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ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2014 – 2017
[UNDAF III]

MID TERM [2014-2015] REVIEW

FINAL REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

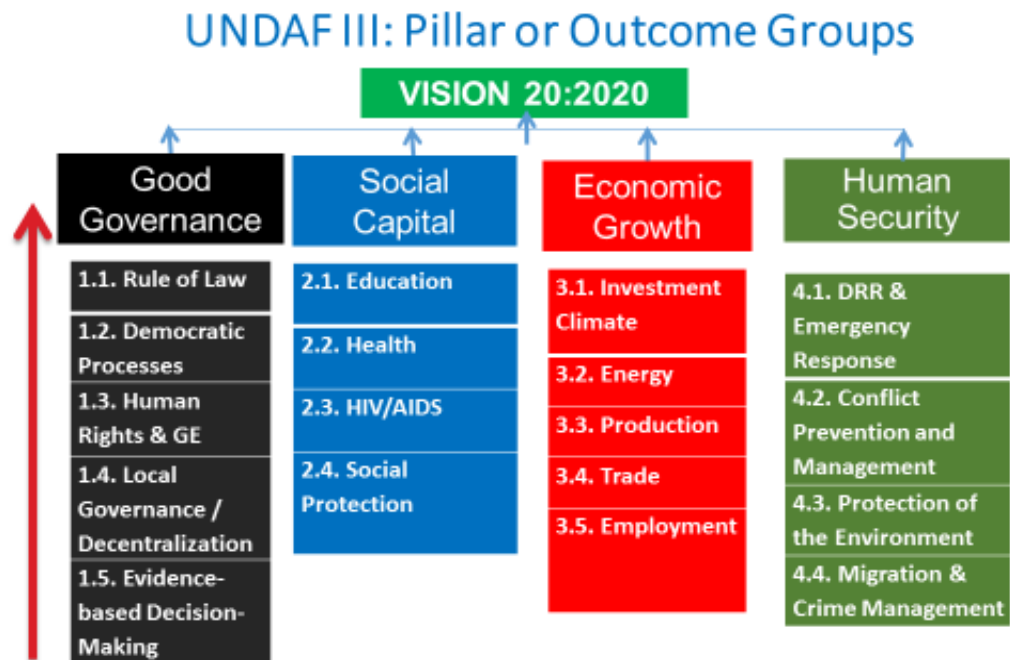
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AI	Avian Influenza
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMIS	Agricultural Markets Information System
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
ARV	Anti-retro Viral
ASDP	Agriculture Supplier Development Programme
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
CATS	Community Approach to Total Sanitation
CBMC	Centre-Based Management Committees
CBNC	Community Based New Born Care
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CFS	Child Friendly School
CHEW	Community Health Extension Workers
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRS	Cross River State
CSM	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DaO	Delivering as One
DTS	Displacement Tracking System
ECD	Early Child Development
EP	Emergency Preparedness
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Plan
ER	Early Response
EW	Early Warning
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FiT	Feed in Tariff
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMITI	Federal Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment
FMOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEP	Girl Education Project
GSM	Global System for Mobile Telecommunication
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
HF	Health Facility
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
ICT	Information Communication and Telecommunication
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILS	International Labour Standards
IMC	Inter-Ministerial committee
INEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KVA	Kilo Volt Amperes
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
LGEA	Local Government Education Authorities
LIFE	Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs
LMIS	Labour Management Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAN	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MIDAS	Migration Information Data Analysis System
MNCH	Maternal and Neonatal Child Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
MW	Midwives
NABG	National Agribusiness Group
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic In Persons
NAQS	Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services
NASS	National Assembly
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBTE	National Board for Technical Education
NDCMP	National Drugs Control Master Plan
NDLEA	National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NHMIS	National Health Management Information System
NIEPA	Nigerian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration
NIMET	Nigerian Metrological
NIPC	Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission
NIPC	Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission
NIRP	Nigeria Industrial Revolution Policy
NPC	National Population Commission
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NPHDA	National Primary Healthcare Development Agency
NPOM	National Productivity Order of Merit
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil defence Corps
NVRI	National Veterinary Research Institute
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solutions
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PLHIV	People Living With HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
RBM	Results Based Management
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy
RP	Response Plan
SACA	State Agency for Control of AIDS/HIV
SAME	States' Ministries of Education
SBMC	School Based Management Committee
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SHP	Small Hydro Power
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SMOH	State Ministry of Health
SOLA	Solutions for Open Land Administration
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants
SOP	Standards Operating Procedure
SPHDB	State Primary Health Care Development Board
SPPAC	State Programme Policy Advisory Committee
SPX	Sub-contracting Partnership Exchange
SURE-P	Subsidy Removal Empowerment Programme
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission

UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WASHCOM	Water and Sanitation Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WISE	Working Improvements in Small Enterprises
WPV	Wild Polio Virus
YAAG	Youth Agriculture Advisory Group
YEAP	Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme
YEP	Youth Empowerment Programme

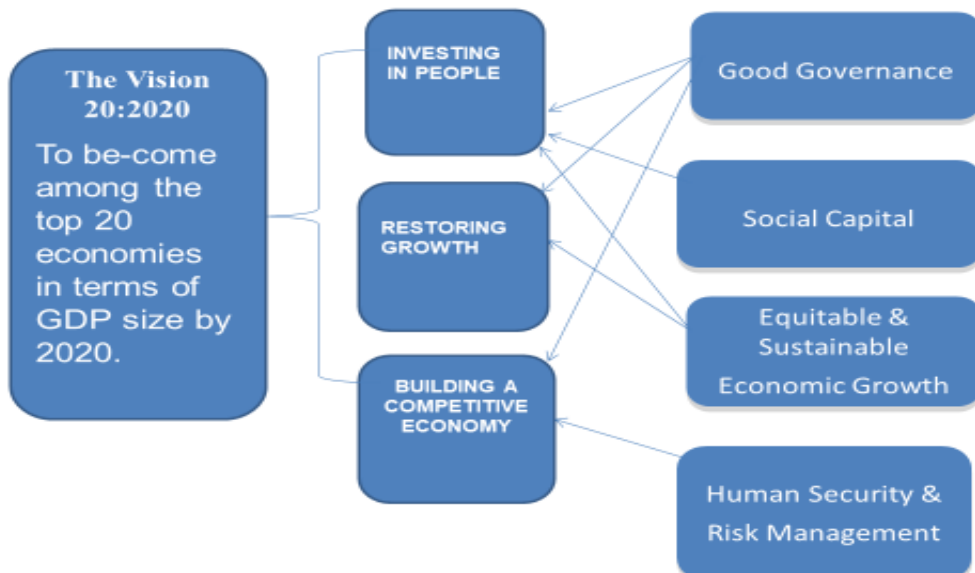
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Agencies signed the Nigeria United Nations Development Assistance Framework III 2014-2017 [UNDAF III] on September 12, 2014, the agreement on UN System's support to the Governments and people of Nigeria based on Nigeria's development priorities contained in the Nigeria Vision 20:2020 and the development plans of the Nation and the States.



Link between UNDAF and Vision 20 :2020

Link between National Priorities and UNDAF



The UNDAF-III has four (4) strategic intents or result areas [(1) Good Governance, (2) Social Capital Development, (3) Equitable and Sustainable Economic Development, and (4) Human Security and Risk Management], eighteen (18) outcome indicators and fifty two (52) output indicators. Programme implementation is carried out through the seven thematic groups synchronized with the overall lead agencies from the four main result areas. Implementation is undertaken under specific activities (outputs) which contribute to the realisation of the broad outcomes or result areas.

The Mid Term Review Report presents the results accomplished between 2014 and 2015, the first two years of implementing the UNDAF III and the UNDAF III Action Plan (UAP).

Review Process and Methodology

The report is the outcome of the analysis of submissions made by the Thematic Groups and four Delivery as One States [Anambra, Benue, Cross River and Oyo] at the UNDAF III Light Assessment Workshop held on August 2 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria.

The UN Monitoring and Evaluation [M&E] Group developed a standard thematic Annual Review template which the Thematic Groups and the DaO States used to present information on their accomplishments.

Arrangement of the report

The report is arranged in six chapters. This chapter is the first. The next four are titled after the thematic areas of the UNDAF III: (2) Good Governance, (3) Social Capital Development; (4) Equitable and Sustainable Economic Development; (5) Human Security and Risk Management and the sixth is Delivering as One.

Each chapter presents an overview of the impacts or potential impacts resulting from the supports to the Governments and people of Nigeria by the UN Country Team [UNCT] in partnership with various development partners, local and international and at both Federal and State levels.

Basis of rating the results and tracking the progress

The results presented under each pillar indicate UN System's performance in meeting the long term goals set out under each outcome and respective outputs. This has been done in two ways. Firstly, describing the achievements, with regard to the development areas under each pillar. Secondly, rating the performances (progress or lack of it) against the output targets set out in the UNDAF III. The outputs are the immediate results of implementation of activities while the outcomes show the achievements made in the broader development context.

Progress made on the 52 outputs was tracked using Results Based Management (RBM) principles and the UNDAF-III result matrix. Six (6) categories were used to rate the level of performance. These are *MET*, *ON TRACK*, *CONSTRAINED*, *NOT AVAILABLE*, *NOT REPORTED* and *NO PROGRESS*. For activities that will be discontinued, a seventh performance rating "DISCONTINUED" would be used in the next review. The indicators are described below.

MET: .. the results show that the targets have been met or exceeded.

ON TRACK| ... Progress towards achieving the result as expected; target likely to be met in remaining time period. There is no existing and/or anticipated impediment(s) to implementation & no significant external factors are expected to hinder progress.

CONSTRAINED| ... Some progress towards achieving the result; target can still be met with extra efforts in the remaining time period. Some accomplishments with regard to implementation, internal or external factors may have hindered progress.

UNREPORTED| ...Relevant outcomes and outputs were not reported.

NO PROGRESS| ...No progress towards achieving the result; target is unlikely to be met in the remaining time period... Major impediments to implementation exist. External factors may halt any likely progress in the remaining time period.

Summary of annual outcome performance

A summary of the ratings of each pillar is presented at the end of each. The result was derived by performing simple average of the rating. Thus the conclusion about the overall rating of the thematic performance was arrived at.

The overall conclusion of a particular pillar is presented graphically in percentage form.

CHAPTER TWO: GOOD GOVERNANCE

The report on good governance is discussed under strengthening institutional capacity for enhanced public accountability, containing gender and age-related development challenges, promoting, knowledge exchange and evidence based planning and delivery status of outputs and outcomes.

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR ENHANCED PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

The UN System continued support to improve public accountability through initiatives implemented at both the Federal and state government levels and civil society organisations, in order to facilitate delivery of development programmes during the period.

Anti-corruption agencies were supported to execute their mandates effectively and efficiently.

At the Federal level the agencies included Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Special Control Unit on Money Laundering (SCUML), Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT), Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP), Public Complaints Commission (PCC) and Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR).

Further, Integrity Plans were put in place in three federal ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) namely National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHDA), Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) and Federal Ministry of Waters Resources – River Basins Development Authorities.

The results of efforts to promote integrity and public accountability in the Port Sector were:

- production of corruption risk assessment (CRAs) reports in consultation with stakeholders and were implemented in six sea ports and two international airports,
- Knowledge products on anti-corruption on the port sector were being finalized,
- The Nigerian Shippers' Council (NSC) now has a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Anti-corruption Policy. In furtherance of this the NSC developed a Service Support Portal, a platform for port users to access services without human interface to mitigate complaints of slow service.
- Supports were given to some non-government actors:
 - 42 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were trained on budget monitoring; Freedom of Information Act and public procurement laws,
 - 40 workers from the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) were trained and equipped with budgetary processes skills to enhance NLC's participation in public budgeting process,
- 5 training sessions for CSOs,
- strengthening of CSOs' institutional and technical capacity,

The FCT Administration formulated the FCT Justice Sector Reform Plan.

At the state level,

- CRAs were performed in Delta and Anambra States' three MDG-related MDAs,
- nine states namely Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Imo, Osun, Lagos, Katsina and Yobe States benefitted from technical and financial supports for the formulation of their Justice Sector Reform Action Plans,
- in Delta State
 - some tool kits on anti-corruption in procurement were developed for secondary schools in awareness raising and

- citizens' anti-corruption engagement:
 - increased CSO advocacy skills and practices on anti-corruption initiatives;
 - strengthened CSO coordination and networking, and partnerships with government in the fight against corruption
- sensitization of 450 officials and members of the trade union organizations on resolutions of International Labour Conference and international labour standards.

Support on election issues

Results of the support to the National Assembly [NASS] on gender participation in politics were

- gender audit of the NASS,
- adoption of framework for gender responsive legislature, and
- the NASS Women in Parliament Committee was strengthened with networking and coordination capacities to effectively advocate for and support women empowerment and women aspirants in the 2015 electoral process.

The results of support to the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) included

- production and implementation of INEC Gender Policy as the first stage of facilitating initiatives to improve opportunities for women candidature in the 2015 elections,
- implementation of INEC's 2012-2016 Strategic Plan, and
- reformation of 6 departments for improved productivity.

The Women in Politics Forum, a platform of women politicians, was supported to mentor young women politicians nationwide.

The Abuja Accord signed by the political parties contributed to reduction in incidences of violence and malpractices in the 2015 general elections and other states' and bye-elections.

Further the National Peace Committee to prevent electoral violence was formed.

Further on the 2015 general elections the results included

- Monitors were developed and mobilized to the North-East during the 2015 general elections, and
- 60 Human Rights Monitors Deployed in the North East Region of Nigeria.

CONTAINING GENDER AND AGE-RELATED DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

The UN System supported government efforts to address development issues of gender based sexual violence, female gender mutilation, child labour and labour management during the period.

Gender based violence

To contribute to addressing sexual gender based violence (SGBV)

- training of 80 members of the Young Men's Network from 45 CSOs representing stakeholders at all levels (individual- community) to raise awareness about the practice to engage in advocacy.

Female gender mutilation

Building on commitment by the states to eliminating female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage practices, more than 80 policy makers and legislators from Cross River and Ebonyi States participated in a learning and awareness raising initiative. They reaffirmed commitment to enforcing the Act forbidding these practices.

Child labour

The results of support towards eliminating practices that expose children to livelihood responsibilities beyond their childhood status and potential, abuse their dignity, and are harmful to their physical and mental development

included.

- formation of Child Labour Monitoring Committees in 4 communities in Ogun and Oyo States (states with the highest prevalence of child labour),
- 225 families were trained on and supported with alternative income earning opportunities that would not need the involvement of children and
 - rehabilitation of their child labor victims,
- enhanced capacity on child labour prevention issues for judges, media, labour officers, immigration, police and Network of Civil Society Organizations Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour and National Youths Service Corps [NYSC],
- establishment of State Steering Committees on Child Labour in Oyo, Ogun and Cross River States,
- development and printing of State Plan of Action on Elimination of Child Labour for Oyo and Ogun States,
- identification of 138 potential victims of child labour,
- withdrawal of 265 children from situations of child labour in Oyo and Ogun States and FCT,
- awareness creation rallies in markets, motor parks and at-risk areas during the commemoration of World Day Against Child Labour where over 15,000 children were reached,
- organisation of Essay and Art Work Competitions on child labour in which 147 children participated, and
- provision of educational services to 210 children at high risk of child labour,
- capacity building for 30 NGOs in Oyo & Ogun States; 20 MDAs of the Federal Government, FCT, Oyo and Ogun states and 2 ILO social partners to implement the National Action Plan for the elimination of Child Labour.

Support to strengthening institutional capacities for management of labour related issues resulted to

- enhancement of capacity of Immigration Officers and prosecutors to effectively prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking,
- commissioning of a study on how to mainstream protection of migrant workers in national laws,
- training of 40 Labour Inspectors to enhance their capacity on identification and management of migrant workers,
- development of training plans for Labour Inspections on Working Improvements in Small Enterprises (WISE),
- finalization of arrangements to review the National Policy and National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health in line with International Labour Standards (ILS),
- redefinition of the concepts and methodology for the calculation of employment, unemployment and under-employment rates by the National Bureau of Statistics {NBS} and
- conduct of Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) using the new concepts and methodology.

PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND EVIDENCE BASED PLANNING

Monitoring and evaluation initiatives

The results of supports in building monitoring and evaluation include

- strengthening of the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework in the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MB&NP),
- three states namely Jigawa, Kwara and Kebbi approved and implemented state-wide M&E policies.

Successful implementation of the policies would enhance their ability to track their development projects and resources utilization. The M&E reports would loop back into the planning process. This will further accountability of the state governments.

In promoting the practice of sharing and exchange of knowledge, 3 DaO states (Anambra, Benue, and Cross River) adopted the single knowledge management platform, DevInfo version 6.0. To promote effective use of this platform, 180 members of staff from these states benefited from hands on training on the use of the Platform. With full utilization of the Platform the States would exchange ideas and lessons learned in implementing their

development programmes.

Key knowledge and advocacy products developed during the period included

- research findings on the Socio-Cultural Determinants of Voting Patterns in Nigeria which highlighted the need for more participation and representation of women in the governance process, and
- Standardized Training Manual for building capacity of law makers, political parties and election management bodies (EMBs) on Affirmative Action in Nigeria.

Preparation for conducting the fifth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and setting up of functional LMIS commenced during the period. Training on survey design of NBS staff and the states' statistics agencies on MICS was completed.

Challenges

The key challenges were

- Adverse security situation still posed a major challenge particularly in the North Eastern part of the country which sometimes access to project sites and explore new ones
- The goal of identifying development solutions that address broad issues at community and sub-national levels is sometimes hampered by cultural norms and practices that limit women participation in decision making processes,
- late release of funds affected implementation of project activities,
- dearth of required data has in many cases translated into challenges since data forms the bases for planning and plan implementation of and advocating for targeted interventions,
- mutual accountability platforms were not efficient,
- weak M&E design for UNDAF III,
- lack of integrated programme planning and implementation by UN Agencies,
- insufficient capacity of national partners in areas of gender and human rights,
- late or non-payment of counterpart funding by the Government, and
- lack of implementation of planned governance & coordination arrangement.

Lessons learned

The identified lessons for consideration include

- the need for more integrated programming;
- the need for adequate funding for improved delivery of results;
- the need to improve on awareness of the UNDAF Process evenly the Agencies; and
- the need for more effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF III implementation.

DELIVERY STATUS OF OUTCOME OUTPUTS

Outcome 1.0 - Strengthened accountability and respect for the Rule of law, compliant with international standards and human rights, provide inclusive, age- and gender-responsive, equitable access to Justice, with strengthened and coordinated institutions ensuring enhanced integrity and reduced corruption through transparency, strengthened preventive and regulatory policies and frameworks and engaged civil society and media, by 2017.

1.1.1| Capacity at Federal and State levels for coordination, law reforms and service delivery for Justice Sector institutions to provide inclusive, age- and gender-responsive, equitable and timely access to justice and for anti-corruption institutions to prevent and combat corruption is strengthened.

Rating: ON TRACK

1.1.2| Capacity of CSOs, including their internal governance mechanisms, and for constructive dialogue between CSOs, media and other stakeholders and government are strengthened to enable them monitor budgetary and judicial processes, anti-corruption

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 1.2: Nigeria's democracy is deepened through inclusive electoral processes with independent and transparent regulatory mechanisms, democratic political parties, and active and equitable citizens' participation and women's empowerment holding elected officials to account, by 2017.

1.2.1| Election management bodies' (especially Independent National Electoral Commission) capacity strengthened in strategic planning, policy formulation and administration of elections.

Rating: MET

1.2.2| Political parties have strengthened platforms and mechanisms (IPAC, INEC, Civil Society) to promote human rights, women's participation, respect for non-violence and democratic processes and their implications for democratic development.

Rating: ON TRACK

1.2.3| CSOs, traditional leaders, women's groups and other key stakeholders are able to conduct civic education and advocacy for affirmative action to increase women's participation in politics and the electoral process.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 1.3: Human Rights of Nigerians and Gender Equality are promoted and protected through reliable and timely monitoring and reporting mechanisms at Federal, State and LGA levels, effective gender-responsive and age-appropriate redress measures, in an environment compliant with international standards by 2017.

1.3.1| The capacities of government institutions and communities are strengthened for gender and age-appropriate prevention, protection, reliable and timely monitoring and reporting and redress of human rights violations.

Rating: ON TRACK

1.3.2| Capacities for legislative and regulatory reform at Federal and State levels in compliance with international norms and standards and Nigeria's commitments to human rights and gender equality are strengthened.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

1.3.3| Public, civil society, communities and media are empowered to advocate for, report and demand greater state promotion, respect, and protection of human rights and to form social engagement systems and networks to participate in equitable and sustainable social development through utilization of evidence-based social communication tools, channels and mechanisms.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

Outcome 1.4: By 2017, Local Governance is strengthened through increased de-concentration and decentralization of powers and resources and improved coordination between and among different levels of government for greater accountability and effective service delivery, through improved technical and institutional capacity, and inclusive participation and engagement of citizens, communities, civil society and private sector.

1.4.1| Replicable Model of Local Governance in place for evidence-based advocacy to influence de-contraction and decentralization of power and resources in an inclusive manner to the local governments and communities.

Rating: UNREPORTED

1.4.2| Strengthened accountability mechanisms at local and community levels on development priorities for promoting inclusive equitable and gender responsive participatory planning, budgetary processes and monitoring and evaluation.

Rating: UNREPORTED

1.4.3| Improved institutional capacity of local government and urban governance to coordinate, plan, generate resources, implement and monitor, for equitable delivery of services.

Rating: UNREPORTED

Outcome 1.5: By 2017, public decision-making systems and processes for equitable, gender-responsive and evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are effectively coordinated and driven by quality, timely, harmonized, disaggregated data, at Federal State, and local levels.

1.5.1| National and state planning institutions have strengthened capacities for coordination, evidence-based and gender-responsive planning, budgeting, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of VISION 20:2020, other national priorities and related UNDAF-supported priorities.

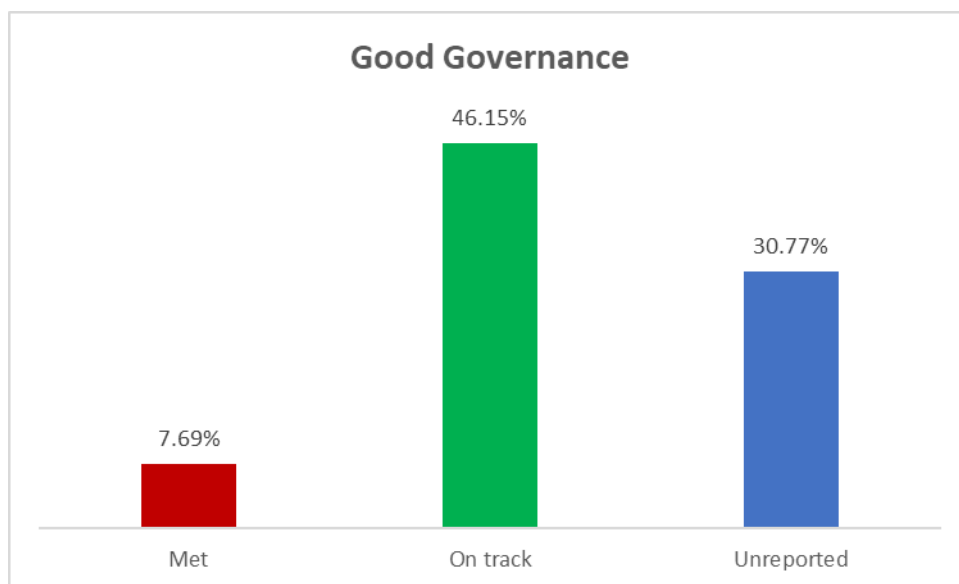
Rating: ON TRACK

1.5.2| Statistical agencies, line MDAs and research institutions are better able to generate, analyze and use quality, timely gender disaggregated data and make it accessible for evidence-based decision-making and programming.

Rating: UNREPORTED

Conclusion

There are five (5) outcome indicators and thirteen (13) output indicators under the Good Governance result area. Of the total number of outputs, one (7.69%) was met, six (46.15%) are on track, 4 (30.77%) were unreported and progress was constrained by various factors in two (15.38%) output. Overall this thematic area is on track in achieving the stated outputs under the outcomes. The performance is also illustrated in the figure below;



CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The social capital development interventions are reported under improved education services delivery, enhancing community participation in improving living and learning environments, enhanced healthcare services delivery, making HIV and AIDS response everyone's business, and delivery status of outcome outputs

IMPROVED EDUCATION SERVICES DELIVERY

With the goal to strengthen advocacy, programming and budgeting capacities of Federal, State and LGA education MDAs the following results were achieved:

- enhanced capacity of the Nigerian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA),
- development and implementation of Education Sector Plans that are more sector wide, results oriented, gender sensitive and equity focused in eleven states and twenty-seven LGAs,
- training in financial management and provision of financial grants to support implementation of school development plans to 516 School Based Management Committees (SBMCs) in 4 Girl Education Project (GEP) States (Niger, Zamfara, Katsina and Bauchi),
- capacity strengthening of 146 LGAs, 36 states and Federal Capital Territory in data management/NFE-MIS for advocacy in support of literacy and non-formal education,
- 10% of Federal Ministry of Education and States' Agencies for Mass Education and Federal Capital Territory benefitted from strengthened institutional and technical capacities to develop teacher policies and strategies for more efficient teacher and literacy facilitator utilization,
- all targeted twenty (20) universities have capacity to develop gender and leadership training modules for increased gender perspective in programme development,
- 7 (53.86%) of the 13 targeted states and FCT (Kebbi, Zamfara, Katsina, Niger, Oyo, Ebonyi, Benue, FCT) implemented evidence-based sector plans that address equity and emergency,
- 648 (25.92%) of the targeted 2,500 schools in 6 focus states (Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Niger and Bauchi) have functional SBMCs,
- 6 (75%) of the 8 focus states (Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Niger, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba) have functional EMIS systems that provide disaggregated data,
- all [100%] the targeted two (2) technical vocational education training (TVET), youth employment and other relevant institutions have strengthened capacities and developed entrepreneurial skills,
- 67% of states' ministries of education (SAME) and states' institutions targeted in northern states have strengthened capacity to develop evidence-based advocacy and community mobilization strategies for additional learning centres, rehabilitation and construction of additional learning centres for increased enrolment in formal and non-formal education,
- 27% of federal and states institutions have increased institutional and technical capacities to mobilize and advocate for recruitment of additional education workforce in targeted northern states ,
- all targeted 600 non-formal education {NFE} facilitators were trained to deliver quality literacy programmes within the Empowerment of Girls and Women in Literacy and Skills Development using ICT's project,
- all four (4) overall targeted language primers were produced and disseminated in English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and Khana,
- all targeted 24 junior secondary schools (JSS) schools and 362 (62%) of targeted 584 Model Learning Centres received instructional and vocational skills materials,
- all targeted 534 centres [100%] in focal LGAs have functional Centre-Based Management Committees (CBMCs),
- enrollment of 44-75% of girls and boys in primary one at the age of six (6), the appropriate age in 12 focal states of Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara. Katsina, Niger, Bauchi, Gombe, Oyo, Osun, Ebonyi, Benue and Taraba States and FCT,
- additional 45.4% of UNICEF targeted number of children in humanitarian situations accessed formal and non-formal education,
- training of NMEC staff, NGOs, local government education authorities [LGEA] facilitators and UBE teachers to deliver gender responsive literacy and NFE programmes,

- 5,000 (33.33%) of the targeted 15,000 low performing girls transited from JSS 2 to JSS 3 in Rivers State and the FCT,
- all 15,000 [100%] targeted women were enrolled in literacy and skills development centres in Rivers and the FCT,
- 66% was the teacher (female and male) attendance rate in focal schools (public, IQE teachers present on day of visit/total teachers employed) in Bauchi, Kebbi, Niger, Sokoto and Zamfara states,
- engagement of a consultant to develop National Child Friendly School (CFS) Framework with a strategy and roll out plan,
- 6 focal states and LGAs have harmonized their education planning and expenditure review cycles with the annual budget cycles,
- the Federal Government approved the policy on Community-Based Early Childcare Centres (CBECCE)/Pre-Primary School Intervention through the new 1-Year Pre-Primary Curriculum with the Teachers' Guide and Early Learning and Development (ELDS),
- the FGN approved integration of birth registration into basic education,
- 293,245 Out-of-School (OOS) children made up of girls (127,421) and boys (165,824) were enrolled in 4 Girl Education Project (GEP) in Katsina, Niger, Sokoto and Zamfara States,
- 12,299 disadvantaged children aged 3-5 years were enrolled in Community-Based Early Childcare Centres (CBECCs),
- a National Occupation Classification Gap Analysis for National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) was conducted the results of which would inform policy decisions,
- 1,250 new trainees drawn from Bauchi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina and Niger States were enrolled in Colleges of Education,
- 1,320 teachers from 5 Girl Education Project (GEP) states were trained in teaching methods, while 6 were trained as master trainers to facilitate the training of 36 Teacher Development Teams and 72 Teacher Facilitators,
- Finalization and implementation of the School Health (SH) Policy in Osun State,
- more than 5,000 non- formal education facilitators nation-wide were trained on the Use of Action Research for Programme Improvement and
- development of the National Strategic Framework for Revitalizing Adult and Youth Literacy (RAYL).

ENHANCED COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN IMPROVING LIVING AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

The UN System's support to governments' efforts to address water supply, sanitation and hygiene [WASH] issues yielded the following results

- the 36 states implemented Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS) programs for promoting community mobilization and behavioural change aimed at improving sanitation and integrating hygiene practices,
- a draft national roadmap for elimination of open defecation in Nigeria was produced and disseminated,
- 27 states have drafted roadmaps for elimination of open defecation,
- 20 states implemented Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM) approaches,
- water supply services reached additional 442,608 persons in 11 states,
- developed systems, standards, guidelines and designs for effective WASH in schools and surrounding communities thus contributing to making schools and communities better learning and dwelling environments,
- 4.51 million people (75.16%) of the targeted 6 million live in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities leaving 1.5 million [25%] outstanding, 4.51 million (of which 3,198 people are ODF certified and 4,200 are ODF claiming communities) people [75%],
- 81,389 (25.43%) children were provided with access to WASH in schools, 320,000 children were targeted leaving 248,611 children (74.57%) of the target outstanding, and
- 445,533 people received humanitarian assistance, the annual target was 50,000 people.

Further results during the 2014 - 2015 period in the WASH sector were

- 18 states (75%) of the 24 overall target states had WASH policies leaving 6 (25%) outstanding
- 16 states (66%) of the 24 overall targeted 24 states had WASH investment plans leaving 8 states (34%) outstanding,
- 9 states (69%) decentralized WASH services and have functional LGA WASH Departments, overall target was 13 states leaving 4 states (31%) outstanding,
- 972,451 people (34.7% of the target) were provided with access to improved source of drinking water as against 2.8 million leaving people (65.3%) outstanding, and
- 1,307 males and 837 females functionaries had their skills strengthened in various thematic areas in the WASH sector including in community approaches, community-based monitoring and reporting, community based water quality monitoring, surveillance and household water treatment, hand pump maintenance and repairs.

ENHANCED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTHCARE SERVICES DELIVERY

The UN System's support to governments' efforts to enhance maternal and child healthcare services delivery in the country yielded the following results:

- the Presidential Summit Declaration on Universal Health Coverage in line with new developments benefitted too,
- review of the National Strategic Health Development Plan (NSHDP),
- over 20 million children received Vitamin A supplements during the May-June 2014 Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Weeks programme which boosted their livelihood,
- 31.5% of severely malnourished children were reached with community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) treatment in 11 northern states and at least 2 southern states,
- 87.8% of children who benefitted from the CMAM program haven been cured were discharged from the program,
- 601,939 pregnant and lactating women benefitted from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) intervention, the overall target was 50,673 per year, 87% of children aged 6-59 months,
- received at least 1 dose of Vitamin A in last 6 months, the target was 65%,
- 34% of children aged 12-59 months received albendazole for deworming in last 6 months, the target was 26%,
- 34% pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplement tablets in last 6 months, overall target was 26%,
- 1,072, health facilities (HFs) were supported to meet the minimum requirements for EmONC in targeted states,
- 8 National Fistula Centres were supported with capacity & skills for fistula repair; 838 surgical repairs were carried out during the program,
- 3,250 maternal deaths were averted,
- the national coverage of DPT3/Penta 3 was more than 90%,
- 36 states and the FCT had no Wild Polio Virus incidences,
- 17 states had no Lassa fever incidences, and
- 60% of primary health care facilities in 8 states benefitted from the minimum RMNCH care package,

HIV AND AIDS RESPONSE

The results of supports to containing the HIV and AIDS pandemic, covering institutional capacity strengthening, community engagement and advocacy activities in a holistic manner included

- development and launching of guidelines for case management and care giving,
- integration of HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) in Maternal and Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) initially piloted in 2 local government areas and later scaled up to more than 25 LGAs in 6 States,
- demand creation activities increased PMTCT uptake in 5 states and the FCT where CSO trained professionals were implementing combination prevention interventions among key populations,

- new infections among children declined by 20%,
- 58,000 HIV positive pregnant women were under management ,
- about 5,700 PMTCT sites were established nation-wide,
- 820 ART sites were established nation- wide,
- 77% of HFs were supported to provide at least 3 modern contraceptive methods,
- 31 states were supported to have functional LMIS for forecasting & monitoring reproductive health [RH] commodities,
- 78.5% of SDPs did not report stock-outs of modern contraceptives within the last three months,
- 4,084,114 couple years of protection (CYP) was generated in a year,
- 3% prevalence of HIV in pregnant women were reported,
- 92% of registered TB patients were tested for HIV,
- 34% of HIV positive pregnant women received ART to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV in selected states,
- 10 additional youth-led organizations benefitted from capacity building to mainstream HIV/AIDS into relevant programmes,
- 468 young people who were trained as peer educators on HIV/AIDS remained active during the course of 2015 program implementation,
- 30% HIV positive pregnant women received ARVs to prevent mother to child transmission in 36 states and FCT, and
- 86,032 young people and adolescents accessed HIV prevention and services in target states.

Challenges

The key challenges experienced were

- Inadequate educational data and technical skills in Education Management Information Systems (EMIS),
- limited government investment in HIV programs which could reverse gains made in addressing the pandemic,
- insecurity situation in parts of the country affected by conflicts continues to pose a major challenge in the delivery of educational services,
- Inadequate understanding of the demands of leadership among government partners and the UN,
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks (UN and Government),
- Issues regarding non-continuity in vision, projects, programmes and personnel (UN and Government),
- insufficient ownership,
- territorial inclinations / tendencies (individuals and organizations),
- Insufficient understanding of UN coordination under the UNDAF process & partnership,
- Limited interphase and engagement with government,
- Huge bureaucracy and bottleneck within government systems,
- inadequate skills of staff,
- No clear policy on private sector engagement,
- Lacks enabling environment for private sector participation,
- Un implemented policies, strategies and plans,
- Poor domestication and implementation of guidelines for inclusion and human rights based approaches, under budgeting and
- Coordination platforms are yet to be institutionalized by government.

Lessons learnt

The key lessons learnt were

- better synergy and results are achieved with continued focus on delivering as one,
- bringing together all relevant stakeholders, fostering collaboration and effective coordination is key in achieving desirable results as well as improving cost effectiveness,
- joint planning, advocacy, implementation and monitoring with government and other stakeholders proved effective in mobilization support for the programme, release of government capital contributions and helped to improve coordination among stakeholders

- engagement of 3rd parties for quality assurance processes (e.g. ODF Certification, procurement exercise, contract works supervision, etc.) helped to improve the quality of project results and yielded more value for the investments.
- involvement of natural leaders (including Traditional Leaders) contributes immensely to sustaining programme results and community ownership especially community led total sanitation, and
- strict compliance to procurement guidelines contributes to the reduction of unit cost of water projects and to the overall project savings of NGN180m within one year.

DELIVERY STATUS OF OUTCOME OUTPUTS

Outcome 2.1: By 2017, Nigeria's formal and non-formal education system produce increased numbers of graduates with relevant functional, technical and vocational market-driven knowledge and skills; through quality education system informed by evidence, equity based, gender sensitive, innovative policies, plans, systems and programmes at Federal, State, LGA and community levels, supported by adequate funding at each level

Output 2.1.1: Advocacy, programming and budgeting capacities of Federal, State and LGA Education stakeholders strengthened to design, cost, mobilize resources, coordinate, monitor and document evidence-based, equity focused, gender responsive education sector strategies, policies, operational plans and innovative models.

Rating: ON TRACK

Output 2.1.2: Enhanced capacity at all levels of the Federation for the implementation of education sector strategic and operational plans, that increase enrolment and retention of school-aged children (including Early Childhood), and illiterate adults, especially girls, women and other vulnerable groups, through awareness creation, stimulation of demand, enhanced infrastructure and staffing management, and development of models for increased access and affordability.

Rating: ON TRACK

Output 2.1.3: Strengthened human and institutional capacities for child/learner-centred, interactive teaching and quality assurance at all levels of educational service provision in Nigeria, enhance innovativeness, functionality, relevance, market-driven knowledge and skills acquisition and overall child/girl-friendly schooling and transitioning in formal and non-formal.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 2.2 - By 2017, Health related MDGs achieved and sustained through strong and well-coordinated health systems implementing innovative, high impact and cost-effective, equitable, gender responsive interventions inclusive of foundational determinants of health at community, LGA, states and Federal levels with active engagement of right holders; informed by South-South cooperation and evidence based learning.

2.2.1| Public agencies at Federal, State and LGA levels and civil society organisations are able to implement updated, harmonized, evidence based, gender responsive policies and plans to facilitate equitable access to quality water supply and sanitation services and the practice of good hygiene by vulnerable populations and enforcement of prescribed standards by relevant public institutions based on innovative communication for development and coordination systems.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.2.2| Capacities of government and partners at all levels including inter-sectoral linkage and coordination are strengthened to implement high impact, equitable, gender responsive and innovative nutrition and food security interventions, enhance nutrition friendly agricultural productivity.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.2.3| Capacities of public and private health institutions including Civil Society Organizations at all levels strengthened to deliver accessible, equitable, quality, gender-responsive, evidence-based and, adequately funded, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health interventions inclusive of sexual reproductive health.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.2.4| Capacities of Federal, State, LGAs, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, and private sector are strengthened to plan, update and implement relevant standards and guidelines for communicable and non communicable disease services utilizing innovative technologies; informed by gender responsive policies, funded and disseminated research with application of communication strategies.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 2.3: By 2017, HIV transmission reduced in all key populations (particularly women, children and young people), MTCT eliminated, condition of people living with HIV improved, through the implementation of effective innovative HIV prevention and mitigation policies, strategies, strong multi-sectoral partnerships and coordination; and active involvement of stakeholders at all levels.

2.3.1| National coordination mechanisms and partnerships strengthened to promote an equitable enabling environment for PLHIV, implement innovative policies and plans and establish logistic management systems through enhanced leadership capacity.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.3.2| The capacity of institutions strengthened for increased Behavior Change Communication and demand creation for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services in the general population in an equitable manner.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.3.3| Increased capacity at Federal, State and LGA level for coordination, integration and delivery of quality eMTCT services, promotion of community involvement and data collection and management systems.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.3.4| Increased capacity of key institutions for equitable delivery of combination prevention interventions for adolescents and young people, especially the most at risk and those living with HIV, through inclusive strategic partnerships and coordination platforms that support innovative knowledge management and demand creation.

Rating: ON TRACK

2.3.5| Gender disaggregated strategic knowledge generated and required tools and mechanisms put in place at State and LGA levels to inform innovative, equitable HIV programming.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

Outcome 2.4: By 2017, inequities in the Nigerian society are reduced; driven by well informed and committed leadership; through innovative, inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based national social protection framework; enabled by context-specific, rights-based, age-appropriate, gender-sensitive policies which empower and protect the most vulnerable and at risk populations.

2.4.1| Age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, fiscally sustainable national social protection policy and framework developed based on context-specific, innovative, replicable and evidence-based models

Rating: UNREPORTED

2.4.2| Capacities of public and community institutions, including CSOs are enhanced to design, implement, monitor and evaluate social protection mechanisms at all levels; translating to increased utilization of accessible and affordable essential social services

Rating: UNREPORTED

2.4.3| Decision-making capacities are strengthened at all levels through evidence based advocacy and learning, including South-South cooperation; to endorse, mobilize and commit resources to equitable and gender responsive social protection mechanisms.

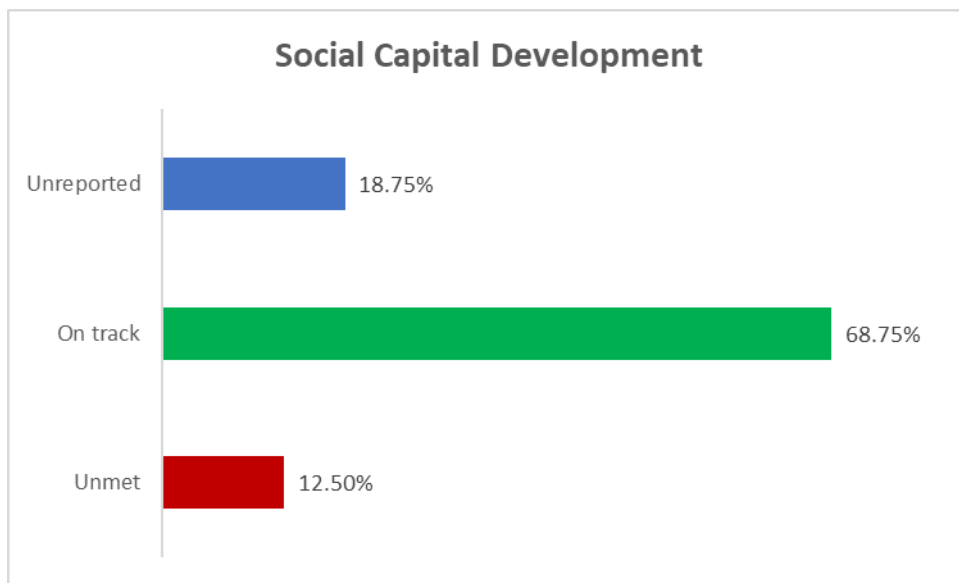
Rating: UNREPORTED

2.4.4| Formal and non-formal social engagement systems and networks in identified groups and communities are able to participate in equitable and sustainable social development through development and utilization of evidence-based social communication tools, channels and mechanisms.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

CONCLUSION

There are 4 outcome indicators and 16- output indicators under the Social Capital Development result area. With eleven (68.75%) of the outputs on track, two [12.5%] were constrained and three [18.75%] were unreported. Based on the overall performance during the two years of implementation, result area is on track in achieving the stated outputs under the outcomes. The performance is also illustrated in the figure below;



CHAPTER FOUR: EQUITABLE & SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

This section of the report is set out under reducing energy poverty level, promoting entrepreneurship and economic empowerment of women, promoting private sector-led agribusiness and delivery status of outcome outputs.

REDUCING ENERGY POVERTY LEVELS

Nigeria's energy poverty level has been identified as one of the major factors constraining growth and development. The results of the UN System's contribution to the government's efforts to address the situation during the period include the following:

- Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis of existing Energy Master Plan to guide sector wide interventions holistically,
- Development of the National Renewable Energy Master Plan,
- Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy [REEEP],
- the conduct of gap analysis for the Nigerian Feed in Tariff (FiT) for renewable energy; the FiT enables generators of renewable energy sell to operators of the national grid at a rate higher than the rates paid to energy producers who use non-renewable sources,
- provision of technical support to stakeholders in the building and construction industry towards mainstreaming Energy Efficiency and Conservation into the Nigerian Building Code,
- installation of 700 off-grid solar home systems for over 650 households in twelve communities,
- installation of 10 Solar Photovoltaic (PV) water borehole systems,
- installation of 160KVA solar powered electricity, and
- local manufacture of two renewable energy equipment.

In furtherance to the National Policy on Small Hydro Power [SHP] development,

- a new phase of the Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power was launched in March 2014 to strengthen human and institutional capacity
- to promote investment in SHP, various platforms e.g. online tools have been developed and used to enhance awareness on potential and
- technical studies were carried out leading to the development of SHP sites to the benefit of prospective investors who do not have to bother about this aspect of project preparation.

Other results of initiatives were

- establishment of 3 (75%) (overall target 4) PPP arrangements for technology transfer in SHP and biomass gasification,
- promotion of 3 (75%) [overall target was 4] renewable energy technologies in SHP, biomass and solar
- establishment of 8 (61.53%) [overall target is 13] South-South cooperation projects.
- installation of 400kw Small Hydro Power station in Kakara, Taraba State which supplies electricity to the Highland Tea Factory and adjoining communities of about 3,000 people,
- organization of a series of engagements including Donor Coordination Group on Energy in order to support implementation of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). This attracted funding and technical assistance to support the Federal Ministry of Power,
- demonstration of energy efficiency in rice mill cluster,
- Formulation of projects to increase the share of renewable energy in total energy mix and increase private investment in renewable energy development,
- 5 (62.5%) [overall target 8] Donor Group Coordination meetings were organized and
- 2 (66.6%) (overall target 3) South-South Cooperation Agreements were established with ICSHP, China and TERI, India,
- capacity development training for Federal Ministry of Works, Housing and Infrastructure (FMWH&I) and Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) on "Sustainable Energy Solutions: Technologies, Trends and Policy Options" and on "Industrial Energy Efficiency", and
- Capacity strengthening for 5 [overall target 4] institutions for effective renewable energy development.

PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The results of the UN System support to enhance participation of women in economic activities were ,

- training of women-led small and medium enterprise (SME) nationwide in entrepreneurship, management and vocational re-skilling to enable them transform into cooperative societies which puts them in better stead to secure access to finance and other services,
- a three-week course on vocational re-tooling in five areas (tailoring, fashion designing, hair dressing, tie and dyeing and knitting) for the 5 Women Development Centers in Gombe State,
- implementation of 'Special Target Enterprises and Development Initiative' for Women Rice Farmers in Niger State and the physically challenged persons in Anambra State,
- maximizing the capacity in ICT for women as a strategic means of empowerment involving 20 (33.33%) [the target was 60] institutions at national and state levels of government and CSOs.

The results of support for promotion of youth engagement in economic activities were

- enhancement of skills and knowledge of educators through training-of-trainers for secondary school teachers on entrepreneurship curriculum – Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (LIFE),
- skills training programme for youths implemented through the Nigerian Youth Entrepreneurship Development Programme,
- development of policies and strategies for investment promotion for 10 [overall target was 8] institutions at the Federal level and 2 states,,
- development of framework for establishing 3 clusters in Ebonyi State,
- ongoing discussions with local CSOs for mobilization of 5,000 SMEs in Kaduna State,
- curriculum design of the 'Youth Incubation Center' in Niger State,
- expansion of the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP) in Delta State,
- development of the Nigerian Youth Entrepreneurship Programme in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat,
- development and operationalization of two strategies: the YEAP programme and the National Schools Agriculture Programme, both addressing youth employment,
- establishment of pilot pineapple value chain schemes as youth enterprises promotion initiative in 6 states of South West Nigeria,
- organisation of 17,962 youths into Youth Agriculture Advisory Group (YAAG) in 6 states,
- enhancement of the capacities of 3 [overall target was 3] institutions on job creation in Agriculture sector,
- staff of 4 Institutions were trained on usage of ILO business packages and business development, and
- MOU signed between ITC/ILO and Michael Imodou Institute of Labour Studies to provide training using ILO training packages in Nigeria.

PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR-LED AGRIBUSINESSES

The UN System's support to the Agriculture Sector development resulted in

- finalization of the National Food Safety Policy and National Food and Nutrition Policy,
- development of Master Plans on the Staple Crops Processing in 6 Zones for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD);
- development of the Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (ASDP) Strategy expected to lead to improved productivity of smallholder farmers and MSME agribusinesses in the country,
- The National Irrigation Policy - development, and validation and the preparation of the Implementation and Monitoring Plan,
- review of the regulatory framework underpinning irrigation development and recommendations for improvement to support irrigated agriculture,
- development of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) monitoring and evaluation [M&E] system,
- training of staff of the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS),

- training of over 100 banana/plantain farmers on improved cultural practices, propagation, nursery and orchard management by the National Planning Commission {NPC};
- training of Seed Analysts and Control Officers,
- conduct of sensitization and partnership building programs for establishing functional agricultural market information system (AMIS) in some states,
- training on analytical skills in cost-benefit analysis of agricultural and rural development policies for forty (40) staff from 7 MDAs (Federal and state levels),
- training of ARMTI staff on analytical skills for policy formulation and analysis,
- provision of sundry materials (documents, software, slides, spread sheet-based exercises etc.) for use in ARMTI training programmes,
- production of monthly Food Sector briefs issuing information on emergency food situation in the country,
- establishment of Food Security Monitoring Mechanism in Sokoto, Katsina and Jigawa States' Agricultural Development Programmes [ADPs],
- updated and harmonized National Seed Law,
- Development of the National Seed Policy,
- Enactment of the Seed Act,
- Production of the Action Plan to guide strengthening of agricultural statistics, routine data systems and information at the Federal level and the 4 pilot states (Edo, Kaduna, Kwara and Lagos),
- Improved access to agricultural statistics through CountrySTAT Nigeria,
- formulation of project for developing commodity investment plans,
- formulation of policies for commodity investment plans in 2 States
- establishment of seven (7) commodity associations,
- updated database of aquaculture farmers; input suppliers; marketers and; feed millers,
- production of report providing in-depth information on status of AMIS gaps and priority needs for capacity building,
- development of a comprehensive data dissemination, access and usage policy for Agricultural Markets Information,
- design of open data for Agricultural Markets Information,
- development of a compendium of terms, definitions, classifications and product lists,
- documentation of improved crop forecasting methodology for real time agricultural market data processing/access through the use of CAPI devices
- development of Value Chain Strategies for Rice and Cassava in the Agriculture Supplier Development Programme (ASDP),
- establishment of National Agribusiness Group (NABG) and provision of technical support to it,
- establishment of Agribusiness Department at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and strengthened technical skills of staff,
- establishment of 9 entrepreneurship centres,
- capacity building of 1 MDA for improved sub-contracting partnership exchange [SPX],
- development of 3 quality infrastructure,
- development of M&E framework for the agriculture priority value chains of the ATA, with detailed KPIs result matrix, implementation of the M&E Framework of ATA value chain teams at Federal level,
- review of the Delta State Agriculture Sector Development as part of the MDG monitoring process, and
- capacity building for officials from 4 {50%} [8 was the target] institutions for the implementation of a pro-poor, gender – responsive and youth inclusive policy that would expand employment opportunities.
- Development of capacity of 10 [overall target was 6] public and private sector institutions in investment project appraisal and feasibility studies,
- establishment of Investment Monitoring Platform with the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission [NIPC],
- initiated an Industrial Performance Monitoring System with Federal Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment {FMITI} and Manufacturers Association of Nigeria {MAN},
- discussions are on-going with appropriate Federal Government institutions on the National Investment Policy,

- constitution of the NIRP team, an element of the National Investment Policy implementation framework for improving productivity and enterprise development in FMITI,
- formulation of the Nigeria Industrial Revolution Policy [NIRP] at the national level and development of policy and strategy in 3 States,
- validation of policies and strategies for enhancing productivity and enterprise development in Bayelsa and Ebonyi States,
- organisation of capacity building trainings on productivity and sustainable enterprise development for 5 (33.33%) [15 was the overall target] partner organizations,
- creation of NPOM Award changed attitude among the officials of the organizations that compete for the honor,
- 34 institutions and individuals were given the National Productivity Order of Merit (NPOM) Awards in 2014 and 2015.
- development of the Draft Employment Policy, finalization is outstanding
- development of the Draft National Employment Work Plan and the National Employment Policy,
- strengthened capacity of Federal Ministry of Labor and Employment,
- training of 3 members of staff of the Federal Ministry of Labour staff on “Evolving New Forms of Employment Relationship” and “Gender Academy”, and
- development of project for mainstreaming entrepreneurship into school curriculum.

Challenges

The key challenges experienced were

- inconsistency in representation at meetings
- high rate of turnover of staff in the International Cooperation Department of the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- low capacity of some partners (MDAs) in programme management cycle which hinders delivery efficiency,
- challenges of counterpart funding contributions from the MDAs resulted in delays in completing projects and sometimes their abandonment, and
- the security challenges especially in the North East region of the country continues to hinder projects implementation.

Lessons learned

The key lessons learnt were

- early involvement of the various stakeholders in the planning process assists in clarifying roles and responsibilities
- close collaboration between the UN and Government with the latter leading programmes/projects implementation promotes sustainability, and
- increasing difficulty in getting funding for programmes/projects calls for a revised funding model.

DELIVERY STATUS OF OUTPUTS

Outcome 3.1: By 2017, Nigeria has a favourable, equitable and gender-sensitive investment climate that enhances ease of doing business as a basis for increased and sustainable domestic investments and capital inflows; anchored on conducive, enabling and evidence based policies; and strengthened institutions that operate based on international best practices, norms and standards.

3.1.1 A national, sector-linked and inclusive investment policy developed with implementation plan and coordination mechanism across Federal and State levels put in place; administered by strengthened Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); for enhanced ease of doing business, increased domestic investment and capital inflow and increased employment generation.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.1..2 Institutional and human capacities of investment related Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies, CSOs and relevant private sector stakeholders strengthened, through technological and knowledge acquisition to deliver high standard and equitable service, monitor and regulate compliance and provide investment support services

Rating : ON TRACK

Outcome 3.2: By 2017, Nigeria's economic growth is driven by increased and diversified use of renewable energy sources that promote technology transfer and local capacity building; characterized by affordable and equitable access for domestic and productive uses; supported by effective advocacy, efficient regulatory mechanisms and evidence based policies

3.2..1 Energy supply diversification strategies and practices to promote the use of renewable energy sources strengthened and integrated into the national energy policy through support to energy-related MDAs to ensure equitable and affordable access for productive and domestic uses.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.2..2 South-South Cooperation strengthened to expand the adoption and use of green technologies for the promotion and use of renewable energy sources such as hydropower, biomass, solar and wind; local equipment manufacturing reducing cost of energy to end users.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.2.3| Capacity of the national energy institutions and the private sector operators strengthened to develop, coordinate and monitor energy policy implementation, develop framework to enhance equitable access and manufacturing of low cost renewable energy equipment's, and develop requisite skills and know-how to promote energy efficiency in domestic and industrial use.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 3.3: By 2017, Nigeria's economic growth is driven by increased and diversified use of renewable energy sources that promote technology transfer and local capacity building; characterized by affordable and equitable access for domestic and productive uses; supported by effective advocacy, efficient regulatory mechanisms and evidence based policies

3.3.1| National Policies and strategies for strengthening productivity and enterprise development that is gender-responsive and youth-inclusive endorsed and monitored; with implementation framework put in place and operationalized at the Federal and State levels for increased job opportunities, income, wealth creation and poverty reduction.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.3.2| Entrepreneurial skills of small and medium scale producers to grow into commercial enterprises strengthened through innovative and adaptive models of technology acquisition, transfer and diffusion of green technologies that increase productivity, reduce cost of production, provides more job opportunities especially to youth and women.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.3.3| Strategies for enhanced valued added production developed, implementation plan, coordination mechanism and framework for integrating inputs suppliers, producers, processors and marketers established; leading to economic diversification, increased job opportunities, enhanced income and poverty reduction especially for

women and youth.

Rating: ON TRACK

3.3.4| Human and institutional capacities of relevant government agencies, and private sector institutions, of the productive subsectors of the economy built to enhance productivity at primary and secondary levels through strengthened Vocational, Business and Entrepreneurship acquisition and training centers, extension agencies to provide equitable and gender responsive opportunities for economic growth.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 3.4: By 2017, Nigeria's domestic and foreign trade is expanded, diversified, globally competitive and based on international best practices, norms and conventions; deriving from conducive and evidence-based policies and strong capacity, resulting in improved terms of trade with significant increase in foreign exchange earnings and GDP

3.4.1| National Trade policy endorsed, with implementation plan developed and adopted, and coordination mechanism put in place to deepen and diversify domestic and foreign trade, and facilitate Nigeria's trade relations with other countries; stimulate production and enhance inter-sectorial linkages and trade opportunities

Rating: ON TRACK

3.4.2 Relevant Trade and Investment MDAs are able to develop and monitor the implementation of trade policy that boost domestic trade and promote international trade; MDAs and other trade related institutions are able to promote and negotiate trade with partners through strengthened capacity in line with international best practices; trade capacity building and quality infrastructure...

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 3.5: By 2017, Nigeria's employment opportunities are expanded, driven by pro-poor, gender responsive and youth inclusive policies supported by skills-driven, component capacities based on reliable, available and disaggregated data

3.5.1| A national employment policy that promotes labour-based technologies with high employment multiplier and decent jobs put in place; leading to the broadening of the productive base and expansion of employment opportunities; accompanied by implementation plan and coordination mechanism developed and endorsed at Federal level and systematically adopted at state and LGAs levels

Rating: ON TRACK

3.5.2| Human and institutional capacities of relevant Federal and State MDAs, workers and private sector organizations strengthened to develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of pro-poor, gender-responsive, youth-inclusive and evidence-based employment policy; support the development of entrepreneurial vocational and ICT skills.

Rating: ON TRACK

Conclusion

There are four (4) outcome indicators and thirteen (13) output indicators under the Equitable & Sustainable Economic Growth result area. Based on the analysis of data provided, all [100%] indicators were on track. Overall this result area is on track in achieving the stated outputs under the outcomes.

CHAPTER FIVE: HUMAN SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The results on the human security and risk management interventions are set out under: enhanced humanitarianism, nationwide peace building, harnessing diaspora and managing internal migration, combating hard drugs and related offences, enhanced preparedness for and response to disaster, towards sustainable utilization of natural resources challenges and way forward, lessons learnt and delivery status of outputs.

ENHANCED HUMANITARIANISM

The results of the UN System's response to situations needing humanitarian services during the period are at both national and sub-national levels.

Institutional framework

Setting up the institutional framework deservedly was on the front burner. To ensure harmony in state of emergency situation[s]

- nine (9) sub-national coordination mechanisms were established,
- subsequently, the Terms of Reference for the State Humanitarian Coordination Forum was drafted and
- 18 states statutorily established State Emergency Management Agency (SEMAs) in 2014 and 22 states did so in 2015. The target was every state and FCT.

Other results of intervention supports were

- NEMA was supported with Displacement Tracking System [DTS] in which over 2 million displaced population were tracked and profiled through the use of displacement tracking matrix,
- specific support was rendered to Adamawa State in developing its contingency plan for emergency preparedness and response,
- 22 states in 2014 and 27 in 2015 were with regularly updated contingency plans for emergency response,
- provision of psychosocial support and assistance to traumatized displaced population, especially women and children in 5 states in North East Nigeria using various channels,
- training of 33 officials on data analysis and management of the early warning/early response [EW/ER] system in Jos, Plateau State,
- 121 members of the Community-Based Network of Women for Peace were engaged in various peace-building initiatives in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States, using strategic, coordinated and result-oriented approaches for sustainable impact,
- definition of building blocks for gender sensitive peace architecture in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States,
- the commitment of stakeholders to support the development and implementation of gender sensitive peace architecture in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States
- provision of life-saving interventions (food, non-food items, water and sanitation, health & nutrition, etc.) to IDPs in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa states covering over 2 million displaced persons,
- provision of livelihood support to IDPs and returnees to liberated areas in Adamawa state including seeds, farming implements and technical skills.
- training of front line health workers from Borno, Adamawa and Gombe States on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in crisis setting,
- 66,831 {44.55%} [target was 150,000] affected individuals were reached with timely and appropriate psychosocial support,
- 500 {5%} [10,000] persons were reached through mobile medical activities,
- 30,500 {30.5%} [target was 100,000] women and girls benefited from SRH services, and
- 114 {57%} [200 was target] health facilities have referral mechanism to a higher level of care.

Combating Avian Influenza

The results achieved in the combat against Avian Influenza were

- successful reactivation and upgrade of the National Avian Influenza [AI] Crisis Management Centre for mitigation of further spread of the Avian Influenza (AI) Virus (H5N1) through improved data collection and

collation of AI, and feedback to major stakeholders. To ensure efficient operation of the Centre, relevant staff of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) benefitted from skills improvement in management of emergency disease situation and conduct of credible risk analysis. The Centre has been officially handed over to the Ministry by FAO,

- The AI Diagnostic Centre at the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), Vom, Plateau State was upgraded and re-stocked with complete sets of quality PPEs to enhance bio-safety measures,
- at least, 3 Surveillance Agents, staff of the Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQS) in Plateau, Bauchi, Ogun, Sokoto, Katsina, Kaduna, Kano and Oyo States benefitted from skills enhancement programs and were equipped with appropriate sampling materials for disease surveillance in their respective states,
- existence of a reviewed Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) on Avian Influenza,

Environmental management

In the area of environmental management, the results were

- national capacity on skills for forest assessment and forest (carbon) inventory were enhanced under the Nigeria REDD+ programme,
- introduction of Solutions for Open Land Administration (SOLA),
- adoption of the Open Source software for land by the government for up scaling following successful piloting in the country. Seven (7) states now use SOLA,
- adoption of improved framework for participatory urban planning in the targeted (4) states in 2015,
- establishment of 1 One-Stop-Youth-Centre and its operationalization in 2015,
- 6 CSOs participated in the Africa Urban Agenda process and had developed capacities in 2015, and
- establishment of model community based EPR Teams in 4 communities in selected city slums in high risk states in 2014.

NATIONWIDE PEACEBUILDING

During the period, the UN System's support to peace building yielded the following results:

- implementation of various peace-building initiatives in 8 local governments in Benue State. These were conducted in partnership with Benue State Government, BENGONET and IPCR
- training of camp coordinators and paramilitary officials in protection of IDPs and refugees,
- provision of basic hygiene and household items to more than 15,000 IDPs in Gombe, Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, and Benue States. This intervention would contribute to building and strengthening structures which promote tolerance, peace, social cohesion in order to prevent, mitigate and respond timely to conflict and violence that threaten life, especially of the most vulnerable,
- 23 {23%} [the target was 100] data gathering organizations were trained and equipped to collect gender based violence (GBV) data in North East,
- 3 Referrals Pathway were established and made functional,
- 3 Safe Spaces were established in Adamawa and Borno States
- 199 women and youths, victims of violence including female and child-headed households were trained in leadership, conflict prevention, social tolerance, peaceful co-existence, business management skills,
- skills acquisition in trades, such as, computer, tailoring, GSM phone repair, catering, and decoration, shoe/leather work, soap/cream making, confectionaries, etc. for 199 women and youths and also supported to establish own businesses,
- re-orientation of 495 women and youths, victims of insurgency, and their training in peace-building, leadership, conflict prevention, social tolerance, peaceful co-existence and business management skills,
- placement of 79 youths including a woman in automobile engineering training at PAN Learning Centre,
- institution of structures/capacities for mediation and conflict transformation in 12 communities in Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Kaduna, Benue and Adamawa States,
- engagement of leaders in 64 communities in Adamawa, Plateau & Gombe States in gender sensitive community-based peace-building initiatives,
- increased understanding and support for UNSCR 1325 among 180 representatives of various CSOs based

in Adamawa, Plateau & Gombe States,

- Report of Baseline Survey on Women, Peace & Security in Adamawa, Plateau & Gombe States,
- establishment of Community-Based Network of Women for Peace and Security in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States,
- good practices and lessons were shared on periodic basis by
 - Network of Nigerian Association of Peace and Gender Practitioners in Media, and
 - Community-Based Network of Women for Peace & Security in Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States
- Enhanced capacity of 121 women on UNSCR 1325 Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe States,
- The Federal Executive Council adopted two new policies on Migration viz. National Migration Policy (May 2015) and National Policy on Labour Migration (in October, 2014),
- The review of national legislations on labour migration for the protection of migrant workers is instrumental to the call for the ratification of ILO Migrant Workers Convention, 1975 (No. 143), ILO Private Recruitment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) and the recently established ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (2012) by the Technical Working Group (TWG) members.

HARNESSING DIASPORA AND MANAGING INTERNAL MIGRATION

The Government desires to effectively manage internal migration and harness the potentials of Nigerians in diaspora for development, contain migration related crimes such as human trafficking. The results of the UN System's contributions to meeting the Government's aspirations are set out below.

Diaspora and migration

In relation to migration and diaspora, the results were

- the Online Platform for mapping Nigerians in diaspora developed by the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) provides it information on and profiles of Nigerians in diaspora,
- development of the National Labour Migration Policy which was adopted by the Federal Executive Council on 15th October 2014,
- development of the National Migration Data Management Strategy to guide the design of appropriate interventions and activities in dealing with the challenges associated with internal and external migration,
- development of a national migration website and database within the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs for managing and disseminating migration-related information,
- development of the National Migration Data Management Strategy for effective harmonization and coordination of migration data among government agencies,
- establishment of the Technical Working Group on Migration and Development as platform for coordination, building synergy and sharing information among MDAs working on migration and other related issues,
- installation of Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in the Nigeria Immigration Service office and Solar Panels and Inverter in to ensure constant power supply,
- installation of Border Management Information System, an IT database system, to record information on temporary and permanent cross border human movements and
- improvement of facilities at border crossing points.

Job seekers database

In relation to job seeker the results were

- establishment of pilot database for job seekers in selected cities i.e. Abuja, Lagos, Awka, Asaba, Bauchi and Kaduna by the Federal Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity,
- upgrading of two data processing centres in Abuja and Lagos and provision of equipment for the Centres for the National Population Commission [NPC],

Human trafficking

In relation to human trafficking, the results were

- three (3) activities were conducted in commemoration of the International Anti-Human Trafficking Day in partnership with the coalition of CSOs working on TIP/SOM (NACTAL), and the FMOJ,

- development of the National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons in Nigeria which would better address issues and challenges of human trafficking,
- enactment of a new and more comprehensive Tracking In Persons (TIP)/SOM Act,
- enactment of Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015 assented to by the President on March 26, 2015; the new Act repealed the former and established The National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP),
- enactment of The Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) Law in the Immigration Amendment Act passed on 25th May 2015.

HARD DRUGS AND RELATED OFFENCES

In relation to hard drug related crimes etc. the results were

- development of The National Drugs Control Master Plan (NDCMP) 2015-2019 which guides programming and management of interventions for drugs and organized crime and fully operationalization after launching in June 2015; The Plan is implemented in partnership with the European Union
- development of minimum standards operating procedure (SOP) for Drug Dependence Treatment; Counseling Guidelines for National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency [NDLEA] Counseling Centres,
- provision of eleven (11) units of Toyota Hilux dual cabin pick up 4WD vans – one to NAFDAC and 10 to NDLEA to enhance their mobility,

ENHANCED PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR NATIONAL DISASTER

Natural and man-made disasters are characteristically sudden and present emergency situations. They adversely affect livelihood and development. Therefore, how to respond to their occurrences have to be planned, not planning could result in more disastrous consequences. The results of interventions included:

- development of the National Emergency Preparedness and Response Policy,
- development of the draft National Emergency Preparedness Plan.,
- stakeholders reached consensus on the key pillars of the proposed Federal Executive Council Policy in 2014,
- production of the document for systematic and coordinated response to disaster or emergency,
- establishment of a framework for interstate collaboration on disaster risk reduction,
- Development of State Emergency Preparedness Plans in Kogi, Bayelsa and Gombe States,
- strengthened capacity of institutions to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergencies at state and community levels. Systems have been strengthened for better coordination of interventions and managing resources in the delivery of health commodities and services,
- an ad-hoc national mechanism for peace was set up for the 2015 general elections,
- capacity building for 250 women and youths in 12 communities of six states with support from the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence; beneficiaries were organized into community peace building network
- The capacity to resolve civil conflicts through Alternative Dispute Resolution [ADR] at the local and community level was strengthened in
 - 12 communities in 6 states, 2 national institutions: the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR); and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence;
 - 10 CSOs including Plateau Peace Network and the Coalition of Community-based Civil Society – Innovative Initiative for Community Peace Building members, and the media
 - 300 Peace Officers of NSCDC were trained in alternative dispute resolution 60 of whom were certified by the Institute of Chartered Mediators in Nigeria,
- training of 115 members of Interfaith Groups, media and CSOs in the north on conflict prevention and peace building,
- provision of livelihood support to 776 households in 2015,
- provision of 300 emergency shelters in Benue and Adamawa States,
- training and provision of tools to 310 Protection Monitors in the North East,

- provision of basic household and hygiene items to 22,355 households in the North East through NEMA and SEMA,
- profiling of 21 LGAs during participatory vulnerability assessment [PVA] screening of IDPs in the North,
- establishment of a coordinated gender sensitive framework for conflict prevention, mediation and peace building, and
- training of 91 {45.5%} [target was 200] women and girls in skills acquisition in the established safe space in Adamawa and Borno States.

SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The UN System supported the development and implementation of the National Regulatory Framework in furtherance to the national development strategies and approaches to promote sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources (land, water, air, oil, biodiversity, natural habitats and forests, etc.) in line with ratified international protocols and agreements.

In 2014, technical support was provided towards the development of draft Legal and Policy Frameworks for Strengthening Biodiversity and Conservation in the Niger Delta. The framework guides biodiversity mainstreaming in the operations of oil and gas companies in the Niger Delta.

To complement this a survey was conducted to identify potential areas to be protected and designated for conservation in Rivers, Bayelsa and Delta States.

Challenges

The key challenges identified were

- non-payment of counterpart funding by the Government,
- lack of implementation of planned governance & coordination arrangement,
- coordination scope limited by undue reliance on state funding, and
- limited sector engagement by the National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA).

Lessons Learnt

The identified lessons were

- The need for more integrated programming for better results;
- Improvement in funding for more delivery;
- more awareness of the UNDAF Process across the Agencies;
- the need for stronger monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF III,
- importance of incorporating a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation schedule as a central part of the Work Plan, rather than an end-stage activity. This will serve to keep operational and output targets in view and significantly enhance output; and
- the need for early engagement and mobilization of partners for improved project ownership, support and collaboration.

DELIVERY STATUS OF OUTPUTS

Outcome 4.1: By 2017, the effects of disasters and emergencies on the population in emergency prone areas are reduced through an effectively regulated framework for prevention, preparedness and timely response; by coordinated and capacitated institutions at Federal, State and local levels in partnership with civil society organizations, informed by equity and gender considerations and an evidence based EW/EA system; and resilient communities.

4.1.1| The national legal and policy framework for emergency coordination, risk reduction and response is strengthened in conformity with international standards and systematically cascaded at state level.

Rating: ON TRACK

4.1.2:: An improved and integrated EW/EA system covering the three tiers of the Federation that produces timely and actionable gender disaggregated, equity sensitive information, direction and advice for decision makers, agencies, CSOs and communities.

Rating: ON TRACK

4.1.3| Strengthened institutional capacity to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergencies and to enhance coping capacity of communities (including safety nets).

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 4.2: By 2017 the occurrence and effects of conflicts and violence are reduced through institutionalized and coordinated prevention and management by the establishment of a peace architecture supporting negotiated solutions at Federal, State and community levels in partnership with civil society organisations, informed by gender sensitive conflict analysis and other evidence based EW/EA methodologies, and tolerant, peace-loving and resilient communities.

4.2.1 National peace architecture established through advocacy and strengthened to systematically and institutionally promote tolerance, a culture of peace, dialogue and support negotiated solutions in order to prevent, mitigate and respond timely to conflict and violence disturbing life, especially of the most vulnerable.

Rating: ON TRCK

4.2.2 An improved and integrated conflict EW/EA system covering the three tiers of the Federation that produces timely and actionable gender disaggregated, equity-sensitive conflict analysis, strategic directions including do no harm alternatives, and guidance for decision makers, agencies, CSOs and communities.

Rating: ON TRACK

Outcome 4.3: By 2017 Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through effective and efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria's international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.

4.3.1| A comprehensive national regulatory framework is developed in line with ratified international protocols and its implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources including land, water, air, oil, biodiversity, natural habitats and extractive industries.

Rating: ON TRACK

4.3.2| Environmental sector institutions at Federal, state and LGA levels are capable to implement policies and enforce laws, through multi stakeholders' solutions harnessing indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices for environmental management.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

4.3.3| Partnership developed and capacities of Government, civil society and private sector enhanced to promote a culture of environmental awareness, knowledge and commitment for individual and collective action by youth, entrepreneurs, civil and religious leaders and decision makers.

Rating: CONSTRAINED

Outcome 4.4: By 2017 migration is harnessed for development through effective management; and threats of irregular migration, illicit drugs, crime and unregulated internal migration on Human security are reduced through strengthened law enforcement, border management and reformed regulatory framework for prevention and response that are coordinated by capacitated institutions in partnership with media, civil society organizations, informed by evidence- based, age- and gender sensitive approaches.

4.4.1 | The national legal and policy frameworks for migration, drug-related and organized crime management are strengthened through legal and policies reforms that are inclusive, age- and gender- responsive.

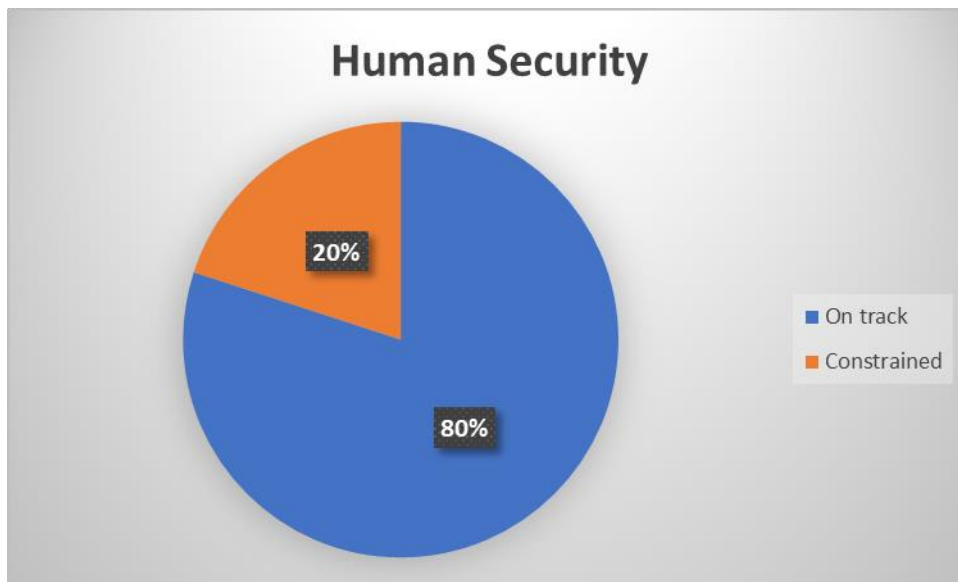
Rating: ON TRACK

4.4.2 | Institutional capacities for managing internal migration, harnessing diaspora for development, prevention of and response to irregular migration and management of regular migration as well as drugs-related and organized crime are strengthened through improved law enforcement and enhanced coordination, data management and border administration and control.

Rating: ON TRACK

Conclusion

Of the four (4) outcome indicators and ten (10) output indicators, eight (80%) show that progress was on track while two (20%) were constrained. Overall this result area is on track in achieving the stated outputs under the outcomes and is illustrated below.



CHAPTER SIX: DELIVERING AS ONE FOCAL STATES

In designing the UNDAF III, the UNCT opted for a 'pragmatic approach' to 'Delivering as One' [DaO]. Thirteen [13] States namely Borno, Zamfara, Benue, Lagos, Anambra, Cross River, Niger, Ekiti, Taraba, Gombe and Oyo and the Federal Capital Territory are the focus.

The results of the UN System support in the DaO states are set out below:

Anambra State

The UN System supported programs in the following areas in the State: water, supply and sanitation [WASH].

In the water, sanitation and hygiene [WASH] the results were

- development of the Anambra State WASH Policy and Anambra State WASH Law,
- development of LGA WASH Profile and WASH Investment Plans in Aguata and Anambra East LGA,
- establishment of 378 WASHCOMs in all communities of 2 focal LGAs,
- training of 4,853 WASHCOMs members in the two (2) focal LGAs,
- development of Water Safety Plans [WSP] in 240 communities in 5 LGAs,
- 112 communities were certified open defecation free (ODF) in Aguata and Anambra East LGAs,
- 166,186 people (female-80,644 and male - 84,780) are claiming ODF in Aguata and Anambra East LGAs,
- construction of 880 new improved latrines enabled 7,040 (female - 3,590 and male - 3,450) additional people gain access to improved household latrine, and
- updated the WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan [EP/RP] in preparation for the early warning by NIMET on flooding in Anambra State in 2016

Benue State

The results of the UN System support to the State are set bellow.

The successes recorded in 2014 fiscal year are set out below.

Under the Good Governance Thematic Area the results were

- improvement in coordination mechanisms between the UN and MDAs,
- tracking of planning, implementation and reports,
- efficiency in the management of Government Counterpart funding and budgets,
- reduction of transactional cost and time,
- 5 coordination meetings were held, 4 review and planning meetings were held also,
- 5 training sessions took place,
- establishment of 3 youth friendly centers in Makurdi LGA,
- establishment of Child Protection Networks [CPNs] in 11 LGAs for case management, monitoring and reporting, and
- capacity building of CPN members on case management and child abuse.

Under the Social Capital Development Thematic Group the following results were realized:

- skills improvement of 80 caregivers [24.54%] out of 326 from hard-to-reach LGAs in application of the Reggio Emilia approach to child centred pedagogy,
- skills improvement of 150 caregivers on application of the early child development [ECD] kit and ECD curriculum for quality ECD learning,
- mapping of public primary schools for improved access and resource allocation for enhanced quality for children especially those living in difficult rural and hard to reach areas of Benue,
- skills improvement of 326 head teachers [11.84%] from 3 focused LGAs out of Benue's 2,753 in school improvement planning for creating a stimulating learning environment for learners,
- Annual School Census was conducted,

- establishment of 29 (12) Education in Emergency Working Groups at the state and two disaster prone LGAs of Benue State in support of continued learning for children in humanitarian context,
- commencement of the process of producing the LESOP Plan; 5% proportion of tasks was done,
- commencement of the process of producing the SESP/SESOP Plan; 10% proportion of tasks was done,
- enhanced teacher capacity for improvement in child performance,
- fast tracking of Reggio Emilia to improve the child learning process,
- 4 LGAs were self-selected to implement SHAWN II,
- celebration of the Global Hand Washing Day,
- celebration of the World Toilet Day,
- conducted the KAP studies,
- establishment of WASHCOM Federation,
- training of STGS and CSOs on sanitation and hygiene promotion and certification,
- practice ODF by community members of SHAWN LGAs ,
- establishment and training of EHCs,
- establishment of functional WASHCOMs in the 7 SHAWN LGAs,
- construction of 217 HPBH and 100 MBHs and commissioning of same for use,
- rehabilitation of 62 HPBH and 49 MBH, and
- fixing of 4 LGAs with Tracking System to ensure functionality of water facilities in communities.

In 2015 fiscal year the following successes were recorded

- development of The Benue State Investment Plan,
- development of Local Investment Plan for Obi, Buruku and Katsina Ala LGAs,
- Baseline surveys were conducted for 3 new project LGAs of Buruku, Katsina Ala and Obi to aid planning and post plan implementation evaluation,
- Buruku, Katsina and Obi have improved access to safe water from the 60 rehabilitated hand pump boreholes,
- communities in Buruku, Katsina and Obi were triggered,
- 144 communities certified ODF,
- conduct of Benue 2014 SMART survey,
- development of the SCFN Work Plan,
- commemoration of the World Breast Feeding Week,
- conduct of 1ST and 2nd Rounds of MNCHW for 2014 and 2015.
- 40,085,62 children were reached (2015 for two rounds),
- training of midwives [MWs] and CHEWs from some selected LGAs leading to increased number of health facilities [HFs] offering postnatal care within two weeks of child birth,
- distribution of ORS and Zinc Sulphate for the management of diarrhea as part of the cholera emergency response in 3 LGAs,
- mapping of Health facility [HF] for MSS and SURE-P services (staff disposition, equipment and available services),
- take-off of Benue State Primary Health Care Development Board,
- conducted enhanced outreach immunization activities for children aged 0-11 months in high risk LGAs/political wards,
- provision of primary healthcare services to vulnerable refugees in the host community,
- dissemination of the National RI Strategic Plan and accountability framework in all LGAs,
- implementation of Polio and NPSIAs (CSM campaigns) state wide,
- conduct of AFP and measles surveillance in 23 LGAs,
- training of 46 program officers of the 23 LGAs on Vaccine Management,
- training of LGA Immunization Officers on use of computer software to enhance program quality and data management,
- conduct of monthly RI review meetings to share information and experiences on progress of work,
- conducted quarterly sensitization meetings with 2nd class traditional leaders to enhance mobilization for effective program delivery,
- completion of mapping of Schistosomiasis, soil transmitted Helminths and Trachoma to facilitate scale up of integrated preventive chemotherapy packages,

- conducted a 2 day training/planning meetings of 50 state technical team on introduction of new vaccines (IPV, PCV)
- implementation of 4 rounds of IPDs in 23 LGAs,
- conducted 2 rounds of LIDs in 10 high risk LGAs,
- advocacy was intensified to both Executive and Legislative arms of government to kick-start PCRPP to secure political buy-in,
- finalization of The SUOP in January 2015, the mid-year review was conducted in July, 2015; the end of year review was ongoing and plan for 2015 being finalized,
- conducted two quarterly reviews to assess the progress of work and chart the way forward,
- carrying out of joint monitoring of activities with SMOH and State Agency for Control of AIDS/HIV [SACA],
- validation of the BNA Report with State,
- provision of technical support to M&E, Prevention, PMTCT and ATM TWGs which were refocused for improved effectiveness,
- review of Government's financial documents for budget gap analysis in HIV/AIDS programme, the exercise could be replicated in other areas of government,
- successful scaling up of PMTCT in piloted in 2 LGAs during the MNCH weeks in June 2015,
- dialogues with community leaders in 5 LGAs to highlight problems of ANC and PMTCT and build consensus for community mobilisation by community-nominated volunteers,
- advocacy meetings were held with opinion leaders to galvanise momentum for community participation in voluntary mobilisation for ANC/PMTCT,
- mobilisation of community for ANC/PMTCT by volunteer mobilisers with consequent appreciable increase in ANC and PMTCT uptake. The exercise piloted in 1 LGA has been scaled up into 4 additional LGAs,
- facilitation of meaningful participation of youth groups/networks in TWG meetings,
- encouragement of representatives of the youth in SPTWG to present their perspective on HIV prevention among the target group,
- PCA was signed with EVA to lead state partners and participating IPs in reaching 35,000 AYP in an 18-month period ending in December 2015;
- community mobilization of pregnant women for uptake of ANC and PMTCT services, etc., and
- review of quarterly data-driven plan with LGAs and PMTCT TWG.

For the Human Security and Risk Management Theme the following achievements were recorded

- teenage girls' were given opportunity to contribute to peace building and conflict prevention in their immediate communities in the 23 LGAs of Benue,
- women were afforded the opportunity to contribute to improving peace and managing conflict in the immediate communities in the 23 LGAs of Benue, and
- community members were strengthened in post conflict management in 8 LGAs

Cross River State

For the Good Governance Theme the results were

- Strengthening of institutional capacity of Cross River State Bureau of Statistics to conduct data gap analysis of MDAs leading to the migration of data to an automated central data repository system,
- establishment of the Integrated Health Data Management System,
- strengthening of the State M&E Technical Working Groups resulting in improved coordination, improved data quality and reporting rates on NHMIS by health facilities in the State,
- conducted regular coordination and technical reviews of the DaO resulting in improved DaO coordination in the State, and
- training of 100 programme managers and desk officers from MDAs on Result Based Management [RBM] and improved knowledge and skills in RBM.

For the Social Capital Development the results were

- conduct of 5 rounds of MNCH Weeks,
- establishment of a Child Protection network,

- development of Cross River State Social Protection Policy {in draft}, and
- Cross River State regularly and timely reports on IDSR.

The following results which would contribute to early child development and growth

- at least 75% of children < 5 years received vitamin A on the platform of the MNCH weeks,
- At least 33% of children <5years received albendazole on the platform of the MNCH weeks thus the deworming would reduce worm related ailments
- Development of WASH investment plans for 2 LGAs leading to guide resource commitment for sustainable water supply and sanitation supply,
- 6 state and LGA officers were trained on WASH management information system sharing tools and WASHIMS/Database access processes thereby improving access to WASH information.
- Immunization coverage for vaccine preventable diseases [improve by specifying disease] was appraised at 97%,
- 20 nurses were trained on MLSS and 10 Doctors trained on ELSS,
- 30 health workers were improved knowledge and skills to provide lifesaving skills,
- PHC Aningeje was renovated to provide BEmONC,
- development of 451 public health facilities to provide at least 3 modern methods of family planning leading to improved access to modern family planning services,
- The number of new family planning acceptors increased from 25,002 in 2013 to 80,344 and 79,047 in 2015 (NHMIS),
- 40 health workers were trained to have improved knowledge and skills in management and treatment of Gender Based Violence Survivors,
- 25 child parliamentarians and women development officers were trained for improved knowledge and skills to advocate for prevention of adolescent pregnancy
- a medical doctor was trained and acquired skills on Obstetric Fistula repair, 2 nurses (1 theatre nurse and 1 ward nurse) were trained and acquired skills in the management of Obstetric Fistula,
- Five Obstetric Fistula cases were repaired,]
- 27 schools were provided with WASH facilities to contribute to improved hygiene practices among pupils,
- 36 health workers were trained for improved knowledge and skills on Community Based New Born Care (CBNC) leading to improved care for newborn babies,

In the area of humanitarian services the UN System

- provided livelihood support in the form of conditional cash transfer [CCT] to 100 households of approximately 4,500 people amongst the Bakassi returnees (IDPs) who were displaced by the implementation of the International Court of Justice judgment on the Cameroon-Nigeria Border Dispute,

The results of the UN System support to management of climate change and forestry resources included

- Strengthened institutional capacity of Cross River state MDAs, specifically the Ministry of Climate Change and Forestry and the Forestry Commission, for Measurement Reporting Verification (UN REDD +- UN-Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Green House Gas Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation),
- 100 REDD+ and Forestry staff were trained for improved knowledge and skills on the spatial mapping of multiple benefits of REDD+,

Oyo State

The results of the UN System support in the State were in aid effectiveness, gender and human rights and UN/Government Coordination.

In the aspect of Aid Effectiveness the results were

- Effective coordination and synchronization in the Delivering as One (DaO) framework;
- Increased collaboration among the UN agencies leading to reduction in duplication of activities and

- Efficient use of resources.

In gender and human rights the results were

- Incorporation of gender-based and human rights approach to programming and
- Existence of collaboration between Government and UN agencies on gender and human rights

Under UN/Government Coordination, the results were

- Existence of State Planning Commission for coordination of development partners and other donors' interventions in the State;
- Creation of department of development partnership in the State Planning Commission for effective coordination of donors' supports in the State;
- Establishment of Inter-Ministerial committee (IMC) to discuss and review programme implementation status;
- Constitution of State Programme Policy Advisory Committee (SPPAC) comprising Secretary to the State Government and the Permanent Secretaries of the collaborating Ministries and Agencies to review the quarterly progress reports of IMC; and
- Development of UNDAF III work plan.