



Nigeria

2021 UN Country Results Report



School girls in Sokoto. Photo: UNIC/ Oluseyi Soremekun



School children in Kabusa community in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory. Photo: UNIC/ Oluseyi Soremekun

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Foreword

It is my pleasure to present to you the 2021 One United Nations (UN) Nigeria Report.

As Africa's largest country by both population and size of the economy, Nigeria is critically important to the success of the 2030 Agenda. As it stands, Nigeria is unfortunately not on track to reach many of the SDG's targets by 2030, a situation that has been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through the UNSDPF 2018-2022, the UN Development System in Nigeria is galvanizing coherent and coordinated UN entity support to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda. This report, in the penultimate year of implementation of the UNSDPF, shows that some progress has been made in particular areas: social protection; elimination of violence against women; addressing youth unemployment; establishment of state-level peace infrastructure; promotion of the nexus and durable solutions; addressing corruption and organized crime; promoting women's participation in political leadership; improving access to basic services especially in crisis situation and; promotion of food security and environmental sustainability. However, a lot more needs to be done if we are to collectively 'move the needle' on accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

2021 continued to witness the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with new variants being discovered. Through the UN COVID-19 Basket Fund and other entity-funded activities, the UN Development System continued to complement the Government of Nigeria efforts to respond to the pandemic, recover from it and to build back better. However, as at the end of December 2021, only 5 percent of the population in Nigeria had been fully vaccinated. In 2022, the UN Development System will ramp up its support to address vaccination hesitancy and ensure vaccine availability especially for populations in the hard-to-reach areas.

Nigeria continues to be a country at a crossroads, with multidimensional and complex challenges that have serious implications for human rights, peace and security, development, and social cohesion. With its role and position in West Africa and beyond, what happens in Nigeria has major regional implications. The country's capacity to cope is challenged by weak institutions and weak governance, with high levels of corruption and huge illicit financial flows. The country also faces rising inequality, with 87 million people living in extreme poverty, amidst large youth unemployment and conflict-related displacements in North-East, North-Central and North-West. The high level of insecurity and violence, coupled with the decrease in economic wellbeing, is causing a decline in social cohesion. Addressing these, and other key issues, will continue to be central to the work of the UN Development System in Nigeria.

In 2022, a new UN Cooperation Framework will be developed. This will be an opportunity to take stock, recalibrate, and accelerate our efforts to meet this great nation's ambitions. Working together in partnership with key stakeholders, we will identify collective initiatives that will hopefully move the needle towards impactful action. The framework will be aligned to the Government of Nigeria's own development plans and priority areas especially the Government's National Development Plan 2021-2025. The UN will also focus on implementing UN system-wide initiatives like gender equality, disability inclusion, youth, partnership, and the Secretary-General's data strategy. Our support and programming will ensure that no one is left behind.



I wish to thank the UNDS entities, both resident and non-resident, and my support team at the RCO for the achievements in 2021 and look forward to an even more successful 2022.

Matthias Schmale

Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator a.i.

UN Country Team in Nigeria

Resident Agencies



Following **Mr. Edward Kallon's** end of assignment in November 2021, as the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria, **Mr. Matthias Schmale** assumed responsibilities as the new Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. for Nigeria in December 2021.

During the year, 19 UN Resident Agencies (FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNHCR, UNIDO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNODC, WMO, UNAIDS, WFP, UNHABITAT, IFAD and UNIC) and two Non-residents (UNDESA and UNEP) implemented the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) including the production of the CCA report and preliminary discussions on prioritization for the development of the Cooperation Framework. UNIC provided

systemwide communication and advocacy support to agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office. WIPO has an operational office at UN House but is not yet part of the UNCT.

Non-Resident Agencies



Key Development Partners of the UN Development System in Nigeria

UN Nigeria would like to thank the many partners without whose support the United Nations would not have been able to achieve the many successes and accomplishments during 2021. Below is a list of some of our partners.

Government: UN Nigeria continues to work with the various ministries, departments and agencies providing both technical and financial support. Specifically, support was provided to the Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, National Orientation Agency, National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria Immigration Services, National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), Nigeria Center for Disease Control (NCDC), National Human Rights Commission and Civil society organizations.

Members States: Government of Germany, Government of Canada, Government of Sweden, Government of Switzerland, Government of Netherlands, Government of USA, Government of Denmark, Government of Korea, Government of Japan, Government of Norway, Government of Italy, Government of Spain, Government of France, Government of Nigeria, Government of UK, and the European Union.

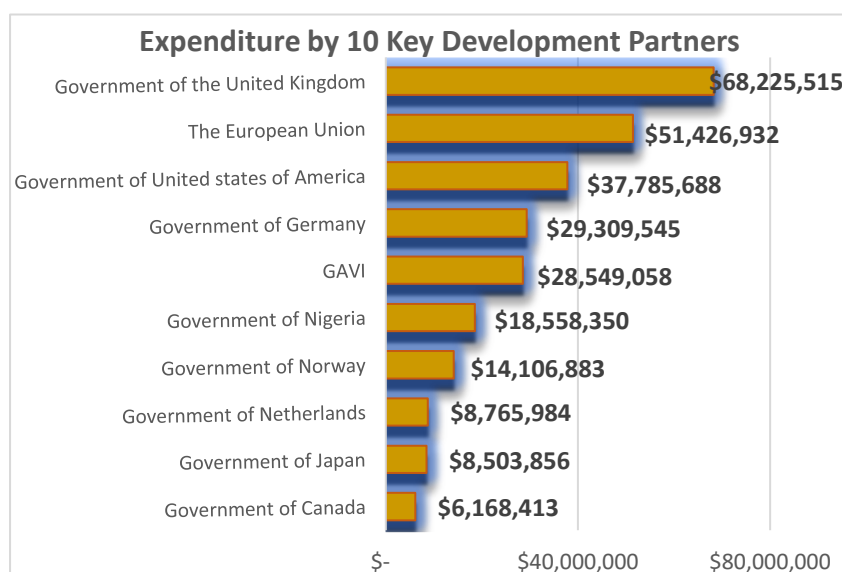
Private Sector: UN engagement with the private sector in the implementation of the UNSDPF specifically include in-kind contributions from collaboration with the Private Sector Advisory Group, Airtel, Microsoft, IHS Towers MTN, Airtel, Transgreen Nigeria Limited (an indigenous PPE producer), ASG (a solar tech company) and United Bank for Africa (UBA). The private sector including Standard Bank group contributed \$2,393,888 to the implementation of the UNSDPF.

Global UN Funds: UN Peacebuilding Fund and Spotlight Initiatives.

Other UN bodies that participated in the CCA development and Cooperation Framework development:

- LCBC - Lake Chad Basin Commission
- UNISS - United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
- UNOWAS - United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
- UN MAS - UN Mine Action Service

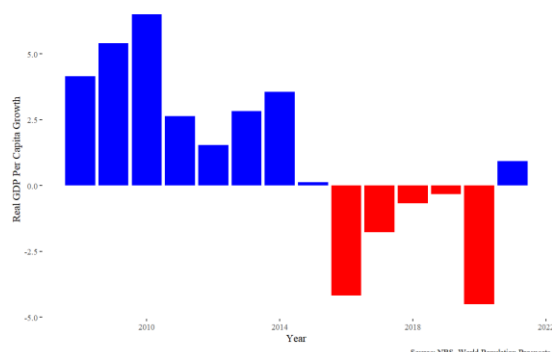
Figure 1: Expenditure by 10 Key Donors



As depicted in Figure 1, ten key development partners provided **USD 271,400,225** (85%) of the voluntary contributions, with United Kingdom contributing the largest share of USD 68.2 million (21%) of non-core funds. The government of Nigeria was among the top 10 donors of reported non-core funding for the UNSDPF. This was as a result of counterpart funding provided to a number of UN entity programmes and activities.

Chapter 1: Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

Figure 2: Real GDP per capita growth rate



Source: NBS and World Population Prospects.

The Nigerian economy in 2021 was shaped by its recovery from the 2020 recession that was caused by the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy fell into recession in 2020 with a contraction of 1.92% for the full year, with the third and fourth quarters particularly severe. As a response, the Government launched the Economic Sustainability Plan which sought to stimulate spending and minimize the local and global side effects of the pandemic. These measures appear to have spurred a recovery in 2021 with overall economic growth rising to 3.4% for the full year, 5% in the second quarter, and 4% in the third quarter compared to the same periods in 2020. This rebound was driven by robust growth in trade, transportation, and financial sectors. Despite this recovery, the economy remains vulnerable with macroeconomic risks present and fiscal buffers weak. Although per-capita GDP growth was positive for the first time since 2015, the risk of a return to pre-pandemic contractionary trends persists. This implies that continued efforts to support the recovery are needed. The socio-economic wellbeing of Nigerians is still a key factor for Nigeria to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The government's fiscal situation remained tight. Although general government revenues are expected to increase marginally, based on the half-year data it is unlikely to meet projections. The consequence is an increase in debt for the federal government and continued fiscal tightness for state and local

governments. For the first eleven months in 2021, the federal government spent about 97% of its retained revenues on debt servicing costs. Although debts as a share of GDP are low, the inability to significantly improve revenue collection has had consequences for debt sustainability and the financing of the 2030 Agenda. The UN in Nigeria is supporting the government in developing an Integrated National Financing Framework which should be finalized in 2022 and should help identify policy options for improving government finances. Challenges with inflation and foreign exchange availability also persisted in 2021. Inflation rose to a peak of over 18% before easing close to 15% by the end of the year, and exchange rates at the parallel market continued to diverge from official rates despite the continued policy interventions by the Central Bank.

The challenges with inflation were driven by the food component with food inflation rising as high as 23%. This had significant consequences for food security, especially in the context of the high shares of household expenditure spent on food. The escalation in violence and insecurity, particularly beyond the North-East, has significantly affected food production with some farmlands in key agricultural areas inaccessible.

Figure 3: Inflation and Food Inflation



The UN system supported the government in convening food systems summit dialogues to help promote more sustainable food systems. This will have positive influence on the government's plan to lift 100 million people out of poverty within the next ten years.

2021 Key Development Trends and Emerging Issues

Key Population Data

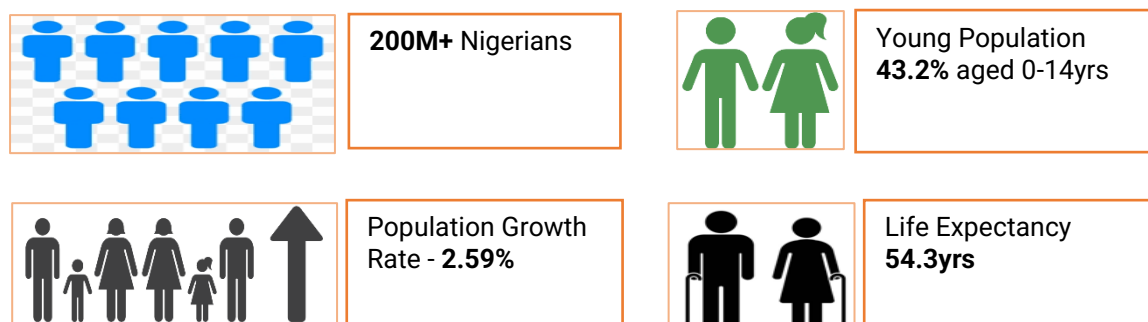


Table 1: *Some NDP Key Indicators*

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target 2025
Anti-Corruption Score	30	65
Improved level of governance	45.5	65.8
Ease of doing Business ranking	131	100
Literacy Rate	63.3	80
Out of school children	10.5m	5 M
Universal Health Coverage	54.3	56
Food security Index	40.1	60.1
Under 5 Mortality rate	132:1,000 Life birth	100:1,000 life birth
Access to safe drinking water	71	90
Eradication of Open Defecation	23.5	10

In December 2021, the federal government launched the National Development Plan for 2021 to 2025. The plan is clustered around seven focus areas: Economic growth and development; infrastructure; public administration; human capital development; social development; regional development; and monitoring and evaluation. Two key risks associated with the implementation of the plan are: the expected change in government after elections in 2023 and the financing of the plan which largely depends on private sector participation.

The plan is aligned to the SDGs and demonstrates Nigeria's continued commitment to meeting the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's

Agenda 2063.



Chapter 2: UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities Through the Cooperation Framework

2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2.1.1 Performance of the UNSDPF

United Nations Development System (UNDS) in Nigeria implemented the 2018-2022 United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) in partnership with the Nigerian Government to respond to identified peace, development and humanitarian/recovery needs in Nigeria. The UNSDPF (2018-2022) is designed around three Result Areas and nine Outcomes with indicators for each Outcome.

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

Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services

Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Growth and Development

2021 is the fourth, and penultimate year, of implementation of the UNSDPF 2018-2022. Key highlights and milestones of the UN's strategic work over the past four years and for 2021 in particular, include the finalization of the CCA report, conduct of the UNSDPF evaluation, the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and commencement of the development of the new Cooperation Framework.

2.1.1.1 UNSDPF Results:

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

Governance and Human rights: Nigeria made some slight, but not significant gains in the Gender Equality Index with a 0.6 percent points gain in the representation of women in the Senate which was more than offset by a 2 percent drop in the House of Representatives. There was also a slight improvement in press freedoms but compared to other countries Nigeria dropped 4 places to 120th position out of 180 countries worldwide. Corruption remains a problem in Nigeria and for the second consecutive year, Nigeria's ranking has dropped from 26 in 2019 to 24 in 2021. Similarly, whereas civil liberties have remained constant, political rights have further declined since 2015. Citizen's participation in selection of government as well as freedom of association and expression remain encumbered.

Peace & Security: Nigeria witnessed a slight improvement in its position on the global peace index but remained one of the least peaceful countries due to increased militarization and use of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in ongoing insurgence, banditry and criminal activities across the country. There has been a marked improvement in the fight against terrorism and gains made in providing livelihood assistance to communities affected by conflict, especially in the North-East.

Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services

Health: 2021 witnessed an improvement in almost all the health outcome indicators. More births (43%) are now attended to by skilled health personnel; more children 12-23 months (57%) are fully immunized; less adolescents (18%) are getting pregnant; GAM (7%) and stunting rates (37%) have improved; less women (58%) are anemic, and more states (19) have domiciled the HIV anti stigma laws.

Education: There was some improvement in the education sector during the year. Primary school age out of school reduced from 34.4% in 2020 to 32% in 2021, and secondary school age out of school reduced from 50.7% to 50%, while transition between primary and lower secondary increased from 58.9% in 2020 to 65% in 2021. Also, 1,426,762 children were supported with catch-up learning through diversified home and community-based learning, including remote use, low-and high-tech digital solutions.

WASH: Over the year, there has been a 20 percent point improvement in the number of households with access to improved sources of water in rural areas, a near 15 percent improvement in populations with

access to improved sanitation, and a 6-percentage point decline in proportion of population practicing open defecation.

Protection: Over the year, there has been an improvement in efforts to protect adolescents, women and girls from sexual violence and abuse and in efforts to extend the coverage of social protection at federal and state levels. Specifically, a social protection bill was drafted, there was increased financing for social protection at the federal and state levels with states pledging to dedicate one percent (1%) of Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) and state allocation to social protection and SDG implementation. Through the 4 years of implementation of the UNSDPF, the VAPP was domesticated in 31 states and FCT and Child Rights Act (CRA) was adopted in 30 states. UN supported ending Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) with validation of the national policy and plan of action on FGM. Also, the National Drug Control Masterplan (2021-2025) was signed by the President of Nigeria in September 2021.

Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Growth and Development

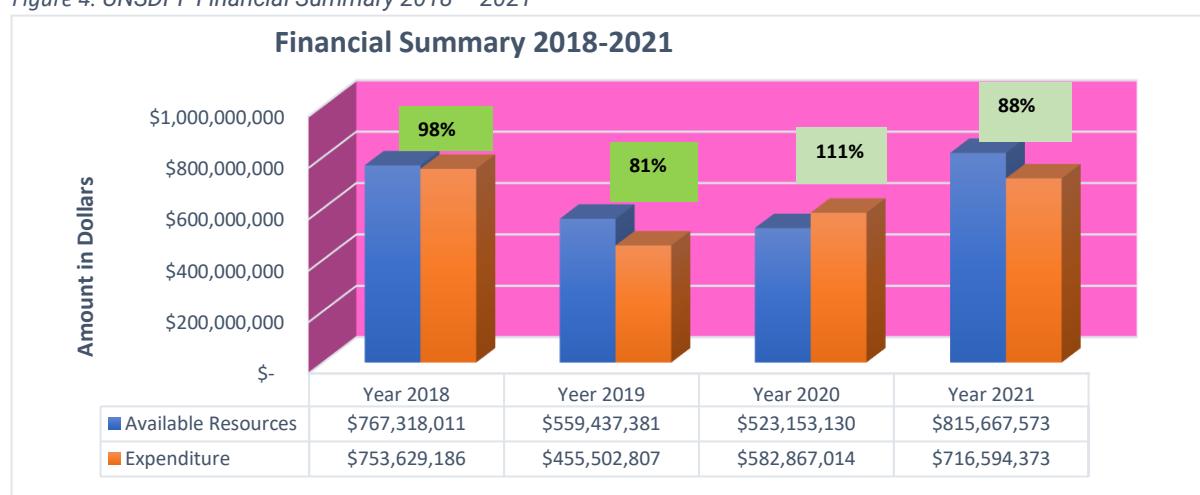
Diversified Economic Growth: Nigeria's economy began its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. This growth was spurred by growth in the non-oil, non-agricultural sectors in trade, transportation, and financial services as a share of GDP. There was some improvement in growth in the sectors targeted for UN support i.e., services and industries, but agriculture's contribution to GDP declined further in 2021. UN support resulted in the development and production of the 2022 National Science Technology and Innovation (NSTI) policy which was approved by the Federal Executive council and launched for use by all STI stakeholders. With UN support, the National Labour Advisory Council held its first meeting in 7 years and recommended the ratification of four conventions to the government. A Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan (NIYEAP) was developed and launched.

Population Dynamics: Although the census was not conducted in 2020 as initially planned, all supporting and legal processes including institutional capacity building, trainings, review of tools and pilots, have been put in place for it to be conducted in 2023. Three socio-economic and demographic surveys (Landscape analysis, UNFPA supplies surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey were conducted).

Environmental Sustainability and Food Security: No data is available to make an accurate statement on environmental sustainability under this Outcome. However, for food and nutritional security, prevalence of moderate and/or severe food insecurity in 2018, 2019 and 2020 has been greater than the national baseline in 2016.

2.1.1.2 UNSDPF Financial Summary

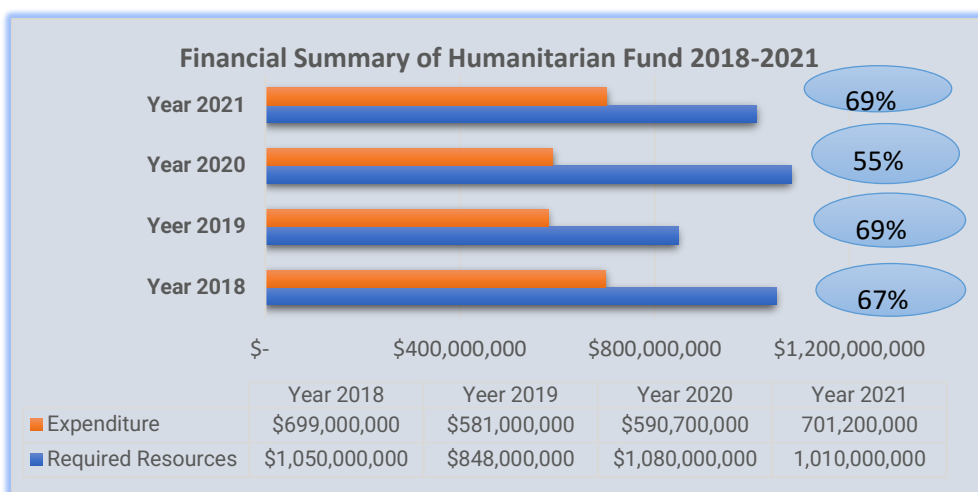
Figure 4: UNSDPF Financial Summary 2018 – 2021



In figure 4 above, the UNCT in Nigeria has expended an estimated **USD 2.51 billion of the USD2.66 billion** available over the past four years (2018-2021) of implementation of the UNSDPF.

2.1.1.3 Financial Progress on the Humanitarian Plan

Figure 5: Financial Summary of Humanitarian Fund 2018-2021



From 2018 to 2021, based on the yearly humanitarian plans, an estimated **USD 2.57 billion** has been expended with delivery rates of 67% in 2018, 69% in 2019, 55% in 2020, and 69% in 2021.

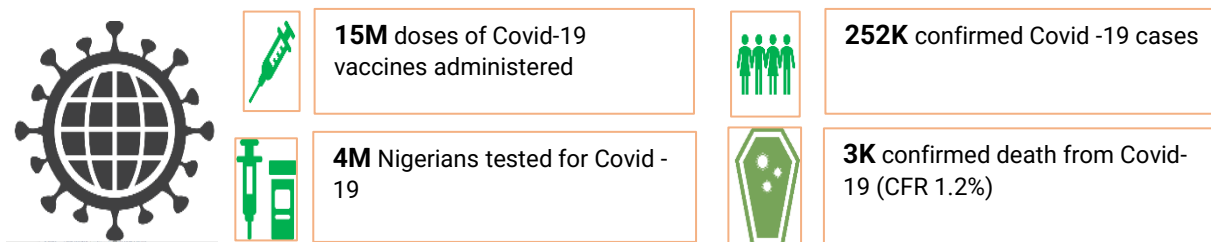
2.1.2 COVID-19 Response



A shipment of supplies through the Nigeria UN-Basket Fund for COVID-19 Response Photo: UNIC/ Oluseyi Soremekun

In November 2021, the world witnessed the emergence of a new COVID-19 variant known as Omicron. The Nigerian Government responded with a review of protocol for international travel as a measure to slow the spread of the variant in the country.

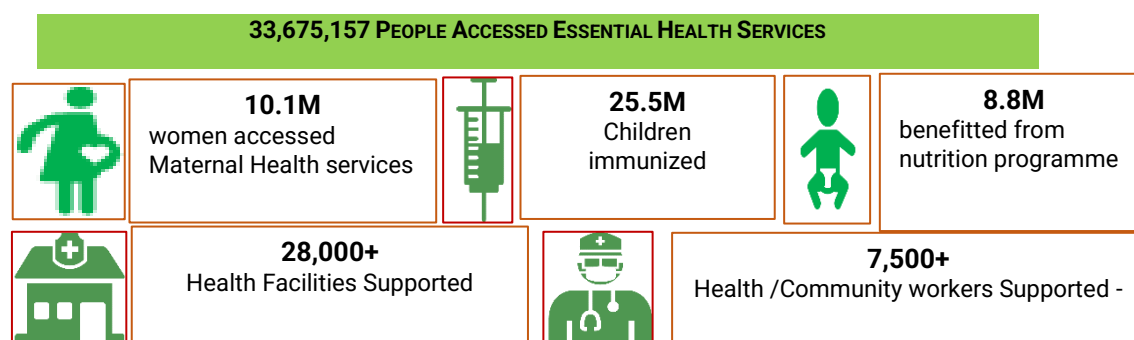
Covid Cases in Nigeria since detection in February 2020



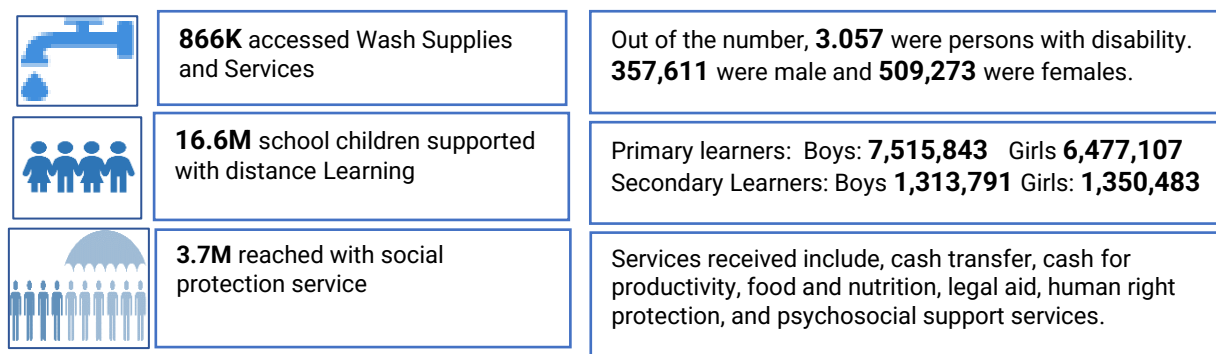
The UN has supported the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) to optimize over **70** tertiary and state laboratories to conduct RT-PCR testing. Nigeria now has a total of 150 PCR laboratories, a remarkable increase from only 4 PCR laboratories that were available prior to pandemic. This has resulted in a 90 percent increase in COVID-19 testing capacities with every state and FCT now equipped with at least one public health laboratory for COVID-19 testing (PCR lab).

UN Socio-Economic Response Plan 2021 Results

HEALTH FIRST



PROTECTING PEOPLE

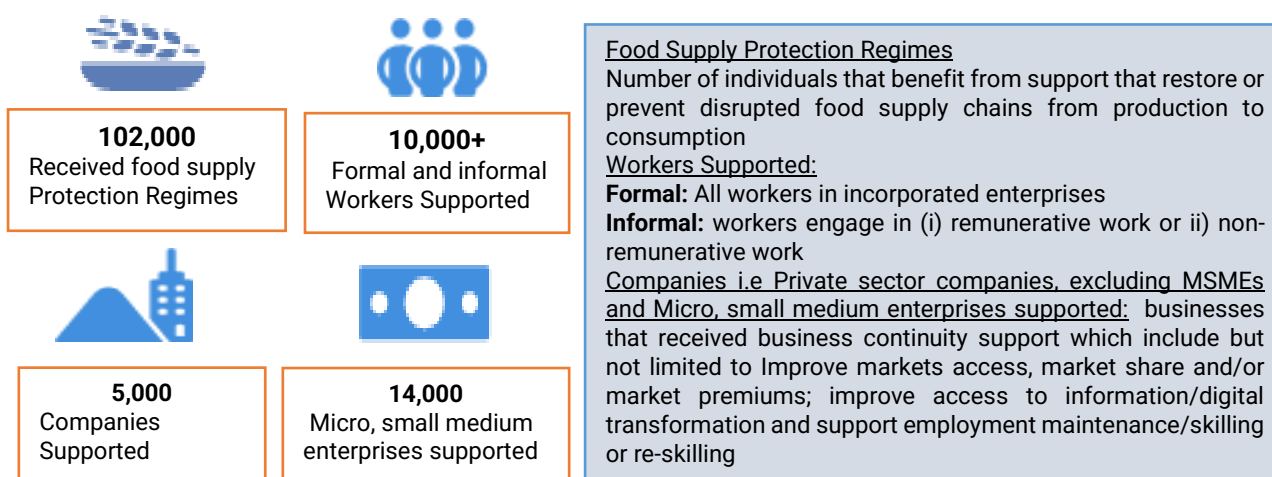


MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

The country undertook the following social economic impact assessments during the year:

- Study on Gender Responsiveness of policies and practices in the Nigerian domestic work sector (the study also looks at COVID-19 on the sector).
- Study on rapid livelihood and energy needs assessment on Cameroonian Refugees in Cross River, Benue and Taraba states.

ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY



UN partnered with the Nigerian Bureau of Public Procurement to build the capacity of **65** women owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) on the Nigerian Procurement Act. Also, **35** MSMEs from 6 geo-political zones were strengthened to produce and supply high-quality PPE through a partnership with Transgreen Nigeria Limited, an indigenous PPE producer.

SOCIAL COHENSION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

One business organization and **two** trade unions benefitted from institutional capacity building to enable government and worker organizations work together to shape socio-economic policy responses.

119 Community-based organizations received capacity-building support to respond to and mitigate against COVID-19 related domestic violence, stigma and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses. Some areas where their capacities were built include: i) advocacy; ii) conducting community sensitization activities; iii) provision of child protection services in humanitarian settings; iv) developing community-based child protection mechanisms; v) provision of access to Almajiri children for birth registration services and referrals to formal education; and vi) addressing gender inequity and violence against girls.

2.1.3 Joint Programmes

The SDG Joint Programme (JP) on Social Protection supported the drafting of the Harmonized Social Protection Bill which is awaiting Federal Executive Council's (FEC) approval. A study was also conducted on the Federal Government's allocation and spending towards social protection, and this has resulted in increased financing for social protection at the federal and state levels. Some innovative finance solutions embarked upon include dedicating one percent each of state Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) and state allocation to social protection and SDG implementation. The first digital cash transfer to pregnant women and newborns in Sokoto State was successfully implemented with 2,000 reached. Also, 6,000 vulnerable individuals were provided with health insurance coverage.

Advocacy to the organized Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) yielded support for the establishment of SDG Innovation Hubs across the six geo-political zones. Commitments made by the private sector included a pledge by MTN, a network service provider, to provide an internet network to one of the state Hubs (Gombe); the recently inaugurated Amina J Mohammed Skills Acquisition Center pledged to partner with the SDG Hub to provide skill acquisition to the indigenes of the region; and in Nasarawa State, a solar tech company ASG pledged to train 1,300 youth on solar energy infrastructure and repairs across the state and provide solar energy technology to power the North-Central SDGs Innovation Hub.

Spotlight Initiative: The Spotlight Initiative brought together partners (private sectors) that traditionally do not work together, supporting coordination mechanisms and dialogues. This resulted in six joint recommendations on how to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including in the context of COVID-19. A maternal waiting home (MWH) was established in Lagos state in collaboration with the Lagos Primary Health Care development agencies which brought women closer to health facilities and as such helped to avert infant and maternal deaths. This is an innovation that is planned to be rolled out going forward. The passage of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act in all six Spotlight states had a ripple effect with 26 other states passing the VAPP Act in 2021. This is the fastest bill to be passed at the sub-national level in the history of the country, indicating increased political buy-in for the elimination of violence against women and girls. A strategic knowledge management technical working group led by Federal Ministry of Women affairs, with technical and financial support from Donor. (I.e., UN, World Bank, USAID) was inaugurated which ensured quality and timely reporting of GBV data in 36 states.

Transitioning from Humanitarian Relief to Long-term Development project (HSTF): The project contributed to the development of the National Livestock Transformation Plan to resolve the farmer-herder conflict; and as a result, one of the states (Benue) allocated land to internally displaced persons to reduce the tension with host communities. Other key achievements include strengthened peace architecture and state response capacities through the establishment of Early Warning Early Response Systems (EWERs) in three targeted states (Benue, Nasarawa and Taraba states), creation of the Farmer-Herder Peace Forum in two states (Benue and Nasarawa), and strengthened civil society capacities for conflict analysis, prevention and peacebuilding.

Integrated Approach to Building Peace in Nigeria's Farmer-Herder Crisis project (PBF):

The project ended in 2020 and the end of project evaluation was conducted in 2021.



Nigeria Youth SDGs Network in collaboration with the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), has developed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Play Book

2.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

RESULT AREA 1: Good and Inclusive Governance and Human Rights in Secure, Resilient and Peaceful Communities



SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 16 & 17

SDGS THEME: People, Peace and Partnership



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

Strengthening National Governance Justice, Rule of Law and Human Rights Institutions



To ensure that Nigeria enjoys good governance and rule of law, the UN supported the Nigerian government to develop/review/validate **4** policies/strategies/ plans:

- A Blueprint for Nigeria – “Imagine the Future” - a report that considers Nigeria's post COVID-19 development trajectory and positioning in Africa.
- Nigeria's first ever National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime in Nigeria 2022-2026.
- The National Anti-Corruption Strategy, NACS (2017-2021) and a two-year strategic work plan for the Kaduna state Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU).
- A Costed Model Action Plan for the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition law in Bauchi State.

UN supported the completion and launch of the SDG aligned State Development Plans in Katsina, Kano and Gombe states to become more inclusive and transformative. Support is also being provided to conduct needs assessments for State Development Plans in Ondo, Ekiti, Osun and Plateau states.

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, **3** gender related policies and laws were launched/signed into law

Close to 50 percent (17) states in Nigeria were supported to mainstream gender in specific aspects of their plans

- ❖ NAPTIP Gender Policy and 3-year implementation strategy
- ❖ Violence against Persons Prohibition Law in Sokoto State
- ❖ Edo State Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Law amended and signed into law

The UN launched a bus service to serve as a one stop shop where potential migrants and communities seek information on safe migration pathways and reporting trafficking cases.

Increasing citizens' participation in democratic governance processes in line with the constitution and international norms and standards.

In 2021, there was increased participation in sub-national and national democratic processes by women specifically:



50 young women joined political parties in Kogi State.
 17 women elected as supervisory councilors for the 1st time in 20 years in Yobe state.
 200 women led organizations in Yobe and Adamawa states led a campaign on ending violence against women and girls encouraging other to speak out.
 64 women leaders empowered to lobby and advocate for adoption of gender reforms
 12 females and gender-focused youth organizations implemented different projects across Nigeria integrating Media and Information Literacy into their work.

The Senate Constitutional Review Committee (SCRC), during constitutional review process, adopted proposals for amending section 42 of the Constitution on the use of special measures (including affirmative actions) to redress gender-based discrimination; The SCRC proposed /presented a bill affirming equality in relation to citizenship by marriage and a bill on women's right to choose 'indigeneship'.

The UN supported the establishment of mobile registration centres to enhance the participation of vulnerable populations like women in Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps and women in rural communities in the registration process. INEC continuous voters' registration (CVR) exercise contributed to 0.04% increase in voters registered.

Outcome 2: Humanitarian Response, Peacebuilding and Security

Institution of peace building, and social cohesion promoted and strengthened



UN supported the publication of **three** reports related to peace building and social cohesion: i) a situation analysis of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups in North-East Nigeria which provided the platform for engagement and provision of services; ii) the Gaps and Opportunities for Women's Mediation capacity; and iii) an assessment of the utilization of dialogue and mediation in responding to conflict in Nigeria. In addition, a database of women with technical expertise of Dialogue and Mediation was developed and the Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution was supported to assess capacity and gaps on promoting peace and preventing violent extremism in Nigeria.

The UN supported the development of the National Livestock Transformation Plan to resolve the conflicts between farmers-herders and reduce the tension with host communities and which resulted in Benue state allocating land to IDPs. Likewise, two modern ranches were established in Niger and Kaduna states to demonstrate sustainable ranching practices.

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

The UN supported Five (5) institutions to develop and implement their gender policy. These institutions are:

- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
- The Nigerian Police Force
- The Nigeria Defence Force (Army, Navy and Air force)
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)
- National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP).

The UN also facilitated the review and production of a SGBV Training Manual and associated standard operating procedures which have been widely disseminated to the various security agencies and institutions.

- 14 states localized Nigeria's 2nd National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325
- Gender desk established by NSCDC in 36 states and FCT.

In addition, the knowledge and technical support provided to 60 legislators in Bauchi and Benue states' House of Assemblies resulted in the domestication of Violence Against Person's Prohibition Act (VAPP) in both states.

A law marker's guide in the adoption of gender sensitive laws and performance of oversight functions in line with the provision of UNSCR 1325 was developed and launched during the year.

Increased citizen's engagements and dialogue platforms with national and non-state actors.

Women mediators in Bauchi State established peace clubs in secondary schools through which girls are mentored and female teachers serves as mediators.

The UN facilitated the establishment of Community response Networks (CRNs), Community Safety Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs) platforms to serve as foundation for strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms at the local government level in Adamawa State.

- ❑ 45 women appointed as members of local leadership in traditional councils to resolve dispute in Bauchi state
- ❑ 1 woman trained as mediator turbaned chief and appointed to traditional council of Ningi LGA of Bauchi state
- ❑ Herdsmen – Farmer Peace Forum set up to reduce communal clashes & fighting
- ❑ 2 Mixed Observers Teams (MOT,) 4 Community Security Platforms (CSPs) and multi state women mediation network are fully functional in the North-East and Benue state.
- ❑ 6 states deployed Early Warning & Early Response Systems (EWERS) to reduce violence
- ❑ 826 re-integrated low risk Non-State Arms Group (NSAGs) were provided service

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

Community stabilization committees were established with civil military coordination initiated in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states with 624 officers trained. This support resulted in 59% decline in attacks in the locations with 72% of households feeling improved security and safety.

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

Funds mobilized for humanitarian assistance	Aid provided in BAY states through agencies and Partners	People in Need Reached with Humanitarian Assistance
\$701.2M	162	5M+

Rehabilitation of essential infrastructure and basic service delivery: In 2021 in the BAY states, 76.3 km of security trenching was completed, 40 infrastructure facilities were completed, 56 classrooms serving 1,680 pupils were rehabilitated with 270 teachers deployed by government, 1,800 permanent households constructed as well as 9 motorized boreholes reticulated, rehabilitating 19km of water distribution pipes. These actions have led to 80% satisfaction of communities in government performance in providing services.

In revitalization of local economy in the BAY states, 1,534 lock up shops were rehabilitated, 6,500 farmers (1,641 women) and 2,200 traders (1,100 women) provided livelihood support. 2,640 women

benefitted from business startup grants, 4,866 (850 women) received wage labour supporting infrastructure construction in six communities. 760 SMEs and about 32,000 beneficiaries were reached through unconditional cash transfer programme out of which 9,000 have opened bank accounts with UBA Bank. 750 IDPs benefitted from ongoing cash-for-work programme in host communities while 100 pastoralists in the North-East increased their livestock productivity and income level.

193 households with limited access to grazing land were supported to produce 17,887 kg of fresh fodder, while 20 communities across Borno and Yobe states established 14 tree nurseries and planted 165,291 drought-resistant trees.

A women's empowerment hub was established and supported in Borno State. It serves as a space to improve knowledge on gender and women's rights, prevent GBV, promote reconciliation, and undergo de-radicalization to facilitate reintegration and provide economic opportunity.

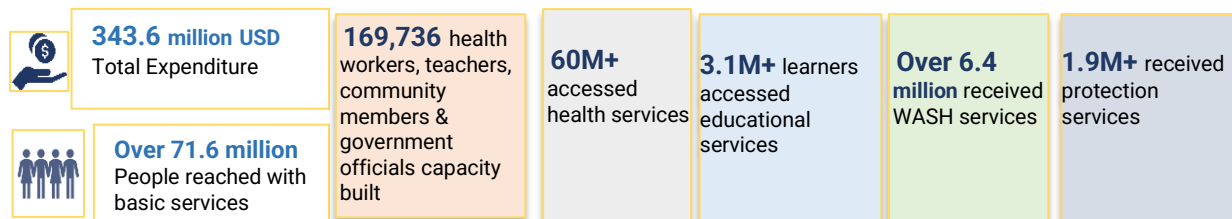
Through these activities, there was an increase from 61% (in 2020) to 73% (in 2021) in the population reporting benefits from the assets built or rehabilitated through food-for-asset activities.

RESULT AREA 2: Nigerians Enjoy Improved Well-being Through Sustainable, Equitable and Quality Basic Services



SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17

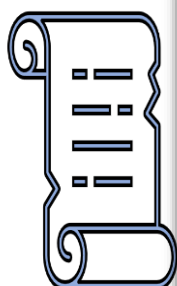
SDGS THEME: People, Peace and Partnership



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

32 out of **36+1** states in Nigeria are now using automated quarterly-updated RMNCAH dashboards and scorecards for improved evidence-based planning, advocacy, and accountability.



- ☐ National Health Insurance Authority Bill passed at the National Assembly and pending Mr. President's approval.
- ☐ Health Insurance Laws enacted in all 36 states of Nigeria
- ☐ National Drug Policy 2005 revised and disseminated NDP [2021](#)
- ☐ Maiden Nigeria Vaccine Policy developed and disseminated [NVP 2021](#).
- ☐ Development of 5-year strategic plan for the National Institute for pharmaceutical Research & Development (NIPRD) [Second NIPRD Strategic Plan 2021](#).
- ☐ Lunacy (Mental Health) act of 1958 was repealed, and a National Mental Health Bill was passed by the parliamentarians and submitted for ascent by H.E. the President.
- ☐ Development of 2022 to 2025 Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) master plan in 28 states.

UN supported the Government of Nigeria to revise, develop and/or pass the following plans/bills:

Other UN Contribution to Health systems strengthening are:

- Improved coordination for health insurance in Nigeria through successful NHIS annual peer review meeting with State and Zonal Offices and Health Insurance Under One Roof document.
- Advocate for political support for Universal Health Coverage and Health Security through the 4th Legislative Health Summit and implementation of the Nigeria legislative Health Agenda.
- Establishment of Healthcare Financing Equity and Investment Units and Technical Working Groups in Enugu and Bayelsa states.

UN support on health financing resulted in: 1) the review of Nigeria health financing policy and strategy with policy dialogue facilitated; 2) production of Basic Healthcare Provision Fund (BHCPF) guidelines and M&E tools; 3) partnership and signing of MOU between organized labour union and Sokoto Contributory Health Management Agency; 4) availability of definition of health insurance under one roof initiative and the development of coordination framework for the NHIS; and 5) signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NHIS and National Social Security Coordination Office (NASSCO). Support to the health insurance resulted in over 2,000 increase in population coverage on health insurance through State Health Insurance and Contributory Schemes.

Through UN-led advocacy, 16 states of the Federation released **US\$2.5 million for nutrition**, 56 percent higher than the budget released in 2020 (US\$1.6m).

Strengthened Health System to deliver an integrated package on high impact, health, nutrition and HIV interventions including in Emergency cases

As part of the COVID-19 response, UN supported the functioning of the COVID-19 Incident Management Structure, including risk communication, logistics, surveillance, case management, and infection prevention and control. The UN also supported the implementation of performance-based financing support to health facilities through the 'reward for result' approach with the following results:

PHCs Strengthened

New PHCs providing 24/7 services	PHC with Infrastructure upgrade	PHCs with improved WASH facilities	PHC with gender segregated Sanitation facilities
24%	293	175	125



Performance based financing for achieved milestone.

Over **\$26m** disbursed to 130 Health Facilities

The UN supported **36** states and the FCT to conduct the Nutrient Gap and Cost of Diet (CotD) analysis which has provided information on barriers faced by the most vulnerable to accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods. In addition, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for HIV Testing services

in custodian setting and guidelines on national care and referral model for HIV and related health conditions in custodial setting were finalized and launched. A national gender assessment for the HIV Response in Nigeria was conducted while key guidance documents including guidelines for the use of approved Ag-RDT in Nigeria were developed and disseminated. Over 32 GeneXpert machines were upgraded to include the COVID-19 Assay Definition File (ADF). The national guidelines and training on newborn care (Kangaroo Mother Care, Basic Newborn Care and Comprehensive Newborn Care training manual) were also launched.

With UN support, the health workforce registry was developed and handed over to the government in February 2021. As at end of year, **13** states have functional registry with data collected and inputted into the system, nine others have data collected but not yet inputted into the system. Towards the end of the year, to ensure completeness of data, support was also provided to the government to collect data from private sector and tertiary health institutions in the nine states. Nigeria's performance on SDG3 was evaluated in 2021 with progress, challenges, and an actionable roadmap to be released early 2022.

Capacity Building

About **57,908** health workers were trained on comprehensive Newborn Care for Small and Sick Newborn Care (SSNC), Management of hypertension, infection prevention control, COVID-19 case management and sample collection for COVID-19 leading to decentralization of sample collection sites in many high burden LGAs across 26 states plus FCT.

The capacity of government staff for timely data generation and reporting was increased through training provided on revised National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) vs 2019 tools, as well as the procurement and distribution of the tools to over 2000 health facilities in 44 LGAs in Anambra and Sokoto State. Based on this, reporting rates for NHMIS increased from 21.5% and 0% in 2020 for Anambra and Sokoto states to 66.3% and 64.2% in 2021 respectively.

People Reached with Health Care Services through UN Support

People reached through Humanitarian Response and Migration Services

People received Outpatient services	Newborn receiving Post Natal care within 23 days	Children Immunized against Measles	Children treated for acute Respiratory infection	Children treated for Diarrhea	Children treated for Fever/Malaria	Individuals benefitting from Migration Health Assessment
683,320	84,706	347,990	132,764	75,213	236,229	104,618

Key UNSDPF Data Child Survival Services



Over **20M** children immunized against childhood diseases
Over **21M** children benefitted from Diarrhea, Malaria, pneumonia and acute malnutrition care and treatment
Over **26M** reached with vitamin A supplement
Over 311,000 received supplementary feeding



Key UNSDPF Data RH Services



3,059,416 pregnant women reached with Skilled Birth Attendance



10,000 Adolescents and young people reached with adolescent friendly health services.

Key Data Communicable/Non-Communicable services



120,000 Adults Screened for elevated blood Pressure
149,734 TB Cases Detected
13.5M people vaccinated with Yellow Fever in 5 states
24M treated for more than 2 preventive chemotherapy NTDs
2,099 new cases of leprosy detected and **2,090** on treatment
190 reached with Covid-19 preventive messages

Key Data HIV/AIDS Services

2,356,196 pregnant women tested for HIV
34,472 pregnant women reached with lifelong ART
25,720 HIV exposed infants received virological testing.
98:96:94 PLHIV know their status; are on treatment; and are virally suppressed

Enhanced the knowledge and skills of all Nigerians to demand and utilize quality health, nutrition and HIV interventions

6,337 members of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and School Based Management Committees (SBMCs) received orientation on skills-based HIV and sexuality education programmes that are offered in schools. 736,493 (803 with disabilities) in-school young people reached with weekly life skills-based Family Life HIV Education. Capacity building for 3,189 basic and secondary education in-service teachers was instrumental in building their comfort and confidence to deliver Family Life and HIV/AIDS Education (FLHE) lessons including on sensitive topics such as sex, prevention of HIV new infections, sexual abuse and school-related gender-based violence.

At the community level, the capacity of 60,000 community health workers were built through trainings provided to them and they were equipped with PPE for the provision of services. Support was also provided on the integration of six communication strategies for 1200+ religious and traditional leaders, functionality of 587 ward development committees and 878 mother-to-mother groups. In all, over 62,000 people were reached through interpersonal, house-to-house risk communication and community dialogue. The implementation of the multimedia Powerful HANDS reached more than 190 million with COVID-19 preventive messages.

Finally, the UN supported Association of Women and Girls living with HIV and AIDS in Nigeria (ASWHAN) with the production of a three-year strategic document.

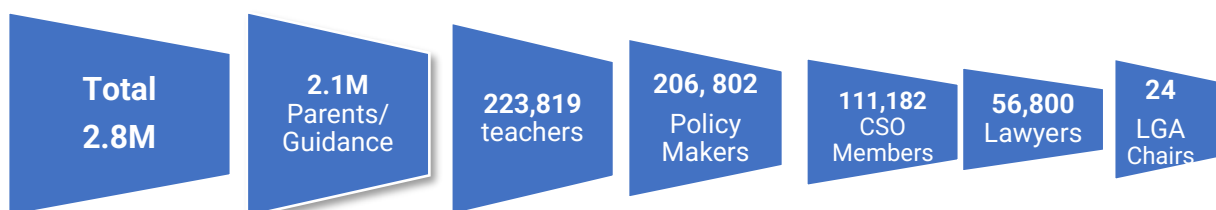
Outcome 4: Quality Learning and Skills Development



Photo: UNICEF

Increased Demand for and Participation in education by parents and children

To increase demand for education and enhance girls' education, across five geographical zones, the following "Education Influential" were reached.



The combined efforts of the “Education Influential” resulted in combination of back-to-school campaigns, cash transfer, and peer education resulted in **1,165,087** out of school children (OOSC) going back to school and 57% of girls transitioning to secondary schools in UN supported states (transition rate 65%). The success of these strategies led to the replication of enrolment drive initiatives by the national government and other donor agencies across the country (48% of boys and girls enrolled in PI at the right age).

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

The Learning Passport was adapted for Nigeria (<http://nigeria.learningpassport.org>). It hosts curriculum-mapped learning and instructional materials in audio, video, reading, and assessment materials. Also, a module on COVID-19 was developed for basic literacy.

The capacity of 27,806 (target of 14,580) teachers was enhanced on teaching and learning practices, including digitalizing classroom instructions through UN-supported teacher professional development programmes. To address learning loss exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, UN provided 1,179,324 (target of 470,946) learners (644,469 girls and 534,855 boys) with learning materials (including literacy and numeracy textbooks). 2,600 community-based learning hubs were established reaching more than 1.2 million children.

The support to teachers through mentoring and coaching by headteachers and SBMC effectively increased teachers' attendance in the schools to 80%. The development of a teacher management information system (TMIS) was initiated, to ensure that the right teacher is in the right classroom at the right time. Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN) was supported to develop career path policy for teachers, build teachers' capacity to facilitate recovery of education lost due to COVID-19, and built the capacities of 45 TRCN staff on the implementation of the national Education Sector Plan (ESP), Ministerial Strategic Plan (MSP) and career path policy for the teaching profession.

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

UN supported 33 of 36 states and FCT to develop evidence-informed and costed crisis and gender-responsive education sector plans. Continuous capacity development of Education Management Information System (EMIS) coordinators led to functional EMIS in 21 states, and FCT. The digitalization and validation of software are also enabling the quality and regularity of EMIS data collection and reporting. In 33 states, Directors of Planning Research and Statistics were supported to coordinate teams leading planning and budget preparation across ministries, departments, and agencies. In five states (Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara, and Bauchi) capacity has been enhanced to use data and evidence for performance assessment of education sector plan to increase accountability and efficiency in basic education service delivery. Nigeria's performance on SDG4 was evaluated in 2021 with progress, challenges, and an actionable roadmap to be released in early 2022.

School safety is of significant concern in Nigeria due to the high number of attacks on schools and abductions of teachers and learners. In 2021 a National Policy on Safety, Security and Violence Free Schools with its implementing guidelines were published by the Ministry of Education. Consequently, an advocacy forum was set up to generate high-level political support and financing for safe schools. This resulted in the development of a roadmap for implementing safe schools and the minimum standards for school safety in 11 states.

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

832,084 conflict-affected children in BAY states benefited from formal and non-formal education opportunities through UN support. Support provided by UN further expanded safe spaces for learning, provided appropriate learning materials to **430,561** children (50% girls), trained **9,591** teachers on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN), including Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) and Reading and Numeracy Activity (RANA), reaching **803,429** children (52% girls).

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, coordination, monitor and mobilize resources for scaling up of equitable WASH interventions.

UN provided technical support to government of Nigeria for the design and conduct of the third iteration of the WASH-National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) survey (2021), the WASH Account estimates (2020), and the review of the national WASH Sector monitoring and evaluation framework (2020). UN also supported the development of the Country-level Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) roadmap and the first ever national-level guidance to implement the revised National Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM) strategy.

UN leveraged over **6 million USD** as direct government investment for water and sanitation in 2021.

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

UN supported government sector policies and strategies, like the Partnership for Expanded WASH (PEWASH), the Clean Nigeria Campaign programme geared towards ending open defecation in Nigeria by the year 2025 and the Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) piloted in six states. In Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, Bauchi, Enugu, and Benue, the state governments are scaling up WASH services by providing funds for the PEWASH strategy for water facilities and the domestication of the Clean Nigeria campaign at state, LGA, and community levels.

UN strengthened the capacity of **two** State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies (RUWASSAs) and 50 LGA WASH Units to develop, plan and implement WASH programmes. Support was also provided for the establishment of RUWASSA in Gombe State and facilitated the strengthening and staffing of Kebbi RUWASSA. Similarly, at the LGA level, UN conducted official WASH baselines for 50 LGAs (28 in Kano, 13 in Ogun, 3 in Sokoto, 3 in Kebbi, and 3 in Zamfara) which results were incorporated into the national WASH sector information management system (WASHIMS). Through the process, states and LGAs now have the capacity and data to develop their WASH local investment plans and track progress in WASH services. 72 inter-disciplinary expert team trained on SSP and WHO sanitation guidelines. Three states pledged their commitment in their 2022 Budget to build and fix 8 Sewage treatment plants (Bayelsa 1, Niger 1, Lagos 6). To sustain the water facilities provided, 52 Local Area Mechanics (LAMs) were trained in the operation, maintenance, and repairs of WASH facilities.

6.6 million people (representing 3.3% of the population) were reached with climate-resilient basic sanitation services

Basic water services were provided for **2.1 million people** (representing 1% of the population).

3.6 million people (representing 1.8% of the population) gained access to essential hygiene services.

1,386 new water facilities (1,161 Hand Pump Boreholes and 225 Solar Motorized Boreholes) and **rehabilitation of 1,275 water facilities** (1,180 Hand Pump Boreholes and 95 Solar Motorized boreholes).

72 schools and 73 healthcare facilities were also provided with a complement of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.



Pupils of Gora Galadima Kambara Primary School in Kambara, Kano state wash their hands before eating during a short break. Photo: UNICEF Nigeria/Akingbulu

At the community level, the Federation of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) were strengthened in seven LGAs and, 4,330 community WASHCOMs were established and maintained for citizens' voice and accountability. These WASHCOMs actively drive programme implementation, women's participation, and convergence of WASH with other sectors and contribute to broader child survival and development outcomes.

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

UN provided WASH services to crisis affected population in the North-East through the construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of WASH systems, provision of hygiene kits, capacity building of partners and hygiene promotion in the communities. Specifically, six new solar boreholes and six hand pump boreholes were constructed providing access to 22,800 refugees. 185 gender segregated Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines were constructed to cater for 5,550 refugees. 820 WASHCOMs in BAY states capacities developed on community management processes while 82 communities were certified ODF. Wash services were provided to over 770,666 people in 108 camps and camps like settings through 109 water systems which include water trucking, solar powered boreholes.

Outcome 6: Protection

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

Legal and policy framework for Social Protection strengthened through the review of the policy and drafting of a Social Protection Bill.

UN strengthened the social protection system, through the development of checklists and harmonization of other registers into the National Social Protection Register. 25,000 people from North-West zone eligible to receive life changing support were added to the register.

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

The Vice-President made a commitment to increase the budget allocation, access to services, school safety, and legal frameworks for child protection. Regarding domesticating of Child Rights Act (CRA), Sokoto state signed the Child Protection bill into law and four states are awaiting their governors' assent. Also, Kaduna state allocated 1% of its CRF to social protection. The VAPP Act was adopted in Sokoto, Adamawa and Cross River states. At the recently concluded Generation Equality event in Paris, the Government of Nigeria made commitment to have the VAPP Act fully domesticated in Nigeria within five years. A traditional leader was rewarded for abolishing the "money woman" tradition which involved infants' marriage and use of female children for debt settlement.

- ❑ **An estimated 1.9 million children** (including 508,000 girls) documented in Islamic schools across Kaduna, Kano, Katsina and Sokoto states.
- ❑ Under 5 birth registration remained **at 17% from 2020 to 2021.**
- ❑ Under 1 birth registration was **at 44% in 2021 as compared to 45% in 2020** and against a target of 76%.
- ❑ Number of children who experience VAC and reached by a health, social work or justice/law enforcement increased from **23,486 to 62,922 in 2020 and 2021** respectively.

UN supported ending Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) with validation of the national policy and plan of action on FGM. Also, the new National Drug Control Masterplan (2021-2025) was signed by the President of Nigeria in September 2021. In the area of human trafficking, eight gender-responsive policies and legal frameworks on human trafficking were availed to guide relevant institutions in the prevention against trafficking in humans.

UN contributed to the strengthening of referral and protection mechanism of the victims of trafficking through the development of the harmonized identification, screening, and reporting tools of the Victims of Trafficking (VoT).

Capacity of state and community members were enhanced to provide protection services during the year. Specifically this entailed: i) **over 15,000** SGBV survivors acquired various vocational skills and were grouped into registered cooperative societies; ii) **85** women-led organizations trained to engage in advocacy and awareness campaigns for the prevention of trafficking in women; iii) key state government personnel trained to provide services to GBV survivors which led to improved service delivery in the two One-Stop Centres which remained fully functional, offering comprehensive package of services to survivors of violence.



UN supported **34** health facilities infrastructurally and with equipment, staffing and supplies to improve refugee and host community access to health services. 25,000 refugees were enrolled in the health insurance scheme to facilitate their access to basic health services across the country.

To provide SGBV services, i) a shelter was set up for female GBV survivors in Sokoto State; ii) Presidential Special GBV Panel of Enquiry received over 139,780 complaints on SGBV, sat in seven states and determined 139 cases in Lagos (13), Adamawa (14), Enugu (28), Rivers (37), Sokoto (22), Ebonyi (15) and Cross Rivers (10). The efforts brought culprits to account, and the victims compensated; iii) A toll-free case reporting and management platform was funded by UN at NHRC to increase access to legal, human rights and justice services through automation of complaint treatment mechanism. Over 1.496 calls/reports of SGBV and human rights were recorded in 2021.

Also, SGBV survivors empowered 150 new beneficiaries in different livelihood skills in areas of their choice which include cake making, fashion designing etc. The assistance promoted sustainable livelihoods for women helping to aid restoration of the dignity of the victims and reintegration into existing market system to achieve self-reliance and economic sustainability. In addition, the global guidance on addressing school related gender-based violence was domesticated.





UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator of the UN system in Nigeria, Mr. Edward Kallon; UN Women Country Representative for Nigeria, Ms. Comfort Lamptey; and First Lady of Kebbi State, Dr. Zainab Shinkafi-Bagudu at the programme on the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act: From Domestication to Implementation, in Abuja.

3,122 children (including 1,311 girls) were released from armed groups and supported with rehabilitation and integration services. This was achievable because of the death of the Islamic State West Africa Province leader and its aftermath. UN continued collaborating with the Presidential Task Force to decongest correctional facilities, and this led to the release of 218 men and boys detained in horrendous conditions.

Finally, UN piloted post-graduate master's programme in counselling and conflict transformation in partnership with the University of Maiduguri. UN sponsored 30 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support plan (MHPSS), while 100 individuals independently enrolled and benefitted from the programme.

RESULT AREA 3: Sustainable Inclusive Economic Growth and Development



 69.6 million USD Total Expenditure	1.2M+ farmers, youths and government officials' capacity built	117,850 farmers & youths gainfully employed in economic services	3.8M+ IDPs & Under 5 children have their records documented	1,380 women farmers transition to decent & sustainable jobs	Jubilee Foundation launched to benefit 20,000 youth annually
 Over 3.9 million People reached					

Outcome 7: Diversified Economic Growth



Photo: FAO

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

In ensuring that the SDGs are mainstreamed into national and sub-national development plans, UN worked together with the Office of the President on the Sustainable Development Goals to strengthen technological adaptation through the establishment of an SDG Accelerator Lab in Lagos state. Also, the Private Sector Advisory Group pledged to support 6 innovation hubs including the Amina Mohammed school.



Photo: FAO

At the community level, **capacities of 120 rural women farmers** from Ebonyi State to develop and review community adaptation plans that address climate risks were built.

4 Rice and Shea Butter facilities in Ebonyi and Niger states upgraded: three sets of 1000kg per hour rice milling machines with de-stoning, polishing, and packaging capacity in Ebonyi state and one set of shea butter processing machines for Niger state which reduced women's burden involved in manual production.

36 institutions in Adamawa, Cross River, Kano, and Lagos states, Federal Capital Territory and federal MDAs (FMARD, NBS, OSSAP-SDGs, MBNP) upgraded their statistics units for data collection and management with a total of **191 staff** conducting data generation and analysis.

A Commodity Alliance Forum (CAF), which is an inclusive private sector engagement platform that drives the decision of small farmers to produce for identified markets was developed benefitting over 50,000 small holder farmers.

Technical support was also provided to the convening of the Youth Employment Action Committee at both national and zonal levels.

Policies and Strategies for infrastructure and private sector, clean energy and science technology and innovation developed to boost sectoral growth and productivity.



Photo: IFAD

During the period under review, Nigeria was supported to develop and produce the 2022 National Science Technology and Innovation (NSTI) policy which was approved by the Federal Executive Council and launched for use by all STI stakeholders. The Lagos Smart City Action Plan was completed.

A Gender Action Plan/Framework for the implementation of gender responsive agriculture policy of the government of Niger State was produced. 500 copies of the Action Plan were disseminated.

In a bid to strengthen the renewable energy sector, UN facilitated the development of a training manual/curriculum on interconnected mini-grids, business plan development and loan application procedures in Nigeria. The manual will equip mini-grid developers with cutting edge knowledge and expertise for accessing funding for their businesses. In like manner, the UN through, the De-risking Renewable Energy Investment (DREI) analysis/toolkit provided customized interventions, policies and financial instruments designed to reduce, compensate, and accelerate private sector-led deployment of interconnected mini-grids (IMGs) at scale. This helped to identify major risks and barriers to high volume private-sector investment in Interconnected Solar Mini-Grid investments as well as proffering policy and financial instruments designed to address them.

Capacities of government officials were built on STI Policy Design and Review Processes: Recent Advances and Methodologies as well as in building their skills in calculating CO² emission factor of electricity systems and determining carbon emissions. **59 people (15 females and 44 males)** participated in two roundtables on grid emission factor and unlocking low-cost capital for grid-connected renewable energy investment which also profiled sources of domestic/global innovative financial instruments.

Entrepreneurship and vocational skills programs and decent job initiatives developed to increase sectoral labor productivity growth.

Women's Empowerment: Over 1,200,000 Women smallholder farmers' capacity on improved rice production and shea butter processing was built and their knowledge of cooperative management and financial literacy enhanced. Some of the women farmers (**1,380**) transitioned from less formal to decent and sustainable work. The support provided resulted in 40% higher yield metric tons of rice per hectare, saved labour by 40% and reduced water requirement by at least 10%. One of the women shea butter entrepreneurs currently produces and supplies toilet soaps from shea products to a 3-star hotel in Niger State.

120 women trained in the production of various recipes from pro vitamin A cassava and brown rice improved the dietary intake for their households and increased their income.

Youth Empowerment programme resulted in **180 youth and women** entrepreneurs acquiring business management, enterprise creation, technology, and business plan development skills for development of bankable business plans including managing their own businesses. Also, **over 2,850 youth** have been gainfully employed in seed production businesses, leasing of mechanized equipment, extension provision, agri-input distribution, marketing of finished farm produce, etc. 6,042 returned migrants acquired business and entrepreneurship skills in hairdressing, fashion, cosmetics, and construction sectors. The skills acquired resulted in reduction on irregular migrations. In addition, **22 youths** of Nasarawa State University Keffi Entrepreneurship Centre supported by UN are now fabricating solar dryers and fuel briquettes. UN launched, the Jubilee Fellowship programme to provide opportunities for **20,000** youths annually to promote youth leadership and reduce youth unemployment.



With UN support, the National Labour Advisory Council held its first meeting in 7 years and recommended the ratification of four conventions to the government: a) C143 - Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143); b) C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181); c) C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187); and d) C190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).

Also, a Nigeria Youth Employment Action Plan (NIYEAP) was developed and launched.

65,000 households in BAY states improved their food security status and increased their incomes.

UN supported *crisis affected persons and communities* in the BAY states with cash grants, cash for work and entrepreneur and business skills. The skills acquired resulted in increased income to provide for household needs and support their businesses.



A student beneficiary of the OSSAP-SDGs Skills Acquisition programme in Gombe, shows the UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, his work on a laptop computer during her visit to Gombe in 2021. Photo: UNIC/ Oluseyi Soremekun

Outcome 8: Population Dynamics

Strengthened capacity to generate and use population data for development and resource management.

National Bureau of Statistics was supported to aid data generation, analysis, and harmonization of data collection instruments. UN coordinated the conduct of the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index which aimed at capturing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty in Nigeria. The report when available is expected to provide comprehensive and disaggregated multidimensional poverty data to influence policy formulations in Nigeria. Also, UN supported the Government of Nigeria to conduct the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which will provide current health data for planning purpose and decision making. The report is expected to be available by second quarter of 2022.

198 trained government officials are better able to implement Demographic Dividend Programming in Nigeria towards actualization of Demographic Dividend (Advocacy, Roadmap, Profile, Research, monitoring index, Observatory, etc.).

To mitigate farmer-herder crisis, **78** trained community members were able to use the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) to identify patterns and trends to aid in mitigating the conflict.

Data Support on Migration and IDPs.



[3.8 million] displaced people have their information recorded which enable them to have access to health and psychosocial support services



19,300 under 5 children issued birth certificates

8:2 Policies and regulatory frameworks developed & strengthened for population management.

UN support to strengthen population management resulted in the revision of the National Policy on Population and Demographic Dividend programming. This led to i) Sokoto, Ogun and Ondo developing the road map towards actualization of Demographic Dividend; ii) Kaduna state validating its road map

on Demographic Dividend, and the State Demographic Dividend Profile; iii) Lagos State developing its Demographic Dividend Profile, and iv) Oyo State capability built to implement programs towards actualization of Demographic Dividend. In addition, through UN support, a comprehensive review of the National Urban Development Policy was conducted.

With support from UN, the National Policy on Labour Migration, which integrates a gender responsive approach as well as Code of Conduct for Private Recruitment Agencies was validated.

Finally, four states (Abia, Ebonyi, Benue, Cross River) and FCT have successfully published their 2021 Statistical Year Books with support from the UN.

Outcome 9: Environmental Sustainability & Food Security



UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed (Left) and Vice President H.E. Prof Yemi Osinbajo at the Consolidatory Dialogue on National Food System in Nigeria, at Abuja FCT, preparatory to the UN Food System Summit in September 2021

9.1 Human & institutional capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security.

UN in partnership with IITA, supported the review, domestication, and implementation of recommendations from the national zero hunger in six states, three of which are currently active, with advocacy efforts ongoing in the remaining three states. The “Famine Monitoring initiative, the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring in Hard-to-Reach and Inaccessible Areas,” was launched and this helped in monitoring famine risk in highly insecure areas of the North-East inaccessible to the humanitarian actors.

Women’s voices in food and nutrition security in Nigeria were amplified through the establishment of a multi stakeholder gender sensitive advocacy platform presently leading parliamentary engagement with the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Minister of Finance to demand enforcement of the Rice Importation Prohibition into Nigeria and gender sensitivity/inclusion in all agricultural sectors in Nigeria in the interest of women farmers.

UN supported Nigeria to host the 33rd session of Man and Biosphere International Coordinating Council (MAB-ICC). This was the first time that the MAB-ICC session would be held on the African continent.

This made Nigeria become more committed to protect biodiversity, as demonstrated in current efforts to designate 10 new protected areas and four new biosphere reserves.

To boost food security, support provided to the government accounted for the establishment of 15 h.a. of dry season demonstration plots in three states (Benue, Jigawa, and Gombe states) for groundnuts, maize, watermelon, and okra. This resulted in increased access to improved seeds for farmers, improved household income and the number of hectares of land available for climate smart agricultural practices. In addition, capacity of 104 (70 male and 34 female) agricultural extension agents and farmers across seven states of Adamawa, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Kano and Katsina were built on utilization of Rice Advice and Weed Manager Android application software that helped improve rice farmers' yield and income through providing personalized advice on rice management practices. Also, 2,403 beneficiaries (M713/F1,690) from four states were trained in the preparation of locally sourced food to improve family nutrition for children under the age of 5 years.

Support provided on Investment and Financial Flow (I&FF) built the capacity of government to adequately measure climate change, determine the potential sources of investment funds for bio, blue, green and food economies and the leveraging of youth innovation for long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies.

Through the UN in 2021, data products from WMO global centers on weather, climate and water supported the development of the 2021 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) and the 2021 Annual Flood Outlook (AFO) produced weather, climate, and water documents along with other related bulletins fed into the 2021 Annual Disaster Risk Management plan produced by the National Emergency Management Agency, and also supported flood risk planning at all levels of Government which saved lives and property.

3 solar dryers distributed to 50 agro-value chain actors in Nasarawa State enabled them to use Climate Action solution to reduce post-harvest losses in the Cassava value chain.

500kgs of fuel briquettes produced from agricultural waste in Nasarawa State were used to test for uptake among households, eateries etc. and 78% of surveyed households showed inclination towards clean cooking fuel briquettes as against the use of charcoal & firewood.



100 families living in communities of Hadejia Nguru Bade Biosphere Reserve, stretching through Yobe and Jigawa states in North-East Nigeria, now operate sustainable fish farming livelihood, for better

income and resilience. This has brought hope of development as testified by Hauwa, one of the beneficiaries. 2,500 women small holder farmers received support for modern irrigation and modern agronomics.



Photo: IFAD

Over 475 staffs of various MDAs capacities were built among others in providing technical support for women farmers.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) was supported by Cadre Harmonise (CH) to analyze food and nutrition insecurity in 21 states and FCT.

9.2 Appropriate policies & regulatory frameworks that promote environmental sustainability & food security implemented.

Digitization of menu design processes, revision school feeding policy, operational guidelines and monitoring and evaluation systems for the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme completed.

Five school gardens were established in five schools in the FCT, Abuja to improve nutrition knowledge of teachers and students in collaboration with the FMARD and FCTA.

9.3 International protocols and conventions on environment domesticated and implemented.

Through UN support, Nigeria became the first major developing country to commit to annual carbon budgets to cut emissions to net zero by 2060.

GENERAL CHALLENGES

Insecurity:

2021 witnessed an increase in kidnapping in the country with a total of 1,440 students abducted and 25 school attacks in the year. (<https://www.trtworld.com/africa/hundreds-of-students-kidnapped-in-nigeria-in-2021-unicef-51956>). The kidnappers are usually bandits, Boko Haram terrorists, herders and ritualists who are kidnapping for ransom as they view victims as a source of income. Sometimes the gangs go as far as killing the kidnapped people to make a strong statement, especially to the government. Insecurity affected the movement of people, goods, and services, farming activities, businesses and shrinking humanitarian space which reduced access to people in need.

In the northeast region, the armed conflict with the Islamist extremist armed group Boko Haram, now in its 11th year, has left over 1.8 million people displaced and over 7.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In the northwest and northcentral, intercommunal violence continued as herder-allied armed groups, vigilantes, and criminal gangs killed hundreds of civilians, kidnapped people for ransom, and raided cattle. Recently, the wave of insecurity, in the South-East zone of the country, attributable to IPOB agitation, has reached an alarming state with all the 5 states in the region affected.

COVID-19 Pandemic:

The recovery from the economic shutdown of COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing. Industrialization was reduced and the focus was on recovery and building back better. The prioritization of government activities continued to be diverted to address the impact of the pandemic and this impacted on the implementation of non-COVID related activities.

Inflation:

Inflation rose to about 18% in 2022 and exchange rates at the parallel market continued to diverge from official rates despite the continued policy interventions by the Central Bank. This led to increased spending on goods and services and diminishing purchasing power of the general populace.

2.3 Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN system in Nigeria continued to forge strategic partnerships with various entities towards the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Within the UN, there were programmes that were implemented jointly targeting promotion of specific SDGs. Notably, the Spotlight Initiative implemented in six states targeted prevention of harmful practices and violence against women and girls funded by the EU.

The Joint SDG Fund implemented by UN promoted enhancement of federal social protection policies to promote social protection of the most vulnerable communities, mainly women and children in Sokoto state.

The One UN Basket Fund, a creation of the UN system, Government and various donors to respond to COVID-19 pandemic, continued its work with additional funds received from EU, Japan and the Government of Norway. The funds were used for unconditional cash transfer and cash for work projects designed to help cushion some of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and support the strengthening of socio-economic empowerment among the most vulnerable people.

In another programme, UN worked with EU under the “Health Systems strengthening for Universal health coverage partnership” to implement a joint project on Catalyzing Multisectoral Action for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) and mental health which led to the finalization of National Alcohol Policy, National NCD Policy and the passage of the new Mental Health bill. UN partnered with the Republic of Korea to strengthen protection from GBV in Adamawa State through establishment of a multipurpose community hall and livelihood programmes.

In addition, UN worked with EU to support the Nigerian government in the reconciliation and reintegration of former armed non-state combatants and Boko Haram associates.

The UN also formed partnerships with other development actors that targeted the achievement of SDGs. UN working in close collaboration with the Government, the EU, IMF, IFIs and the private sector,

among others, designed and implemented an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for financing the SDGs in Nigeria. In addition, some initiatives to fill financing gaps required for achieving the SDGs were developed through SDG impact investment which empowered investors with insights and tools to support SDG-enabling investments across Nigeria. This was a multi-consultative approach in collaboration with both government and private sector players to articulate investment needs as well as policy priorities and incentives. A total of 21 Investment Opportunity Areas were identified which addressed several critical challenges involved in directing private capital towards the SDGs.

In support to development planning, UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and the office of the Vice President in the preparation of the National Development Plan. In addition, UN in partnership with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President (OSSAP) on SDGs also supported Borno, Gombe and Kaduna states to mainstream SDGs into state level development plans.

New partnership was initiated with the private sector and existing relationships with Airtel, Microsoft, IHS Towers, and MTN Foundation were expanded for support to the nationwide initiative-learning passport and digital connectivity in schools for all Nigerian students, including the most vulnerable. IHS Towers Nigeria Ltd continued supporting COVID-19 response by contributing US\$ 500,000 for oxygen security. For communities to access and demand essential services, IHS Towers Nigeria Ltd extended its support for digital information communities' systems for US\$ 405,300. Resources from the private sector were leveraged in the area of water, hygiene, and sanitation, to support the Clean Nigeria campaign. Also, with support of the private sector the Jubilee Fellowship programme was launched to promote youth leadership and reduce youth unemployment.

Working in close partnership with the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), Nigeria Centers for Disease Control (NCDC) and the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), UN supported alignment of the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP), National Measles Elimination Strategic plan 2018-2027, the Accelerated Eliminating Yellow Fever Epidemics (EYE) plan 2017-2023, the Meningitis control by 2030, and the 2020 Maternal Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) Strategy and Cholera Control.

In line with SDG 3 and SDG 5, UN, the Government of Nigeria and Nutrition International signed an agreement to reduce indirect impacts of COVID-19 on pregnant women in Cross River and Sokoto states. Also, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3) and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5), an additional contribution of USD**50,000** was received from UNFCU Foundation for the empowerment and reintegration of fistula survivors, post COVID-19, in the humanitarian setting of Adamawa state. UN also collaborated with state governments through Government Counter Cash Contribution (GCCC) and managed to raise **215,848,500 naira** from Lagos, Ogun Kaduna, and Gombe State Governments to promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3), achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5), and strengthen national and sub-national capacity to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policy, plans, programmes and strategies (SDG 17).

UN partnered with EU to support the Federal Government of Nigeria in establishing legal pathways through capacity development and empowerment of women. This strengthened migration government structures. UN also worked with the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) to enhance institutional capacity of the Federal Government of Nigeria to better manage identity, document issuance and control using biometrics through Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS).

UN collaborated with the (IOFMC) Prosecutor Network Forum platform, to facilitate exchange of information between West Africa and Indian Ocean Commission to try and reduce maritime crime in the region.

2.4. Results of UN working more and better together

Annual Joint workplans were developed in a collaborative manner for the implementation of the USDPF and for Delivering as One (DaO) focus states. For the UNSDPF, the results area group-leads

spearheaded the development of the workplans with the RCO coordinating the process and providing technical support in the development of the Joint workplan. In the DaO focus states, the joint workplans were developed with the active participation of government counterparts and presented to the state executive body for approval. Out of the 5 DaO joint work plans developed in 2021, two were signed jointly by the RC and the state governors (Lagos and Cross River) which shows signs of commitment to work in partnership and contribute to the development aspirations of the DaO focus states. The other three were not signed because of changes in state executives and other pressing commitments of the government. Implementation of the joint workplan was monitored through the quarterly and end of year review meetings held at the state level to review achievements from the outgoing year and to develop the workplan for the new year.

There was a change in the leadership of the Programme Management Team (PMT), now headed by the UNICEF Representative, which brought more strategic thinking and focus to the PMT. During the year, result area groups hitherto not very active in 2020 were revived and the PMT tasked them to provide quarterly briefings on the achievements of implementation of 2021 UNSDPF joint workplan. The PMT was also instrumental to the additional funds contributed by agencies to the successful implementation of the Nigeria UNSDPF 2018-2022 evaluation.

UN constituted three new groups during the year, they are:

- 1) **Youth Inter Agency Group:** In 2021, the Interagency Group on Youth was established with representation from various agencies and 45% of members were youths. Government recognized the UN Inter-agency Group on Youth through a series of invitations for activities and events related to youths. To encourage more synergy, collaboration and prevent duplication, the UN Inter-agency group developed a matrix that showed all the various youth and youth related activities and interventions implemented by all the UN agencies.



The group implemented the following joint programme: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth forum webinar and watch party, International Adolescent Health week, International Youth Day, 1st African and 2nd Nigeria Conference on Adolescent and Youth Health and Development, Nigerian Stakeholders dialogue session with youth on food systems in Nigeria, Intergenerational dialogue with UN Deputy Secretary General and the Government Ministers. The Nigeria Jubilee Fellowship Programme and the Generation Unlimited were launched.

- 2) **Policy Advisory Group:** The Policy Advisory Group was constituted in 2021 as the underlying infrastructure to facilitate cross agency collaboration and support output across thematic areas where UN agencies demonstrate thought leadership. The Programme of Work (PoW) for the Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance (IPAG) is on an ad-hoc basis as mandated by the UNCT or the PMT. In 2021, the group produced the policy brief on Food and Nutrition.
- 3) **Disability Inclusion Group:** The group supported UNCT to deliver as one in the revision of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) document ensuring that issues relating to persons with disability were adequately captured. The group also completed the disability inclusion scorecard for 2021 and is monitoring the implementation of the recommendations. Finally, the capacity of group members was built through training received from UN Development Coordination Office's Disability Inclusion team.

Gender Technical Group (GTG): The GTG was active throughout the year, regularly meeting every month to discuss issues and implement activities together. Also, a retreat was organized during the year to review the activities of GTG and plan for 2021.

The GTG supported the UNCT to deliver as one the following activities:

- The roll out of the UNCT SWAP Gender scorecard. Produced the related report and established the interagency task team responsible for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations.

- Worked with RCO in the revision of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) document ensuring that it is gender focused.
- Spearheaded the coordination, planning and mobilization efforts of the UN system for both International Women's month, Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 16 days of activism, World Food Day, International Rural Women's Day providing technical support to the Ministry of Women Affairs, the UNCT and other development partners at the national, zonal and state level to plan and carry out relevant activities.
- Production of the baseline assessment for the roll out of the two-year Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap) deployment plan and Gender Equality Programming in Emergencies (GEPiE) roadmap for Nigeria.
- Qualitative review and finalization of the National Gender Policy.
- Capacity building for UNCT on Gender Analysis, Gender Mainstreaming and Gender in Humanitarian Action.
- Production of a gender equality briefing kits to sensitize UN staff and support the onboarding of new staff and consultants on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in Nigeria.

The major challenge experienced during the year was lack of resources to implement some of the planned joint programmes.

Business Operating Strategy (BOS): The BOS strategy transitioned from paper to digitalized version on the UNINFO platform. BOS members were trained on UNINFO and have been populating the strategy on the system and are in the process of using it to generate the 2021 BOS report.

The human resource network developed the inter-agency recruitment strategy and finalized a training plan on identified cross-cutting learning needs. They also concluded a joint French language classroom with the French Institute to which over 75 UN staff are currently participating in the joint language classroom.

The following old LTAs were renewed:

- Freight forwarding service (valid until 31 December 2024)
- Travel Management Services (valid until 31 March 2022)
- Fuel /Total (extended contract till 28 February 2023)
- Conference facilities & catering services (valid until 26 July 2022)

In the area of internet service provision, 15% cost was saved through bargaining power and increase in volume of businesses from participating agencies. Also, the bandwidth was increased from 70mbps/70mpbs to 150mbps/150mbps which afforded agencies fast internet services. To implement the common ICT Disaster recovery plan, two off site ICT disaster recovery locations have been identified at WFP and UNHCR offices and the ISP will commence deploying internet services at the two locations in the new year.

UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group: The group reviewed the results framework for completeness of data and followed up with respective agencies to update the data from 2018 to 2020. Members participated actively in the conduct of the UNSDPF 2018-2022 evaluation, this includes:

- designing and finalization of the evaluation TOR,
- as members of the evaluation steering committee,
- and in the review and finalization of the evaluation report.

UN Communication Group

The communication group facilitated 12 national dialogues on food summit, media engagement, youth engagements at the National, zonal, and local government levels across Nigeria. The activities involved various sectors including Government at the federal, state and local government levels, youth led organizations, private sectors, civil society organizations and media practitioners. Between January and September 2021, the social media engagement reports of the various activities around the food summit events **had 469 engagements and reached 9,219 people.**

Collaborated with Creative Youth Community Development Initiative (Solution 17) to promote the project 'Naija Climate Now', a campaign calling for solutions and innovation on climate related issues.

In the created website supported by UNIC Lagos, 402 registrations were received. The press conference was covered by 14 media houses and blogs on environmental issues **had 42 stories of Naija Climate Now. The campaign reached 2 million people with over 103,321 visits to the project website from 25 countries.**

The UN communication group also collaborated with the media organization Pen Pushing Media Services and cultural organization Initiative for Information Arts and Culture Development for the following:

- 50 journalists were trained in reporting to stem hate speech.
- Engagement with radio stations across the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria discussing the dangers of hate speech and its impact on social cohesion and development.
- Over 100 million people in Nigeria were reached.

Coordination with Government: Representatives of the Government of Nigeria participated in the evaluation of the Nigeria UNSDPF 2018-2022 serving as Evaluation Steering Committee members and in the development of the ongoing Nigeria UNSDCF 2023-2027 notably on (i) the prioritization process and (ii) the development of the RF. The participation of government agencies helped the UN to strategically align the CF prioritization to government priorities and needs.

2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned

The evaluation of Nigeria UNSDPF 2018-2022 took place between October and December 2021. The fund provided by Development Coordination Office (DCO) **(\$50,000)** was inadequate to conduct the evaluation hence 10 UNCT member agencies contributed **\$70,000** to fill the gap. The UNCT nominated the Evaluation Manager outside the RC office, and this promoted ownership of the process. Inclusiveness of government partners in all aspects of the process also ensured acceptance of the evaluation findings. Seven conclusions with key challenges and recommendations are presented below:

Conclusion	Key Challenges	Recommendations	Prioritization of Recommendations
Adopting a programme and results-oriented approach, while drawing on the lessons of previous UNDAFs ensured that the UNSDPF interventions are relevant and responded to the needs, priorities, and policies of Nigeria.	Too many states – presenting a challenge of choosing where to implement	Next UNSDPF/CF results framework be streamlined, with fewer outcomes and outputs and accompanying indicators	High – to be implemented immediately
	Government support to scale-up interventions often lacking	DaO work planning process to be streamlined, less cumbersome, reduce the number of activities and better align with state priorities.	Medium – within next 3-6 months
		To commission an evaluation of the DaO State approach	Medium – within next 3-6 months
		Focus on more joint programmes, partnership, and joint implementation.	
The diversity of skills and expertise as well as its convening power gives UNCT a unique comparative advantage in responding to the priorities of Nigeria			

Strong leadership from the UNCT approach and Joint Programmes were prerequisites for improving the coherence, implementation, and the achievements of UNSDPF results	RA and Outcome leads often submit data/results very late, and not all nominated staff participate meaningfully. not enough “incentives” as staff tend to see these as add-ons to their normal activities	PMT working with agency leads, to consider including activities of M&E group and RA and outcome leads into their performance benchmarks. UNCT through PMT should progressively strive to improve collaboration between various UN working groups.	Medium – within next 3-6 months Medium – within next 3-6 months
While implementation rates have varied across years, resources were well spent based on financial plans, thus ensuring value for money	Absence of counterpart funding from government, restrictions and lockdowns resulting from Covid-19 pandemic affected level of implementation especially in 2020		
UNCT make valuable contributions through progress being made in meeting UNSDPF results, facilitated by partnership opportunities, with good lessons to be learned from implementation	Inadequate funding, low capacity of some government partners, and political interference in delivery of projects, often resulting in appointment of inappropriate personnel	knowledge management and lesson learning should be systematized in the next CF	High – to be implemented immediately
The integration of UNDAF programming principles was evident in the design and implementation of the UNSDPF	Social-cultural barriers (religion, culture) tend to constitute obstacles to ensuring inclusion – affecting women’s voices, girls’ education, and there is stigma attached to PWDs	UNCT to reiterate the mainstreaming of UNDAF programming principles as well sustainability plans into the design and implementation of the next CF.	High – to be implemented immediately
Integration into government systems and building IP capacity, are strategies adopted for the sustainability of UNSDPF interventions	challenges towards sustainability of the UNSDPF interventions, principal being non allocation or non-release of government budgets to sectoral initiatives		

The management response to the evaluation report will be prepared and monitored in 2022.

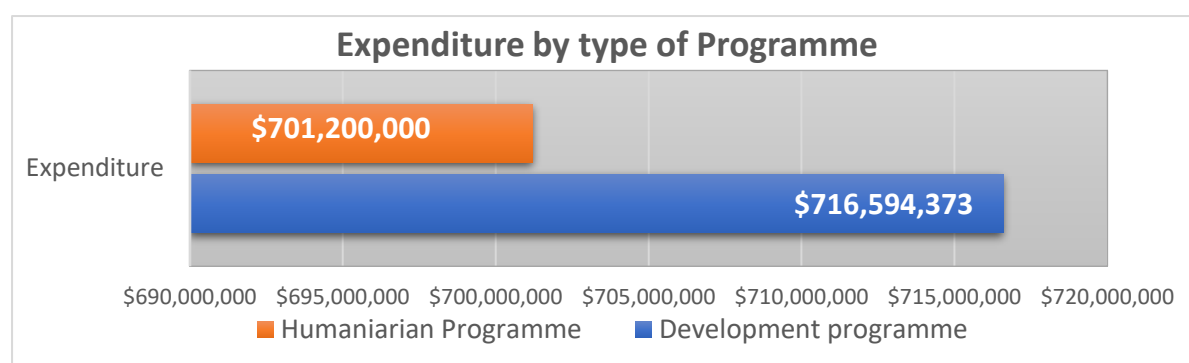
2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1: Financial Overview

Financial Overview Total

Based on the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) a total of **USD 1,970,948,706** was required to implement both the development related activities and the Humanitarian Response plan in 2021. In terms of expenditure, a total of **USD 1,417,794,373** was expended to provide both developmental and humanitarian services to the people of Nigeria.

Figure 7: expenditure by Type of Programme

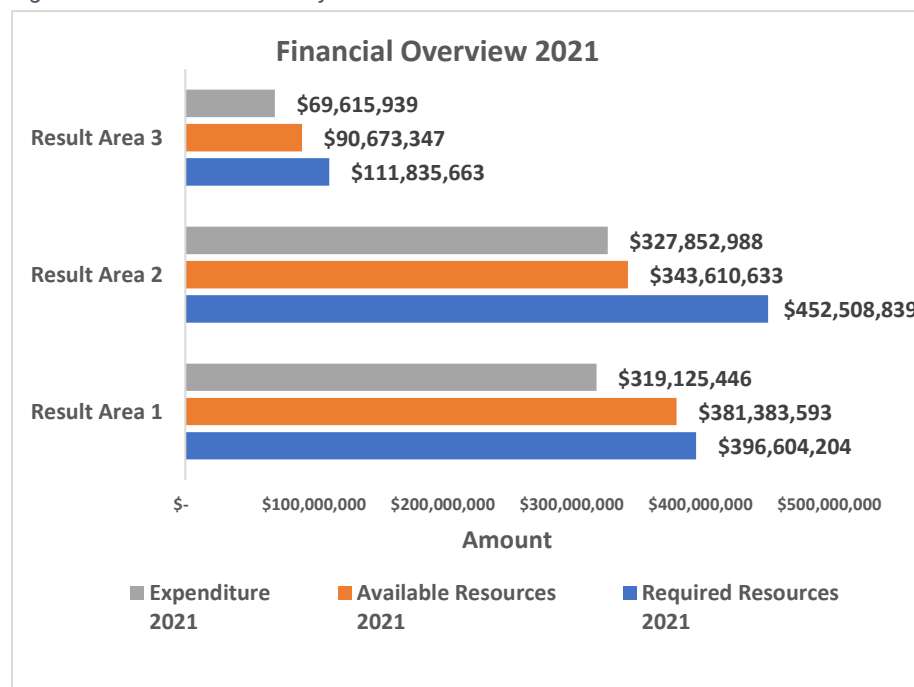


Of the total expenditure of USD 1.970 billion, a total of USD 716.5 million (51%) was expended for development programmes while USD 701.2 million (49%) was spent to implement the humanitarian responses in the year 2021.

Financial Overview by Priority Areas

The available resources for UN Nigeria for the developmental programme was approximately USD 815.6 million, representing 85% of the total required resources USD 960.9 million. A total of USD 716.5 million was disbursed and expended across the three UN Sustainable Development and Partnership (UNSDPF 2018-2022) results areas. This amounted to a delivery rate of 88%.

Figure 8: Financial Overview by Results Areas

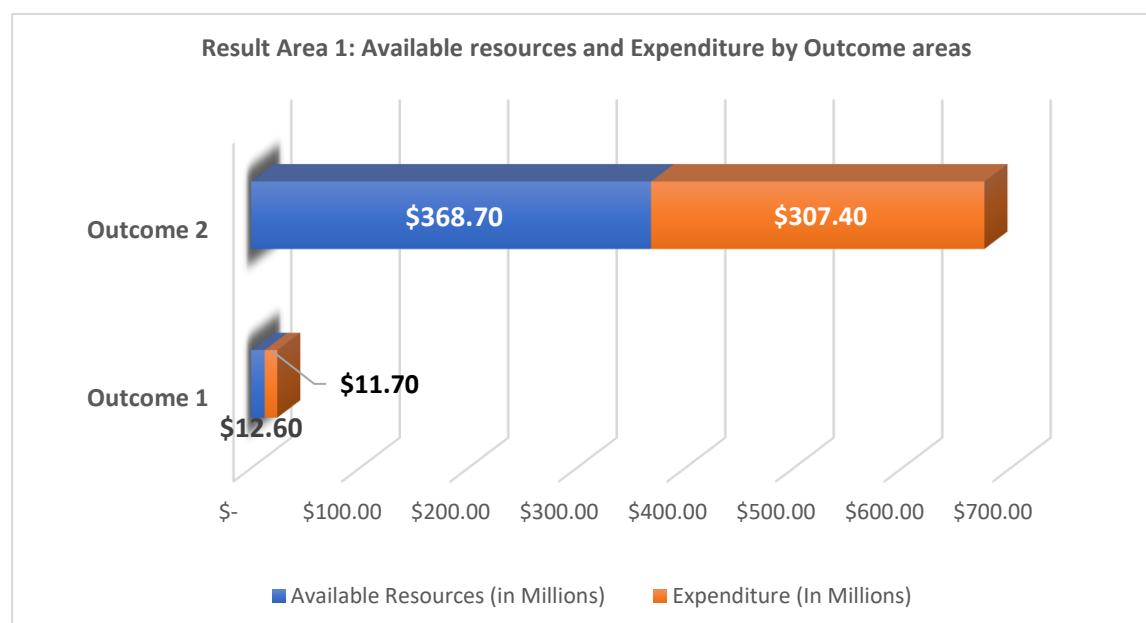


47% of the available resources in 2021 went to Result Area 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security, followed by 42% to Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic services and 11% to Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development. 46% of the 2021 expenditure was in Result Area 2 with a delivery rate (ratio of expenditure vs available resources) of 95%.

45% of the expenditure was spent to provide services in Result Area 1 with a delivery rate of 824%, while Result Area 3 accounted for 10% of the expenditure with a delivery rate of 77%.

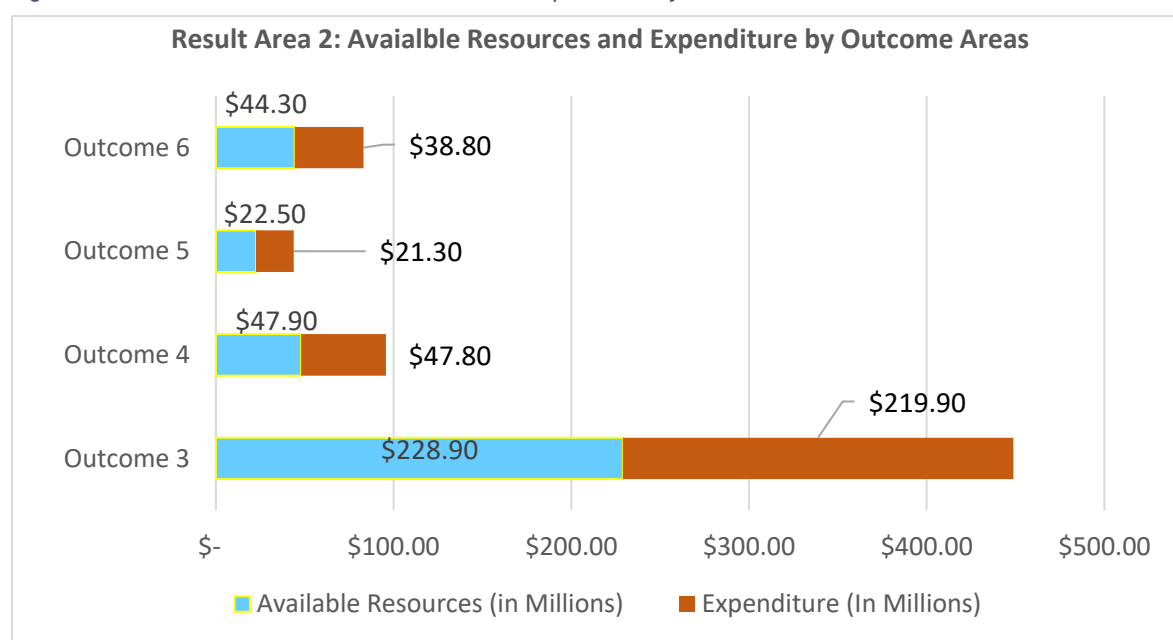
Result by Result Analysis

Figure 9: Result Area 1: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Areas



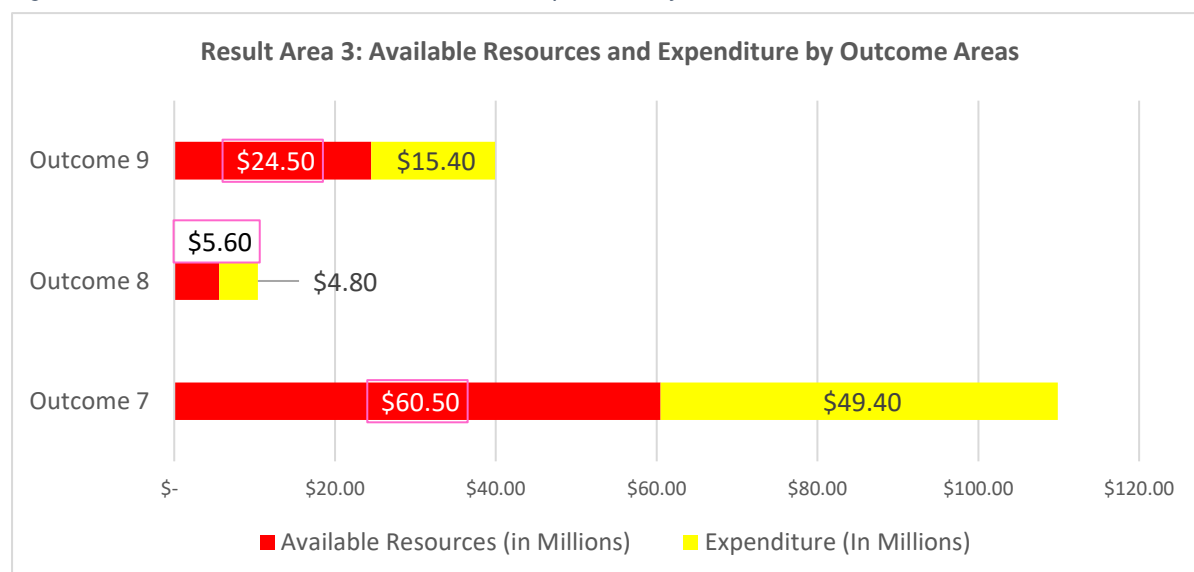
For Result Area 1, of the available resources, over 97% (USD 368.7 million) was allocated to Outcome 2: Humanitarian Response, Peace & Security, while 3% (USD 12.6 million) was allocated to Outcome 1: Good Governance and Rule of Law. 96% (USDS 307.4 million) of funds available was spent under Outcome 2, while 4% (USD 11.7 million) was spent under Outcome 1.

Figure 10: Result Area 2: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Areas



For Result Area 2, 67% (USD 228.9 million) was allocated to Outcome 3: Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS, 14% (USD 47.9million) was allocated to Outcome 4: Learning Skills and Development, 7% (USD 22.5 million) allocated to Outcome 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and 13% (USD 44.6 million) was allocated to Outcome 6: Protection. 67% (219.9 million) of the funds was spent on Outcome 3, 15% (USD 47.8 million) spent on Outcome 4, 12% (USD 38.8 million) on Outcome 6 with 6% (21.3million) spent on Outcome 5.

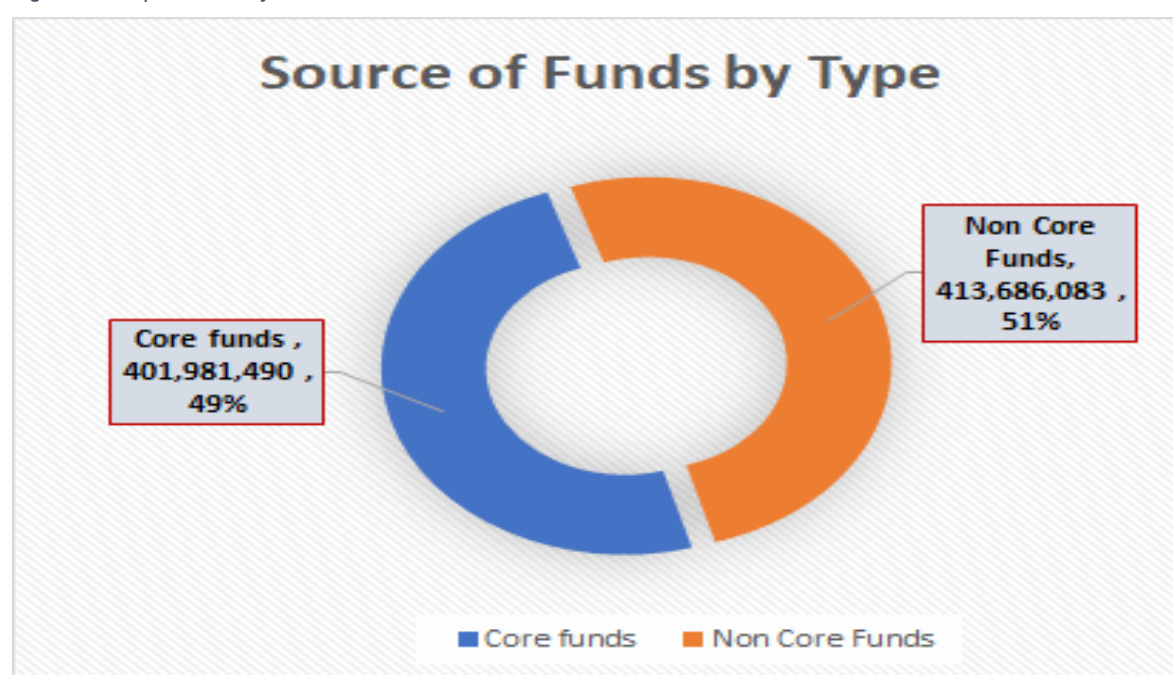
Figure 11: Result Area 3: Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome Areas



Under Result Area 3, 67% (USD 60.5 million) of available resources was allocated to Outcome 7: Diversified Economic Growth, 27% (USD 24.5 million) was allocated to Outcome 9: Environmental Sustainability and Food Security and 6% (USD 5.6 million) available for Outcome 8: Population Dynamics. In terms of expenditure, 71% (USD 49.4 million) was spent under Outcome 7, 22% (USD 15.4million) under Outcome 9 and 7% (USD 4.8 million) under Outcome 8.

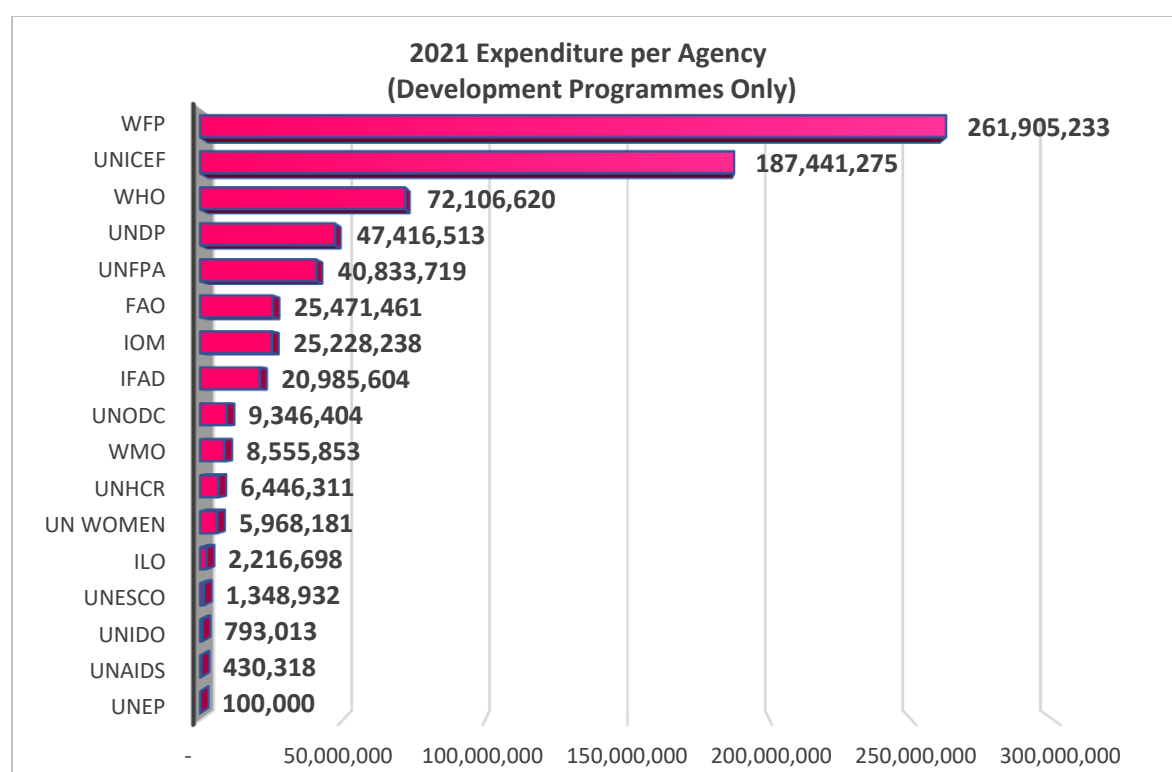
2.6.2 Resource mobilization and quality of funding

Figure 12: Expenditure by Source of Funds



Core resources contributed USD 401.9 million of the available funds for implementation of activities (49%), while the non-core sources were 51% with European Union and UK contributing over USD 182 million.

Figure 13: 2021 Expenditure per Agency



During 2021, a total of USD 716.6 million was expended by different agencies to implement various developmental programmes in Nigeria. WFP expended the highest resources which amounted to 37% of the total expenditure for the year. This was followed by UNICEF expending USD 2187.4 million which represents 26% of the total expenditure for the year. The other 15 agencies spent USD 267.2 million which denotes 37% of the total expenditure for the year.

Figure 14: SDG 2021 Expenditure



As shown in Figure 14, 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), and No Poverty (SDG 1).

During 2021, as in previous years 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, 12, 9 and 7.

CHAPTER 3: UNCT Key Focus Areas for 2022

Development of the New Cooperation Framework:

In 2022, Nigeria will develop a new cooperation framework to succeed the current Nigeria UNSDPF 2018–2022. The Cooperation Framework will be developed under the oversight of the National Steering Committee and the UNCT, with the coordination being provided by the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning as the Government Coordinating Authority for the UN and Development Partners in Nigeria. This will include development of the theory of change, results framework, funding framework and SDG financing strategy and UNCT configuration.

SDG Implementation:

The UNCT will domesticate the SG's Data Strategy to improve evidence-based planning and development of programmes. The UNCT will intensify the work with relevant government agencies including the National Bureau of Statistics, the Office of the Special Assistant to the President on SDGs and other national and regional entities to ensure the availability of disaggregated data for vulnerable populations including women, girls, boys, men, people living with disability and in humanitarian situation. In addition, the UNCT will continue to provide advice and support to the national government to integrate all SDGs into its national development strategy. To accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNCT will continue to provide integrated policy solutions to government.

Strategic Financing and Partnerships:

UNCT will continue to support the development of an INFF. In addition, UNCT will continue to play a strong convening role in helping to facilitate incentives and an enabling environment for private sector investments in the SDGs. To this end, a UNSDPF joint resource mobilization strategy will be developed to raise resources from government, private sector and bilateral/multilateral donors.

Leaving No One Behind, Human Rights and Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda:

The UNCT through its development and humanitarian programmes will continue in 2022 to pursue rigorously the issue of youth, gender and disability inclusion. It will ensure that the recommendations from the score card analysis will be followed up and implemented. UN Nigeria will pursue specific strategies to implement gender parity in the system. Also, In the area of disability inclusion, in 2022, UN facilities will be assessed to identify gaps in disability friendliness and implement the recommended measures that will make the facility accessible to persons living with disability. In addition, UN thematic groups – Gender, Youth and Disability inclusion will continue to engage with women, youth and persons living with disability through various platforms.

Support would be provided for the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to non - UN security forces. Also, action plan on hate speeches would be developed. Recommendations from international human rights mechanism would be used to inform programming and activities especially in engagement with government and CSOs on Universal Periodic Review of human rights records.

COVID-19 Response:

In 2022, UNCT will mainstream the COVID response programme into the UNSDPF joint workplan for the year and will continue to monitor and response to issues on COVID-19 as the need arises.

2023 Elections and National Census:

Finally, in 2022 UN Nigeria will support the government especially INEC to prepare for the 2023 elections to ensure that it is free and fair and that there is active participation of women as well as other vulnerable and inaccessible groups in the election process. Also, advocacy and support for the conduct of national census will continue to be rendered to the Nigerian government in 2022.

Enhanced support will be provided to National Population Commission to prepare for the National Census.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACU	–	Anti-Corruption Unit
ADF	–	Assay Definition File
AFO	–	Annual Flood Outlook
ASWHAN	–	Association of Women and Girls Living with HIV and AIDS in Nigeria
BAY	–	Borno Adamawa Yobe
BHCPF	–	Basic Healthcare Provision Fund
BOS	–	Business Operation Strategy
CAF	–	Commodity Alliance Forum
CBF	–	Common Budgetary Framework
CCA	–	Common Country Assessment
CFR	–	Case Fatality Rate
CH	–	Cardre Harmonise
CHWs	–	Community Health Workers
CO ²	–	Carbon Dioxide
CotD	–	Cost of Diet
CRA	–	Child Rights Act
CRNs	–	Community Response Networks
CSADs	–	Community Safety Architecture Dialogs
CSOs	–	Civil society organizations
CSPs	–	Community Security Platforms
CSW	–	Commission on the Status of Women
CVR	–	Continuous Voter Registration
DaO	–	Delivery as One
DCO	–	Development Coordination Office
DREI	–	De-risking Renewable Energy Investment
ECOSOC	–	Economic and Social Council
EMIS	–	Education Management Information System
ESP	–	Education Sector Plan
EU	–	European Union
EWERS	–	Early Warning and Early Response Systems
EYEs	–	Eliminating Yellow Fever Epidemics
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCT	–	Federal Capital Territory
FCTA	–	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FGM	–	Female Genital Mutilation
FLHE	–	Family Life and HIV/AIDS Education
FLN	–	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
FMARD	–	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMOH	–	Federal Ministry of Health
GBV	–	Gender Based Violence
GCCC	–	Government Counter Cash Contribution
GDP	–	Gross Domestic Product
GEPiE	–	Gender Equality Programing in Emergencies
GEWE	–	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GFFO	–	German Federal Foreign Office
GTG	–	Gender Technical Group
H.E	–	His/Her Excellency
HH4A	–	Country Level Hand Hygiene
HIV/AIDS	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
I&FF	–	Investment and Financial Flow
ICT	–	Information Computer Technology
IDP	–	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	–	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGR	–	Internally Generated Revenue
IITA	–	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

ILO	–	International Labour Organization
IMGs	–	Interconnected Mini-Grids
INEC	–	Independent National Electoral Commission
INFF	–	Integrated National Financing Framework
INGO	–	International Non-governmental Organization
IOFMC	–	Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime
IOM	–	International Organization for Immigration
IPAG	–	Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance
IPCR	–	Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution
JP	–	Joint Program
LAMs	–	Local Area Mechanics
LCBC	–	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LGAs	–	Local Government Areas
LTAs	–	Long Term Agreements
M & E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAB-ICC	–	Man and Biosphere International Coordinating Council
MBNP	–	Ministry of Budget and National Planning
MFBNP	–	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
MICS	–	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIDAS	–	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MNCH	–	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
MNTE	–	Maternal Neonatal Tetanus Elimination
MOE	–	Ministry of Education
MOJ	–	Ministry of Justice
MOT	–	Mixed Observers Team
MOU	–	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWASD	–	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
MPHSS	–	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MSMEs	–	Micro, Small Medium Enterprises
MSP	–	Ministerial Strategic Plan
MWH	–	Maternal Waiting Home
NACS	–	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NAP	–	National Action Plan
NAPTIP	–	Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASSCO	–	National Social Security Coordination Office
NBS	–	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	–	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCDC	–	Nigeria Centers for Disease Control
NDHS	–	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NDP	–	National Development Plan
NHIS	–	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHMIS	–	National Health Management Information System
NHRC	–	National Human Rights Commission
NIPRD	–	National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development
NIYEAP	–	Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan
NPHCDA	–	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
NSAGs	–	Non-State Arms Group
NSCDC	–	Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
NSSPP	–	National Security Scholars and Practitioners Program
NSTI	–	National Science Technology and Investment
NTDs	–	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NVP	–	Nigerian Vaccine Policy
OCHA	–	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	–	Open Defecation Free
OOSC	–	Out of School Children
OSSAP	–	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President
PADs	–	Peace Architecture Dialogs
PCR	–	Polymerase Chain Reaction

PEWASH	–	Partners for Expanded Water Sanitation and Hygiene
PHC	–	Primary Health Care
PMT	–	Program Management Team
POW	–	Programme of Work
PPE	–	Personal protective equipment
PSAG	–	Private Sector Advisory Group
PTA	–	Parents Teachers Association
PWG	–	Partner's Working Group
QR	–	Quick Response
RANA	–	Reading and Numeracy Activity
RC	–	Resident Coordinator
RCCE	–	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RCO	–	Resident Coordinator's Office
RH	–	RH Services
RUWASSA	–	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SAPs	–	State Action Plans
SARI	–	Severe Acute Respiratory Isolation
SBMCs	–	School Based Management Committees
SCP	–	Seasonal Climate Prediction
SCRC	–	Senate Constitutional Review Committee
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	–	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SOP	–	Standard Operating Procedure
SORMAS	–	Surveillance Outbreak, Response Management and Analysis System
SP	–	Social Protection
SPRP	–	Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan
SSNC	–	Small and Sick Newborn Care
SSP	–	Sanitation Safety Plan
STC	–	Solar Tech Company
STI	–	Science Technology and Development
TaRL	–	Teaching at the Right Level
TMIS	–	Teacher Management Information System
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
TRCN	–	Teacher's Registration Council of Nigeria
TTT	–	Transhumance Tracking Tool
UBA	–	United Bank for Africa
UN	–	United Nations
UNCT	–	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	–	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	–	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Program
UNDS	–	United Nations Development System
UNEP	–	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	–	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCU	–	United Nations Federal Credit Union
UNFPA	–	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UN-Habitat	–	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	–	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	–	United Nations Information
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	–	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISS	–	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
UNMAS	–	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	–	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOWAS	–	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNSCR	–	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSDPF	–	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework

USA	–	United States of America
USD	–	United States Dollars
VAPP	–	Violence Against People Prohibition
VIP	–	Ventilated Improved Pit
VLOM	–	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
VOT	–	Victims of Trafficking
WASH	–	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOMs	–	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees
WASHIMS	–	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Information Management System
WASHNORM	–	Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Planning
WFP	–	World Food Program
WHO	–	World Health Organization
WIPO	–	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	–	World Meteorological Organization
WPP.PWG	–	Women's Political Participation Partner's Working Group