



Nigeria

2020 UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT





Cover picture:

EU ambassador with Nigerian Minister, waving the flags of Nigeria, EU and UN at the airport during the reception of COVID-19 vaccines.



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Foreword by Resident Coordinator

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Nigeria, I am delighted to present to you the One UN Annual Report for the year 2020. In this report we aim to measure progress against the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) 2018-2022 as agreed between the UN and the Government of Nigeria. It is the third annual report published since the conception and inauguration of the UNSPDF. The UN System in Nigeria consists of seventeen UN agencies working in unison to deliver as one. This report presents the collective endeavors of the UN Country Team to assist the Government of Nigeria in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The results of the third year of implementation demonstrate that Nigeria is making gradual progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. In a tough development environment, it has never been more important to operate with a whole-of-system approach to our work and to our results. The 2020 report indicates the improved quality and efficiency of our whole-of-system reporting in the areas of funding, performance & SDG-aligned programme results. We have continued to enact the UN Reform Agenda by increasing the linkages and synchronicities between our teams, our agencies, and our partners. For the UN to remain a catalyst for change, it too must change. Last year's results provide strong evidence that such transformational change is underway throughout our system.

2020's results must, of course, be presented in the context of a global health emergency with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic more than a year ago. Like many nations, Nigeria struggled under the intense pressure of the pandemic to control the spread of the virus and to rein in the devastating socio-economic consequences. This has inevitably hampered the aspirations of Nigeria and the UN towards economic and social development. Yet, even in a dark moment like the pandemic, bright spots



EDWARD KALLON

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

shone, such as the collective One UN Response and the establishment of the Basket Fund. The UNCT's collective effort to support the Government of Nigeria to address the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has been recognized at the highest levels of government with the President granting audience to the UNCT for the very first time since ascending to power in 2015. These successes gave hope that opportunities would arise for transformation too and create a chance for us to build back better in 2021.

Looking forward, the UN Country Team in Nigeria seeks to establish further coherence and coordination as it works to support the development ambitions of the people and Government of Nigeria. We also wish to ensure that the UN business is done differently in line with the implementation of the UN Reform Agenda. To

these ends, we will strive to strengthen our bonds with the private sector, enhance the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, and increase engagement at the state and local levels. In light of the ongoing pandemic, we must maximize our convening role and comparative advantages to scale up financing for COVID-19 recovery, facilitate the vaccine rollout across Nigeria, and galvanize collective action to this unprecedented emergency.

Finally, I wish to renew our commitment to our valued partners as we work towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals for Nigeria and its people in 2021.

Edward Kallon

UN Country Team



UN AGENCIES PRESENCE IN NIGERIA

During the year, 17 UN Agencies (FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNHCR, UNIDO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNODC, WMO, UNAIDS, WFP and IFAD) implemented the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) activities. Two Non-Resident agencies UNDESA and UNEP also participated in implementation of activities and in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) process while UNIC provided systemwide communication and advocacy support to agencies and the Resident Coordinator Office. UNHABITAT, commenced implementation of their new country programme during the year with the re-establishment of their Country Office. WIPO started in-country operations during the year and have set up an operational office at UN House.

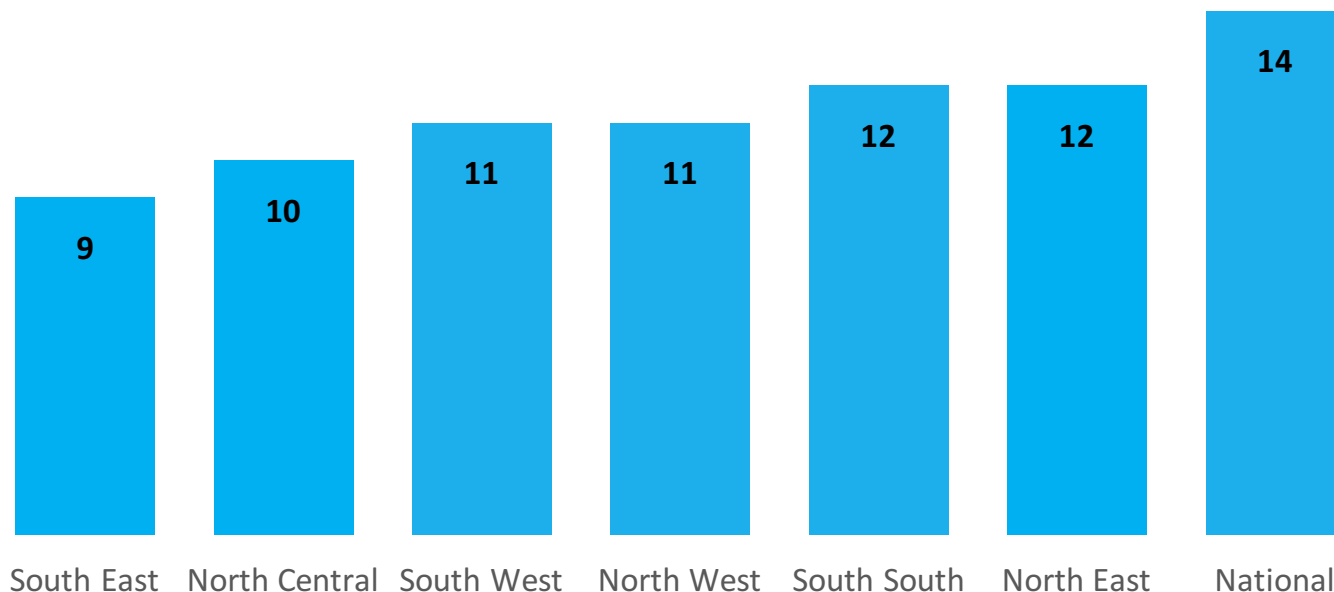
Agencies with Physical Presence in Nigeria



Agencies with No Physical Presence in Nigeria



FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF AGENCIES WORKING IN EACH REGION AND AT NATIONAL LEVEL



UN activities by geo-political zone are depicted in Figure 1 above. 14 UN agencies had programmatic activities at the Federal level with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The density differs across the geo-political zones with 12 UN agencies implementing activities in at least one of the states in the North-East and South-South regions of Nigeria; 11 agencies implement activities in the North West and South West; 10 agencies in the North Central and; 9 agencies in the South East.

The distribution of agency activity per region in 2020 follows the same pattern as recorded in 2019 and depicts 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 2020. 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 North-Central and North-West witnessed a varied combination of humanitarian & development work with Human Rights and/or Peace and Security depending on the peculiarities of each region or state.

Key Development Partners of UN Nigeria

In 2020, UN Nigeria continued to work and build partnerships with different stakeholders including the federal & state governments, various ministries, departments and agencies, civil society groups, donors, IFIs and the private sector and through the partnership considerable progress was made across various indicators aligned to the three result areas, national targets, as well as the SDGs.

A total of USD 523,153,130 was available for implementation of activities in 2020 with Core funds contributing USD 138,059,395 (26%) and voluntary contributions was USD 385,093,737 (74%) which still limits the flexibility of UN entities to allocate funds to priority areas in entity strategic plans.

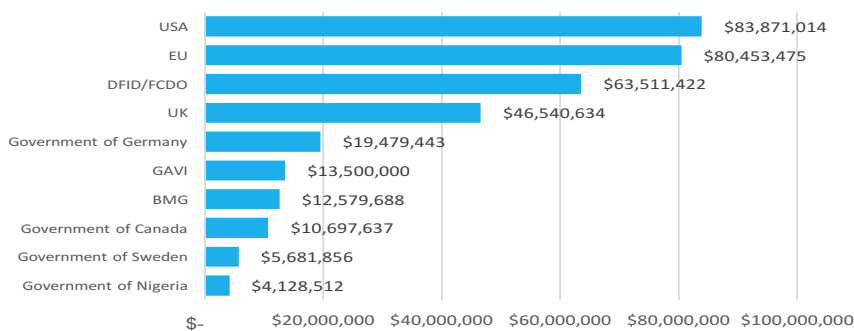
As depicted in figure 2, ten key development partners contributed USD 336,315,169 (87%) of voluntary contributions with the USA contributing the largest share of USD 83.8 million (22%) of non-core funds. As a result of counter-part funding to a number of UN entity programme, the Government of Nigeria is among the top 10 contributors of reported non-core funding for the UNSDPF.

In the wake of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the UN in Nigeria set up a Basket Fund for a One UN Response in support

the Nigerian Government's Response. Other donors & private companies noted this as a laudable initiative and contributed to the basket fund. To date, the UN Basket Fund has mobilized a total of USD 73.3 million from various sources including the European Union (USD 54.6 million); USD 10.44 million from bilateral donor governments - United Kingdom, Canada, Norway & Switzerland; USD 5.27 million from private philanthropic foundations (Aliko Dangote, Bill and Melinda Gates, and MacArthur); USD 200,000 from the private sector (Maersk); and USD 2.8 million from the UNCT.

Some in-kind contributions were also recorded from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that provided super cereal and super cereal plus equivalent to \$1,894,306 and the United Arab Emirates that supplied dried fruits equivalent to \$129,413. The Airtel telecommunication company provided over 7 million free SMS messages to beneficiaries.

FIGURE 2: SOURCE OF FUNDS BY 10 KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS





**KEY DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE COUNTRY AND
REGIONAL CONTEXT**

As with almost every country around the world, the Nigerian economy in 2020 was shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic. With over 80,000 confirmed cases by the end of 2020 and with significant disruptions partly due to global conditions and local measures to tackle the pandemic, the economy saw a contraction in 2020. It is estimated that GDP fell by -1.92% with the main slowdown occurring in the second quarter which saw a -6.11% decline. However, the economy showed signs of recovery with fourth quarter growth of 0.11%.” This contraction in the economy is likely to have severe consequences on the country’s development agenda and attempts to attain the SDGs. Consequently, the World Bank estimated that the pandemic would push an extra 4.9m Nigerians into poverty, adding to the 85m expected to be living in poverty in 2020.

The contraction was visible in key areas such as the food economy. Disruptions due to COVID-19 combined with climate related shocks, as well as disruptions to international food trade through the land borders, exacerbated already existing food security challenges. The response of government was also severely constrained by previous fiscal challenges, with a general government deficit of 4.8% of GDP in 2019, as well as an estimated 65% decline in crude oil income which accounted for about 40% of government revenue in 2019. The result was a significant increase in food insecurity with an estimated 76.8% of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity by June 2020.

These challenges, combined with other social tensions, led to social upheavals. In October, the #EndSARS protests against police brutality spilled into nationwide unrest with government facilities targeted, specifically warehouses holding food items which were to be distributed to vulnerable households.

In 2020, Nigeria’s ranking on the Human Development Index (HDI) dropped from 158th place to 161st despite the score increasing marginally from 0.534 to 0.539. This continue to place Nigeria in the low human development category with significant variation within the country. Nigeria also continue with a low rank in the Gender Development Index at 158th place with no improvements between 2018 and 2019. Nigeria showed some decline in the Human Capital Index with a score of 0.36, down

from 0.4 in 2019.

Despite the disruptions from the pandemic Nigeria remains the largest economy in the region with its economic dynamics still the main driver of regional economic activity. The informal nature of regional trade however continues to make measurement and tracking difficult. Regional trade with Nigeria was expected to have declined following the land border closure and the measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. This trade is however expected to recover in 2021 following the reopening of land borders and easing of COVID-19 measures.

The immediate development challenge in Nigeria still centers around dealing with the pandemic and recovering better. The pandemic continues to rage in Nigeria with a second wave of infections larger than the first. The opportunities for extreme measures such as lockdowns are also limited partly due to the social upheavals during the year. The challenge in dealing with the pandemic therefore rests on compliance with non-pharmaceutical measures and the vaccination campaign.

The wider challenge of limiting the impact of the pandemic on attaining the SDGs and making progress towards their attainment remain. The difficulties around governance, insecurity, and economic policy combined with population growth, high poverty and unemployment rates that were prevalent before the pandemic remain. Unemployment rose to 27.1% during the lockdowns and poverty rates were already at 40% before the pandemic in 2019. Although the economic challenges are likely to ease as the economy recovers, they remain significant. The governments’ fiscal situation also remains in critical condition with high dependence on oil income, slow non-oil tax revenue growth, and debt sustainability areas for concern. The Federal Government interest rate payments to revenue ratio of 92.6% as estimated by the IMF demonstrates the precariousness of the fiscal situation. Recovering from the pandemic in a manner that accelerates movement towards the SDGs should therefore be the focus.

2

UN IN NIGERIA
SUPPORT TO
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITIES

2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

The 2018-2022 United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) is UN Nigeria’s response to identified development and humanitarian needs in Nigeria. The UNSDPF has three Result Areas and nine Outcomes with indicators for each Result Area and Outcome. The 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).

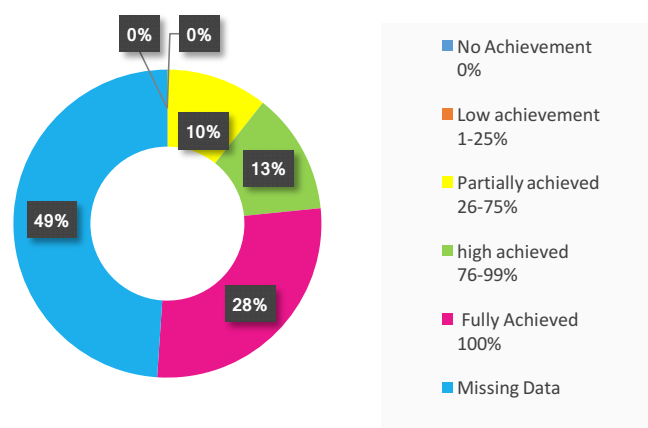
2020 is the third year of implementing the UNSDPF. The following section highlights some key milestones of the UN’s strategic work over the 3 years of implementation, including a critical review of the performance on the UNSDPF, the development of the CCA, and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1.1 PERFORMANCE ON THE UNSDPF

The total number of indicators tracked for the UNSDPF were 239 out of which 47 were outcome indicators and 192 output indicators. Figure 3 represents the status of achievement of outcome indicators during the year under review. Out of the 47 outcome indicators, 28% of the indicators fully achieved/surpassed the targets for the year, 13% achieved between 76-99% of the target while another 10% of the targets were partially achieved (26-75%), While 49% of the indicators had missing target, missing actual or missing both target and actual. The missing data is due to unavailability of some data because some global indicators are yet to be released at the time of reporting.

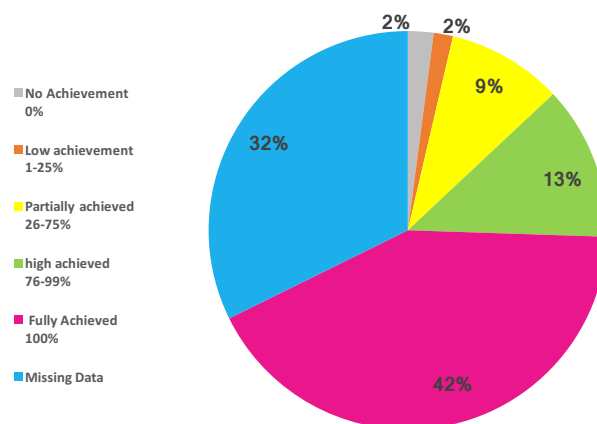
Figure 4 represents the status of achievement of output indicators during the year. Out of the 192 outcome indicators, 42% of the indicators fully achieved/surpassed the targets for the year, 13% achieved between 76-99% of the target while another 9% of the targets were partially achieved (26-75%), 2% of the indicators recorded low achievement (1-25%) while another 2% did not record

FIGURE 3: OUTCOME INDICATORS 2020 ACHIEVEMENT



any achievement. Also 32% of indicators had missing target, missing actual or missing both target and actual. The missing data is due to unavailability of some data as some agencies were still collating their data as at the time of reporting while some could not implement some of the planned activities due to the COVID 19 pandemic and lockdown.

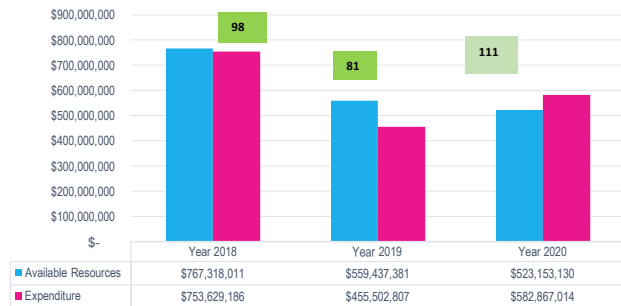
FIGURE 4: OUTPUT INDICATORS 2020 ACHIEVEMENT



2.1.1.1: PROGRAMME FUNDING

In 2020, the UN System in Nigeria delivered both development and humanitarian support worth USD 1.173 billion, a 13 percent increase from 2019.

FIGURE 5: UNSDPF FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2018 – 2020



In figure 5 over the past three years (2018-2020), the UNCT in Nigeria has expended USD 1,791,999,007 to implement development activities under the UNSDPF. The annual delivery rate (expenditure over available resources) was 98% for 2018, 81% for 2019 and 111% for 2020. An additional USD73.3 million was mobilized in 2020 to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF YEARLY EXPENDITURE

| Result Area | Year 2018 | Year 2019 | Year 2020 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Result Area 1 | 2% | 33% | 43% |
| Result Area 2 | 95% | 52% | 52% |
| Result Area 3 | 3% | 15% | 6% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

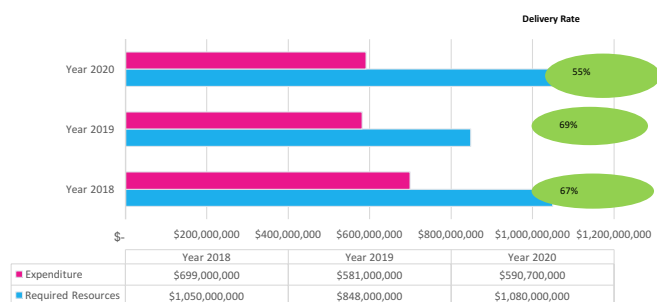
Table 1 shows the proportional of available resources spent across the three Result Areas of the UNSDPF. For a third year in a row, the bulk of financial resource available have been targeted at activities aimed at Ensuring Access to Equitable Quality Basic Services (Result Area 2) although this has considerably declined from 85 per-

cent in 2018 to 52 percent in 2020. Given the decline in resources available/expenditure between 2018 and 2020, the expenditure in Equitable Basic Services has declined from USD 717.2 million to USD 301.8 million respectively. Over the three years, resources targeted at Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security (Result Area) have increased twenty-fold from USD 12.30 million in 2018 to USD 247.70 in 2020 and now account for 43 percent of total annual expenditure. Over 98 percent of the resources under Result Area 1 (circa USD 243 million) were spent on activities aimed at building the resilience of conflict-affected populations. Proportionately less resources are available for targeted activities for Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development (Result Area 3). The appreciable increase seen in 2009 wasn't sustained.

In terms of resources spent by geographical region in 2020, 60% of the resources was spent in the Northern region of Nigeria - out of which 48% (USD 279.1 million) was spent in the North East region; 28% (USD 161.4 million) was spent through or in collaboration with the Federal Government; and 12% of the resources were utilized in the Southern part of Nigeria. Most of the resources spent in the North Eastern region of the country were utilized to address the development and humanitarian needs that arose from the continual insurgency in the region.

An analysis expenditure of the 2020 UN collective support to SDG implementation through the UNSDPF shows that approximately 87% (circa USD 507.1 million) of total expenditure was spent on investments in the People; 6% (circa USD 34.8 million) on Partnerships, 4% (circa USD 22.0 million) on Peace and Justice, 3% (circa USD 16.2 million) was spent on Prosperity; and 0.5% (circa USD 2.7 million) on investments for the Planet. Funds were committed for activities across all SDGs except SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

FIGURE 6: FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF HUMANITARIAN FUNDING 2018-2020



From 2018 to 2020, based on the yearly humanitarian plans, a total of USD 1,870,700,000 has been expended to implement the annual Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) with 67% of the financial requirement met in 2018, 69% in 2019 and 55% in 2020.

2.1.2. COVID-19 RESPONSE

At the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria, the UNCT engaged with the COVID-19 Presidential Task Force (PTF) and presented a UN Offer to support the PTF in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequently, the UNCT in partnership with PTF launched the Nigeria UN COVID-19 Basket Fund to mobilize resources from diverse stakeholders to ensure an efficient, effective and impactful response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN Basket Fund mobilized a total of USD 73.3 million from various sources and disbursed USD 58.2 million. The UNCT collective support accounted for 40 percent of the total equipment and supplies required by Nigeria to respond to the pandemic.

As an offshoot of the technical support provided to the PTF, the UN System supported the Government in developing a Resource Mobilization Tracking Dashboard to track donations, pledges and contributions from government, private sector, development partners, individuals, philanthropic foundations, and capacity building resources. The Dashboard was a success and the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) is considering

piloting it in the health sector. If successful, the model could be adopted for use across a wide range of federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

In addition to the One UN Basket Fund, the UNCT with the Donor Partner’s Group (including IFIs) developed the UN Plus Offer (2020-2022) to complement the Government’s Economic Stimulus Plan aimed at mitigating the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The USD 250 million plan targets interventions in strengthening health systems and response (USD 138 million); Protecting People (USD 53 million); Economic Recovery (USD 31 million); and Socio-Cohesion (USD 27 million).

RESULTS of Implementation of SERP (UN Plus Offer)

- Over 18.7 million people accessed essential health services
- Over 51,000 health facilities received support for immunization service
- 166,667 community health workers received UN support to maintain essential services since COVID-19 disruption
- 3,649,656 people reached with critical WASH supplies
- 1,654,221 children supported with distance/home based learning
- 20,222 people benefitted from cash transfer programmes
- 3,870 people benefitted from cash for productivity/transfer programmes
- 159,984 people benefitted from food and nutrition schemes
- 5,257 informal sector workers, 5,873 micro, small, medium enterprises and 336 private companies supported during the COVID-19 pandemic
- 174,794 people benefitted from food supply protection regimes
- Over 663 organizations benefitted from institutional capacity building to shape socio-economic policy response

UN entities reprogrammed or repurposed circa USD 5.6 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs early in the pandemic, while USD 16.7 million was mobilized as new resources and allocated mainly to emergency responses.

At the policy level, UN agencies provided 11 policy guidelines and briefs to inform the work of the presidential Task Force on COVID-19. In addition, the UNCT developed a Joint UN COVID-19 response strategy while UN Communication Group (UNCG) developed a crisis communication plan which supported risk communication as one of five core elements of emergency action.

UNCT Nigeria assisted the Government in its post-COVID-19 visioning process through the development of Imagine the future (“Blueprint for Prosperity”). The

process would enable Nigeria to lead Africa by example and initiate a process of African renaissance. The blueprint will inform the development of the medium-term development plan and the COVID-19 recovery in 2021.

2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Result Area 1: Good and Inclusive Governance and Human Rights in Secure, Resilient and Peaceful Communities



Results Achieved

Figure 7 represents the status of achievement of UNSDPF results for Results Area 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security. The total number of indicators tracked for the UNSDPF under Results Area 1 was 66, of which 14 were outcome indicators and 52 output indicators. Of the 52 output indicators, 50% of the indicators fully achieved the targets for the year, 13% achieved between 76-99% (High Achieved) and 12% partially achieved (between 26-27%) of the set target while 2% of the indicators recorded no achievement. 24% of the indicators had missing data.

Financial Contribution

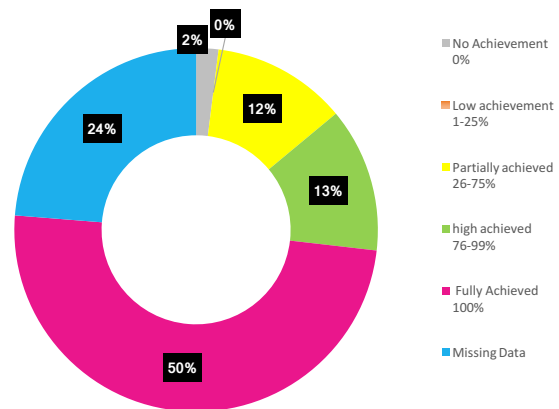
In 2020, USD 278.2 million was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 1 with USD 247.7 million spent resulting in a delivery rate of 89%.

OUTCOME 1: Good Governance and Rule of Law (Human Rights, Peace & Security)

Strengthening National Governance Justice, rule of law and human rights institutions

The labour and governance administration was strengthened with the participation of 4 organizations (Trade Union Congress, Nigeria Labour Conference, Nigeria Employer’s

FIGURE 7: RESULT AREA 1 OUTPUT INDICATOR REPORTING 2020



Consultative Association and Min. of Labour & Employment) in an International Labour Conference on the impact of COVID-19 on the world of work where knowledge was acquired on how to improve labour governance and administration, occupational safety and health in the workplace.

In addition, with support from UN, NLC built the capacity of its members to enable them to effectively contribute to the preparation of National Budget and programmes in response to the pandemic. 10 institutions had their capacity enhanced to understand, apply, monitor and report on international labour standards.

UN strengthened capacity of Legal Aid Council of Nigeria (LACON) defense lawyers to effectively investigate and prosecute crime offenders by facilitating access of 32 of its members to 300 detainees to begin preparations for their upcoming trials. In response to concerns related to the potential spread of COVID-19, UN facilitated the release of 523 children and juveniles from military detention and correctional facilities across Nigeria, with 300 released directly into UN controlled facilities.

UN enhanced the capacity of journalists and information officers from National Orientation Agency and other relevant ministries and agencies towards improving reporting and monitoring on governance issues relating to child labour and operationalizing the adopted national change strategy.

Gender and evidence-based policies and institutional mechanism (including anti-corruption electoral support rule of law, access to justice and human trafficking) enabled at national and sub national levels.

Through consultations with key government stakeholders at the federal and state levels, especially the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), the following policies at the federal level were reviewed: the federal level 2008 National Policy on Assistance and Protection of Victims of Trafficking, the 2015 Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition), Enforcement and Administration Act to Provide Measures Against Trafficking and For Related Matters, the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) (VAPP) Act, the 2008 National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, the Guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria (NRM) 2014, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Coordination of Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking in Nigeria. At the state level, UN reviewed and formulated recommendations to amend the following policies: the 2018 Edo State Trafficking in

Persons Prohibition Law, the Edo State Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) (VAPP) Law of 2019 and the Lagos State Protection Against Domestic Violence Law, 2007.

Three state-based taskforces against human trafficking (Enugu, Ebonyi & Anambra) had their capacity built to enhance state level coordination mechanisms for counter-trafficking and interventions against smuggling. In addition, three police and two judicial facilities were constructed or rehabilitated in 5 communities in North-East Nigeria. To create awareness about international good practices and human rights considerations, 1,027 prosecutors, legal advisors, defense counsel and judges involved in the terrorism trial process were trained, with gender dimensions a focus. To this end, 268 female judges were trained in partnership with the National Association of Women Judges.

UN supported the evaluation of National Policy on the elimination of child labour and implementation of its National Action Plan (NAP) 2013-2017, as well as a review of the Social Behavioral Communication change strategy for the elimination of child labour. These were validated by national stakeholders. A comprehensive gender audit of protection services within existing shelters and safe homes was completed in Edo and Lagos states. The audit report provided relevant information and identified gaps to successful rehabilitation and re-integration of trafficked victims which is being used to enhance the provision of protection services in the states.

The UN produced a film “Corruption Wahala: An Everyday Tale” which summarizes the key findings of a corruption survey carried out in 2019. It was presented at the governor’s forum in 2020 and this led to opportunities for UN to support anti-corruption initiatives in four states. The opportunities will be pursued in 2021.

Finally, 10,000 copies of a booklet on ‘Guidelines for Policing During the COVID-19 Emergency’ produced by UN, were distributed to Nigerian police around the country.

Increasing citizens’ participation in democratic governance processes

UN supported the Senate Constitution Review Committee to review the Nigeria 1999 constitution from a gender perspective and made recommendations for the adop-

tion of amendments for affirmative action reviews. The House committee on electoral matters was supported to draft a bill on women's fair representation to increase women's political participation. The UN further supported the training of 50 young women in Benue state on political leadership and supported them to join political parties of their choice.

OUTCOME 2: Humanitarian Response, Peacebuilding and Security

Institution of peace building, and social cohesion promoted and strengthened

State Action Plans (SAP) on gender were developed in Bauchi, Benue and Nasarawa states, with strong commitment by government and other stakeholders. The SAP Implementation and Monitoring Committees, a 200-Member Women Mediation Networks, Women Peace Mentors, Gender Desk Units in security institutions, Government MDAs were set up for the advancement of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based gender-sensitive early warning and early response system (EWERS) application was deployed in Kaduna state. Legislative Houses in Benue and Nasarawa states were supported to prepare a draft bill to establish peace agencies while Taraba State government was assisted to operationalize the State Bureau for Peace and Conflict Management Law. In 2021, these peace/security agencies will be assisted with equipment for effective operations.

A mechanism for systematic human rights monitoring and tracking was established in 3 states (Borno, Nassarawa and Taraba) to serve as an accountability platform to ensure principles for human rights protection are adhered to and that rights of affected populations are protected. It also ensures that violations are reported for action to respective state and non-state agencies.

Gender and Human Rights-sensitive policy plans and regulatory frameworks enabled for peace and resilience-based approach.

UN supported the development of gender policies in various security institutions, which included the Armed

Forces of Nigeria, Nigeria Police Force, and Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps, as well as the launch of a Guide on Nigerian Legislative role in advancing the WPS agenda. In addition, the 1st annual forum of women in the security sector was successfully convened. The forum provided an opportunity to make strong recommendations for addressing SGBV which includes the need to strengthen collaboration between the military, other security services and non-military sectors to ensure achievement of 35% female inclusion in the security sector.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for reconciliation and reintegration were developed for the BAY states and shared with the relevant MDAs. As a result, 282 beneficiaries' next of kin were traced across Borno, Adamawa, Plateau and Taraba states. In addition, 233 female beneficiaries were identified and mobilized across communities of return in Borno state and provided with required rehabilitation support.

Increase citizens' engagements and dialogue platforms with national and non-state actors.

Multi-stakeholder peace forums were established at community level in three states (Benue, Nassarawa and Taraba) as mechanisms for early warning and problem solving. Other social dialogue platforms and conventions supported were state councils, disability inclusion forum, and the commemoration of the Labour Day which also serves as platform for social dialogue between workers' employers and the government. Public perception of the role of women in peace and security was improved through the airing of 100 radio episodes on various WPS issues and the launching of a website that serves as a collective repository and community of practice on WPS (<https://wpsnigeria.net/>).

In partnership with National Human Rights Commission, Legal Aid Council, Nigerian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies and Civil Society Organizations, 3,116 community level human rights outreach programmes were undertaken in 15 local government areas in Benue State with 4,950 referrals related to rights violations made to relevant agencies.

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

UN through the humanitarian inter-sector coordination group conducted joint advocacy and resource mobilization activities to government and private sector to address increasing needs and underfunding that resulted in i) increased funding level to 51% by end of the year from 26% in July 2020, ii) mobilization of US\$32.91 million through the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), the highest level of funding since 2017, reversing a two-year decline and iii) receiving USD

health emergency operations center, disease alerts in IDP camps and host communities were investigated and timely services rendered to the affected beneficiaries. Altogether, 5.68 million people were reached with humanitarian services.

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

UN contributed to government's efforts in sustainable re-integration of affected population in the country by providing them with economic, social and psychosocial support.

In all, 7,482 beneficiaries received business skills, vocational training, housing, health, education, energy, WASH assistance and access to legal/justice system in the affected communities in the BAY states as well as EDO, Ogun, Lagos and FCT.

2,000 households in BAY states were provided with agricultural extension service, 1,200 youth received vocational training, and 1,104 youth re-

ceived business cash grants. About 30% of 540 conflict affected women in Borno and Yobe States, trained in 2019 on high value post rice harvest improved parboiling technology (IPT), have started selling their milled rice to support their households, improving their in-



Maimuna Bukar sews clothes with the sewing machine given to her. Courtesy WFP

28 million Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grant which had enabled the humanitarian actors to provide critical assistance in the area of food security, education, protection, and addressing the needs of people with disability in the Borno, Adamawa & Yobe states. Through the coordination platform of the public

come and nutrition. In addition, UN contributed to addressing food insecurity of conflict-affected persons by providing a total of 83,472MT of food commodities to 1,195,463 unique individuals and about \$67.1 million of cash transfer to 1,252,594 affected population in the BAY states.

UN supported the implementation of the Essential Needs Assessment which covered over 17,000 households in Borno,

Adamawa and Yobe and the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the Development on the Cadre Harmonise analysis, while strengthening M&E capabilities through tailored trainings and communities of practice in support of the FM-HADMSD in an effort to enhance accountability.

To strengthen economic interdependence between farmers and herders, UN supported training farmers and herders together on integrated agro-production value chains (seeking opportunities for crop farming and animal production as mutually beneficial value chains). UN adopted integrated approach to building peace in Nigeria's Farmer-Herder Crisis through re-demarcating the entire 41,258 hectares of Mayo-Kam grazing reserves in Bali LGA of Taraba state from which 5,000 hectares got re-earmarked and beacons for ranches/pasture development schemes. This helped to reduce competition over natural resources such as water and pasture.



1,724 provided with income opportunities through cash for work programme. Courtesy UNDP

Pilot pasture/ranches were established through land preparation, provision of water harvesting structures for irrigation and animal consumption for farmer-herder communities around Mayo Kam grazing reserves in Taraba state. To reduce encroachment impacts and incentivize farmer-herder cooperation, farmers and herders in Benue, Nasarawa & Taraba states were trained on adoption of locally available alternative feedstock/fodder and value chains.

IDPs, returnees and host communities were facilitated to have increased access to forest resources through community-based forestry management in three communities (Auno, Dikwa & Ngala LGAs) in Borno State. This led to reduced deforestation and pressure on scarce natural resources, increased ecosystems and biodiversity, and increased agroforestry practices and soil fertility.

Result Area 2: Nigerians Enjoy Improved Well-Being Through Sustainable, Equitable and Quality Basic Services



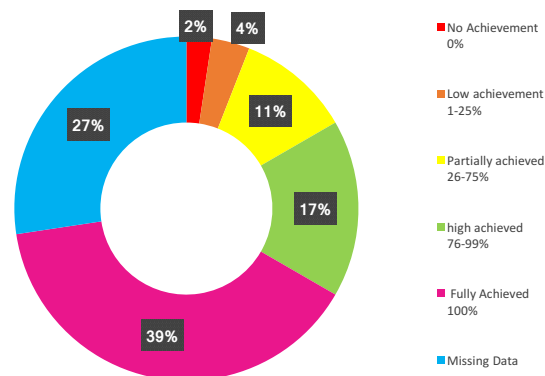
Results Achieved

Figure 8 represents the status of achievement of UNSDPF results for Results Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services. The total number of indicators tracked for the UNSDPF under Result Area 2 were 108, out of which 24 were outcome indicators and 84 output indicators. Of the 84 output indicators, 39% fully achieved/surpassed the set targets for the year, 17% achieved between 76-99% (High Achieved), 11% partially achieved (between 26-27%) of the set targets while 4% of the indicators recorded low achievement and 2% recorded no achievement during the year. 27% of the indicators had missing actual, missing targets or missing both target and actual.

Financial Contribution

In 2020, a USD 180.6 million was available at the beginning of the year for implementation of activities under Result Area 2 with USD 301.8 million spent resulting in a delivery rate of 167%. The over 100% delivery rate is attributed to additional resources mobilized during the year to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 8: RESULT AREA 2 OUTPUT INDICATOR REPORTING 2020



OUTCOME 3: Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

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

The governance and implementation of primary health-care in provision of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition in Nigeria was strengthened through: i) Development and launch of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent and Elderly Health Plus Nutrition (RMNCAEH+N) plan and multi-stakeholder coordination platform to ensure continuity of essential health services during public health emergencies; ii) Development of National Selfcare guideline for Sexual and Reproductive health and rights as a measure to mitigate effect of COVID-19; iii); iv) Development of Annual operational plan for MNCH quality of care in FCT Abuja, Kebbi state & national level; v) the launch of the National Integrated Pneumonia Control Strategy and Implementation. UN support was provided in the development of 5th generation National Malaria Strategy plan 2021-2025. Also, with support received, 23 states finalized their Annual health Operational Plans (AOP) for 2021.

Through support provided to the Legislative Network for Universal (LNU) health coverage to advocate for legislation of policy and plans, five health laws were drafted/reviewed including i) the National Health Insurance Authority Bill, ii) Mental Health Bill, iii) Pandemic Response Bill, iv) Infectious Diseases Bill and v) Six Months Maternity Bill. Approval of the developed National Multi-Sectoral Policy for Aging by National Executive Council (NEC) for implementation and establishment of senior citizen centers

With support from UN, the Nigerian government secured a Global Fund grant of US\$ 890 million for HIV, TB & malaria, the building of Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) for the period 2021 to 2023, and US\$ 70 million to assist with COVID-19. The country also secured \$371 million through PEPFAR for commodity

procurement, HIV care and treatment, and a national EMR/NDR platform and KP service package. In addition, as a result of the support provided by UN to government, Nigeria committed US\$ 12 million to the Global Fund (GF) and the commitment resulted in 30% in efficiency gains, guaranteeing value for money as well as ensuring a reliable supply of quality antiretroviral medicines and other HIV health products. Commitment to continued domestic resource mobilization was further illustrated through the development and launch of the National Blueprint for Integration of HIV into State Health Insurance Schemes. Based on UN support to states on HIV/AIDS, with state level site support transitioning from Global Fund to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)¹ through the Joint Alignment Committee (JAC) in 2020, over 50% of sites were fully transitioned and the others were in an advanced state.

The integration of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) commitments into sectoral and state-level action plans as well as NGO/CSO plans for 2021 were discussed at a national conference held during the year. The stakeholders agreed to conduct continuous advocacy for increased funding, including increased budgetary allocation and more donor engagement in the health sector.

An Institutional Diagnostic Study of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was completed.

Strengthening Health System to deliver an integrated package on high impact health, nutrition and HIV interventions including in emergency situations.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Improvements in service delivery support was achieved through continued technical assistance for quality of care towards improving maternal, newborn and child health outcomes. Annualized 2020 administrative data (District Health Information Software) showed 38.7% of Local Government Areas (LGAs) reporting coverage of 80%+.

UN supported the development of the National Com-

1. Transitioning from Global Fund to PEPFAR was undertaken by Nigeria government to avoid overlap in service delivery, based on this, Global fund will be responsible for national procurement of HIV/AIDS products and implementation of HIV/AIDS activities in 2 states while PEPFAR will implement activities in 33 states and NACA in 1 state and FCT.

munity Health Policy Document (Zero draft) to provide policy guidance for programming, coordination and accountability for community level interventions for RMNCAH. In addition, consistent technical assistance was provided towards strengthening the community data information system (CHMIS) through support provided for the development of the Standards of Operations (SOP) for CHMIS to be rolled out across supported states in 2021.

Post-campaign lot quality assurance (LQA) indicated that 76% of LGAs achieved coverage of >90% in the nationwide polio campaign. Nigeria achieved the incredible milestone of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) free certification in August 2020. The country also made significant progress against Circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Type-2 (cVDPV2), reporting just 14 cases in 2020.

In Sokoto state, to bridge geographic gaps in obstetric care, maternity waiting homes were established for high risk pregnant women near health facilities.

HIV/AIDS services

UN supported the review of the National Treatment and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission/ PMTCT Programme (NTPP) and the development of the 2020–2021 workplan. In addition, Advocacy to Support provision of integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) resulted in inclusion of iCCM as part of the Global Fund grant proposal for the 2021-2023 grant round.

To ensure that HIV/AIDS data are available for informed evidence-based decision making and programming, UN supported the development of national health sector HIV M&E tools, HIV treatment guidelines, and strengthened national HIV data systems including the national data repository (NDR). Technical support was provided for the development of state HIV profiles, dashboards and scorecards and updated national HIV service data on the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) platform with LGA HIV denominators generated through granular analysis of Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Assessment Survey (NAIIS) data.

620 women living with HIV/AIDS from resource-poor or conflict-affected areas across 18 states received palliative support comprising food items, and hygiene and safety items. The provision of food and nutritional items, during COVID-19 induced scarcity, enhanced the recipients' medication efficacy, adherence to anti-retroviral drugs, and survival of their family members. The provision of hygiene and safety materials to the women increased their adherence to hand washing, use of face masks and other safety protocols to prevent spread of COVID-19. As a result of advocacy conducted by the UN and partners, the state governments of Akwa, Ibom & Benue states have eliminated user fees for all PLHIV including pregnant women and children.

In Nigeria with UN support, for the first time, Global Fund and PEPFAR aligned their HIV investments to the National Treatment and PMTCT Program through a joint country action plan which ensures improved efficiency and effectiveness in program implementation by building on synergies, allowing for effective coordination, harmonization of efforts and mutual accountability for results. Support was also provided in the review of PMTCT guidelines.

UN supported the Nigerian government to successfully review the HIV prevention scorecard 2020 (2019 data) for 4 prevention pillars and make concrete commitments to reduce new HIV infections. Using data from the scorecard Nigeria successfully submitted and received approval for a 2021-2023 GF proposal which included a robust section on AYP programming in three high burden states. Also, UN supported the development and validation of a "Standard Operating Procedure on HIV Testing Services (HTS) for custodial centers in Nigeria." A draft "National Care and Referral Model for HIV, TB and other health conditions in custodial centers" was also developed. UN supported the piloting of the Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) among People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs) in Nigeria and developed a research protocol on "National Situation and Needs Assessment of Women's Health in Custodial Centres in Nigeria".

Capacity Building

UN supported a National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NASCP) organizational capacity assessment and development of a capacity building plan. Nigeria's health workforce was strengthened with the delivery of the completed National Health Workforce Register (NHWR) prototype to Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH). A further 11 states were supported in developing state specific health workforce registries linked to NHWR. A handbook of the NHWR containing an implementation guide, standard operating procedure, and basic user training manual were developed and deployed for use in the field. The Health Financing Equity and Investment Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were strengthened at national level and state level (Anambra Sokoto, Edo & Imo) to ensure universal health coverage. State health account studies generated evidence used in health financing reforms including ongoing decentralization of health insurance to states, increasing health investments through basic healthcare provision fund and investing in primary healthcare. UN pioneered the linking of health insurance to the social protection initiative of government with the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and National Social Security Coordination Office (NASSCO). This was replicated in Anambra & Imo states and advanced in Sokoto & Edo.

Through the capacity building activities supported: 200 focal persons were trained as workplace peer educators to increase access to HIV testing in the workplace; 5,410 NYSC members and supervisors were trained on provision of iCCM services; 937 people were trained on nutrition service provision; 140 supply chain managers trained on IMPACT model for family planning to strengthen the supply chain system; 75 health and non-health care staff of the Nigeria Correction Service (NCoS) were trained on COVID-19 preparedness and response, focusing on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Risk Communication; 300 young ambassadors and advocates were trained as social media advocates to launch a social media campaign to facilitate wider dissemination of messages on preven-

tion of COVID-19, HIV and SRH in Kaduna, Cross-River and Lagos; over 200,000 primary health care workers were trained on continuity of immunization services during the pandemic in 36 states and FCT to improve immunization services.

Service Provision

UN support for an integrated package on health, nutrition and HIV interventions resulted in: strengthened government capacity to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 through provision of palliatives; increased access to provision of HIV testing in the workplace through the procurement and distribution of HIV self-testing kits; orderly, safe and dignified migration services were provided to migrants through two Migration Health Assessment Centers (MHAC) established in FCT & Lagos; access to quality RH/HIV services improved through the renovation of health facilities, and provision of health care providers with equipment, solar energy and free health services; child survival services provision improved through provision of vitamin A, treatment for children with moderate, severe acute malnutrition, provision of iCCM, immunization and malaria prevention and treatment services; reduction in malnutrition of pregnant women was achieved through the provision of iron and folic acid; family planning service provision, through an enhanced supply and logistics management system, ensures an adequate mix of contraceptives is available; health waste management was improved through the construction of Demonfort brick incinerators, provision of services for the control of non-communication diseases, the provision of hypertension screening and treatment, and the launch of a pilot phase of National Hypertension Control Initiative in 12 facilities in Ogun & Kano states.

Key Data

Access to quality RH/HIV services

119,200 surgical masks distributed
 5,000 hand sanitizers distributed
 18,000 goggles distributed
 34 PHCs supported with equipment
 11 PHCs rehabilitated
 7 PHCs provided with solar energy
 66,695 patients accessed free health care
 25,500 refugees enrolled in health insurance
 12 PHCs and 2 GHs provided with brick incinerators
 11 youth friendly centers established

Key Data

Child Survival Services

Over 53 million children immunized against polio with 745,050 children vaccinated in 19 northern state
 274,332 children provided with iCCM
 424,494 children treated for moderate to severe acute malnutrition
 9,836,347 children aged 6-59 years provided Vitamin A
 204,330 children reached with blanket supplementary feeding
 5,629 children 6-59 months reached through targeted supplementary feeding programme
 2 million LLIN provided
 2 million children provided with Malaria Chemo Prevention services

Key Data

Reproductive Health Services

391,854 pregnant women provided with iron & folic acid
 4,018,381 CYP worth of contraceptives procured
 1,503,303 CYP worth of contraceptives distributed to the 36 states & FCT
 1,481,560 unintended pregnancies averted
 521 unsafe abortions averted
 7,794 maternal deaths averted
 14,500,000 young people were reached with information and support on COVID-19 HIV and GBV through Mass Media

Key Data

HIV/AIDS Services

20,000 HIVST kits distributed
 9,254 HIV tests conducted
 USD\$ 301,000 mobilized for national HIV response
 70,000 people living in custodial centers received HIV services

Key Data

Non-Communicable Disease Control

12,909 screened for hypertension
 1373 diagnosed for hypertension
 1126 commenced on treatment
 105 persons referred for expert care
 1021 enrolled into NHCI care giving

Key Data

TB Services

15,651 received TB services
 96,681 TB case notification

Enhance knowledge and skills of all Nigerians to demand and utilize quality health, nutrition and HIV interventions.

The National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NASCP) was supported to develop HIV self-testing demand creation messages to ensure HIV workplace adapted messages are adequately reflected in the document. The agency was also supported in developing the National HIV Self Testing M&E Tools to adequately capture national HIV workplace indicators. The UN supported National Agency for the Control of AIDs (NACA), Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) and Federation of Informal Workers to launch the Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) @

WORK Initiative which was used to mobilize young workers to access HIV testing including HIV self-testing in Abuja. The initiative resulted in over 3,000 men & women workers voluntarily taking the HIV test, a total number of 1,000 persons tested with HIVST kit. Out of those tested, 14 positive cases were recorded (fives males, nine females) and they were referred to appropriate health services for follow-up. Through this initiative, workers were empowered with information about HIV and were encouraged to find out their HIV status. Also, a multi-disease medical screening which consisted of checks for HIV, blood pressure, blood sugar, BMI & cholesterol was conducted to complement the HIV testing.

UN supported the development of health, hygiene and protection messages, radio jingles, drama skits, infomercials, & animated videos on COVID-19 and the related spike on gender-based violence in five languages (English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba & Pidgin) which were disseminated through multiple channels to the Nigerian populace. To support adolescent participation structures at the community level, capacity of over 90 master trainers (44 women) was built on adolescent participatory approaches using the adolescent kit for expression and innovation. This was relayed to about 2,000 adolescent youth peers (AYPs) in 8 states who were empowered to act as agents of change and to promote uptake of an integrated package of services. AYPs in Kaduna were engaged via a COVID-19 prevention social media campaign using the hash tag #COVID19KDYouthspeak reaching 299,591 young people (83% female, 17% male), making 737,454 impressions.

State level partnership with local media and national-level partnership with Sultan Foundation for active participation of traditional leaders in promoting health behaviors were strengthened. UN support to the media resulted in over 40 radio stations in South-West broadcasting weekly 15-minute programmes based on “Fact for Life Booklet” reaching 11 million+ people.

The association of women living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (ASWHAN) established an online platform for its members with UN’s technical support. The interactive platform reduced members’ accessibility challenges to health information such as drugs, food and other palliative supplies, and served as rallying and convening point for sharing real time information on COVID-19 for awareness raising, discussions, learning, programme planning, advocacy & mutual care points for members.

UN reached 30,875 people with nutrition support through interpersonal SBCC approaches out of the planned target of 129,984 which amounts to 23.7% achievement.

OUTCOME 4: Quality Learning and Skills Development

Increased demand for and participation in education by parents and children

UN continued to support federal and state governments in reduction of out-of-school children, improving learn-

ing, transition and completion rates with gender equity at basic education level. Information Communication Technology (ICT) was used in Bauchi state to empower women and girls with the provision of 2,600 mobile learning devices to facilitate continuous learning. Also, capacity of Bauchi State Agency for Mass Education & SUBEB was built to deploy effectively tablets for learning and teaching.

To ensure that refugees and host communities have optimal access to quality education, with UN support, 4,878 (2,513M:2,365F) refugees were enrolled in primary (3,832), lower secondary (655), upper secondary (347) & tertiary education (44). In addition, 12 (8M:4F) refugee learners secured EDX scholarship (e-learning platform), opportunities in collaboration with MIT and Harvard University, offering open and distance learning for those in higher education.

85,268 people received accelerated Second Chance Education (SCE) and life skills, with over 4,000 mainstreamed back to formal school system. Through the SCE intervention, 6 cooperatives were established with members opening bank accounts with financial deposits, a step towards financial independence.

Educational Institutions and Communities have increased capacity to deliver quality education at all levels

Community led interventions such as timely enrolment drive, High Level Women Advocates (HiLWA), targeted cash transfer programme, He4She, life and transferable skills, led to reduction of out-of-school children by 900,000. UN’s successful demonstration of the cash transfer programme influenced the implementation of similar interventions by World Bank in 17 states. The capacity of teachers was built in use of pedagogy for foundational skills in literacy & numeracy (including production and utilization of engaging learning materials), 300 in-service teachers and 150 school-based management committees’ capacities were strengthened on delivering quality Family Life HIV Education (FLHE) in Ebonyi & FCT. To support learning, UN printed and distributed 201,600 books to preprimary learners.

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

To ensure educational continuity for students during and after the pandemic, Nigeria was supported in the development of a career management policy for its teachers. The policy aims to improve the skills and knowledge of teachers recognized and certified by the education system, providing options to motivate teachers to stay and progress in the function. Nigeria also benefitted from a regional ECOWAS project and developed a Country Factsheet on Right to Education and inclusive policy. The factsheet will be used to identify gaps and the most urgent action areas especially in key indicators that measure inclusive education.

In 2020, with UN's support, a draft planning tool, Education Sector Performance Assessment Tool (ESPAT), was developed in collaboration with UBEC and other state officials like Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries, Secretaries of State Government and House Committee Members on Education. The tool is expected to be used as a self-assessment tool for states on the holistic coverage, implementation and compliance with sector plans. It is planned that the tool will launch in 2021. Also, the capacity of 50 Education Management Information System Officers was strengthened to collect and report CSE/HIV indicators in annual school census. 422 stakeholders (257 males/165 females) were trained to respond and report school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) as SRGBV Response Teams.

The education sector was supported to develop strategic documents within the COVID-19 education response plan, including a handbook to equip school personnel with the knowledge to prevent spread of the virus at school and improve learning in a safer school environment.

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

Continuous humanitarian and developmental educa-

tional support were rendered to children in protracted humanitarian crises region of North-East Nigeria where 839,384 (49.3% girls) children have increased access to quality basic education, of which 291,151 benefitted from the distribution of individual learning materials. Additionally, 4,477 (42% females) teachers' capacities were improved to deliver quality and inclusive education in a safe learning environment which has improved learning levels of over 180,000 children.

OUTCOME 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Strengthened political commitment, accountability and capacity at national/sub-national level to legislate, formulate evidence-based plans, budget, coordinate, monitor and mobilize resources for scaling-up of equitable WASH interventions.

UN supported the finalization and ratification of the WASH policy in Sokoto by the State Executive Council, enabling the state to define the road map for improving access to safe WASH services. With UN support, Nigeria for the first-time generated evidence on WASH expenditure in multiple channels including government, households, SMEs & donors using globally accepted methodology, TrackFin. Nigeria, the first country in Africa to implement TrackFin in line with UN-GLASS, built capacities of MDAs in the use of WAPT tool for WASH budgetary and financial analyses. With this initiative, an estimated 60,870 persons were reached in both government and humanitarian spaces. UN facilitated the finalization of FMOH draft National Guidelines for WASH in health facilities and the drafting of National Road Map for hand hygiene.

UN facilitated the review of the National Open Defecation Free (ODF) protocol and developed guidelines for implementing CLTS amidst COVID-19. Therefore, despite the pandemic, 1.8m people were reached with safely managed drinking water services, while 2.6m people are living in over 5,000 ODF certified communities.

Increased capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable access to safe and affordable WASH services in communities and institutions, progressively attaining higher levels of water service.

Three water schemes powered by photovoltaic systems

were handed over to three communities (in Bauchi, Jigawa & Sokoto states), while 45 handwashing stations were distributed in Cross River state and foot operated hand washing stations for prevention control were developed and utilized in Sokoto state. Apart from improving water supply access to over 35,000 persons at 18 l/p/d, these sources helped improve hand washing and sanitary activities for COVID-19 prevention.

Strengthened resilience of families & communities to disasters and enhanced support to national and sub-national institutions to deliver gender sensitive basic WASH services in humanitarian situations

In 2020, UN's direct support in emergency response reached 1.7m people with critical life-saving WASH supplies and services in North-East, North-West & North-Central states. Over 12,000 individuals in crisis affected areas in North-East Nigeria gained access to safe water; 22,000 individuals benefitted from improved hygiene and sanitation facilities; and 44,500 people gained knowledge on proper hygiene through construction, operation and maintenance of boreholes, sanitation facilities and deployment of hygiene promoters across camp settings. 448 schools and healthcare facilities were supported with minimum package for infection prevention and control in response to COVID-19. 1.79m households received washing kits, including soap for hand hygiene to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.

In FCT, 5 IDP communities with 10,000 IDPs have access to safe drinking water through USD 1million provided by ENI/AGIP. In addition, 31 IDPs households, 48 host households and 101 IDP returnees in the IDP communities were able to produce their own vegetables as a result of improved access to safe water.

Through technical, financial and capacity building support provided by UN for WASH services, 20 new solar boreholes, 9 hand pump boreholes, 4 borehole upgrades, 8 rehabilitations, 5 rainwater harvesters were constructed in settlements, schools, PHCs, host community, public places and refugee settlements in CRS, Benue & Taraba states.

A total 1,255 latrines (696 household & 48 institutional) were constructed in Cross River and Benue states to serve over 60,000 PoCs with an estimated 50 persons

accessing each latrine. The sphere standard is 25 persons per latrine drop hole, marking a great improvement on 80 per latrine in 2019. The increase in latrines and hygiene promotion campaigns brought about improvements in sanitation and hygiene.

OUTCOME 6: Protection

National and State Social Protection Policies (NSSPP) implemented, properly financed and domesticated by all 36 states

Policy:

UN supported the review of the National Social Protection Policy which commenced in 2020 and expected to be finalized in 2021. Additionally, with UN support, the legal mapping of the social protection landscape towards the creation of a Social Protection Bill was conducted. Consultations were also held with OSSAP for all 36 state focal persons to strengthen the social policy, legal, and financial frameworks, identifying quick wins to further support social protection programming at the sub-national level. The protection sector led an inter-agency effort to harmonize the protection monitoring tools in North-East. Overall, the current NSSP is being implemented well in the pilot target states who are currently implementing 7 of the 16 measures of the policy.

With UN support, Capacity Needs Assessments (CNA) were conducted for the Sokoto State Contributory Healthcare Management Agency (SOCHEMA) and a Cash Transfer Program (CTP) in the state. Over 500 individuals of Protection Partners across BAY states benefitted from capacity building activities facilitated by UN. Cash transfer programmes, designed and implemented in collaboration with health and education sections in Sokoto state, led to enrolment of an estimated 75,000 children, women, and persons living with disabilities.

Protection Systems and services strengthened to more effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking and harmful social norms in targeted states).

Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices.

For the first time in Nigeria, all the governors of the 36



Cash Assistance, Borno State. Courtesy WFP

states and the FCT came together to declare a state of emergency on rape, thereby giving traction for GBV prevention and response in all states. On the other hand, the Nigerian senate passed “The Bill For An Act To Prevent, Prohibit And Redress Sexual Harassment Of Students In Tertiary Educational Institutions; And For Related Matters”. More tertiary institutions are becoming responsive to GBV prevention and response with the development and piloting of the school-related gender-based violence response protocol in Lagos State University and University of Lagos. The first sexual assault response center in Sokoto was set up, providing GBV essential services to over 200 persons, from age 3 to 40+. In Obanliku LGA, Cross River, the practice of money wife (a harmful cultural practice, where young girls are given out in marriage as debt repayment) was abolished thereby allowing girls the right to achieve their goal without the inhibition of early marriage

More than 200 government officials had their capacities built to develop gender responsive budgets, with state-level ministry budgets already reflecting the impact. Over 400 women participated in advocacy initiatives that

have influenced policy change, such as the Lagos State bill for victims’ rights, the review of the penal code in Adamawa, and subsequent re-introduction of VAPP for domestication. In 2020, more than 16 male engagement platforms were set up to address GBV and harmful cultural practices such as child marriage. The fortitude of the women’s movement, their agency and the strength of their voice as one was evident through a joint communique issued by over 250 members of women’s coalitions and networks, highlighting the need for the recognition of GBV as an essential COVID-19 service. This was recognized by the Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 with access granted to hundreds of Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARC) staff across

the states to provide services. Over 2,000 persons accessed GBV essential services in Lagos during the period. More communities are increasing surveillance on GBV prevention and response through the community surveillance teams set up in Lagos and Sokoto.

60 Project Schools in FCT established GBV Girls Club, dedicating 10 minutes during their morning assembly period to talk about gender-based violence. Also, support was provided for the development of Barometer (GBV Dashboard) to track GBV. The Barometer will be launched in 2021. UN supported the establishment of the first ever National GBV Data Situation Room (NGDSI) which serves as a hub for GBV data in Nigeria as an output for real-time data visualization to provide analytics for a timely response, guaranteeing accountability and responsibility. UN funded a case reporting and management platform with a toll-free line to increase access to legal, human rights and justice services at NHRC. The center has logged about 5,000 calls (70% women) on GBV and human rights issues since its inception. In addition, With UN support, the basic and secondary



The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Amina Mohammed; The Honourable Minister Dame Pauline Tallen; The UN Resident Coordinator Edward Kallon; and Representative for the EU Ambassador Clement Boutillier with other dignitaries at the event.

education national curriculum was reviewed to include Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)/EVAWG/HP/SRHR in accordance to international standards.

1,450 safe spaces were maintained, providing case management and psychosocial/recreational/educational activities, counselling and skills acquisition from which over 36,000 women and girls received services. Men's engagement was further supported by establishment of the first Men and Boy's Safe Space.

Community participation was enhanced through continued engagement and capacity building for 560 individuals, 64 peer educators, 70 community advisory groups and religious and traditional leaders. Also, male engagement groups with 90 members (in Bakassi, Dalori & Stadium camps) and 66 community volunteers were engaged to promote the ZTVA (Zero Tolerance Village Alliance) model. In addition, Community Based Complaint Mechanisms were strengthened and diversified through provision of hotline, installation of 70 complaint boxes, and production of IEC materials such as posters, stickers and cards in English and local languages.

A total of 24,542 individuals from host and refugee communities in southern states benefitted from legal,

health, psychosocial, livelihood, shelter among other support provided by UN while in the North-East, a total of 2,737 GBV cases were reported and provided with appropriate psychosocial/medical/legal services through case management and partner referrals. Also, 7 Gender Reporting Desks were established in Cross River state that have enhanced reporting of cases and coordination with law enforcers in GBV response.

1,500 traditional religious leaders and parents received orientation on reducing early and unintended pregnancy, child marriages, eliminating female genital mutilation and prioritizing girls' education.

Technical and financial support was provided for review and validation of National Policy for Elimination of FGM 2020-2021. The advocacy to parliaments to include specific budget line for FGM, yielded results in Ebonyi with specific parliamentary advice to relevant MDAs to have a budget line in the 2021 budget proposal. Also, 99 communities in 5 states (Ebonyi, Imo, Ekiti, Oyo, Osun) declared abandonment of FGM. In all, 275,476 women and girls were reached through community sensitization on FGM. 43 policy makers (law-makers, judiciary) were sensitized on FGM Eradication, focusing on the implementation of Ebonyi state VAPP law which criminalizes the practice of FGM and other GBV in Ebonyi state.

Finally, 19 states domesticated the VAPP law in their states compared to only five in 2019.

Human Trafficking:

To provide comprehensive national services to fight against human trafficking in Nigeria, eight task forces against human trafficking were established in Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Cross River, Lagos, Oyo, Enugu, Ebonyi & Anambra states, and two legal hubs were launched to facilitate access to justice for the victims of human trafficking. The task forces address the issue of human tracking and improve the referral mechanism and services enhancing protection of victims.

31,659 individuals benefitted from psychosocial support provided including 50 individuals who accessed specialized mental healthcare.

Child Protection

Child-survivors of violence (2,210 in development setting and 1,319 in humanitarian), abuse, and exploitation were reached with critical services, including legal aid, psychosocial & medical support. 190 children deprived of their liberty were reached with legal aid and advocacy interventions that secured their release as part of COVID-19 mitigation measure. States having functional Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) has improved case management and service tracking. A simplified version of the Child Rights Act to enable the populace to understand the law and claim their rights is in the final stage before dissemination to the population. Four states (Sokoto, Kebbi, Yobe, & Borno) have advanced the CRA domestication stages with UN technical and financial support. Key achievements include technical oversight in drafting, capacity building and consensus building with critical stakeholders to align the states' child protection bill according to UN Convention on the Rights of Child (UNCRC) standards. The robust engagement of religious leaders such as the sultanate council in Sokoto was critical in drafting a legal framework that aligns with the UNCRC. The drafting and validation of the Child Protection bill in Sokoto was finalized. Also, Action Plans on Ending Violence Against Children were developed in six states. The Northern Governors' Forum issued a ban on children attending Islamic 'Almajiri' schools away from home and based on this, in Kaduna alone, over 20,000 children were moved within a month.

The Nigerian government was supported to generate a child-specific measure of monetary poverty rate in Nigeria. The published National Poverty Report by the National Bureau of Statistics in Q2 2020 report was also used to produce the Federal Situation Analysis of Children and Women (SitAn) in Nigeria and replicated at state-level with SitAns produced in Lagos, Bayelsa, Bauchi, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna & Cross River. In addition, through social budgeting studies conducted, 12 States (Adamawa, Osun, Bauchi, Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Jigawa, Kaduna, Sokoto, Yobe, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta,

Rivers, Anambra, Enugu & Cross River) were supported in relation to the measurement of the share of public spending including social protection benefitting children in poor households.

Over 300 law enforcement and justice officials acquired knowledge and skills in child protection, child justice administration, case management & child protection information management systems. The Inspector-General approved a training manual on child protection for pre-service and in-service training in police schools and colleges of police. In addition, the IGP approved SOP for handling cases of child-victims and 5,000 copies were printed.

Drug Abuse

UN supported the completion of the final draft of the National Drug Control Management Plan (NDCMP) 2021-2025. The Chief Judge of the Federal High Court approved the Sentencing Guidelines for Drugs and Related Offences, to ensure sentencing proportionality in the adjudication of drug cases. Through the Legal Advocacy Response to Drugs Initiative (LARDI) capacity (training) to offer free legal representations to indigent drug arrestees in most courts across the federation was provided for 148 lawyers (115 male/33 female). LARDI members handled 131 cases in 2021 of which 95 cases were concluded.

Using the Global eLearning Programme, 1,506 NDLEA staff (1,203 male/303 female) registered to undertake 33 e-learning courses on law enforcement 228 teachers from federal government colleges in North-Central & South-East were trained on the drug use prevention programme and 72 school counsellors were trained on assessment and psychosocial treatment for people who use drugs. 599 participants (393 male/190 female) from National Coordinating Unit of the NDCMP, the Legal Advocacy Response to Drugs Initiative (LARDI), the Nigerian Police Force Medical Unit and Drug Control Committee and members of the State House of Assemblies in the South-South zone trained on Drug Prevention, Treatment and Care (DPTC). The trainees undertook 183 DPTC sensitization courses reaching a total of 7,700 participants. The pilot Quality Assurance (QA) assessment of drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in Kano State was completed during the year. Over 1,300 people benefitted from over the phone DrugHelpNet treatment support.

Result Area 3: Sustainable Inclusive Economic Growth and Development



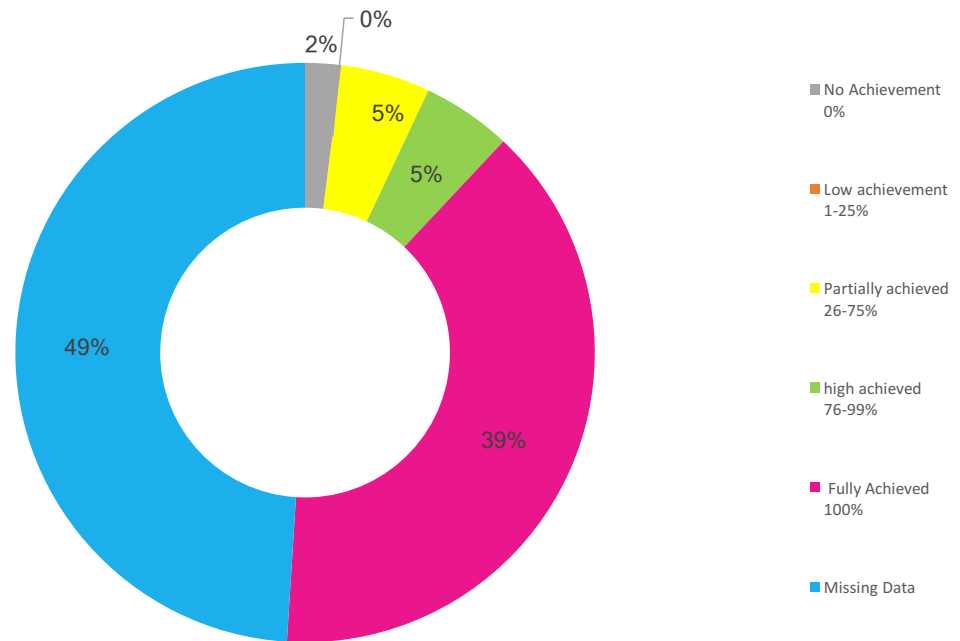
FIGURE 9: RESULT AREA 3 OUTPUT INDICATOR REPORTING 2020

Results Achieved

The total number of indicators tracked for the UNSDPF under Result Area 3: were 65, out of which 9 were outcome indicators and 56 were output indicators.. Figure 9 shows that out of the 56 output level indicators, 49% either fully, highly or partially achieved the set targets for the year while 2% of the indicators did not achieve the set target. 49% of the indicators had missing data.

Financial Contribution

In 2020, USD 64.2 million was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 3 with USD 33.3 spent resulting in a delivery rate of 52%.



OUTCOME 7: Diversified Economic Growth

Human and Institutional Capacities at National/sub-national level strengthened for increased sectoral contribution (agriculture, industry, solid minerals and services) to economic growth

3 Biosphere Reserves namely Oban Biosphere Reserve, Okwango Biosphere Reserve (both in south-South Nigeria) and Hadejia-Nguru-Bade Biosphere Reserve were established to serve as learning places for sustainable development and platform to address various global challenges.

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

UN supported awareness raising for more than 200,000 people around job creation and decent jobs for youth. A youth employment inventory was developed mapping 40 key youth employment interventions in Nigeria.



Beneficiaries under vocational training, Borno State Courtesy UNDP

UN in Nigeria supported the strengthening of both human and institutional capacities for increased sectoral contributions to economic growth at all levels through

the following capacity building activities:

- 7,189 permanent jobs (3,100 women, 4,089 men), of which 2,850 are for youths, were created in various agribusiness ventures.
- 325 youths and women entrepreneurs were trained on entrepreneurship and business plan development out of which 35 were assisted to access federal government intervention funds through NIRSAL Microfinance Bank to expand their businesses.



Women rice farmers at Ohaozara LGA practicing the fertilizer line application they just learnt under the watch of an Extension Agent. Courtesy UNWOMEN

- 5,000 women rice farmers received training in a new rice production system at 12 newly established demonstration plots. The new rice varieties that the women produced brought a 38% higher yield, the seeds matured 30+ days earlier than is typical (120-140 days), 38% less labour was utilized, water usage was reduced by 10%, and the cost-benefit ratio was almost double that of other farmers. Furthermore, 6 women-run cooperatives were targeted to demonstrate seed multiplication and they produced 30 metric tons of improved short cycled rice seeds for planting in the 2021 season.
- 75 beneficiaries (50 women) in Ebonyi State were trained on gender-sensitive Agricultural Extension approaches.
- Training 200 women entrepreneurs from 6 cooperatives in Niger State on improved skills and

technologies for processing various shea butter products including soaps and other cosmetics, and on enhanced branding of products to meet both local & international markets standards. 40 of the women are currently going through the process of international certification, which will enable them to access international markets in Europe, North America, and elsewhere to increase demand and prices for their products.

- Training-of-Trainers for 120 women leaders of 12 cooperatives in Governance and Cooperatives Management.
- UN supported the Federal Government to conduct a capacity building workshop for the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change on Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM).

Some innovations supported by UN in 2020 to boost agricultural value chain and improve livelihood include:

- public-private-producer partnership (4P) model for value chain development approach through establishment of Community Alliance Forum.
- Seven post-harvest handling infrastructures including six rice milling facilities & one facility for shea butter processing & packaging.
- adaption of three Green Economy in Biosphere Reserves (GEBR) and income generating livelihoods initiatives by communities of Hadejia Nguru-bade Biosphere reserve. The initiatives include integrated orchard & bee production, fish farming & poultry farming.

Finally, UN support to value chain development contributed significantly to Nigeria's strategic objective of food security, fueled income-generating opportunities for women and youth, revived the land development initiative of the Federal Government and encouraged investment in market infrastructure (roads, aggregation centers), extension and input support which helped the smallholder farmers to double their productivity.

OUTCOME 8: Population Dynamics

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

Population Census:

To support the conduct of census exercise, 50 GIS Assistants in NPC were trained on Gridded Enumeration Area Demarcation to increase their skills on enumeration area demarcation. The demographic dividend programming was rolled out at the national and state levels with a) development of Ogun state-specific roadmap on harnessing demographic dividend; b) Development of Training Manual for Workshops on the Demographic Dividend Roadmap Development in Nigeria; c) Development of Training Manual for Workshops on the Demographic Dividend Profile Estimation in Nigeria; d) Development of Policy Brief on Implications of COVID-19 Pandemic for Harnessing the Demographic Dividend in Nigeria; e) Development of Policy Brief on Implications of COVID-19 Pandemic for Health Sector Pillar of DD in Nigeria; and f) printing 1000 copies each of the documents. In addition, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development was supported in printing and disseminating 10,800 National Youth Service Corps SDGs/DD training manuals across the 36 states & FCT to increase awareness on demographic dividend programming at all levels of government. Also Training of Trainers was conducted for 37 master trainers on data generation & management using the Open Data Sources Kit (ODK) Technology and cost-free analytical tools/software.

SDG Data:

Support was given to the government in the development of a quality assurance framework to enhance SDG implementation tracking progress including development of e-template for SDG data collection for reporting in conformity with data bond and responsibility framework. In addition, 87 officials of MDAs in Cross River, Kano and Lagos were sensitized on improved data and information systems on the alignment of the State Development Plans and respective projects with the SDGs.

Displacement Tracking:

70 humanitarian actors in North East utilized the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool that tracks sudden movements and patterns of displacements, capturing the immediate needs of the population to provide humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected populations in North-East Nigeria. By the end of year 2020, the round 35 DTM dashboard identified 2,150,243 IDPs (442,297 households) across Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe States with 1,742,907 returnees in 281,517 households. The DTM has also been introduced in North Central and North West Nigeria, where government capacity is limiting its full-time use and, in the south to monitor migrant flow movements, Biometric registration was utilized to record information of new arrivals at IDP camps which allowed the provision of humanitarian support to 488,205 IDPs and birth certificates to 11,176 children under 5. Also, approximately 82 state and non-state actors had their capacity built to support data collection and reporting across states where returnees resided.

Policies and Regulatory frameworks developed and strengthened for optimal population management

The labour migration governance framework was enhanced with UN support for the revision of the national Labour Migration Policy, the development of a comprehensive gap analysis on labour migration related ILO instruments and the promotion of labour migration data.

OUTCOME 9: Environmental Sustainability & Food Security

Human and Institutional Capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security

Food Security

16,285 irrigation facilities were procured and distributed by 660 Community Development Associations in seven states: Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara under the community investment funds to enhance the production and engagement of dry season farmers. In addition, UN support to promote farmer-to-farmer knowledge transfer culminated in the

establishment of 1,251 plots and reaching of 6,063 farmers through green/brown field days on improved technologies and good agronomy practices (GAPs). Also, the seed supply gap was bridged with the supply of 1492 metric tonnes of improved seed planting materials to 915 smallholder farmers at affordable prices. Dry season farmers were also supported with 6,704 irrigation facilities (water pumps, tube wells drilled, and wash bores drilled). Improved vegetable seed was also distributed to women for micro gardening activities. Honey processing equipment was distributed to 3 cooperative groups comprised of 30 members. The beneficiaries can now produce honey, adding economic value to their lives.

Climate-related Risk Prevention.

Five institutions

1. Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA),
2. Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet),
3. Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA),
4. Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMA),
5. Nigerian Water Resources Institute (NWRI)

trained on “Flood Early Warning, Flood Hazard Mapping and Contingency Planning” enabling Nigeria to set up and operate flood early warning systems.

UN data products supported the Seasonal Rainfall Prediction (SRP) by NiMet and the Annual Flood Outlook (AFO) by NIHSA. Climate information service products by NiMet supported revenue generation of the agency and economic development in vulnerable sector entities such as agriculture, environment, water, power and energy, mining and transport. NiMet staff (5 males, 6 females) participated in the WMO Education and Training post-course participant innovation exchange

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

UN supported the production of a harmonized policy

report to foster coherence and a unified framework of the five policies: National Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Framework (NSFNSRF), National Policy on Food and Nutrition (2013), National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (2014–2019), National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Nigeria (2010) and Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy.

To better monitor the evolving food insecurity levels across the country, the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (MVAM) tool was deployed and used to produce a) The Rome-based agencies' COVID rapid assessment report, b) the June 2020 Cadre Harmonise Update report and; c) to populate www.hunger-map.wfp.org website. The data generated helped the government and humanitarian partners to build consensus on vulnerabilities and inform COVID-19 policies, strategies and programmes.

UN conducted capacity building workshop for Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change on Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) which provided policy advice on Just Transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for the revision of Nigeria's climate policies. Further support was provided to Federal Ministry of Environment on the revision of the National Climate Change Policy to reflect employment and just transition objectives, data collection and coordination of building the GJAM. The draft policy is ready and it will be finalized before the end of 2nd quarter of 2021.

With UN support the revised 2006 National Forest Policy (NFP) was approved by the Government of Nigeria. The specific objective of the national forest policy is to achieve sustainable management of forests and forest resources that would ensure sustainable increase in the economic, social and environmental benefits for the present and future generation, including the need to: increase, maintain and enhance the national forest estate through sustainable forest management practices amongst others.

Institutional protocols and convention on environment domesticated and implemented

In domestication of the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer Protection, four companies were transitioned to low ozone depleting technologies through the procurement, commissioning and distribution of four state of the art high pressure foaming machines. In order to develop the national action plan on mercury for artisans in the small-scale gold mining sector, the fieldwork on



Beneficiaries under vocational training, Borno State Courtesy UNDP

environmental, health, gender and technology issues at mining and processing sites was completed and draft national action plan was developed.

GENERAL CHALLENGES

Insecurity:

The Boko Haram insurgency continued during the year. Also, the year witnessed more farmer-herder clashes and an increase in organized crimes like kidnapping, banditry, highway and armed robbery. There were also incessant attacks and communal disputes in some communities in the south-south and south-east of Nigeria. Insecurity affected movement of goods and services, farming activities and shrinking humanitarian space which reduced access to people in need. In 2020, aid workers were killed and several, including two UN staff, are still

in the captivity of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). Also, an UNHAS flight as well as humanitarian hubs were attacked which affected the efficient delivery of services to beneficiaries in the North-East.

COVID-19 Pandemic:

The COVID pandemic and the restrictions/lockdown immensely affected the level of activities that could be implemented during the year. Some activities had to be cancelled, some postponed or shifted to 2021 as mitigation against the spread of Covid 19 and funds re-programmed for Covid 19 related activities. Also, government who are UN major stakeholder priorities were diverted to address the impact of the pandemic and this affected the implementation of non covid-19 related activities.

2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

In 2020, RC's effective coordination of the UNCT and the RC Office led to more partnerships being formed with the 3 tiers of government (federal, state and LGAs), the development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. The effective coordination resulted in enhanced delivering as one in the areas of implementation of activities, reporting, and communication.

During the year under review, the UN coordinated its support to the COVID-19 response through a pioneering UN "Basket Fund" approach which mobilized approximately USD 73.3 million from UN, international development partners, and private sector partners and provided a vehicle for a coordinated UN response to the pandemic. To provide strategic guidance and oversight on the direction and execution of the Basket Fund, a board which comprises the funds donors and representatives of the Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 was set up with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) and Chairperson of PTF co-chairing the fund.

UN supported the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP-SDGs) to develop the Nigerian Sustainable Development Goals Implementation plan 2020–2030

which provides the strategic framework for actualization of the SDGs and Agenda 2030. The RC office also coordinated UN support to government in the development of the 2nd Voluntary National Review which concentrated on seven priority SDGs based on current development activities as represented in the government's medium-term Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020.

Nigeria is a pioneer country for the implementation of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) that aimed at strengthening planning processes and overcoming existing impediments to financing sustainable development and the SDGs at the national level. As a first step, the UN system supported the government of Nigeria in undertaking a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) to explore if the INFF would be a useful model to support financing of government development efforts. The DFA (October 2020) concluded that there was value in the FGN adopting an INFF to accelerate the financing of Agenda 2030 and the post COVID-19 recovery efforts.

The UNCT amplified its reach through strengthened partnerships with IFIs. IMF and World Bank partnered with UN in the development of the UN Plus Offer – Socio Economic Response Plan (SERP) and their contribution was in the area of macroeconomic stability and recovery. The SERP is to complement Government's Economic Stimulus Plan for mitigating the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

During the year under review, several new partnerships were formed with the private sector and foundations. For example, in the contribution to the One UN Basket for the COVID-19 response, the UNCT partnered with Aliko Dangote Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, MacArthur Foundation and AP Maersk who collectively contributed circa USD 6.5 million to the Basket Fund. In the area of communication, Airtel, a Nigerian mobile network operator supported scale up of U-report across the country by providing over 7 million free SMS for use by beneficiaries. To sustain youth engagement, R Labs South Africa supported the roll out of the award-winning youth marketplace called Yoma Africa in Nigeria. Also, during the COVID-19 Innovation Design Challenge, UN

partnered with Lagos Innovates, CC Hubs and Jobberman among others to provide mentorship and coaching to selected winners, while Swiss-based partner, Good Wall, provided weekly cash prizes to the winners and mentorship. In addition, strategic partnership between the UN and ENI/AGIP a private sector entity led to the establishment of six water schemes powered by photovoltaic systems between July and December 2020 in Potiskum LGA, Garin Balumi (Fune LGA), Kolori (Geidam LGA), Mai Niyya Community (Bade LGA), Ngurubuwa (Gujba LGA), Gashaka Community (Fika LGA). To boost food security, the UN in Nigeria established partnership with Olam international, a major off taker and key player in the Nigeria rice sub-sector, where over 4,000 rice farmers in Benue were linked to the company. The company buys paddy from rice growers thereby guaranteeing markets for their crops.

To better harness the knowledge and capacities of research agencies, the UNCT collaborated with International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to provide training on climate smart practices to increase the resilience of livelihoods to environmental variability, as well as to threats and crises.

Partnerships among the development, humanitarian and peacebuilding actors continued to grow under the leadership of the RC and the UNCT. During the year, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) mobilized US\$32.91 million, the highest level of funding since 2017, reversing a two-year decline. Also, in the area of humanitarian service, strategic partnerships with government were strengthened through targeted engagements with key interlocutors including the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDS), Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Office of the Vice President, the North-East Development Commission (NEDC), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and state level institutions. These partners helped to establish strategic frameworks and policies, provide solutions on access issues and strengthen joint collaborations.

2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

On a yearly basis, the UNCT, through its 3 results area groups, develops three Joint Workplans to operationalize the Nigeria UNSDPF 2018-2022 plan. Focus in 2020 was concentrated on supporting the Government of Nigeria's plans in addressing the health and socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. To this end, UN agencies adjusted programming and resources to assist the government in activities implemented against the COVID-19 pandemic. This was presented as the UN Offer (which has mobilized USD 73.3 million), a collective effort to support the Presidential Task Force to prepare and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby minimizing the risk of duplication of efforts by UN entities. In 2020, implementation was duly conducted by 17 resident agencies and 2 non-resident agencies who were committed to jointly working together to actualize the set objectives in the UNSDPF.

Nigeria was an early adopter of UNINFO database. This was successfully operationalized in the country with information and infographics from the database used in producing the consolidated implementation process and results for 2019 and 2020, thereby achieving a One UN reporting system.

The UNCT in Nigeria worked together with key partners to produce the Nigeria COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP) following the UN Secretary General's launch of the global framework for immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19. The Nigeria SERP document was launched in November 2020 and since then UNCT Nigeria has reported twice (Q3 & Q4 2020) on its contribution to the global SERP indicators through UNIFO which is available on the global COVID-19 data portal.

In 2020 UNCT, through the nomination of focal persons from each agency, worked together to produce 25 diagnostic CCA papers as a prelude to producing the CCA document. In addition, through the collective efforts of the UNCT, the gender score card assessment was conducted with clear cut recommendations for improving the integration of gender in implementation of the UNSDPF

which the UNCT wishes to vigorously pursue in 2021.

Delivering as One provided an opportunity for UN agencies, government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders to work together to achieve the UNSDPF in the five DaO states (Bauchi, Cross River, FCT, Lagos & Sokoto). To actualize this collaboration in each state, a joint workplan and budget, aligned with Nigeria 2018-2022 UNSDPF to address the needs of the respective state government, were developed and implemented. Also, joint annual reports were presented to the state government to show the results achieved through the DaO mechanism. Working together in the DaO states strengthened coordination mechanisms in the states, minimized risk of duplication of efforts and resources thereby providing for efficient and effective service delivery by UN to the state government.

GENDER TECHNICAL GROUP (GTG)

Another important group that has played a key role achieving and delivering on the UNSDPF is the Gender Technical Group (GTG) which comprises focal persons from different UN agencies and the RCO. The team developed terms of reference (TOR) and an annual workplan that is targeted towards strengthening the strategic direction of the UNCT to deliver on SDG 5 (Gender Equality). The GTG, through improved coordination in

- Organized the joint inter-generation dialogue on Beijing +25
- Collaborated with UNCG to develop common UN messages on SGBV to respond to Governor's forum declaration of Emergency on SGBV
- Published a brief on UN key recommendations on gender aligned with SDG5 to reduce the unequal impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on men, women, girls and boys
- Introduced the Enabling Environment Guidelines (EEG) to UN Nigeria staff and developed the roll out strategy
- Developed as a team joint op-ed for 16 days of activism against GBV which was published in 4 national newspapers
- Supported the process for development of CCA diagnostic papers by having gender focal persons contribute to the gender analysis across the SDGs and different sectors.
- Facilitated the roll out of the conduct of UNCT SWAP Gender card assessment

2020, achieved the following:

The technical guidance provided to the UNCT from the GTG contributed to the successes the UNCT recorded in moving the agenda of the Nigerian government forward in the actualization of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality).

UNITED NATIONS COMMUNICATION GROUP (UNCG)

The United Nations Communication Group (UNCG) also support UNCT in all communication activities. The group was very active in supporting UNCT response during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the group developed a crisis communication plan which had four major components: a) Risk communication on non-pharmaceutical interventions; b) Communication of UN support to the country, especially on the one UN response; c) Communication about the consequences of the pandemic & lockdowns; d) Communication to UN staff on the pandemic and response. The group showcased the leadership and solidarity of the UN with Nigeria in the COVID-19 pandemic response through provision of regular updates on the pandemic, wide media coverage of the Basket Fund and the shipments of equipment into the country as well as supporting the development of policy briefs. Messages were delivered on the importance of building back better.

The UNCG produced daily updates on the COVID-19 response which included information about pandemic trends & patterns and specific information on UN intervention for staff. In addition, UNCG produced 12 editions of the UN Nigeria Newsletter to communicate to the public on UN work in Nigeria. UNCT through the UNCG was able to better project the work of UN Nigeria to the whole world during the lockdown using social media such as the website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram & Flickr accounts in addition, to new multimedia approach including Zooms & Teams.

Business Operation Strategy (BOS)

In 2002, the Business Operation Strategy transitioned online to support the effective and efficient delivery of BOS services. The procurement network updated one of the five LTAs for printing services with five agreements secured for printing works, while four fresh LTAs for

the supply of stationary were established. In addition, a procurement process for the establishment of LTAs for ambulance services for COVID-19 medevac was collaboratively launched to maximize bargaining power & economies of scale. Through the Human Resource Network, a generic vacancy announcement to create a roster of drivers available to all UN agencies was launched; and also, a language training (French) initiative open to all staff was launched to provide opportunity to learn a second language. The ICT network implemented the One UN Nigeria closed user group (CUG) in a bid to reduce costs associated with telecommunication by successfully interconnecting agencies using the same GSM mobile provider to one CUG, ensuring cost saving for calls across agencies staff members and reduction in CUG monthly subscription fees. Through the Administration/travel network, the DSA across Nigeria was reviewed with the objective of ensuring that UN DSA reflects current economic realities affecting the cost of official travel in the areas of lodging, meals, gratuities and other related payments

In the area of common premises, office spaces were provided for WIPO and OCHA at UN House while additional space was provided to UNODC to enhance their operations and benefit from the joint efficiencies derived from being together at UN House. This brings to 18 the number of UN agencies in UN House. In addition, WHO, UNICEF and UNDSS are also sharing common premise in Rivers State. In response to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic: it was made mandatory to use face masks within UN House premises; maintain social distancing, scaling down staff footprints and suspension of physical meetings within UN House; fortnightly intensive disinfection exercises to decontaminate the building.

The Finance/HACT network completed a piggyback on the global HACT LTAs for audit, micro-assessments and spot-checks, adapting those for Nigerian context resulting in fee reduction across the three services. Three banks, namely Standard Chartered Bank, Ecobank and

UBA provided exchange rates for local currency replenishments at competitive rates to UN entities.

2.5. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Nigeria UNSDPF evaluation to be conducted in 2021.

2.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2.6.1. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Financial Overview Total

Based on the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) a total of USD 1,914,781,481 was required to implement both the development related activities and the Humanitarian Response plan in 2020. Of the resources required, only USD 523,153,130 was available, resulting in a financial

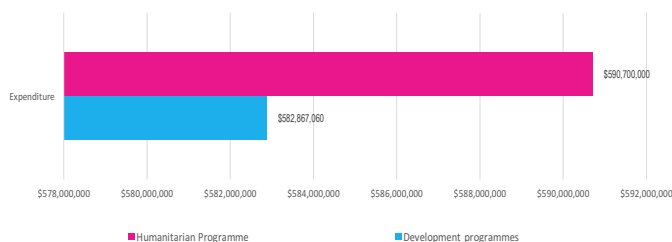
FIGURE 10: 2020 COMMON BUDGETARY FUND



gap of 73 percent. However, in terms of expenditure, a total of USD 1,173,567,015 was expended to provide both developmental and humanitarian services to the people of Nigeria.

Of the total expenditure of USD 1.17 billion, a total of USD 582.9 million (49.7%) was expended for development programmes, while USD 590.7 million (50.3%) was spent to implement the humanitarian responses in the year 2020.

FIGURE 11: EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF PROGRAMME



Financial Overview by Priority Areas

The available resources for UN Nigeria for the development activities was approximately USD 523.2 million, representing 63% of the total required resources USD 834.8 million. A total of USD 582.9million was disbursed and expended across the three UN Sustainable Development and Partnership (UNSDPF 2018-2022) results areas. This amounted to a delivery rate of 111%.

Comparing 2020 with 2019, a total of USD 278.2 million was available for implementation of activities under Result Area 1 in 2020 which was 121% over available funds in 2019. Under result Area 2, USD 180.6 million was available for implementation of activities which was less than USD 254.4 million available in 2019. For Result

Area 3, USD 64.4 million was available which was less than USD 147.9 million available in 2019.

53% of the available resources in 2020 went to Result Area 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security, followed by 35% for Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic services and 12% for Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development. 52% of the 2020 expenditure was in Result Area 2 with a delivery rate (ratio of expenditure vs available resources) of 167%. 43% of the expenditure was spent to provide services in Result Area 1 with a delivery rate of 89%, while Result Area 3 accounted for 6% of the expenditure with a delivery rate of 52%.

Result by Result Analysis

For Result Area 1, of the available resources, 97% (USD 270.4 million) was allocated to Outcome 2: Humanitarian

RESULT AREA 1: AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE BY OUTCOME AREAS

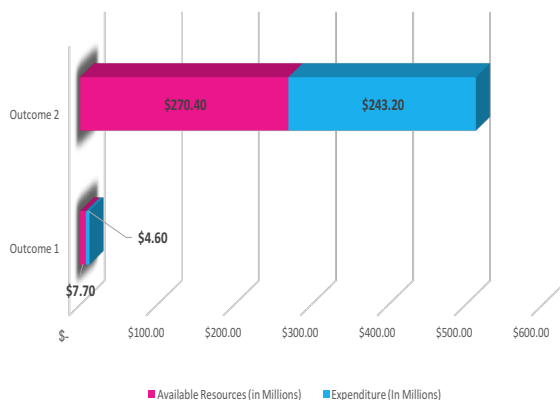
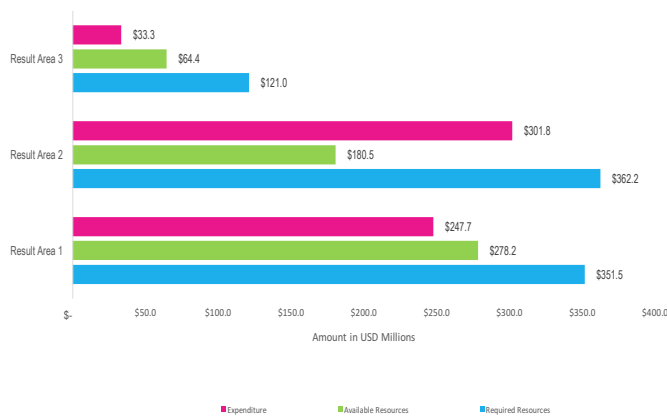


FIGURE 12: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW BY RESULTS AREAS

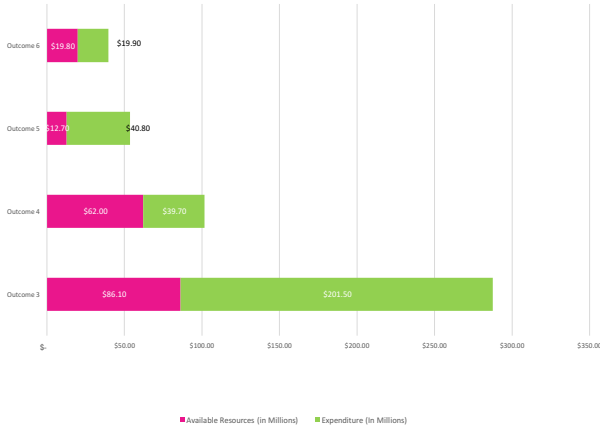


Response, Peace & Security, while 3% (USD 7.7 million) was allocated to Outcome 1: Good Governance and Rule of Law. 98% (USDS 243.2 million) of funds available was spent under Outcome 2, while 2% (USD 4.6 million) was spent under Outcome 1.

For Result Area 2, 48% (USD 86.1 million) was allocated to Outcome 3: Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS, 34% (USD 62.0 million) was allocated to Outcome 4: Learning Skills and Development, 7% (USD 12.7 million) allocated to Outcome 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and 11% (USD

19.8 million) was allocated to Outcome 6: Protection. 67% (201.5 million) of the funds was spent on Outcome

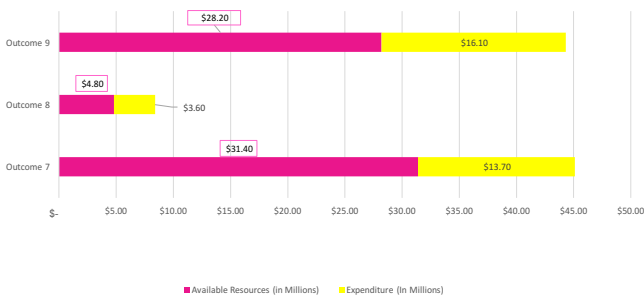
RESULT AREA 2: AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE BY OUTCOME AREAS



3, 14% (USD 40.8 million) spent on Outcome 5, 13% (USD 39.7 million) on Outcome 4 with 7% (19.9 million) spent on Outcome 6.

Under Result Area 3, 49% (USD 31.4 million) of available resources was allocated to Outcome 7: Diversified Economic Growth, 44% (USD 28.2 million) was allocated

RESULT AREA 3: AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE BY OUTCOME AREAS



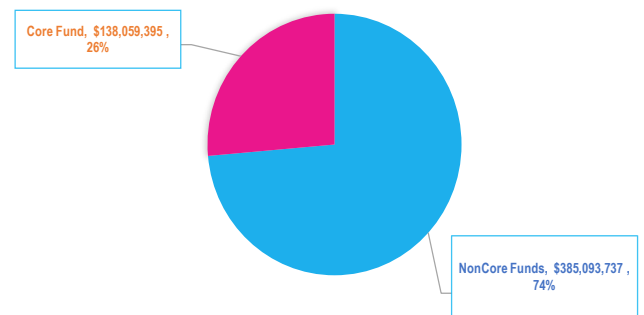
to Outcome 9: Environmental Sustainability and Food Security and 7% (USD 4.8 million) available for Outcome 8: Population Dynamics. In terms of expenditure, 48%

(USD 16.1 million) was spent under Outcome 9, 41% (USD 13.7 million) under Outcome 7 and 11% (USD 3.6 million) under Outcome 8.

Financial Contribution by Funding Source

Core resources contributed USD 138.1 million of the available funds for implementation of activities (26%), while the non-core sources were 74%. For the non-core

FIGURE 13: SOURCE OF FUNDS BY TYPE

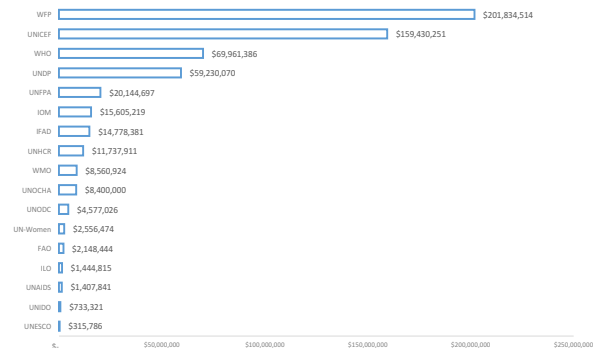


sources, USA and EU each contributed over USD 80 million, while DFID and UK contributed between USD 45 and 55 million.

2020 Expenditure per Agency

During 2020, a total of USD 582.9 million was expended by different agencies to implement various developmental programmes in Nigeria. WFP expended the

FIGURE 14: 2020 EXPENDITURE DATA BY AGENCY

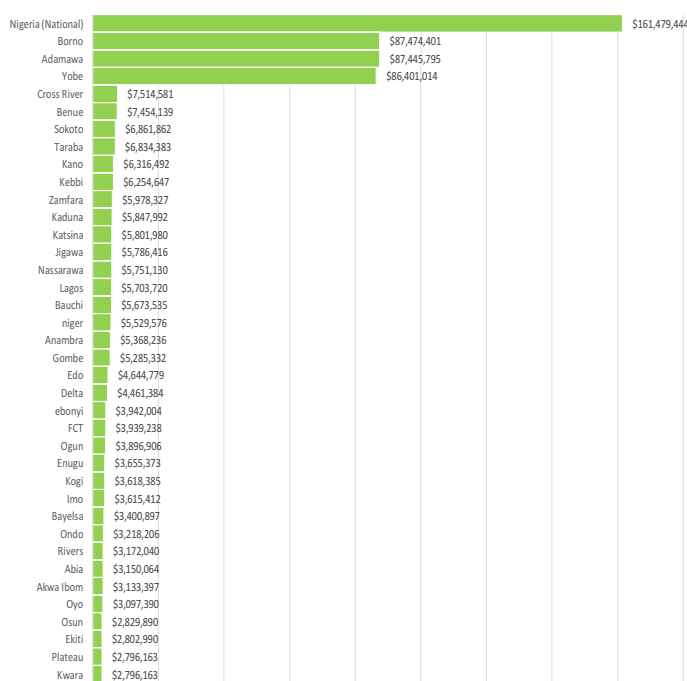


highest resources which amounted to 35% of the total expenditure for the year. This was followed by UNICEF expending USD 159.4 million which represents 27.4% of the total expenditure for the year. The other 16 agencies spent USD 221.6 million which denotes 38% of the total expenditure for the year. At the time of preparing the report, most of the agencies (WMO, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNOCHA & FAO) had delivered over 90% of resources, while IFAD, UNESCO & UNIDO spent less than 50% of the resources available to implement activities.

Financial Investment per Region/State

The computation of financial investment per region/na-

FIGURE 14b: 2020 EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHY



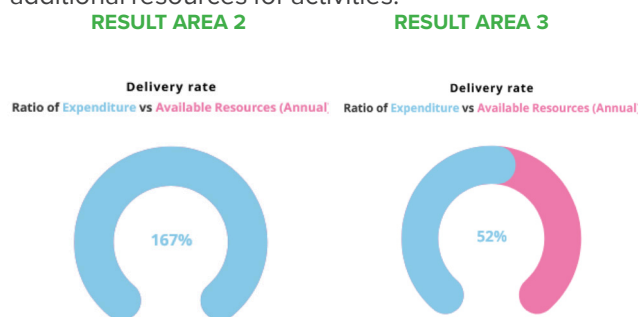
tional level, revealed that 28% of available resources in 2020 was spent at the national level supporting activities of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). 48% was spent in the North Eastern region while 24% was spent in the remaining 5 regions. Figure 13b below shows

the amount of money spent per entity/state. The UN system spent a little above one quarter of its resources supporting federal and federal-based programmes – which implies highly centralized programming.

2.6.2. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Delivery Rate

The delivery rate is calculated by dividing the expenditure by resources available. The overall delivery rate for the developmental programme was 111% with 89% for Result Area 1, 167% for Result Area 2 and 52% for Result Area 3. This implies that while Result Areas 1 & 2 were able to mobilize additional resources, Result Area 3 was unable to utilize the available funds nor mobilize additional resources for activities.

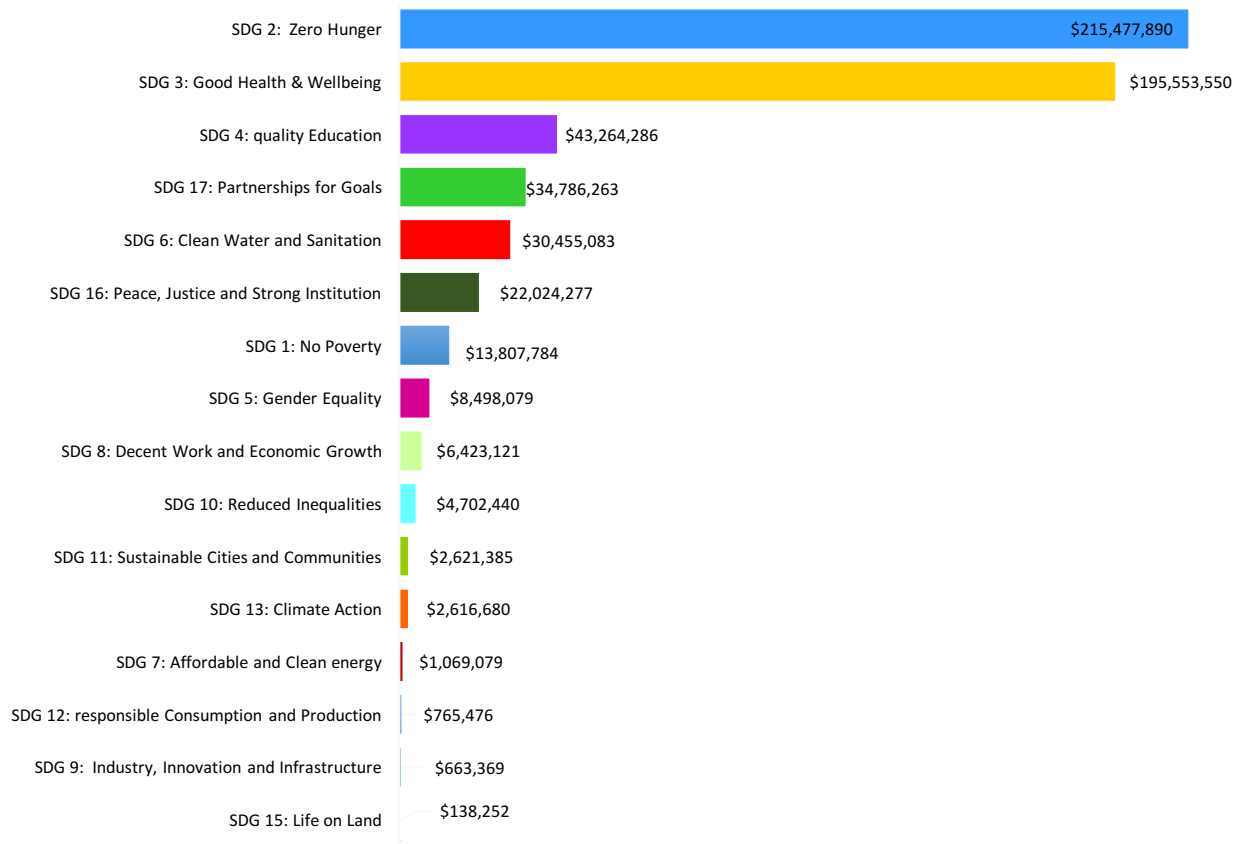


For Result Area 1, Outcome 2 had a delivery rate of 90% while Outcome 1 achieved 59% delivery rate. Under Result Area 2, Outcomes 3, 5 and 6 achieved ≥ 100% while Outcome 4 achieved delivery rate of 64%. For Result Area 3, the delivery rate for Outcome 8 was 75%, 57% for Outcome 9 and 44% for Outcome 7.

Financial Resources across Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria (2020)

As shown in Figure 15, the largest share of expenditure as it relates to the SDGs was used to address SDG 2 Zero Hunger, followed by Good Health and Well Being (SDG 3), Quality Education (SDG 4).

During 2020, 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, 7, 13 & 11.

FIGURE 15: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) 2020 EXPENDITURE (US\$)**RESOURCES PER QUADRENNIAL**

QCPR Key Elements

- 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
- viii. others (including coordination)

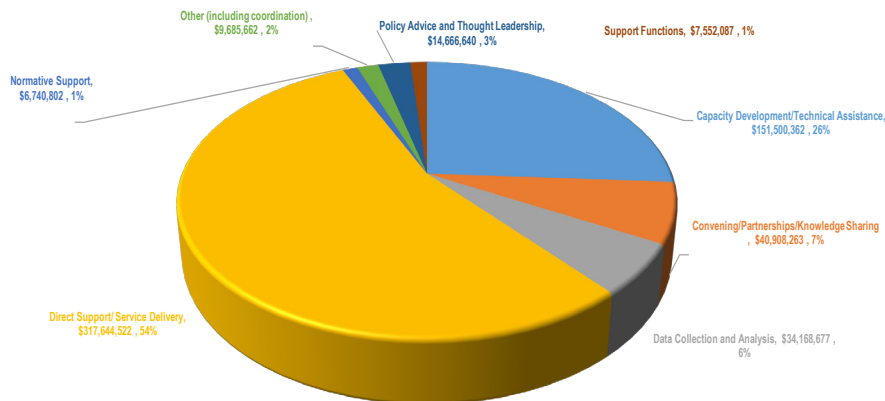
Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Function 2020

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

Figure 16 is an analysis of the 2020 expenditure per QCPR function. Of the USD 582.9 million spent in 2020, approximately 54% percent was disbursed to provide direct support/service delivery to beneficiaries. 26%

was spent on activities that promoted capacity building and providing technical assistance, 7% was spent on activities that promoted UN’s convening power, built partnerships and promoted knowledge sharing while 6% was spent on activities to support data collection and analysis. About 3% of resources was spent on policy advice, while 2% was spent on supporting government coordination functions and 1% each to support the UN System’s normative functions and the support functions including finance, procurement, human resources, legal facilities, ICT and other administrative services. The distribution of spending is related to the needs of the country in 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 16: EXPENDITURE PER QCPR FUNCTION



A beneficiary purchases fresh food in Maiduguri with cash. Courtesy WFP

3

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR
NEXT YEAR

In 2021, the UNCT will continue to consolidate on the gains made in the implementation of the UNSDPF in 2020 and enhance its support to the government in actualizing the SDGs.

The UNSDPF is in its fourth year of implementation and an evaluation of the UNSDPF will be conducted to assess the progress on the implementation of the UNSDPF, the relevance of the framework to the current national context and global commitments of the country, the effectiveness of the UNSDPF management and the coordination mechanisms to support the achievement of national priorities and review the status of UNSDPF budget. This will inform the preparation of the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)² and contribute to the inherent culture of learning and accountability within and beyond the United Nations.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

In 2021, UN will support the leadership and coordination structures³ at national and sub-national levels this will include the strategic deployment of UN Basket Fund (and other programmatic resources) to support Covid 19 response and; seek an additional USD 100 million to ensure adequate support to all populations in vulnerable situations in partnership with all stake holders like bilateral donors, IFIs, the private sector and foundations. In addition, effort will be directed towards mobilizing USD 250 million for the UN Plus Offer.

Also UN Nigeria will maintain high quality Duty of Care support through adequate financing for the SARI centre in Abuja and the Isolation Centre in Maiduguri; ensure access to and provision of COVID 19 vaccination services to all eligible UN, INGO and diplomatic staff, families and dependents (circa 11,000 pax) and conduct regular review and update on protocols for return to work in all UN premises and the related telecommuting arrangements.

SDG IMPLEMENTATION

By end of 2021, the UNCT will have a revised/updated Common Country Analysis derived from a comprehensive set of diagnostic papers. Based on the CCA and mid-term evaluation of the UNSDPF 2018-2022, the development of a new Cooperation Framework will commence during the year.

Also, its planned that an Integrated Policy Advisory Group on SDGs (iPAG) to support the (UNDP) Integrator's work will be established. The areas of focus will be i) to support in the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF); ii) integration of SDGs into the medium and LT national planning frameworks and; offering SDG MAPs support to sectors and at sub-national level.

The UNCT will also have the SG's Data Strategy domesticated to provide data for the One UN Country Results report as well as support the production of the Country SDG (monitoring) report.

OPERATIONALIZING THE SG'S PREVENTION VISION

The UNCT will establish a UNCT nexus task force that will develop a collective approach and action plans for implementation of the nexus as well as establish appropriate coordination mechanisms; enhanced capacity of the PMT to analyze, prepare and design joint/joined up resilience programmes to address potential risks and; alignment with and support to government's humanitarian-development-peace nexus framework at both the national and state levels.

The UNCT will support the endorsement of the Act providing for the Establishment of the National Commission for Peace, Reconciliation and Mediation and work to ensure that 20 percent of states (7 states), mainly in areas affected by the herder-farmer conflicts, have established formal peace infrastructures.

2. In 2020 the UNDAF and UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework was renamed UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

3. Including the transition from the Presidential Task Force (PTF) to the Presidential Steering Committee (PSC).

In line with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), the UNCT will complete a General Preliminary Risk Assessment (GPRAF) to assess the risk of non-UN security recipient organizations committing grave violations of international humanitarian law, human rights law or refugee law.

STRATEGIC FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNCT will support the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) at the national level with fiscal space/SDG financing analysis undertaken, and resource mobilization strategies developed, in at least six states at sub-national level through a series of interrelated activities including: development of state level SDG financing analysis and gaps and; exploration and mapping of non-traditional local/international public and private donors.

In addition, A UNSPDF Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy will be developed to raise resources from government, private sector and bilateral/multilateral donors to cover at least 50 percent of the annual funding gap for UN Entity activities.

Also, a government-led development/aid coordination mechanism will be established to strengthen coordination of development planning, financing, implementation and monitoring, and alignment with national development priorities.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA

To ensure no one is left behind, the UNCT will strengthened implementation of policies and measures aimed at protecting women and children with more states adopting and implementing the 2015 Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act; the 2003 Child Rights Act and, the adoption of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill by the Senate. Also, a coalition of individuals, organization and association of people with disabilities in Nigeria will be established to support the work of the National Commission for Persons of Disabilities in implementation of the 2018 Discrimination Against Persons with Disability

(Prohibition) Act.

UNCT will support the development and approval of the following plans in 2021, 1) National Drug Control Master Plan (NDCMP) 2021-2025 and funding support for the master plan established; 2) National Action Plan on Human Trafficking and; 3) A road map for Police (Criminal Justice) reform.

In the area of Human Rights, a platform to facilitate engagement on Human Rights with the NHRC, key HR institution and key UN entities will be convened and agreed action plan on key priorities implemented with support from the UNCT thematic group on Human Rights. The NHRC will be adequately supported to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the constitution.

Finally, the UNCT will continue to pursue durable solutions to security issues (insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, herder/farmer clashes) in the country by investing in political process and activities that can bring lasting solutions to the conflict situation in Nigeria.

List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| AFO | Annual Flood Outlook |
| AOP | Annual Operational Plans |
| ASWHAN | The Association of Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria |
| AYP | Adolescents and Young People |
| BAY | Borno, Adamawa and Yobe |
| BOS | Business Operations Strategy |
| CBF | Common Budgetary Framework |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CDC | Centre for Disease Control |
| CERF | The Central Emergency Response Fund |
| CHMIS | Community Health Management Information System |
| CNA | Capacity Needs Assessments |
| CPIMS | Child Protection Information Management System |
| CRA | Community Rapid Assessment |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CSE | Comprehensive Sexuality Education |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| CTP | Cash Transfer Program |
| CUG | Closed User Group |
| cVDPV2 | Circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Type-2 |
| CYP | Couple Years of Protection |
| DAO | Delivering As One |
| DHIS | District Health Information Software |
| DPTC | Drug Prevention, Treatment and Care |
| DREI | De-risking Renewable Energy Investment |
| DSA | Daily Subsistence Allowance |
| DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DWD | German Weather Service |
| EAC | Educate A Child |
| EAD | Enumeration Area Demarcation |
| ECMWF | European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EMR | Electronic Medical Records |
| ERGP | Economic Recovery and Growth Plan |
| ESPAT | Education Sector Performance Assessment Tool |
| EUMETSAT | European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites |
| EVAWG | Ending Violence Against Women and Girls |
| EWERS | Early Warning and Early Response System |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCT | Federal Capital Territory |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutation |
| FLHE | Family Life HIV Education |
| FMHADMSD | Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Affairs |
| FMoH | Federal Ministry of Health |
| GAM | Global AIDS Monitoring |
| GAPs | Good Agronomy Practices |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEBR | Green Economy in Biosphere Reserves |
| GF | Global Fund |
| GJAM | Green Jobs Assessment Model |
| GoN | Government of Nigeria |
| GTG | Gender Technical Group |
| HACT | Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer |
| HH | Households |
| HILWA | High Level Women Advocates |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| HIVST | HIV Self Testing |
| iCCM | Integrated Community Case Management |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development |
| ICT | Information & Communication Technology |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFI | International Financial Institutions |
| IGP | Inspector General of Police |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| INFF | Integrated National Financing framework |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPT | Improved Parboiling Technology |
| JCCE | Joint Consultative Committee on Education |
| KP | Key Populations |
| LACON | Legal Aid Council of Nigeria |
| LARDI | Legal Advocacy Response to Drugs Initiative |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LLIN | Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets |
| LNU | Legislative Network for Universal |
| LTA | Long Term Agreements |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MDA | Ministries, Departments & Agencies |
| MHAC | Migration Health Assessment Centers |
| MNCH | Maternal, Newborn and Child Health |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MRC | Migrant Resource center |
| NACA | National Agency for the Control of AIDs |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NASCP | National AIDS/STI Control Programme |
| NASSCO | National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office |
| NATIP | National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons |
| NDCMP | The National Drug Control Master Plan |
| NDLEA | National Drug Law Enforcement Agency |

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NDR | National Data Repository |
| NEC | National Executive Council |
| NFP | National Forest Police |
| NHF | Nigeria Humanitarian Fund |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NHRC | National Human Rights Commission |
| NHWR | National Health Workforce Registry |
| NIHSA | Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency |
| NGDSI | National GBV Data Situation Room |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NiMet | Nigerian Meteorological Agency |
| NIRSAL | Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing system for Agricultural Lending |
| NLC | Nigeria Labour Conference |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NPC | National Population Commission |
| NRM | National Referral Mechanism for Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria |
| NSAG | Non-State Armed Group |
| NSFNSRF | National Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Framework |
| NSSPP | National and State Social Protection Policies |
| NTPP | National Treatment and Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission/PMTCT Programme |
| NYSC | National Youth Service Corps |
| OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| ODK | Open Data Sources Kit |
| OSSAP | Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PLHIV | People Living with HIV |
| PMTCT | Prevention of mother-to-child transmission |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PTF | Presidential Task Force |

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| QCPR | Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review |
| RCO | Resident Coordinator's Office |
| RH/HIV | Reproductive Health/HIV |
| RMNCAH | Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health |
| RMNCAEH+N | Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent and Elderly Health Plus Nutrition |
| RSSH | Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health |
| SAPs | State Action Plans |
| SARC | Sexual Assault Referral Centers |
| SBCC | Social and Behavior Change Communication |
| SCE | Second Chance Education |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SERP | Socio-Economic Response Plan |
| SGBV | Sexual and gender-based violence |
| SME | Small & Medium Enterprises |
| SMOH | State Ministry of Health |
| SOCHEMA | Sokoto State Contributory Healthcare Management Agency |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPHCDA | State Primary Health Care Development Agency |
| SRGBV | School Related Gender Based Violence |
| SRHR | Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights |
| SRP | Seasonal Rainfall Prediction |
| SUBEB | State Universal Basic Education Board |
| SWSD | System Wide Strategic Document |
| TWGS | Thematic Working Groups |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCG | United Nations Communications Group |
| UNCT | UN Country Team |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHABITAT | United Nations Human Settlement Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNIC | United Nations Information Centers |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNSDPF | United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| VAPP | Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act |
| VAWG | Violence against women and girls |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VNR | Voluntary National Review |
| WASH | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE |
| WFP | United Nations World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| WPS | Women, Peace & Security |
| WPV | Wild Polio Virus |
| ZTVA | Zero Tolerance Village Alliance |



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