



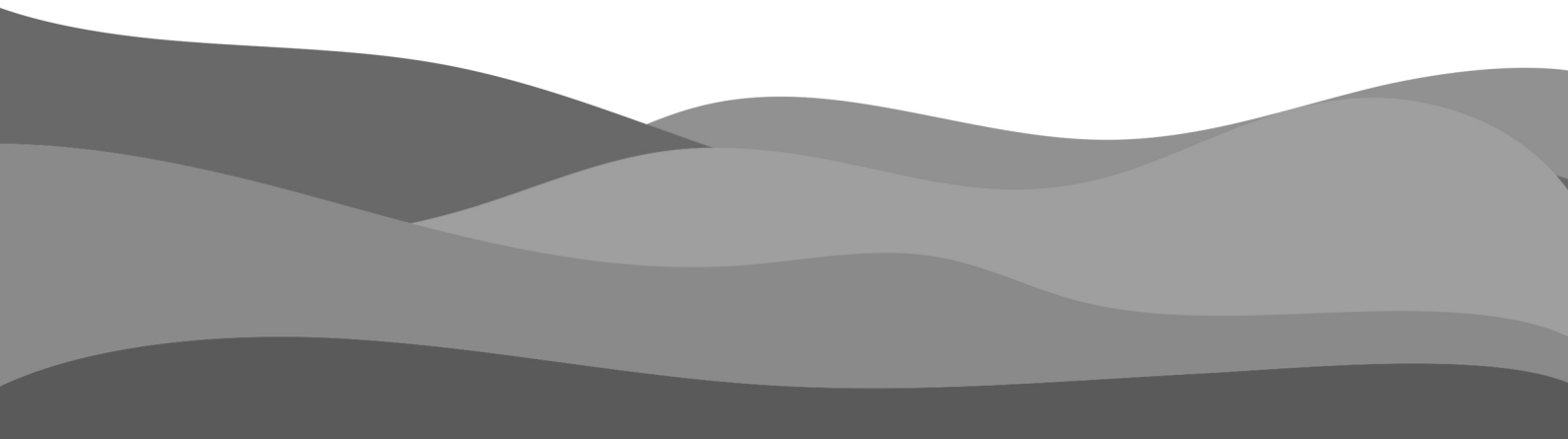
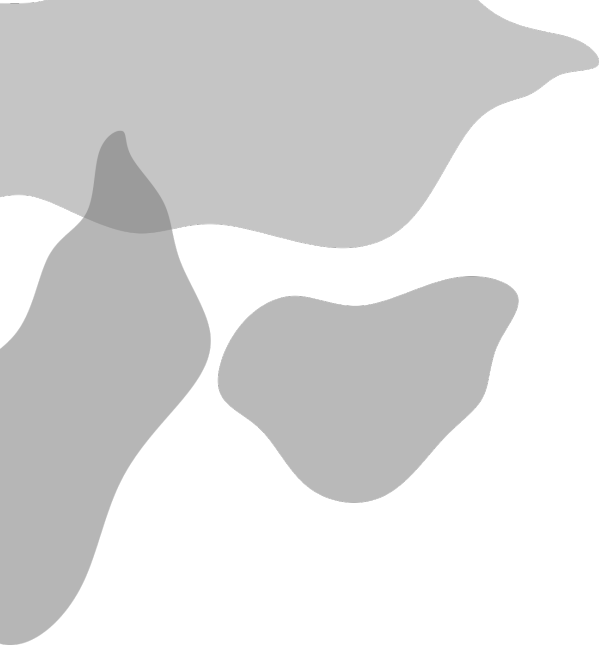
UNITED NATIONS  
NIGERIA



# NIGERIA

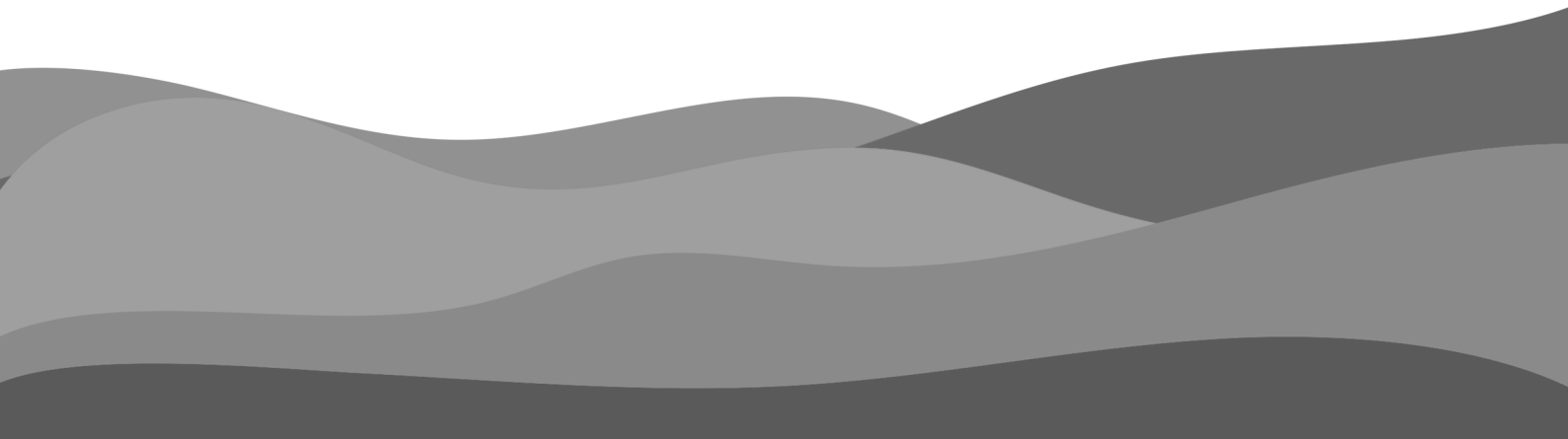
## COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2019





# **NIGERIA**

## **COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2019**



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# List of Abbreviations

AFCFTA	-	African Continental Free Trade Area
ASC	-	Annual School Census
ATIPTF	-	Anti Trafficking in Persons Task Force
AWG	-	Access Working Group
AWLN	-	African Women Leaders Network
AYP	-	Adolescent and Young People
BAY	-	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe
BMGF	-	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CAP	-	Country Alliance Forum
CAPD	-	Commercial Agricultural Development Project
CBMHPSS	-	Community Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services
CBPP	-	Community Based Participatory Planning
CCT	-	Conditional Cash Transfer
CFCI	-	Child Friendly Community Initiative
CIP	-	Costed Implementation Plan
CJTF	-	Civilian Joint Task Force
COP	-	Country Operation Plan
COSP	-	Conference of State Party
CPIMS	-	Child Protection Information Management System
CPN	-	Child Protection Network
CRS-MIDC	-	Cross River State Ministry of International Development Cooperation
CSE	-	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
CT	-	Counter Trafficking
CTU	-	Contraceptive Technology Update
DaO	-	Delivering As One
DD	-	Demographic Dividend
DDRR	-	Demobilization Disassociation Reintegration and Reconciliation
DHIS	-	District Health Information Software
DSS	-	Department of State Security
E4J	-	Education for Justice
EAD	-	Enumeration Area Demarcation
ECN	-	Energy Commission of Nigeria
EFCC	-	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EFSA	-	Energy Food Security Assessment
EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
EMONC	-	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
E-MTCT	-	Elimination of Maternal to Child transmission
EU	-	European Union
EWER	-	Early Warning Early Response
FAMEWS	-	Farming Early Worming Systems
FAW	-	Fall Army Worm

FCTA	-	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FGoN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FLHE	-	Family Life HIV Education
FMARD	-	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FME	-	Federal Ministry of Education
FMHSD	-	Fed. Min. of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management & Social Development
FMNR	-	Farmer Managed National Regeneration
FMoJ	-	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMOLE	-	Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
FMWO	-	Federal Ministry of water Resources
FMWRD	-	Federal Ministry of Works and Rural Development
FREL	-	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRIN	-	Forest Research Institute of Nigeria
FSS	-	Food Security Sector
GaG	-	Girls4Girls
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GoN	-	Government of Nigeria
GPD	-	Gross Domestic Product
GRID3	-	Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development
HCT	-	Humanitarian Country Team
HCW	-	Health Care Workers
HIV/AIDS	-	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HSOP	-	Harmonized Standard Operating Procedures
IASC	-	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	-	International Coordination Council
ICCM	-	Integrated Community Case Management
ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications
INEC	-	Independent National Electoral Commission
INGO	-	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPPs	-	Independent Power Producers
IR	-	Industrial Relations
ISID	-	Inclusive Sustainable Industrial Development
ISO	-	International Organization for standardization
ISWG	-	Inter Sector working Group
ITPO	-	Investment and Technology Promotion Office
JIC	-	Joint Investigation Centre
JUNTA	-	Joint United Nations Team on AIDS
LARC	-	Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives
LASRIC	-	Lagos State Science, Research and Innovation Council
LCCI	-	Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LEA	-	Lagos Energy Academy
LSETF	-	Lagos State Empowerment Trust Fund
MBNP	-	Ministry of Budget and National Planning

MCPDP	-	Mandatory Continuous Professional Development Programme
MDAs	-	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MISP	-	Minimum Initial Service Package
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NACA	-	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NACCIMA	-	Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce Industry, Mines and Agriculture
NAPTIN	-	National Power Training Institute
NAPTIP	-	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NAWJN	-	National Association of Women Judges of Nigeria
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NCFRML_WHF	-	National Commission for Refugees Migrants & Internally Displaced Person Web of Health
NDC	-	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDHS	-	Nigeria Demographic Health Survey
NECA	-	Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association
NEPZA	-	Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority
NERDC	-	Nigeria Education Research and Development Council
NHA	-	National Health Account
NHF_PSI	-	Humanitarian Fund- Private Sector Initiative
NHIIS	-	Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey
NHMIS	-	National Health Management Information System
NHRC	-	National Human Rights Commission
NIHSA	-	Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency
NILD	-	National Institute for Legislative and Democratic
NiMet	-	Nigeria Meteorological Agency
NiNAS	-	Nigeria National Accreditation System
NIPC	-	Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission
NIRP	-	Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan
NIRSAL	-	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NISIPSS	-	National Immunization and primary Healthcare Systems Strengthening
NLC	-	Nigeria Labour Congress
NLTP	-	National Livestock Transformation Plan
NMI	-	National Metrology Institute
NOTAP	-	National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion
NPF	-	Nigeria Police Force
NPFS	-	National Programme for Food Security
NPopC	-	National Population Commission
NPP	-	National HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan
NQP	-	National Quality Policy
NSAGs	-	Increased Attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs)
NSAGs	-	Non-State Armed Groups
NSFSRF	-	National Sustainable Food Security and Nutrition Resilience Framework
NSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
OCHA	-	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
OHCT	-	Operational Humanitarian Country team

OMCOORD	-	Civil Military Coordination
OSSAP-SDGs	-	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
PAC	-	Primary Health Centre
PAG	-	Protection Action Group
PCCP	-	Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential
PCNI	-	Presidential Committee on the Northeast Initiative
PEPFAR	-	President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief
PLHIV	-	Persons Living with HIV
ART	-	Anti Retroviral Treatment
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child transmission
POCs	-	Persons of Concerns
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
Pre_EP	-	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
QoC	-	Quality of Care
RANA	-	Hausa Early Grade Reading
RCIRMB	-	Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management
RCO	-	Resident Coordinator's Office
RC-SHP	-	Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power
RISS	-	Routine Immunization Supportive Supervision
RMNCAH+N	-	Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health
RMNCH	-	Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
SAM	-	Severe Acute Malaria
SAM	-	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAPs	-	State Action Plans
SCOPE	-	Corporate Beneficiary Information and Management Platform
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goal
SEZ	-	Special Economic Zone
GBV	-	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIAs	-	Supplementary Immunization Activities
SIYB	-	Start and Improve Your Business
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SOPs	-	Standards of Practice
SPHCDA	-	State Primary Health Care Development Agency
SRHR	-	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Right
STI	-	Science, Technology and Innovation
SWAP	-	Sector Wide Approach
TAR	-	Technical Assistance Report
TaRL	-	The Right Level Approaches
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
TUC	-	Trade Union Congress
TWG	-	Technical Working Group
UBEC	-	Universal Basic Education Commission
UN	-	United Nations
UNCAC	-	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	-	United Nations Country team
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDPF	-	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework



UPR	-	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	-	Violence Against Child
VAWG	-	Violence Against Women and Girls
VCMs	-	Volunteer Community Mobilizers
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WOPELS	-	Women Participation in Elections Support
WPS	-	Women, Peace and Security
YMSA	-	Youth Social Media Advocates
ZTVA	-	Zero Tolerance Village Alliance

# Foreword

It is my pleasure to present to you the 2019 Nigeria One-UN report against the outcomes itemized on the Nigeria United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) 2018-2022 as agreed between UN and the Government of Nigeria. This is the second report produced since the commencement of the implementation of the UNSDPF. It presents the UN Country Teams collective effort to support the Government of Nigeria in accelerating the implementation of Agenda 2030.

Results of the second year of implementation are a testament to the UN Country Team's efforts to implement the UN Reform Agenda. The results demonstrate our collective efforts to be a catalyst for transformational change and our ambition to do things differently in order to maximize impact. The results also demonstrate our new approach to partnerships with Government, civil society, private sector, International Financial Institutions and North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation. Although partnerships are still very entity specific, there is a growing recognition that a system-wide approach will allow us to produce results greater than the sum of individual entities.

The 2019 report builds on previ-

ous reports to demonstrate our continued efforts at strengthening the quality of our systemwide reporting on funding, performance and programme results aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. For the first time, the UN Country Team results can now be publicly accessed on the UN INFO platform and are verifiable. Like all other processes, the timely production of the 2019 report has been impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic that broke out in March 2020 and caused unimaginable disruption throughout the year.

The 2019 report is also testament to the Nigeria UN Country Team's commitment to report to the host government on the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework. It is our contribution to strengthening Government of Nigeria's oversight over the United Nations Development System in Nigeria and guidance on the full implementation of the provisions of the GA resolutions of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Review of the operational activities of the United Nations Development System.

We are proud that the Government of Nigeria remains committed to advancing the SDGs. With support from the UN Development Sys-



tem, the Government of Nigeria developed an integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDG) model to harmonize its planning towards attaining the SDGs. Nigeria also continues to implement reforms to tackle its challenges and vulnerabilities. The UN is committed to using its comparative advantages to support the Government in its activities to accelerate progress towards the attainment of the SDGs.

Looking forward, UN Nigeria will continue to strive towards making coordination more efficient through the mechanisms that have been set up, such as the results groups, UN Communication group, UN Gender Group, M&E group and the migration group and through streamlining the joint processes to ensure more coherent planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. We want to assure all our partners of our increased effectiveness in supporting Nigeria in accelerating progress towards the attainment of the SDG goals. On behalf of the UNCT, I look forward to a more fruitful and impactful 2020.



*Edward Kallon*

**United Nations Resident & Humanitarian  
Coordinator in Nigeria**

# Executive Summary

The United Nations Nigeria Country Results Report 2019 illustrates the collective results achieved by the United Nations System during the course of 2019 in addressing the country's national development and humanitarian priorities, along-side national and international partners.

This is the second year of implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), the UN's common country document produced in collaboration with the government of Nigeria. The UNSDPF (2018-2022) identifies three Result Areas and nine Outcomes which are explicitly linked to Nigeria's national, regional and international development aspirations and commitments notably, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP 2017-2020); Africa Union Agenda 2063; the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Currently, 17 UN entities work in Nigeria. In collaboration with the Federal and State Governments and in partnership with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Groups, donors, IFIs and the private sector, considerable progress was made across various indicators aligned to the three result areas, national targets as well as the SDGs.



### List of UN Entities in Nigeria (17)

**UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNWOMEN, WHO, FAO, UNOCHA, IFAD, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, UNAIDS, WMO**

### PROGRAMME FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION:

The UN Development System mobilized 67 percent (circa USD 559.4 million) of the project requirement of USD 845.5 million and utilized 81 percent (circa USD 455.5 million) of the resources mobilized in 2019 to support im-

plementation of the UNSDPF 2018-2022. UN Support (directly/indirectly) reached approximately 93 million people. The largest share of the expenditure (52 percent) went to Result Area 2 aimed at ensuring access to Equitable Quality Basic Services. 33 percent of expenditure went into promoting Good Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security (Result Area 1) while 15 percent was dedicated to promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development (Result Area 3). Further analysis reveals that approximately 85 percent (circa USD 386 million) was spent on investments in People (SDGs 1-6); 7 percent (circa USD 30.3 million) was spent on Prosperity (SDGs 7-12); 4 percent (circa USD 19.5 million) on Partnerships (SDG 17); 3 percent (circa USD 15.1 million) on Peace and Justice (SDG 16) and; 1 percent (circa USD 4.2 million) on investments for the Planet (SDGs 13 -15). UN system spent a vast amount of its resources (circa USD 246 million) supporting federal institutions and/or federal based programmes which implies highly centralized programming.

The vast majority of the 2019 resources (circa USD 246 million) was delivered through and/or in collaboration with federal institutions and programmes. In addition to development programming, an

## UN Nigeria 2019 Expenditure by top 3 SDGs per Result area

2019 Expenditure by Top 3 SDGs per Result Area		
Result Area 1	Result Area 2	Result Area 3
SDG 1- \$114.9M	SDG 3 - \$105.9M	SDG 2 - \$31.4M
SDG 11 - \$12.9M	SDG 6 – \$47.2M	SDG 8 - \$4.7M
SDG 17 – \$7.9M	SDG 4 – \$38.2M	SDG 1 – \$4.3M

estimated USD 581 million was recorded as delivered in 2019 for the Humanitarian Response, bringing the cumulative delivery of assistance by the UN System (UNS) in Nigeria to USD1.0365 billion in 2019. Over 98 percent of the services/activities delivered had a human rights and/or gender dimension.

### BUSINESS OPERATIONS

2019 witnessed the conclusion of the phased return to the UN House that commenced in October 2018 after the Federal Government funded restoration and refurbishing efforts to address the damage caused by the 2011 Boko Haram bomb blast were concluded. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) was achieved during the year with all UN agencies in Nigeria using the FACE form to disburse and account for cash transfers to implementing partners except agencies that are implementing activities directly. One common E1 line Telephone service (landline) was successfully installed in UN House, with one common UN telephone directory for all agencies in UN House. Savings accruing from these common services will be realized in 2020.

### COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The ‘UN in Nigeria’ website was developed, and UN INFO was linked to the website to provide an open source of information about the results of the UN system’s work in supporting Nigeria to achieve the SDGs. Also, a communication strategy was developed. The UN in Nigeria Facebook and

Twitter accounts were activated and received followers in excess of 10,000. In addition, the UN communication team took the initiative to enhance the twitter handle of the Resident Coordinator to ensure that Resident Coordinator (RC) leads in providing timely information about the work of the UN in Nigeria. Finally, the UNCG produced a monthly newsletter which provides a snapshot of what the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are doing in the country.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

#### Challenges

The complex security situation in many target programme areas, which include incessant attacks, farmer-herder conflicts and communal disputes, resulted in restricted access to vulnerable populations, displacement and irregular cross border movement of people, poor telecommunication and disruptions in the movement of goods and provision of services. All these contributed to the delay experienced in the implementation of some planned activities and impacted the overall programme delivery.

Changes in political leadership in some states and federal levels led to delayed programme implementation as some leaders discarded ‘old’ programmes and embarked on new ‘political’ approaches. Late release/non release of government counterpart funding for programmes, especially in Delivery as One states, impacted on timely provision of services

to the beneficiaries. Inadequate human resources and limited structured capacity of government prevented UN in responding adequately to emerging challenges, particularly at sub-national level. Also, transfer/retirement/inequitable distribution of some trained health workers/teachers to other facilities/schools remains a challenge requiring extra efforts in re-building capacities to deliver services. Finally, weak data collection and management systems at most levels, including for disaggregated data, means that some programmes are not sufficiently evidence-based and/or targeted. Within this context, success towards achievement of SDGs is inadequately reported.

### **Lessons Learned**

Strategic advocacy visits to relevant Executive and legislative chambers at all levels is key and instrumental to ensuring government buy-in and support for UN programmes. Also strengthened collaboration and partnerships among UN agencies, Government and national and international organizations contributed significantly to UN capacity to deliver and enabled increased coverage of response.

### **Way Forward**

To achieve the expected UNSDPF outcomes, looking ahead, UN Nigeria and partners will continue to work together in the spirit of mutual respect and partnership. Support will be provided for the mobilization of financial resources from development partners through joint efforts with the Government.

The focus in 2020 will be more on joint program-

ming, partnership and joint implementation to deliver on UN mandate in Nigeria. UN in 2020 will also continue to strengthen its human resources capacity, strengthen field presence, consolidate and realign support to sectors that have a promise for greater development outcomes to make an integrated offer with a focus on strengthening democratic consolidation, peacebuilding & conflict prevention; strengthening the climate promise; supporting to harness youth for development, capacitating for inclusive planning, leaving no one behind and development financing.

# Key Development Trends

The Nigerian economy remains one of the largest in Africa but continues with a slow recovery from a recession in 2016. In 2019 Nigeria's GDP grew by 2.2 percent in real terms, higher than the 1.9 percent witnessed in 2018. However, this was still slower than a population growth rate estimated at 2.6 percent. Indeed, since the 2016 recession Nigeria's economic growth has been negative in real per capita terms, highlighting the seriousness of the development challenge.

The economy continues to be plagued by two long-term structural challenges. First, the dominance of crude oil in exports whose price volatility has often led to foreign exchange crises. In 2019 crude oil and natural gas still accounted 87 percent of all exports, down from 94 percent in 2018. Second, the dominance of crude oil income in government revenues which also leads to revenue volatility. Crude oil income accounted for 56 percent of consolidated revenue in 2019 as against 66.7 percent in 2018. Although some changes appear to be taking place, the two structural issues still leave the Nigerian economy vulnerable to shocks. The government's fiscal situation also continues to be complicated by debt challenges with debt servicing costs consuming 60 percent of federal government revenues in

2019, up from 56 percent in 2018. The underlying challenge is the difficulty in improving non-oil revenue with severe consequences for financing the SDGs.

Although an official census has not been carried out since 2006, estimates put the population at 201 million in 2019 with a growth rate of 2.6 percent. Official unemployment numbers have also not been published since the 3rd quarter of 2018 where it stood at 23 percent based on the Nigeria-specific standard and 11 percent by comparable international standards. However, the slow growth rates in the largest labour absorbing sectors, agriculture and trade, suggest the unemployment rate may have risen in 2019. The within country trends, with high unemployment in the Niger Delta, and low unemployment driven by subsistence agriculture, in the north, should also remain. The high unemployment in the Niger Delta is somewhat limited in its impact on poverty due to natural resource rents. The inverse is the case in the north where subsistence agriculture although technically counting as employment, is not productive enough to keep participants out of poverty. The implication of the slow growth and high unemployment implies that the poverty rate is likely to remain high, with relatively higher concentration of poverty in parts of the Northern region.

An important new issue in 2019 is the continued increase in food inflation which ended 2019 at almost 15 percent. This is at levels not seen since 2010, except for a brief period in 2016 induced by the foreign exchange crisis. The rise in food inflation was driven in part by the government crack-down on imported food culminating in the land border closure in August of 2019. The rise in food inflation has had consequences on average Nigerians who typically

spend about 55 percent of their income on food.

In 2019, Nigeria moved lower in the Human Development Index ranking, dropping from 157 to 158 even though its score increased marginally to 0.534 from 0.533. This continues to place Nigeria in the low human development category, although with significant variation within the country. Nigeria also continues with a low rank in the Gender Development Index at 158 with no improvements between 2018 and 2019. No changes were observed in the Human Capital Index with Nigeria maintaining a score of 0.4 both nationally and disaggregated by sex.

In general, Nigeria continues to face difficulties in her attempt to achieve the sustainable development goals. The difficulties around governance,

insecurity, and economic policy, combined with significant population growth, high poverty and unemployment rates, imply that the challenges are numerous. The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017 – 2020) continued to be implemented in 2019 with some successes, especially around the enabling business reforms. The government also developed an integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDG) model to harmonize its planning towards attaining the SDGs. The plan showed a cumulative funding gap of between 126 and 183 trillion naira if the SDGs are to be attained. This is roughly between 11 and 17 trillion naira per year, far beyond its current revenue realities. Regardless, Nigeria continues to implement reforms to tackle its challenges and vulnerabilities, and still requires significant support if she is to achieve the SDGs.







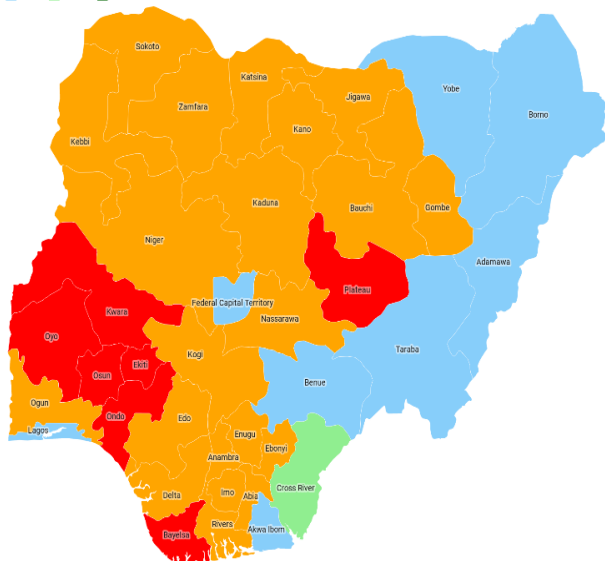
# UN Nigeria 2019 at a glance

## UN Agencies per State in Nigeria

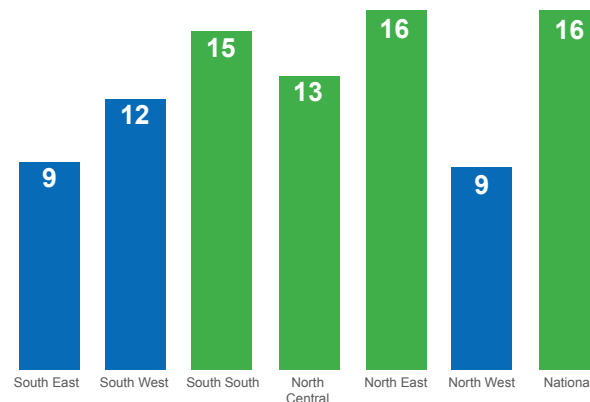
This map shows the footprint of the UN across States in Nigeria.

0-4 agencies = Very Low presence, 5-8 agencies = low presence, 9-12 agencies = Medium presence, 13-16 agencies = High presence, 17-20 agencies = Very high presence

0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20



Map: Jonathan Obise - Source: UN RCO Nigeria - Created with Datawrapper



**Figure 1.2** Number of agencies working in each region and at the national level

**Figure 1.1** Map of Nigeria showing Agencies presence per state

### a) UN Agencies presence in Nigeria

Figure 1.1 is a Map of Nigeria showing the distribution of UN agencies with activities per state in 2019. The highest 'UN presence' is observed in Cross River state with 15 out of 17 UN Resident Agencies that had programme interventions. Seven (7) states (Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Benue, Borno, FCT, Lagos and Yobe) had medium presence (9-12) UN Resident Agencies implementing activities in the respective states. 22 states have low presence of UN agencies with a range of 5-8 agencies working in those states. Bayelsa, Ekiti, Kwara, Ondo, Osun, Oyo and Plateau had a very low presence with most of them having only between 3 to 4 UN Resident Agencies working implementing activities in the respective states.

UN presence by geo-political zone is depicted in figure 1.2 above. 16 UN agencies implemented activities in at least one of the states in the Northeast which had the highest concentration of the UN presence in 2019. This is closely followed by the south-south (15 agencies), the National level –support to federal programmes (16 agencies), North Central (13 agencies), South West (12 agencies), South East (9 agencies) and North West (9 agencies).

The distribution of agency activity per region tends to depict the implementation of the pillars of the UN System. In the North East all the three pillars of the UN System i.e. Peace and Security; Human Rights; and Humanitarian and Development were concurrently implemented by various UN entities in 2019. For the other regions, the combination across the pillars differed. Most of the south-south, south-east

and south west was largely the development pillar while in the North Central and North West, 2019 witnessed a varied combination between Humanitarian/Development work with Human Rights and/or Peace and Security depending on the peculiarities of each region/state.

### Resource Mobilization in 2019

Based on the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) a total of **USD 845,465,423** was required to implement activities in 2019. Of the resources required, only **USD 559,437,382** was available in 2019 and this resulted in a financial gap of **34 percent**. WFP contributed the largest share of available resources (33 percent) followed by UNICEF (26 percent), IFAD (12 percent), UNDP (10 percent), and WHO (4 percent). The remaining 12 agencies contributed 14% which amounts to USD 78.6 million.

During 2019 a total of **USD 455,482,808** was expended by different agencies to implement various activities in Nigeria giving an overall delivery rate (Expenditure over available resources) of 81 percent. WFP expended the highest resources which amounted to 37 percent of the total expenditure for the year. This was followed by UNICEF expending USD 145.1 million which represents 32 percent of the total expenditure for the year. All the other agencies (15) spent USD 144.1 million which denotes 32% of the total expenditure for the year. As at the time of preparing the report, most of the agencies (ILO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO) delivered over 90 percent of resources, while UNDP and IFAD spent less than 50 percent of the resources available to implement activities.

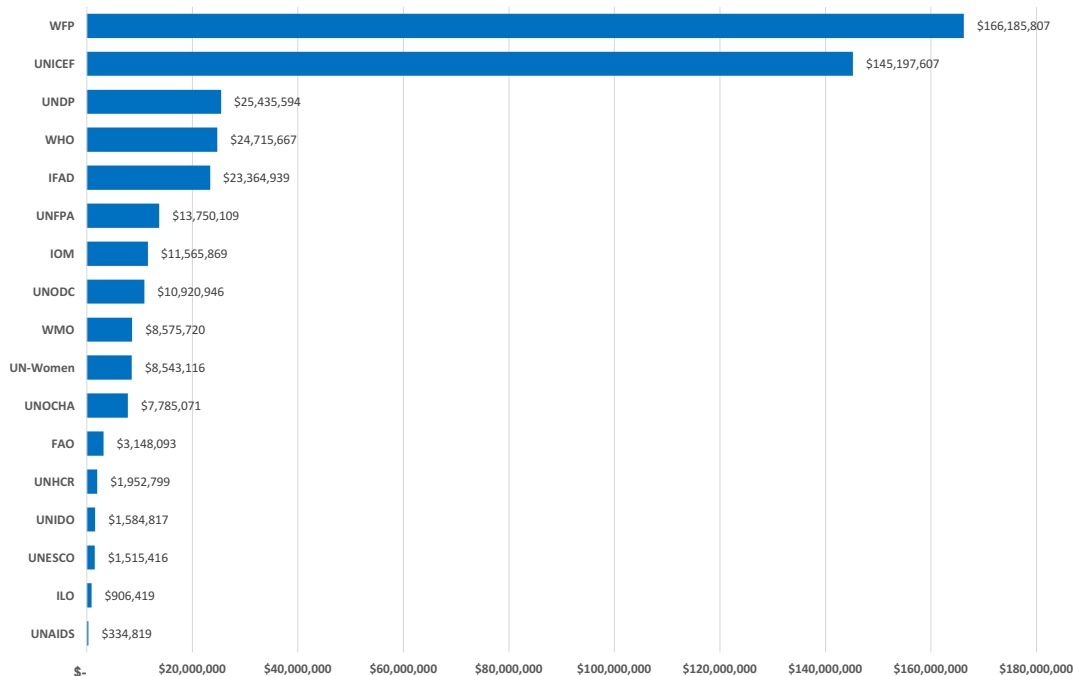


Figure 1.3 2019 Expenditure per Agency

**b) Financial Resources across Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria (2019)**

In 2019, the UN System in Nigeria disbursed funds for activities across all SDGs except SDG 14 – *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*. An analysis of the 2019 expenditure (figure 1.4) shows that approximately 85 percent (circa USD 386 million) was spent on investments on the People; 7 percent (circa USD 30.3 million) was spent on Prosperity; 4 percent (circa USD 19.5 million) on Partnerships; 3 percent (circa USD 15.1 million) on Peace and Justice and; 1 percent (circa USD 4.2 million) on investments for the Planet.

As shown in figure 1.4 the largest share of expenditure as it relates to the SDGs was used to address poverty (SDG 1), followed by Good Health and Well Being (SDG 3), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), and Quality Education (SDG 4). Over 60% of expenditures in 2019 was by WFP and UNICEF whose activities were related to food security and health.

During the year under review, none of the UN Nigeria activities addressed SDG 14: Life below water while a relatively small fraction of the resource available was expended on SDGs 15, 9, 12, 13, 10 and 7.

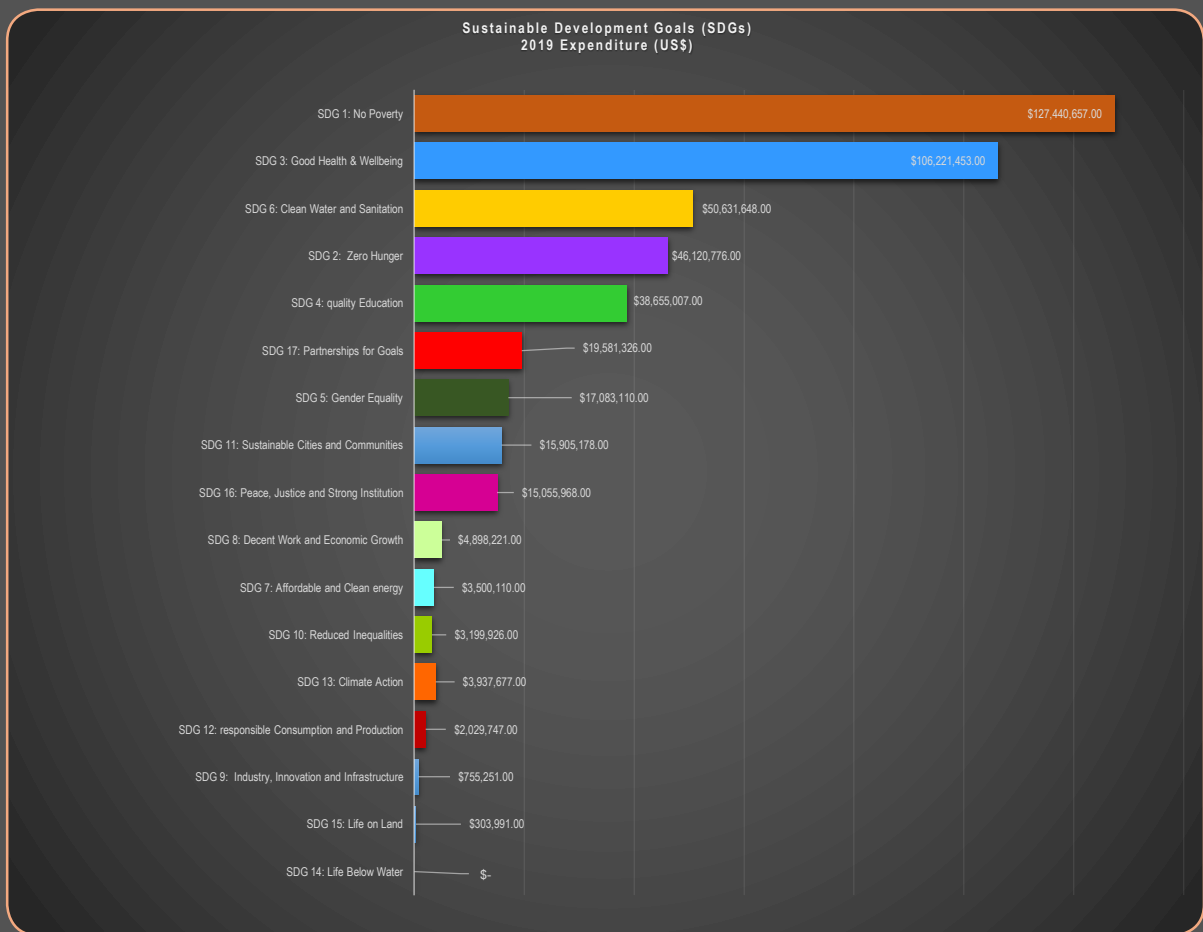


Figure 1.4 UN expenditure across SDGs in Nigeria (2019)

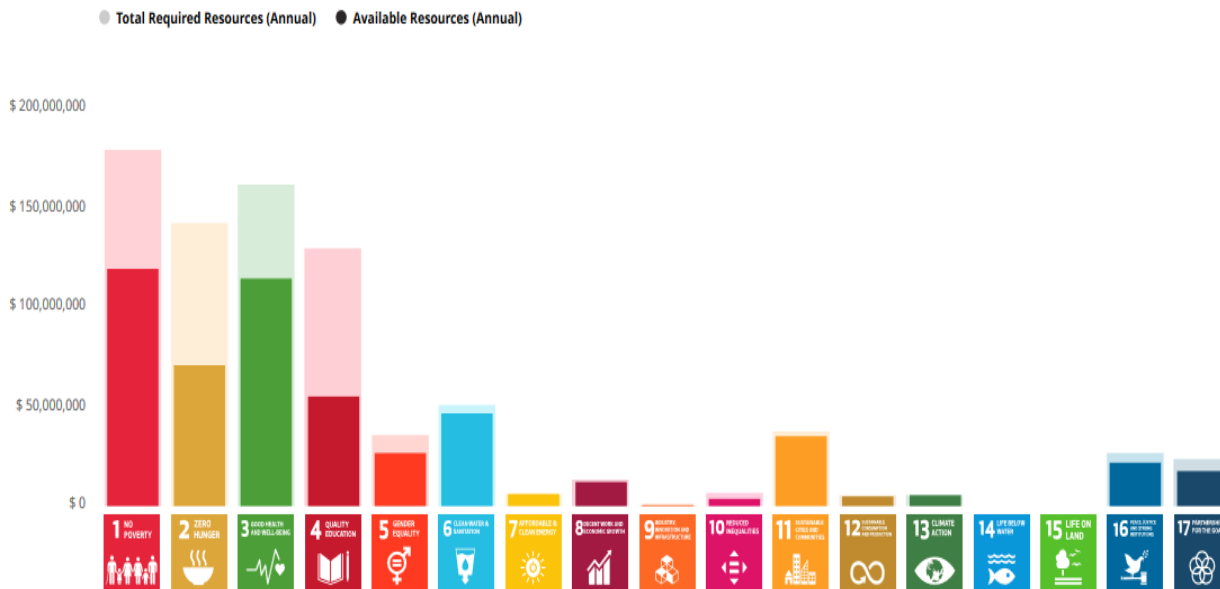


Fig 1.5 Graphic Representation of UN Funding Gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Nigeria (2019)

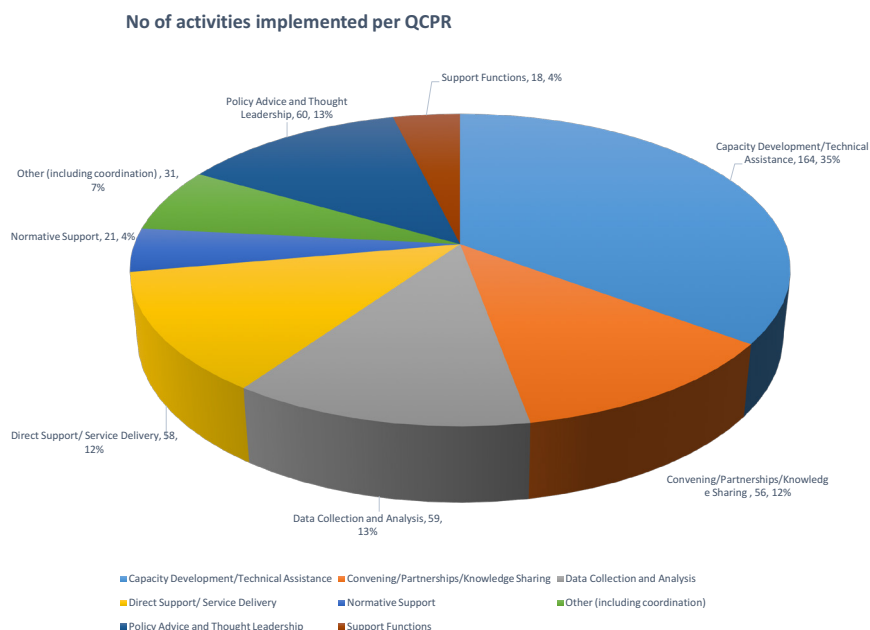
Figure 1.5 is an analysis of the resources required against resources available per SDG in 2019. Despite having considerable resources available, SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 4 show considerable gaps in funding in 2019. This ranges from 29 percent for SDG 3 to circa 50 percent for SDG 2. A considerable funding gap (circa 40 percent) is also evident for SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities, 25 percent for SDG 5: Gender Equality and 23 percent for SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals. SDGs with funding gaps of less than 10 percent including SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy (no funding gap), SDG 13: Climate Action (3 percent), SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (5 percent), SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and communities (7 percent) and SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation (8 percent).

### c) Resources per Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Function 2019

The UN System Wide Strategic Document (SWSD) was developed in 2019. The SWSD sets the strate-

gic intent of the UN at the global, regional and country level to best support member states in achieving nationally defined priorities with the 2030 agenda at the center and ensuring that no one is left behind in the collective efforts to reach the SDGs. The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) defines the way the UN system operates to support programmes in-country. Eight (8) key areas were highlighted and these include:

- i) capacity development/technical assistance,
- ii) convening/partnerships/knowledge sharing,
- iii) data collection and analysis,
- iv) direct support/service delivery,
- v) normative support,
- vi) policy advice and thought leadership,
- vii) support functions, and
- viii) Others (including coordination).

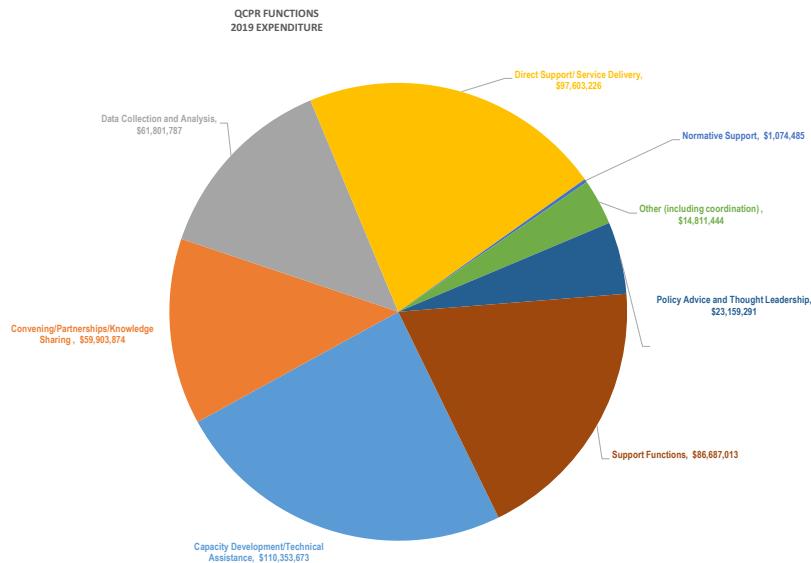


**Figure 1.6: Distribution of key Activity by QCPR Functions**

In 2019, 35 percent of the activities addressed capacity building gaps both at the national, states, LGA and community levels. Another key area where UN Nigeria intervened was in providing integrated policy support for the achievement of SDGs with 13 percent each of the activities implemented focusing on policy adaptation, development and implementation as well as in the area of data management and capacity building of data personnel. Another 12 percent of the activities implemented focused on providing direct support and service delivery and on convening/partnership and knowledge sharing, while 7% of activities implemented were directed at supporting government coordination functions and 4% of activities implemented each were directed at support function which include finance, procurement, human resources, legal facilities, ICT and other administrative services and monitoring and reporting on global agreements, norms and standards international treaties and agreements (nor-

mative support).

Figure 1.7 is an analysis of the 2019 expenditure per QCPR function. Of the USD 455,4 million spent in 2019, approximately 24.2 percent (USD 110.3 million) was spent on activities that promoted capacity building and/or providing technical assistance. 21.4 percent (USD 97.6 million) was disbursed to provide direct support/service delivery to beneficiaries while 19.0 percent (USD 86.7 million) was disbursed to provide support function which include finance, procurement, human resources, legal facilities, ICT and other administrative services. About 13.6 percent of resources (USD 61.8 million) were spent on activities to support Data Collection and Analysis and another circa 13 percent (USD 59 million) was spent on activities that promoted UN’s convening power, built partnerships and/or promoted knowledge sharing. 5.1 percent of resources (circa USD 23 million) was spent on policy advice and thought



**Figure 1.7 Expenditure per QCPR Function**

leadership and about 3 percent (circa USD 14.8 million) on supporting government coordination functions. Less than 1 percent of resources (circa USD 1.1 million) was spent to support the UN System’s normative functions.

The most expensive activities to deliver were for the provision of support functions (estimated at USD 4.8 million per activity) followed by the provision of direct support/service delivery (USD 1.6 million per activity), provision of support for convening, partnership and knowledge sharing (USD 1.1 million per activity), provision of support for data collection and analysis (USD 1.0 million per activity), provision of coordination support (USD 0.67 million per activity), provision of capacity building support (USD 0.67 million per activity), provision of policy advice (USD 0.38 million per activity) and, provision of normative support (USD 0.05 million per activity).

#### **d) Resources per Result Area/Outcome**

In total, in 2019, the available resources for UN Nigeria was approximately **USD559.4million** which represents **66.2 per cent** of the total required resource of about **USD845.5million**. Out of the available resources, USD 455.5million was disbursed and expended across the three UN Sustainable Development and Partnership (USDPF 2018-2022) result areas. This amounted to an overall delivery rate of 81 percent.

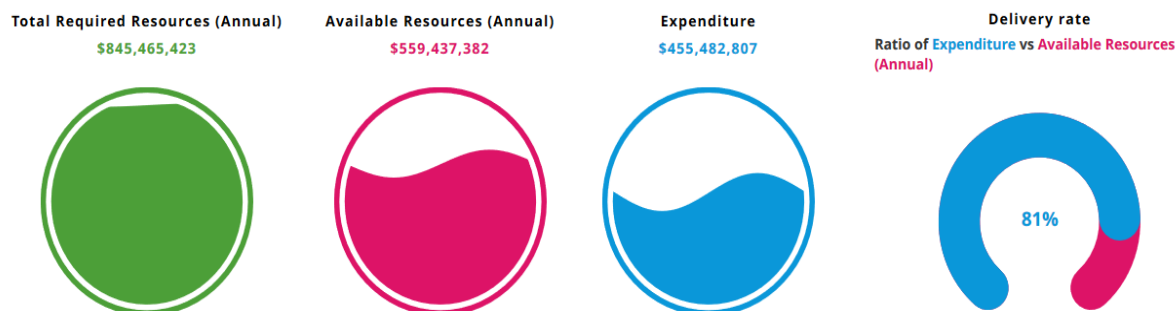


Figure 1.8 UN Resources in 2019

45 percent of the available resources in 2019 went to Result Area 2 – Equitable Quality Basic Services followed by 28 percent for Result Area 1- Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security and 26 percent for Result Area 3 – Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development. Over 50 percent of the 2019 expenditure was in Result Area 2 with a delivery rate (ratio of expenditure vs available resources) of 93 percent. 33 percent of the total expenditure was spent to provide services through Result Area 1 with a delivery rate of 96 percent while Result Area 3, accounted for 15 percent of the total expenditure with a delivery rate of 46 percent.

### Result by Result Area analysis

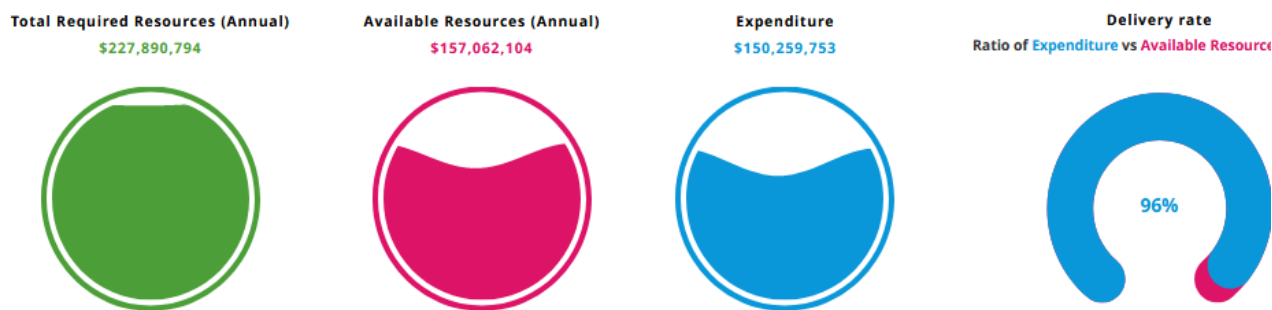


Figure 1.9: Result Area 1 Financial Resources in 2019

**USD 157.1 million** was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 1 in 2019. Of the funds available, approximately 91 percent was allocated to Outcome 2: humanitarian response, peace and security while 9 percent was allocated to Outcome 4: Good governance and rule of law. 97 percent of funds available (Circa USD 138.5 million) was spent under Outcome 2 while 87 percent of funds available (Circa USD 11.7 million) was spent under Outcome 1. 96 percent delivery rate was achieved under Result Area 1.



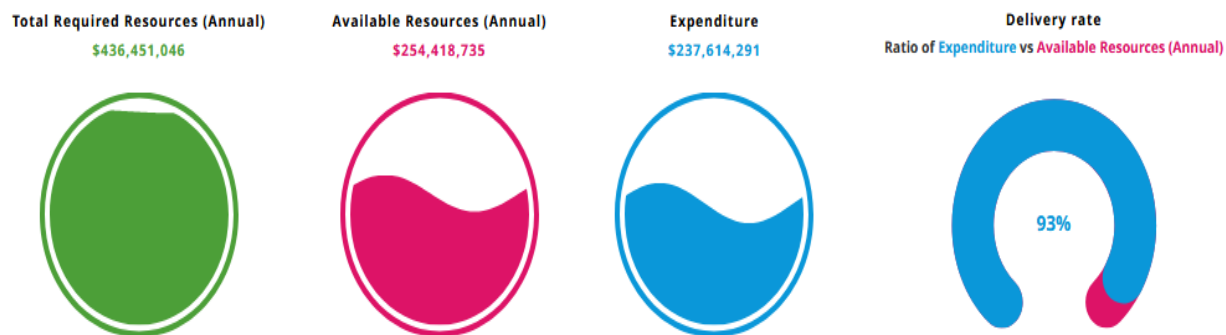


Figure 1.10: Result Area 2: Financial Resources in 2019

**USD 254.4 million** was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 2. Of the funds available, 45 percent (Circa USD 113.9 million) was allocated to Outcome 3- Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS; 24 percent (Circa USD 61.1 million) was allocated to Outcome 5 – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; 20 percent (Circa USD 50.6 million) was allocated to Outcome 4 -Learning Skills and Development and; 11 percent (Circa USD 30 million) was allocated to Outcome 6 – Protection. There was 100 percent delivery of allocated resources for Outcomes 3 (Health) and 5 (WASH) while delivery was 82 percent for Outcome 6 (Protection) and 68 percent for Outcome 4 (Learning Skills and Development). 93 percent delivery rate was achieved across the result are

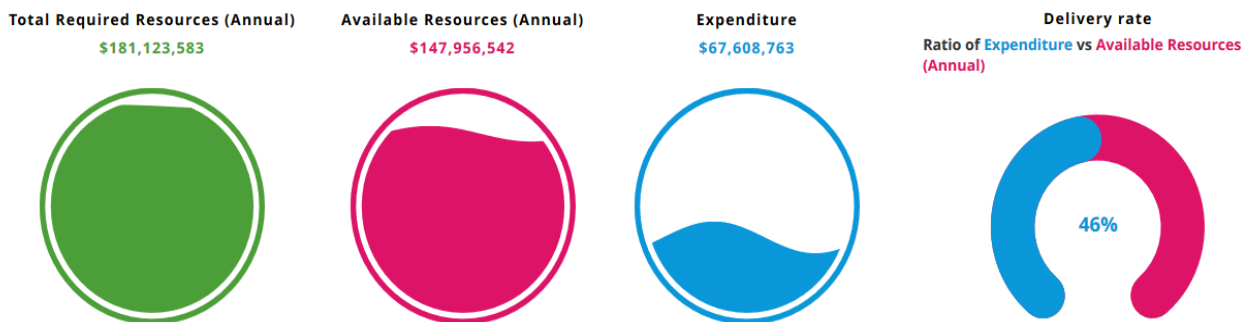


Figure 1.11 Result Area 3; Financial Resources in 2019

USD 147.9 million was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 3. Of the funds available, 56 percent (Circa USD 82.8 million) was for Outcome 7 -Diversified Economic Growth; 42 percent (Circa USD 62.6 million) was available for Outcome 9 – Environmental Sustainability and Food Security and; 2 percent (Circa USD 2.4 million) was available for Outcome 8- Population Dynamics. Delivery across the outcomes was low to medium with 70 percent delivery for Outcome 9 (Environmental Sustainability and Food Security); 60 percent for Outcome (Population Dynamics) and; 27 percent for Outcome 7 (Diversified Economic Growth). Only 46 percent delivery rate was achieved across the result area.

## Financial Summary - Humanitarian Results

The figure below highlighted the total appeal amount under the humanitarian response plan in 2019. The total cost budgeted for implementing the humanitarian response in the year was **USD 848 million** out of which **USD 581 million or 69%** was received and spent.

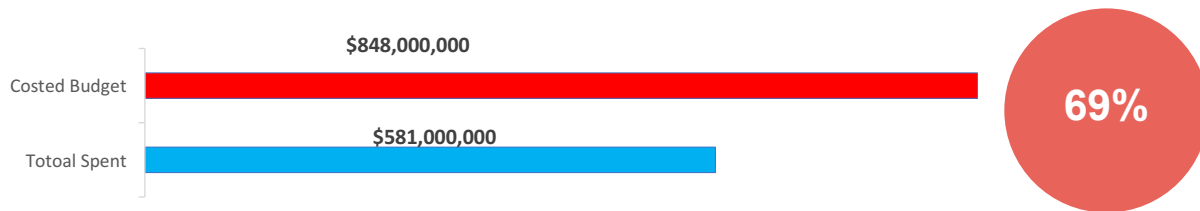


Figure 1.12: Financial Summary Humanitarian Plan

### e) Financial Investment per Region/State

The computation of financial investment per region/national level, revealed that 52 percent of available resources in 2019 was spent at the national level working with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the donor community, 20 percent of the resources was available for implementation of activities in the North East, 11 percent in North Central and 8 percent in the North West. For the three (3) southern regions accounted for only 8 percent of the resources was available with South East having 3 percent, South West having 3 percent and South-South having 2 percent. All the regions including national level had delivery rate of over 70 percent except North west with delivery rate of 64 percent.

Figure 1.1 below shows the amount of money spent per entity/state. From the graph, the UN system spent the vast majority of its resources USD 245.9 million (54 percent of total spend) supporting federal and/federal-based programmes – which implies highly centralized programming.

On average, USD 5.7 million was spent in all states of the federation including the FCT. Above average expenditures is witnessed in all the six NE States affected and/or impacted by the Boko Haram crisis; the North Central state of Benue that was highly im-

pacted by the Herder-Farmer conflict; the Federal Capital Territory -Abuja and; the commercial capital- Lagos. Just below average expenditure (USD 4 to 5 million) is evident in mainly the NW states of Jigawa, Sokoto, Katsina, Kebbi and Zamfara and the NC state of Nasarawa. The level of spending at state level appears to be a function of UN entity programmatic presence in the states (Refer to Map of Nigeria showing agency presence per state)

Over 70 percent delivery rates were achieved in all the states and national level except in 11 states i.e Akwa Ibom (53 percent), Benue (65 percent), Jigawa (53 percent), Katsina (61 percent), Kebbi (61 percent), Kogi (56 percent), Lagos (67 percent), Nassarawa (63 percent), Ogun (55 percent), Sokoto (61 percent) and Zamfara (61 percent.)

## 2019 Expenditure by Geography

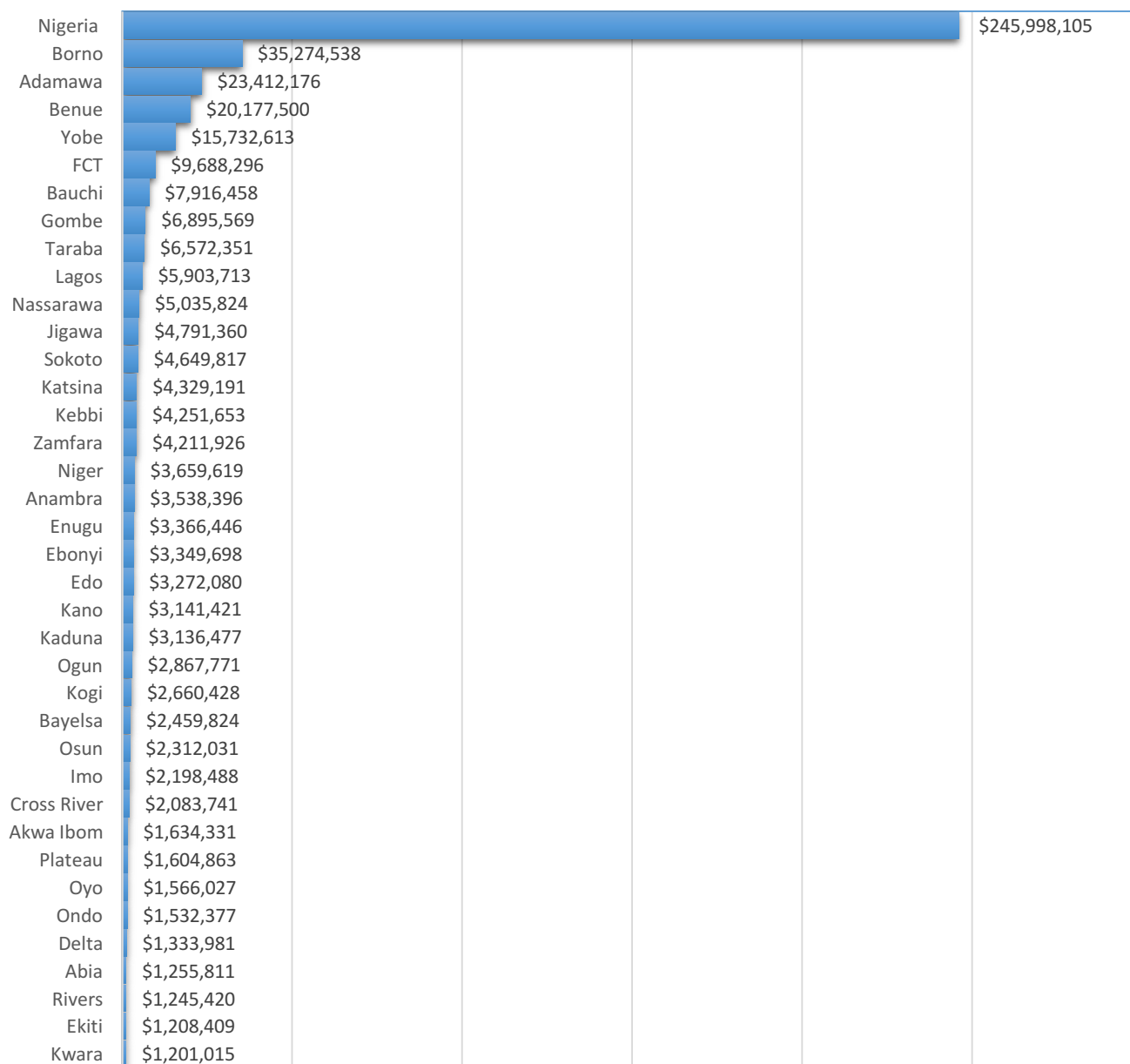


Figure 1.13: 2019 UN Nigeria Expenditure by Geography

## f) Human Rights Marker

The Human rights Marker enables tags to be applied which indicates the extent to which every activity implemented by UN during the year contributes towards the realization of human rights. There are four (4) codes altogether with code “0” signifying that the activity is not expected to contribute to realization of human rights, code “1” means limited contributions, code “2” means significant contribution and Code “3” signifies principal contribution to the realization of human rights. Presented below in figure 1.14 is the number/percentage of activities tagged per code and figure 1.15 shows the amount of resources spent per marker for the realization of human rights.

### Human Rights Coding Elements

1. Activity is explicitly grounded in the enjoyment or fulfilment of human rights (or lack thereof)
2. The normative framework and/or the outcomes from treaty bodies/UPR or special procedures are used to inform the activity
3. Activity targets patterns of discrimination, inequality or marginalization
4. References to ‘rights holders’ and/or ‘duty bearers’ with respective responsibilities and entitlements
5. Participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholder including the beneficiary groups/ rights holders incorporated into the activity
6. Issues identified through a thorough human rights analysis, including from a gender perspective, and addressed through capacity development.

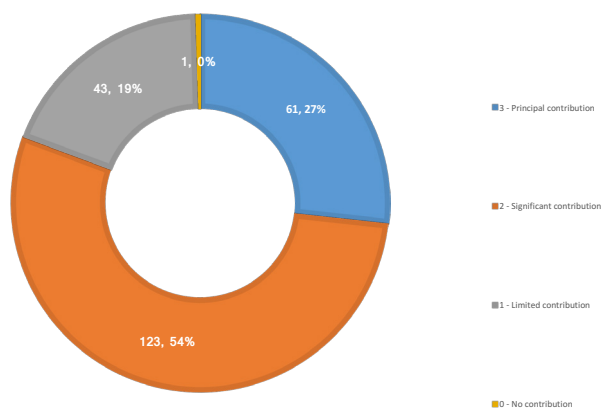


Figure 1.14: Human Rights Marker per Activity

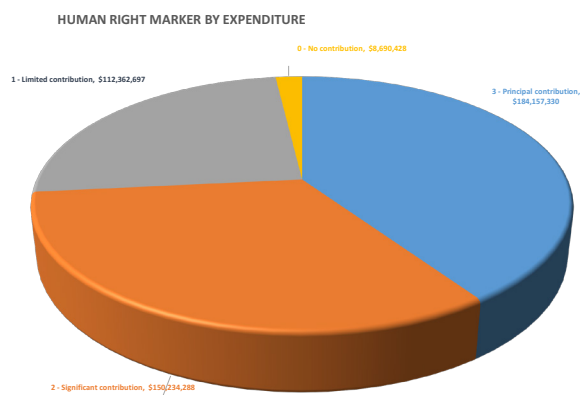


Figure 1.15: Human Rights Marker by Expenditure

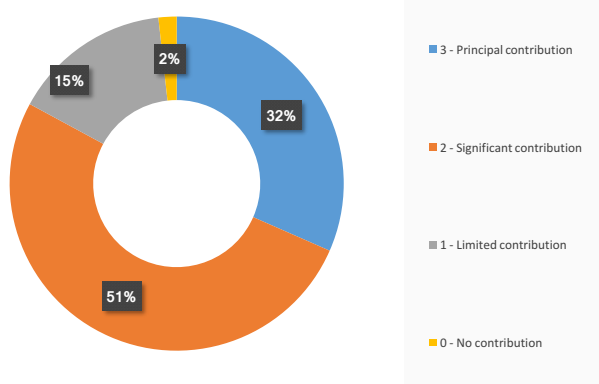
81 percent of activities implemented in 2019 substantially contributed towards realization of human rights goals and objectives. 27 percent of activities implemented have their principal focus towards realization of human right where all the elements of human rights coding apply while 54 percent of the activities implemented made a significant contribution towards realization of human rights where between 3 to 4 of the human rights marker elements apply. Only a small fraction (1%) of activities imple-

mented did not have any contribution towards the realization of human rights goals and objectives.

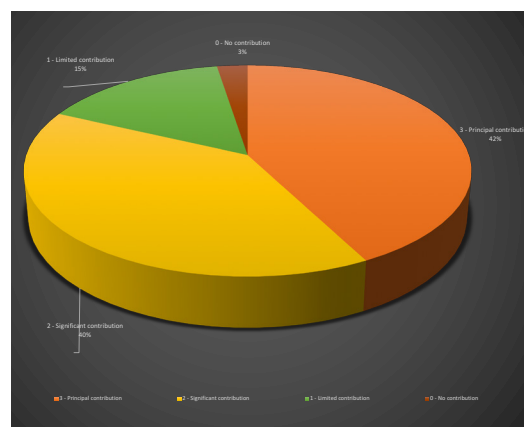
In terms of expenditure, 41 percent of funds available (USD 184.1 million) were spent on activities that made a principal contribution towards realization of human rights while 32.69 percent (USD 150.2 million) of the fund was used to implement activities that made a significant contribution towards realization of human right.

## Gender Marker

Gender marker is used to assess whether designed activities are equally benefitting women/girls and men/boys and that the activity will enhance gender equality. Like the Human Rights marker, there are four (4) codes altogether with code “0” signifying that the activity makes no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, code “1” means limited contributions, code “2” means significant contribution and Code “3” shows that the activity have gender equality/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary of principal objective. Presented below in figure 1.16 is the percentage of activities tagged per code and figure 1.17 shows the amount of resources spent per marker for gender equality and women/girl’s empowerment.



**Figure 1.16: Gender Marker by Key Activities**



**Figure 1.17: Gender Marker by Expenditure**

In 2019, Gender was well mainstreamed into all activities as shown in figure 1.16 where 83 percent of activities implemented contributed to or have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objectives of the intervention. Only 2 percent of activities implemented did not address gender equality. In terms of expenditure, 42 percent of funds (USD 192.7 million) were expended in activities that made a principal contribution to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment while 40 percent (USD 180.4 million) of the fund was used for activities that significantly contribute towards realization of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

# 2019 UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (UNSDPF) RESULTS:

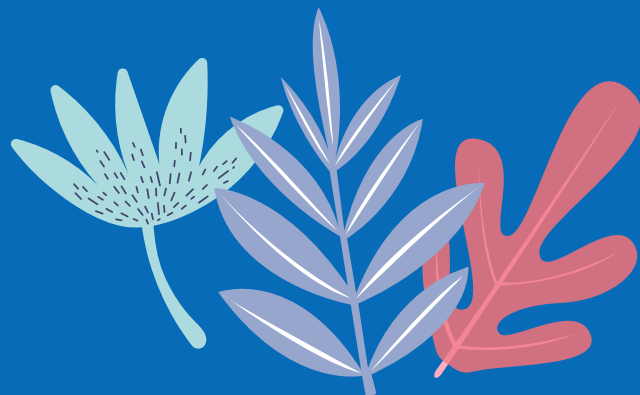
The UNSDPF (2018 -2022) is designed as a robust tool that leverages on the leadership, comparative advantage and positioning of the UN to address Nigeria's development and humanitarian challenges. The framework emphasizes result-oriented programming in strategic priority areas of intervention. The selected priority areas of intervention take into account the common root causes of development challenges; the priority needs of the most vulnerable groups and the capacities of the states of the federation to meet their commitments and; the goals and targets of SDGs, human rights instruments and, other instruments.

In order to support Nigeria to respond its identified development (and humanitarian) challenges and priorities, three Result Areas and nine Outcomes were identified with headline indicators for each Outcome. The UNSDPF (2018-2022) Result Areas are explicitly linked to Nigeria's national, regional and international development aspirations and commitments notably, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP 2017-2020); Africa Union Agenda 2063; the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



*Vice President Yemi Osinbajo with Resident Coordinator, Mr. Edward Kallon. Photo: UNIC/Oluseyi Soremekun*





## **UNSDPF RESULT 1:**

ALL NIGERIANS ENJOY GOOD AND  
INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN  
RIGHTS IN SECURE, RESILIENT AND  
PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES





## OUTCOME 1: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW (human rights, peace and security)

### Strengthening national governance, justice, rule of law and human rights institutions:

*2019 witnessed the 6th democratic presidential election since the restoration of democracy in Nigeria in 1999.* Despite the increase in population and in the number of registered voters, voter turnout was just 34.1 percent, a reduction of nearly one million voters from the 2015 election. This was attributed to changes in election dates, insufficient information and security issues.

Among the key activities that the UN System supported in 2019, prior to the elections, was to provide support to the **Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ICPR)** to organize a “Youth Leadership and Peace Building Training” to address youth instrumentalization, violence and conflict during the elections. During the elections, the UN System supported the **National Human Rights Commission** to deploy 900 domestic electoral observers in all the 36 states of the federation. In Bayelsa and Kogi state, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were provided to engender women’s participation and promotion of women’s image in the elections.

*Support was provided for the use of UN standards and norms and integration of crime prevention and criminal justice in the wider agenda to address social and economic challenges in Nigeria.* Furthermore, the UN contributed to the enhancement of regulations and provided support for the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for maritime activity in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Justice and the Nigerian Navy were provided technical support to update the Harmonized Standard Operating Procedures (HSOP) on arrest, investigation and prosecution for maritime crime.

Forty (40) participants from Nigerian navy were trained on Interdiction of drugs trafficking by sea and Evidence Collection on maritime crime cases as indicated in the Act against Piracy and other Maritime offences. The UN also supported the amendment of the Nigerian Suppression of Piracy and other Maritime Crimes Offences Bill that came into effect in July 2019.

More than 3,600 law enforcement officials from seven agencies were trained through 167 courses on modern intelligence/investigation techniques, human rights, while another 2,000 health professionals were trained on drug prevention, treatment and care; the first ever pilot programme of ‘Unplugged’ in Africa -a school-based drug prevention programme - was implemented in Nigeria, through the partnership with the Federal Ministry of Education.

*Support was also provided for the building of the capacity of national institutions to address the **criminal justice responses to terrorism**.* A Training of Trainers (TOT) for 32 (30 males, 2 females) officials from Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Department of State Security (DSS), ONSA, JIC and the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ) on effective rule of law-based investigations of terrorism cases was conducted and TOT series on preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) in Nigeria launched. Training series on gender dimensions for the National Association of Women Judges of Nigeria (NAWJN) to strengthen their knowledge on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism including strengthening accountability for Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) were conducted.

*To enhance law enforcement officers’ understanding of critical areas related to terrorism investiga-*

tions the **“Nigeria Handbook on Counter-Terrorism Investigations”** was launched. Also, the *Nigeria Training Module on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism* was completed. Support was provided to finalize the Nigeria Module on Investigative Interviewing in Terrorism Cases the Right to Remain Silent and the Prohibition of Torture which reached an advanced stage during the period under review.

*The UN provided support to the implementation of an institutional self-assessment tool by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). This was the first time that this methodology on a ‘Continuous Improvement Self-Assessment’ was implemented outside Europe. Over 30% of staff of the organization were interviewed. The report of the assessment was adopted by the EFCC management and was used as part of the reference materials in the development of their 2019 strategic plan.*

### **Enabling gender and evidence-based policies and institutional mechanism (including anticorruption, electoral support, rule of law, access to justice and human trafficking) enabled at national and subnational levels:**

*The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was supported to develop a bill on “Women Participation in Election Support (WOPELS)”.* The bill is in its second reading and if passed, it will ensure that women have fair opportunities to register to vote, campaign and be voted free from election-related violence. In addition, the UN System has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS) to work with the National Assembly (NASS) to promote women’s rights and gender equality within national and state level legislative processes and frameworks.

*Another area of support for the National Bureau of Statistics/NBS to conduct the 2nd Corruption in Nigeria Survey. The launch of the survey was held na-*

*tionally on 6 December 2019 and an international launch was held on the sidelines of the 8th Conference of State Party (COSP) on 16 December 2019 in Abu Dhabi. The 2nd corruption survey followed a similar survey conducted by the UN in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria in 2016 and provides insights into citizens’ attitudes towards corruption, their readiness to refuse requests for bribes and to report corruption incidents. Additionally, for the first time, the survey provides data on bribery and nepotism in public sector recruitment, as well as the phenomenon of vote-buying, with a break down by sex, age, educational background and economic status. In addition to the formal launch, the UN supported at least 30 activities with national counterparts, including government authorities, civil society organizations, the media and academia, to popularize the findings of the above-mentioned research and their policy implications.*

*The UN system supported the Federal Government of Nigeria to improve legislation, national action plans and policies on child labor, forced labor, modern slavery and/or human trafficking by supporting the launch Alliance 8.7 in May 2019. The FGN established a technical committee to lead the implementation of its commitments as a pathfinder country. The committee has adopted a strategy and action plan and identified three action groups i.e. supply chain, conflict and humanitarian settings and, migration as the key pillars of engagement. Furthermore, UN collaborated with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to commemorate the World Day against Child Labour, where symposium and awareness walk were held with over 150 participants and stakeholders across all levels to discuss the dangers of child labour and trafficking. During the programme, over 50 children were identified, counseled and registered for further intervention programmes.*



**Cross section of participants from the WDAFL 2019 awareness Walk. Photo: ILO**

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other stakeholders were supported to strengthen their cooperation at state level to more effectively prevent and counter trafficking in persons, through the establishment of states Task Forces against human trafficking, building on the model of the Edo State Task Force. By September 2019, the Task Force in Edo state had 120 registered cases, 25 identified suspects and 14 cases pending in court. Similar task forces were established in Delta, Ekiti and Ondo States while national and international partners established an Anti-Trafficking Task Force in Borno State.

The UN Supported the Federal Government of Nigeria to ratify the 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. Following years of advice and advocacy on the international civil aviation related terrorism treaties and protocols, including detailed

advice on legislative incorporation of the provisions of the protocols and treaties, the FGN ratified the 2019 protocol on 26 November 2019.

In addition, as part of the programme NAPTIP developed a series of specific airports and on-board sensitization materials on trafficking in persons. Aimed at travel agents, airport personnel, flight crews, and passengers, the materials seek to provide basic information on how to identify victims of trafficking and how to report such suspicion safely. Such materials are part of a general sensitization campaign which also targeted traditional rulers, youths in school, civil society organizations, entertainment industry, border communities, law enforcement agencies, state governments and road transport sector.

*In December 2019, a high-level conference on fast tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Support*

of SDG 16 and launch of the 2nd cycle UNCAC Country Review Report for Nigeria was organised. The event provided a platform to strengthen the political support for UNCAC implementation, especially in Africa; create sustained momentum for anticorruption reforms supported by a wide group of stakeholders across all sectors of society; and support Nigeria in exercising regional and international leadership by serving as a good practice model for the effective implementation of UNCAC and support Nigeria in integrating recommendations from the survey reports in anticorruption reforms.

The UN provided detailed legislative advice in the drafting of the **Terrorism (Prevention and Prohibition) Bill 2019, supported further modification and eventual passage of the bill.** Continued support was provided for the regular deployment of federal counter-terrorism prosecutors to the Joint Investigation Center in Northeast Nigeria, the region most affected by terrorism, to review terrorism case files and to advise the Joint Investigation Centre (JIC) on specific modifications that could be made to strengthen their processes for human-rights compliant investigation and preparation of case files for the prosecution of persons suspected of terrorism offences. As a result, 1,500 case files were reviewed and much stronger case files developed, and 933 detainees were transferred, at the recommendation of the prosecutors, out of military detention, due to lack of evidence, to be reintegrated into society.

### **Increasing citizen participation in democratic governance processes:**

The UN worked with various community groups to enhance activity participation in the various democratic processes in the country. Working with the **Centre for Youth Advocacy and Development**, the

UN supported the launch of the **“Make it Happen”** campaign to build youth leadership skills and capacities to be influencers towards a “Culture of Peace” in their own communities and to empower them for active and democratic citizenship.

Working with three youth-led organisations i.e. **One African Child Foundation, Building Nations Initiative and, Women and Youth Development Initiative**, the UN supported a civic youth engagement Research Action involving 750 youth in 15 percent of the states of the Federation. The Research Action examined the factors that influence youth participation and behavior in electoral processes. The Research Action concluded that empowered youth, and youth-led organisations, have an untapped potential to promote peaceful elections and to influence democratic processes for just, tolerant, peaceful and sustainable societies.

The UN supported the establishment of a network of 1,665 affiliates of women groups to foster collective leadership and increase women’s participation in political governance and, engagement in peace and security and sustainable development in all sectors and at all levels. In addition, the leadership capacities of over 750 people, including paramilitary personnel, women politicians, youths and



Picture from Launching of AWLN Nigeria Chapter  
Photo: UN Women

youth leaders, were enhanced to engender their participation during and after the 2019 elections.

*The United Nations organized a national women's conference on post-mortem analysis of the 2019 election. The conference examined the overall participation of women in the 2019 election as well as proposed improvement in the electoral process and enhance gender-sensitive reporting in preparation for the 2023 election. The conference approved a 8-point strategy for supporting women's participation in elections with the following priority areas: i) legal and policy transformation; ii) political reforms; iii) building women's movements; iv) promoting inclusiveness for peaceful and non-violent political processes; v) strengthening and developing a framework that prevents violence; vi) building capacities of female and relevant male members of the legislature, media and CSOs; vii) strengthening data collection and documentation and; viii) funding mechanisms for women in politics.*

*The UN initiated the Education for Justice (E4J) programme to support the participation of children and youth in the fight against corruption. The initiative is aimed at building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials on topics related to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law, and the integration of those materials into the curricula of all education levels. The educational materials will contribute to building resilience among children, and equipping them with skills such as conflict resolution, critical thinking, integrity, fairness, teamwork and empathy.*

*The UN commissioned, developed and published a paper that detailed the violence against women in the 2019 election. The results of the governorship and senatorial elections conducted in May exposed violence and deep disenfranchisement of women and youth in the electoral processes in Nigeria.*



**Ms. Comfort Lamprey, UN Women Country Representative, Honourable Dame Pauline Tallen, Minister of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Honourable Hajjia Hadiza Balarabe, Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, and other senior dignitaries at the Opening session of the Conference.**  
**Photo: UNWomen**

## OUTCOME 2: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE, PEACEBUILDING AND SECURITY



Resident Coordinator and the Police team led by the Inspector General of Police Mohammed Adamu.  
Photo: UNIC/Oluseyi Soremeku

**Enable gender/human rights sensitive policies, plans and frameworks for peace and resilience building at national/subnational levels.**

*The UN supported sub-national efforts to promote and programme UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The UN supported the development of a Women, Peace and Security (WPS) legislative*

*guide in Nigeria that will be launched in the 2nd quarter of 2020. Advocacy, sensitisation and training were provided to the legislators of Bauchi and Benue State Houses of Assembly to support the domestication of these instruments. The State Governments and other stakeholders also developed State Action Plans (SAPs). It is anticipated that the SAPs and official inauguration of Women Mediation*

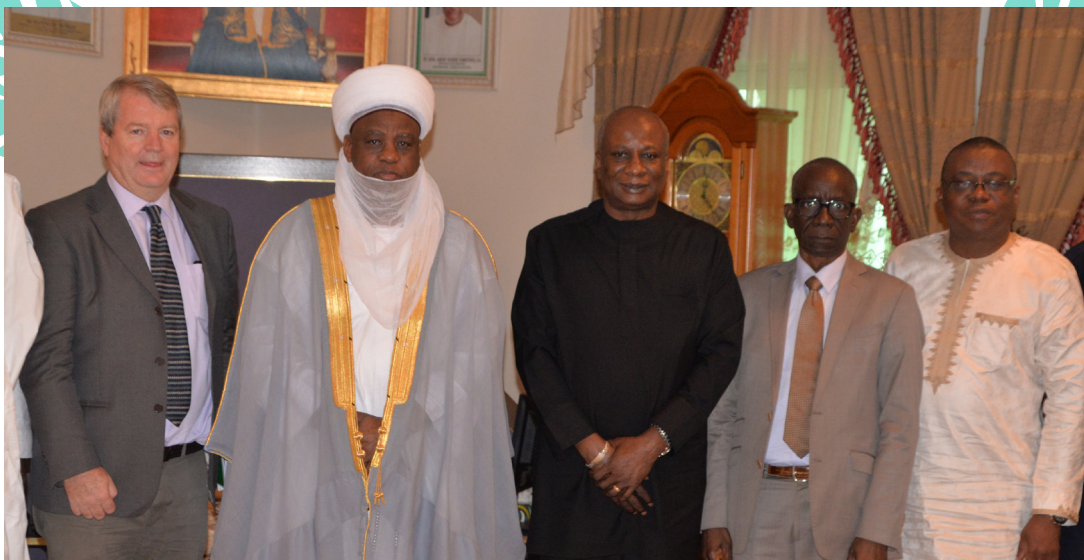
Network in Bauchi and Benue states will be formally launched within the second quarter of 2020, including the establishment of functional implementation frameworks. Capacity training was also provided to media actors which has led to the introduction of a weekly enlightenment and interactive programme that is broadcast live on community radios in Benue (radio Benue) and Bauchi (Globe FM) states.

*The UN supported the review of stakeholder engagement in the peace and security architectures in the three states of Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa.* The UN conducted gender-sensitive mapping and gender analysis of the various state/commission

structures, review of the existing Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems and trained 104 women leaders in conflict early warning and early response.

*The UN supported the strengthening of cross-border small and light weapons control initiatives.* The UN supported the establishment of a baseline on weapons and ammunitions management. Consequently, the result shows, that three States (Adama-wa, Cross River and Ondo) now have strengthened institutional/legal frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation and armed conflicts.

### Increase citizen engagements and dialogue platforms with national and non-state actors.



**L-R: Country Representative of UNICEF, Mr Peter Hawkins; Sultan of Sokoto, His Eminence Muhammadu Sa'ad Abubakar; UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Edward Kallon; Officer-In-Charge of UNFPA, Mr Mamadou Kante and Deputy Country Representative of UN Women, Mr Lansana Wonneh. August 2019.**  
Photo:UNIC/Oluseyi Soremekun

*The UN provided technical and financial support and facilitated collaboration, dialogue and partnership among stakeholders in two states (Benue and Nasarawa) to establish a Farmer-Herder Peace Forum to promote social cohesion in the Middle Belt.* While concrete results in terms of the type and number of conflicts resolved are yet to be established, the forum brought together representatives of farmers and herders to sit together and discuss mutual issues for the first time. The Farmer-Herder Peace Forum provided opportunity for promoting involvement of women in leadership and decision-making positions as

the chair of the forum is a woman. To diffuse tensions caused by conflict, the UN with its partners established and trained 100 community-based Protection Action Group (PAG) members in December 2019. The PAGs will provide the mechanism for early warning at the local level to work in synergy with already existing Peace Forum. The PAGs will also facilitate the local peace committees in conflict-affected LGAs to foster dialogue and non-violent resolution of disputes, reconciliation, co-existence and social cohesion, and mobilise national and regional efforts in the promotion of human security at national and sub-regional levels.

*With support from the UN, a network of 248 women's groups in peacebuilding was established in Benue, Nasarawa and Taraba states. The networks successfully mobilised a mixed composition of high-level personnel and community-based women with various conflict and peacebuilding expertise and are actively engaged in peace building initiatives. The network of women provided the space for collaborative efforts on promoting the women peace and security agenda, challenging the systemic and structural violence against women in peace and conflict situations, as well as the patriarchal culture that perpetuates inequalities between men and women.*

*Building on the UN's Management of Social Transformation program and in collaboration with the Lagos State University, a two-day youth workshop was organized on the theme: "The Open Society and Its Imperatives to Nigeria for Effective Peace and Security Governance". Researchers, policy makers, civil society organizations and youth influencers took Nigeria's peace and security challenges as a case study and discussed ways to strengthen scientific knowledge and the research-policy interface in order to mitigate those challenges and to promote a culture of evidence-based decision-making. International days were also used as opportunities to promote peacebuilding. The World Philosophy Day 2019 was celebrated with the Philosophers As-*

sociation of Nigeria on the theme of "Philosophy, Peace and Security", and the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace 2019 was spent with schools in marginalised areas of Abuja, the country's capital, for maximizing on the power of sport for respect, inclusion and peace, in cooperation with TIG Academy.

### **National and sub national coordination platforms across private sector, humanitarian, development and government agencies for effective response.**

*During the year, the UN System supported the strengthening of federal level strategic partnership with the Government, using existing and new forums for targeted engagements with key interlocutors including the newly established Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDS); Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Office of the Vice President; Presidential Committee on the Northeast Initiative (PCNI) and its successor the North East Development Commission (NEDC), and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The UN System supported the FMHDS to organise its first retreat with the humanitarian community and first participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting to brief on the Ministry's vision and strategic plan. The UN System also played a key role in helping the new ministry organise its first civil – security (CiSEC) coordination meeting in Borno State. The main outcomes of these engagements and partnerships helped to guide humanitarian operations and resolved some of the challenges impacting humanitarian response and operations in the north-east.*

*The UN System supported the Humanitarian Coordinator in leading the United Nations Nigeria Humanitarian Fund—Private Sector Initiative (NHF-PSI) led by a Steering Group of fourteen Nigerian Business Leaders whose companies have elected to 'Invest in Humanity' as NHF-PSI founder donors. The NHF-PSI is a groundbreaking initiative that brings*



companies in Nigeria and donor countries together to commit funds and resources on the accountable, measurable and transparent platform of a United Nations OCHA managed Country Based Pooled Fund—the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF)—to save and improve the lives of millions of people caught up in the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria. To this end, the business leaders through the bankers’ committees pledged 402 million Naira to NHF.

*In addition to the above, OCHA, on behalf of the UN System, led and acted as the secretariat of key coordination mechanisms of in-country Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) partners in strengthening internal coordination that enabled effective humanitarian response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in north-east Nigeria.* These included the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT), the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and other sub-working groups including Access Working Group (AWG), civil-military coordination (CMCOORD) and Cash Working Group.

*The UN System established a multi-partner coordi-*

*nation forum to support the implementation of the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP).* In May 2019, the Resident Coordinator hosted a coordination meeting of stakeholders involved in programmes addressing farmer-herder crisis across the country. Participants were from the various ministerial departments, national and international partners, and UN agencies. One of the pertinent outcomes was a decision to conceptualize a dashboard dedicated to the implementation of programmes to ensure harmonious relationship between farmers and herders in Nigeria, particularly in the front-line states in the Middle Belt and North-Central regions of the country. The dashboard will, among other things, enhance coordination and promote synergies and complementarity, and avoid unnecessary duplication and competition in programme engagements. It will also enhance coordination platforms by providing guidance for exchange and sharing of experiences on how stakeholders can better assist national and state partners in addressing farmer-herder conflict and alleviate suffering for populations and communities affected by perennial clashes.



**WFP using keke to distribute food to vulnerable persons in Kano**

**Strengthened resilience, diversification of livelihoods and local economies of crisis-affected communities to meet basic food and nutrition needs and restoration of basic services.**

*The UN System supported activities to promote the transition from humanitarian relief to early recovery and development in the BAY states, and also ensure an integrated peacebuilding approach to address farmer-herder crisis in the middle belt. Approximately 402.2 hectares of land were secured from the Benue state government to sup-*

port livelihood and economic empowerment of IDPs. 21,000 of the 30,000 most vulnerable IDPs were provided with household relief items such as mattresses, solar lanterns, buckets, jerrycans, blankets and kitchen sets. NFIs were provided to IDP household in Agatu, Guma, Kwande, Logo and Buruku Local Government Areas of Benue State. In Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa states, 60 Extension Agents were trained on alternative fodder/feedstock production. The activity aimed at promoting mutually beneficial economic interdependence between farmers and herders. In addition, scopes of work were defined for the establishment of pasture and installation of water and range management systems in targeted farming/pastoral communities.

*Approximately 129,000 people (56,760 males and 72,240 females) were reached in the **BAY states with resilience building and asset creation activities.*** These include individual and communal asset creational activities derived from a “bottom up” community based participatory planning process (CBPP) conducted across operational locations. Food and nutrition insecurity was addressed through a scale-up of resilience building interventions across 19 LGAs in the BAY states. Fifty-six per-

## OUR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

Target	Result
<b>6.2M</b> People targeted	<b>5.2 million reached (84 per cent)</b>
<b>\$848M</b> Funding requirement	<b>\$581M Fund received (69 per cent)</b>

Attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and military operations continued throughout the year in the BAY states, triggering waves of displacements, with about 180,000 people forced to flee their homes, some for a second or third time since the beginning of the crisis in north-east Nigeria. Access to people in need reduced significantly and the humanitarian space shrunk due to ongoing insecurity and bureaucratic impediments. Twelve aid workers lost their lives in 2019, twice the number in 2018. Two aid workers remained in the captivity of non-state armed groups. As of December 2019, 85 per cent of Borno State was considered inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. Up to one million persons are estimated to be still living in inaccessible areas in Borno State. The last quarter of the year saw challenges in civil-military relations with the suspension of two key International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) by the military for over five weeks.

#### Key Achievements during the year include:

- 5.2 million people comprising internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable host community members provided with relief assistance during the year
- Over 4,300 households (2,703 male and 1,597 female-headed) in the conflict-affected communities in BAY states received agricultural inputs to re-establish their livelihood.
- Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response services (comprising healthcare, access to justice, psycho-social support and case management services) were provided to 19,323 most vulnerable women and adolescent girls in existing safe spaces.
- Percentage of households in the BAY states borrowing money to buy food reduced marginally from 48 per cent (2018) to 47 per cent (2019).
- Functional referral mechanisms were established in 16 locations across the BAY states
- 60,614 people were reached through community engagement and awareness programmes on risk of GBV issues and available support services.
- \$1 million channeled to procure dignity kits and fund related approaches to manage menstrual hygiene with 8,413 women and girls of reproductive age receiving dignity kits and GBV protection items.
- Four police stations rehabilitated, equipped and staffed to enhance security measures in the BAY states
- 63 essential facilities and 3,000 houses rehabilitated
- 939 (279 males and 660 females) Cameroonian refugees identified and registered out of which 494 (154 males and 340 females) received agricultural inputs and livelihood support.
- 3,542 (1994 males, 1548 females) returned migrants provided with reintegration support, including micro businesses to support livelihoods and reintegration.
- 1,100 (1,063 males and 37 females) Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) personnel trained to provide community policing services
- A total of 24 HC statements and three press releases and five HC speeches on special occasions have been published, to support a principled approach in respect of IHL and HRL and enhanced a collective position by the Humanitarian community.
- 25 high level local and international media missions conducted to deep field locations across Borno State to shine global spotlight on the needs of affected populations and response activities of UN agencies and NGOs
- 13 episodes of joint Humanitarian Talks programme on community/local radio reinforcing risk communication and community engagement efforts
- 190 CJTF personnel trained on agri-business skills to support their disengagement from CJTF and reintegration into the community



cent of people surveyed in participating communities reported reaping benefits from an enhanced communal asset base. Benefits from assets created were 12 per cent greater among participant households than non-participant households, and food consumption was better among the “food assistance for assets” beneficiary cohort as compared to others receiving unconditional resource transfers through crisis response assistance. The consumption-based coping strategies index declined by two index points and the proportion of households not using livelihood-based coping strategies was reduced by 10 per cent.

*Over 35,000 farming households in the BAY states in north-east Nigeria were reached with dry season agriculture interventions.* The farmers were provided with vegetable and rice seeds. In addition, 15 water points were prioritized for rehabilitation to provide water for both household and agricultural activities in the region. Some 2,500 persons were registered for cash-for-work activities linked to waste and environmental clean-up projects. In Adamawa State, rehabilitation works were conducted for two markets in Furore and Yola South LGAs. Support was also provided to rehabilitate health infrastructure in Mafa (General Hospital), Monguno (MCHN Centre and General Hospital), Hawul (Health Post) and Askira/Uba (General Hospital) LGAs in Borno State. Some 200 most vulnerable youth were also prioritized for vocational skills training to support livelihoods.

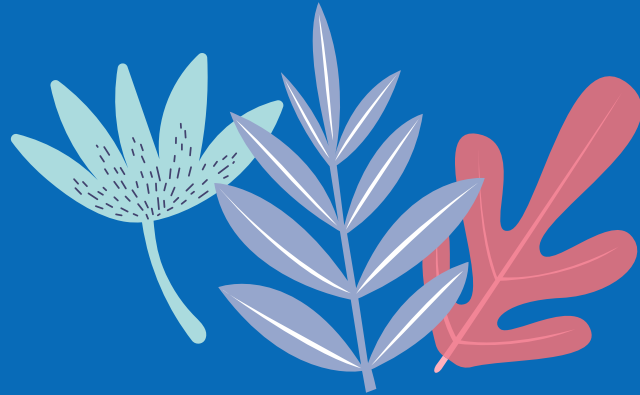
*The UN System supported the development of the trans-boundary nomination file for the Lake Chad Natural Site.* The establishment of a transboundary nomination file will support creation of sustainable livelihoods for populations across communities bordering and surrounding the Lake Chad through participation in the “Green Economy”, as well as eco cultural tourism. The “BIOPLAT” project is being implemented in Nigeria from 2018 through 2020 and includes a series of capacity building programmes on Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP) for peaceful management of water resour-

es. The 40 beneficiaries of the capacity building programmes are drawn from five north-east Nigeria LGAs of Kukawa, Abadam Monguno, Marte and Ngala (in Borno State) which are along the shores of the Lake Chad.

*The UN System encouraged and supported programmes and activities designed to promote self-reliance among refugees in Nigeria.* The UN, through strategic engagements with Government, NGOs and communities at various levels influenced policies, institutions and processes on the protection of IDPs and refugees in Nigeria, including the provision of 100 hectares of land by the Benue state government and 500 hectares by the Cross Rivers State (CRS) government for use as settlements and farming for Cameroonian refugees. In December 2019, the CRS House of Assembly also committed to improve conditions for refugees and host communities through appropriate legislation.

*Other results achieved in the BAY states through UN interventions* include cultivation of 3,514 hectares of land, planting of 271,722 tree seedlings to curb desertification and contribute to afforestation activities. Some 279 market stalls were constructed to facilitate trading across communities; six solar powered boreholes and 26 manual boreholes constructed; three solar sun driers and 85 grain storage silos constructed, and 12 community centers rehabilitated. Using Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), approximately 26 km of feeder roads across the BAY states were rehabilitated through communal efforts.

To reduce the risks of radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups, capacities of 110 people (77 men and 33 female) from Plateau and Kogi states in the north-central region were strengthened through vocational and livelihoods skills programmes. The participants were empowered with business starter kits and linked with training centers for follow up support.



## **UNSDPF RESULT 2:**

**NIGERIANS ENJOY IMPROVED WELL-BEING  
THROUGH SUSTAINABLE, EQUITABLE AND  
QUALITY BASIC SERVICES**





Administering seasonal malaria chemoprevention treatment in Borno State

### OUTCOME 3: HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS

**Strengthen capacity and national and subnational level to plan, budget, coordinate, monitor and mobilise resources for health, nutrition and HIV interventions.**

The FGoN endorsed the Cotonou Declaration of Commitments to accelerate Community-Based Health Care. Through the support provided by UN for Nigeria's participation in the West and Central Africa Regional Forum on Community-based Primary Health Care in Cotonou in Benin Republic, the Federal Government of Nigeria endorsed the Cotonou Declaration of Commitments to accel-

erate community-based Primary Health Care and supported the hosting of the first ever adolescent Health conference in Nigeria.

*Annual operational plans for implementing the National Strategic Health Development Plan II and State Strategic Health Development Plans in 13 states were finalized.* In this relation, the development of the National Quality of Care (QoC) Strategy for Maternal and Neonatal Health which was approved at the National Council on Health as well as the inclusion of 15 QoC indicators in the National Health Management Information System (NHMIS).

The UN also facilitated the development of a National Guideline for Comprehensive New-born Care that addresses the high rates of neonatal deaths in the country. The UN supported the development of National Acceleration plan for Paediatric Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and Adolescent HIV treatment of care 2019-2021 and the first National Pneumonia Control Strategy and Implementation Plan.

*The national maternal, New-born, child and adolescent health strategies and plans were revised and finalised with 10,000 copies of the plans approved for printing. National Policy on ageing within the multi-sector approach and National framework for healthy ageing was developed, while World Health Organization (WHO) generic gender mainstreaming in Health training materials was adapted for training first-line health officers. In addition, the National Strategic Plan for Health Promotion was developed, the national implementation guideline for Integrated Community Case Management of childhood illness (ICCM) 2019-2023 was equally revised and updated.*

*UN strengthened advocacy efforts to secure political and private commitments and leverage domestic financial resources that resulted in the release of USD 4,825,231 domestic funds for Nutrition. Technical and financial support was provided to states for the development of costed nutrition plans which resulted in 24 out of 36 states and FCT having costed nutrition plans. Support was provided for the development of local food and nutrition value chains to encourage domestic solutions to the problems of food insecurity and malnutrition in Nigeria by mobilizing critical stakeholders along the food and nutrition value chains, including communities, businesses, development partners and government institutions to participate in the process.*

*Support was offered to the government of Nigeria to develop the National Strategic framework 2021 – 2025 Plan. The Plan is aimed at: 1) communicate*

the current state of knowledge with respect to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and response; 2) provide renewed strategic guidance to the National AIDS response for the period 2021-2025; and 3) establish a results framework as a basis for mobilizing greater resources and undertaking actions to fast-track the national response towards ending AIDS in Nigeria by 2030.

*The Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUNTA) supported The Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) which was one of the largest HIV population-based surveys ever conducted in the world. At the request of the Government of Nigeria (GoN), UN offered technical support to generate local government area estimates of HIV prevalence and related indicators based on disaggregations of Nigerian AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) data and UNAIDS Spectrum files for 36+1 States. Also, UN provided technical support throughout the development of key population size estimation and the report writing. The results were utilized to plan, prioritize and set targets for HIV prevention efforts for key population and build requisite capacity to better characterize the drivers of the HIV epidemic and further assist in local planning for HIV prevention programs and services. The results are being used for the Global Fund grant application and the 2020 Presidential Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Country Operational Plan (COP).*

*In the spirit of inclusiveness and leaving no-one behind, the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) was assisted to review the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (NPP) to reflect special needs of adolescents and young people, technical inputs was provided for the inclusion of gender component in the HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and support was provided for the conduct of barrier assessment on underserved adolescent to health services with policy recommendations. UN also supported the review, printing and launching of the National Youth policy. Technical and financial support was provided to Federal Ministry of Education (FME) and Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) to de-*

velop National Policy on Violence-Free Schools for Children in Nigeria and review of National Policy on Adolescents Health and Development.

*The UN supported the development of the National Drug Control Master Plan (2015-2020) and its implementation.* The National Drug Control Master Plan is the key strategy document on drugs which promotes a balanced and evidence-based response to drug control in Nigeria. Quality standards was increased to bring drug response in line with inter-

national standard hence the following documents were prepared and used: i) the National Policy for Controlled Medicines, ii) Pain Management Guidelines, iii) Minimum Standards for Drug Dependence Treatment, in) Sensitization Guidelines, v) Drug Sentencing Guidelines, vi) National Drug Treatment Guidelines and vii) Assessment of legal framework with recommendations.

workers were tested for HIV and those found positive referred to appropriate health services



*Vaccinating a child in a canoe in Brass Local Government Area of Bayelsa State by a WHO-supported health official.*

### **Strengthening national governance, justice, rule of law and human rights institutions:**

*Through the support provided by UN in 2019 to improve provision of health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS services, 11,556 pregnant women, 315 first time mothers, 75 HIV+ mothers and, 287,862 Adolescent Young People (AYP) (F=148,274, M=139,588) were reached with HIV counselling and testing by trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and young Mom's clinic. Through the activities of health care workers and other community groups, circa 90,000 people were tested for HIV/AIDS: over 15,000 Nigerian men and women*

for follow-up; through the pilot prison prevention outreach service conducted in Rivers state over 62,000 (27,000 men and 35,000 women) workers were reached with HIV testing services out of which 68 (42 women, 26 men) workers were found positive and; 33,558 migrants benefitted from migration health services out of which 10, 576 underwent HIV testing and screening. By the end of 2019, preliminary estimates show an estimated 67 percent of the 1.8 million Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) in Nigeria knew their HIV status. 1,147,941 (about 63 percent) of people living with HIV are on antiretroviral treatment (ART) consisting of 95 percent adults and 5 percent children.

*With support from UN, The National Essential Medicine List and Supplies, including emergency obstetrics and newborn care services, was revised to improve maternal and child health service utilization evidence-based approach.* In line with this, through European Union (EU) partnership and funding, support was provided to 3 states to procure and distribute essential MNCH commodities and equipment worth more than \$5million and strengthen logistics and supply management systems at all levels.

*To promote proper accountability from Government, the Accountability Framework for the National Immunization and Primary Healthcare Systems Strengthening (NSIPSS) was finalized.* UN mobilised resources totalling \$500,000 from the SDG Funds to support the Sokoto State Government to scale up its health insurance scheme and developed the Social Protection Bill.

*Kaduna State Government was supported to upgrade the Kaduna State School of Midwifery in compliance with accreditation recommendations of the Nursing & Midwifery Council of Nigeria.* Based on the support received, the School earned full accreditation of the Nursing & Midwifery Council of Nigeria and approval to index a minimum of 100 students per annum, up from 50. The Nursing and Midwifery Council of Nigeria was also supported to develop a new Maternal Nutrition module for the

Mandatory Continuous Professional Development Programme (MCPDP). The Maternal Nutrition module increases the number of available MCPDP training modules to 17, including the seven previously introduced by UN in 2018 which includes: EMONC, Respectful Maternity Care and Obstetric Fistula Prevention; Clinical Management of Rape, Female Genital Mutilation, Psychosocial support; Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Youth Friendly Services; Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARC); Contraceptive Technology Update (CTU); Elimination of Maternal to Child Transmission of HIV (e-MTCT); and Maternal Nutrition.

*The UN supported various state-level activities to end obstetric fistula.* The UN furnished and equipped the newly built 50-bed capacity peri-operative ward at the permanent site of the National Obstetric Fistula Centre in Ningi, Bauchi State while Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) equipment was donated to the Mbiribit Itam (VVF) centre in Akwa Ibom state. To promote public private partnership, a partnership agreement was signed with the Kaduna Fifth Chukker Polo and Country Club, to mobilise resources to end obstetric fistula in Kaduna State.

*In Borno State, the UN supported the establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for the surveillance of epidemic prone diseases.* A total of 275 EWARS reporting sites (including 32 IDP camps) are now active and the system generated a total of 4,002 alerts out of which 85% were investigated in 24 hours. Similarly, the final draft of an Infectious Diseases Risk Communication Plan was prepared and expected to be rolled out in 2020 to ensure preparedness for the next season of the Lassa fever, Cholera and Meningitis Outbreaks.

*The UN facilitated several consultations and policy dialogues with the Health partners Consultative Committee, Development Partners' Group for Health (DPG-Health), Nigeria Emergency Maternal and Child Health Intervention Center (NEMCHIC) which have shaped coordinated roll out on the*



*national RMNCAH+N.* In 2020, close partnership with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Dangote foundation and the Nigeria Government's Forum will continue to support improvements in PHC and RMNCAH+N. Through collaboration and capacity building, the Fulani community held its first inaugural seminar for mothers which gave women more voice in family decision-making. This is seen as a laudable achievement and commitment to promote utilization of MNCH services by the Fulani's.

### **Enhance knowledge and skills of all Nigerians to demand for and utilise quality health, nutrition and HIV interventions.**

*The UN supported an HIV/AIDS prevention stakeholder consultation group to develop and agree on a 11-point HIV/AIDs prevention roadmap for 2020.* The road map was developed by the stakeholder consultation group which comprises Government partners, development partners, the private sector, key population communities, adolescent girls and young women, men, including people living with HIV and civil society advocates. The road map evolves around the implementation of four priority prevention pillars namely Combination prevention for Adolescent Girls, Young women and their partners, Combination prevention for Key populations, Condom programming and scaling up of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP).

*The UN provided technical and financial support for the establishment of functional HIV/AIDS coordinating platforms in 75 LGAs.* The coordination platforms coordinate activities for the prevention and treatment of HIV in women, children and adolescents at States and LGAs levels. Also initiated were consultations on referral mechanism for people living with HIV in prisons to community health centers and the development of a referral guide. A 14-man task force team was inaugurated to ensure effective implementation of Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) in vocational schools. 2000 copies

of the CSE curriculum was printed and distributed and currently being used in programming in youth friendly centers.

*The UN supported the FGN to conduct a number of studies to improve the quality of health, nutrition and HIV interventions.* The UN collaborated with Canadian Labour Congress and Trade Union Congress of the United Kingdom to provide support to the Government of Nigeria i.e National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) and Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMOLE) to undertake a National HIV Workplace Programme assessment and gap analysis as well as to develop the report. Other studies supported include the national health account (NHA) and State Health Account Studies; Operations Research on State Health Insurance Typologies in Nigeria; the Status of Implementation of State Health Insurance Schemes; HIV-sensitive social protection assessment; National AIDS Spending Assessment and evaluation of International Health regulation (IHR).

*The FMOH was supported to Incorporation the adolescent disaggregated data in sex and age into the HMIS and District Health Information Software (DHIS2).* Furthermore, UN supported the conduct of a Knowledge Attitude and Practice survey in Benue and Cross River states. A rapid anthropometric survey was also conducted which showed a high degree of stunting (60%) among refugees and host communities in Ogoja and Ikyogen in Cross River State. In a bid to ensure interventions implemented are evidence based, UN facilitated the development and deployment of integrated comprehensive data driven plans that cover eMTCT and Adolescent and Young People (AYP) in 83 LGAs.

*The UN invested in improving the human resource capacity at all levels for the provision of health, nutrition and HIV and AIDS services.* Generally, over 70,000 Health Care Workers (HCWs), teachers, government officials and community mobilisers etc were trained/sensitized during the period under review:

- Over 6,218 health care workers and program managers across the country were trained on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health, Youth Friendly Services, MNCH continuum of care, DMPA-SC etc. 140 supply chain managers in supported states had their capacities built on the IMPACT model and this resulted in about 1,195,891 Couple Year of Protection (CYP) distributed via the IMPACT Team Model to priority health facilities. The health facilities providing FP services in the 36 states + FCT indicate that 12,463 health facilities received commodities from the program in 2019. The National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) data using the DHIS tool indicates that current FP users are estimated at 6,054,895 which include 2,956,623 new users in 2019. In addition, over 38,000 health facilities were visited each quarter through the integrated supportive supervision mechanism. The feedback from the ISS was shared with management teams at all levels for corrective actions.
- At the community level, 100 vulnerable women and those living with HIV participated in an Economic empowerment programme in Benue state. The women knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS increased, they also acquired knowledge and skills on various economic and life skills including pastry making, soap making, Tie and Die, hair dressing and make up. 100 peer educators, 15 outreach workers and 100 change Influencers were trained on use of the CSE curriculum. Likewise, over 5,000 people participated in the first ever National adolescent conference, 40 youth leaders across 20 states had their capacity built on the use of social media for advocacy in promoting GBV (including harmful practices) and SRH. They in turn trained 244 of their peers in 11 Northern States and organized social media campaigns calling for end to sexual and gender-based violence during the 16 days of activism. An ad-

ditional, 350 Young people were educated on the benefits of FP; 170 humanitarian actors had their capacity built on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to provide priority sexual and reproductive health services, 610 community resource persons were trained on MNCH, ICCM, gender-based violence and provision of SRH services to women and girls through the outreaches and health centres.

*The UN System supported activities to promote safe sex, reduce the spread of STI's and HIV, prevent unplanned pregnancy and reduce fistula cases. To this effect, 24,346 Male and Female condoms were distributed to in and out of school youth and, 20,205 Young people were reached with HIV/AIDS and reproductive health services. 17,488 girls and boys were sensitized on creating safe spaces during remedial classes on Gender Based Violence, 1,322 people got pack of sanitary health items while, access to quality obstetric fistula care was increased with 1,394 receiving free fistula treatment. UN's work with the National Youth Service Corps increased U-Report enlistment to 3.2 million people, the highest globally.*

*The UN supported the reintroduction of community distribution of misoprostol to address postpartum hemorrhage in 8 northern states and FCT which resulted in reduced incidence of maternal death from hemorrhage from 60% to 20% in 35 pilot communities across the supported states. During the Maternal, New-born and Child Health weeks, over 28 million children 6-59 month were reached with high doses Vitamin A supplement. The multiple Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIAs) conducted in 2019 resulted in 21.2million children vaccinated against measles, 12.8million persons reached with Yellow Fever vaccines, 8.7million persons with Meningitis vaccine and 11.1million women vaccinated for Tetanus vaccine. In addition, over 3.3 million children benefitted from treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea and other essential PHC services. Over 107,000 beneficiaries were reached with messag-*

es on optimal breastfeeding and feeding practices. To aid effective delivery of RI services, 2.3million copies of Routine Immunization (RI) data tools were printed to supported capacities of states to sustain availability of data tools at all levels. The annual HMIS reports by the end of 2019, shows high penta3 coverage of 87% which is a huge difference when compared with 2018 Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) result of 21%. Available data shows that Nigeria has gone 3 years without a Wild Poliovirus case, while efforts are underway toward ascertaining eradication status.

*Support provided to the media resulted in 6,868,509 people reached and 76,295,964 impressions made in the social media through the activities of Youth Social Media Advocates (YSMA). Also, the airing of 52 Facts for Life Radio Programmes on Orange FM, Akure, Ekiti FM, Ado Ekiti and Hope FM and Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation in Ogun State resulted in over 5,000,000 listeners (mothers, other caregivers and their partners) promoting awareness on key household practices. This was further reinforced with the production, distribution and use of 122 hygiene and sanitation wall paintings, 40,000 stickers, 40,000 standing banners and 4,000 posters, further creating awareness in Ondo, Oyo and Osun States on Health and Nutrition and improve knowledge on key family practices.*

*The UN facilitated access of refugees and host communities to reproductive maternal, neonatal and child health (RMNCH) care in supported facil-*

*ities in Benue and Cross River. This include access to contraceptives including male and female condoms, access of POCs to HIV services, engagement of 115 Referral Assistants (including experienced retired Nurse/Midwives) as Volunteers to improve quality of reproductive health delivery and trained 50 health care workers on reproductive health and HIV. Through UN advocacy, the Cross-River state Government prioritised the Ogoja refugee settlements in reproductive health assistance particularly family planning campaigns and support with contraceptives.*

## OUTCOME 4: QUALITY LEARNING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



**Empowering young people in Nigeria**

### **Increased demand for and participation in education by parents and children.**

*The UN supported the enrollment drive in schools which led to the enrollment of 914,025 children (431,859 f) in schools across 11 states. 13,797 children benefitted from the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) which resulted in the increase of girls' attendance by 35.5 per cent in two focus states (Kebbi and Zamfara); 10,200 girls were supported to attend schools in Sokoto state; over 360,000 children in humanitarian situation are now accessing formal or*

*non-formal education; 835,871 children were provided with individual education/ learning materials and; 369,446 school aged children received psychosocial support. In addition, the establishment of 2,475 Girls4Girls (G4G) and He For She (He4She) groups enabled over 135,080 children to participate and raise their voices on school related issues that affect girls.*

## **Educational institutions and communities have increased capacity to deliver quality education at all levels.**

*The UN provided support to Nigeria Educational, Research and Development Council (NERDC) to integrate SGBV, EVAWG, SRHR and HP in basic and secondary education Family Life HIV Education (FLHE) curricula and to develop CSE materials for training Non-Formal Education facilitators. The Right Level Approaches (TaRL) and Hausa Early Grade Reading (RANA) interventions targeting the reading ability of children was also supported by UN. Through improved coordination of education governance, annual workplans for Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) interventions are drawn from State sector plans. Significant improvement was recorded in the area of learning and foundational skills through the TaRL and RANA interventions implemented by UN. Specifically, there was a reduction from 68 per cent to 17 percent of students who could not read letters and increase in number of children in grades 4-6 who could read a paragraph of 4 lines in the Hausa local language.*

*Within the framework of the Early Childhood Care and Education, UN supported capacity building of teacher educators, school administrators, teachers, caregivers and community leaders on the practical application and designation of safe places for children's play activities in the classroom, at home and in the communities. Results achieved include:*

- 512 persons (54.3% M, 45.7% F) including 33 policy makers, 18 teacher trainers, 225 school administrators and teachers /caregivers, 147 parents/ family members and 84 community leaders were sensitised on the importance of play in building children's resilience.
- 12,046 children were reached with early childhood care and education.

Other capacity activities conducted include:

- 100 teacher educators from 33 Teacher Training Institutions, over 1,200 in-service teachers and

45 Vice Principals-Academics from 150 schools and 39 Federal Colleges had their capacity built on FLHE and life skills.

- 34 Statistics officers from Federal Ministry of Education and States were trained on integration, management and reporting of CSE/HIV indicators.
- 4 CSE/HIV global indicators were integrated into the five Annual School Census (ASC) tools

*UN engaged 60 policymakers and line ministries in Lagos State on the need to advocate for integrating high quality Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in both educational curricula for in school youth and youth in non-formal settings. Also, more than 400 policy makers were sensitised on the need to integrate CSE/SRH global indicators in annual school census tools and broader Education Management Information System (EMIS) for monitoring of education sector's response to HIV.*

## **Strengthened capacity of the education system and institutions to develop, budget, implement and monitor policies and plans for delivery of equitable and quality education.**

*The UN provided financial and technical support for the development and implementation of policies and guidelines that protect children from school-related gender-based violence. The document includes: a) National Policy on Violence-Free Schools for Children in Nigeria; and b) National Policy on Adolescent Health and Development, their implementation guidelines/plans and M&E Tools and Supervisory Checklist for Adolescent Health programming. In addition, the development of a prototype school rules and guidelines that incorporates all forms of school-related gender-based violence and learners' pregnancy was supported. Also, 200 copies of Early Childhood Care and Education Policy Brief on Play and Resilience and 100 copies of documentary videos were printed and disseminated to stakeholders.*

**Strengthened resilience of children and schools to disaster and enhanced support to national and sub-national institutions to deliver education in humanitarian situations.**

*In the North East (BAY states), 1,034,090 children and adults (65 percent of the targeted 1,500,00) were reached through coordinated humanitarian response efforts. Within the BAY states and against the total needs targeted per state, 91 percent was reached in Yobe state, 54 percent in Borno and 71 percent in Adamawa State. Among the school-going population, a total of 1,028,386 children (508,672 girls/519,714 boys) benefitted in the area of education Access. These children, aged 3-17 years were reached through the provision of learning spaces, water sanitation and hygiene facilities and learning materials to support the education process and improved education quality. A total of 5,704 teachers (2,731 females/2,973 males) acquired new capacities in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support delivery for improved education delivery to Learners under their care. These efforts were supported by 25 partner organizations/members the Education Cluster.*

*In response to the identified needs among displaced populations in the North Central region of Nigeria (Benue State) who had been affected by climate-change induced conflicts between the farmers and herdsmen, education support was provided targeting 12,000 learners and 120 teachers. A total of 115 (75 male and 40 female) among newly established School-based management Committee members from IDP and host communities also had their capacities enhanced in their roles and responsibilities for improved school governance and protection support to schools in their vicinity.*

Out of a total of 80,450 children who had been displaced along with their families 11,977 (15%; 5,391 girls/6,586 boys) were reached with education services support under the NHF in 4 IDP camps and host communities in Guma and Makurdi LGAs. Among these children reached 62% (7,417) were IDPs and 38% (4,560) were Host community children. Humanitarian response included provision of temporary classroom and WASH facilities, renovation of classrooms and latrines, hygiene supplies, teaching, learning, recreational and materials for preschoolers. Capacities of 120 (98M/22F) teachers were built in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, pedagogy, PSS, Health Education and emergency preparedness and response towards the strengthening of resilience.

## OUTCOME 5: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



**Strengthen accountability and capacity at national/subnational level to legislate, formulate evidence-based plans, budgets, coordinate, monitor and mobilise resources for scaling-up equitable access to WASH services.**

*UN supported the development and launching of the National Open Defecation Free (ODF) communications Campaign. “The Clean Nigeria: Use the Toilet campaign” is aimed at eradicating open defecation by 2025. In the spirit of Public Private Partnership (PPP), support was given to the Organized Private Sector in WASH, led by Zenith Water Projects, and FMWR in organising a Private Sector Forum themed “Coordinating Indigenous Private Sector Initiative to End Open Defecation in Nigeria” which brought together Nigeria’s private businesses and WASH sector partners to examine possibilities of PPP in scaling-up efforts to bridge gaps in sanitation services.*

*The Federal Ministry of Work and Rural Development (FMWRD) was supported to finalize the National Guidelines for water quality monitoring and surveillance. UN advocacy efforts towards leveraging local resources to scale up WASH services led to securing of US\$5.4 million as government contri-*

*butution. To this end, the UN also propagated the roll-out of Water Safety Plans and implementation of routine surveillance and monitoring of water quality in 6,156 communities across 112 LGAs.*

*Increase capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable access to safe and affordable WASH services in communities and institutions progressively attaining higher levels of WASH services.*

*In 2019, through UN support, the number of people who gained access to safely managed drinking water services was 2.8 million, another 3.6 million people are living in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities while a total of 4,781 communities and 10 LGAs were certified ODF.*

*Strengthen resilience of families and communities to disasters and enhance support to national/subnational institutions to deliver gender sensitive WASH services in humanitarian situations.*

*Access to potable water supply reached 922,940 people in humanitarian contexts through the emergency water trucking, and construction, rehabilitation and O&M of water systems while about 656,358 people benefited from the construction, repair and management of sanitation facilities, including gender-friendly and child-safe latrines, bath shelters and handwashing stations provided in camps, host communities, schools and health facilities. 1,636 schools were supported with water and separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls, through which 530,086 pupils (264,424 males and 265,662 females) benefitted.*

*The political commitment, accountability and capacity at national/sub national levels to legislate formulate evidence-based plans, budgets, coordinate, monitor and mobilize resources for provision of water, sanitation and hygiene was strengthened.*

## OUTCOME 6: PROTECTION

### **National Social Protection Policies (NSSP) implemented, properly financed and domesticated by all 36 states.**

*At the end of 2019, the UN system developed a Joint Programme to institutionalise social protection for the accelerated implementation of SDGs in Nigeria.* In addition, participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) will implement a social protection programme in Sokoto that will serve as the blueprint for the other states. The two-year programme, that will start in 2020, aims to generate impact by combining an institutional approach (policy and capacity strengthening) with implementation of tangible interventions that have a focus on innovative financing mechanisms for social protection.

*Through support received from UN, the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) used SCOPE (corporate beneficiary information and management platform) technology to digitize school registrations of 20,000 pupils in Adamawa and Borno States which enabled the improved tracking of school attendance and meal receipt thereby strengthening the government-led National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.*

### **Protection systems and services strengthened to more effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking and harmful social norms in target states).**

#### **IDP Protection (Forced Migrants):**

*In support of the domestication of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention), a regional round-table discussion was held in Yola, Adamawa State in December 2019 with the theme: “Domesticating and Implementing the Kampala Convention: A Dialogue for Action”. The roundtable served as a forum for dialogue among the State*

*Houses of Assembly of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba. The outcome of the round table was the development of an action plan for enacting state laws for the protection of IDPs consistent with standards in the Kampala Convention. UN will continue to provide technical support in the process of enacting state IDP legislations.*

*The UN strengthened protection in North East with the deployment of protection staff in Ngala, Munguno, Bama, Banki and Gwoza LGAs thereby improving the capacity to reach IDPs and returnees in hard-to-reach areas with limited access to humanitarian presence. This was complemented by strategic partnership with local organisation in hard-to-reach LGAs to ensure assistance, protection monitoring through establishment of community-based Protection Action Groups (PAG). With 60 percent of the PAG members being women volunteers, women were empowered to participate in the decisions making process at the community level thereby influencing response on women and girl child related issues.*

*For increased participation of community members in protection of the community and the girl child, 214 Community-Based Protection Action Group members were recruited, trained and involved in the identification, referral and response to identified protection concerns as well as awareness raising campaigns and sensitizations. This contributed to strengthening protection by presence ensuring timely monitoring of the situation of the persons of concerns and the referral of 10,370 identified protection concerns for solutions. The UN, with four partners, also conducted 2,472 monitoring missions to 22 locations, in 15 LGAs of Borno State (and 4 LGAs in Adamawa states. The monitoring impacted an estimated 947,815 IDPs and returnees in North East Nigeria. The UN system also conducted protection and border monitoring missions*



which significantly mitigated the risk/incidence of refoulement as no case of refoulement was recorded in 2019. Eight Hundred and fifty-five (855) monitoring visits by border monitoring volunteers was conducted to border areas, host communities and Immigration posts in Taraba, Benue and Cross River State.

*The UN and partners also provided legal assistance, representation and specialized Community Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (CBMHPSS). 3,388 individuals received legal assistance and representation in 2019 whilst approximately 5 percent of 358,962<sup>1</sup> children and women identified for skills building during PSS services received targeted attention. A rapid assessment conducted on the CBMHPSS services being implemented in the NE confirms that the current nature of the service is relevant to the context and approved by the beneficiaries, however, more capacity building should be provided for the service providers to increase the scale and enhance the quality. The UN also provided 13,565 women and girls of reproductive age with dignity kits for six months and, constructed, equipped and maintained six integrated women & girls' safe spaces in Borno State (Stadium, Dalori, Goubio, Bama, Banki, Ngala). 768 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received assistance, including psychosocial counselling/referral.*

*The UN and partners also conducted various advocacy and communication campaigns including 70 group counselling/awareness campaign sessions; radio discussions, productions and Jingles and; over 230 advocacy sessions and meetings held both at the Local Government and states levels targeting Government, military, police, service providers and other stakeholders in the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states.*

### **Human Trafficking:**

*An Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force (ATIPTF) was established in the North East which was officially launched in December 2019. The Taskforce include both state and non-state actors. UN renovated a National Commission For Refugees Migrants And Internally Displaced Persons- Web of Heart (NCFRMI-WHF) shelter in Bogijie, Ajah, Lagos to accommodate victims of trafficking and equipped the shelter. Along with that, 113 beneficiaries received vocational training in, Hair Dressing/Cosmetics Tailoring, Catering, Soap Making, and Hat Making. The shelter was also provided with standard first aid kits and medicine, as well as support to hire qualified personnel in order to provide psycho-social support. In addition, 51 State and non-state Health service providers were trained on trauma informed care for Victims of trafficking and Psychological First Aid while 79 Law enforcement actors and non-state actors received training on Psychological first aid.*

*Through the various activities implemented, 82 psychosocial service providers (comprised of 31 state actors and 51 non-state actors) benefitted from workshops focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial support for returning migrants, 81 people (38 State; 43 Non-State) received reintegration counselling training, 26 returnees (12 M, 14 F) received clinical intervention for specialised mental health services and 545 returnees (399 M, 146 F) received psychological support from MHPSS staff. In Edo and Delta states, 41(28 F and 13 M) counsellors and shelter operators across all sectors working with VoTs received a six-day training on victim-centred service delivery, 208 (145 male, 63 female) law enforcement officers benefitted from capacity building sessions aimed to strengthen their capacity and increase awareness of governmental actors on gender-based violence (GBV), community mobilization (CM) and counter-trafficking (CT) in the North East was conducted while 44 (25 male and 19 female) members benefitted in training conducted for*

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2019 SITREP#12: Annual total beneficiaries who received PSS activities in the three north-eastern States

the Ant-Trafficking in Persons Taskforce (ATIPTF) members to build their capacity on basic concepts of Trafficking In Persons (TIP) IP and integration of TIP into the humanitarian response. Also, 564 individuals from Borno, Adamawa, Yobe State, Benue and Cross Rivers States participated in protection trainings to enhance their capacity, knowledge and skills to respond to the protection needs of affected persons in the states.

*With UN support, 974 victims of trafficking were identified and provided critical protection services*

(PSS, medical, legal and, birth registration) with over 50 percent accessing economic empowerment initiatives, and rehabilitation assistance including psychosocial support, medical screening and temporary accommodation at shelters. Additional support is also provided to survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation.

### ***Elimination of Violence Against Women:***

*The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and other*

#### **SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVES**

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria began implementation in January 2019 to end in December 2022, with the overall aim of achieving a country ***“where all women and girls, particularly the most vulnerable, live a life free from violence and harmful practices”***. Spotlight was a joint initiative of the EU and UN. Five (5) UN Organization (UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO) were recipient of the spotlight programme.

#### **Highlights of Key results**

***Law reform:*** supported the implementation of 3 major policy instruments at the National level: a) The Child Rights Act; b) The Disability Right Law and; c) the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act. The passage of a new bill at the National level - the Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions was also supported. Legal and paralegal Institutions were supported to better follow due process in handling Gender Based Violence offences in line with International best practices.

***Capacity building:*** Capacities of 1,552 front-line service providers within the public and private sector were enhanced to provide efficient and quality GBV services. A strategic training partnership was developed with the American University of Nigeria which resulted in the piloting of a GBV course for 20 students.

***Service and information provision:*** Direct Services (comprising of psychosocial, health, and legal services were provided to 1,362 women and girls.

***Changing knowledge and attitudes:*** A total of 1,201,056 members of the public were reached through public outreach initiatives. Campaigns were launched to influence knowledge, attitudes and practice in three critical areas a) towards women migrant workers, b) on ending violence against children, including harmful social norms and c) against gender stereotyping.

***CSO engagement:*** 27 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were engaged in the implementation of planned spotlight activities in five targeted states (Sokoto, Adamawa, Ebonyi, Lagos, Cross River) and the Federal Capital Territory. 15 CSO members are members of the National Reference Group which look at policy issues at the national level.

***GBV Reporting:*** In Adamawa, FCT, Ebonyi and Sokoto, 2,258 cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence recorded from Police networks while additional 742 cases were reported in Lagos and Cross-river state. An analysis of these cases shows that Sixty-six (66%) per cent of the reported cases involved violence against girls.

The Nigeria Spotlight UN Team work in close collaboration with the EU and the Government of Nigeria to accelerate the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative's country strategy. Regular coordination meetings were held, and major events were co-attended by the EU and the UN including jointly advocating with Government at the highest level to secure political buy-in and support as well as sensitized development partners through their Heads of Missions and technical-level colleagues. This close collaboration is expected to continue into the next year of implementation.



stakeholders were supported to initiate the review and update of 2013-2017 National policy and Plan of action on elimination of FGM in Nigeria which was validated in December 2019 and in the process of being finalized for printing and dissemination. In addition, the Ministry was assisted to update and finalized the National Protocol for addressing the complications of FGM in line with the 2018 WHO global guidelines. The protocol is now the recognised tool for training health workers to provide girls and women with appropriate quality and timely services for FGM prevention, protection and care. In Osun and Oyo State Houses of Assemblies, 60 legislators were sensitized on FGM and they pledged their support for the abandonment of FGM interventions, expressed their commitment to increase allocation for FGM activities and the application of stiffer penalties for perpetrators.

*The UN System, through the programme on Elimination of FGM, used mixed strategies of advocacy, partnership, social mobilization, media alliances and male engagement to reach 264,101 girls and women with prevention and protection services in Ebonyi, Ekiti, Imo, Osun and Oyo States.* Through this advocacy, a total of 60 communities in four states (Ebonyi, Imo, Osun and Oyo) declared abandonment of FGM while religious and traditional leaders of 135 communities delinked FGM from religious and/or traditional requirements and denounced the practice. 337 communities within the targeted states have established surveillance system to monitor compliance to the commitments made through a network of 'FGM monitors' using existing community platforms. Through this system, at least 12 young girls in Oyo and Osun states were rescued from mutilation. In Imo state, 208 women advocated their state legislature to support implementation of laws and policies on FGM and secured commitment for a review of budgetary allocations for the implementation of FGM and other GBV related activities and laws within the state. UN system also supported the “**endcuttinggirls Social**

**Media campaign**”( <http://www.endcuttinggirls.org>.) and disseminated a number of media messages on #EndFGM in four languages (English, Igbo, Yoruba and Pidgin English).

*The Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA) community-based model was adopted in two pilot sites of Borno state to propel community action against SGBV and the need to attain Zero Tolerance Status.* Through the 18 Mass awareness campaigns conducted on SGBV, UN was able to reach approximately 45,000 IDPs, leading to increase in knowledge and awareness. Osun State established an **FGM RESCUE LINE 24/7 (+234-902-322-7272)**, where cases for urgent intervention for girls at risks of FGM could be reported, seek support for FGM Survivors and to learn more about FGM. Also, in Osun and Oyo States. Ninety-five (95) volunteers were trained as surveillance/monitoring teams to build the capacity of key community gatekeepers/stakeholders to establish and monitor effective community-based surveillance systems that will help eliminate FGM from their community. Importantly, the surveillance team established referral systems to safeguard victims from complications that may arise from FGM. UN continued to sustain its support for availability of GBVIMS in three States (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) of the North-East and FMOWA; resulting in availability of data on SRH and GBV indicators for development planning and programming.

*The UN System provided technical and advisory support to the NHRC to establish investigation panel on allegations of sexual harassment and GBV in the country.* Before the end of 2019, the panel received over 96 reported cases relating to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) from the six geo-political zones. This indicates an increased awareness of legal rights and available mechanisms for reporting incidences. Capacity of 35 journalists on relevant competencies for gender-sensitive reportage and investigative journalism that can increase women and girls' access to Sexual and Re-

productive Health and Right (SRHR) was also built. In the same vein, locally appropriate Guidelines for best practices in investigative reportage of GBV issues, which highlight journalists' responsibilities of reporting without provocative and unsubstantiated reports was produced and disseminated. Teachers, pupils and education officer's capacity were built. This include, 319 teaching staff trained on delivery of the new curricula covering Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Harmful Practices (HP) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). In addition, 300 persons including Gender Focal persons from the teacher's union, teachers and students from both basic, secondary and tertiary education institutions attended a conference on Teachers, Boys and Girls Stand Against Rape during the 16 days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence.

*As part of events to mark the 16 Days of Activism against GBV in Nigeria, UN supported the Government of Nigeria to host the Survivor Summit in December 2019 to discuss strategies for providing support to women affected by GBV to enable them transit from victims to survivors. A major outcome of the Summit was the fast-tracking of the Anti-Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions Bill which passed the public hearing stage. The UN also supported the dissemination of the VAPP act at state level. Ebony state was provided 100 copies of the law.*

### **Child Protection:**

*As part of UN efforts to enhance legal frameworks for the protection of children, the amendment of existing Child Rights Laws in Cross River and Lagos States to address critical gaps, including the minimum age of criminal responsibility for children, was supported. Both States have made significant progress in developing key child protection policy documents, and now have Child Protection Regulations and Family Court Rules developed, vali-*

*dated and approved to standardize child-sensitive approaches and guide the implementation of the law. In Sokoto state the Child Right Act (CRA) was reviewed and plans are underway to get the draft child protection passed in 2020. In Cross River state, Prosecution Guidelines for Handling Cases of Children in Contact with the Law have been approved by the state Ministry of Justice. Substantial progress was made by the two states to finalize the Child Care and Child Protection Regulations which now remain to be validated. These are critical foundations of a functioning child protection system. With support from UN, three States (Lagos, Cross River and Plateau) have now budgetary allocation for implementation of ending violence against children programmes.*

*The UN System provided support to develop SOPs for the police to improve the handling of cases of Violence Against Children. 335 police officers were trained on case handling, data collection and reporting of VAC – Lagos (170), Cross River (55), Gombe (55) and Plateau (55). In parallel, 105 social workers and child protection staff across 6 LGAs within 3 states (Adamawa, Sokoto and Ebonyi) were trained on integrated case management to address the challenge of insufficient suitably qualified social workers. This was supported by UN workshops on child protection system strengthening to coordinate the key actors around child protection and ensure a functional system.*

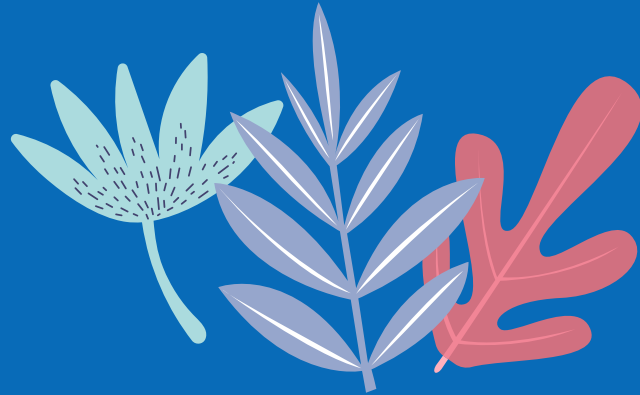
*There was progress made to improve child protection information management system (CPIMS) with 8 CPIMS units fully functional to support the tracking, reporting, documentation, monitoring and trend analysis of violence against children in 7 States and in FCT. All CPIMS units have equipment and supplies installed and all government case management and information management officers had their capacity built through joint training workshops. The establishment and inauguration of a national Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) unit at federal level was conduct-*

ed to further contribute to a more harmonized approach to child protection data management and trend analysis. This has been essential in increasing the number of child survivors of violence accessing essential services as reflected in the data collected by the CPIMS in 2019. A total of 11,334 children (5,157 girls, 6,177 boys) survivors of violence across the seven states (Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Gombe, Lagos, Plateau and Yobe) were reached with at least one service.

Three joint law enforcement operations between Nigeria and Ghana were also supported (Operation Eagle) which resulted in the arrest of 25 suspects and the seizure of substantial quantities of illicit drugs.



*Girl child and her baby. Photo: UNIC/Oluseyi Soremekun*



### **UNSDPF RESULT 3:**

**NIGERIANS HAVE IMPROVED LIVING  
STANDARDS CHARACTERIZED BY INCLUSIVE  
AND DIVERSIFIED GROWTH**





UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Edward Kallon, engages with people living with disabilities.  
Photo: UNIC/Oluseyi Soremekun

## OUTCOME 7: DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC GROWTH

**Human and institutional capacities at national/subnational level strengthened for increased sectoral (agriculture, industry, solid minerals and services) to economic growth.**

*The UN System initiated support for the development of the Industrial Relations Policy for Nigeria. The policy is aimed at improving the capacity to resolve workplace and industrial governance matters using appropriate policy frameworks and international labour standards. The road map for the development of the policy has been adopted and, the assessment report of the industrial relations space*

has been finalized and is pending validation. Technical support has also been provided to review labour-related bills including the Labour Act CAP L1 LFN 2004 (Amendment) bill; 2016 (SB.2 Employee's Compensation Act, 2010 (Amendment) bill; 2017 (SB.170) and Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund Act CAP N88, LFN, 2004 (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (SB. 159).

*Capacity building support was provided to enhance labour governance processes in line with the constitution and international norms and standards. To this end, over 80 participants from the Ministry of*



Labour and Employment, Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Trade Union Congress (TUC) and the Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) participated in the preparatory workshop held preceding the ILC conference for effective engagement on labour matters and policies at the global level and adherence to global norms and standards. Training workshops were conducted for over 100 labor leaders to enhance their capacity to engage more effectively in labour governance and administration and another 168 persons from worker's organization and stakeholders on social dialogue mechanisms were supported to promote cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

*The UN supported the Trade Union Congress (TUC) of Nigeria to hold its Triennial National Delegates Conference in June 2019 under the theme "Labour and National Building: The Place of Labour in National Politics".* The convention attended by over 200 participants provided a social dialogue forum for government, workers and employers to discuss governance issues as relates to labour matters, promoting cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Furthermore, the UN facilitated the NLC national minimum wage stakeholders meeting where issues relating to minimum wage and the implementation of the negotiated national minimum wage in promoting peace across the country.

*The UN System supported the Department of Extension in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development to develop the new extension policy.* The policy emphasized the private sector inclusion in extension delivery and started the process of revising the 2012 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy of Nigeria. A project proposal "Mapping and Strengthening of STI in Nigeria" was developed and implemented.

*The UN System supported the introduction of innovative ways to boost agricultural support and improve livelihood.* Some of the innovations introduced in 2019 include:

1. public-private-producer partnership (4P) model for value chain development approach through establishment of Community Alliance Forum;
2. establishment of produce aggregation center at a distance of 15km radius to the produce clusters;
3. use of climate reader by smallholder farmers;
4. use of private sector extension delivery system;
5. formation and use of women's only group to facilitate women inclusion;
6. introduction of seed laboratory as community level to support community seed production model; and
7. bulk land development to facilitate land access to the vulnerable and landless women and youth for agricultural production.

The outcomes from these initiatives include strengthening of 4,000 rural farmers groups through established Community Alliance Forum (CAF), over 800,000 farmers linked to big business operators to broker and transact business at equal level out of which 85 percent of them had their produced marketed as against 40 percent at baseline; significant drop in post-harvest losses and doubling of farmers income; big private produce buyers patronizing supported farmers to secure raw materials for their agro-industries; adaptation of climate reader by smallholder farmers; enhanced farmers' resilience against climate change through irrigation facility provide to smallholder farmers and; more than 500,000 rural farmers had their farmland insured. By the end of 2019, 23,000 metric tons of rice was injected to the national food security through the efforts on rural farmers representing about US\$76.6 million incremental sales which contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

*UN supported the launching of the industrial and strategy process in Osun State with a view to producing an industrial blueprint for promoting Inclu-*



*sive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in the State.* The policy process reached an advanced stage and will be completed in 2020. The capacity of Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment and other Ministries, Department and Agencies was developed for the effective implementation of the Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP) through setting up of NIRP Secretariat and supply of equipment, trainings and mentoring.

### **Policies and strategies for infrastructure, private sector development, clean energy and STI developed to boost sectoral growth and productivity.**

*The capacity of the Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power (RC-SHP) was strengthened through supply of state-of-the-art SHP equipment such as flow meters, total station and dynamometers.* Furthermore, over 170 policy makers, renewable energy developers and financial institutions were trained on SHP development to enhance energy access in Nigeria. Two (2) feasibility and six (6) pre-feasibility studies on potential SHP sites across the country were carried out to promote investment into renewable energy generation. To ensure sustainability and quality, technical standards for small hydropower development were published under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) system. Finally, the manufacturing of electro-mechanical equipment for the 300kW Doma Dam SHP scheme in Nasarawa State was completed and construction of the civil works for the scheme commenced.

During the period under review, the achievements in the energy sector include:

- (institutional capacity building on clean energy) Training of 16 young Nigerian engineers from Lagos Energy Academy (LEA), National Power Training Institute (NAPTIN), Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) on operation and maintenance of on-grid Solar-PV systems through partnership

with the Energy Commission of Nigeria, this has increased the pool of experts available on renewable energy equipment in Nigeria.

- Development of locally fabricated cookstove prototype by University of Nigeria and ECN with support from UN which was showcased at the National Science Expo in Enugu state in January 2019.

*The UN System supported the Identification and mapping of promising sectors/clusters/value chains in the country.* The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and Investment and Technology Promotion Office (ITPO) Nigeria developed online module and toolkit for profiling investment opportunities in the country while a “Centre of Excellence” for financial appraisal with COMFAR Lite at NIPC was established; in collaboration with ECOWAS a cross-border Agro-processing cluster and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) was established. Furthermore, the Nigerian quality infrastructure was strengthened through establishment of the National Metrology Institute (NMI) in Enugu, establishment of the Nigeria National Accreditation System (NiNAS), and development of the National Quality Policy (NQP) among others.

### **Entrepreneurship, vocational programmes, decent job initiatives developed to create economic opportunities for youth and women as increase sectoral labour productivity growth.**

*The UN strengthened human and institutional capacities for increased sectoral contributions to economic growth at all levels through various capacity building activities which include:*

- 30 youths (6 Male, 24 female) capacity built on cassava production and processing in Niger, Imo and Ekiti States
- 443 (Male 292, Female 151) farmers benefited from training to improve their capacity on savings and investment, handling of farm

implements and agro chemicals and disease control

- 316 (202 male, 114 women) youths empowered to understand methods, techniques and practices in sustainable vegetable farming and value chain system.
- 1,687 (860 males, 827 females) youth skills improved in the areas of garment making, construction, manufacturing, hospitality, healthcare, entertainment and business support in Lagos state
- 118 (68 male, 50 females) instructors in vocational technical centers trained to enable them to provide professional training to unemployed youth to match the skills demand by private sector.
- 80,000 farmers trained in business plan development, record keeping financial literacy and group development
- 30 staff of Ministries of Agriculture and finance

trained on agriculture financing, program management, monitoring and evaluation

- 5,322 (3411 males, 1911 females) returned migrants trained on business skills
- 5 (4males, 1female) attended workshop to strengthen the design and monitoring of Science Technology and Innovation (STI) policies and instruments.
- 200 participants (140 males, 60 females) from the National School Feeding team, Federal and State Ministry of Agriculture, and State Universal Basic Education Board attended trainings on Seasonal Livelihood programming (SLP), Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) with a view to strengthen the Government's capacity to link the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to smallholder farmers and herders thereby increasing their access to markets, improve their income and contribute to economic growth.



*Women receiving training as Milling Machine Operators in Jere, Borno State. Photo: UN Women*

*During the reporting period, 6 women's land rights advocacy networks were formed in Ebonyi states to increase commitments for women to secure land tenure. Through the efforts of the network, the State Ministry of Agriculture made available 30 hectares of land to women organization for establishment of 12 seed multiplication farms. Also, the Climate-Smart Agriculture project was launched in Niger state during the year to promote modern processing of shea butter. Through UN support, twelve (12) vocational technical centers in Lagos state developed new capacity building curricula for twenty (20) trades which increased the training absorption capacity of the state.*

*The 2019 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Day was successfully commemorated with 166 (126 males, 40 females) participants in attendance. Key MSME stakeholders in the country were sensitized to celebrate the MSME Day and mobilize support to mitigate the challenges of the sector in Nigeria. The celebration helped to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Nigeria and the need to reposition African industry to supply African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) market. A training on enterprise development and investment promotion was conducted for 20 officials (6 females and 14 males) of Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), NIPC and National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP); financial literacy program for 30 women entrepreneurs from women groups of Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA) and Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) was started and workshop on innovative solutions for improving financial literacy of 100 youth entrepreneurs (40 females and 60 males) in Kano state conducted.*

*At the enterprise level, Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted for 30 (18 males, 12 females) trainers on HP LIFE in Awka, Anambra State who in*

*turn trained 330 women and young entrepreneurs. Also, a workshop was organized for 70 (42 males and 28 females) entrepreneurs on business plan development in liaising with financial institutions to enhance access to finance, and held one Business Plan and Pitch competition. A total of 22 staff of the Industrial Training Fund (14 males, 8 females) and 7 staff of Migrant Resource Centres in Abuja, Lagos and Benin City (4 males, 3 females) were trained and certified in the global Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme and cascaded the training to 246 (potential) entrepreneurs (165 females, 81 males). Going forward, trainers will be in a position to offer business development training to their clients.*

*UN worked with the Federal Ministry of Education and the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) to promote entrepreneurship by introducing entrepreneurship into the curriculum of secondary school in the North-east zone of Nigeria. Accordingly, eight of the 34 revised trades and entrepreneurship subjects' curricula were piloted in 6 senior secondary schools drawn from Adamawa, Bauchi and Gombe States of North-eastern Nigeria. The capacities of 18 (12 males, 6 females) Federal and State Education Officials, 57 (25 males and 32 females) school principals, their deputies and teachers were built to support the implementation and teach the revised trades and entrepreneur subjects. Finally, 7,515 students (Female =3,668 (49%), Male =3,847(51%)) learnt the revised trades and entrepreneurship subjects and acquired trades and entrepreneurship competences.*

*The UN collaborated with the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) to implement the Youth Mobile Project. 600 youths benefitted from the project. Out of the 600 graduates, about 48 percent developed websites and mobile apps, and 40 percent got skills on networking and general computer hardware repairs. The UN also supported the construction of two (2) solar-powered boreholes*

at Shakato and Mana communities in Jigawa State to provide water for domestic purposes (safe and drinkable water for humans and livestock) as well as for irrigation to the two community nurseries and micro gardens. Through the activity, jobs were created, and income boosted for the direct beneficiaries which were mostly, women and youths.

*With the aim of enhancing the livelihood of rural community members, 95 (67 males, 28 females) Village Technicians were trained in Apiculture Value Chain and Balanites Oil Extraction techniques.* The honey and oils produced and marketed through the respective associations created sustainable jobs and income generating opportunities for the trainees, even during off-seasons. In all, about 400 stakeholders were reached. Other activities conducted to support and boost agricultural products include, distribution of inputs such as early maturing maize seed variety, herbicides, fertilizer, personal protection equipment (PPE) , monitoring tools (pheromone traps and lure) and insecticide (Goldmax Total Crop Solution) to farmers to restore farmers' productivity, establishment of two food commodity platforms for increased access to funds, productivity and household income to smallholder farmers in Gombe, Nasarawa and Benue state.

*The UN developed a working paper entitled "From waste to jobs: Decent work challenges and opportunities in the management of e-waste in Nigeria".* The analysis captures the complexity of the e-waste value chain, its key actors, and working conditions in both the informal and formal e-waste economy, and enumerates the key environmental, health and social impacts of e-waste. The paper also outlines several policy solutions for addressing decent work deficits and seizing opportunities for sustainable enterprises and green jobs creation in the management of e-waste in Nigeria.

## OUTCOME 8: POPULATION DYNAMICS

### **Strengthen capacity to generate and use population data from census, civic registration, vital statistics and household surveys for development and resource management.**

*To strengthened capacity to generate and use population data from household surveys for development and resource management, UN supported the following activities;*

- Four (4) officials of the National Population Commission were trained on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme, notably its guidelines, principles and recommendations. Three (3) staff were supported to attend training workshops on the use of Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3) methodologies to enhance census taking including micro-census and population estimations. As a result of the trainings attended, NPC adopted full automation of Enumeration Area Demarcation (EAD), and the number of LGA completely demarcated in preparations for the census using full GRID3 methodologies increased from 187 in 2018 to 228 in 2019.
- Provided technical and financial support to the NPC to finalize the 2018 NDHS report and disseminate the findings at the national level and in the 36 states and the FCT thereby making the NDHS data available to the MDAs at the national and state levels for planning and decision making on issues of women and girls.
- Assisted FMOH and its partners to conduct the 2019 UNFPA Supplies Survey; Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning supported to conduct the 2018 Resource Flow Survey on availability of funding for family planning, the results of the surveys were used as basis

for the implementation of targeted high-impact interventions to meet the state targets of mCPR levels.

- Trained 105 (81 males, 24 females) officials from NBS, different MDAs and 45 (30. males, 15 females) state level officials on the use of relevant statistical packages such as R-Statistics, STATA, QGIS, etc; for data management.

To generate, disseminate and use disaggregated data at the national and sub-national levels to monitor the SDGs; four (4) officials were trained on the use of GRID3 methodologies in generating geo-spatial data for planning and the preparations for census. The assistance led to the inauguration of the GRID3 Nigeria National Steering Committee and the Nigeria National Technical Committee to enhance ownership.

To facilitate the use of demographic data to assess the economic impact of population dynamics for the development of policies and regulatory frameworks and strengthened for optimal population management; UN supported Demographic Dividend (DD) programming at the national and Kaduna, FCT and Akwa-Ibom states by training 60 (34 males, 26 females) officials from FCT and Kaduna State on development of DD road map which resulted in the development of two road maps on harnessing DD for sustainable development for FCT and Kaduna States. The UN also conducted 12 days' workshop on Estimation of First Demographic Dividend in Kaduna State for 32 officials (19 males, 13 females). This increased the knowledge and awareness of the use of demographic data to assess the economic impact of population dynamics. Further, the UN supported production of 7-minutes Video Documentary on Demographic Dividend in Nigeria that resulted in the audio-visual dissemination of demo-

graphic dividend findings in the country.

*The UN supported the launch of the Impact Evaluation Report of Birth Registration Programme in April 2019. The report generated evidence on key successes and lessons learned from UN's financial and technical support to National Population Commission (NPopC) for birth registration system strengthening in the country. The report covered key achievements of the birth registration programmes and the articulated recommendation in the report is helping to shape and strengthen birth registration programming in Nigeria.*

*The UN continued to apply globally recognized good practices to achieve increased birth registration results across the country. Available resources were invested in improved access by supporting village scribes, health workers and outreach mobile teams to provide birth registration services at the urban health care facilities and in very rural, urban slum and hard to reach communities. Between January and December 2019 at least 8,072,583 (Female: 4,012,916 and Male: 4,059,667) in different age bands (0-1, 1-4, 5- 17) were registered in Nigeria. In addition, the UN assisted the Government of Nigeria - National Population Commission to improve collection, collation, management and use of birth registration through the RapidSMS dashboard and applications. The RapidSMS deployment is designed to help identify the gaps in birth registration data report at the local level and disparities in service delivery. Importantly, birth registration component is currently reflected in immunization cards, in the DHIS tools and into the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) Social Investment programme (the N-Power Health) initiatives. There over 7,000 trained health workers providing birth registration services nationwide at the health care delivery points during routine immunization services, thus enabling access for children under-1 to be registered as soon as they are born. This significant achievement is an indication of the positive outcome of the various support provided*

by UN to strengthen government data and reporting system.

In addition, the UN in April, organized an important public advocacy forum involving government ministries, departments and agencies (MDA), UN, development partners, parliamentarians, academia and other stakeholders to present the findings of the Impact Evaluation of birth registration programmes report and leverage partnerships for scaling up the birth registration programme in Nigeria. The recommendations of the Impact Evaluation report which were widely disseminated continue to guide the birth registration programme in Nigeria.

### **Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and strengthened for optimal population management**

*The UN System provided technical and financial support to the National Population Commission for the revision of the 2004 National Policy on Population and Sustainable Development. The support resulted in the revised 2004 National Policy on Population and Sustainable, which was submitted to Presidency for approval.*

To enhance the conduct of national population and housing census to generate and use population data for planning, advocacy visits were conducted to high-level government officials (executive and legislature) at all levels for their support for the conduct of the national population and housing census to increase availability of data for planning. The advocacy missions led to increased awareness on the need for a census.

The UN System, in partnership with relevant stakeholders supported the Government in the area of Migration Policies/Framework in 2019 including commencement of the review on the National Migration Profile -which will be validated and disseminated in 2020- and, the nationalization of the Global Compact on Migration.

## OUTCOME 9: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY & FOOD SECURITY



UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Edward Kallon, prepares to plant a tree. Photo: UNIC/Oluseyi Soremekun

### **Human and Institutional capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security.**

*The UN supported programmes to improve observations and data exchange, targeted research, modelling and forecasting, meteorological service quality and delivery, to reduce disaster risk, and to strengthen capacity development. Specifically, the Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NiMet) conducted 11 long-term and 4 short-term trainings courses on public weather presentation, aeronautical meteorology, climatology, agro-meteorology, data man-*

*agement, and basic meteorology for 227 persons (180 male, 47 females) in Lagos and Ondo states, NiMet was supported to engage in village level and location-specific weather prediction for rural farmers with the introduction of smart weather reader at village level. The technologies cover 25 km radius and uses satellite imagery. About 4,000 lead farmer groups were trained in the use and application of the technology while about 60 communities benefited from this awareness and capacity-building climate change initiatives. In addition the UN in partnership with the Department of Climate Change, Civic Lab, and other CSOs, worked with 120 (70 males, 50 fe-*

males) youths across six geopolitical zones in setting up youth innovation platforms and bootcamps that produced more than 50 viable solutions prioritized for funding in 2020. The Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency (NIHSA) was supported by UN to participate in the inaugural WMO Hydrological Assembly in Geneva which has increased visibility for global hydrological issues and facilitated linkages between NIHSA and hydrological experts.

*Under the lead of UN's Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping team, the UN partnered with government agencies notably the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Population Commission (NPOPC) and National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) to conduct the fifth and sixth rounds of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in April and October 2019 respectively. The assessment covered over 35,000 households in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The government was also supported through the NPFS to conduct a Joint Market Assessment across north-western and north-eastern markets in Nigeria, The data and findings from the EFSA and market assessment was used to facilitate the June and October 2019 Cadre Harmonise, which is the regional framework for the identification of food and nutrition insecure areas. The continuous support to NPFS to develop their capacities to lead the CH exercises has resulted in the CH having become a routine workstream that is well managed and coordinated and has gained widespread acceptance as the primary source of food security information in the northeast of the country.*

*UN partnered with the Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management (RCIRBM)- Kaduna Nigeria to train 15 participants (10 Males, 5 females) on "effective management of water quality and emerging pollutants in water and wastewater in sub-Saharan Africa". Through the training received, over 50 percent of the management staff of the Water quality and sanitation department of the Nige-*

*rian Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), improved their knowledge on water quality and Emerging Pollutants. In addition, UN used the Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP) approach to train communities in the Nigerian sector of the Lake Chad Basin, on shared management of Lake Chad water resources.*

*480 Hectare of degraded dryland areas were restored with woody and herbaceous fodder species in Bauchi, Jigawa and Sokoto States. The restoration approach became one of the remedies for solving farmers-herdsmen conflicts in the dryland zones in the country. 236 rural farmers with a total 1,053 Hectare of farmlands were integrated into the Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) scheme as part of the programme to increase biodiversity and support adaptation. 200 demonstration plots were developed in 50 communities to showcase climate smart agricultural production of rice, cowpea, groundnuts and beans in 7 States across the Sahel savannah in Northern Nigeria. A Great Green Wall covering about 54-hectare (27hectare each) was established in Katsina and Borno to reduce desertification and facilitate land recovery in the affected areas while two (2) states, Katsina and Yobe benefited from rangeland rehabilitation covering about 80 hectares. Three (3) states, Niger, Benue and Ebonyi States benefited from waste conversion to livestock feeds while seven (7) states Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi, Borno, Yobe, Zamfara, and Jigawa benefited from woodlot initiative.*

*The UN supported the Government of Nigeria was supported in the management and containment of Fall Army Worm (FAW) affecting maize production in Nigeria. 140 (81 males, 59 females) extension workers and 1,200 (780 males, 420 females) farmers from 11 selected states of Abia, Borno, Ekiti, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kwara, Osun, Ondo, Oyo, and FCT were trained on fall armyworm and the use of Farming Early Warning Systems (FAMEWS). establishment and inauguration of Fall Armyworm National Task Force to advice and engage with*



government and partners on Fall Armyworm infestation, also supported was containment/control of Tomato Tuta in Nigeria. 200 (120 male, 80 female) tomato farmers from Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Katsina were trained by UN on control and containment of T.absoluta using IPM through biorational options. Also, 80 (56 males, 24 females) crop protection officers from National Quarantine Services

and Research Institutes were trained on detection and monitoring of tomatoe tuna and the use of T. absoluta biorational solution control/containment kits. Neem Extraction Plant and Screen house was established in NIHORT, Ibadan for production of bio-rational solution (neem extractor).

**Appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks that promote environmental sustainability and food security developed and implemented.**



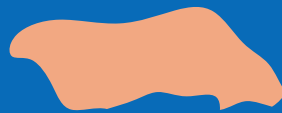
*In 2019, evaluation of relevant and national- and state-level institutions (Ministries of Agriculture, Agricultural Development Programme Centers, Commercial Agricultural Development Project (CADP), National Programme on Agriculture and Food Security) was carried out. The evaluation was conducted to provide broad perspective of what the National Sustainable Food Security and Nutrition Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) is expected to achieve and to what extent it was meant to cover. Once the evaluation is completed in 2020, it would be domesticated at the state levels. In line with recommendations from the Nigeria Zero Hunger Strategic Review, Zero Hunger Forums were supported with the view to enable the development of strategies for achieving zero hunger at both national and sub-national levels in Benue, Borno, Ebonyi and Sokoto states.*

## **International protocols and conventions on environment domesticated and implemented.**

To preserve the national Forestry, UN supported the establishment of Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) Technical Working Group (TWG), the review of sub-national FREL and development of national FREL which were submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). UN also worked with the Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA) to assess two (2) industrial parks in Calabar and Lekki using international Eco-Industrial Park Framework. The areas covered during the assessment include compilation of inventory on Industrial parks in Nigeria and the lists of policies and stakeholders for an Eco-Industrial park.

UN secured endorsement of government to develop a common national implementation plan for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), SDGs and Sendai Framework and its integration into ERGP II in 2020. The revision of NDC will take place in 2020 and the review is expected to further increase coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy and reduction in greenhouse gases. Through multi stakeholder/subnational dialogue the urgent increase of Nigeria's emission reduction targets under the NDC (Paris Agreement) from 25% to 30% was secured at the UNSG Climate Change summit. This commitment will serve as the core of the revision of Nigeria's NDC to achieving the emission reduction targets.

The Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) was supported to prepare 3 dossiers for national Biosphere namely - 1) Oban Biosphere Reserve (BR) and 2) Okwango Biosphere Reserve (BR); (both in South South Nigeria) and 3) Hedejia-Nguru-Bade Biosphere Reserve. The proposed BRs will be presented for approval in 2020 during the 32nd Session of International Coordinating Council (ICC) of the Man and the Biosphere Programme.



# Business Operations Results in 2019



2019 is the second year of commencement of the Business Operations Strategy which 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.

In the second year of operating the BOS, the UN continued to work towards harmonization of common services and. operating as one in delivery of goods and services. Activities centered around the seven key outcome areas as outlined in the framework namely; i) Harmonized Approach to cash Transfer; ii) Human Resources; iii) Procurement; iv) travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) harmonization; v) Information and Telecommunication Technologies (ICT); vi) Common Premises and; vii) Finance.

## Key Highlight of BOS Results

### 1) Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer:

The harmonized approach to cash transfer was achieved during the year as all UN agencies in Nigeria used the FACE form to disburse and account for cash transfers to implementing partners except agencies that are implementing activities directly.

### 2) Human Resources

As part of the process to have a common UN roster established and made operational for recruitment of national staff and consultants, the Driver's Terms of Reference (ToR) for Fit-pool was developed. The TOR will be finalized and ready for use in 2020.

In a bid to ensure continuous learning for UN Nigeria staff and put them at comparative advantage to serve in both English and French speaking countries, UN Nigeria, explored the opportunity of having a second (2nd) Language services through accredited language providers. To this end, in 2019, consultation was initiated with Institut Francais which is expected to be finalized with commencement of lectures in 2020.

To ensure proper induction of newly hired staff to UN, the HR Network started developing the induction kit with the development of a draft outline of Welcome Booklet. In 2020, the induction kit is expected to be developed and finalized.

### 3) Procurement

To effectively manage UN procurement operations, 5 new LTAs were developed in 2019 which are: i) Motor Vehicle Maintenance; 2) Custom Clearing & Transportation services; 3) International and National Courier Services; 4) Car Hire Services and; 5) Stationeries & Office Supplies. All the new LTAs are now applied in UN operations.

### 4) Travel and DSA Harmonization

In order to align to the prevailing economic realities in Nigeria, the Daily subsistence Allowance (DSA) Rates were reviewed. The review was conducted

taking into consideration the inflation rate and market prices. With the new DSA, staff members are now able to meet their financial obligations during official trips. Two (2) travel agencies were identified and available for utilization by UN agencies for planning and managing trips but currently they are not being fully utilized by all agencies.

### 5) Information and Telecommunication Technologies

One common E1 line Telephone service (landline) was successfully installed in UN House, with one common UN telephone directory for all agencies in UN House. The E1 line is powered by Cisco IP Telephony and with the GSM CUG (Close User Group). With implementation of the one common telephone service in 2020, the projected reduction cost of telecommunication service will be realized.

Other activities initiated in 2019 include the process for the establishment and implementation of the LTA for ICT maintenance and the establishment of a common ICT help desk which are expected to be concluded in 2020.

### 6) Common Premises

The phased relocation of UN Agencies dislocated to temporary locations after the bomb blast back to UN House that commenced in October 2018 was completed in 2019 with the official re-opening of UN House by Government of Nigeria in October 2019.

### 7) Finance

The negotiation for UN to have common banking agreements and services as well as adopting a common exchange rate was initiated in 2019 and will continue in 2020. The UN banking services that was suspended was resumed in 2019 with the installation of Ecobank ATM while standard Chartered bank also commended full operation of banking services in the building.



# Result of Delivering as One

2019 makes it the second year of implementing Delivering as One (DaO) programme in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (Nigeria UNSDPF 2018-2022). The DaO is being implemented in 5 states namely Bauchi, Cross River, FCT, Lagos and Sokoto. It is a partnership between the state Governments and the UN) System to work together to implement and achieve the results set out in the UNSDPF -2018 -2022 as expressed in signed 2019 Annual Work Plans. The annual workplans contributes to the attainment of the state's development aspirations and by extension, the national development plan towards the realization of the SDGs. In this connection, the UN with its comparative advantages in policy and technical expertise, capacity development and intermediation between partners was committed to addressing pressing social, political, economic and humanitarian issues as expressed in the Joint Annual Work Plan.

## Highlights of Key Results of DaO

### Bauchi State

Key implementation successes included establishment of the state Health Workers Registry which was handed over to the SMOH and recommencement of physical infrastructure work in the health training institutions. Successes around EPI including disease surveillance continued to maintain the high alert level. As ongoing support to the Malaria and TB programs in the state, UN facilitated the participation of the leadership of SMOH and agencies in an international training at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA.

Additionally, UN supported the conduct of Community engagement meetings covering 8 (40%) out of 20 LGAs; Preparatory meetings (Household mapping and enumeration) were catalytic to the enrolment drive campaign held in September/October 2019. There was high increase on enrolment at primary one and at the right age of six years during the year and out of the 152,076 pupils enrolled in 2018/2019 academic year 71,544 were girls. Additionally, with the support of UN, 1,750 School Board Management Committees (SBMCs) were trained and Schools/SBMCs have developed simple school plans to improve learning environment that integrate Emergency preparedness and response.

Other areas of impact during the period included 100% of the Immunization Plus Days (IPDs) rounds supported by UN, ARVs delivered to 58 hubs to be accessed by all 323 PHCs, particularly the 300 currently conducting PMTCT; Total number of U5 tested and received results through PITC in CMAM at 21 HFs in the first half of the year was 5,675. Out of this, only two were positive and referred to ART sites for enrolment.

Key events conducted also included advocacies to the State Ministries of health, Education and their MDAs, to increase funding and have consistencies in the monitoring and mentoring system; Support partners on School Support Visits and Cluster

meetings including Training of additional 2,000 teachers by the end of 2019. Advocacy to health and Education stakeholders for prompt release of funds for program implementation and training; Advocacy to state government (MoE) on the printing of 2018/2019 ASC and resolution to conduct meetings with officers in charge to address the issues around political instability due to changes in government and non-appointment of chief executives hindered conduct of the meeting.

UN organized workshops to review the level of implementation of the Delivery as one (DaO) 2019 annual work plan in June and August 2019 as well as paved way for the development of 2020 DaO Annual Workplan. Participants discussed possible solutions to identified implementation challenges, strategies to establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms of all UN agencies in Bauchi state and build a platform to strengthen the relationship between the UN and government agencies in Bauchi state.

### Cross River State

Technical support was provided to Cross River State Ministry of International Development Cooperation (CRS-MIDC) to conduct annual work planning and midyear programme review meetings. Also, support was provided for coordinating and implementing the DaO Governance structure statutory meetings such as the M&E, GBV Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings and the UN Agencies' Internal Review Meeting. These meetings contributed to strengthening the coordination mechanism for DaO in the State. State M&E TWG developed offline data-harvesting tools to complement the online platforms and improve completeness of data collection. These tools are increasingly being utilized by most LGAs for collation and submission and this has helped improve data quality significantly.

In terms of gender equality, UN in collaboration with State Government organized a South-South Regional Symposium on Gender Equality and Youth

Empowerment on November 7, 2019 which was attended by 230 participants comprising Youths, academicians, CSOs, Government and Development Partners. Through the symposium, the Government and stakeholders demonstrated their committed to redoubling their efforts on establishing enabling environments for women empowerment and elimination of Gender Based Violence and women and girls.

The Cross-River State Government was supported to establish a GBV Response Centre at the State Ministry of Women Affairs. Seventeen (17) State and non-State Officers drawn from different MDAs and CSOs were trained to provide psychosocial counselling and to improve GBV service delivery at the center. One hundred and forty-four (144) GBV survivors were provided with GBV services at the Gender Response Center Also, Calabar General Hospital capacity to provide service for referral rape survivors was strengthened. During the year, three hundred and seventy-six (376) copies of the Gender Policy document were printed and disseminated.

As regards to child protection, the state allocated specific budgets for child protection services and there is increased commitment for the integration of Child Protection in the State's health system. In addition, child-sensitive procedures have been strengthened in the state with the finalization of the Family Courts Rules, Child Protection Regulations and Prosecution Guidelines. The state now has validated Family Court (Procedure) Rules already signed into law. The Police Officers from the Child Protection Desks were re-sensitized and supported with the provision of Child-sensitive services in handling over 34 cases. Also, 144 health workers have their capacity built to enhance prompt response to survivors and end VAC and case management and referral, interagency management. From May to November 2019, 28 cases of abuse, of which 10 were cases of sexual abuse and 18 physical abused cases were recorded. Close collaboration with Social Welfare and the police has ensured justice and

rehabilitation of many of the survivors. The police, Judiciary and State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) has been equipped with laptops to enhance case management.

Six Communities under the Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI) in Biase and Yala LGAs of the state established communication platforms which strengthened the Community Governance Structure in three main directions: Communities are now adopting specific actions towards integrating children's issues into their community meetings and community development efforts with communities deciding specific actions to implement and track and adopting normative standards for improved compliance with essential family practices. Sixty (60) Volunteer Community Mobilizers (VCMs) and six (6) local CSOs were empowered to further cascade the key messages of the Essential Family Practices in their Communities and Jurisdiction, while Four Hundred and thirty-six (436) were reached with the messages on the five (5) Key Essential Family Practices which has led to increase attendance at Health Facilities in the six focus Communities of Biase and Yala LGAs.

In a bid to improve access of communities in Cross River state to basic health services, UN provided equipment and furniture to Okende PHC, renovated Adagom/Igyom PHCs, advocated for construction of new blocks in Adagom and Okende and integrated Adagom, Igyom, Okende PHCs to HIV, TB, Family Planning services.

To ensure that the population in Cross River state lives in satisfactory sanitation and hygienic conditions, the state completed Technical Assistance Report (TAR), Action Plan and Road Map for the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) to deliver WASH Services. Un supported the connection of Ogoja water Board supplies to Adagom and host community which stood at 90% completion at the end of the year. Also, water trucking reduced gradually from weekly 240m<sup>3</sup> to 50m<sup>3</sup>. Fifty-three (53) water facility caretakers were established and trained on O&M.

Boki and Yakurr LGAs now have One hundred and eighty (180) community water safety plans. Sixty five (65) filled up latrines decommissioned and new ones erected across Anyake, Okende and Adagom. Five (5) gender segregated latrines constructed at Okende reception. 507 Household (HH) received NFI's and hygiene kit and 849 individuals received dignity kit in Okende. 120 unaccompanied and separated children received 120 Hygiene kit (menstrual hygiene kit, laundry and bathing soap, tooth brushes and tooth paste, blanket, sweater, bath-room slipper, pot, frying pan, kitchen utensil, hypo, spoon, plate, 10 L and 20 L bucket, cups) in Anyake while another 1388 received menstrual hygiene kit and 250 HH received hygiene kit, in Adagom and Okende.

In the first half of 2019, 453 transitional shelters were constructed, and 453 households supported with shelter kits and cash grants for labour providing dignified and adequate accommodation to the refugees. GV help desk was established in the refugee's settlement for service provision and dissemination information and reporting of GBV cases in the refugee camps at Adagom and Okende. One hundred and twenty (120) refugees were trained on different livelihood and vocational training.

Routine Immunization (RI) activities were strengthened in the state through quarterly Joint Routine Immunization Supportive Supervision (RISS) conducted in the health facilities offering Routine Immunization services. Reports from the field exercise guided the development of action plans for 2019 and 2020 Work planning activity. The introduction of the Meningitis 'A' vaccine and full incorporation into the routine immunization (RI) schedule in August 2019 created a positive change in the results achieved. 26,323 children aged 0-23 months were immunized. Monthly data from facilities confirmed a drop in the number of reported cases.

Cross River State Ministry of Health was supported to conduct two (02) rounds of Family Planning outreaches to the IDP camps and the host commu-

nities within Okende and Adagom (Ogoja LGA) in the State. Five hundred and forty (540) IDPs and host community members were provided with FP services while 14,288 male condoms were distributed. Similarly, 47 persons living with disabilities were provided with SRH information. There was a deliberate movement towards integration of eMTCT and adolescent intervention plans in almost 50% of the LGAs as a result of the support provided by UN. Co-ordination platforms for HIV control are increasingly becoming more functional in more LGAs.

The VCM intervention was scaled up to 6 LGAs of Cross River State to promote uptake of ANC and PMTCT services. The structures identified and partnered with include traditional leadership, women organizations, market leadership, religious institutions, and VCM group. The intervention is being implemented in collaboration with C4D through the National Orientation Agency and SOMTEC.

UN supported the sustainability Forest Management and Food Security. Fifteen (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. Ninety-eight (98) Extension workers on all Agricultural value chains across the State to improve extension services to farming communities. A cook- stove demonstration Centre was established at Mbok to encourage use of cleaned, fuel efficient stoves by households and discourage deforestation.

### Lagos State

The Lagos State Primary Health Care Board maintained a zero stock-outs of Routine Immunization (RI) vaccines across all public health facilities offering routine immunisation in the State. The achievement was maintained by a Push-plus system of moving vaccines and devices through a 3rd party logistician from the State Cold Store to LGA Cold Stores and health facilities. Vaccine utilization was



monitored using the NISC-MIS and VSPM dashboards at the State and LGA levels and reviewed at the monthly State Logistics Working Group meeting that reviews cold chain equipment functionality and management

Also, Young Mum's Clinic was provided to reduce the Mortality rate of pregnant adolescents and encourage Focus Antenatal clinic attendance. Proper sensitization and education of adolescents on their sexual reproductive health was done by encouraging family planning uptake among them. All 20 LGAs had Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) data driven plans developed using bottleneck analysis approach. The 20 Medical Officers of Health were mandated to implement the plans in their LGAs.

All the 20 LGAs in the State had coordination (Local implementation team) platforms for PMTCT/Paediatric Anti-Retroviral Therapy (pART). The State had a functional PMTCT/EID/pART technical working group and State Prevention Technical working group that met every quarter. The 20 LGAs were supported to generate, harmonise and validate their health sector data with State. The State team was supported to visit 14 LGAs for data validation. Using the platform of Traditional Birth Attendants in the priority LGAs, pregnant women were provided with HIV Testing Services and positive clients were linked to care and treatment. Community structures were mapped in 5 priority LGAs (Epe, Ikorodu, Ajeromi Ifelodun, Lagos Mainland, Mushin LGAs. The regular meetings led to program and system strengthening.

Draft policy document on social protection was developed. Similarly, Child Protection Information Management Systems (CPIMS) was developed and validated. Furthermore, 17 offending children were rehabilitated and integrated into the community without being placed in correctional facility. Traction and momentum for 2020 Spotlight interventions were garnered.

A total of 200 staff comprising Captains and Deckers were trained. The Lagos State Science, Research and Innovation Council (LASRIC) was developed and the implementation committee named Lagos State Research and Innovation Committee was constituted. A total of 2043 youths were empowered by Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) with vocational Skills for job creation across the State. Furthermore, 200 youths were trained in green entrepreneurship and empowered with appropriate tools and certification. Finally, 40 youth were empowered on Fish Cage Culture System Construction, Stocking and management in Afowo Community, Badagry.

### **Sokoto State**

In 2019, UN provided financial, technical and mentoring support to Sokoto State government to ensure provision of quality social services to the people of the state.

To ensure that the issue of GBV and social exclusion receive the attention of the government, UN forged Strategic partnerships with the First Lady of Sokoto State, as the leader of the GBV champion. The first lady now leads high level advocacy against GBV. As part of activities to strengthen reporting on GBV and reduce the incidence, GBV champions were installed in 2 LGAs of Sokoto North and Binji.

In the area of health services, capacity for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was scaled up to 109 health facilities in 9 LGAs resulting in the admission of 9,758 children aged 6-59 months for the service. The routine Immunization (RI) was integrated with related interventions resulting in increase in number of children immunized with Penta3 vaccine from 112, 756 in 2018 to 125,064 by October 2019. To restore the health and dignity of vulnerable women and girls who suffer from obstetric fistula in the state, more than 300 fistula repair surgeries were conducted with UN Intervention. For provision of WASH services, 33,000 people gained access to safe drinking

water and 52 communities were certified ODF.

UN supported Safe spaces in educational institutions and non-formal spaces that provide life-skills such as communication, negotiation, assertiveness, refusal, etc to adolescent girls who are also empowered to protect themselves from VAWG/SGBV/HP and to make informed decision on issues related to marriage, child spacing. Enrolment drive campaign conducted in 2,030 public schools across the State led to 7,936 new girls enrolled in schools, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the 2017/2018 figures. The capacity of 3,664 (1,379F) School-based Management Committee (SBMC) members were enhanced on school development planning to effectively support implementation of school improvement plans. In addition, 761 head teachers acquired improved skills on leadership while 1,638 (75F) IQS Facilitators and proprietors have improved pedagogical skills to aid quality teaching and learning in IQS centers.

The Child Protection Network was revamped after 6 years of dormancy, while 13,908 and 25,338 children under 1 and 5 years had their births registered respectively.

## FCT

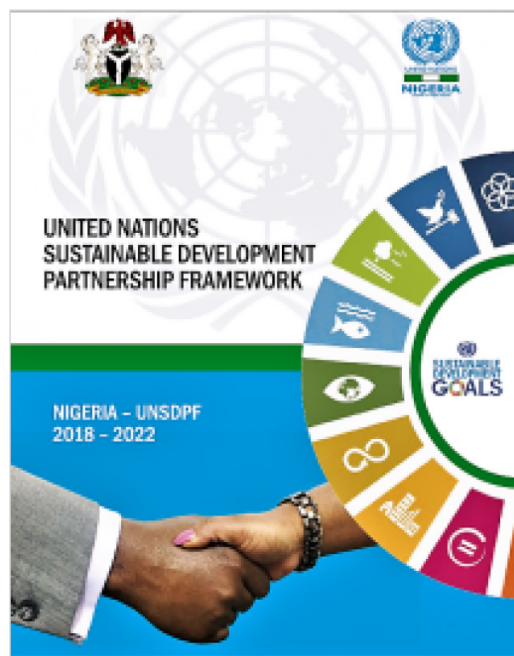
To enhance food safety and create employment for youths in fish processing, UN established a new fish processing technique known as FTT Thiaroye smoking kiln facility in the fish hub market in Abuja to support Government in providing a modern fish processing facility. The technique prolongs the shelf life of processed fish, enhances flavour, reduces post-harvest waste, saves energy as it only makes use of charcoal, prevents fish oils from falling on to the charcoal fire, which again reduces the generation of poly aromatic hydrocarbon. 100 fish processors and 30 fabricators were trained on safety, care and maintenance of the FTT smoking kilns and on fish quality and safety measures.

UN in collaboration with ENI-AGIP (a private sector operator) provided the internally displaced person

and host communities in FCT with water both for domestic and micro gardening activities. Five (5) water schemes powered by photovoltaic systems were completed and operational in FCT Abuja involving about 15,000 beneficiaries.

Three health facilities namely, Wuse General Hospital, Comprehensive Health Centre, De-Dei and Byazhin Health Centre in Kubwa were upgraded for provision of improved quality Maternal & Child Health services as well as Family Planning Services delivery. Also, UN supported the development of Costed Implementation Plan (CIP) for Family Planning and Roadmap for Demographic Dividend in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

In addition, five secondary schools in the Federal Capital Territory participated in the school gardening project implemented by UN to improve nutrition through increased nutrition knowledge and access and availability of nutritious vegetables households. Finally, UN in conjunction with Nutrition International also trained health workers and nutritionists on importance of nutrition counseling and record keeping in health facilities across the six Area Councils in the FCT.





# Result of Communicating as One



As part of the UN reform, UN communicating as one is driven through the Office of the Resident Coordinator by the UN Information Centre, working closely with all UN agencies. In line with the MAF, communication and advocacy for the SDGs and Agenda 2030 is a key pillar of the framework at country level. In Nigeria the following was achieved in 2019:

**UN Nigeria website:** the UN in Nigeria website was developed with support of DCO. All agencies provided content, and UN Info was linked to the website to provide information about the results of the UN system work in supporting Nigeria to achieve the SDGs.

**Decade of Action Communication Strategy:** A communication strategy aimed to use a multimedia approach and advocacy was developed. It aims to generate understanding of the work of the UN through the UNSDCF in support of Nigeria to achieve the SDGs; mobilize everyone, everywhere in Nigeria to take action on Agenda 2030; demand urgency and ambition from leaders, policy makers and influencers and to shine a light on solutions and innovations that show progress towards achieving the goals, including those achievements through the cooperation Framework.

**Social media assets:** UN in Nigeria Facebook and Twitter accounts were activated and received followers in excess of 10,000. In addition, the UN communication team took the initiative to enhance the twitter handle of the Resident Coordinator to ensure RC leads in providing timely information about the work of the UN in Nigeria.

**Media relations: during the year, Channels TV;** TV Continental and This Day newspapers became part of the global partnership to promote the SDGs – the SDGs Media Compact. In addition, the stations came up with innovative ideas to promote agenda 2030 and the SDGs as part of the overall work of the UN Communication Group in Nigeria.

**UN Newsletter:** throughout the year, the UNCG produced a monthly newsletter which provides a snapshot of what the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are doing in the country.





# Challenges, Lessons Learned/ Opportunities for 2020

## Challenges

The volatile security situation in programme targeted areas which include incessant attacks, farmer-herder conflicts and communal disputes resulted in restriction of movement of people and goods, influx and cross border movement of people and scarcity of telecommunication network. All these contributed to the delay experienced in the implementation of some planned activities and the overall programme delivery rate. On the part of beneficiaries, the security situation contributed to increase in communicable disease, higher demand for service and low agricultural yields by farmers especially from high producing communities like Benue state.

The 2019 general election in Nigeria and the change in political leadership at some state and federal levels, lead to delayed programme implementation as most programmes focused largely on institutional strengthening of government. Also because of some of the changes at the various levels, the advocacy efforts of the UN agencies were impacted as agencies will need to start the process all over again. The lack of political will for WASH policy implementation is still evident with most states yet to develop and implement state-specific WASH policies; lack of harmonized approach for planning, budgeting and investment mobilization and weak institutional arrangements and capacities especially at the sub-national levels with absence of state ministries of water resources in some states. Nigeria is still lagging far behind in meeting the SDGs 6.2 as 47 million people still defecate in the open, making Nigeria the country with the highest number of people practicing open defecation globally.

In the area of funding, there was limited resources to expand the scope of the programme when requested by government and other stakeholders. Also, the resources available was inadequate for procurement of drugs and other essential health products like HIV test kits and contraceptives as the national family planning budget was cut in 2019. The late release of government counterpart funding for programmes impacted on timely provision of services to the beneficiaries. Weak Family Planning supply chain was

observed across the states; associated with limited (donor and domestic) resources for last mile distribution, limited implementation of integrated last mile distribution (LMD) models across the states and ultimately the adoption of ad hoc modalities for LMD.

Inadequate human resources and limited structured capacity of government have prevented UN in responding adequately to emerging challenges, particularly at sub-national level. Also, UN agencies experienced challenges in pulling out many health care workers from the local Government at the same time for training and as such, batched trainings took longer than anticipated. Also transfer/retirement/in-equitable distribution of some trained health workers/teachers to other facilities/schools remains a challenge requiring extra efforts in re-building capacities to deliver services.

The joint UN agency implementation posed a major challenge due to competing and often conflicting priorities between the agencies. Also, with non-uniformity of planning between line ministries in the states as most key ministries operate in silos, this often led to tussle for control over project activities which adversely affects planning, monitoring and coordination and DaO.

The Social norms, harmful practices, Religious and cultural beliefs contributed to the challenges experienced in eliminating FGM and acceptance of family planning. Also, there is limited /inadequate logistics to facilitate movement to and from hard to reach communities and no dedicated plans to reach them with programmes. This limited their participation in activities.

The paucity of disaggregated data by Age and sex for school children, adolescent remains a critical challenge towards improved education, health and development outcomes for this group. There are weak data management systems at the primary health care level which impeded the full attainment of results and this is characterized with poor documentation at the facilities and service delivery points. Also, there is lack of accurate and comprehensive data on children missing education. In ad-

dition, generally, there is poor investment in getting baseline data.

### Lessons Learnt

- Community engagement, mobilization and sensitization is key to community attitudinal change in terms of social norms. The participatory approach in Programme design and implementation through constant engagement with stakeholders and target beneficiaries enhances local ownership and sustainability. Engaging with key stakeholders and policy makers throughout the conduct of assessment and surveys ensures smooth buy-in and ownership of the results as well as the utilisation of the data.
- Social mobilization is a significant component of community-based programmes. Sustained engagement with community stakeholders improves demand for social services
- An integrated approach which included multi-medical screening such as blood sugar test, blood pressure checks, and BMI checks increased the uptake of HIV testing. Also, Strategic partnerships forged with many providers at the country level helped leverage funding for testing
- Constant mentoring and coaching of relevant government counterparts on programme and funds management improves service delivery.
- Demonstrating clear and strong linkages between workers' health and productivity have proven to be effective in attracting companies' and workers' attention.
- Strong management support that ensures confidentiality and a stigma-free work environment is essential.
- Attention need to be paid to Legislators who are the ones making the laws and the budgets and are more likely to impact social service provision more through their functions.
- Strategic advocacy visits to relevant Executive, Legislative Councils members, Wives of the Governor at all levels was instrumental to unlocking domestic funds support for health activities.
- Supportive supervision targeting the poor performing treatment facilities is and adequate instrument to improve performance of the health facilities
- Having integrated services in health facilities increases utilization of services by beneficiaries.
- joint documentation and reflection with Government on activities undertaken and deciphering learning points is critical to building trust with partners
- Strengthened collaboration and partnerships among UN agencies, Government and national and international organizations contributed significantly to UN capacity to deliver and enabled increased coverage of response.
- The UN's context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms combining in-kind and cash-based transfers and nutrition support were an appropriate approach to support food-insecure IDPs, returnees living in camps or with host communities, and vulnerable host populations.
- A systematic approach to identify bottlenecks and conduct of Impact Evaluations on programme implementation enabled informed Programme Design.
- If the process of funds release is streamlined, it will help to ensure that funds are available when required
- Holistic investment in young people help to harness their full potential
- Adolescent girls boot camps and safe spaces are a creative way of building capacity and social assets of the often-marginalized adolescent girl.

## Good Practise Identified

- Establishment of State Networks of women engaged in conflict prevention and peacebuilding as a platform for women's groups, associations, organizations and individual women living and working in pre-conflict, active conflict and post conflict situations to form strong alliances aimed at ensuring their involvement in both formal and informal conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes at various levels
- Domestication of National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 in 2013 and 2017 respectively, by 11 states that developed State Action Plans (SAPs). These have undoubtedly contributed to the integration of gender dimension to conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives in the country, at all levels.
- Co-financing and joint implementation of activities which contribute to reduction of duplications of efforts and less dissipation of available resources.
- Adaptation of the DDDR activities which can be replicated throughout north-eastern Nigeria.
- Inclusion and participation of governments, partners and beneficiaries in the design and implementation of activities which promote ownership.
- Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) is an efficient way of getting children to read and has been scaled up in mainstreamed into other programmes by other development partners.
- Use of social media reached more people beyond what traditional means can reach and it is an effective way for creating awareness and mass movement to support provision of basic services.
- Engagement of Legislators and coordinating them into groups to support health issues produced exceptional results.
- The involvement of the management in the implementation of the VCT programmes assured

workers that right to consent and confidentiality were protected.

- engaging closely with Government and supporting their everyday work processes through advisory and technical inputs yields excellent results, built trust and promotes ownership and continuity;
- Working with private sector ignite momentum and unlock financing for service provision
- Expansion of educational and vocational training opportunities and partnerships with relevant stakeholders for job placement opportunities have provided a more structured economic opportunities for beneficiaries that were not well suited for business, or who needed more skills to run successful businesses.

## Way Forward

In 2020, UN will continue with the multi-level approach to programming, targeting relevant institutions and partners at all levels. Policy development will be accompanied with strengthened community-based efforts and programme interventions at community level to bring transformational changes in the lives of the most vulnerable.

UN in 2020 will also continue to strengthen its human resources capacity, strengthen field presence, consolidate and realign support to sectors that have a promise for greater development outcomes to make an integrated offer with a focus on strengthening democratic consolidation, peacebuilding & conflict prevention; strengthening the climate promise; supporting to harness youth for development, capacitating for inclusive planning, leaving no one behind and development financing. In 2020, more efforts will be put to working with the private sector in Nigeria. Also, engagement with duty-bearers, community-gatekeepers to address social norms, harmful traditional practices and other barriers to access to social services will be sustained and scaled-up.



March

2019

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
31					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



**GOAL 4.**  
ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY  
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING



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UNITED NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL

- 1 March Zero Discrimination Day
- 3 March World Wildlife Day
- 8 March International Women's Day
- 20 March French Language Day
- 21 March International Day of the Girl Child
- 21 March World Poetry Day
- 21 March International Day of the Girl Child
- 21 March World Down Syndrome Day
- 22 March World Water Day
- 23 March World Meteorological Day
- 24 March World Tuberculosis Day
- 24 March International Day of the Girl Child
- 25 March International Day of the Girl Child
- 25 March International Day of the Girl Child
- 25 March International Day of the Girl Child



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