, while prioritizing out-of-school children (OOSC) in national initiatives improved their identification and enrolment.



Learning quality and skills development improved through foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) initiatives. Programmes including Reading and Numeracy Activity (RANA) and Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) expanded to 17 states, enhancing learning outcomes. School-Based Teacher Professional Development (STPD) was introduced in six states, boosting teacher effectiveness and student performance. Skills acquisition programmes supported by the UN also equipped children and adolescents for future employment opportunities.





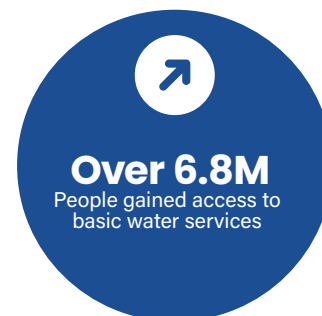
Digital learning grew with the Nigerian Learning Passport (NLP) reaching 1,790,169 users across 21 states, including 1,002,865 new users in 2024. In addition, 2,060 schools were connected to the internet through partnerships with Airtel Nigeria and IHS Nigeria Limited, benefiting over 834,000 children with enhanced digital learning.

Safe learning environments were promoted by establishing Safe School Steering Committees in five states, training teachers on safety, and developing Safe School Plans in 3,786 schools.

Data-driven education planning was strengthened, with upgrades to Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) and the introduction of student-tracking systems. Policy and governance improvements, including the development of the National Policy on Skills and the revision of the Teacher Education Policy, helped align education to national priorities. Workforce alignment to education was promoted through the launch of the Agriculture Sector Skills Council (ASSC), and Nigeria Education Group coordination capacity was strengthened, enhancing stakeholder collaboration and alignment with national strategies.

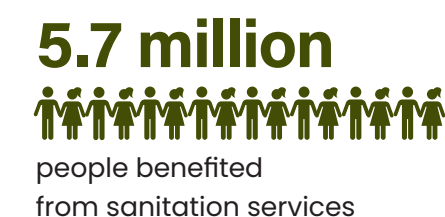
Outcome 3.3: WASH

The UN supported the government to enhance access to WASH services by empowering **4,277 communities** to develop and implement clean water safety plans, training **214 local mechanics** to maintain water facilities, and strengthening a further 12,004 community-based WASH committees. This led to the proper maintenance of 94 water facilities and improved sustainability. In addition, 15,500 households (**13,250 female-headed, 2,250 male-headed** households) were trained in safe water treatment and storage, with 67 private sector operators providing basic water services in 67 communities.



In institutional WASH access, **6,000 (2,445 male, 3,555 females)** students and teachers were trained in WASH services, and **6,000 "tippy taps"** were constructed in **12 schools** in Benue and Cross River states, improving handwashing and health outcomes. The provision of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits and reusable pads, along with 95 bathing shelters, improved hygiene, especially for girls' health and dignity.

In sanitation, the UN helped 10,365 communities achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in 11 states (Adamawa, Benue, Bauchi, Borno, Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara). The UN also supported the construction of 144 cluster-based latrines in Benue and Cross River states, benefiting 2,880 individuals, and provided gender-segregated latrines to 120 school pupils and teachers in Ogoja, Cross River state. Over 3,000 individuals in displacement-affected populations received durable sanitation facilities, while 235,000 households received non-food item kits.



In addition, the uptake of improved toilets at the household level was improved by promoting community-led sanitation, engaging over 100 toilet business owners and 12 microfinance institutions, distributing sanitation vouchers to 8,769 households, and activating 1,000 WASHCOM savings and loans groups across 15 states (Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Kao, Katsina, Jigawa, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Kaduna, Benue, Enugu, Oyo and FCT). These efforts facilitated the construction of over 43,000 improved household latrines and provided pit-emptying services to 300 households, enhancing sanitation practices and health outcomes.

The development of the National WASH Policy, along with the "Clean Nigeria: Use the Toilet" campaign, and the operationalization of state-specific strategies in Bauchi and Jigawa, marked significant policy progress. In addition, over 100 private sector entities (banks and diverse industries) have identified investment opportunities in sanitation and fecal sludge management, promoting a circular economy solution to end open defecation and improve climate resilience. The private sector entities formed a network to continue to provide support for WASH, resulting in substantial progress in public health, hygiene, and environmental resilience, and advancing the realization of SDG targets in Nigeria.

Strategic Priority 4: PEACE: Governance, Gender, Human Rights and Peace and Security



SDGs: Planet contribution to SDGs (top 5)



Statement:

More inclusive participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achievement of the 2030 agenda and the SDGs and a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

48.2 million USD

Total Available Resources

38.4 million USD

Total Expenditure

79% Delivery rate



Outcome 4.1: Peace and Security

The UN supported the re-election of Nigeria as the Chair of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), reinforcing its leadership role in regional governance. As part of its proactive approach to security, Nigeria's Office of the National Security Advisor (NSA) was supported to host the first Continental Summit on Counter-Terrorism, leading to the launch of a Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre. This initiative focuses on non-kinetic methods to combat terrorism in the region, highlighting Nigeria's commitment to peace and security.

Domestically, with UN support, Nigeria made strides in the implementation of the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) National Action Plan across five states, providing a structured framework to enhance youth involvement in decision-making, violence prevention, and peacebuilding. Additionally, six national peace and security policies were operationalized

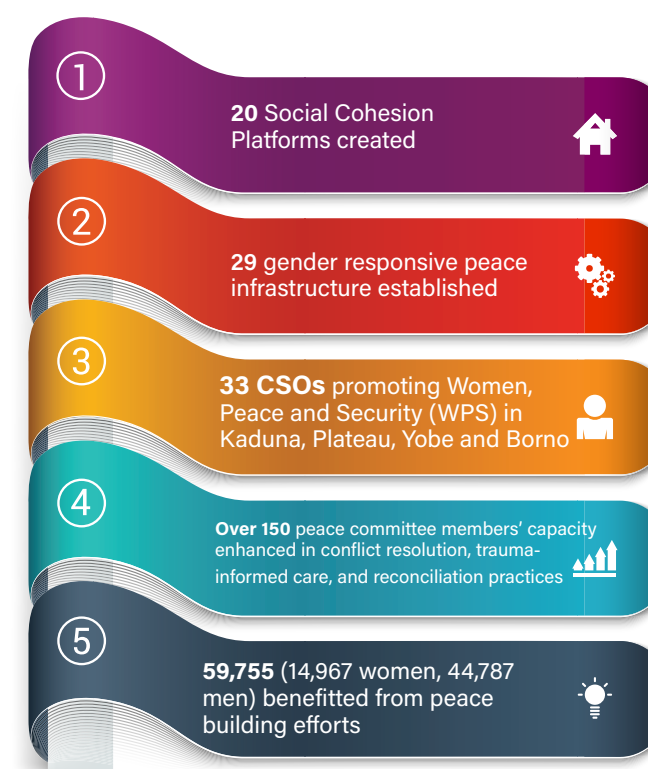
at the sub-national level, strengthening institutional commitment to security reforms.

Progress was also made in security sector reforms, with three institutional reform processes incorporating gender-sensitive and human rights-based approaches. The launch of the Second Gender Policy for the Nigeria Police Force, alongside leadership and mentoring programmes for 30 senior female officers, highlights efforts to integrate gender considerations into Nigeria's security sector.

The implementation of the gender policy roadmap for the Armed Forces, Police, and Civil Defence Corps further demonstrated commitment to gender responsive governance. Specialized training was provided to 146 security personnel to enhance gender-responsive policy implementation, fostering more inclusive security measures.

With UN Support, community-led peace initiatives gained traction, with platforms for dialogue and trust-building established. In Adamawa and Taraba states, climate-induced conflict resolution and unity were promoted through enhanced conflict-sensitive media reporting and collaborative efforts among government agencies, civil society, and international partners.

With UN Support, four states (Plateau, Kaduna, Borno, Yobe) developed and validated their State Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security, and Nigeria's third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was developed through a multi-stakeholder participatory process and is planned to be launched in the first quarter of 2025.



Outcome 4.2: Inclusive Governance and Justice System

The UN facilitated the development of key policies and frameworks, including the Police Regulation under the Police Act 2020, a two-year strategic plan for the Police Service Commission, and data-driven budgeting frameworks for the Nigeria Police Force (NPF). Additionally, the UN supported the introduction of a strategic plan and Standard Operating Procedures for the Police Legal Unit to improve law enforcement oversight and optimize resource allocation for the NPF. Institutional strengthening of the NPF was further enhanced with the introduction of a police detention monitoring tool, which increased transparency and accountability in custodial practices.

In collaboration with the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), access to justice was enhanced through legal representation, counselling, and documentation, which has successfully removed legal bottlenecks and enhanced public trust in the judicial system. Over 1,200 persons received legal aid services.

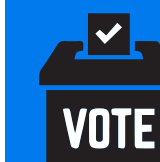
Future legal professionals and media practitioners were equipped to uphold press freedom and ethical reporting standards through the development of a curriculum on freedom of expression and journalist safety for Nigerian universities and law schools.

Capacity-building efforts were extended to peace and security operations, with 96 participants trained in leadership and national cohesion courses, comprehensive Protection of Civilians (CPoC) and on countering violent extremism. These initiatives significantly strengthened Nigeria's capacity for peace support operations, countering violent extremism, and fostering regional security cooperation.



Outcome 4.3 Gender Equality and Human Rights of Marginalized Groups

With UN support, Nigeria made significant gender policy advancements, including the adoption of 74 reserved seats for women in the House of Representatives, the introduction of a memo advocating for special seats for persons living with disabilities, and the reintroduction of gender-responsive budgeting in the 2024/2025 Budget Call Circular. Access to justice was enhanced through the review and validation of the Patient Education and Empowerment Program (PEEP) curriculum and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for forensic evidence, which strengthened support for persons living with HIV in seeking redress for GBV and human rights violations.



All 18 political parties adopted **gender-sensitive policies** fostering a more inclusive political landscape

The UN also supported the government on human rights mechanisms, enabling the reporting on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and follow-up on human rights treaty body recommendations. The establishment of the National Working Group on Business and Human Rights and the Human Rights Observatory in Nigeria provided essential frameworks for monitoring and advocating for human rights compliance.

Seven states—Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Ebonyi, Akwa Ibom, and Gombe—were supported in domesticating or updating the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Law. Four states—Ekiti, Osun, Ebonyi, and Oyo—declared the abandonment of FGM, with 24,000 boys and men empowered by the UN able to challenge harmful gender norms. In addition, 32,445 adolescent girls were empowered to resist child marriage. The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) was upgraded to GBVIMS+ and Primero software, modernizing data collection.

47	1.5M+	6.5M+	849
Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) operational	Women and girls equipped with life skills & provided SRH & GBV services	Individuals mobilized against FGM	Capacity building of health care workers & individuals

Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) were made operational in 22 states, (64% of all states). The centres provided life skills and sexual and reproductive health and GBV services.

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was strengthened through helpdesks and reporting systems in schools, IDP camps, and host communities. Additionally, community efforts against FGM led to the reporting of 41 cases across nine states.

GENERAL CHALLENGES



Lack of quality **data** & limited availability of timely data



Decrease in humanitarian & development **funding**



Climate change effects that reversed some development gains



Increasing **security risks** resulting in limited access, especially in hard-to-reach locations



Effect of **economic reforms** and their social impact on the most vulnerable people

2.3 Support partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN has significantly bolstered its impact in Nigeria by fostering strategic partnerships on innovative financing with a diverse group of stakeholders, including the private sector, towards accelerating the SDGs. Some of the notable partnerships were on the six transition pathways which are SDG accelerators.



Health



Under a strategic engagement with the Presidential Initiative for Unlocking the Healthcare Value Chain (PVAC) and the Kirk Foundation, 3 million bottles of Multiple Micronutrient Supplement (MMS) were provided to improve maternal health in Nigeria.

A public-private partnership between the UN, Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Governments of Canada and Norway, USAID, Global Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) and IHS Towers Nigeria supported an innovative initiative to provide a total of nine oxygen plants, two fully solar-powered oxygen plants and oxygen delivery services in Rivers, Cross River, and Bauchi States.



Food Security and Health

An innovative partnership with the Borno State Government, France, Switzerland, and Norway led to the strengthening of food security and nutrition outcomes in Borno State by facilitating an initiative on producing and distributing Tom Brown, a nutrient-rich supplementary food, with 15,430 children discharged from Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) receiving 12 kg of Tom Brown for over two months to prevent malnutrition relapse.



The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the UN are in a strategic partnership to generate evidence, shape policies, and cultivate an enabling environment for rice fortification in Kebbi State. Progress achieved in 2024 has attracted significant interest from other development partners in Nigeria, which culminated in the formation of the Partners for PRiFN (P4P) consortium. A notable early success of this collaboration is the development of a pilot strategic approach aimed at strengthening the government's rice fortification initiatives.

Education



UN partnered with Cisco Systems Inc. to provide digital skills training to 150 IDPs and host community members in northeastern Nigeria, and three Digital Learning Labs were established to facilitate hands-on learning in digital skills.

In partnership with Tech4dev, the UN, Project Enable and Optimus Digital provided a three-day digital literacy training programme in Lagos for young girls with disabilities to enhance their digital skills, employability and foster an environment of continuous learning through mentorship and peer collaboration.

In collaboration with Peking University (PKU) of China, the UN successfully implemented a two-year project titled “Promoting School Health Education for Girls in Africa in the COVID-19 Era” in Ebonyi State from 2022-2024. The initiative had a significant impact by enhancing capacity of teachers to deliver targeted health education information to schoolgirls.



♀ Social protection



The UN worked with the Nigerian Identity Management Commission (NIMC) to register crisis-affected people in Bama and Banki IDP camps in Borno State for a National Identity Number (NIN), thus enabling them to access government-led social services.

Decent Jobs

In partnership with Mastercard Foundation, the UN is implementing a project aimed at creating employment opportunities for young women and men along food value chains. The project targeted 80% of youth aged 18 to 35 and 60% of women in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Jigawa, Sokoto and Zamfara, while prioritizing people with disabilities, IDPs, returnees and other millet and sorghum producing vulnerable groups with access to land.



A collaboration with Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG), GIZ and the UN convened a private sector forum on enhancing the effectiveness of the Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan (NIYEAP) through active private sector participation.

In partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Adult and Non-formal Education Agency (ANFEA), Sports Commission, and IDP leaders in Gombe state, with funding from the Government of Japan, the UN implemented the project, **“Strengthening Peacebuilding and Resilience in Northeast Nigeria through Education, Economic Empowerment and Social Change,”** in Gombe State from 2023-2024. Through the project, IDPs and vulnerable families in host communities, particularly young women and girls, were supported with experiential learning for peacebuilding, psychosocial support for long-term recovery, as well as vocational skills training using an apprenticeship model with master craftsmen/trainers and start-up equipment provided by the project.

The UN-European Union partnership in Nigeria resulted in the funding of two projects: (i) Small Hydro Power Development to generate electricity for Agro-Industry Use (SHP-DAIN); and (ii) Advancing Nigeria's Green Just Transition to Net Zero through Circular Economy in Abia, Anambra, Ogun, Ondo, Kaduna, Lagos, Rivers and Kano states to create new economic opportunities.

The UN is also partnering with the Japanese Government on plastic waste management. About 150 waste workers were trained in Lagos, 100 in FCT and four companies benefitted from technology upgrades. In addition, the UN is working with the National Council on Climate Change to implement climate finance projects to support the development of the identified four Green Energy zones in Nigeria. The UN is also partnering with the ECOWAS Commission on start-up development in waste management in the sub-region.

The UN strengthened its partnerships with the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria (MAN) and the Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA) to promote Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP), six private sector companies keyed into this project.

The UN also partnered with Abia, Anambra, Ogun, Ondo, Kaduna, Lagos, Kano and Rivers States on e-waste management using circular economy approaches. The main outcomes of the partnership were: (i) a federal committee was trained on drafting of the off-grid renewable energy equipment (OGREE) waste policy, and (ii) development of a policy instrument on an off-grid innovation business model on OGREE for each of the eight targeted states.

2.4. Results of UN working more and better together

Programme Management Team (PMT):

The PMT, headed by the WHO representative, provided oversight and technical support in the review of the UNSDCF as well as the development of the joint work plans for 2025. A PMT retreat was conducted during the year where outcome groups reviewed progress thus far in the implementation of the UNSDCF in 2024.

Technical Working Groups



Youth Inter Agency Group:

In partnership with the Federal Ministry of Youth, legislature, the presidency, and the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Youth Networks, the UN organized a National Consultative Forum on the Summit of the Future which brought together approximately 600 youth in a hybrid meeting. The consultative forum focused on the needs and expectations of young people and discussed the future of Nigerian youth in various sectors. As a result of the summit, a National Coalition of Civil Society Organizations and Networks focused on youth development was established to fulfill one of the pillars of the Pact for the Future in decisionmaking and governance for young people.

The UN Inter-Agency Working Group collaborated with the Academy for Health Development (AHEAD) in Ile-Ife, along with government agencies such as the National Bureau of Statistics, National Population Commission, and relevant Federal Ministries, to support the development of the National Adolescent Vulnerability Index and the Nigerian National Youth Development Index. These initiatives aimed to enhance data-driven decision-making for youth development.

The Working Group supported the review of the National Youth Policy and facilitated the National Council on Youth, the country's highest strategic decision-making body for youth development, which had not convened in six years. Around 500 critical stakeholders attended, leading to key decisions and a roadmap for youth development in 2025, with a focus on youth skills development and capacity building.



Disability Inclusion Group:

With support from the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), the UN Disability Inclusion Technical Working Group (UN DITWG) advanced disability inclusion through capacity building, national analysis, and multi-agency collaboration, supporting SDGs and national obligations under the UNSDCF.

Key achievements include:



Capacity Training Workshops – Trained 112 stakeholders (26 persons with disabilities), including government officials, UN agency staff, Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), researchers, and NGOs, enhancing their roles in disability inclusion and grassroots implementation.



National Situation Analysis – Led by UNESCO, the UN DITWG conducted a stakeholder mapping and data collection to guide future UN disability inclusion efforts.



Inclusive Procurement Symposium – In collaboration with the UN Procurement Network, the UN DITWG promoted disability-inclusive business opportunities through a symposium organized for persons with disabilities on UN procurement rules and guidelines in order to enhance their participation in UN tender and procurement processes.



International Day for Persons with Disabilities – Together with the Abuja Association of the Deaf, the UN DITWG organized a marathon, a symposium, and an educational briefing at the School for the Blind to mark the 2024 International Day for Persons with Disabilities and reinforce accessibility commitments.



Gender Technical Group (GTG):

The GTG enhanced UN inter-agency coordination on gender equality, supporting Nigeria's participation at CSW68 with high-level advocacy and technical inputs. It led UN-wide efforts for International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism, promoting gender equality and GBV prevention. The GTG also illuminated the UN House in orange as part of the global 16 Days of Activism campaign, symbolizing solidarity against GBV.

The UN Joint Accountability Panel made progress on gender commitments through strengthening institutional accountability. The GTG also supported the government in developing and launching the Beijing+30 Report, shaping national gender-responsive policies. These initiatives advanced Nigeria's engagement in global gender frameworks, contributing to UNSDCF priorities and SDG 5, while reinforcing collaboration between UN agencies, government, civil society, and development partners.



Operation Management Team (OMT)

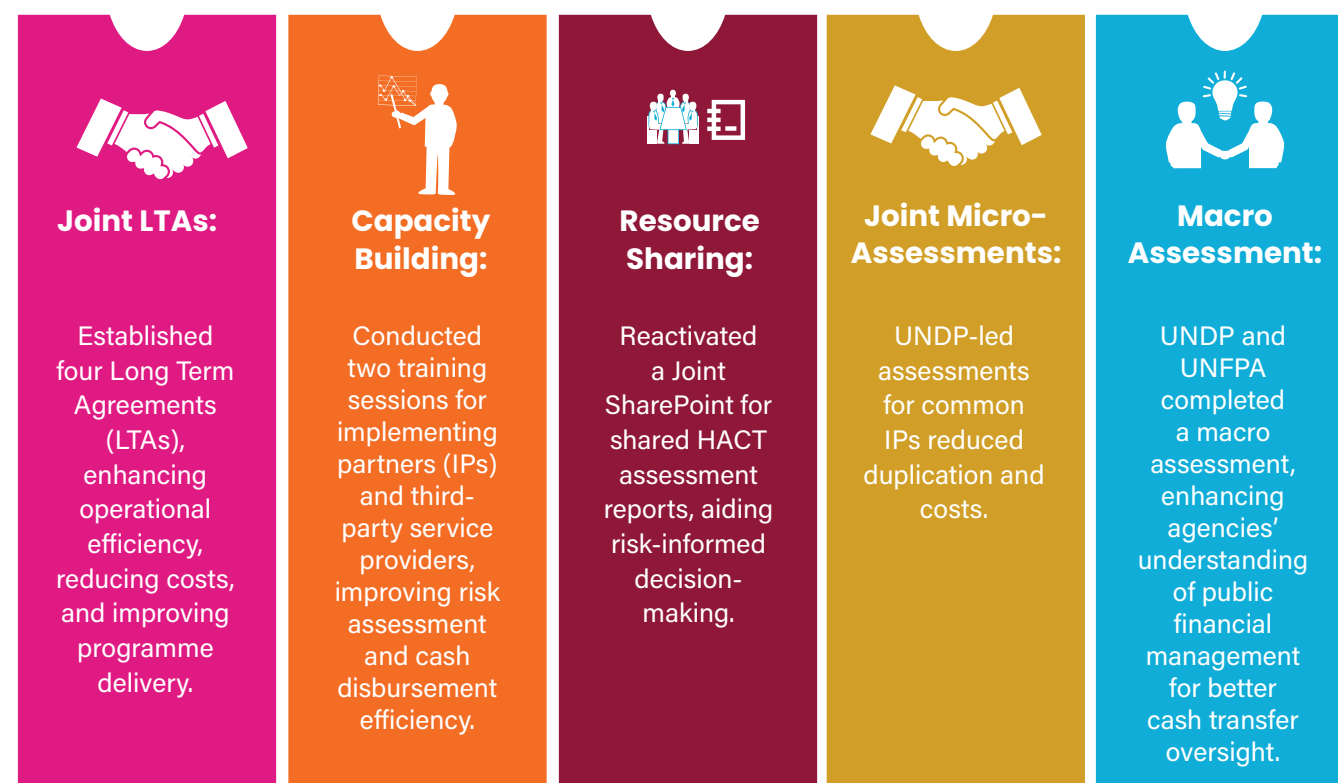
The Procurement Network, with support from the OMT and the UN Disability Technical Working Group, successfully organized a Symposium for Persons with Disabilities vendors and UN procurement staff which was attended by 105 participants, including 65 Persons with Disabilities. The purpose of the symposium was to train vendors with disabilities on the UN procurement rules and guidelines to facilitate their participation in UN tender and procurement processes. Going forward, the UN intends to be more inclusive in tender processes to ensure that no one is left behind.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Network: Several agencies with separate Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) systems were integrated into the UN House CISCO IP telephone system. EM-One Limited was contracted to install solar PV for energy efficiency. More agencies have joined the Closer User Group mobile phone service, reducing costs. The first UN Business Continuity Plan (BCP) simulation exercise in Nigeria was conducted in November 2024, utilizing WFP and UNHCR backup locations. The exercise aimed to clarify roles during disruptions, test BCP strategies, and improve the plan based on lessons learned.

Banking Services and Charges: A dedicated relationship manager was assigned to the UN House for on/off-premises banking services. An assessment is ongoing to evaluate service improvements for staff. Forex supply and ATM cash availability were increased to facilitate transactions.

Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) and Audit Management:

The HACT Working Group, led by UNICEF and comprising UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, played a strategic role in implementing BOS commitments through the following:



Human Resources (HR) Network

1. The HR Network enhanced staff onboarding with a structured guide for new hires and developed terms of reference and a training plan for the Joint Recruitment Panel to ensure transparent and effective hiring.
2. To promote inclusivity, the network mapped HR disability inclusion practices and trained members on gender parity to promote a diverse workplace.
3. Mental health initiatives included training and symposiums on Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), menopause, men's mental health, workplace stress, psychological safety, and HIV/AIDS awareness, thus supporting staff well-being.
4. A supportive environment for lactating mothers was established at the UN House through a lactation space with a refrigerator.

Business Operation Strategy (BOS)

A contract was awarded during the year to address gaps that had been identified in the UN accessibility survey conducted in 2023 regarding accessibility inclusion within the UN. As at the end of the year, 25% of the work was completed. The deployment of a solar photovoltaic (PV) clean energy solution to reduce 40% reliance on public electricity supplied to UN House is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2025.

An estimated cost avoidance of an average of 10% was observed for all participating agencies in the area of cleaning services, garden maintenance, insurance and security services.

UN Communication Group

The UN Communication Group (UNCG), chaired by the UN Information Centre (UNIC), strengthened joint communication amongst UN agencies, thereby enhancing collaboration and improving information-sharing on specific joint activities, such as the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, Human Rights Day, and World Health Day, among others. The UNCG successfully strengthened the One-UN communication coordination mechanism, fostered transparent communication, and enhanced public awareness of the work of the UN in Nigeria.

Communications Outputs:

The year 2024 marked a period of varieties of communication products attributed to or focused on the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator being the leading voice of the UN in the country. On the UN global website, the Resident Coordinator was featured three times during the year: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/06/1151106>; <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/wytpeu-cOA>; and <https://un-dco.org/stories/nigeria-protecting-vulnerable-path-progress>. Three special one-on-one interviews with the Resident Coordinator were conducted by Channels TV and Leadership Newspapers; and two Op-Eds (World Humanitarian Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence) were written by the Resident Coordinator and placed in several national newspapers.

The second edition of the SDGs Short Film Challenge surpassed all expectations, as 2,250 entries from 119 countries were received—a remarkable increase over the 2023 edition which received 73 submissions.

Nine editions of the UN Nigeria Newsletters were produced, featuring knowledge management materials, and documenting some success stories of agencies' interventions around the country.

Website: The UN Nigeria website remained active and a veritable source of information about the work of the UN in Nigeria. It had 46,000 active users out of which 44,00 were new users. The SDGs page was viewed 15,532 times, which was the highest of all the pages on the website. However, a total of 95,568 page views were recorded during the year.

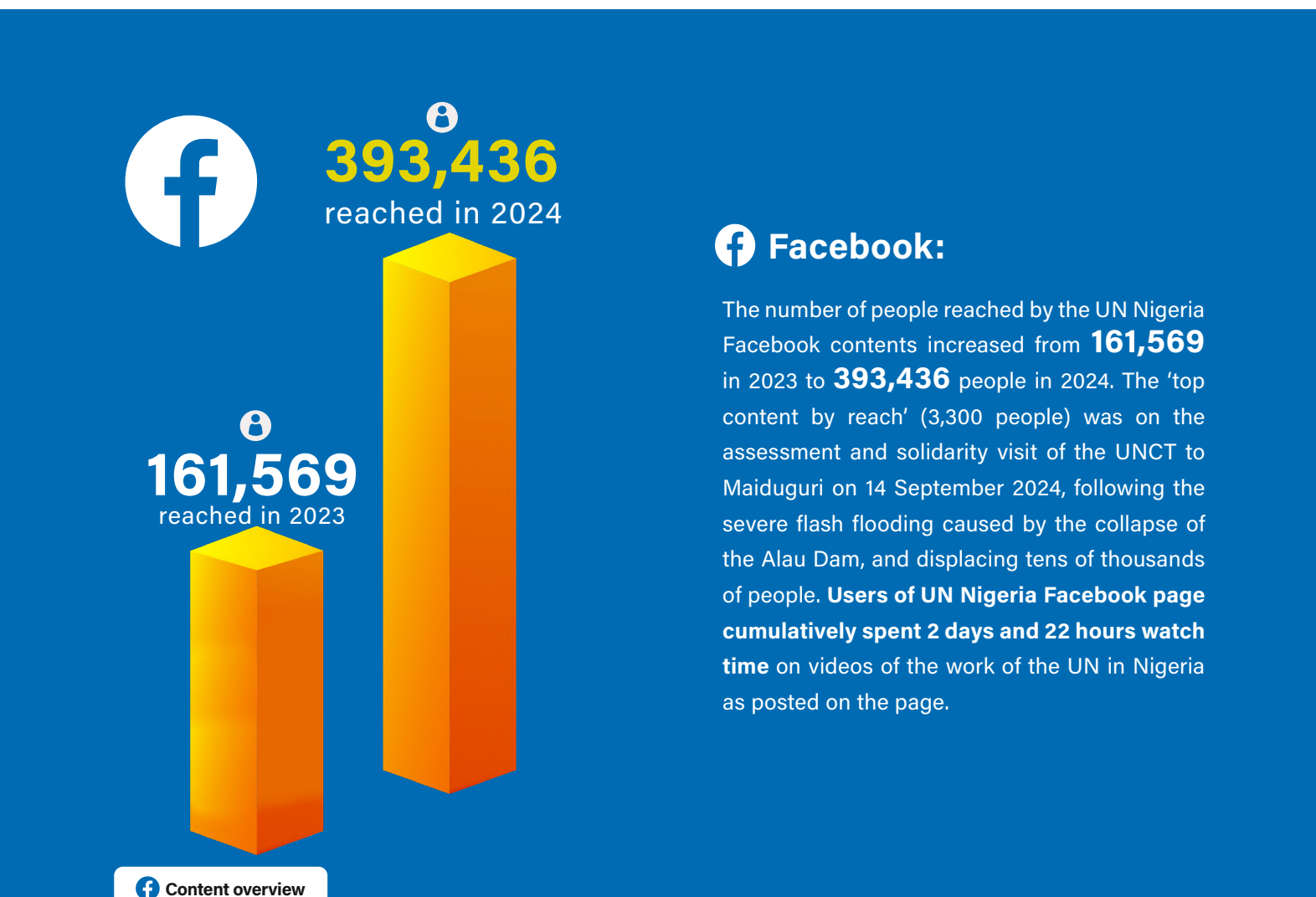


Social Media:

X Account: Over 400,000 impressions (Number of times posts were seen on X) were recorded on the UN Nigeria X handle.

Instagram: A total of 10,468 views of UN Nigeria contents were recorded on Instagram in 2024, while the posts reached a total of 24,929 people.

YouTube: Forty videos were produced and posted on YouTube, recording a total of 1,079 views.



Content overview

All Posts Stories Reels Videos Live

Views **82.4k** Reach **393.4k** ↑ 141.6% 3-second views **5.9k** ↓ 19.6% 1-minute views **518** ↓ 60.4% Content interactions **8.9k** ↑ 33% Watch time **2d 22h** ↓

United Nations Nigeria



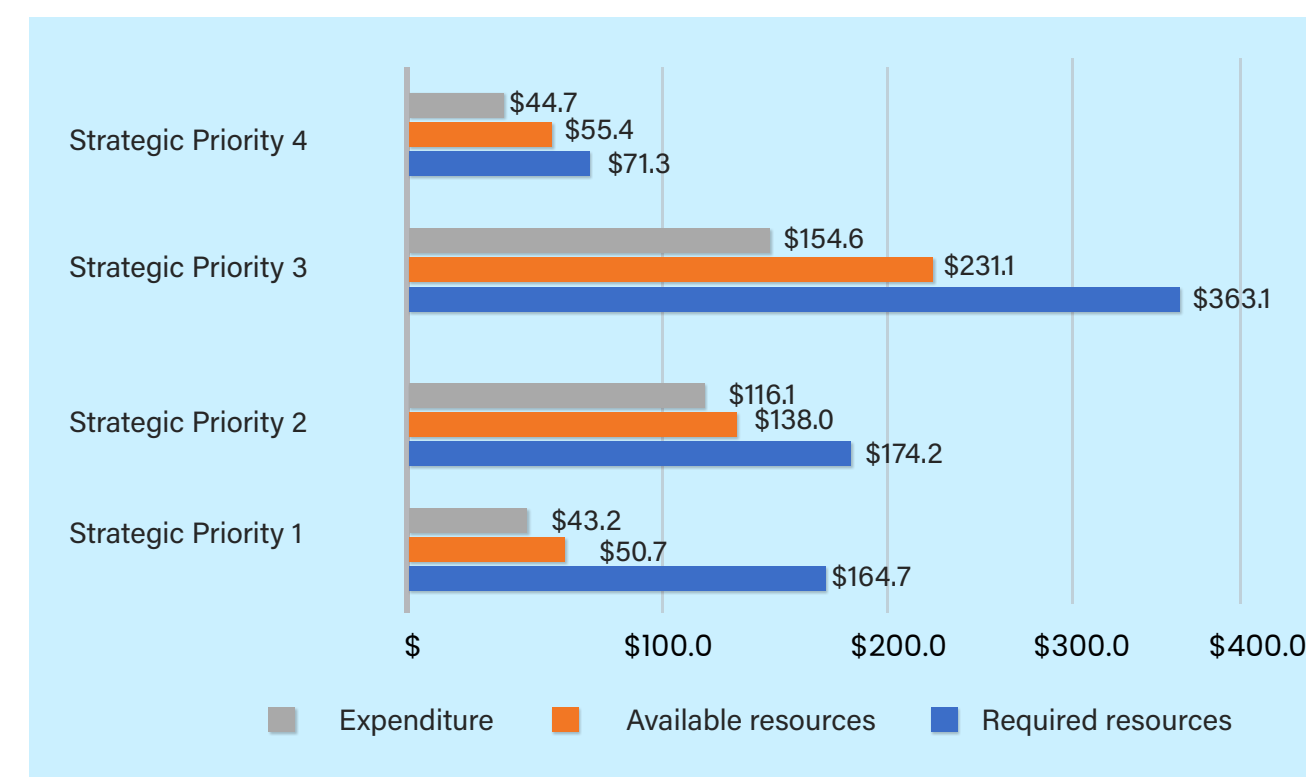
2.5: Evaluation

No evaluation conducted during the year.

2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1: Financial Overview

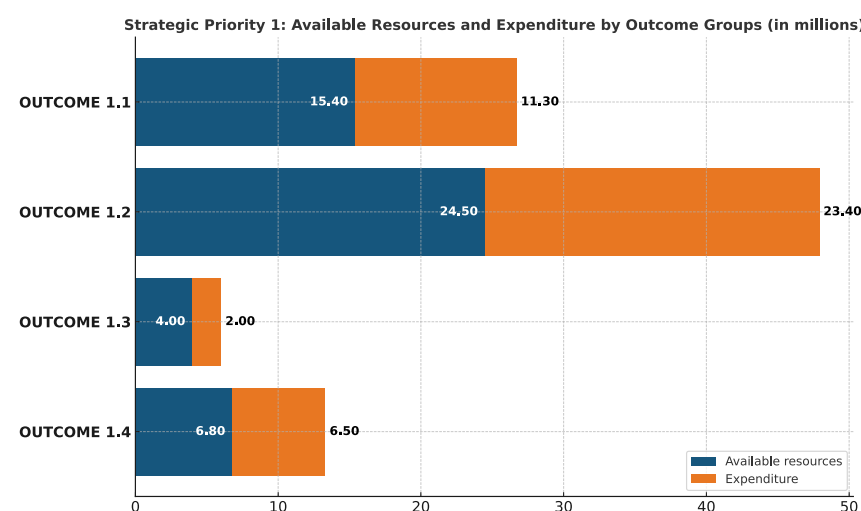
Financial Overview by Strategic Priority Areas (amount in millions)



For Strategic Priority Three: US\$ 231.1M (49%) of US\$ 475.3M of available resources was allocated to Inclusive and equitable human development and wellbeing; followed by US\$ 138M (29%) to Strategic Priority Two: Clean Energy, food systems, environmental sustainability and climate change. US\$ 55.4M (12%) of resources was allocated to Strategic Priority Four: Governance, Gender, Human Rights and Peace. US\$ 50.7M (11%) went to Strategic Priority One: Economic growth, development, decent employment and livelihood. The same pattern was observed for expenditures, where US\$ 154.6M (43%) of the US\$ 358.6 million expenditure was spent on Strategic Priority Three.

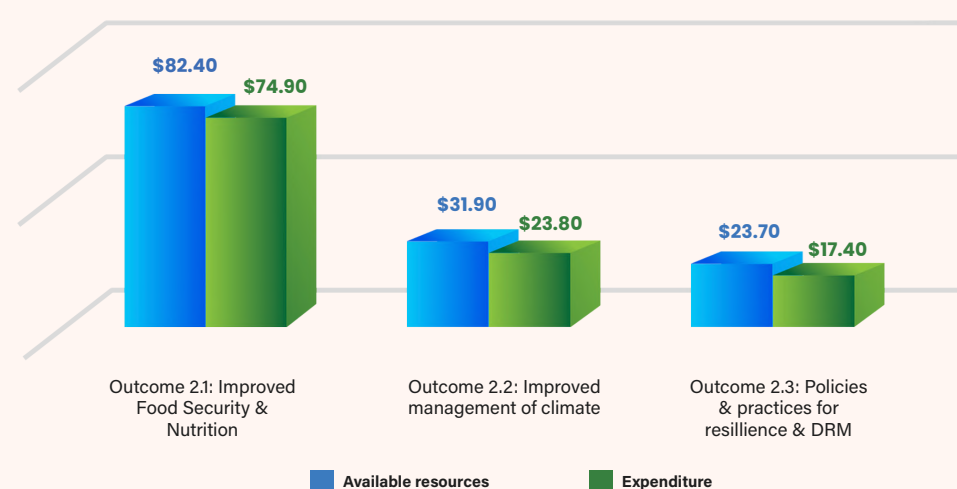
Strategic Priority 1: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups

For Strategic Priority One, of the available resources of US\$ 50.7M, US\$ 24.5M (48%) was allocated to Outcome 1.2: Improved Access to decent jobs, US\$ 15.4M (30%) to Outcome 1.1: Improved-Productivity and opportunities, US\$ 6.5M (13%) to Outcome 1.4: Improved data, and the remaining US\$ 4M (8%) to Outcome 1.3: Improved Social Protection.



Strategic Priority 2: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups

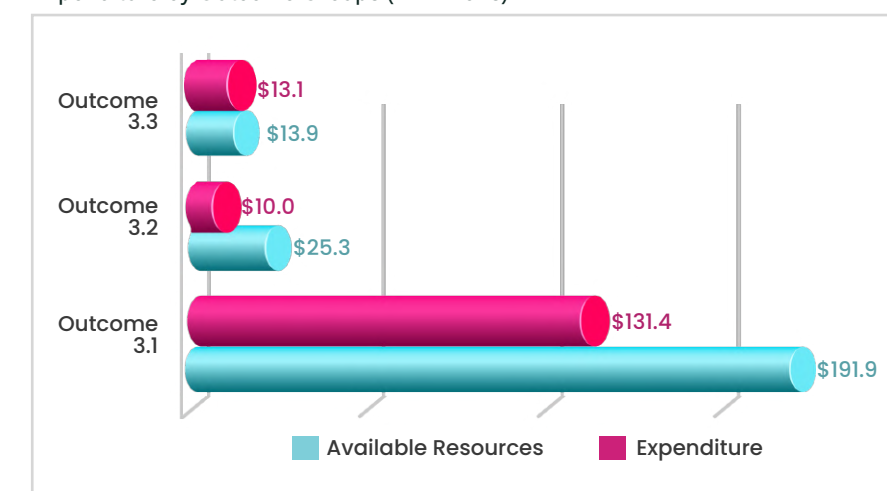
Strategic Priority 2: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups (in millions)



For Strategic Priority Two, out of US\$ 138M of available resources, US\$ 82.4M (60%) of the funding was allocated to Outcome 2.1: Improved food security and nutrition, US\$ 31.9M (23%) to Outcome 2.2: Improved management of climate, while US\$ 23.7M (17%) was allocated to Outcome 2.3: Policies and practices for resilience and DRM.

Strategic Priority 3: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups

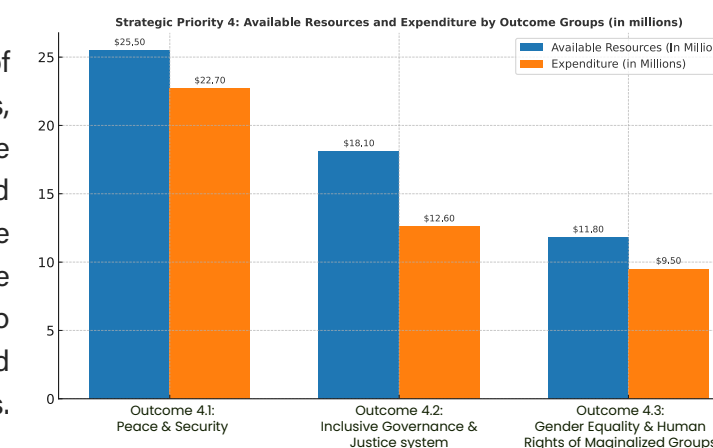
Strategic Priority 3: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups (in millions)



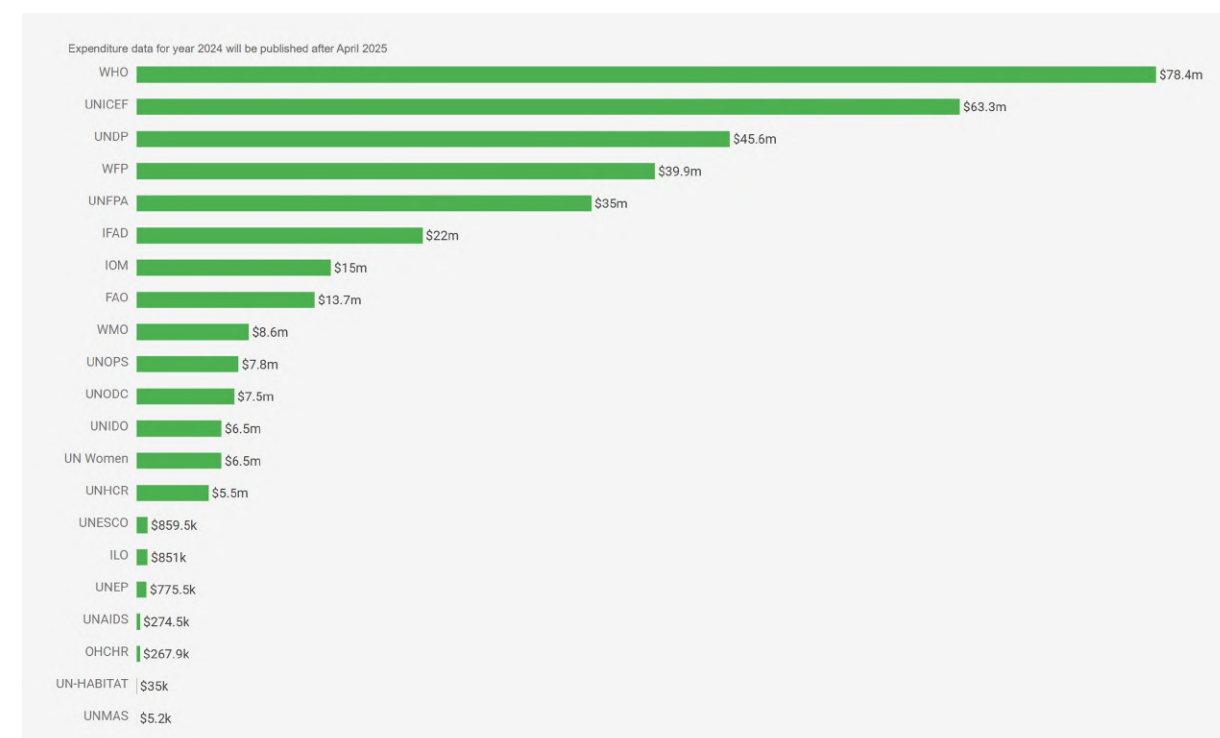
For Strategic Priority Three, US\$ 191.9M (83%) of the allocated resources \$231.1M was allocated to Outcome 3.1: Universal Health Coverage, while US\$ 25.3M (11%) was allocated to Outcome 3.2: Education, and the remaining US\$ 13.9M (6%) was allocated to Outcome 3.3: WASH.

Strategic Priority 4: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Groups

Under Strategic Priority Four, out of US\$ 55.4M of available resources, US\$ 25.5M (46%) of the funds were allocated to Outcome 4.1: Peace and Security, US\$ 18.1M (33%) to Outcome 4.2: Inclusive governance and Justice System, and only US\$ 11.8M (21%) to Outcome 4.3: Gender Equality and Human Rights of marginalized groups.

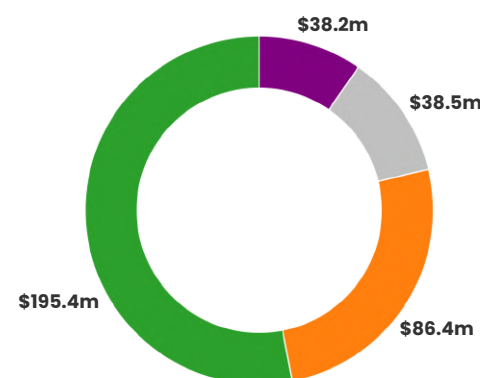


2024 Expenditure by Agency



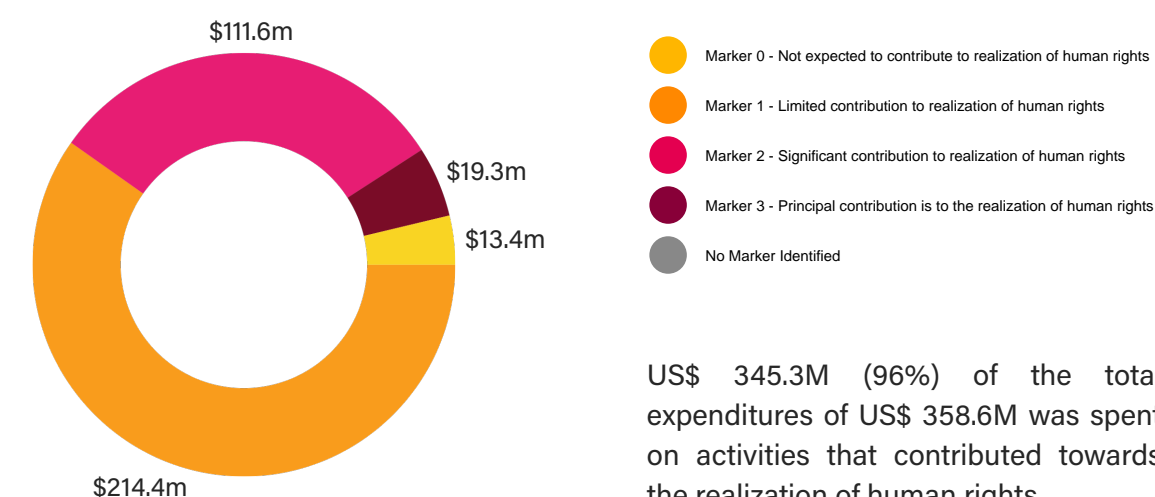
Gender Marker

- Marker 0 - Not expected to contribute to gender equality/women's empowerment
- Marker 1 - Contributes to gender equality/women's empowerment in a limited way
- Marker 2 - Gender equality/ women's empowerment is a significant objective
- Marker 3 - Gender equality/ women's empowerment is the principal objective
- No Marker Identified



US\$ 195.4M (55%) of the total expenditures of US\$ 358.6M was spent on activities that contributed towards gender equality and women's empowerment, while US\$ 38.2M (11%) of funding spent was for gender equality and women's empowerment.

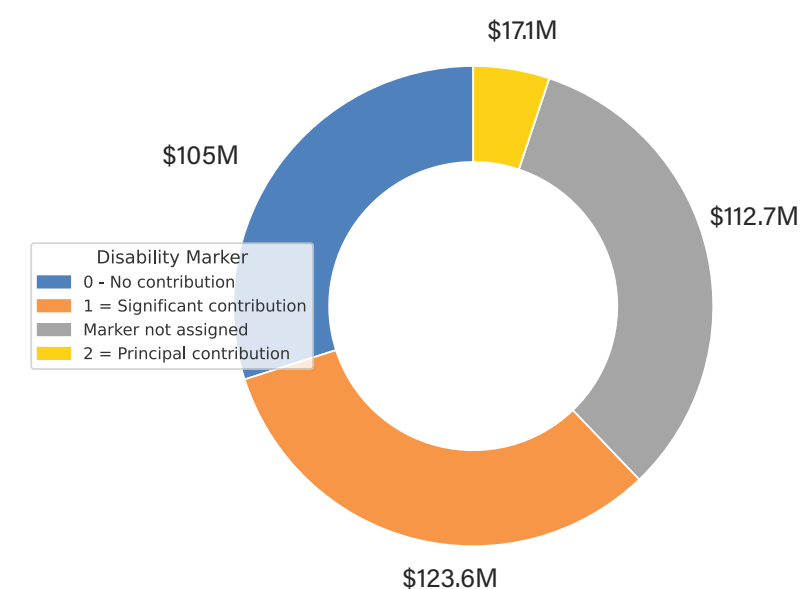
Human Rights Marker



US\$ 345.3M (96%) of the total expenditures of US\$ 358.6M was spent on activities that contributed towards the realization of human rights.

Disability Inclusion Marker

\$140.8M (39%) of the total expenditures was spent on activities that contributed towards the realization of disability. inclusion.



CHAPTER 3: UNCT Key Focus Areas for 2025

Implementation of the Cooperation Framework: Implementation of the UNSDCF 2023-2027 will continue with the development of 2025 joint workplans, the partnership strategy and implementation of the six transition pathways to foster collective and impactful UN outcomes. Other areas of focus will include implementing the durable solutions approach, the northwest nexus strategy, identifying alternative financing for the SDGs and encouraging peer exchange among states for sustainable development.

SDG Implementation: The UNCT will actively participate in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) and National Development Plan 2026-2030 that will take place in 2025 and will continue to advocate for the implementation of the power of data initiative that the government is committed to pioneering. In addition, the UNCT will continue to provide advice and support to the national government to integrate all SDGs into its national development strategy.

Strategics Financing and Partnerships: The UNCT started a partnership mapping exercise to be used in preparing a partnership and resource mobilization strategy for the Cooperation Framework and the Six Transition Pathways. Further engagement with the private sector will be solidified to harness common approaches and resources to achieve Agenda 2030.

Leaving No One Behind, Human Rights and Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda: In 2025, the UNCT will continue to uphold the inclusion of youth, gender, and disability in all programmes.

Peace and Security: The UN will continue to work with various peace infrastructures, security operatives, police, army, DSS, paramilitary, and others to find lasting solutions to the security challenges affecting the country.

National Census: The UN will provide technical, systems strengthening and capacity building support to the National Population Commission and the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning in the conduct of the National Census in 2025.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Market through African Continental Free Trade Area
AHEAD	Academy for Health Development
ANFEA	Adult and Non-Formal Education Agency
ASSC	Agriculture Sector Skills Council
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BOS	Business Operation Strategy
BTR1	Biennial Transparency Report
CBF	City Blueprint Framework
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CLM	Contraceptive Logistics Management
CPoC	Comprehensive Protection of Civilians
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CUG	Close User Group
CYP	Couple-Years of Protection
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration
DIPS	Digital Investment Profiling System
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EML	Essential Medical List
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIRS	Federal and State Inland Revenue Services
FMEPM	Federal Ministry of Environment, Power and Mines
FMHAP	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
FMLE	Federal Ministry of Labor and Employment
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAVI	Global Vaccine Alliance
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEBR	Green Economy Biosphere Reserve
GTG	Gender Technical Group
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
HRH	Human Resources for Health
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEE	Industrial Energy Efficiency
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO	International Labour Organization	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange
IOM	International Organization for Immigration	PCOS	Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
IOP	Investment Opportunity Profile	PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
IP	Implementing Partners	PEEP	Patient Education and Empowerment Programme
ISCED	International Standard classification on Education	PHC	Primary Health Care
JP	Joint Programme	PKU	Peking University
LGA	Local Government Area	PMT	Programme Management Team
LTA	Long Term Agreement	PSEA	Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
MAN	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria	PV	Photovoltaic
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management	RANA	Reading and Numeracy Activity
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	RC	Resident Coordinator
MMS	Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation	REA	Rural Electrification Agency
MOE	Ministry of Education	RECP	Resource Efficient Cleaner Production
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	RRR	Return, Readmission and Reintegration
MOWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
MPDSR	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response	SAP	State Action Plan
MSMEs	Micro, Small Medium Enterprises	SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
MTRS	Medium Term Revenue Strategy	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
NACCIMA	Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
NAP	National Action Plan	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
NASSCO	National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office	SQ-LN	Small Quantity Lipid based Nutrient Supplement
NBA	Nigeria Bar Association	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics	STPD	School Based Teacher Professional Development
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change	SWaP	Sector Wide Approach
CNCFRMI	National Commissions for Refugees, Migrants, and IDPs	TaRL	Teaching at the Right Level
NCTO	National Cash Transfer Office	TWG	Technical Working Group
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey	UN	United Nations
NDP	National Development Plan	UN DITWG	UN Disability Inclusion Technical Working Group
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NESG	Nigeria Economic Summit Group	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ENHRC	National Human Rights Commission	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NIHSA's	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
NILDS	National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
NIMC	Nigerian Identity Management Commission	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NISS	National Influenza Sentinel Surveillance	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
NPC	National Population Commission	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NPF	Nigeria Police Force	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
NPHCDA	National Primary Health Care Development Agency	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
NSA	National Security Advisor	UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
NSTIP	National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
NTI	National Teachers Institute	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
NYEAP	Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan	USD	United States Dollar
ODF	Open Defecation Free	VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
OGREE	Off Grid Renewable Energy Equipment	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
OMT	Operation Management Team	WFP	World Food Programme
OOSC	Out of School Children	WHO	World Health Organization
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
OSSAP	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Sustainable Development Goals	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
		YPS	Youth, Peace and Security



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