



UNITED NATIONS
NIGERIA



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2018 UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

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FOR THE UN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA



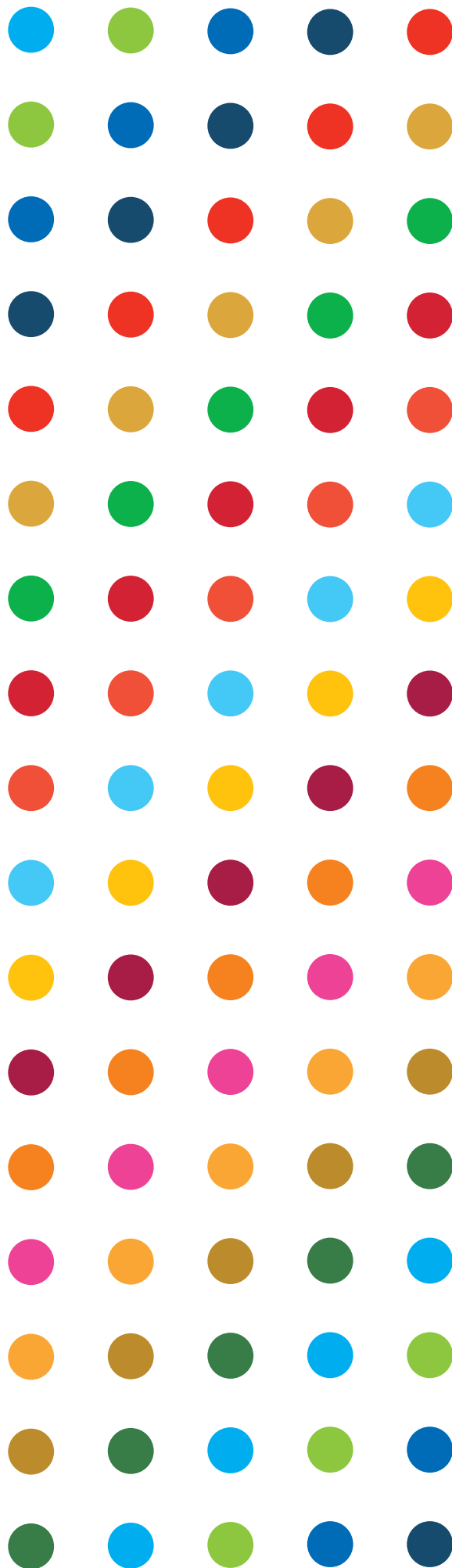
LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARC	Assessment of Results and Competencies
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CBMC	Centre-Based Management Committee
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DaO	Delivering as One
ECD	Early Child Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMITI	Federal Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment
FMOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Telecommunication
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILS	International Labour Standards
INEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IQS	Integrated Quranic School
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MNCH	Maternal and Neonatal Child Healthcare
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic In Persons
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHMIS	National Health Management Information System
NPC	National Population Commission
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OMT	Operational Management Team
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme and United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Center
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
USD	United States Dollar
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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FOREWORD

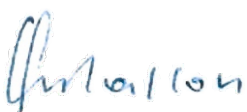


For the UN system in Nigeria, 2018 was a crucial and important year as it marked the first year of implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) - the UN's core instrument for development programming in Nigeria. The results of the first year of implementation is a testament of the bold steps and strides made as we support Nigeria to progress towards meeting the SDGs targets. The UN Country Team (UNCT) is proud to have contributed in different fronts to Nigeria's development gains anchored on the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP). In 2019 and beyond, we will continue our catalytic role in policy, advocacy and capacity building support to assist Nigeria deepen its institutional and human capacity in meeting the SDGs. We will also bring more robust evidence-based analytical and technical support to the Federal and state governments to change the narrative of Nigeria's development trajectory.

With the SDGs and the UNSDPF entering the fourth and second years of implementation respectively, it is crucial that all development partners, including the UNCT Nigeria harmonize and enhance our partnership to work closely together. We must continue to commit our full potential, energies and expertise to contribute to the set Nigeria priorities. The 2018 One UN report indicates that we are making incremental gains in the development and humanitarian support in Nigeria: we are supporting the localization and implementation of the SDGs at Federal and State level; providing technical, policy and advisory services to strengthen Governance and national institutions through review of labour laws, criminal justice response; support to the 2019 elections to ensure a free, fair, credible and peaceful election; migration for development and youth employment; operationalizing the Delivering As One in five States - FCT, Cross River, Lagos, Sokoto and Bauchi; strengthening human rights advocacy and scaling up of UN engagement for preventive diplomacy; implementation of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus in northeast Nigeria; strengthening national capacity for service delivery in health, education, WASH; promotion of south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation to support development efforts of the Government; resource mobilization for the humanitarian response with over US\$ 699.3 million entrusted to ensure that the UN and partners, provided the most vulnerable populations with their immediate needs. In North-East Nigeria, some 6.1m people in need were reach with humanitarian assistance (3.1 million people with food assistance, 3.2 million (WASH); 2.5 million (protection), 4.1 million (health), 1.1 million (nutrition) and 216,000 (shelter).

The UN remains committed to accompanying Nigeria to pursue its national priorities and internationally-agreed development goals. We deeply appreciate the support of the Federal Government of Nigeria and development partners for the growing partnership to implement the UNSDPF to support government's efforts to achieving the medium and long-term development goals as contained in ERGP. The effective cooperation, collaboration and partnership among stakeholders and the UN accounted to greater measure of these results and achievements that seeks to uphold rights and bring inclusive growth to Nigerians in 2018. With the implementation of the UN reform in 2019, we look forward to deepening our engagement in Nigeria.

I am pleased to present and invite you to read the One United Nations in Nigeria Annual Report for 2018.



Edward Kallon
United Nations Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a progress report of the UN's key achievements in Nigeria in 2018. During the year, the UN in Nigeria commenced the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), the UN's common country programming document produced in collaboration with the Government. Under the UNSDPF, the Government of Nigeria and the UN system are committed to working together in partnership under a full-fledged Delivering as One model. During 2018, this Delivering as One model was piloted in five of Nigeria's 36 states.

Currently, 20 UN entities work in Nigeria. In collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, guided by the three Result Groups and in partnership with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as donors, civil society and the private sector, these UN agencies have realized and contributed to several achievements. Throughout 2018, commendable progress was made in three key result areas: (i) Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security; (ii) Equitable Quality Basic Human Services; (iii) Sustainable & Inclusive Growth and Development. All progress was aligned with the national indicators and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE & SECURITY

Under Result Area 1 - Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security, the UN implemented various projects and joint programmes that significantly contributed to strengthening Nigeria's government institutions and the electoral process. Key results include:

- The 2019 Peace Accord for a violence free election was signed with the support of the UN and partners.
- A comprehensive charter of demands to support increased participation of women in the 2019 General Elections and agreement of good conduct to ensure violence-free elections was signed by all political parties. This achievement was facilitated by the UN through high-level dialogue with political parties' leadership.
- 10 million women and men were reached with voter education, informing them about their voters' rights, with the aim of increasing women's participation.
- At the policy level, institutional mechanisms and gender sensitive policies were strengthened through drafting of the "Women participation in elections supports bill" was developed by the government, supported by the

UN. The passage of this bill will help to further galvanize women participation in elective offices in Nigeria.

In the attainment of SDG 16 - Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, the following results were achieved:

- Citizen engagement platforms for peaceful coexistence were established. A noteworthy example is the first Herdsmen – Farmers Peace Forum in Benue state made up of Miyetti Allah, Farmers Association. The platform successfully engaged different groups and has contributed to the reduction in communal clashes and fighting.
- Under the humanitarian response, the UN and partners provided lifesaving assistance to 5.6 million people. As a key result, the number of food insecure people was reduced from 5.1 million to 3.9 million.
- A cholera outbreak was contained through the innovative use of oral cholera vaccine and over 500,000 deaths were averted.
- 1.3 million farmers were assisted to improve their agricultural production.

The implementation of the UNSDPF also led to a number of transboundary and regional results. One example is the "Small Arms and weapon collection for development project" where over 37,896 arms and ammunitions including grenades and rockets launchers were voluntarily recovered from the communities. The destruction of these weapons has increased the safety and security of communities. The ripple effect at the regional level is that 2.3 million people in West Africa are safer and have improved livelihoods. These results can be attributed to strong coordination, extensive engagement and generous funding from partners.

EQUITABLE QUALITY BASIC HUMAN SERVICES

Under Result Area 2 - Equitable Quality Basic Human Services, the UN supported the Government to ensure that citizens can access quality basic social and protection services. The UN has supported the strengthening of the health system in delivering an integrated package on high impact health, nutrition and HIV interventions including in emergency situations. Key results include:

- 700,000 pregnant women were provided with skilled birth attendants in 6 states through capacity

development of health workers in courses of: Essential New-born Care, Community Based New-born Care, Life Saving Skills and Modified Life Saving Skills.

- 2,605,828 million children, representing 71.05% of the total unimmunized target (3,667,464) of 12-23 months old children, were reached with immunization services in 18 priority states. In addition, noteworthy progress was made to enhance the knowledge and skills of Nigerians to demand, and utilize quality health, nutrition and HIV prevention and treatment services. This was as a result of over 2,550 nurses and midwives who were trained in providing health services to women and children.

- 749,630 children (50% girls) were reached with learning materials. Similarly, 597,528 children now attend school with 4,148 teachers/educators (44% females) trained on psychosocial support while 2,349 members (26% females) of 470 of Centre-Based and School-Based Management Committees have enhanced their capacities on their role and responsibility, paving the way to the adoption of School Development Plans. These were achieved through support provided to government institutions to deliver education in humanitarian settings.

- Over 7,000,000 people were recipients of key hygiene messages for sustained behavioural change through hygiene promotion events, radio and television. The community approaches to total sanitation yielded clear successes. The UN supported 3,908 communities (with over 3.3 million) to be certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF), with 3.3 million people living in these communities and over 300,000 latrines constructed. ODF status was certified in 3 Local Government Areas (LGAs). In addition, 2,680 communities claiming ODF await certification.

- The UN supported enrolment drive campaigns in 14 states, contributing to the enrolment of over 557,874 additional children, representing a 61% increase in overall enrolment. The annual target of reducing the out-of-school rate to 29% in 2018 was achieved, with 886,856 out-of-school children participating in education through UN-supported programmes.

- About 1,00,500 adolescents and young people received comprehensive HIV and AIDS information; 489,859 were tested for HIV, and out of the 5,934 who tested positive, over 80% were linked to treatment. Technical and financial support was provided to the national 2017 reporting, and 5000 copies of the M&E tools were printed and distributed to states. The UN led the analysis of national prevention of mother-to-child transmission data and Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal

and Child Health Plus Adolescence data which will inform the National operational plan.

- The UN Joint Team on AIDS supported the Federal Ministry of Health to re-establish the National Treatment and PMTCT program. This will allow the Ministry to provide programmatic leadership, ownership, coordination, monitoring and reporting roles for the National HIV health sector response. This strategy will provide an opportunity for Government to allocate specific budget lines for HIV treatment especially in realizing the president's commitment of maintaining the 60,000 PLHIV currently on treatment with Government of Nigeria commitment of N2.6 billion (US\$7.2 million) and treating an additional 50,000 persons living with HIV annually which was brokered by the UN.

SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Under Result Area 3 - Sustainable & Inclusive Growth and Development - the UN supported the Government by providing strategic interventions for the diversification of the economy, effective management and utilization of human resources and environmental sustainability. Key results included:

- The UN supported the Government to design an innovative National Forest Inventory methodology which was field tested and validated. Field data collection was concluded in all the country's ecological zones. The Government was assisted in the control and management of "fall armyworm pest" of maize and *Tuta absoluta*, invasive pest of tomato, if uncontrolled, it would have costed an estimated sum of 2 billion dollars.

- A total of 1,424 households and 870 businesses were connected to the off-grid energy solutions which were deployed to household and businesses at the bottom of the pyramid at a total installed capacity of 246.8Kw which led to the creation of 70 direct and indirect jobs. This pilot phase was completed in Niger, Gombe, Anambra and Kaduna and this boosting of sectorial growth and productivity was achieved through the development of policies and strategies for infrastructural and private sector development, clean energy and Science, technology and Innovation with the support of the UN to Government.

- The Federal and State emergency management institutions were supported with disaster risk response and emergency response planning skills to ensure sustainable food security for vulnerable population. This resulted to the feeding of about 1.1 million people in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state monthly reaching almost 1.3 million people at the peak.

- The UN supported actions to harness the demographic dividend, for example by facilitated socio-economic and demographic surveys and technical support.

KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

This section reviews recent trends in four areas that are fundamentally important to achieving the 2030 Agenda. These four areas relate to: (i) development context, (ii) humanitarian update, (iii) socio-political situation, (iv) regional. Some of the trends are positive, yet, negative trends in several areas pose a significant risk to the realization of the SDGs. This section explores each development trend more in detail and discusses challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the UNSDPF in support of the 2030 Agenda.

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa with an estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$495 billion; 71% of West Africa GDP and 27 % of the continent. Despite having exited the economic recession in 2017, Nigeria's economic outlook continues to be challenged with relative low growth rates (third quarter GDP growth rate estimated at 1.81% and end of year GDP growth rate projected at 1.9% in 2018), lack of economic diversification, and low-income generation with high dependency of the oil sector. In January 2019, the International Monetary Fund announced a downward review of its growth forecast for Nigeria's economy to 2.0 percent for 2019.

Nigeria's population has rapidly grown to 198 million - a 41% increase over the last 12 years, highlighting the country's massive demographic challenges. Estimates even suggest that Nigeria's population will reach 300-400 million by 2050, thus making it the third most populous country in the world only surpassed by China and India. The sluggish economic growth combined with high demographic pressures is a key driver of the rapid increasing poverty levels. As the population growth far exceeds the economic growth, Nigerians are becoming poorer measured by per capita income with an estimated 87 million living in extreme poverty. Some 60 percent of the population are under 24, with most youth unemployed or underemployed.

Nigeria ranks 152 out of 188 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index - a clear indication of the country's development deficits with considerable discrepancies between regions. Poverty level remain particularly high in the North East and North West regions at 47.6 percent and 59.0 percent respectively. Core drivers of the development deficits are: (i) weak institutions and lack of

governance at multiple levels; (ii) the impact of climate change and increased competition over land and water resources; (iii) pervasive corruption; (iv) slow economic growth with a non-diversified economy and lack of economic inclusivity coupled with a rapid population growth; (v) multi-dimensional poverty and growing inequalities; and (vi) pockets of instability and increasing fragmentation based on ethnicity and religion. These deficits are also the root causes of the ongoing crises across the country which in turn have resulted in severe protection and food security issues, widespread human rights abuses, large displacement and increasing poverty.

Nigeria ranks 118 out of 134 countries on the Gender Equality Index. The inadequate inclusion of women and girls' perspectives in policy making, resource allocation and implementation in economic and social sectors continues to challenge the advancement of gender equality. Over 70 percent of women live below the poverty line, with maternal mortality ratios at 576 per 100,000. Enrollment of girls in school ranges from one third to one quarter of classroom participants and out of the 10.5 million out-of-school children, two-thirds are girls.

Nigeria has an Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020) in place, developed to restore growth, invest in its people and build a competitive economy. The Plan is aligned to the SDGs and African Union Agenda 2063. A recent assessment carried out to examine its performance indicates some positive results manifesting in key economic indices such as GDP growth, growth in foreign reserves, increased capital importation and narrowing foreign exchange gap. However, many key challenges remain including the lack of funding, budget implementation and weak institutional capacities. Although reforms to improve the business environment are progressing, Nigeria is still in need of a coherent set of policies to reduce vulnerabilities and increase growth.

HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

The humanitarian landscape remains largely dominated by multiple crises with widespread conflicts affecting the majority of Nigeria's states. The humanitarian crisis in the North-East is one of the most serious in the world and shows no sign of abating. Up to 2.1 million people fled their homes at the height of the conflict, 1.8

millions of whom are still currently internally displaced and close to 200,000 people are refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. An estimated 7.7 million people identified in need of assistance in 2018. Of this, 6.1 million were targeted by international humanitarian actors. By end of December 2018, 5.6 million had been reached. In 2019 6.2 million are targeted for humanitarian assistance.

This situation is first and foremost a protection crisis where civilians are the primary victims. Violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law are defining characteristics of the crisis as women, men and children face grave human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and sexual exploitation.

SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION

Beyond the North-East, the increasing communal violence, including between herders and farmers, affects the majority of Nigeria's 36 states, making it a nationwide crisis that severely compromises human security. In 2018 alone, farmer-herder clashes caused more than 1,500 deaths. The crisis is continuously politicized with worrying ethno-religious connotations and increased use of media for social polarizations. To date, it has led to the displacement of some 300,000 people, predominantly displaced in government-run camps. UNHCR and the Government have also registered 33,000 Cameroonian refugees in Akwa Ibom, Benue, Cross River and Taraba since October 2017. Food insecurity, lack of protection and human rights violations are some direct implications.

In January 2019, the National Economic Council unanimously endorsed the National Livestock Transformation Plan, a national strategy designed to address multiple dimensions of the escalating crisis including enabling the peaceful transformation of Nigeria's livestock ecosystem. The UN was a key partner in the joint international effort which supported the development of the strategy. The strategy is based on a holistic five-pillar approach; Conflict resolution & peacebuilding; Justice and rule of law; Humanitarian relief and early recovery; Investments in human capital and; Cross-cutting issues.

Other socio-political challenges include the civil unrest in the south-east and south-south by the Indigenous People

of Biafra; the militancy by the Niger Delta Avengers targeting oil production although at a low scale recently; and recent flood disasters affecting more than 3 million people in 12 states and 50 Local Government Areas.

On the democratic governance front, the political environment in 2018 was mainly shaped by the general elections in February – March 2019 with ongoing political realignments affecting the political climate. A particular concern for the preparation for the 2019 elections was the role and impartiality of security agencies in the electoral process, as well as potential vote-buying by candidates and parties. Free fair, credible, and peaceful elections are crucial in preserving national unity and the fragile political balance. A contested election result could further compound the different crises in the country and have a significant destabilizing effect.

REGIONAL ASPECTS

Development opportunities in the region continue to be overshadowed by complex challenges, characterized by mutually reinforcing factors of vulnerability, instability and insecurity. With a growing recognition that many of Nigeria's crises have regional dimensions, regional response efforts were scaled up in 2018.

In recognition of the vast potential of the Sahel region, the UN developed and rolled out the Sahel Support Plan. The Plan aims to scale up transformative investments across the sub-region to help fast-track progress on Agenda 2030. Additionally, developments on advancing stabilization of the Lake Chad Basin, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2348 (2017), continued throughout the year. Notably, the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum was established and held its inaugural meeting, the African Union Commission and the Lake Chad Basin Commission developed a regional framework to address the crisis in the sub-region, and the Oslo II Conference in Berlin witnessed renewed pledges to address the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin. The UN has continued to facilitate and support these efforts, ensuring that regional responses to advancing SDGs build upon national interests and priorities, whilst adding value and synergy with broader regional trends.

RESULT OF ONE UN PROGRAMME

The United Nations System in Nigeria has had a productive engagement with the Federal Republic of Nigeria since its independence in 1960. The UN is a catalytic supporter of, and trusted partner in, the country's development aspirations. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Nigeria is currently comprised of 24 resident and five non-resident agencies. The work of the UNCT is guided through the 2018-2022 UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, UNSDPF, which was signed between the Government of Nigeria and the UN in July 2017.

THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

The UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) outlines the strategic direction and results expected from the cooperation between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the UN System in Nigeria. It serves as a collective support and response of the UN system to the national development initiatives of the Government regarding the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa Union Agenda 2063 and other internationally agreed declarations.

Building on inputs from achievements across the three result areas, this section highlights the collective progress of the UN system towards the outcomes of the One Programme. It also provides highlights of concrete outputs, including through the implementation of joint work plans.

Nine outcomes have been agreed within the UNSDPF, in three strategic result areas that respond to the country's needs and development plans:

1. Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security
2. Equitable Quality Basic Services
3. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Full implementation of the UNSDPF (2018-2022) will require an estimated total of USD 4,295,791.00 This includes an indicative USD 674,815 from resources projected to be available. The total estimated funding gap is USD 3,620,916.900 which is expected to be mobilized during the UNSDPF implementation.

RESULTS IN 2018

The first year of implementation of the UNSDPF achieved over 80% of the programmatic targets set in the work plan. The inter-agency structure at federal levels were actively providing support to improve implementation and documentation of results.



UNSDPF 2018 - 2022

United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework in Nigeria



Programming Principles

- Human rights-based Approach
- Gender Equality
- Accountability
- Sustainable & Inclusive Development
- Resilience-based Approach
- Leave No One Behind
- Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides
- Build Local Capacities



Delivering as One

- BAUCHI
- CROSS RIVER
- FCT
- LAGOS
- SOKOTO

RESULT AREA 1 Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security

Strategic Intent: All Nigerians enjoy good and inclusive governance and human rights in secure, resilient and peaceful communities.

Required Resources: 1,401,093,828 US\$

RESULT AREA 2 Equitable Quality Basic Services

Strategic Intent: Nigerians enjoy improved well-being through sustainable, equitable and quality basic social and protection services which fulfil their human rights and contribute to greater social cohesion and economic development.

Required Resources: 2,374,718,000 US\$

RESULT AREA 3 Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development

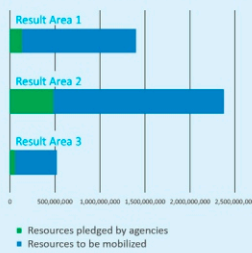
Strategic Intent: Nigerians have improved living standard characterized by inclusive and diversified economic growth, effective population management, food security and environmental sustainability.

Required Resources: 519,920,072 US\$

Linking Results to SDGs



Required Resources



THE WAY FORWARD IN 2019

In 2019, the UN will continue to work coherently and in partnership with the Government to address the multidimensional needs of the country with targeted responses under the UNSDPF that address the political, security, humanitarian and development needs through a joined-up approach, in line with the ERGP and the SDGs.

UN REFORM

On 31 May 2018, Member States adopted Res/72/279 on the repositioning of the UN Development System, in the context of the General Assembly Resolution 71/243. The Resolution called on the Secretary-General to design and implement a series of reform to ensure that the UN's development system becomes more field-focused, well-coordinated and accountable. A common theme runs through all elements of the reform— a commitment to reinforce national leadership and ownership for sustainable development. Member States must be in the driver's seat with the 2030 Agenda at the core.

January 2019 marks the beginning of the implementation of the reforms, making sweeping changes in three areas: development, management and peace and security. These changes will enhance the UN's contribution to sustainable development, ensure more effective capacities to tackle conflict and sustain peace, and improve the UN's internal management and ability to deliver on the SDGs.

The reforms will lead to the emergence of a new generation of UN country teams, centered on a strategic UNSDPF and HRP and led by an impartial, independent and empowered resident coordinator - separated from the UNDP Resident Representative. Restructuring regional assets and ensuring regional optimization will be a key component. In Nigeria, the reform will address the fragmentation and bureaucratization of the UN system. The key strategic priorities are:

1. Power ahead with a collective support to the SDGs - despite considerable efforts by the UN, Government and many others, the transformative changes demanded by Agenda 2030 are not yet being made in Nigeria.
2. Greater ambition to do things differently - a UN system that is more focused on people, less on processes; more on results for the poor and marginalized, less on bureaucracy; more on integrated support across silos, less on competition.
3. A new approach to partnerships - a system-wide approach to partnerships and engagement with Government, civil society, private sector, international financial institutions and North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
4. Accelerate peacebuilding and prevention initiatives - joined up approaches across development, humanitarian and peace interventions - working in a more coordinated, comprehensive and mutually reinforcing manner.
5. Strengthen coherence & collaboration - system coherence and collaboration is a way to bring our action to greater scale.

UNSDPF RESULT 1: ALL NIGERIANS ENJOY GOOD AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SECURE, RESILIENT AND PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES



OUTCOME 1 GOOD GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW

In 2018, major progress was achieved in the context of strengthening government institutions and the electoral process. The UN and partners supported the process of signing the 2019 Peace Accord for a violence-free election. A high-level dialogue with political party leadership was facilitated by the UN. An agreement of good conduct for violence-free elections and a comprehensive charter of demands to support increased women's participation in the 2019 elections was signed by all political parties.

Some 10 million women and men were reached with voter education, informing them about their voters rights, aiming to increase women's voter participation. Similarly, the UN supported election observation and early warning systems in Ekiti and Osun during the 2018 gubernatorial elections. This helped to identify incidences of electoral violence and mitigate them in partnership with the appropriate security agencies.

To support the use of data and evidence-based analysis for decision making, the UN, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, academia and partners provided high-level technical assistance to the production of evidence-based assessments and reports that outline

root causes, barriers, enablers and drivers of Nigeria's humanitarian, economic and insecurity challenges. These comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date data and analyses ensure a better understanding of the crises' internal and external factors, key elements to required for an adequate response. Findings underscore the importance of longer-term planning and financing for appropriately targeted responses to the crises.

Key products that the UN supported to ensure provision of timely evidence include: the 2018 Human Development Report (with focus on the North-East), several inter-agency humanitarian needs assessments, the North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment, Synthesis Reports, the 2018 State of the World Population report, the 2018 Human Capital, Lessons on Better Connecting Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection, Multiple-indicator cluster survey, and National Demographic Health Survey.

Data analysis and use of data at the national and sub-national level was further enhanced through regularly updated UN performance dashboards such as the Food Security Sector dashboard, the humanitarian situation dashboards, as well as the gender-based violence information management system.

An important element of strengthening governance for sustainable development is the integration of SDGs into state development plans. To this end, the UN supported national efforts towards institutionalizing the SDGs as a planning framework. National policy support activities focused on building Government capacity to shape the use of resources and channel growth into pro-poor areas. A key partner in this work is the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. Working through the Joint Planning Board forum, the process of identifying priority goals aligned with the national development agenda has started. As a result, many states across the country have now institutionalized the SDGs and created dedicated state SDGs offices and linked them to state budgets. These efforts will contribute significantly to mainstreaming the SDGs in federal and state development plans and budgets. Support to the National Bureau of Statistics was critical in creating a robust platform for SDGs data gathering for implementation and monitoring.

In achieving SDG 5 - gender equality and women empowerment - the UN supported the Government to develop gender-sensitive policies and strengthen institutional mechanisms. One specific activity was the drafting of the Women Participation in Elections Support Bill. The passage of this bill will further galvanize women participation in elective offices. Similarly, technical support was provided to increase national monitoring and reporting capacities on international labour standards and conventions ratified by Nigeria with the result of significantly improved capacities. Dedicated training and mentoring of tripartite partners was carried out by: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Nigeria Labour Congress, Trade Union Congress and the Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association.

Access to justice was improved in the North-East through enhanced capacity building of duty bearers as well as infrastructure and equipment support to key institutions. Human rights desks were established in the FCT, Nasarawa, Borno, Kogi, Adamawa and Lagos and now supports the timely reporting of human right violations and the push for a law to punish offenders.

The UN supported the Bill on Gender and Equal Opportunity presented by States Ministries of Women Affairs in Gombe and Adamawa to their respective State Houses of Assembly. Similarly, Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs was assisted to gazette and popularize the Gender and Equal Opportunity Act. Lastly, the UN Local Action Plans on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security were produced in local languages, including a braille version for the visually impaired, in Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau State.

In 2018, major progress was achieved in strengthening Government institutions and the electoral process.

OUTCOME 2
HUMANITARIAN, PEACE & SECURITY

With a growing recognition that many of Nigeria's crises have regional dimensions, in 2018, the UN scaled up efforts to support transboundary and regional initiatives for improving peace, sustainable livelihood and development. Efforts gained momentum as the UN carried out a series of capacity building initiatives, sensitization and awareness campaigns on issues related to illicit small arms proliferation in West Africa. Through these activities, transboundary communities, schools and towns were reached in their local languages, with information on the dangers inherent in the use of illicit arms. As a result, over 37,896 arms and ammunitions including grenades and rockets launchers were voluntarily recovered from the communities. The voluntary collection and destruction of these weapons has thereby increased the safety and security of these communities. The initiative helped in restoring the livelihoods of youth and women groups through the provision of income generating equipment such as tents and chairs for social cohesion, milling machines, oil extracting machines, musical equipment for women groups boosting income generating activities in the communities. Also, as means of reducing infant mortality and to improve quality education, the project rehabilitated health centres, community schools, town halls and provided potable drinking water in communities where arms were recovered.

In the attainment of SDG 16, Peace and Justice, the Government was supported to establish citizen engagement platforms & peaceful coexistence. A noteworthy example is the establishment of the first Herdsmen – Farmers Peace Forum in Benue state made up of Miyetti Allah, Farmers Association, Traditional Leaders (particularly for the focal LGAs), Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, and representatives of the Benue State Government. This platform engaged different opposing groups and has contributed to the reduction in communal clashes and infighting. Similarly, the mediation of civil cases improved at the community level through targeted support to National Headquarters and six state commands of Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Peace and Conflict Management units.

The Prevention of Violent Extremism in five states was strengthened through comprehensive sensitization outreach and capacity development of public and civil organizations staff.

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Efforts to mainstream human rights across the UNSDPF were enhanced through advocacy and programmes in communities.

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The capacity of National and State Government MDAs in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe states was strengthened for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of Nigeria's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. This was followed by the official launch of the gender sensitive peace architecture report.

In strengthening peace building and social cohesion, the UN supported community engagement on the North-East recovery process through dedicated community consultations across the North-Eastern states, with over 6,000 individual interviews and focus group discussions. Gender-Sensitive Early Warning and Early Response Systems were established and strengthened in Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau states. State-level peace building capacities were advanced through establishing State Peace Building Agencies and capacity development of staff in Kaduna and Plateau states.

The SDG policy trust of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest first received a boost through the establishment of safety-nets and protection of persons with disability. The UN supported the establishment of a Special Rights Agency in Adamawa state to coordinate implementation for the protection of persons with disability and the implementation of gender and child rights laws and policies. As a result, over 206,204 households in the North-East were provided with rainy season and dry season agricultural inputs and technical guidance on farming, with a special focus on women and disabled. Similarly, 157,000 households benefited from vaccination and veterinary support to their livestock, animal restocking, and bull fattening. 5,000 households benefited from locally produced fuel-efficient stoves (from 3 production centers); 100 people were trained on fuel-efficient stove production. With the coordinated support of the UN, the program on Emergency Employment Opportunities created jobs which benefited over 18,500 IDPs and returnees. In addition, over 12,000 youth received training in key vocations and entrepreneurship skills.

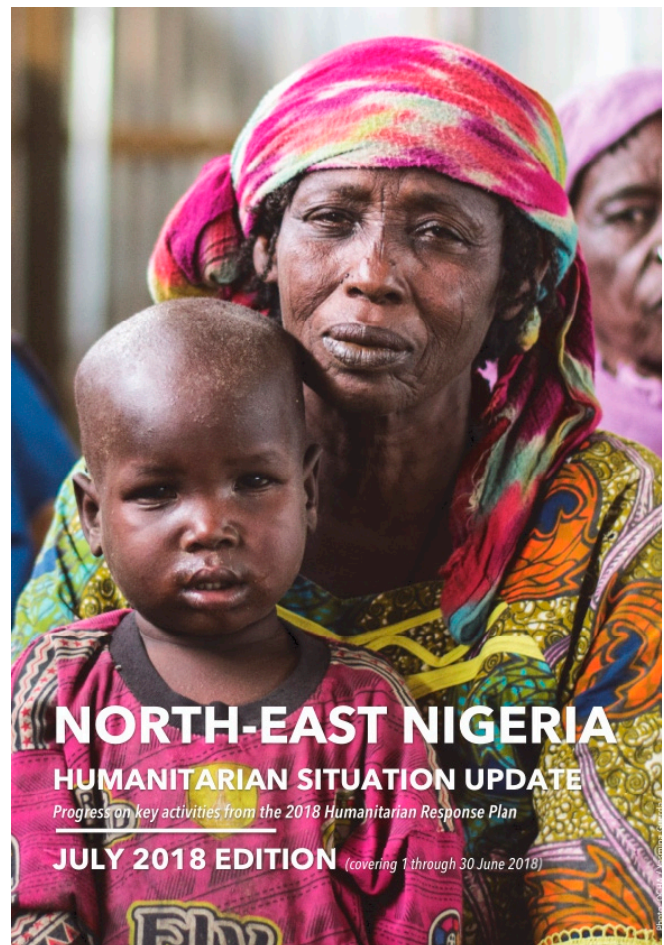
Advancing human rights and access to justice was made possible through the provision of legal aid services, land and property support, detention visits, formal and informal dispute resolutions for vulnerable persons. Over 1,358 inmates waiting trial cases not charged to court was concluded, 6 men and 1 woman who had been on prolonged detention without trial were released.

This was made possible through a high-level advocacy visit to Adamawa & Borno states' Attorney-General,

the Commissioner of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, the Director, Child Welfare in the Ministry of Women Affairs, and the office of the Deputy Governors of the States. The advocacy led to the conduct of an emergency prison audit across the state and all outstanding legal advises for prosecution of awaiting trial inmates were concluded with an open police commitment of desisting from the habit of taking children to regular prisons. Similarly, access to justice was facilitated for 257 IDPs in the areas of Gender based violence, theft, debt repayment disputes and sexual exploitation and abuse, through the accelerated mobile courts instituted by the UN in the IDP camps.

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

In 2018, an estimated 7.7 million people need humanitarian assistance in the worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, and 6.1 million targeted for humanitarian assistance with a financial requirement of \$1.05 billion USD. The crisis is now in its ninth year and civilians continue to bear the brunt of a conflict that has led to widespread forced displacement, abuse, and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Further updates on the results under the humanitarian response plan can be found in this report in the section: Our Humanitarian Work.



The July Edition of the North-East Humanitarian Situation Update. ©OCHA, Nigeria

UNSDPF RESULT 2: NIGERIANS ENJOY IMPROVED WELL-BEING THROUGH SUSTAINABLE, EQUITABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES



Quality education means education that equips children to succeed in school, perform productive work, take care of themselves, lead fulfilling lives and contribute to their communities. ©UNICEF Nigeria

OUTCOME 3 HEALTH, NUTRITION, HIV & AIDS

Significant progress was made towards the achievement of SDG 3 - good health and well being, through the UN's support to strengthen political commitment, accountability and capacity at national and sub-national level to legislate, formulate evidence-based plans, budget, and mobilise resources for scaling-up equitable health, nutrition and HIV interventions. This resulted in an increase in the proportion of health facilities providing essential medicines and reproductive health services, as well as an increased pool of skilled providers of emergency obstetrics and neo-natal care services.

The result of the UN's sustained advocacy led to the institutionalization of the nutrition budget and contributed to budget releases totalling NGN 886 million in 20 states. Similarly, the UN facilitated the development of an investment case for Health and reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health care in two states and in the Federal Ministry of Health.

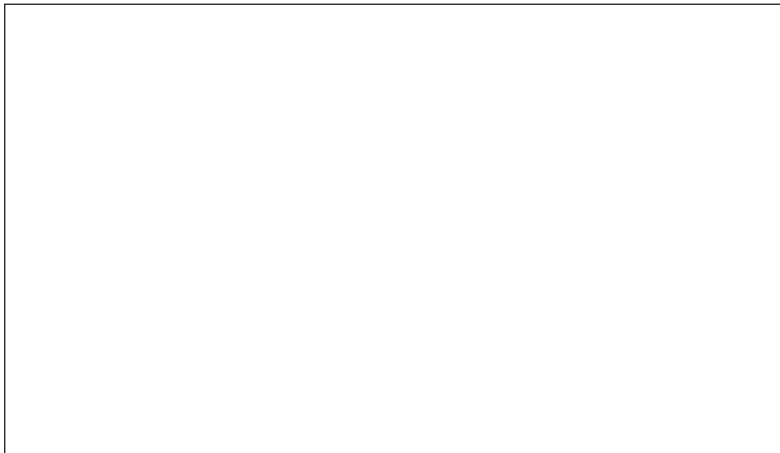
The UN Joint Team on AIDS supported the Federal Ministry of Health to re-establish the National Treatment and PMTCT program. This will allow the Ministry to provide programmatic leadership, ownership, coordination, monitoring and reporting roles for the National HIV health sector response. This strategy will provide an opportunity for Government to allocate specific budget lines for HIV treatment especially in realizing the president's

commitment of maintaining the 60,000 PLHIV currently on treatment with Government of Nigeria commitment of N2.6 billion (US\$7.2 million) and treating an additional 50,000 persons living with HIV annually which was brokered by the UN. Furthermore, it will lay the foundation for transitioning HIV treatment Capacity to Government when donors exit. The UN provided technical assistance to the country coordinating mechanism to secure from the Global Fund \$121 million for HIV, \$72 for TB and \$45 million for health systems strengthening. The UN further provided technical support to the private sector to set up the AIDS Trust Fund seeking to mobilize about N50 billion Naira (\$162,866,450) from private businesses to contribute HIV commodities

Technical support was provided to launch the regional project on comprehensive sexuality/family life and HIV Education. This was followed by a review of the sexuality education and assessment of national education curriculum. A key result was the identification of strengths and limitations of the curriculum. This has led to the adoption of all forms of school-related violence awareness and action including creating a safe and welcoming space in education and enforcing the code of conduct. 400 Education Management information system (EMIS) policy makers were sensitized, 34 trained on integrating HIV global indicators into EMIS and 4 HIV global core indicators integrated into Annual School Census tools. On adolescent and young people, 3,070 in-school AYPs were reached with accurate and age appropriate FLHE information as outlined in the national curricula. Using innovation, 3 mobile apps on CSE/SRHR were reviewed, 10,000 AYPs were reached through bulk sms, and more than 5 million taught through radio programmes. Advocacy and sensitization with parents and community members strengthened their knowledge on the need to improve access to CSE/SRH for AYPs.



A child drinks water from a UN-supported water point in Southern Nigeria @UNICEF/2018/Esiebo



Use of ICTs in girls' education in Northern Nigeria @ UNESCO/2018

OUTCOME 4 LEARNING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

In the attainment of SDG 4 - Quality Education - the UN's support led to an increase in the demand for and participation in formal and non-formal education. This included skills acquisition by parents and children, as 16,752 teachers/facilitators and caregivers were capacitated in appropriate teaching and learning approaches (target: 5,381) while 192,300 children were provided with individual education and learning materials. At the national level, technical support was provided to revise the Nigeria Certificate in Education Early Childhood Care and Education curriculum.

To support existing government effort to provide quality early childhood care and education (ECCE) to underserved children in rural communities, 12,406 children aged 0-8 years in 40 schools benefitted from an ECCE programme that aims to build peaceful and sustainable future through using play to build children's resilience in ECCE centres. The capacities of 301 school administrators, ECCE teachers/caregivers and 147 parents and community leaders in Adamawan (Numan and Guyuk LGAs) and Ebonyi (Ohaozara and Onicha LGAs) were strengthened on using play to build children's resilience. Assessment result revealed increase in enrolment, happier children and improved relationships between teachers and children, parents and community members.

The UN sustained its support to the Government to strengthen the capacity of the education sector to develop, budget, implement, and monitor evidence-based policies and plans to deliver equitable and quality education, through the development of Medium-Term Basic Education Strategy Plan, finalized for 36 states and FCT. 25 states now implement evidence-based education sector plans while 150 planners in 25 states were capacitated on evidence-based sector planning. Data analysis was completed in 19 out of 30 states. Integrated Quranic School (IQS) census questionnaire was approved by the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) committee, paving the way to mainstream IQS data into state EMIS. The resilience of children and schools to disasters was strengthened at national and sub-national level in delivering education in humanitarian situations. 749,630 children (50% girls) were reached with learning materials. Similarly, 597,528 children now attend school with 4,148 teachers/educators (44% females) trained on psycho-social support. Some 2,349 members (26% females) of 470 school-based and community-based management committees have enhanced their capacity to take on their role and responsibilities, paving the way to the development of School Development Plans. The UN supported the rehabilitation of 248 classrooms and the establishment of 209 temporary learning spaces within formal and non-formal education settings. At the policy and strategic level, the UN facilitated the joint Education Needs Assessment under the development of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan.

The UN and partners delivered a series of capacity building which led to strengthening the health system in delivering an integrated package on high impact health, nutrition and HIV interventions including in emergency situations. For example, capacity development of health workers in Essential New-born Care, Community Based New-born Care, and Life Saving Skills and Modified Life Saving Skills resulting in 700,000 pregnant women provided with skilled birth attendants in 6 states. Similarly, over 2,550 nurses and midwives across the country were capacitated to provide health services to women and children. A voluntary counselling & testing outreach initiative was implemented in 8 high-burden states and is creating demand for HIV testing and social protection for the sustainability of HIV treatment.

The UN also provided technical advice to NACA on the methodologies to be adopted in the conduct of the population and size estimation of key population in the seventeen states with financial support from PEPFAR and the Global Fund. The UN further support NACA to generate strategic information on HIV and TB in the prisons of Nigeria.

Noteworthy progress was made to enhance knowledge and skills of Nigerians to demand and utilize quality health, nutrition and HIV prevention and treatment services. Some 2,605,828 children, representing 71.05% of the total unimmunized target (3,667,464) of 12-23 months old children, were reached with immunization services in 18 priority states. Similarly, 423,144 caregivers received counselling and support for breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants and young children, while 30,000 children (6-23mos) and 48,000 pregnant/lactating women benefited from multi-sectorial integrated nutrition programme. At the policy level, the UN supported the development of Health Systems Strengthening document and Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform as part of 2018-2028 Nigeria Strategy for Routine Immunisation and Primary Health Care System Strengthening and facilitated the first Joint Approach for Nutrition and Food Security Assessment.

OUTCOME 5 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Towards the achievement of SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation - communities and institutions at the national and sub-national level were supported. The UN and partners continued advocacy which led to the presidential declaration of a state of emergency in the WASH Sector and the launch of a National WASH Action Plan, including a promise that Nigeria will end open defecation by 2025. With the UN's support, 1,243,471 people now have access to safe water supply facilities and an additional 2.3 million people live in open defecation free communities as a result of community-led total sanitation in 2,872 communities which were certified open defecation free in 2018 (138% of targets reached). In the humanitarian setting, 661,127 persons were reached with basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services. Hygiene messages and hygiene kits were delivered to over 1.5 million people, mostly women and children (target: 530,000 - 135% target reached). A notable result was Kaduna State which was supported to develop a sector-wide plan for improving water supply, sanitation and hygiene service. Plateau, Ondo and Adamawa state are in the process of developing similar plans and establishing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation agencies.

OUTCOME 6 PROTECTION

Protection policies were implemented, financed and domesticated at the national and sub-national level, making progress towards the attainment of SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities. The domestication of the National Social Protection Policy is progressing in 13 states with particularly remarkable progress in Osun and Ondo.



UN staff and local authorities assist recently arrived Cameroonians seeking refuge in Obanliku, south-east Nigeria, ©UNCHR/Hanson Ghandi

Government's capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in communities and institutions was strengthened, progressively attaining higher levels of water service

The UN facilitated the inauguration of a high-powered federal technical working group on social protection to facilitate the implementation of the national social protection policy. Federal and state stakeholders were capacitated to prepare and use the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and reinforcement of social sector budgeting.

In the North-East, 37,720 children and caregivers benefited from child protection services as a total of 21,408 children accessed psychosocial support services, 566 case management services, 458 socio-economic reintegration services and 15,292 mine risk education. Psychosocial support activities continued to equip children with relevant skills and techniques to address the challenges of self-motivation for learning, career identification, self-esteem and resilience. This is in addition to promoting togetherness, peace building and identification of critical life skills to improve coping and learning mechanisms.

Technical policy advisory services were provided to protection institutions to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking) and harmful social norms. A high-level consultation was convened to draft secondary legislation to Child Rights Laws in Lagos and Cross River states. Similarly, the Child Rights Act was successfully domesticated in Gombe state. Standard Operating Procedures for the coordination of Law Enforcement Response in Nigeria on Identification of Victims and Traffickers in crime clusters were developed, validated and formally launched.

The strengthened protection system delivered child protection services to 11,776 child victims of violence (5,562 boys, 6,214 girls) in 7 states, representing 78% of targets for 2018. 396,370 individuals (59% children) were provided with life-saving protection assistance through support to IDPs in the North-East and to refugees in the South-East. The assistance included access to legal documentation, protection material assistance, awareness raising and community-based initiatives for shelter and livelihoods. Some 191 teachers from 70 federal secondary schools reached approximately 9,550 school children with unplugged drug prevention programme. The effect among 10-14 years old pupils showed 30% reduction in any alcohol use, and 42% for regular alcohol use. 65,490 birth certificates were issued with support from the UN.

UNSDPF RESULT 3: NIGERIANS HAVE IMPROVED LIVING STANDARD CHARACTERIZED BY INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSIFIED GROWTH



Snapshot from a vibrant market ©UNDP Nigeria/Lucky Musonda

OUTCOME 7 DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC GROWTH

The UN and partners continued to support the human and institutional capacities at the national and sub-national levels with the aim of achieving an increase in the sectorial contribution (in agriculture, industry, solid minerals and services). Results include enhancement of rice production and processing, as cooperative groups and extension workers were trained on improved rice production practices and processing technologies and supported with modern equipment in 9 states. In Borno and Yobe states, the UN supported capacity-building of 320 persons on the use of seasonal livelihoods programme and community-based participatory planning tools for strengthening and designing of livelihoods and resilience activities. Furthermore, institutions like the National Metrology Institute and the Nigeria National Accreditation Services were established with UN support for calibration services and for accreditation services.

A total of 324 Social and Behavioural Change Communication Sessions with 3,500 participants covering complementary feeding for infants and children was achieved. In order to provide evidence for action, the UN supported a numbers of specialized feasibility studies which led to the development of a world class masterplan

for an industrial park in Nnewi, Anambra. The feasibility and the terms of reference for a 300 small hydro power Doma Dam in Nasarawa was successfully concluded.

To achieve a diversified economy and contribute to SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth and SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - the UN supported the development of policies and strategies for infrastructural and private sector development, clean energy and science, technology and innovation, ultimately boosting sectoral growth and productivity. The deployment of off-grid energy solutions to household and businesses at the bottom of the pyramid were completed in the pilot phase in Niger, Gombe, Anambra and Kaduna at a total installed capacity of 246.8Kw. 1,424 households and 870 businesses were connected, leading to the creation of 70 jobs. Similarly, a project proposal on science, technology and innovation national policy mapping and strengthening was developed and staff of the Ministry of Science and Technology capacitated. 7,515 senior secondary school students were empowered to learn the revised trades and entrepreneurship subjects in 6 pilot schools drawn from Adamawa, Bauchi and Gombe states. To boost egg production, 800 households recovered livelihood support of 4,000 units of 16-week-old poultry birds. Similarly, 317 milling machines were provided to 1600 beneficiaries to address protection issues and ease food preparation.

At the national level, Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan and National Occupational Safety and Health Policy are being revised. A road map and terms of reference for the development of the first National Industrial Relations Policy was unanimously adopted for operationalization. Financial support was made available to commission a study on decent work challenges and opportunities in the management of e-waste in Nigeria. The result will be used to develop an implementation plan.

To improve youth employment, the UN supported capacity building of 50 persons in business management skills, while 600 youth corps received enhanced skills through the "Start and Improve your Business programme". Youth were capacitated in occupational safety and health in agriculture through the "Improvement in the neighbourhood development programme" and the production and dissemination of a manual on safe practices for farmers and their families in agriculture.

In Anambra state, the UN supported the development of a feasibility study and master plan for Nnewi Automotive Industrial Park, and 18 staff were supported to undertake a study tour to Ethiopia for capacity development on Integrated Agro-Industrial parks development, which is intended to create more than 10,000 jobs in 2019. The UN supported the pilot of the Thiaroye technique, an innovation using fuel efficiency for post-harvest loss reduction, which enhanced the quality and safety in fisheries and aquaculture in Abuja. To ensure that no one is left behind, and to increase resilience and livelihoods of IDPs, 8,550 households were trained on vocational skills and supported with livelihoods and productive assets.

OUTCOME 8 POPULATION DYNAMICS

The national capacity to generate and use population data from census, civic registration and vital statistics and household survey for development and resource management received a boost as technical staff of the National Population Commission were trained on the 2020 round of census. Another set of staff were capacitated on how hybrid census is used, as a cheaper, effective and innovative way of conducting census. The UN facilitated the conduct of socio-economic and demographic surveys and financial and technical assistance was provided for the 2018 National Demographic Health Survey. Assistance was also provided for eHealth Africa mapping exercise to generate geo-reference population estimates and information on settlements, and health facilities for planning at the sub-national level.

The UN and partners supported the development of policies and regulatory frameworks and strengthened population-related institutions for optimal population management. To harness the demographic dividend, the Nigeria Demographic dividend report was validated, published and disseminated. The UN assisted the Government to convene the first private sector conference on demographic dividend, attracting 20 key policy

The UN and partners developed entrepreneurship and vocational skills programmes and decent job initiatives to create economic opportunities for youths and women as well as increase sectoral labour productivity growth.

At this conference, a side event was initiated by the UN on the topic of creating awareness on the importance of demographic dividends amongst Muslim religious leaders. Over 100 Muslim leaders and policy makers attended national consultation. Calls to Action were issued by the Private Sector Conference and National Consultation Meeting to drive their involvement to harness demographic dividend.



Harnessing the potential of young people is at the centre of the UN's work. ©UNFPA, Nigeria



A displaced farmer planting cowpea seeds. ©FAO/S.Nguyen

OUTCOME 9
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY & FOOD SECURITY

The UN supported capacitated government officials in the management of emergency pollutants in water quality and a project proposal on water quality was developed as part of a special plan of cooperation. In keeping the environment safe and protected, community-based governance structures were established in communities in Sokoto, Jigawa and Bauchi and 51 village technicians trained on native tree species collection, processing, storage and use for restoration activities against desertification were achieved. The UN continued to support the Government to build capacity of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Emergency Management Agency. The Federal Ministry of Health was supported on food security and nutrition data collection and analysis through joint partnership in conducting 2 rounds of survey covering 40,000 households in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state and fed into the Cadre Harmonise analysis, the regional framework for the identification of food and nutrition insecure areas.

Good progress was recorded in the attainment of SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities as the UN

supported 450 hectares of degraded lands with the planting of native tree species. Solar-powered boreholes were drilled for domestic water supply and tree nurseries maintained in communities. Similarly, capacity building was provided on land cover mapping, change detection and accuracy assessment using an innovative SEPAL and Collect Earth Software and core remote sensing to produce time series maps which facilitated timely decision making. Federal and state emergency management institutions were supported with disaster risk response and emergency response planning skills to ensure sustainable food security for vulnerable population which resulted to the feeding of about 1.1 million people in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state monthly reaching almost 1.3 million people at the peak.

The UN supported the government in designing an innovative National Forest Inventory methodology which was field tested and validated. Field data collection has been concluded in all the ecological zones of the country. Likewise, the government of Nigeria was assisted by the UN in the control and management of "fall armyworm pest" of maize and Tuta absoluta, an invasive pest of tomato. Extension workers, researchers and farmers were trained. A Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning App was developed and national taskforce inaugurated which led to a reduction in food shortage caused by fall army worm, which is a significant contribution in the achievement of SDG 1, 3 & 13 - No Poverty, Zero Hunger and Climate Action respectively.

In protecting Life on Land (SDG 15), accelerating Climate Action (SDG 13) as well attaining the goal of Zero Hunger (SDG 2), the UN supported the strengthening of human and institutional capacities to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security, this was evident through the innovative use of Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 to facilitate dialogue, knowledge sharing and consultation among livestock, health and environment stakeholders to identify opportunities and threats associated with the long-term development of livestock. Correspondingly, an Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases is being established in the country and training conducted for veterinarians from 32 states in the country on control & management of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Good Emergency Practices to prevent and respond to transboundary animal diseases. The existing peer review mechanism towards the attainment of Zero Hunger in Nigeria by 2030, Zero Hunger Forum was supported, and meetings held in Borno and Sokoto states.

RESULTS IN CROSS- CUTTING AREAS

In 2018, the UN Country Team (UNCT) through the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) further strengthened interagency structures at the federal and state levels to ensure optimal and timely implementation and ensuring that the UN works as one. The RCO provided the technical support to the three Results Groups, led by Agency representatives. By ensuring that Agency Heads led the Result Groups, the thematic areas across the UNSDPF received more attention and this structure further supported improved inter-agency results across the cross-cutting areas.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2018, the UN continued to strengthen the national implementation of SDGs. A key element was to support the integration of the SDGs into state development plans where the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Budget and National Planning and worked through the Joint Planning Board forum to continue the process of identifying priority goals aligned with the national development agenda. These activities were key in stimulating significant levels of interest at both national and sub-national government levels in implementing the SDGs. As a result, many States across the country have now institutionalized the SDGs process; through the creation of dedicated State SDGs Offices and linking them to the State budgets. These efforts will contribute significantly to mainstreaming the SDGs in both the Federal and State development plans and budgets.

The UN's support to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) was critical in creating a robust platform for SDGs data gathering and implementation monitoring. In 2019, the UN plans to launch a joint data initiative to further strengthen this process. Some of the key results that the UN supported for the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria includes supporting the multi-layer and multi-cluster institutional frameworks for enhanced coordination and SDGs mainstreaming process. The President has appointed a Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs whose Office is responsible for ensuring horizontal and vertical coherence between development policies, plans and strategies.

Similarly, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on SDGs has been established and similar structures are being established at the State level. The UN also works closely with the Private Sector Advisory Group and a Donors' Forum on the SDGs which have been inaugurated.

At the advocacy level, the UN supported national SDGs advocacy and campaign programme through the partnership with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President - SDGs. To enhance the existence of good policy and planning framework, aligned to the SDGs, the UN supported many states with their State Development Plans. This work is to be further continued in 2019.

The UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework fully integrates human rights and the UN System in Nigeria prioritizes human rights in all its programming

HUMAN RIGHTS

During 2018, the UN systematically implemented strategies and initiatives to build and strengthen national capacities to engage with UN human rights mechanisms and enhance advocacy and implementation of universal human rights norms and standards as a shared commitment. Throughout the year, the UN's advocacy was enhanced with periodic briefings to partners and issued statements in respect of inter-ethnic conflicts and ethno-religious violence including farmers-herders clashes. The UN successfully led advocacy for high-level engagement on human rights impact of farmers-herders clashes and supported the development of an inter-agency response plan.

Human rights monitoring and reporting in the North East was strengthened through collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and deployment of human rights monitors as a component of the humanitarian intervention in the most-affected states (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa). All humanitarian interventions in the North East and the Middle Belt have included a fully-funded human rights component. In 2018, a grants programme was developed to support deployment of monitors to the Middle Belt by the National Human Rights Commission. Several assessments of human rights violations were undertaken including three assessments on the human rights situations linked to insecurity in Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau. The UN also assisted the National Assembly with technical support to the Bill on domestication of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The UN continued capacity support of national human rights institutions including the National Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Desk of the Nigerian Army and National Committee against Torture was strengthened through various processes and interventions. The UN supported the NHRC to deploy in the Middle Belt and provided assistance to several initiatives of the Commission to implement its core mandate including, development of a strategic management plan, and design of the National Action Plan for the promotion and protection of human rights. UNCT also supported the Federal Ministry of Justice to accelerate action in the trials of Boko Haram detainees and facilitated independent monitoring thereof. Human rights materials and publications were provided to the Human Rights Desk of the Nigerian Army. Human rights publications and

advocacy materials were provided to the University of Nigeria to support establishment of a Human Rights and Documentation Centre in addition to technical support in developing a human rights curriculum.

The UN provided expert advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission to conduct national investigations and public hearings on abuses and violations by Special Armed Robbery Squads and evictions. The UN also supported consultations on the National Action Plan for the promotion and protection of human rights. In 2018, the UN further strengthened collaboration with UN mechanisms through facilitating the mission of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking. The UN also provided information to UN mechanisms on the situation in Nigeria leading to actions and statements by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women on exclusion of women in the political process. The UN's engagement facilitated action by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the continued detention of the leader of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria and 'disappearance' of Nnamdi Kanu. With UN support, the national authorities improved reporting on human rights treaties mechanisms through finalising draft reports to various committees. For the first time, the UN submitted written contributions to the Universal Period Review process and participated actively in Nigeria's 3rd cycle review in November 2018 with recommendations from the national partners.

2018 as the tenth year of the Boko Haram crisis was marked by further attacks across the Lake Chad Basin and by increased attacks on hospitals in North-East Nigeria. The abduction of children, in particular girls, often for the purpose of sexual abuse, forced marriage or use as Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device continued at elevated levels. During the year, the UN faced significant access restrictions to conflict-affected areas, impeding on its ability to verify grave violations against children and to deliver life-saving aid to children. The UN continued the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism process with reinvigorated country Task Team reporting and contributing to the Secretary-General report through a quarterly Global Horizontal Note Reporting. In 2018 the UN submitted four quarterly reports and that culminated in the annual report of the SG on use of Children in armed conflict. The UN successfully collaborated with the Special Representative to the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to organize a high-level Side event at 73RD General Assembly with active participation of the Government to secure commitment on combating use of children in armed conflict.

GENDER EQUALITY

The inter-agency work on gender equality is supported by the Gender Theme Group, led by UN Women. In 2018, aspects of gender equality were mainstreamed across the three Result Areas of the UNSDPF. Some of these initiatives and their results are summarized below:

The UN provided technical and financial support to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social

Development (FMWASD) for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325, in line with strategic work plans developed by the Ministry. The progress recorded during the period under review include the following:

- The capacity of staff of 25 staff of the FMWASD to monitor, track and coordinate implementation of Nigeria UNSCR 1325 NAP was enhanced through trainings, mentoring and technical support. These staff were drawn mainly from the Women and Gender Affairs unit, and other departments engaged in the UNSCR 1325. The abridged version of Nigeria's 2nd NAP, and the translation of the document into three Nigerian languages were produced (3000 copies) and disseminated. This increased public understanding of the document.
- A 66-Member National Advisory Committee, drawn from the 36 states were inaugurated and trained on UNSCR 1325 NAP. The Committee is responsible for driving the process for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the NAP at federal, state and LGA levels. The training enhanced the capacity of staff of all the State Ministries of Women Affairs on their roles in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNSCR 1325. It also led to the development of UNSCR 1325 State Action Plan in Kogi State by the State Government, as well as the engagement by stakeholders in other states on UNSCR 1325 as a strategic approach towards sustainable peace and development.
- The capacity of 20 Government MDAs at national level and 20 MDAs each in Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau State enhanced with regards to their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the 2nd NAP on UNSCR 1325. The Gender Desk in Government MDAs were also revitalized to be more active in the implementation of their areas of commitment in NAP.
- In addition to the development of State Action Plans in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe, Local Action Plans were developed and translated into local languages. The plan in Plateau State was developed sign languages and braille for the visually impaired.
- To enhance partners' strategic capacities, UN provided technical and financial support to key national partners including the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development and political parties, the media, civil society organizations, and women's groups to promote the engagement and participation of women in the 2019 general and presidential elections. Support to INEC and FMWASD led to the organization of a dialogue with leaders of political parties during which a Charter of Demands was signed by political parties to ensure increased participation of women in the 2019 general elections and beyond. Furthermore, about 50 media organizations with over 160 journalists trained on gender sensitive reporting for the 2019 elections and beyond.

INNOVATION

To enhance the resource mobilization efforts for the humanitarian response and to provide immediate relief to a large affected population, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) launched the innovative Nigeria Humanitarian Fund—Private Sector Initiative on 15 November 2018 in Lagos, bringing the humanitarian community and private sector together to alleviate the suffering of affected people. Target set for private sector contributions to NHF is \$10 million. By 2019, it is anticipated that Nigeria's private sector contributions will make up 10 per cent of the overall NHF target of \$100 million.

In 2018, the UN in Nigeria kickstarted its efforts to leverage on One UN joint innovation as a way of ensuring programmatic innovation and closer cooperation between agencies. The UN in Nigeria received a grant from the DOCO Innovation Fund to step up efforts for joint innovation. Given the centrality of behavioral change in many programmatic interventions, the UN in Nigeria turned its eye to the innovative methodology behavioral insights. A pilot was conducted to apply behavioral insights to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in Nigeria. Research was conducted and to build capacity in behavioral insights, the UN in Nigeria held a Behavioral Insights School. A final report with recommendations will be published in 2019.



Launch of the private sector initiative in Lagos

OUR HUMANITARIAN WORK

The humanitarian crisis in Nigeria's North-East that has spilled over into the Lake Chad region, is one of the most severe in the world today with an estimate 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2019 in the worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY), and in 2018 6.2 million targeted for humanitarian assistance.

THE CRISIS IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

The crisis, now in its tenth year, has largely been triggered by a regionalized armed conflict and is first and foremost a protection crisis. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of a conflict that has led to widespread forced displacement and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Today 1.8 million people are internally displaced in the BAY states. Over eighty per cent of IDPs are in Borno State, the epicentre of the crisis, and over sixty per cent are living in host communities, making it harder to access them with assistance and putting additional pressure on the already stretched resources of these communities. One in four of the IDPs are under five, and 80 per cent are women and children. However, approximately 1.6 million people have returned home since August 2015, indicating that safety conditions in some locations have improved.

Around 2.7 million people in the BAY states are projected to be food insecure and considered to be facing crisis or emergency situations (Cadre Harmonise Phase 3 or 4). This represents a significant improvement from 3.7 million (Nov 2017) due to the delivery of food and nutrition assistance as well as livelihoods support; improved security conditions which has allowed for farming and market activities in some locations; and favorable climatic conditions for farming. Nevertheless, the food security and nutrition situation remains extremely fragile particularly in Borno State, and IDPs state that food is their largest unmet need.

More than 1 million children aged 6 to 59 months across the BAY states are acutely malnourished, 367,000 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 727,000 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). One in every five of these children with SAM and one in every 15 of these children with MAM are at risk of death if their malnutrition remains untreated. Proxy analysis of nutrition screenings in reception centers for new arrivals reveal that the nutrition situation of children coming from inaccessible areas is significantly worse than that of children in areas receiving assistance. These indicators of hunger and deprivation are reflective of 2018 displacement patterns in the North-East where thousands of women, men, girls and boys fled from inaccessible areas as a result of the desperate situation. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has called on all parties to permit free access to humanitarian aid.

2018 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

During the year under review, the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria appealed for US\$1.05 billion to reach 6.1m people in need. As of 31 December, the total reported humanitarian funding was \$874 million, including \$699 million to the HRP and \$178 million outside of the HRP. The 2018 HRP was the seventh best-funded single-country appeal at 70.7 per cent.

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund – set up in February 2017 to tackle emergency issues – has raised over \$70 million to date. The response to the crisis has had a significant impact in addressing and reducing needs. The scaled operations in the north-east enabled humanitarian partners to reach 3.1 million people with food assistance, 3.2 million (WASH); 2.5 million (protection), 4.1 million (health), 1.1 million (nutrition) and 216,000 (shelter) while cholera in the north-east is on the decline.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

To ensure improved response and better coordination, steps were undertaken by humanitarian actors to review, streamline and adapt standard Inter-Agency Standing Committee Terms of References that define the roles and responsibilities for participation and functioning of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG). The revision of the ISWG Terms of Reference (ToR) was conducted in November and initiated an alignment with Global Cluster Coordination Guidance to improve coherence of strategy and operational presence across sectors for a more effective and efficient humanitarian response. The revised TOR was based on bilateral sector consultations and deliberation on the ISWG coordination architecture, adapted to the Nigeria context, and endorsed by the HCT.

In addition to over 700 thematic/sector-specific assessments conducted in the north-east, the first-ever Multi-Sector Needs Assessment was conducted in June-July. A total of 10,606 household surveys (2252 IDP; 6128 non-displaced; 2226 returnee) were conducted. By state, 4710 surveys were completed in Borno, 2,980 surveys in Adamawa and 2916 in Yobe. This and other assessments were used to support development of Population in Need figure for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)/

At least 43 meetings and engagements with the Government at federal and state level has occurred since April 2018 through the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), Presidential Committee for the North-East Initiative (PCNI) and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) with which the humanitarian community has used to align the HNO and MYHRP. In August and September, three state-level HNO consultations were held in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states to ensure widespread participation in the analysis and endorsement of the humanitarian needs in the North-East.

PLANNING FOR 2019

Whilst the provision of life-saving emergency assistance will continue to be the immediate priority, the Humanitarian Response plan for 2019 has a multi-year strategy (2019-2021) that demonstrates a commitment by the international humanitarian community to align with the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, the Buhari Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, and a step towards strengthening the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, in line with the New Way of Working and commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. The HNO update will remain an annual exercise, so that the changes in the context are adequately analysed and duly reflected.

The 2019 HNO and the 2019-2021 MYHRP covers three states: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe as these states remain the key focus of the ongoing humanitarian response. The HNO update will remain an annual exercise, and changes in the context adequately analysed and duly reflected.

During 2019, 7.1 million Nigerians will remain in need of humanitarian assistance in the most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, with women and children comprising 80 per cent of those in need. This represents a reduction of 600,000 people compared to 2018 which is due to a fall in the number of people in need of food, livelihoods, nutrition, and education support, as a result of increased delivery of assistance, improved security conditions, and favorable climatic conditions.

THE NEW WAY OF WORKING

Considerable progress has been made to advance the New Way of Working in Nigeria. To further support this process and advance humanitarian and development collaboration, the UN carried out a joint support mission in August 2018. The primary objective of the mission was to support the UN, the HCT as well as the Government, to identify thematic areas for potential collective outcomes that humanitarian, development and other relevant actors could achieve jointly over a period of 3-5 years, in order to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities in North-East Nigeria.

As such, as part of the MYHRP process, a strong emphasis is placed on strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, particularly in transitional and return areas, where humanitarian partners will collaborate with the Government of Nigeria and development actors on joint analysis, planning and programming to achieve collective outcomes. The response plan is underpinned by a concerted effort to eliminate the barriers that prevent humanitarian actors and development partners working alongside each other to address needs, risks and vulnerabilities in order to build resilience and promote durable solutions.

RESULT OF OPERATING AS ONE

In line with the 2017 UNDAF guidance, the Business Operations Strategy is integral part of UNDAF process and the final framework. Nigeria UN Country Team therefore formulated the Business Operations Strategy (2018-2022) as a strategic framework to streamline UN operations with a view to enhancing the quality of services and reducing transactions costs.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS RESULTS IN 2018

The Business Operations Strategy is a veritable framework for the UN Country Team's oversight of the UN in Nigeria's operations and serves to assist the Operations Management Team to focus on results, strengthen accountability, enhance monitoring and evaluation and, ultimately, result in improved UNSDPF (2018-2022) outcomes.

With the commencement of implementation of the Business Operations Strategy in 2018, as the first year in the cycle, the UN continued its move towards harmonization of common services and steadily realizing the operating as one element of the Delivering as One concept in Nigeria. Based on 2015 operations data as a baseline, a comprehensive spending analysis identified several key services that various agencies use. The baseline analysis shows that only 9 per cent of total UN procurement in Nigeria was conducted under collaborative platforms (Long Term Agreements and Inter-agency Memorandum of Understanding). The analysis shows that UN procurement in Nigeria is generally service-oriented. A key recommendation of the analysis is that usage of a Long Term Agreement has the potential to save 89.95 per cent on transaction costs and achieve 90.34 per cent savings on time.

With the BOS, the UN System's goal is to reduce costs, eliminate redundancies and mop up excess capacity in seven outcome areas, namely: ICT, Common Premises, Procurement, Human Resources Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, Travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance Harmonization and Finance. With inter-agency activities jointly implemented through a Lead Agency approach, the UN will be able to sharpen the quality of services and improve the delivery of key common services. The potential saving on financial and human resources from this approach is estimated at \$11 million over the 2018-2022 UNSDPF implementation period, arising from identified harmonized activities.

Indeed, most benefits will accrue from strengthening procurement within different agencies. A financial analysis shows that a \$1 investment in this Business Operations Strategy will result in \$3.65 benefits. The relocation of all UN agencies to the UN house in late 2018, the UN agencies begun its phased movement to the UN house could enhance greater functioning and efficiency of the seven outcome groups of the Business Operations Strategy.



UN Resident Coordinator holds the key to the UN House as UN Agencies began the phase movement back to the building in 2018 ©UNCG Nigeria

Due to some delays in 2018, the Business Operations Strategy document became operational late during the year. However, the Operational Management Team immediately identified four network areas where significant progress could be achieved within the remaining period of the year. The focus areas were: Procurement; Daily Subsistence Allowance Rates; ICT Network & Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers. With the reported implementation rate of over 50% of the 2018 work plans, it is expected that 2018 spending analysis of harmonized common business practices for UN system will be undertaken to enable the UN Country Team to gauge and obtain a fair assessment of its achievements in 2018 as a result of operationalizing the Business Operations Strategy in Nigeria. This assessment should result in some improved efficiency gains and/or dollar savings for UN system in 2018. With some implementation experience, the networks will be better prepared to commence early implementation of the 2019 workplan which are derivatives of the Business Operations Strategy in Nigeria document for 2018–2022. In furtherance of the operating as one, the three participating UN Agencies namely UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, in the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers for transferring cash to government and nongovernment implementing partners, in 2018 conducted macro-assessment– expected to provide the national context to conduct a micro assessment

of each individual Implementing Partner to determine the specific risks involved when applying Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers. The Operational Management Team in 2018 also improved services of business operations with the continuous operationalization of Common Services Vendors Roster for the common use by the UN system. Furthermore, in 2018 Operational Management Team 3 new Long Term Agreements consisting of Stationeries; Printing; Clearing & Forwarding were developed, and the Daily Subsistence Allowance rates across Nigeria were reviewed in alignment with the prevailing economic environment and realities for implementation.

UN HOUSE

The UN House in Abuja was built by the Government and handed over to the UN system in January 2004. Since then, over 15 UN entities have occupied the building until the bombing incidence of 26 August 2011. After the bombing, the UN entities relocated to 10 temporary locations within Abuja metropolis which increased to 13 thirteen different temporary locations in the city by January 2018. Following the bombing, the Government of Nigeria committed to rehabilitate the damaged building in two phases. Namely: Phase 1 covering restoration of the damaged main building after conducting a structural integrity assessment to a satisfactory outcome, while Phase 2 of the rehabilitation covers: provision of critical security installations with associated external infrastructures and furnishing necessary to make the building secure and conducive for occupation.

The Federal Capital Territory Administration, on behalf of the Government, is handling the overall rehabilitation and construction work with the Contractor, Julius Berger Nigeria, working along with UN System in Nigeria to resolve all issues arising from the end user. Following the completion of phase one in 2018, the Government partially handed over the building and the UN commenced a phased movement during the last quarter of 2018 with over 250 staff from 6 entities occupying the UN house. The remaining UN entities were scheduled to moved back in the first quarter of 2019.

This phase 2 works contract has been awarded and on-going with a June 2019 as completion date for formal and complete handover by the Government. The completion rate of the concrete boundary fence wall and Connection of water supply is at 90%, Sewer lines have been completed, Power cables connection to and infrastructure around the main building at 90% completion, Landscaping works in progress by the end of the 2018.

RESULT OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

In consonance with the Communications and Advocacy: UNDAF Companion Guidance (2017); UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programmes (2014); and the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the Delivering as one Approach (2014); the UN Communication Group in Nigeria hinged its 2018 activities on the 2012 independent evaluation of "Delivering as One" which concluded that "concerted communication on issues of concern based on mandates and expertise of United Nations entities is widely seen as a major step forward."

COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Communicating as One facilitates a coherent messaging and advocacy on normative and operational matters and a consistent teamed-up strategic dialogue. In 2018, the UN Communication Group focused on enhancing individual agencies' communication efforts by pooling communication resources and expertise, coordinating public information, advocacy and media campaigns, and promoting coherent messaging for joint communication activities. At the beginning of the year, a joint plan with expected outputs and planned activities was agreed and then implemented throughout the year. Key expected outputs were coordinated UN advocacy and communication strategies for enhanced UN visibility, effective promotion and engagement of public on UNSDPF/ SDGs and other Internationally Agreed Development Agreements.

STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY ON SDG MAINSTREAMING

During the year of review, the UNCG undertook a number of activities to ensure strategic engagement and advocacy on the SDGs mainstreaming:

- The UN ensured SDG mainstreaming into development documents. Key activities under this included the UNSDPF Planning, Annual Work Plans in States, among others.
- To build further in-house capacities on advocacy for SDG mainstreaming, two representatives from the UN Communication Group participated in a regional workshop in Yaounde on Delivering As One and SDGs.
- SDGs Awareness Poll: the UN conducted an awareness poll on SDGs was initiated on 17 December 2018 with the help of UNICEF through its U-Report platform. Out of 2,914,876 polled, a total of 276,736 people from all the 36 States and the FCT responded. According to the results, only 39% have heard of SDGs while 61% responded in the negative. Poverty (25%) tops the ranking of the most important goal to the respondents, followed by Employment (19%) and Education (17%); while the social media (39%) tops the source of information on SDGs, followed by television (28%) and radio (13%).

KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATION

The UN produced and disseminated a number of knowledge and communication products as follows:

- The UNCG finalised the One UN Communication & Advocacy Strategy which outlines expected communication results and activities.
- To bring the works of the UN to the doorsteps of Nigerians, regular weekly programmes in the local languages on strategically selected radio stations across the country were negotiated and firmed up. The stations include: Bond FM 92.9 FM Lagos (Yoruba language); Kano Radio 89.3 FM (Hausa language); Nasarawa Broadcasting Service NBS 97.1 FM, Lafia (Hausa language); Anambra Broadcasting Service, 88.5 FM Awka (Igbo language); and Lagelu 96.7 FM Ibadan (Yoruba). The UN also has a weekly English programme on Splash 105.5 FM, Ibadan.
- UN system-related contents were disseminated on UN Nigeria Twitter by the UNCG and on other social media platforms through the UNIC social media platforms.
- In 2018, the UN Nigeria Facebook page, Instagram and Youtube accounts were created to widen the reach of UN Nigeria communication.
- An Information Pack including the UNSDPF chart showing interlink with ERGP and SDGs was produced.

JOINT OBSERVANCE OF UN DAYS

The UN organised the joint observance of International Days in Nigeria relevant to both the SDGs and the UNSDPF:

- UN Day; International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence; International Human Rights Day; International Women’s Day; International Youth Day; World Refugee Day; International Day of Peace; World Radio Day; and World Population Day.
- Communication support was provided to events for the Spotlight Initiative. Five consultative fora were organized by the UN at Lagos and Sokoto States as well as FCT. In-depth dialogues were also held with media partners.

MONTHLY UN NEWSLETTER

The UN published and disseminated a monthly UN Newsletter and focused on increasing the use of social media platforms:

- The UN Nigeria Newsletter was produced on a monthly basis throughout the year. The 12 editions featured UN Agencies’ activities as being part of their UNSDPF deliverables. Every month, the UN Nigeria Newsletter was distributed electronically to about 1000 recipients including the media (who often pulled stories from it for further publication), CSOs, government partners, UN staff, DPI headquarters’ staff, and other stakeholders.

MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS AND ENGAGING THE PUBLIC

During 2018, the UN in Nigeria arranged a number of media interactions and briefings for Government and development partners. These engagement were key opportunities to highlight UN priorities and contributions in Nigeria and further engage partners. Some of the events included:

- Media briefings by the RC and Head of Agencies on various thematic areas of UN mandates continued during the year.
- Translation and printing of SDGs (Goals & Targets) in Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa & Pidgin languages with support from OSSAP/SDGs.
- A survey on public awareness of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, using the UNICEF’s U-Report platform was conducted in December.

November 2018

UNITED NATIONS NIGERIA NEWSLETTER

Nigeria's Private Sector Joins UN to Tackle Humanitarian Crisis in North-East

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Signs Media Partnership Agreement with Anambra Broadcasting Services P. 3
- UN, Partners Mark 30th World AIDS Day with the Theme 'Know Your Status' P. 4
- UN Supports Review of Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan P. 5
- UN Urges Leaders to Re-commit to Child Survival and Development

Left: Dr. Mohammed Ibe Chaudhry, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel (UJ), and Edward Kallas, UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (R/C) acknowledge Adewale Tinubu (Center), Group Chief Executive of Dangote PLC, as a founding member of the Steering Group of the NPHF-PSI launched in Lagos on 15 November.

Right: Jim Ovia, Founder and pioneer Group MD/CEO of Zenith Bank, speaks at the launch of the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund – Private Sector Initiative in Lagos. (Photo: UN OCHA/Tanyi Obasanjo)

The United Nations alongside Nigeria's business leaders and in support of the Government of Nigeria, launched the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund – Private Sector Initiative in Lagos on 15 November. Leading Nigerian companies from the banking, energy, legal and consumer services sectors, among others, announced their support of this initiative, aiming to tackle the humanitarian crisis in the country's north-east.

"Together we – the private sector and the UN – can take meaningful and high-impact decisions and actions, merging our money and our minds, helping our countrymen, and building on progress made so far," said Jim Ovia, Founder and pioneer Group MD/CEO of Zenith Bank, one of Nigeria's top banks.

The launch of the initiative marks the first time that the private sector is collaborating with the United Nations through a country-based fund that pools resources to deliver humanitarian aid to people in need.

The crisis – triggered largely by the ongoing conflict in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states – has claimed the lives of 27,000 people over the last decade. Today more than 7 million vulnerable women, men and children are in need of life-saving aid, such as food, safe water and medicine.

"I am proud to be a part of this unique opportunity for the private and public sectors to collectively offer solutions to a local humanitarian crisis. The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund-Private Sector Initiative creates hope for our disadvantaged citizens and promotes social development for our dear nation," said Adewale Tinubu, Group Chief Executive of Dangote PLC, one of Africa's largest integrated energy solutions providers.

The initiative endeavors to harness both the financial resources... Continue on page 2.

On 20 November, through various symbolic events across Nigeria, UNICEF called on global leaders to commit to doing more to fulfil children's rights, as the world marked World Children's Day with the theme 'Go Blue'. The call came with a request asking individuals to sign a global online petition asking for 'children to be put back on the agenda.'

"We want to build a world where every child is in school, safe from harm and can fulfil their potential – and nowhere is this more true than in Nigeria..." continue on page 2

UNITED NATIONS NIGERIA **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS** **70 YEARS** **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS** **1948** **RETHINKING HUMAN RIGHTS**

RESULT OF DELIVERING AS ONE

The Government of Nigeria and the United Nations System are committed to working together in partnership under a fully-fledged 'Delivering as One' modality to implement UNSDPF in selected states. This modality means that UN agencies work together as One for more tightly managed development activities. As a result of this collaborative effort, the UN contributes to Nigeria's development goals and aspirations in a more effective, coherent and coordinated way.

DELIVERING AS ONE STATES

In 2018, in consultation with the Government, five states were selected as Delivering as One States. The UN considered multiple factors in the selection of the Delivering as One states. These include development indices, available resources, physical presence of at least two UN agencies, geo-political balance and representation, active Delivering as One state in the past programme cycle and the level of deprivation. The mode and implementation modality at the state level is based on the state context and the UN's comparative advantage and capacity. The integrated coordination system in the focus states is led by the state and the lead UN agency, in close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office, with clear accountability lines.

LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned from implementing the Delivering as One under the UNSDPF include:

- One key success factor is that the Lead Agency must be engaged and ensure that key staff are on the ground to lead and support the process
- In most states, there are still a number of gaps in the planning process. To close these gaps, it is suggested that the planning process is streamlined through standard operations procedures. A dedicated planning team with clear roles and responsibilities should be established well in advance
 - The State Government needs to be in the driving seat and lead on coordination and ensure high-level involvement. All agencies' Government partners should be included in this process
 - Further efforts should be made to ensure adequate UN agency involvement and participation. Several agencies with current programmes or plans to implement interventions in the DaO states did not fully participate in the process. This is not only a gap but could also be a great risk as Government partners expressed their discontent with this absence.

BAUCHI STATE

Bauchi State has recently entered into partnership with the UN Agencies under the Delivering as One modality in 2018. In July/August 2018, Bauchi developed its 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan and it was



Participants at the 2018 Annual Review and 2019 Annual Work Plan Workshop in Bauchi, November 2018

signed in September. The Lead Agency in Bauchi is WHO. UN agencies operating in Bauchi include WHO, UNICEF, FAO & UNESCO. UN Women are planning to start activities in 2019.

2018 RESULTS

Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services - In the area of health, the UN supported a number of key acts, policies and strategies: the National Health Act, the health policy, the state strategic plan-II, the health financing policy and strategy, the Food and Nutrition Policy and strategic plan, and the 2018 and 2019 costed Annual Operational plans. Primary Health Care Centers (PHCs) were strengthened by developing health policies that will guide systems development. Workload indicators were established to revitalize the PHCs and ensure that adequate staff are available. The integrated supportive supervision to the PHC was strengthened and managerial skills trainings conducted. This will improve maternal, newborn and child health services in health facilities and facilitate PHC business plan development. The health workforce registry was strengthened and linked to the national registry. Health sector coordination mechanisms were strengthened and the state achieved accreditation of three health training institutions. Research on retention and cause of attrition was conducted which increased knowledge on the reasons for the retention of health workers in remote areas.

Surveillance and management for TB including reinforcing the logistic support to track TB cases from non-NTBLCP facilities and link to registration on the National TB M&E and treatment. A series of interventions to sustained polio eradication were implemented. In the area of nutrition, the state's Nutrition Program was strengthened to improve the quality of nutrition services. The micronutrient powder was rolled out in 12 LGAs that implement the Community Management of Acute

Malnutrition to reach 50,000 children 6-24 months to enrich complementary food with multiple micronutrients to improve the quality of nutrition services.

- In the area of education, 640 head teachers/SBMCs/PTAs/WASHCOMs were trained to establish and further train EHCs in 160 schools and 80 school supervisors on the implementation of the hygiene promotion strategy. 40,000 Non formal Education Learners and 10,000 junior secondary school girls, class two, were enrolled under the UNESCO initiative of school meets the Learner Approach (SMLA). 120 teachers and 80 facilitators were also trained under this initiative.

Result Area 3: Sustainable Inclusive Growth & Development - the NTFPs agriculture value chain was strengthened and oil extraction improved. The herbaceous fodder production and micro-gardens were established to produce vegetables. Improved water supply was ensured by constructing boreholes for domestic purpose and agricultural production. These provided large-scale restoration of degraded drylands and built staff capacity on WASH project management.

JOINT ANNUAL REVIEW & WORK PLANNING WORKSHOP

In November, a two days workshop was held to assess progress of implementation of 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan and develop 2019 AWP. The first day was dedicated to reviewing the work of 2018 and taking stock over progress to date. The second day was dedicated to planning for 2019. The meeting was organized by WHO in coordination with the State Planning Commission.



Participants at the Workshop in Cross River, November 2018

CROSS RIVER STATE

Cross River State has been working in partnership under the Delivering as One modality since 2014. The Lead Agency in Cross River is UNFPA. In May 2018, the State developed its 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan and inaugurated the M&E Technical Working Group who finalized the Work Plan.

2018 RESULTS

Result Area 2: Equitable & Quality Basic Services - health surgical consumables and drugs were supplied to the General Hospital Calabar Fistula Centre and 25 fistula survivors received surgical care. There was an increased uptake of services amongst Cameroonian refugees and host community members in 5 LGAs (Ogoja, Ikom, Obanliku, Etung, Akamkpa) and 80 refugees and 13 host community members were new acceptors for family planning. Medicines were provided to 16 secondary health facilities and these were strengthened to provide basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and new born care. 16 Nurses/Midwives, drawn from secondary health facilities, were trained on modified high impact Life Saving Skills on Quality Antenatal Care, Active Management of third of labour and prevention and management of pre-eclampsia, eclampsia and haemorrhage. HIV prevention (condom programming) and youth friendly services were deployed to 6 LGAs affected by the Cameroon refugees situation through peer educators. A key result in the area was increased uptake of PMTCT by pregnant mothers through the mentor mother programme in Abi, Akamkpa and Akpabuyo LGAs. Quarterly stakeholders' consultative meeting on GBV prevention and response were held.

Result Area 3: Sustainable & Inclusive Economic Growth & Development, Environment Sustainability & Food Security - 15 hectares of fuel-wood plantation established in Igwo, Bateriko and in Ikot Ansa. Community forests management committees reactivated for sustainable forest management in communities where the plantations were established and 2 fabricators in the state mobilized for the fabrication of 400 clean, fuel efficient cook stoves.

JOINT ANNUAL REVIEW & WORK PLANNING WORKSHOP

In November, a two-day workshop was held to assess the implementation of 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan and develop 2019 AWP. The first day was dedicated to reviewing the work of 2018 and the second day was dedicated to 2019 planning. The meeting was organized by UNFPA in coordination with the State Planning Commission.

FCT

In 2018, an annual work plan was developed and implemented. The results report is still pending. The Lead Agency for FCT is FAO.

LAGOS STATE

Lagos State has recently entered into partnership with the UN Agencies under the Delivering as One modality in 2018. In June 2018, Lagos developed its 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan however, it is yet to be signed. The Lead Agency in Lagos is UNIDO. UN Agencies operating in Lagos (captured in the 2018 DaO workplan) include UNIDO, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, FAO and UN Habitat. Furthermore, UNIC is also based and active in Lagos.

2018 RESULTS

Result Area 2: Equitable & Quality Basic Services -

- Increase in Under-1 vaccination coverage where the cumulative Penta-3 routine immunisation coverage as at October 2018 was 87% (DHIS). This is an increase from the baseline of 80% and it was due to an improvement in the coordinating mechanism of routine immunisation programming in the State as well as a number of activities.
- No vaccine and device stock-out at the LGA and health facility levels as the Lagos State Primary Health Care Board has been able to maintain zero stock-outs of RI vaccines across all public health facilities offering routine immunisation in the State.
- Increased referral of cases of children in conflict with the Law for diversion program as a result of training of referral bodies.
- Increase in child protection cases reporting as members of the communities now act as whistle blowers on violence against children cases. This includes improved child reportage in schools due to appointment of Child Safeguarding Officers.

Result Area 3: Sustainable & Inclusive Economic Growth & Development, Environment Sustainability & Food Security

- Lagos now has Draft Demographic Dividend Roadmap
- Commitment granted by the LGA chairmen on implementation of MTSS for budget preparation and planning
- Availability of policy guidelines on Demographic Dividend for the MDAs
- Improved meat handling and processing which is now impacting the reduction in incidence of food borne diseases in the State

In December, UNIDO and the State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning organized a joint 2018 annual review and 2019 annual work plan workshop. Over 2 days, more than 50 participants from Government institutions and eight UN agencies convened. The engagement and leadership by the Government was commendable. In this regard, Lagos can be considered a best practice.

SOKOTO STATE

Sokoto State recently entered into partnership with the UN Agencies under the Delivering as One modality in 2018. In November 2018, Sokoto developed its 2018 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan however, it is yet to be signed. The Lead Agency in Sokoto is UNICEF. UN Agencies operating in Sokoto include WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA and UN-Habitat. WFP, UN Women, UNESCO and UNDP are planning to implement activities in 2019.

2018 RESULTS

Despite the late signing of the AWP, a number of key results were achieved in 2018, mainly under Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services. Achievements include:

- **Output 3.1:** A costed nutrition strategic plan is being finalized for endorsement by the State Government. A State Food and Nutrition Committee is in place to coordinate the multi-sectoral sensitive nutrition interventions.
- **Output 3.2:** Primary Health Centres (PHC) providing 24 hours services increased from 9% (22 PHCs) in 2017 to 16% (38 PHCs) in 2018. The improvement represents additional 16 PHCs providing 24 hours services in 2018.
- As of October 2018, the DHIS2 data indicate that children under five years with diarrhea cases presented at health facilities who received appropriate treatment (ORS and Zinc) increased from 37% in 2017 to 43% in 2018.
- Children immunized with Penta-3 vaccine increased from 108,479 in 2016 to 129,836 in 2018. The health facilities increased planned fixed immunization sessions from 50.8% in 2016 to 97.7% in 2018.
- **Output 3.3:** Routine immunization record show that children under 59 months of age who missed immunization due to non-compliance and absence dropped from 0.40% in the beginning of 2018 to 0.13% in July 2018.
- **Output 4.2:** Annual School Census report indicates increase in school enrolment for girls from 37% in 2016-2017 census to 41% in 2017-2018 census.
- **Output 5.2:** Access to safely managed drinking water increased from 17% to 25%. Primary schools with functional WASH facilities increased from 35% to 44% and PHCs from 30% to 37%. Out of 262 schools, 121 now have access to functional WASH facilities.
- **Output 5.3:** 50 communities certified out of 176 ODF claiming communities from the 280 triggered communities across 10 LGAs.
- **Output 9.2:** 350Ha lands were restored out of 400 ha planned. Curtail land degradation was reduced and shelterbelts contributed to better control of desertification.

The strong engagement shown and support expressed by the Sokoto State Government has been commendable and shows good prospects for future engagements in the State.

JOINT ANNUAL REVIEW & WORK PLANNING WORKSHOP

In November, UNICEF and with the State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning organized a joint 2018 annual review and 2019 annual work plan 2 work shop. Over 3 days, more than 135 participants from Government institutions and five UN agencies convened. Overall, the workshop met the expected deliverables and the objectives as per the following:

- The level of programme implementation and the results achieved in 2018 UNSDPF - DaO Work Plan in Sokoto was critically reviewed and captured in both implementation rate and narrative report format
- Success stories, lessons learnt and challenges in programme implementation were identified and captured in the narrative report format
- The 2019 UNSDPF Annual Work Plan was jointly developed
- The meeting provided an opportunity for more UN Agencies to key into the 2019 DaO Work plan. For example, this was the first time that WFP joined the planning.

Additionally, the mission secured an audience with high-level members of the Sokoto Government, including the Governor, the Deputy Governor and a number of the key Commissioners (including for Budget and Economic Planning; Health; WASH; Women Affairs). The support expressed by the Government in this meeting was commendable and shows good prospects for future engagements.



UN Colleagues meet with the Sokoto State Governor, Deputy Governor and Commissioners from all relevant Ministries in November, 2018

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

As in the past, valuable lessons were learned through implementation, monitoring and joint reviews. This section highlights a number of those lessons learned and puts forward recommendations for 2019 and beyond.

CHALLENGES

A key challenge for the implementation of the UNSDPF is the limited budgetary commitment from partners (international donors, government) to programmes outside the North-East. The public resources dedicated to institutions are often insufficient, and not well managed. Further to this, the partner coordination through the Government could be strengthened. Across the country, security challenges in various areas have limited the UN's access to provide support to the population.

Some of the programmatic challenges include:

- Continuous patriarchal cultural practices and perceptions limit female participation in public affairs
- Federal and state level mandates relating to peace mediation require clarification
- The provision on legal age for marriage continues to constrain advocacy efforts for the domestication of the Child Rights Act 2003 in 11 remaining northern states
- The limited number of child protection actors implementing Children Associate with Armed Forces and Armed Groups interventions compared to the caseload (particularly on social and economic reintegration and Gender-based Violence in Emergencies)
- Implementation of the Nigeria Strategy for Routine Immunisation and Primary Health Care System has been delayed because disbursement of the pledged financial contributions (GAVI: \$1.3 billion; GON: \$1.9 billion) has not yet commenced
- Shortage of teachers and unqualified teachers in some of the schools, making it difficult for effective teaching and learning to take place. Poor attendance of pupils, especially boys due to the farming season in most of the rural schools
- Weak government systems for sustainability of WASH services, marked by inadequate manpower and lack of operational funds for follow up and monitoring of projects
- Insufficient synergy and internal communication gaps among government actors that should be involved in social protection system strengthening.
- Non-up scaling of successfully implemented Commodity value chain projects such as aquaculture
- A limited number of extension workers at the sub-national levels limits diffusion of agricultural innovations among farmers
- Bad terrains delayed and in some cases forced the connection off grid energy projects.
- Trans-boundary crop diseases are not treated as national emergencies as in the case of Fall army worm.

LESSONS LEARNED

A number of lessons learned have been captured throughout the implementation of the UNSDPF in 2018.

Some of the key lessons include:

- Collaboration and buy-in of relevant government institutions in projects designs, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation strengthen the capacity of national partners, ensures sustainability and scalability of projects
- Introduction of modern technologies and innovations have increased productivity and delivery of various commodity value chains
- The increased government-UN partnership has broadened the scope for decent employment for youth and women.
- Advocacy efforts to domesticate the Child Rights Act needs to happen through further community engagement (empowering champions, leaders and CSOs)
- Understanding the perceptions and views of communities affected by armed conflict is critical to establishing conditions for safe and sustainable release, return and reintegration of Children Associate with Armed Forces and Armed Groups, including a partnership with faith-based organizations and local community networks to strengthen the community-based interventions
- Effective government-led monitoring led to timely identification and action on alleged cases of fraud related to school grants
- The National HIV Prevention campaign and the Adolescent and Young People HIV challenges are innovative interventions that promote the participation of young people as agents of change in the HIV response and engage the private sector as key actors
- Involvement of boys and men in girls' education programmes through the male champions to build strong solidarity at the community level
- Providing communities with the right information on the cost of different options of WASH services helps them to make an informed decision and improves uptake and sustainability of services

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the implementation of the UNSDPF, the UN in Nigeria concluded on the following recommendations for the UNSDPF implementation in 2019 and beyond:

- Further joint investments between Government and UN into common programmes to ensure ownership and sustainability
- Continuous community-level engagement
- Strengthened government-facilitated coordination of key areas, supported by required systems and processes
- Further investment into transparency and accountability of public and UN institutions in Nigeria
- Coordination amongst government MDAs should be strengthened to optimize partners' support

- Need for periodic security reviews to respond to security challenges

Programmatic recommendations include:

- To continue the push on with the National Sanitation campaign aimed at ending open defecation and will promote good examples from States like Katsina, Kaduna and Bauchi
- To continue working with government actors and civil society to push forward the domestication of the Kampala Convention
- To sustain high-level state advocacy to ensure that State Governor prioritize HIV and to ensure that funds are released to support HIV and health programs
- To engage with community platforms to be enhanced for improved service uptake by pregnant women, their children, partners and families
- To enhance the joint work on Gender-Based Violence. The EU Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria presents an excellent inter-agency opportunity for maximum investments to end violence against children and harmful practices (including child marriage and female genital mutilation) through strengthened child protection systems
- To continue investments in government-owned standardized tool and systems for use by all child protection actors to facilitate the effective, safe and confidential use of child-sensitive case management data
- There is a need for increased funding government by the government to upscale successfully piloted projects
- The need to consider transboundary crop and animal diseases as national emergencies
- The Zero Hunger forum should be strengthened to cover all the states in the country.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW IN 2018

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

As presented below, the table highlights the total planned and the disbursed UNSDPF budget for 2018. In total, some 767,318,011 USD was pledged for 2018. Overall, a total of 753,629,186 UN resources was disbursed and expended across the three result areas in 2018, amounting to a 98% overall delivery rate.

Across the three Result Areas, a comparison of the UN budgeted amount with the actual expenditure shows that Result Area 2 had the highest expenditure (exceeded planned budget) with 717,226,520 USD (106% delivery). Result Area 1 had the least expenditure 12,259,087 USD (38% delivery) and Result Area 2 had 24,143,579 USD (40% delivery).

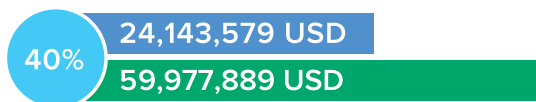
2018 BUDGET DELIVERY CHART - UNSDPF



Result Area 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security



Result Area 2: Quality & Equitable Basic Services



Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Growth & Development

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - HUMANITARIAN RESULTS

As presented below, the figure outlines the total pledged and received funds under the humanitarian response plan 2018. In total, the humanitarian partners in Nigeria requested for 1,05 billion USD for the 2018 humanitarian Response Plan. The plan was funded by 69% with 699,000,000 USD.

● Received Amount
● Pledged Amount



Financial Tracking of the Humanitarian Funding