

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	ii
UN Heads of Agencies' Commitment	iii
Acronyms	iv
Executive Summary	2
Chapter 1: The Rationale	
1.1 Overview of Development Challenges in Nigeria	4
1.2 National Development Priorities in Nigeria	6
1.3 The UN System in Nigeria	7
1.4 The UNDAF Preparation Process	8
1.5 Lessons learnt from UNDAF Process	8
1.6 Harmonization of UNDS Programme Cycle	10
Chapter 2: The UNDAF Goals and Objectives	11
Chapter 3: UNDAF Priority Themes and Cooperation Strategies	
3.1 Consolidated Matrix on Priority Themes for 2002-2007	14
3.2 Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights	18
3.3 Reducing Poverty	24
3.4 Reducing Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS and Related Infectious Diseases	37
Chapter 4: Follow-up and Review process	
4.1 Development of Joint and Parallel Programmes	47
4.2 Use of the UNDAF for Advocacy, Policy Dialogue and Aid Coordination	47
4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	48
Chapter 5: Indicative Programme Resource Framework	53
5.1 Funds Allocation	
5.2 Resource Mobilization Strategies	
Annexes	
Annex 1: Lessons Learnt from UN System's Cooperation in Nigeria	54
Annex 2: UNDAF Theme Groups	55
Annex 3: Agencies' Specific Priority Programmes	56
Annex 4: Bibliography	62

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is an innovative development approach devised by the United Nations to cope with the financial crisis arising from ever-increasing demands for development assistance by Member States despite dwindling material and financial resources. Under these difficult circumstances, the United Nations system needed to sharpen its focus and increase its efficiency in order to achieve more goals and objectives with less resources. Therefore, at the behest of the Member countries operating through the General Assembly, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan took several measures to reform the UN and reposition it to meet the needs of countries in a more effective and efficient manner.

One of the main objectives of the reform process is to improve the capacity of the UN system at the country level to provide assistance to meet priority development needs in a coordinated manner. The goal is to achieve maximum development impact using less resources by cutting costs, reducing wastes and avoiding duplication. This can only be realized through greater coherence, partnership and synergy among the UN programmes of assistance in field offices. This was the rationale behind the UNDAF.

The UN system in Nigeria started the UNDAF process over a year ago with an analysis of the problems and constraints to development. The UN and its partners assessed the development situation in the country and agreed on the parameters for defining critical development needs. This process entailed examining the issues affecting coordinated implementation and follow-up of declarations, conventions, recommendations, actions, and agreements reached at United Nations global conferences and other international meetings. It also involved looking for the best approach and strategies to achieve the objectives of the Millennium Declaration and the African Development Initiatives. This comprehensive analysis led to the preparation and production of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) document, a precursor to UNDAF. The CCA identified eight major development issues that needed to be addressed in order to achieve the objectives of the UN global conferences as well as regional, sub-regional and national development objectives. The eight key issues are: population; human rights; governance; economy and poverty alleviation; environment and sustainable agriculture; social services and culture; drug control and crime prevention; and HIV/AIDS.

Following this, the UN system in Nigeria, after due consultation with its partners and major stakeholders in the development sector --including the Government, private sector, Civil Society Organizations, and the donor community -- streamlined the eight development imperatives into three broad themes. The three themes are: Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights; Reducing Poverty; and Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

A development assistance framework was formulated and finalized after a series of intellectual and consensus-building exercises involving drafting, re-drafting, reviewing and rounds of consultations and discussions with partners and stakeholders. The resultant framework is a holistic response by the UN towards national development priorities through stronger collaboration and coordination. The process of developing UNDAF involved joint programme formulation; harmonization of programme cycles of different agencies; and streamlining of programme strategies and agreeing on common indicators for programme impact assessment. UNDAF also implies institutionalization of rational allocation and efficient utilization of scarce resources as well as facilitation of government interaction with UN agencies in programme implementation.

Being the first of its type in Nigeria, the preparation of the UNDAF document has been a slow and time-consuming process, where mistakes were made; yet it was a good and instructive learning experience. The exercise has inculcated in the UN system in Nigeria a culture of cooperation, consultation and collaboration in place of the traditional protection of turf.

Chapter 1 of the UNDAF document focuses on the rationale for the UNDAF process. It presents an overview of the development challenges in Nigeria, the thrust of the UN System support to the country and the national development priorities. It briefly recalls the UNDAF preparation process, the lessons learnt and the Harmonization of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) Programme Cycle. This Chapter identifies the root causes of Nigeria's development problems as: mono-product economy (undue reliance on petroleum resources), thirty years of corrupt military rule (lack of good and transparent governance) and low government expenditure and attention on social services. The consequences, the document notes, have been widespread poverty; low Human Development Index; lack of access of the majority to health, education, food, and housing; high HIV sero-prevalence and related diseases; and rising incidences of crimes.

Chapter 2 highlights the Goals and Objectives of UNDAF. The goal of UNDAF as aforementioned is to domesticate the global development agenda and commitments, respond to regional development initiatives and implement National Development priorities.

It is believed that the UNDAF, by promoting programme collaboration and coordination as well as reducing unnecessary duplication, will maximize impact, through focusing on result-oriented activities and promoting unity of purpose, increased collaboration and efficient resource allocation and utilization.

Chapter 3 is about UNDAF Priority Themes and Cooperation Strategies. It presents in tabular form the UNDAF Consolidated Matrix and goes further to give substantial details on the Cooperation Strategies to be used to achieve the goals and objectives formulated from the three chosen broad themes.

Chapter 4 gives a narrative on how the provisions of UNDAF will be implemented, monitored and reviewed through the country programmes and projects of participating UN system agencies as well as other complementary processes. It also focuses on the use of UNDAF as an instrument of advocacy, policy dialogue and development aid coordination.

Chapter 5 covers the Programme Resource Framework, presenting an Indicative Planning Resource Framework since there, for now, no confirmed resource positions by the various UN Agencies' Headquarters and collaborating partners, and Government institutions.

The finalization of the UNDAF document is not the end but the beginning of the development assistance process. It is to be followed by individual agency planning and programming. It should be a forerunner for a nationally owned and managed Comprehensive Development Framework to which all partners can bring their assistance in a coordinated manner.

CHAPTER 1

THE RATIONALE

1.1 Overview of Development Challenges in Nigeria

01. The resuscitation of the Nigerian economy from a devastated condition has been the major priority of the new democracy, since the elected Government's assumption of office in May 1999. The Nigerian economy is heavily dependent on the oil sector. Oil exports accounted for 95.4 per cent of total foreign earnings in 1998 as against 58.3 per cent in 1970. Conversely, the non-oil sector shrunk from 41.7 to 4.6 percent during the same period. By contrast, non-oil dominated total imports accounted for 79.0 per cent in 1998 and was composed mainly of consumer goods. The balance of payment position worsened with a deficit of N326, 638.2 million or -3.1 per cent of the GDP in 1998 from the N220, 667.6 million or -9.8 per cent of the GDP in 1997 (CBN 2000a). The pattern and trend of external trade and balance of payments positions underscore the high degree of external dependence of the Nigerian economy. The foreign exchange content of domestic production and consumption is very high, rendering the economy highly vulnerable to external shocks.

02. The economy, which declined in the later part of the 1970s, witnessed stagnation in the 1980s followed by slight growth in the 1990s. The average GDP growth rate was 0.2 per cent between 1979 and 1989, and 2.7 per cent between 1989 and 1999. Given the population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per annum during the 1980 to 1995 period, the annual growth rate in per capita income was zero in 1992 and negative between 1993 and 1996. In 1997 per capita income increased at the rate of 0.27 per cent (CBN 1997).

03. In general, it could be said that the Nigerian economy, since independence in 1960, has been battered by some 30 years of military misrule, during which time corruption was institutionalized. This in turn led to a total collapse of most of the social infrastructure and of the productive sector. The resultant effect has been that unemployment and under-employment rates have heightened, and poverty levels have increased considerably. Over 13 million Nigerians lack employment, and almost a fifth (18.5 per cent) of the labour force was under-employed in 1998 (FOS, 1999). Data indicated that 34.7 million Nigerians, representing 46.3 per cent of the population, were living below the national poverty level. But this had increased to over 67 million people (65.6 per cent) by 1996 (FOS, 1999), and currently it is estimated that over 70 percent of Nigerians are living below the poverty line. Most families spend about two-thirds of the household revenue on food alone, and the poorest households spend up to 90 per cent of their income on food (FOS, 1997). The gap between the poor and the rich has also widened over the last decade and the share of the poorest 20 per cent of the population in national consumption amounted to only 4.4 per cent (UNDP, 2000).

04. Since independence, Nigeria has consistently fallen into the group of countries with a low level of human development, as characterized by an (HDI) coefficient of less than 0.5 (on a scale of 0 to 1). Although the country's HDI had risen progressively since 1960, serious slumps were recorded in 1991 and 1993 (UNDP Nigeria, 1997). With a score of 0.439, Nigeria occupies a lowly 151st position among 174 countries on the most recent HDI ranking (UNDP, 2000). This low HDI score reflects to a great degree the situation with regard to basic social services in the country, as HDI combines a measure of purchasing power with measures of political freedom, physical health and educational attainment. The development diamond, which compares a country's performance with regard to four key indicators – life expectancy, GNP per capita, gross primary school enrolment and access to safe water – with its income group average, also shows Nigeria's achievements to be generally below expectations.

05. On the whole, available data has shown that the availability and accessibility to quality health care services in Nigeria is poor. In 1990, for example, Nigeria had a total of 13,958 health establishments, with 69 per cent of them being dispensaries that are usually staffed by non-professional health auxiliaries and are able to offer a very limited scope of health services (CBN, 2000a). Maternity centres/Primary Health Care (PHC) clinics constituted 23 per cent of these, while secondary and tertiary health care facilities constituted 6 and 2 per cent respectively (CBN, 2000a).

06. Given the above scenario, it is not surprising that the overall health outlook of Nigerians is poor. As it were, virtually all health indices have worsened over the last decade. According to the Situation Assessment and Analysis report, infant mortality rates have increased from 87 per 1,000 live births in 1990 (FOS, 1992) to 105 in 1999 (FOS, MICS 1999); under-5 mortality rose from 115 to 178 per 1,000 births within the same period. The drastic decrease observed in the child immunisation rate from over 90 per cent in the late 1980s and early 1990s to about 30 per cent in 1999 (FOS, 1999) further reflects the poor state of children's health in Nigeria.

07. In terms of maternal health, Nigeria remains one of the worst countries in the world, with an estimated maternal mortality ratio of 1,000 per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2000). Access to, and utilisation of reproductive health (RH) and other primary health care services remain extremely low. Skilled personnel attended to only 41.6 per cent of deliveries nationally in 1999, while the rate is as low as 6.4 per cent in the Northwest region. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern family planning methods is currently only 8.6 per cent (NPC, 2000). Adolescent reproductive health (ARH) issues remain great challenges in the health sector given the low level of RH knowledge, early sexual initiation, unsafe sexual practices, high fertility and the high incidence of unsafe abortion. Increasing rates of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS further compound the life and development prospects of young people in Nigeria. Health services in the country are generally not adolescent-friendly and few health staff have skills to provide quality counselling and clinical RH services. The national ARH strategic framework, a product of the landmark national ARH conference held in 1999, has remained largely unimplemented.

08. The HIV sero-prevalence rate among Nigerians has been reported to have increased from 1.8 per cent in 1991, to 4.5 per cent in 1995 and 5.4 per cent in 1999 (FMOH, 1999). The prevalence rate among pregnant youths (age 20-24 years) is approximately 6.3 per cent. The rate in high-risk groups such as commercial sex workers, interstate truck drivers and tuberculosis patients is higher still. Approximately 2.7 million Nigerians were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in 1999 (UNAIDS, 2000). The denial and social stigma of AIDS, lack of care and support, and lack of access to anti-retroviral drugs are problems that still confront Nigerians living with HIV/AIDS today.

09. While life expectancy in Nigeria has increased slightly in the last decade to reach 53 years in 1998 (UNFPA, 1999), the living conditions and the overall quality of life of most Nigerians is considerably worse now than ten years ago. The proportion of the Nigerian population with access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in 1999 was 54.1 per cent and 52.8 per cent respectively (FOS, 2000). The housing situation has worsened and the number of homeless people has increased, while urban slums have been increasing progressively in number and size. Physical infrastructures have degenerated considerably due to lack of adequate maintenance, coupled with a rapidly growing population. The situation is generally worse in the urban areas.

10. High crime rates are another issue that affects the social environment and quality of life in Nigeria. Drug abuse and trafficking in drugs and human beings are growing problems that are of local and international interest. Nigeria has been noted to be a major hub for the trafficking of

some controlled substances within the West African sub-region and throughout the world. Nigerians constituted the majority of Africans arrested by Interpol worldwide for heroin and cocaine offences. Drug abuse has been documented to be widespread in the country, with an estimated lifetime use of 10.8 per cent and 10.6 per cent for cannabis and benzodiazepines respectively, which are the commonest drugs of abuse. Drug-related arrests have increased by 235.8 per cent between 1994 and 1999 (NDLEA, 1999). In the area of human trafficking in Nigeria, both intra-country and trans-national cases have been recorded. Corruption and advance fee frauds are also major crimes in Nigeria.

11. The pattern of public expenditure indicates that Government has not placed a high priority on social services. Inadequate funding is one of the underlying factors for poor performance of relevant social service sectors in Nigeria. The percentage of total Federal Government expenditure in four key sectors -- health, education, agriculture, and housing -- has been very low. Consistently, the health sector received the lowest share of these four sectors, and its share of the total expenditure was generally less than 3 per cent, except for 1998 when it reached a peak of about 3.7 per cent. Even at that, health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 1998 was only 0.48 per cent, compared to the minimum of 5 per cent recommended by WHO. Among the all sectors, defense received, on average, the highest proportion of government's expenditure, although education constituted a higher share of the expenditure in 1990, 1994 and 1995.

12. Strikingly, the combined share of the health and education sectors in the Federal Government's expenditure was less than that for defense in 1991 and 1992. The period from 1991 to 1993, which was part of the SAP era, marked the moment when health and education, individually and combined, received their lowest share of the Federal Government's expenditure. The agriculture sector also received its lowest share of the expenditure from 1991 to 1993. Within the entire period of 1990 to 1998, the combined allocation to education and health in the Federal Government's expenditure never reached 10 per cent. Obviously, the Government's priority regarding health, education and gender disparity has not been high enough, especially at the sub-national level. The quantum of resources made available by the successive Governments of Nigeria has been grossly inadequate. This has great implications for aggravating poverty and limiting poverty alleviation efforts. To effectively stimulate human development and combat poverty, all three tiers of government need to commit not less than 20 per cent of their combined recurrent and capital budgets to key basic social services in the areas of health, education and population, including family planning.

1.2 National Development Priorities in Nigeria

13. Over the years, the public sector has been the prime mover of the economy. It provides the enabling policy environment and is also involved in the productive sector, thus spreading and stretching itself too far. The resultant effect has been that all other sectors depend largely on the public service and wait for it annually to dictate the economic environment within which to operate. The private sector has within the period not been given ample opportunity to be the engine of economic growth.

14. The civilian government, which came to power in May 1999, has shown that it is aware of the enormity of the problems facing the Nigerian economy. In order to reduce the incidence of poverty Government has taken bold steps to improve the quality and standard of living of the citizen, through introduction of sectoral programmes in health, education, water and sanitation. In addition, the government has encouraged local and foreign investment, privatized some public enterprises, revamped infrastructure especially the electricity supply (NEPA) and

telecommunication services (NITEL), reduced corruption and promoted participatory good governance for economic progress and welfare.

15. Government has put in place several measures to achieve its identified priorities, including the formulation of concrete policies for the various sectors. Such measures include the establishment of an Independent Anti-Corruption Commission, the creation of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) and the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), the recovery of looted public funds, and the review of trade restrictive tariffs.

Government's development priorities include the following:

- Revival and expansion of the Nigerian economy
- Creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed
- Poverty eradication
- Provision of basic social infrastructure to improve the quality of life of the citizen
- Promotion of equal opportunity for all
- Promotion of private sector-led and market-oriented economy
- Promotion of good governance and participatory democracy
- Repositioning of the economy to participate beneficially in the global economy
- Reduction in the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS
- Provision of Information Technology for development

1.3 The UN System in Nigeria

16. The following UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies are operating in Nigeria: WMO, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, ILO, IFC and FAO. The thrust of the UN system support to Nigeria has been focused on the following issues:

- Policy dialogue on critical development issues
- Capacity building and strengthening of institutions
- Advocacy and policy advice on the ratification and implementation of international conventions, declarations and programmes of action of UN Global Conferences
- Support to data collection, processing and analysis
- Eradication and control of infectious diseases
- Support to poverty eradication and job creation
- Support to building of partnerships and promotion of private sector participation in the development process
- Support to empowerment of vulnerable groups/communities, enabling them to cope with their development needs
- Gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes
- Sharing of best practices/success stories using the UN Worldwide network
- Protection and realization of human rights
- Support to good governance and participatory democracy
- Support to sustainable environmental management
- Support to HIV/AIDS reduction programmes
- Water and Environmental Sanitation Programmes
- Support to development of coherent long and medium term policies, strategies and plans.

1.4 The UNDAF Preparation Process

17. The UNDAF has been formulated to bring about greater coherence, synergy and partnership among the UN programmes of assistance to Nigeria. It is believed that the UNDAF will maximize impact through focusing on result oriented activities, unity of purpose, increased collaboration and efficient resource allocation. Preparation for the UNDAF commenced on completion of the CCA document in May 2001. Unlike the CCA preparation, the development of the UNDAF document took a shorter period, though it was very time consuming for all the agencies involved. Altogether it took about 7 months for the document to be finalized and presented to Government. The close monitoring of work by the UN Programme Coordination Group (UNPCG) and the commitment of the Heads of Agencies facilitated the timely completion of the task.

18. The preparatory process included the following main activities:

- Development of the Common Country Assessment
- Review of CCA document with Government and Civil society organizations.
- Development of UNDAF workplan
- Identification of present and planned activities relating to priority themes by all UN Agencies
- Training of Heads of Agencies on UNDAF preparation
- Development of UNDAF framework and themes.
- Establishment of UNDAF Core Drafting Team (CDT)
- Review of UNDAF thematic areas with government
- Drafting of UNDAF document with input from Thematic groups
- Review of draft UNDAF document by UN Programme Coordination Group (PCG)
- Review of UNDAF document by UN Heads of Agencies
- Review of UNDAF document with Government and Civil society organizations
- Finalization and Printing of the UNDAF document
- Training of Project Officers on UNDAF implementation process
- Public Presentation and Launching of the CCA/UNDAF by His Excellency, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

1.5 Lessons Learnt from the UNDAF Process

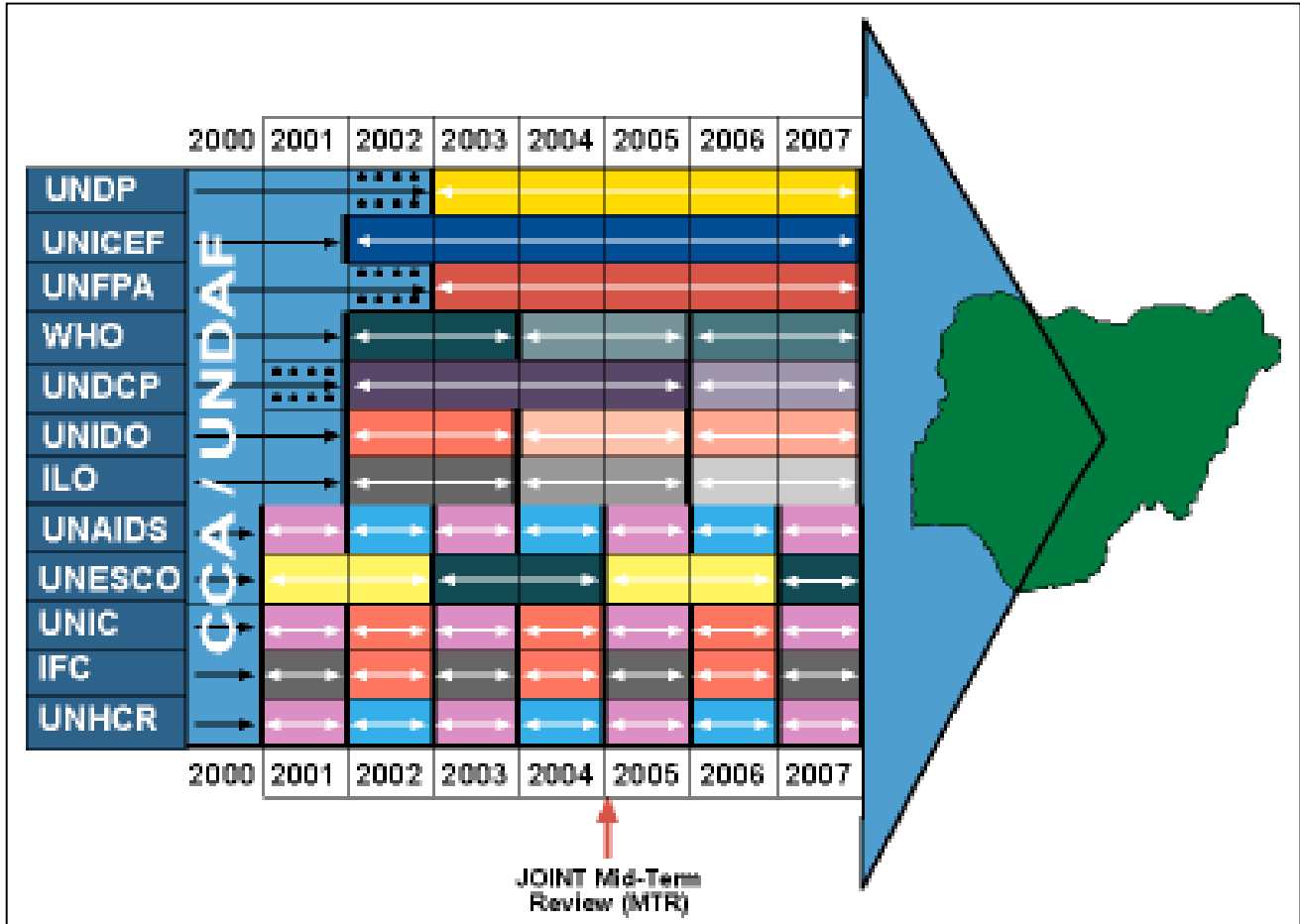
19. The progressive completion of the UNDAF document provided a good forum for interaction and exchange of information between officials of the different UN agencies. Programme strategies were jointly streamlined with common indicators for assessing impact. Despite the initial difficulties on harmonization of financial resources, the UNDAF process enforced collaboration and teamwork among UN Agencies. Gradually, staff became more familiar with each other's mandate and programme coverage. Consequently, national partners are now acting in response to the emerging donor coordination, by requesting for donor meetings with Government on various subjects. Other lessons learnt were the following:

- Harmonization of a UNDS 6-year Programme Cycle provided a good foundation for joint programming and annual reviews. A joint MTR is also scheduled for late 2004 or early 2005.
- Initial training by the Turin College for both CCA and UNDAF was very helpful.

- Good cooperation and participation of the Heads of Agencies and the support of the UN Resident Coordinator in the preparation of both CCA and UNDAF.
- The teamwork eventually facilitated improved understanding of each other's mandate along with improved donor coordination.
- The UNICEF SAA further provided a good reference base for the CCA/UNDAF.
- Maximum support was received from Government due to the dialogue that was maintained at every stage. This facilitated easy acceptance and ownership.
- The combination of both international and national consultants was very useful as it facilitated timely delivery of the document.
- Inter-agency flexibility, which was initially difficult, eased out over time with greater interaction and transparency.
- Participation of the World Bank, was slow initially, and remained uneven throughout.
- The whole process was very time-consuming, especially in defining clear concepts and reaching consensus with all partners.

1.6

Harmonization of UNDS Programme Cycle



CHAPTER 2

THE UNDAF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

20. In responding to the increasing global call for cooperation, nations are coming together to share a common vision and to build partnerships in order to combat development problems that have widened over the centuries. From the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration following the World Summit for Social Development, the Heads of States and governments made commitments to undertake a concerted Programme of Action to create jobs, attack poverty, and promote solidarity as well as fight against crime, drugs, disease, disaffection, urban decay and declining standards of education. Similarly, at the Year 2000 Millennium Summit Declaration, a remarkable

convergence of World leaders views was reached on the challenges the world is facing today. Specific targets at ensuring this call to action address poverty, basic services, HIV/AIDS, injustice, terror, crime and inequalities.

21. To further demonstrate this commitment, African leaders, including the President of Nigeria, have pledged to undertake a concerted Programme of Action to address the backwardness of the continent, which is in stark contrast to the prosperity of the developed world. The new political climate in Nigeria and the increasing number of democratically-elected leaders on the continent have given rise to an encouraging programmatic environment that will facilitate a successful implementation of the continent-wide development programmes within the “New African Initiative”.

22. In support of this emerging initiative, the first Nigeria Common Country Assessment (CCA) on sectoral needs was completed in early 2001. It identified eight major thematic issues as the critical areas to be addressed in the country. With a comprehensive input from national and other development partners, the issues analyzed covered population, human rights, governance, economy and poverty alleviation. Others were environment, social services, HIV/AIDS, drug control and crime prevention.

23. The overall goal of assistance among all the United Nations agencies in Nigeria will ultimately lead the country to realize its aspirations for peace, cooperation and development. However, for appropriate assistance to be provided, a common programme planning framework guided by the CCA must be developed for the UN system. This is expected to lead to a greater programme impact on the development and well-being of Nigerians. To this end, despite the initial bottlenecks, the programming cycle of all the UN agencies was harmonized into a six-year programme plan 2002-2007. This created the solid base on which the UNDAF was developed.

24. From the eight thematic areas identified within the CCA, all the agencies in Nigeria in concert with their key development partners resolved to accord priorities to three common umbrella thematic areas, namely:

- ❖ **Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights**
- ❖ **Reducing Poverty**
- ❖ **Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, and other infectious diseases**

25. As information and communication technology still remains weak in Nigeria, a cross-sectoral focus is given to this problem within each thematic area. It is expected that each Agency, in line with its organizational mandate and past experience in the country, will draw down its medium and long-term programmes from the framework. Below are the specific goals and objectives defined for each of the three key themes; they reflect a convergence among priorities at national, regional and global levels.

2.1 Priority Theme 1: Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights

Goals:

- To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and gender equity
- To contribute to strengthening capacity for good governance

Objectives:

- To promote respect for human rights and support legal and institutional reforms
- To support national initiatives for improved accountability and transparency in governance
- To enhance gender equity and female participation in governance
- To promote the use of Information and Communication Technology for improved knowledge and practice of good governance
- To strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response
- To promote an enabling environment for sustainable development

2.2 Priority Theme 2: Reducing Poverty

Goal:

To contribute to the reduction of poverty levels and improve the quality of life of Nigerians

Objectives:

- To increase by at least 30% the participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in economic and social development processes
- To promote agricultural production and practices, food security and effective use and management of the environment for poverty reduction
- To increase access, utilization and quality of basic social services by 20%
- To support government efforts in addressing population issues in development
- To promote the use of information technology for poverty reduction
- To promote synergy among all UN agencies in anti-poverty intervention programmes
- To promote employment preservation and generation initiatives, which contribute to poverty reduction, through the strengthening of the private sector, its supporting institutions and mechanisms.

2.3 Priority Theme 3: Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, and other infectious diseases

Goals:

- To contribute to reduction of incidence and prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases
- To contribute to mitigation of the human and socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS

Objectives:

- To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS infection, Malaria, TB and other infectious diseases in the most affected parts of Nigeria.
- To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs including support to the new National Policy for provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the most vulnerable groups in the country.
- To reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on PABAs such as orphans.
- To promote positive behavioral change with regards to HIV/AIDS among women and in-and out-of-school youths.
- To strengthen data management and utilization for HIV/AIDS control.
- To promote anti-discriminatory policies and practices towards PLWHAs.

CHAPTER 3

UNDAF PRIORITY THEMES AND COOPERATION STRATEGIES

Table 3.1 Consolidated Matrix on Priority Themes for 2002-2007

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	COOPERATION STRATEGIES
THEME 1: PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and gender equity • To contribute to strengthening capacity for good governance 	1. To promote respect for human rights and support legal and institutional reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize national laws with international instruments and support their application. • Build the capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations for effective protection of fundamental human rights • Strengthen civil society organizations to promote human rights and participate in the democratic process • Strengthen national capacity for action against drug trafficking, drug abuse, and human rights violations including trafficking in human beings and child labour.
	2. To support national initiatives for improved accountability and transparency in governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen national capacity for economic management and the reduction of the prevalence of corruption at all levels • Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies for the application of laws for accountability and transparency in governance. • Build capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations and the populace for monitoring accountability and transparency in governance. • Promote greater access to public information. • Support national efforts for transparency and accountability in governance.
	3. To enhance gender equity and female participation in governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote gender-responsive policies and advocate programme for effective participation of women in governance • Advocate for increased participation of women in governance and the overall democratic process • Assist with the appraisal of existing practices and the review of legislation in order to abolish gender-based inequalities.
	4. To promote the use of information and communication technology for improved knowledge and practice of good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen national capacity for fair and free elections • Strengthen data management and utilization for national development • Strengthen the capacity of the media to adopt of information and communication technology for promoting good governance.
	5. To strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance national capacity for emergency preparedness and response • Support the development of national strategies and plans for disaster and emergency management.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	COOPERATION STRATEGIES
	<p>6. To promote an enabling environment for sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of positive cultural heritage for national cohesion and development • Promote the use of dialogue as a tool for conflict prevention, management and resolution. Promote measures that will encourage private sector participation and investment in national development • Strengthen national capacity for monitoring and evaluating development programmes • Promote public sector, private sector and civil society partnerships for formulation, implementation and assessment of national sectoral policies including their harmonization with international agreements • Strengthen coordination and joint programming among all concerned development partners.
THEME 2: REDUCING POVERTY		
<p>To contribute to the reduction of poverty level and improve the quality of life of Nigerians</p>	<p>1. To increase by at least 30% the participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in economic and social development processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support mainstreaming of gender related issues in development processes and the review of policies and legislation that hinder access of vulnerable groups to productive resources • Strengthen national capacity to implement policies and programmes for promoting access to basic social services • Support national programmes for job creation and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups • Develop user-friendly youth multi-purpose centres and facilities • Facilitate access to micro-credit for sustainable development
	<p>2. To promote agricultural production, practices, food security and effective use and management of the environment for poverty reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the promotion of resource conservation and sustainable environmental management • Promote improved agricultural practices that enhance food security • Promote research & development and transfer of appropriate technology for environmental management • Support advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening databases, related information systems network and coordination for development management • Support national strategies for sustainable cities development • Strengthen micro, small and medium scale enterprises in support of improved systems and productivity in agriculture, agro-processing, food storage, packaging and distribution.
	<p>3. To increase access, utilization and quality of basic social services by 20%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote institutional capacity-building to support relevant government, private sector and civil society programmes such as UBE, PHC, Water and Sanitation • Promote partnership with local communities, CSOs, and other national development actors in order to undertake activities that empower the poor and other vulnerable groups to participate in poverty reduction programmes. • Advocate for equitable provision of basic social services, maintenance and expansion of existing ones
	<p>4. To support government efforts in addressing population issues in development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support institutional capacity building for coordination and implementation of national population programmes • Support effective implementation of the National Population Policy

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	COOPERATION STRATEGIES
	5. To promote the use of information technology for poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote institutional capacity-building in support of government, private sector and civil society information and data management programmes • Strengthen small and medium scale enterprises in the area of IT and other related technologies for improved productivity • Support the stimulation and increase of public awareness on the importance of IT skills, data and other relevant information as factors of production • Strengthen communication for awareness creation and behavioral change • Adopt ICT for improved IEC
	6. To promote synergy among all UN agencies in anti-poverty intervention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote information sharing, synchronization of programme cycles and joint programming • Support research and experimentation for joint programming • Support the development and implementation of a UN internet exchange for information sharing on poverty reduction and other programmes • Mobilize resources for poverty reduction programmes • Support the Government to meet its obligations and commitments under the Millennium Declaration Goals(MDGs) • Support the Government's Millennium Declaration Commitments.
	7. To promote employment preservation and generation initiatives which contribute to poverty reduction, through the strengthening of the private sector, its supporting institutions and mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support policy formulation, re-orientation and institutional capacity-building to strengthen relevant government, private sector and civil society employment promotion programmes • Support activities to build the capacity of the informal sector to effectively participate in the productive sector of the economy • Support establishment of youth and gender-sensitive multi-purpose training and skills acquisition centres • Strengthen national infrastructures related to SME clusters, industrial estates, incubators, private equity funds (including venture capital), investment promotion and business associations • Strengthen all activities related to knowledge creation and management, including research and development, technology transfer, management of technological innovations, information and communication technologies for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	COOPERATION STRATEGIES
THEME 3: REDUCING THE INCIDENCE AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to reduction of the incidence and prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other infectious diseases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to the mitigation of the human and socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS infection, malaria, TB and other infectious diseases in the most affected parts of Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support national programmes to reduce the incidence and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups, including the provision of affordable condoms Support the promotion of improved basic health care services, including blood screening and care for health workers Support mainstreaming of gender-related issues in all HIV/AIDS policies and programmes Promote mainstreaming of drug demand reduction activities into HIV/AIDS policies and programmes. Support the elimination of all harmful traditional socio-cultural practices against women and young girls. Support the reduction of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) by 25 per cent from its current level Support the promotion of voluntary counseling and confidential testing (VCCT) on HIV/AIDS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs, including support to the new national policy for provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the most vulnerable groups in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the establishment of a regulatory framework on traditional medicine and practices Support the review of breast feeding policy and practices, and the new national policy for the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the most vulnerable groups Support the mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs, through improving access to information, affordable care and support Provide support for the protection of human rights of PLWHAs Support capacity building for health workers and relevant institutions in the management of health care and substance abuse reduction programmes Support counseling and home-based care for PLWHAs and PABAs Support the provision of care to children and other people infected with HIV/AIDS.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on PABAs such as orphans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the design and implementation of community action plans on prevention and management of HIV/AIDS Support the mitigation of the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families and communities Support institutional capacity development for the management of HIV/AIDS Support the promotion of social safety net through the traditional extended family system for PABAs, especially AIDS orphans.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	COOPERATION STRATEGIES
	4. To promote positive behavioral change with regards to HIV/AIDS among women and in-and out-of-school youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote positive behavioral change including safer sex practices among vulnerable groups • Promote substance abuse awareness among youth, especially as it relates to HIV/AIDS • Support the dissemination of IEC services to all young people to promote increased awareness and behavioral change • Support the empowerment of the girl child and of women • Support the establishment of adolescent and youth friendly facilities (including clubs, IT centres, and recreational parks) • Support the promotion of skills development and gainful employment for out-of-school youths as a stimulus to adopting a healthy lifestyle • Support policies against trafficking of young girls and women for sexual exploitation to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS • Promote youth participation and mainstream HIV/AIDS control activities in schools and communities • Support the establishment of adolescent/youth development schemes • Support the promotion and implementation of the National Youth policy.
	5. To strengthen data management and utilization for HIV/AIDS control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the strengthening of the national capacity for health data management system and its subsequent utilisation • Support the promotion of gender disaggregated data • Support the upgrading of national data bases and epidemiological monitoring systems on HIV/AIDS
	6. To promote anti-discriminatory policies and practices towards PLWHAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote anti-discriminatory policies, legislation and practices in communities and at the workplace toward PLWHAs • Support the establishment of practical measures to promote behavioral changes at the workplace • Support capacity building for the labour sector including training of factory/labour inspectors, employers' and workers' representatives.

** Information and Communication Technology and mainstreaming of gender related issues in programming remain crosscutting.*

3.2 PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

26. The UN System in Nigeria will adopt the following cooperation strategies of intervention to accomplish the objectives of promoting good governance and human rights: Advocacy; Capacity building; Support for policy development; Direct support to programmes; Information & Communication Technology; Partnership building; Promoting coordinated UN response to national development priorities; and Emergency preparedness & response.

A. Objective 1: To promote respect for human rights and support legal and institutional reforms

- **Harmonize national laws with international instruments and support their application.**

27. Military rule left Nigeria isolated from the outside world. The authorities ignored the values of democracy and human rights. Often, international instruments were not taken into consideration in the process of law making. Hence, many laws are inconsistent with international instruments and human rights principles and standards. Support to harmonize the Nigerian laws with international instruments would help strengthen human rights and promote good governance.

- **Build the capacity of national institutions and civil society organizations for effective protection of fundamental human rights**

28. As noted in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993), human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The people inherit them at birth, and every one has the right to live with dignity. Protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the major stated objectives of the Government, which must be held fully accountable for the protection, promotion, fulfillment and respect for the fundamental human rights of the people.

29. The fulfillment of basic human rights is essential for sustainable human development. Effective respect for human rights is paramount for the development of a rights based culture. Therefore, as stated in the UN Secretary General's reform proposal, titled "Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform" (1996), human rights should be integrated into all activities of the system. The UN would encourage the integration of human rights concepts into all development endeavors, and will offer support through appropriate research, curriculum reform, formal elementary education, broad-based advocacy and partnership with all stakeholders including the media.

30. People need to be informed and sensitized to the need for collective action against child labour and human trafficking, and that they can play a role in helping the authorities eradicate such illegal and harmful activities. Civil society organizations are well placed to create such awareness, and to intervene in favor of voiceless children to defend their rights. The UN system will support efforts at increasing public awareness and fostering a caring environment for the protection of children from exploitation.

31. Protection under the law is crucial to ensuring that human trafficking and exploitation of children are eliminated, and that offenders are prosecuted. The UN system will offer assistance in order to ensure that effective legal instruments are available to protect all children and their parents.

- **Strengthen civil society organizations to promote human rights and participate in the democratic process**

32. Nigeria was under continuous military rule for 16 years until May 1999. During that period the structure and institutions of government were weakened. The vacuum created by the protracted military rule and arbitrary decisions by decrees meant that many of the present government personnel, legislators and judicial officers might not be conversant with participatory democratic processes and human rights. Support to capacity-building would, therefore, enrich the main organs of government to deliver more efficient services in a transparent and accountable manner in accordance with democratic principles.

33. Despite their weaknesses, civil society organizations have played a major role in the promotion of democracy, good governance and human rights within the last two decades. These organizations, including NGOs, academia, religious organizations, trade unions, and women's groups need to be strengthened to play an even more catalytic role in the promotion of human rights and good governance. The support to the civil society organizations will therefore enhance their capacity for greater impact on the on-going democratic process.

- **Strengthen national capacity for action against drug trafficking, drug abuse, and human rights violations including trafficking in human beings and child labour.**

34. The increasing level of poverty since the end of the oil boom in the late 1970s has driven over 8 million Nigerian children into different types of exploitative and hazardous labour, which affects their welfare and development. This has often given rise to the phenomenon of street children in major urban cities that are strongly involved in drug trafficking scandal and sexual exploitation. Some of these children have also been involved in communal clashes and violent incidents in various parts of the Niger Delta. Effective intervention is therefore crucial to prevent recruitment of high risk groups into the drug/criminal culture and to rehabilitate those already involved.

35. Protecting children from exploitative labour must be within the context of Nigeria's ratification and domestication of the CRC, ILO Convention 182 and 138 and broadening partnerships with the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). Experience showed that trafficking of children and women is on the increase. Most perturbing is the issue of increasing urban violence and crime due to the aggravation, injustice and alienation suffered by youths. Many of them have been caught in harmful drug trafficking, both as peddlers and users; they often end up as young offenders and all too often are tried like adults and sentenced to jail terms due to lack of an efficient Juvenile Justice system. They have become easy targets as both victims and perpetrators of some criminal activities such as armed robbery, campus cults and gangs. The UN will jointly support government with innovative youth programmes to address these problems.

B. Objective 2: To support national initiatives for improved accountability and transparency in governance

- **Strengthen national capacity for economic management and the reduction of the prevalence of corruption at all levels**

36. Corruption has been the bane of development in Nigeria. The post-military civilian administration has made the fight against corruption a top priority of the Government. But the existing watchdog institutions lack the necessary capacity and independence to do the job effectively. Therefore, the UN system will support national efforts to build the capacity and independence of these institutions and to create a larger national coalition in the fight against corruption.

37. Active private sector involvement is immensely essential in the development process. Government should create a conducive environment for the private sector to become more involved in the effective delivery of services to the public. The UN system will support national efforts to encourage and enable the private sector to provide efficient services to society.

- **Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies for the application of laws for accountability and transparency in governance.**

38. In order to effectively combat economic crimes and corruption in public office, and to strengthen the rule of law, it is essential to have competent and effective law enforcement agencies. In this respect, the UN system will provide assistance to the Government in order to enhance the capacity of law enforcement bodies.

- **Build capacity of national institutions, civil society organizations and the populace for monitoring accountability and transparency in governance.**

39. Democratic elections took place in 1999, leading to the formation of the present government. Although the election was considered fair, there is still room for further improvement in many areas, including eliminating electoral fraud and violence, ensuring greater participation and transparency, promoting voter education, as well as enhancing the capacity of electoral mechanisms. The UN system will support effects in these areas leading up to the elections as well as poll monitoring during the election itself.

40. Human trafficking is illegal and hurtful to the harmonious development of society. Trafficking in human beings is particularly harmful. The impact on social development is pervasive, since it touches the very fabric of the family, and the wider societal groups. It violates human rights and also attacks the social consciousness and the imagination of all members of society. The UN system will intervene to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to counteract these illegal activities, and to ensure a sense of safety to the country at large.

- **Promote greater access to public information**

41. It has been identified that an important explanation for the lack of transparency and accountability in governance is the provision of the Official Secrets Act and other legal instruments that oblige public officers to refuse access to members of the public to nearly all meaningful public information. As a result, information about government activities is very difficult to obtain, not only because of the admittedly far-reaching provisions of these laws, but also because of the culture of secrecy and hoarding information among public servants.

42. There are several ongoing initiatives to address this problem, such as the Freedom of Information Bill presently before the National Assembly, and which seeks to declassify and throw open to the public a much wider range of government held information. The United Nations will support these and other initiatives towards ensuring greater openness and access to relevant information in order to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

- **Support national efforts for transparency and accountability in governance.**

43. Independent and reliable auditing of public accounts is essential for the promotion of good governance and to discourage corruption and economic offences. There is need to strengthen the capacity of the Auditor-Generals and Accountant-Generals at all levels of government (Federal, State and Local), as well as Public Accounts Committees of the legislature. In addition, reliable economic coordination in management units needs to be established and strengthened within the Executive. The UN system will support national efforts to achieve these ends.

44. In a market led economy, the role of regulatory and supervisory institutions in economic and social policies is essential to good governance and sustainable human development. In addition to enforcing rules and transparency and integrity, these institutions are supposed to serve the interest of the public, particularly the poor. The UN system, therefore, will support efforts to build the capacity of these institutions, including the Central Bank, to play their regulatory and supervisory roles in the national economy. The UN system, therefore, will support the Government in its efforts to ensure the independence of the Central Bank.

C. Objective 3: To enhance gender equity and female participation in governance

- **Promote gender responsive policies and advocate programme for effective participation of women in governance**

45. Not enough consideration is given to gender issues in policy formulation and development planning in Nigeria. As part of actions to improve participation of women in the democratic process, there is a need to promote an increased role for women in governance and increased sensitivity to women-related issues in policy formulation and implementation. The UN will support advocacy for the formulation and implementation of gender responsive policies, especially on the issue of affirmative action to enable women have increased political roles in the country.

- **Advocate for increased participation of women in governance and the overall democratic process**

46. Data reveal that participation of women in governance and elected bodies is nominal. Equal participation of women is crucial in order to achieve sustainable human development. The UN system will offer support to increase the participation of women in government, civil society organizations and other democratic institutions and processes.

- **Assist with the appraisal of existing practices and the review of legislation in order to abolish gender-based inequalities.**

47. Legislative reform is required to protect the rights of women and to enshrine those rights in law. Many national laws are still discriminatory against women in spite of Nigeria's ratification of international conventions such as CEDAW. Moreover data indicate that female enrollment in primary and secondary education lags significantly behind that of males. So the UN system will support the review of such legislation and promote advocacy for increased female involvement in primary and secondary education.

D. Objective 4: To promote the use of information and communication technology for improved knowledge and practice of good governance

- **Strengthen national capacity for fair and free elections**

48. The absence of a national database on electoral registration, population and other critical statistics has adversely affected the conduct of free and fair elections in the country over the past years. The available data on elections have not been effectively managed, leading to electoral malpractice. The UN system will support programmes and actions of government to strengthen data management and utilization for development, especially in the area of governance.

- **Strengthen data management and utilization for national development**

49. The absence of reliable and timely information for planning and management of the development process has been identified as a critical gap in effective decision making at all levels. Several national and partner interventions in the sector to improve capacity for information coordination need to be consolidated. The UN System will support national effort at improving the adoption and use of ICT for improved management of information in all spheres of national development.

- **Strengthen the capacity of the media to adopt information and communication technology for promoting good governance.**

50. The UN System in Nigeria realizing the strategic importance of information and communication technology in setting national development priorities, especially in responding to the emerging realities of globalization, will support governance programmes and activities for the effective implementation of the National Policy on Information Technology. The use of ICT for increased public awareness and participation will be part of UN programming priorities. In recognition of the effectiveness of information technology in creating awareness, education and crime prevention, the UN will support national efforts at improving the capacity of relevant institutions, civil society organizations and the media to use appropriate information communication technology tools in the fight against human rights violations in the country.

E. Objective 5: To strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response

- **Enhance national capacity for emergency preparedness and response**

51. Natural disasters, epidemics, man-made calamities and other emergencies can occur at any time. The authorities must be able to respond rapidly and effectively in order to maintain or restore order, to save lives, to protect persons and property, or to protect the environment. The UN system has a long experience in disaster management, and will participate in upgrading the national capacity for rapid response to such emergencies.

- **Support the development of national strategies and plans for disaster and emergency management**

52. The government has established the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as the institution charged with the responsibility for the management of Disasters and Emergencies. There is currently a vulnerability study on potential for health emergencies. However, there is an absence of a national plan with defined role and responsibilities of parties, information database, and structure for effective coordination of national disasters and emergencies.

53. The purpose of UN intervention is to support the national efforts at elaborating an effective policy, strategy and operational regime for a national plan with participation of stakeholders at all levels.

F. Objective 6: To promote an enabling environment for sustainable development

- **Promote the use of positive cultural heritage for national cohesion and development**

54. The large diversity of cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious groups in the country can be a positive factor for development in the context of interdependence and respect for tolerance. Respect for diversity and tolerance also implies respect for the rights of minorities. The UN system will, therefore, support the Government's efforts to promote the cultural heritage of the different peoples living in Nigeria and to effectively encourage a meaningful dialogue between the various cultural groups.

- **Promote the use of dialogue as a tool for conflict prevention, management and resolution.**

55. Conflict arising from various ethnic, religious and economic contentions poses a great threat to national stability and sustainable development. In addition, conflict between different arms and tiers of government is also a threat to sustaining the democratic exercise. The UN system, working with various partners, will promote the use of dialogue and various civil mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution.

- **Promote measures that will encourage private sector participation and investment in national development**

56. Private sector participation in economic governance is critical to national efforts aimed at poverty eradication and improving the standard of living of the people. Government has the responsibility for providing an enabling environment for the inclusive participation of the private sector as a key partner in economic governance. The UN system will support national efforts aimed at providing relevant legal, fiscal and other factors to promote private sector participation in economic governance.

- **Strengthen national capacity for monitoring and evaluating development programmes.**

57. Within and among various government departments and other development agencies, not much has been done to ensure that the lessons drawn from programmes and projects are utilized in future planning and programmes. Accordingly, the landscape of national development is dotted with failed and incomplete projects, which imply enormous waste of scarce development resources. In order to address this, the government -- particularly at the federal level -- has put in place some institutional mechanisms to ensure the monitoring of development projects. However, these efforts have not yielded great dividends because of limited capacity and absence of effective systems. Moreover, there seems to be a near absence of institutional framework at the state and local government levels.

58. United Nations has established monitoring and evaluation systems for the programmes it supports. These systems have proven to be beneficial. The UN will assist in strengthening institutional capacity and framework at the federal level in addition to building relevant capacity at the state and local government levels.

- **Promote public sector, private sector and civil society partnerships for formulation, implementation and assessment of national sectoral policies including their harmonization with international agreements.**

59. For various historical reasons, the relationship between the three sectors (public/private/civil society) has not been marked by adequate trust. As a result, each sector has been designing and implementing strategies and programmes that were in conflict with each other. There is seldom joint ownership, and enormous energy has been spent in undermining the efforts of the other sectors. Therefore, the United Nations, in recognition of the importance of coordinating development efforts, will promote measures aimed at building trust and partnerships among these major development actors, for effective sectoral policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- **Strengthen coordination and joint programming among all concerned development partners**

60. The implementation of overall development strategies requires close cooperation among all partners. This can only be achieved through the introduction of a consensus drive and coordination effort of all key actors. The UN must play a central role in ensuring that such coordination mechanisms that are necessary are in fact introduced and sustained.

3.3 REDUCING POVERTY

61. As stated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993), extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights. Poverty and social exclusion constitute a violation of human rights and therefore poverty reduction and its eventual elimination should be a high priority of the international community. In the context of poverty reduction, therefore, the development assistance of the UN system in Nigeria will adopt the cooperation strategies described below to contribute to the achievement of the identified objectives.

A. Objective 1 To increase, by at least 30%, the participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in economic and social development processes

62. Inability to access necessary productive resources is a major underlying factor of poverty at individual and household level. It has also been noted that social exclusion, including exclusion from productive assets and opportunities for active, free and meaningful participation in community and social life, is a major characteristic of the poor in Nigeria. Thus, improving access to productive resources is important to reducing poverty and to enhancing the capacity of people to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country. The UN system will, therefore support the national efforts on poverty alleviation with a view to enhancing the realization of the right to development; ensuring the equality of opportunity in the access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, and employment; and fair distribution of income. The UN system will promote the participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups through participatory development processes. The efforts of the UN in this direction will promote the active, free and meaningful participation of all citizens in national development efforts in accordance with the declaration on the right to development, among others.

- **Support mainstreaming of gender-related issues in development processes and the review of policies and legislation that hinder access of vulnerable groups to productive resources**

63. Considering the low level of involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in the economic processes, there is a need to promote the provision of opportunities for their involvement in development processes by maximizing their potential to contribute to their own well-being as well as national development. Moreover, participation of vulnerable groups in development processes is a human rights issue. For these reasons, the UN system will advocate for the review of policies and legislation that hinder access of vulnerable groups to productive resources as well as advocate for adoption and implementation of affirmative action with regards to access of women, youths and other vulnerable groups to productive resources. Support will also be given to advocacy groups involved in this area of work.

64. Mainstreaming gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally. Gender mainstreaming ensures that gender inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality and ensure that a conscious effort is made to elaborate gender issues in all planning and implementation processes. The UN System will ensure this process by supporting policy enhancement and incorporating in all development frameworks and activities issues that emphasise gender and focus on their basic concerns

- **Strengthen national capacity to implement policies and programmes for promoting access to basic social services**

65. With the current situation of urban youth violence and crime especially in the Niger Delta areas, the UN System will support the implementation of national employment policy and programmes to reduce the level of unemployment among youths and women in the country.

- **Support national programmes for job creation and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups**

66. About 70% of the Nigerian population, mostly women, youths and other vulnerable groups live and work in rural and semi-urban areas under very poor conditions. They operate as small-holder farmers, food processors, hawkers, fisher folks and artisans engaged in subsistence activities. The UN system will provide support for appropriate policy enhancement to promote sustainable livelihoods among them. Capacity-building for the establishment of micro-enterprises and the provision of access to productive assets and services will also be provided. Ownership of the development process by the people will be encouraged so that they will see themselves as partners with the UN system instead of mere beneficiaries. People's participation in the identification, planning and implementation of development activities will be promoted so that national capacities will be strengthened for sustainable human development.

67. Women, the youth, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS and other forms of vulnerable groups have not fully benefited from the development process and have suffered all kinds of neglect and social exclusion and discrimination. The UN System will support appropriate policy instruments that will promote the establishment of support systems to provide the necessary economic and social framework for accelerated growth in the personal economies of these groups. Assistance will therefore be provided in building youth development centers, basic skills acquisition centres and community training centres where training and all forms of social and economic empowerment will be provided to the people. Processing equipment will be provided for on-farm demonstration and adding value through processing of agricultural produce. Post-harvest loss prevention techniques will be promoted to reduce the losses suffered in transportation, storage and marketing of farm produce including harvested fish products. The UN system will also provide for the introduction of entrepreneurship development and business management training in the curricula of skills training centres through the development of appropriate modules/materials, training of trainers for enterprise development, and creation of an enterprise culture.

68. The UN system will support the promotion of sustainable employment through the provision of an enabling environment and support services for the development of small and medium enterprises; building SME development and entrepreneurial capacities in relevant institutions, NGOs, membership associations and private sector organizations; improving SMEs access to financial schemes and services, marketing opportunities and improved technologies.

69. The provision of an enabling environment and relevant support services will strengthen the capacities of SMEs to mobilize local productive resources for improved incomes, creation of quality jobs and reduction of poverty levels. This will at the same time facilitate both backward

and forward integration with the micro and large industrial enterprises. The UN system will support the development of viable small and medium enterprises that can expand employment opportunities through public and private sector partnership and initiatives.

- **Develop user-friendly youth multi-purpose centers and facilities**

70. The UN system will support the development of youth-friendly multi-purpose training centres through different approaches such as advocacy and policy-dialogue, training of human resources, supply of relevant equipment, strengthening mechanism for inter-sectoral collaboration, and monitoring and evaluation. Such multi-purpose youth-friendly centres would be expected to provide facilities for health services and recreation in addition to skills development.

- **Facilitate access to micro-credit for sustainable development**

71. Lack of access to resources is a major factor limiting the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in economic processes. To overcome this problem, the UN system will support the design and implementation of appropriate micro-credit schemes at national and community levels by both government and civil society organizations. In addition, the UN system will support adoption of appropriate technology for storage to reduce post-harvest losses.

B. Objective 2: To promote agricultural production, practices, food security and efficient use of the environment for poverty reduction

72. Despite the overwhelming dominance of oil sector in foreign exchange earning and government revenue, Nigeria remains an agrarian country because the sector is the largest employer of labour with 70% of the population depending either directly or indirectly on it for livelihood. The sector therefore, represents a veritable vehicle for poverty reduction, job creation and sustainable food security. Production in Nigeria's agricultural sector is heavily dependent on peasant farmers who live in rural areas. Most of these farmers however are unable to have access to agro-chemicals and fertilizers due to financial constraints. Thus, limited access to financial resources is a major factor in low agricultural production in Nigeria. To address this underlying problem, the UN system will promote and support the operation of micro-credit schemes that would ensure improved access of the rural population including women, to financial resources for enhanced agricultural productivity.

73. The UN system through its various agencies and based on the comparative advantage of each agency, will also assist government technically and financially in the design and implementation of effective food security interventions. These would include interventions aimed at addressing underlying factors such as post-harvest loss of agricultural products (currently estimated at 60%), lack of linkages of rural farmers to agricultural processing and transformation industries, and predominant pattern of rain-fed cultivation practices.

74. Lack of access to markets for the sale of agricultural produce is one of the key limitations to the scale of current agricultural production even when the potentials for production are favorable. Marketing information within the country and the sub-region is inadequate and across border trade is limited by the lack of knowledge of product requirements, inadequate packaging and poor transportation networks. The UN will provide assistance in the establishment of Export Producing Villages and promote extension services to strengthen marketing networks, provide guidance to agricultural producers on preservation of produce against post-harvest losses and market trends so that the marketing sector can effectively work with specialized agencies to implement General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), with World Trade Organization (WTO). Across the border marketing will be encouraged by boosting domestic production. Labour-intensive rural road rehabilitation will be intensified to develop feeder roads for the evacuation of agricultural produce. Adoption of technology for processing agricultural products will be supported to enhance value added and further facilitate the processing of primary products as industrial raw materials, food livestock feed and other components. Farmers will be provided with micro-credit procurement of larger quantities of planting materials, herbicides and fertilizers to increase productivity and returns to capital.

75. Notwithstanding the attention given by the present administration to the sector, it is still not receiving commensurate budgetary allocation and most of its expected role is not achieved. For example, in the 2002 budget proposal to the National Assembly, the agriculture and rural development was allocated N10 billion representing only 1.29% of the total budget of N780 billion. This becomes even more disappointing when viewed against the background that by the end of September 2001, the country imported food items worth N97 billion. According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) estimates, an annual investment of N76.392 billion per year is needed for primary agriculture and an additional amount close to the same figure would be required for post-harvest investment and depreciation.

- **Support the promotion of resource conservation and sustainable environmental management**

76. The unsustainable exploration and exploitation of the natural resource base of the country has led to huge environmental problems with consequence on the economic and social well-being of the populace. Rational resource utilization could be achieved through legislation, awareness building and policy incentives that will result in effective conservation of this resource and also through provision of alternative means of livelihood to communities dependent on a particular resource for their sustenance.

77. The UN system will support activities that enhance wise use of renewable natural resources, particularly land and water. Towards this end, assistance will be provided for capacity-building in sustainable forest and biodiversity management as well as soil and water conservation. Furthermore, the effective implementation of global environmental conventions on desertification, biological diversity, climate change and persistent organic pollutants shall receive priority attention.

78. Assistance will be provided in development of new and renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, hydropower and biomass, particularly for rural dwellers. The UN system will also support the efficient utilization of associated and unassociated gas from petroleum exploitation activities, being flared at the present through the Clean Development Mechanism of the Country Service Framework.

79. Although Government has enacted environmental legislation and introduced regulations for sound management of the environment, desired improvements in environmental quality have not always been achieved. This can be attributed to inconsistent regulations and policies, inadequate institutional capacity to ensure compliance and lack of financial capability of industries to comply and also lack of fiscal incentives from Government to encourage compliance.

80. The UN system will assist Nigeria to integrate a strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development (ESID) into her national sustainable development strategies. An ESID strategy identify the set of policies and supportive measures that are needed for industries to meet development and environmental targets. Capacity-building will be focused on the following areas:

- collection and analysis of industrial and environmental information
- identification and correction of failures in industrial policies that contribute to environmental degradation
- review of existing institutions and their abilities to implement a strategy for ESID
- formulation of regional environmental management plans and carrying out waste reduction audits, environmental compliance audits and environmental impact assessments.

- **Promote research and development and transfer of appropriate technology for environmental management.**

81. The acceleration of poverty reduction is indisputably linked to the country's capability for higher rates of economic growth. In turn, this is dependent upon the effective production and export of higher value added products and services. The technologies required to achieve the above will have to be:

- (a) Generated inside the country through indigenous research and development activities, based mostly on the existing natural resource endowment
- (b) Imported from abroad through the process of transfer of appropriate technology
- (c) Obtained through the strategic blending of both processes described in (a) and (b)

82. The commercialization of R&D results is an explicit priority of the federal government, based upon the public investment made on public R&D Centers and their recognized weakness in this area. The recently created new Bank for Industry has a mandate to provide the funding required by R&D activities in the private sector. The effective commercialization of R&D results in fact demand systems, tools and skills which are broader and relate to the management of overall processes of technology generation and transfer, including the transfer of appropriate technologies, grouped under the label of technology management or the management of technological innovations. In particular, appropriate research activities in the agricultural field have the potential to improve food security through the production of more high-yielding and disease-resistant species, and more productive methods and technologies. The UN System will assist local enterprises and their supporting institutions, including R&D Centres, in strengthening their capabilities to meet all those challenges.

83. Cleaner Production (CP) and relevant appropriate technologies including process changes support environmental protection through waste prevention and minimization. The UN system will assist in facilitating the transfer and acquisition of cleaner technologies and building local capabilities to identify and evaluate opportunities/possibilities for cleaner production. The UN system will be offering technical competence in establishing National Cleaner Production Centre to promote cleaner production through provision of technical information and advice on CP, demonstrating CP technologies and techniques, and training industry and government professionals.

84. The advent of industrialization coupled with the rapid urbanization of cities in Nigeria has led to mounting heaps of municipal refuse in almost all the cities with the attendant health implication. Most State Governments have set up complementary waste management agencies to assist the Local Authorities to manage waste but this has not solved the problem of mounting refuse dumps in the cities. Initiatives on the part of some States have led to the involvement of the private sector in waste disposal. Effective waste management schemes and incentives should be put in place to encourage more participation by the private sector in waste disposal. The UN system will encourage the recycle and reuse of solid waste through a "Waste to Wealth" scheme.

85. Other initiatives will be promoted with a view to addressing the overall protection of the environment in Nigeria. This will include measures aimed at guaranteeing access to clean water and safer hygienic practices, introducing measures to reduce air and water pollution, preventing deforestation and addressing other environmental problems.

- **Support advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening databases, related information systems network and coordination for development management**

86. The UN system will support advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening databases related information systems network and coordination for development management. It will also strengthen and build capacity for Institutions charged with the responsibility for data collection, processing in a more coordinated, harmonized and timely manner to eliminate conflicting information, which makes planning difficult in Nigeria. The UN will give support to improve and harmonize methodologies for collecting data and promote networking and coordination among databases. In addition, it will strengthen partnership between government and private sector, civil society in the collection of different statistical and development indicators in a disaggregated and user-friendly manner.

- **Support national strategies for sustainable cities development**

87. Cities are fundamental to economic development, generating over half of GNP even in countries where the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture. However, growing cities have been confronted by serious environmental consequences such as piles of rotting refuse, polluted lakes and rivers, air pollution, impassable roads, inadequate sanitation and collapsing of houses as a result of flooding and erosion. These problems have resulted in significant economic costs on development reducing the competitiveness of cities and the country's economy, and have caused serious health risks, particularly to the low-income majority.

88. The Sustainable Cities Programme strengthens the capacity of cities to undertake Environmental Planning and Management which will enable them to administer natural resources, to control environmental hazards and to relieve endemic urban poverty. The approach recognizes that environmental planning can only be done with the full participation of all stakeholders whose competing demands upon the environment must be resolved to enable strategies to be agreed upon. The UN system, through its specialized Agencies, will support the development and implementation of Sustainable Cities Programme to complement Government strategies for enhancing sustainable economic development.

- **Strengthen micro, small and medium scale enterprises in support of improved systems and productivity in agriculture, agro-processing, food storage, packaging and distribution.**

89. Strengthening micro, small and medium scale enterprises, particularly those that focus on processing of raw agricultural products, will not only result in job creation but will also reduce post-harvest loss and ensure availability of some nutrients and/or food items all year round thereby improving the food security situation. The impact of these on the farmers' income would also increase their desire to improve their agricultural outputs. Similarly, improved agricultural production and strengthening of the food distribution system will improve food security and access of the poor to food. The UN system, through the appropriate agencies, will support government efforts to improve agricultural production and the establishment of micro, small and medium enterprises involved in agricultural production, including food processing, to achieve the goal of increased access to food and increase the national caloric intake.

C. Objective 3 To increase access, utilization and quality of basic social services by 20%,

90. Access to and utilization of basic social services – education, health, water and sanitation – has been documented to be low in Nigeria and underscores the low quality of lives of Nigerians as well as the low productivity level. The government's initiative on poverty reduction stipulates the improvement of social

welfare services and rural infrastructural development as two major approaches. In this respect, the government has initiated a number of positive actions. The UN system would support the government's initiatives in these respects and, thus, assist in increasing accessibility, utilization and quality of basic social services in line with the increased realization of the right to development and ensuring equality of opportunity in the access to basic resources through the following strategies.

- **Promote institutional capacity-building to support relevant government, private sector and civil society programmes such as UBE, PHC, Water and Sanitation**

91. As part of efforts to improve the social welfare services, the government has, among other programmes, introduced a Universal Basic Education (UBE) scheme, and is re-invigorating the Primary Health Care (PHC) scheme. The government is also laying increased emphasis on development of water and sanitation facilities particularly in the rural areas where the needs are greatest. The UN will support the government in these activities through the development of human capacity and provision of equipment to strengthen the capacity of government institutions, and support to the overall national system of programme implementation, including system reform where relevant and feasible.

- **Promote partnership with local communities, CSOs, and other national development actors in order to undertake activities that empower the poor and other vulnerable groups to participate in poverty reduction programmes.**

92. In order to enhance efficiency, and improve the impact of its developmental activities as well as that of government, the UN system would provide a framework for continuous dialogue with other development partners through such structures as the theme group. The UN system would also support government-donor community interactions for greater synergy and impact of developmental activities in the country. It will also support the activities of civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector organizations (PSOs) to appropriately complement government's efforts in the areas where the CSOs have comparative advantage.

93. Building and consolidating partnership with the government, private sector, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations will be a major strategy of the UN System in the fight against poverty. Many agencies are currently implementing activities in the sector in an uncoordinated manner and without clear objectives. The UN System will collaborate with other development partners and promote partnerships so as to share information, establish critical programme linkages, maintain effective networking and mobilize resources for sustainable human development.

94. It is essential however for communities to be empowered through the development of local action plans. The participation of the poor and other vulnerable groups in the decision-making process at all levels is crucial to the success of poverty reduction programmes that create knowledge and mobilize individuals to be engaged in emancipating themselves from their own poverty cycle.

- **Advocate for equitable provision of basic social services, maintenance and expansion of existing ones**

95. Inadequate access to basic social facilities is a major underlying factor for poor health status, and has implications for productive capacity of the individual. A number of UN conferences in the last decade, including the ICPD, the World Summit on Social Development, emphasized the need to expand access to basic social services. Expansion of access to quality social services is also critical to the achievement of the millennium (developmental) goals set by the global community in 2000. The UN system in Nigeria shall, therefore, advocate for expansion of basic social services, with a view to making people realize and enjoy various human rights such as right to health and right to education, and increasing access to them particularly for vulnerable groups and individuals.

D. Objective 4 To support government efforts in addressing population issues in development

96. The national population policy noted that population is both the producer as well as the consumer of economic products and indicates an urgent need to reduce the population growth rate to a level that is

supportive of economic growth and sustainable development. The UN system would support the national effort to reduce the current high level of population growth rate through the following ways.

- **Support institutional capacity-building for coordination and implementation of national population programmes**

97. Reducing population growth rate requires a multi-dimensional approach and involves various sectors including health and education. Thus, there is a need for strengthened collaboration between various national implementing agencies and amongst specialized agencies of the UN in programming and programme implementation. The UN system will support the effective coordination and implementation of the national population programmes through appropriate institutional capacity building. This will include capacity development for making quality RH services easily available and accessible to all Nigerians including adolescents. It will also include:

- Capacity building for strengthening the contraceptive logistics management system;
- Increasing capacity for the integration of population and family life education into the secondary school system;
- Capacity building for the integration of population factors in development planning;
- Developing the capacity in the federal and states legislative houses for appropriate legislative reforms in population and development issues; and
- Improving the capacity for coordinating population activities at the federal and State levels.

- **Support effective implementation of the National Population Policy**

98. Whereas population concerns are intricately linked with economic performance and development, population programmes have so far not received enough attention and priority in Nigeria. Low political commitment at various levels of the Nigerian society has negative implications for the achievement of the goals of population policy. Concerted advocacy effort is required to influence leadership groups and to secure and sustain their commitment to the implementation of population programmes. The UN system in Nigeria shall, in partnership with other development partners, support advocacy programmes in the population and development field. The UN will advocate for mainstreaming gender in all areas of population programme implementation and management through provision of technical expertise and funding for the training of population programme managers in gender issues.

99. Certain behavioral patterns are associated with the high population growth rate in Nigeria. These include low mean age at first marriage for females, low contraceptive practice and high level of unprotected sexual activities among young people. These practices, on the other hand, are attributable to lack of awareness of RH issues. In support of government in its goal of reducing population growth rate to a level commensurate with sustainable development, the UN system will support the development and implementation of IEC and behavioral change communication programmes.

100. Basic research is required to extend the frontier of knowledge in the area of reproductive technology, while operations research can contribute to a more effective programming of population programmes and projects. For these reasons, the UN system will support research activities and experimentation in population-related areas, with a focus on areas of national priorities.

101. Review of the national population programme has shown ineffective monitoring and evaluation as one of the major areas of weakness of the programme. Government is currently undertaking a review of the entire framework for the implementation of the population programme as part of the effort to strengthen population activities in Nigeria. The UN system in Nigeria will assist government in this regard by supporting the strengthening of the monitoring and implementation framework and strategies. Areas of possible UN intervention also include relevant information/data gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination of findings.

E. Objective 5 To promote the use of information technology for poverty reduction

102. In this era of globalization and commercialization, technology plays a crucial role in ensuring that stakeholders understand the core issues involved in local, regional and international market trends. Indeed, globalization has brought in its wake, fundamental changes in the world of work and this requires an in-depth analysis of development trends to support the formulation of employment and poverty policies. It is therefore important to promote activities that will enhance a better understanding of issues and trends with respect to poverty and the labor market.

103. Reliable time-series demographic data are lacking in Nigeria although a number of socio-demographic surveys are conducted periodically. Routine data collection system is particularly weak and secondary data are available on irregular basis. On the whole, comprehensive national databases are generally lacking. Conflicting data also abound on the national landscape as a result of weak collaboration between various federal agencies involved in data collection and lack of an effective coordination mechanism. Thus, development planning are often carried out without much regards for data or premised on inconsistent data. To address these critical issues in the area of national database and related development planning processes, the UN system in Nigeria will assist government in the following ways.

- **Promote institutional capacity building in support of government, private sector and civil society information and data management programmes**

104. In order to plan effectively for future elections and development activities, the availability of timely and valid data is crucial. Enhancing the capacity of institutions responsible for electoral data collection, analysis and dissemination is immensely important. Therefore, the UN system will support capacity building in the areas of electoral census, voter registration, computerized returns and transparent analysis and dissemination of the results.

105. The UN system will support the government in carrying out major data collection activities such as censuses and nation-wide surveys through development of national expertise, provision of technical support, equipment and additional funds to complement government resources. The UN system will also support dissemination of the results of data collection exercises, and the training of relevant personnel in the use of data and integration of population variables into development planning. The UN system will support establishment/maintenance of databases as well as capacity building for the analysis of existing data

106. In the recent past, various UN agencies have supported different government agencies in undertaking data collection, sometimes simultaneously, with the result that efforts are unnecessarily duplicated and uncoordinated. A better coordination of activities of the UN agencies and collaboration with other donor agencies would result in a more focused, effective and efficient support to Nigeria in the area of data management, and could encourage networking and collaboration between various national statistical agencies. The UN system would also advocate for, and engage government in policy dialogue aimed at ensuring effective funding of relevant statistical agencies and improved collaboration among them.

- **Strengthen small and medium scale enterprises in the area of IT and other related technologies for improved productivity**

107. Information communication and technologies (ICTs) are widely recognized on one hand as indispensable tools for enterprise productivity, growth, competitiveness and survival, and on the other as a primary area for the creation of new businesses. The current ICT lack of capability in Nigerian SME's represent a major factor in their slow growth and failure, with the consequent reduction of employment opportunities, particularly at the rural level. The Government is currently addressing that weakness as one of the most important areas for immediate action. The UN System, through its specialized agencies, is called to strengthen the capability of SMEs and their supporting institutions, in order to foster their

effectiveness, competitiveness and survival, thereby assisting the preservation and increase of the job supply they provide.

- **Support the stimulation and increase of public awareness on the importance of IT skills, data and other relevant information as factors of production**

108. Over the past 20 years or so, Information Technology has been one of the crucial factors in accelerating the levels of productivity throughout the world, and in introducing Third World economies into the mainstream of global competitiveness and production. This in turn has had a major positive impact on many emerging economies, and will definitely serve to accelerate Nigeria's economic development. Therefore, encouraging the citizens of this country to acquire or to upgrade their skills in IT is an essential component of the UN's effort to assist in raising the standard of living of Nigerians with rapid and pertinent effect.

- **Strengthen communication for awareness creation and behavioral change**

109. Low utilization of available health services and other basic social services have been recorded in various studies in Nigeria. The 1999 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey, for example, recorded that only 37 per cent of deliveries took place in modern health facilities. While inadequate number of existing facilities may play a role in the pattern of service utilization, poor and inappropriate health-seeking behavior is a major contributory factor. Thus, the UN system in Nigeria shall support the strengthening of IEC and behavior change communication to influence positive behavioral changes with respect to the utilization of basic social services.

- **Adopt ICT for improved IEC**

110. Illiteracy, lack of information, knowledge and poor awareness of the basic social requirements for sustainable human development are some of the elements that create institutional and cultural barriers, and hinder people's access to productive assets while ignoring human rights values and principles. The UN System will support policy instruments to promote cultural integration in the development process and assist in the establishment of sustainable IT process that will enhance information dissemination and grassroots mobilization to ensure that the level of ignorance and illiteracy is reduced. Support will also be provided to strengthen the capacities of the implementing agencies of the Universal Basic Education programme while advocacy will be promoted to impact on gender-friendly policy that will create the enabling environment for development.

F. Objective 6 To promote synergy among all UN agencies in anti-poverty intervention programmes

111. Donors in Nigeria have been operating for so many years in different areas and relating to different Ministries related to their programmes but with little discourse between donors. This has led to duplication and dissipation of efforts and resources with limited impact. Although government should be responsible for development aid management and coordination and is required to occupy the "driver's seat", coordination among donors is also important. Donors should encourage effective coordination amongst themselves, if they are to achieve tangible impact in Nigeria. In particular, dialogue and consultation among development partners are considered imperative at the point in time when most of donors are resuming/expanding their programme of assistance to Nigeria. This will help to develop requisite synergy for better results and impact.

- **Promote information sharing, synchronization of programme cycles and joint programming**

112. The different UN agencies have been operating different and hardly synchronized programme cycles and projects with little information sharing on successes, failures, experiences and lessons learned. The UN system is experimenting six joint pilot integrated community development projects. With the completion of the CCA/UNDAF, the UN agencies will synchronize their programming cycles and share more information on their development assistance and projects in Nigeria. More joint programmes with CSOs and the private sector would be supported.

- **Support research and experimentation for joint programming**

113. Various approaches, including innovative methods, would be necessary for the promotion of collaboration and synergy among the member agencies of the UN system in Nigeria. One of these is the piloting of collaborative efforts in the implementation of social development programmes in six pilot geographical areas in Nigeria. Assessment of the various approaches would be carried out as necessary to determine their comparative effectiveness and efficiency. The outcome of such assessment will be used in further programming for synergism among the agencies in Nigeria

- **Support the development and implementation of a UN internet exchange for information sharing on poverty reduction and other programmes**

114. In the context of the development of the present approach to programming, and in view of the desire of all Agencies to harmonize and integrate their respective programmes, exchange of information and sharing of experience among them is an essential tool. In order to help promote and facilitate this, a UN system internet exchange modality will be set up. This will essentially consist of an expansion and integration of the Agency specific net addresses, which already exist. Ensuring access of all UN staff members to information available from all UN sources at one glance cannot but enhance coordination of actions and of purpose, and increase impact in an era where resources may be limited, and where efficiency is demanded by both donors and beneficiaries.

- **Resource mobilization**

115. The UN system in Nigeria will mobilize resources for executing the UNDAF through the following approaches:

- Increased advocacy to developmental partners and foundations on the work of the UN system and its comparative advantages in development assistance to earn their confidence and secure their interest in contributing to the funds of the UN system globally and working with the system
- Advocacy to the Nigerian government to contribute to the regular funds of various UN agencies
- Strengthened focus on result-based management and information dissemination on the outcome and impact of the work of the UN system in national development in Nigeria
- Encouraging co-funding of development activities by government and UN agencies through, preferably, Trust Fund mechanism or payment of government counterpart cash contributions (GCCC)
- Networking and increased collaboration with other developmental partners
- Local fund-raising and resource mobilization activities including social marketing of relevant materials, sales of souvenirs, and sourcing of funds from PSOs, foundations and individuals

116. Core resources and the share of official development assistance available to the United Nations Agencies for the implementation of technical assistance programmes have reduced drastically within the last decade. It has therefore become imperative that alternative sources of funding should be explored from within the programme environment among the beneficiaries and other development fund sources. Advocacy will be used as the main tool to sensitize the government and other development partners and Funds on the critical areas of intervention within

the environment that require funding. The UN System will support advocacy to reach the government, private sector and other funds through the use of promotional materials/activities. Improved programme networking, demonstration of established best practices, increased information and publicity and enhanced visibility of UNDS activities will result from improved resource base.

- **Support the Government to meet its obligations and commitments under the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs).**

117. The key principle of the MDGs is national ownership and leadership of the tracking and reporting requirements. The UN Country Team (UNCT), through the RC budget, could support targeted and substantive capacity-building and institutional strengthening of the Federal/State Offices of Statistics to do the tracking and reporting. Alternatively, an independent consultant could be engaged to undertake this activity at implementation stage.

- **Support Government's Millennium Declaration commitments**

118. The Government's commitments consist of halving by the year 2015:

- i. the proportion of Nigerians whose income is less than one dollar a day; and
- ii. the proportion of Nigerians who suffer from hunger and lack of safe drinking water.

119. Of necessity, these goals, objectives and strategies will have to be based on a rolling plan bearing in mind that the UNDAF life span is 7 years, while the MDG's life span is 25 years with a baseline year of 1999 or 2000, depending on the category.

G. Objective 7 Promote employment preservation and generation initiatives, which contribute to poverty reduction, through the strengthening of the private sector, it's supporting institutions and mechanisms.

120. Unemployment and poverty remain two of the greatest challenges facing Nigeria's development efforts. Incidentally, the two are inseparable. Government has taken the bull by the horn in setting up the National Poverty Eradication Programme, while there are a number of initiatives to reduce unemployment. The UN agencies in Nigeria will support these initiatives.

- **Support policy formulation, re-orientation and institutional capacity building to strengthen relevant government, private sector and civil society employment promotion programmes**

121. Over the years, the public sector has been the prime mover of the economy and the largest employer of labour in the country. The current priority of the Nigerian government is to place export of non-oil products in the driver's seat. Therefore, the time has come for a paradigm shift where Government should concentrate mainly on providing the necessary enabling environment and support system for business to thrive. Addressing unemployment requires a multi-dimensional approach involving all stakeholders, and the UN will support the government priority.

- **Support activities to build the capacity of the informal sector to effectively participate in the productive sector of the economy**

122. Evidence abounds throughout the country, to support the fact that private sector firms are facing difficulties and closing down, and often becoming part of the informal sector. A resultant effect of this is declining employment opportunities in the formal sector, rising levels of under-employment and an increasing number of entities engaged in informal enterprise. The activities of these informal entities are not recognized in the estimates of national wealth and reduce government revenue from taxation. The UN will support strengthening the informal sector where the majority of small and medium scale enterprises operate, in order to reverse the above trend.

- **Support establishment of youth and gender-responsive multi-purpose training and skills acquisition centers.**

123. Employment opportunities, whether self or paid, depend to a large extent on skills possessed by the prospective applicants. Skills could be acquired from formal and informal education. Women have not been given sufficient opportunities to develop to their full potential. There is therefore the need to pay special attention to the female participation in the economic process, including employment opportunities, and remove all inhibitions. The UN will support the promotion of establishment of multi-purpose skills acquisition centres.

- **Strengthen national infrastructures related to SME clusters, industrial estates, incubators, private equity funds (including venture capital), investment promotion and business associations**

124. Technical, managerial and financial assistance to SMEs have shown to be more effective when provided to groups or clusters of inter-connected firms, either along the supply chain, or horizontally, to firms competing in the same businesses and markets. Furthermore, that assistance is made even more cost effective if those clusters are physically located in the same areas, which offer them efficient common infrastructure and services, including financial services. The Industrial Estates or Parks, incubators and entrepreneurship development services for new firms provide such facilities. The UN system endeavors to associate investment opportunities arising from assistance rendered to clusters of SMEs with the objectives of private equity funds currently starting operations in Nigeria. These small-scale initiatives of the private financial sector and the Central Bank of Nigeria are also a fundamental strategy to be pursued in Nigeria.

125. The critical importance of both foreign and domestic investment to stimulate job creation and reduce poverty cannot be overemphasized. The strengthening of both public investment promotion institutions, such as the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC), and private sector associations, with regard to investment promotion management, servicing of existing client base, project feasibility analysis and the promotion abroad of selected investment projects, will be promoted by the UN system.

126. The UN system support is also required to strengthen business associations, in order to improve their capability to effectively participate in policy making through the collection and analysis of relevant data on the national private sector. This will also assist in providing new and better services for their membership, required to increase their chances of survival in an increasingly competitive market, to create greater environmental awareness and approaches, in addition to assisting investment project promotion in the private sector. The above will assist those associations to be more relevant and self reliant in order to effectively support job preservation and creation in the private sector.

3.4 Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other Infectious Diseases in Nigeria

127. The UN system in Nigeria will adopt an innovative and sustainable cooperation strategy to achieve the objectives stated in the theme area of reducing the incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS and other related diseases in Nigeria. Towards this end it will work to *mainstream HIV/AIDS, harmonize planning, programming, execution and implementation of HEAP* to strengthen macro-level public and private sector capacity to address HIV/AIDS in the context of development. This will in turn strengthen the use of social capital in responding to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Nothing else will have more impact than massive behavioral change to stop the spread of this epidemic and *identify, generate and disseminate best practices on HIV and development*. The foundation of this will be policy dialogue and research, networking, documentation and dissemination of best practices.

128. HEAP (HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan) is the national response to the pandemic. It has two components with four sub-components each. The first component, "Removal of barriers to a large-scale response and creation of an enabling environment", consists of the following sub-components: (a) Removal of socio-cultural, political and behavioral barriers. (b) Removal of information barriers. (c) Removal of systemic barriers and (d) Community mobilization and empowerment. The objective of this component is to identify and remove barriers that militate against HIV/AIDS interventions in the country. The second component, 'Cost-effective Intervention against HIV/AIDS' consists of (a) Preventive interventions targeted to the highest risk groups; (b) Preventive interventions targeted at the public; (c) Care and Support for people **infected** by HIV/AIDS; and (d) Care and Support for persons and families **affected** by HIV/AIDS. The UN system will develop the following objectives to achieve its goals:

A. Objective 1: To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS infection, malaria, TB and other infectious diseases in the most affected parts of Nigeria.

- **Support national programmes to reduce the incidence and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups, including the provision of affordable condoms.**

129. Nigeria is currently in the explosive phase of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with the progressive increase of the national sero-prevalence rate from 1.8 per cent in 1991 to 5.4 per cent in 1999. The need for an effective coordinated response at Federal, State and Local Governments levels developed through the National Action Committee on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (NACA) should continue to be fully supported by the UN family within the framework of UNDAF. It is important to note that the 6-year UNDAF framework goes beyond the 3-year HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) that currently serves as a bridge to a longer-term strategic plan to be developed for 2004 and beyond. The UN system will support increasing awareness and advocacy on safer sex practices and the establishment of voluntary counseling and testing centres.

- **Support the promotion of improved basic health care services, including blood screening and care for health workers**

130. In the absence of a National blood transfusion service, there is an unacceptable level of transmission of HIV through blood transfusion, especially among women and children. In view of this, the UN will support government efforts to establish immediately a National Blood Transfusion Policy. The Policy will make adequate provisions for mandatory screening of blood

meant for transfusion as well as protect health workers and others who handle blood and blood products in the course of duty.

- **Support mainstreaming of gender related issues in all HIV/AIDS policies and programmes**

131. It has been widely accepted that gender inequality is fuelling the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This was passionately attested to at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS that gender is at the epicentre of the epidemic. The heightened vulnerability that gender inequality has created is now evident across the world with approximately 47% of all new adult infections occurring in women. In sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion is 55%, and it is rising rapidly. In heavily affected countries, the infection rate among girls in the age group 15-24 years is about 5 times that of boys. This alarming development must be recognised by concerned parties as an absolute central consideration in the design of strategies to halt the spread of the epidemic. The UN system will support the mainstreaming of gender issues in policy programmes and interventions in order to reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS.

- **Promote mainstreaming of drug demand reduction into HIV/AIDS policies and programmes.**

132. It is widely acknowledged that intravenous drug use provides a direct means of transmission of the HIV virus. Beyond this however, substance abuse itself has been implicated in impairing an individual's ability to exercise good judgement for safe sexual behaviour. Since HIV/AIDS prevention hinges on the ability to make rational choices, action against substance abuse becomes crucial to HIV/AIDS prevention.

- **Support the elimination of all harmful traditional socio-cultural practices against women and young girls.**

133. In some parts of the country where harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, traditional scarring and tattooing still exist, there is a high chance of contracting HIV/AIDS through the use of non-sterilized equipment and blood contamination. The UN will therefore support programmes and policies, which aim to reduce these harmful practices which also contravene the human rights principles, especially those against women and children. This can be achieved by mobilizing key influential groups to proactively fight harmful practices and stigma in society, to increase awareness in the population of harmful practices and stigmatization, and by educating, sensitizing and increasing awareness among the general population in order to create an enabling environment for effectively fighting HIV/AIDS.

- **Support the reduction of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) by 25 per cent from its current level**

134. Available data indicate an increase in the number of infected mothers who subsequently pass the virus to their babies, either during pregnancy, at delivery or through breast-feeding. Among others, this would lead to serious threat upon survival and development rights of the child. In light of the above, the UN system will support the implementation of comprehensive national pMTCT programme based on the recently finalised national protocol. National socio-anthropological studies will equally be supported to provide a basis for a co-ordinated UN response.

- **Support the promotion of voluntary counseling and confidential testing (VCCT) on HIV/AIDS**

135. In view of the very low level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the population, every opportunity should be utilised to provide information and counselling on the epidemic and on mode of transmission to new babies. One such opportunity is during antenatal visits. The UN will support and encourage voluntary counselling and confidential testing of expectant mothers with a view to safeguarding their right to health. The UN will support access to quality antenatal care services to expectant mothers

136. The need for expectant mothers to have access to quality antenatal care cannot be over emphasised, if the safe motherhood indicators in the country are to be improved. Decentralisation of services through local clinics has been found to be effective in promoting safe reproductive health at a relatively low cost. The UN will support Government efforts to improve the provision of essential care package, with emphasis on re-orientation of health care providers.

B. Objective 2: To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs, including support to the new national policy for provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the most vulnerable groups in the country.

- **Support the establishment of a regulatory framework on traditional medicine and practices**

137. The practice of traditional medicine is an important socio-cultural factor in the spread of HIV/AIDS. Among others, the practice of traditional surgery such as uvulectomy and blood-letting procedures with unsterilised instruments, sexual relations with traditional healers as part of treatment of infertility, and non-observance of infection control procedures by traditional birth attendants who are still heavily patronised in Nigeria may all result in more HIV transmission. Furthermore, the claims by traditional healers that they can cure AIDS need to be countered very seriously given its effect on the very large credible segment of the population. The UN will therefore support efforts to review policies on traditional medicine and practices in order to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- **Support the review of breast feeding policy and practices, and of the new national policy for the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the most vulnerable groups.**

138. There is ample evidence that exclusive breast-feeding in children aged 0-3 months increased from 2 per cent in 1990 to 20 per cent in 1999. While this is encouraging and should be sustained, there is the other side-effect of increasing mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS by infected mothers through breast-feeding. There is therefore the urgent need to review breast-feeding policy in respect of infants whose mothers are HIV positive in order to facilitate the provision of anti-retroviral drugs and replacement feeding options for infants if appropriate. In this respect, the United Nations will provide strong support to the new national policy for provision of anti-retroviral drugs to the vulnerable groups.

- **Support the mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs, through improving access to information, affordable care and support.**

139. In 1999, Nigeria ranked as the country with fourth largest number (2.7 million) of PLWHAs in the world after South Africa, 4.2 million, India 3.7 million and Ethiopia, 3.0 million. There is

a general lack of reliable data and knowledge of the situation and problems faced by PLWHAs. In view of this, the UN system will support increased access of PLWHAs to affordable care and promote policies to respect, protect and fulfil their right to the highest attainable standard of health and freedom from any form of discriminations and exclusions at all levels.

- **Provide support for the protection of human rights of PLWHAs**

140. Integration of human rights into programmes relating to prevention of HIV/AIDS is a need in the present context. People living with HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases must not be denied their human rights. Among others, people living with HIV/AIDS should secure their right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Existing social stigma for their social exclusion and discrimination are frequently raised as an issue of human rights concern. The issue of right of children and women with HIV/ AIDS is equally important. Therefore, human rights values, principles and standards shall be considered in all the stages of programmes relating to HIV/AIDS that include situational analysis, planning, programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The UN system will therefore support national efforts to provide affordable access to essential medicines, developing care strategies, community dialogue, designing for social and health services and support to community group to save PLWHAs, including women and children, from discrimination and exclusion with a view to integrating human rights issues and concerns into HIV/AIDS related programs.

141. Lack of respect of PLWHAs human rights is widespread in Nigeria. Discrimination and stigmatization hamper efforts to provide care and support to PLWHAs. They also inhibit persons in the workplace from performing to the maximum of their abilities. The UN will promote, among other means, the use of CEDAW and other international human rights instruments and Declarations and assist the national efforts for the application of International (UN) Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, 1997 as well as Cairo agenda and the Beijing Platform for Action as guiding principles for the protection of human rights in the development of all HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care strategies.

- **Support capacity building for health workers and relevant institutions in the management of health care and substance abuse reduction programmes.**

142. Qualified health personnel are thinly spread on the ground, and this has adversely affected the quality of services. Other issues to be addressed in training include unfriendly staff attitude to patients, and inadequate skills. The UN will promote the training of health workers on preventive measures and universal precautions to upgrade their skills and improve their attitudes. Furthermore, the UN will support government's efforts to upgrade the health infrastructure and ensure availability of essential drugs

- **Support counseling and home-based care for PLWHAs and PABAs**

143. Projections made with AIDS Impact Models indicate that the number of infected persons will soar from 2.7 million people in 1999 to over 5 million by 2009, in the absence of major changes in sexual behavior and other control measures. It is therefore important to have in place strong community-based support and home-based care, coupled with good counseling. Training will focus on those areas, and the UN will support this approach.

- **Support the provision of care to children and other people infected with HIV/AIDS.**

144. Nigeria has not yet developed national policy guidelines for the provision of care to infected children. The UN system will support and promote a process leading to the finalization of a package addressing the need for health care and protection of these children and other people infected with HIV/AIDS. Community home-based care through NGOs/CBOs will be the main thrust and all opportunities will be sought to integrate these interventions with existing IMCI.

C. Objective 3: To reduce the socio economic impact of HIV/AIDS on people affected by HIV/AIDS (PABAs) such as orphans

- **Promote the design and implementation of community action plans on prevention and management of HIV/AIDS.**

145. Community participation in the design and involvement in the local implementation of the HEAP is crucial for the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS. It will encourage and promote ownership and sustainability. The UN will support programmes that will enhance the active participation of communities in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS and other related diseases by developing their capacity to design and implement their programmes at State and Local Government levels. Community multi-sectoral strategic plans that enable States and LGAs to mobilize societies, make wise decisions, develop adequate and stable support to LACAs are crucial to the success of these efforts.

- **Support the mitigation of the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families and communities**

146. For every PLWHA there are a number of other individuals who are intimately affected by the epidemic. The UN will foster the establishment of support mechanisms that will mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic. The support may include legal support services to protect rights of the people living with HIV/AIDS. It is widely accepted that women and girls are known to bear a disproportionate burden of the care and support for persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. The implication of this for household and community coping mechanisms cannot be overemphasized as it concerns care and support, since opportunities for household and community coping strategies and adaptive mechanisms have not been exploited to the maximum. The UN will promote and advocate strategies for home-based care and support that are gender sensitive.

- **Support institutional capacity development for the management of HIV/AIDS**

147. Available records indicate that the spread of HIV/AIDS has cut across state boundaries, public and private institutions, urban and rural dwellers, male and female citizens of all age groups. Therefore, the need for appropriate institutional capacity building to manage HIV/AIDS cannot be over-emphasized. In view of this, there is an urgent need to ensure that as many institutions as possible, both in the public and private sectors, and in civil society, are aware and capable of managing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The UN agencies will support this effort.

- **Support the promotion of social safety net through the traditional extended family system for PABAs and especially AIDS orphans**

148. Children begin to feel the impact of HIV/AIDS at individual and family levels as soon as one or both parents become severely and terminally ill due to HIV/AIDS long before they become orphans. The UN will advocate bringing the issue of children affected by HIV including orphans, to the front burner of the national agenda.

149. Programmes in this area will also focus UN support on providing food, health, protection, education, and counseling in addition to the vocational skill needs of children affected by HIV/AIDS. Political and community leaders will be mobilized to create conducive policy and socio-economic environments for the survival, growth and development of these disadvantaged children. The further development of truly appropriate policies will be among the first objectives supported.

D. Objective 4: To promote positive behavioral change with regards to HIV/AIDS among women and in-and out-of-school youth.

- **Promote positive behavioral change including safer sex practices among vulnerable groups.**

150. This objective will focus on HEAP's first component: removal of barriers to a large-scale response and creation of an enabling environment. In this regard, the UN system will focus its attention on programme components that will foster positive behaviour change. The demographic impact of HIV/AIDS, if not attended to, will eventually alter the population structure of Nigeria. The dependency ratio will rise sharply as the healthy adults of working age will have to cater for a large number of dependants at the two extremes of the population curve. It is projected that the number of infected people will soar from 2.7 million to over 5 million by 2009 in the absence of major changes in sexual behaviour and other control measures.

151. As some traditional cultural values are highly detrimental to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, there is an increasing record of higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS more among women than men. There must be a major thrust to empower women to determine their own standard of sexual behavior. The gender based discrimination of access to education; quality health services, work and employment and participation in decision-making should be addressed. The UN will accelerate operational research into how to introduce women to prevention and control methods in Nigeria.

- **Promote substance abuse awareness among youths, especially as it relates to HIV/AIDS.**

152. In view of the very low level of awareness about the relationship between substance abuse and HIV/AIDS, every opportunity should be utilized to educate the population, especially the youth, about the linkage. The United Nations will encourage and support HIV/AIDS prevention programmes targeted at youths, and that incorporate a substance abuse prevention component in a systematic way.

- **Support the dissemination of IEC services to all young people to promote increased awareness and behavioral change**

153. The increasing level of HIV/AIDS prevalence and trends among the sexually active youths require greater awareness and programme intervention supported by the UN System. Preventive intervention will need to commence early, as these groups of youth are exposed to the HIV/AIDS infection at much younger ages than before in their reproductive lives.

154. With the widespread prevalence of HIV/AIDS, there is the need for promotional materials on HIV/AIDS prevention to combat ignorance about AIDS and bring about behavior change. All possible channels of communication will be utilized in this effort. High-level advocacy aimed at policy makers and opinion leaders will be sustained in promoting the national response.

155. There is paucity of data in the country for planning and programming purposes with respect to HIV/AIDS. For example, the 1999 sentinel survey is being reviewed. In view of this, the UN will support the on-going efforts of Government and other development partners in conducting the follow up sentinel surveillance survey. The UN will further support and strengthen national programmes using information and communication as tools to combat the spread of AIDS.

- **Support the empowerment of the girl child and of women**

156. Generally, girls' educational opportunities tend to be circumscribed by patriarchal attitudes about gender roles, which result in some parents attaching greater importance to the education of boys than girls. The rate of enrolment for females is lower and the drop out rate is higher. Therefore the UN will support the promotion of educational opportunities for the girl child.

- **Support the establishment of adolescent and youth friendly facilities (including clubs, IT centers, and recreational centres)**

157. With increasing urbanization, access to recreational activities is becoming a major developmental problem affecting normal childhood development. Consequently, many active adolescents are exposed to unsafe sex practices both within and outside the home environment. Many of these children are oftentimes infected with the HIV virus, while many of them are unsure of the risks involved and methods of protecting themselves. Emphasis should be laid on strengthening curricula development to include civic and education. The UN will support the establishment of adolescent and youth friendly facilities.

- **Support the promotion of skills development and gainful employment for out of school youths as a stimulus to adopt a healthy lifestyle**

158. The challenges of developing life skills and preparation for the labour market among adolescents and youths require major attention within the country as these often lead to emotional social crisis, violence, delinquency and other problems. Within the urban context, many youths are left to grapple with conflicting aspirations, saturated labour market and economic uncertainties. As these youths attain sexual maturity, they are often exposed to health risks, including HIV/AIDS. The UN will therefore, promote and support stable and discrimination-free work environments as a means to reduce vulnerability to HIV infection.

- **Support policies against trafficking of young girls and women for sexual exploitation to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS**

159. There is increasing evidence that trafficking in children is becoming a serious problem in Nigeria, particularly of young girls who often become involved in the sex trade. This is a serious human rights issue. As observed by Commission on the Status of Women, 2001 the full enjoyment of children and women of their rights is of crucial importance in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS. The UN will therefore support policies and actions aimed at curbing and eliminating the trafficking and virtual enslavement of young boys and girls who are highly vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS.

- **Promote youth participation and mainstream HIV/AIDS control activities in Adolescent/youth development schemes**

160. Since the spread of the HIV/AIDS infection is most prevalent among young people, it is crucial that their participation in activities directed at sensitizing them to the problem is secured, and that activities aimed at addressing the problem be mainstreamed into all youth-related programmes. This should guarantee that the message is in fact reaching the target audience. Youth development schemes must be made user-friendly and attractive in order to encourage participation of young people to the maximum degree possible. These are best developed and managed at the local level, with the full support of the Government and the UN system.

- **Support the promotion and implementation of the National Youth Policy**

161. A National policy aimed at gaining maximum participation of youth in the development of their country is designed as a guideline to encourage commitment and dedication to the realization of their aspirations and goals. This tool can be particularly useful in promoting strong support from a large and influential sector of society, increasingly empowered both politically and financially, for the harmonious and peaceful development of the country. The UN can be instrumental in encouraging youth participation in programmes and activities aimed at ensuring that all sectors of society are represented and acknowledged as contributing to the advancement of Nigeria, and the consolidation of democracy. This in turn will promote responsible personal conduct with respect to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS.

E. Objective 5: To strengthen data management and utilization for HIV/AIDS Control

- **Support the strengthening of the national capacity for health data management system and its subsequent utilisation**

162. The UN System will support a comprehensive national health management information system for effective health system planning. Strengthening data management and utilization for monitoring purposes will therefore be an additional priority. The National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) was established in 1990 in response to the need to integrate data collection and information systems, based on the concept of a minimum data set required for health policy development and programme planning. The NHMIS has however not been able to provide data for planning and programming purposes. The problem is further compounded by the lack of comprehensive data on health system financing. The UN system will, therefore, assist in strengthening the national health management information system.

163. Through the establishment of a comprehensive behavioural surveillance survey (BSS) database and the sero-prevalence sentinel surveys, in cooperation with other partners, the UN will support the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of reliable and verifiable data aimed at ensuring proper planning of health care management in Nigeria.

- **Support the promotion of gender disaggregated data**

164. Gender mainstreaming has remained very low in Nigeria. Women, constitute half of the Nigerian population, produce 70% of the agricultural produce, yet women have not been integrated into the development process and remain marginalized in policy-making positions, have no access to productive assets. There is a serious lack of gender disaggregated data in the country, which hampers effective policy/programme formulation. The UN system can support government policies that encourage gender mainstreaming into all aspects of development and policy making. The UN system can support the development of gender data profiles, indicators as well as gender related researches. The UN system can also make available technical assistance for the gender analysis of data and encourage the development and inclusion of new gender sensitive indicators as well as advocate policies that will eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence and restrictions against women.

- **Support the upgrading of national databases and epidemiological monitoring systems on HIV/AIDS**

165. It is obviously essential to have access to proper and reliable data in order to plan correctly for any intervention. In the case of HIV/AIDS epidemic, there is a dearth of information available at this time. It is thus of crucial importance that national databases providing solid information on the prevalence and spread of HIV be maintained or upgraded so that the problem can be addressed appropriately. These databases are at present weak, underutilized and poorly linked to one another. The UN can definitely assist with streamlining these databases, so as to render their utilization optimal within a very short time, thus ensuring a credible and valid source of epidemiological data.

F. Objective 6: To promote anti-discriminatory policies and practices towards PLWHAs

- **Promote anti-discriminatory policies, legislation and practices in communities and at the workplace towards PLWHAs.**

166. HIV/AIDS is a major threat to the world of work because it affects the most productive segment of the labour force while at the same time imposing heavy costs on enterprises in all sectors through declining productivity, increased labour costs and loss of skills and experience. In addition to these, HIV/AIDS is affecting fundamental rights at work particularly with respect to discrimination and stigmatization aimed at workers and people living with and affected by the disease. The HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to tackling the scourge of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria and within the framework of this national programme, the labour sector has evolved a strategy that involves the tripartite constituents in the dissemination of relevant information on behavioral changes, prevention and other measures.

167. Discrimination and stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS inhibits efforts aimed at curtailing the spread of the disease at the workplace. In the spirit of decent work and respect for the rights of workers, effort should be made to ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of real or perceived HIV status. The UN system will support workers' education programme aimed at ensuring non-discrimination against those infected with HIV and their dependents. Such

programme will emphasize solidarity and care as viable strategies to guide workers' response to HIV/AIDS in the workplace and should facilitate PLWHAs access to and receipt of benefits from statutory social security programmes and occupational schemes.

- **Support the establishment of practical measures to promote behavioral changes at the workplace.**

168. Existing record indicates that Nigeria has a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the number of people living with the disease (about 2.7 million). The effect of the high degree of infection experienced in the last two years will be devastating on the labour force if the spread is not curtailed. The UN system will support practical measures to promote behavioral changes among the working population through the provision of up-to-date information and education on risk mitigation strategies and treatment management. For workers in financial needs, the UN will support strategies to supplement low incomes through the provision of information on income-generating activities.

- **Promote social dialogue on HIV/AIDS at the workplace.**

169. The successful implementation of an HIV/AIDS policy and programme requires the cooperation and trust between employers, workers and their representatives and government, where appropriate, with the active involvement of workers infected with HIV/AIDS. These social partners are in a unique position to promote prevention efforts particularly in relation to changing attitudes and behavior through the provision of information and education, and in addressing socio-economic factors. The UN system will support the consultative process for the development and implementation of education/information programmes to ensure support at the highest levels. The UN system will facilitate consultations between representatives of government, employers, workers and other relevant stakeholders with expertise in HIV/AIDS education, counseling and care on broad policy issues as well as intervention programmes.

- **Support capacity building for the labour sector including training of factory/labour inspectors, employers' and workers' representatives**

170. The widespread of HIV/AIDS poses a great challenge of making the workplace healthy and safe in order to prevent transmission. A healthy work environment facilitates optimal physical and mental health in relation to work and adaptation of workers to their work setting. To create a healthy workplace environment, training is required at all levels. The UN will support training of factory and labour inspectors to ensure that they have sufficient capacity to fulfil their supervisory, enforcement and advisory functions regarding HIV/AIDS prevention in enterprises. Similarly, the UN system will support training of employers' and workers' representatives, managers, supervisors and other workers to ensure that they are well informed on the need to keep a safe and healthy environment, deal with prejudices, and how to collect and analyze data relating to the impact of the disease in the workplace within the context of social impact studies to be undertaken at the plant levels.

CHAPTER 4

FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW PROCESS

4.1 Development of joint and parallel programme

171. The resources at the disposal of UN Agencies are limited. Furthermore, the fact remains that the UN through its Agencies can only support the development efforts of national governments and not replace them. There has therefore been a conscious effort by individual Agencies to ensure that interventions are concentrated on the most vulnerable groups in society. This is also to ensure that the beneficiaries of these interventions, in line with the donors' aspirations, feel the impact of these interventions.

172. In view of the diverse nature of human needs, the United Nations operates through individual Agencies, all working toward the same goal of improving the standard of living of human beings. Each Agency has a specific mandate within the overall framework of the UN. Specific programmes are therefore drawn up and implemented in parallel, according to the mandate of each individual Agency.

173. As part of the on-going UN Reforms, interventions are to be more focused, in line with national priorities and in order to avoid duplication of efforts. These are being implemented without adversely affecting the identity and autonomy of each Agency. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) provides the situation analysis for the country and a basis for interventions by the UN family. The UNDAF document, which is derived from the CCA, provides an indication of the priority areas to which all Agencies are expected to direct their interventions, within the context of their specialized mandate. The advantage of this approach is that while each individual Agency will still maintain its individual identity and carry out parallel programmes, as an integral part of UN family, there is unity of purpose in ensuring that all Agencies are actively involved in those priority areas critical to the country's needs. Joint and parallel programmes are therefore intended to support the efforts of the Nigerian government to improve the standard of living of its citizens; and hence there should be less "turf guard".

4.2 Use of the UNDAF for advocacy, policy dialogue and aid coordination

174. With a view to fostering ownership and sustainability of programmes, there is an increasing need to involve as many stakeholders as possible in the conception, planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions. It is imperative that advocacy should continue to be a cardinal activity of all the agencies. The UNDAF document will be found useful in these advocacy efforts, as a single comprehensive document available to provide information on the activities of all UN Agencies operating in the country.

175. On policy dialogue, until now, the same set of government partners has been approached for individual Agency interventions, with the counterparts being afforded the opportunity to work with one partner at the expense of the others. With UNDAF, there is synergy of activities, and government partners are more knowledgeable of the activities of each Agency. The UNDAF document will facilitate the planning process, as advance information is available for government counterparts to appreciate the need for interventions, areas of intervention and likely impact.

176. Sustainable development is the responsibility of all, and there is increasingly a need to involve stakeholders, especially civil society, NGOs and private sector organizations in improving the lot of Nigerians. The UNDAF framework will complement Agencies' efforts to

implement the interventions described in the document. The UNDAF provides first-hand information for potential donors with respect to planned interventions by the UN Agencies operating in the country. Thus, country programmes developed from the UNDAF consensus must be intimately coordinated with each other. That is the aim of the whole exercise.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

177. An integrated research, monitoring, evaluation plan (IRMEP) will be used. Under this plan, a set of indicators is formulated for each objective under each priority theme. For each indicator, baseline data is required which will be the situation at the end of 2001 as well as target expected to be achieved at the end the UNDAF life span, i.e. 2002-2007. Between 2002 and 2007, the table will be updated at the end of each year, mid-term and at the end of programme cycle.

178. The information required for the table will be supplied by the relevant agency and adopted by the Heads of Agencies. The completed table will provide information that will go into the Resident Coordinator's report as and when required. However, the beauty/usefulness of the table depends largely on the quality and timeliness of data supplied.

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION TABLE

PRIORITY THEME OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS				DATA SOURCE	DISAGGREGATION
	SPECIFIC INDICATORS	BASELINE/ YEAR	YEAR	TARGET BY YEAR 2007		
Priority Theme 1:						
Promoting good governance and human rights						
To promote respect for human rights and support legal and institutional reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of the judiciary to ensure legal protection of constitutionally defined rights • Capacity of government machinery and institutions to support free and fair election • Periodicity of free and fair elections • % of eligible voters that registered for the election • % of voters that voted during the election 					
To support national initiatives for improved accountability and transparency in governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of public officers reported, investigated, prosecuted and convicted of corrupt practices (federal, state, LGAs) • % arrests and convictions of corruption cases (both in public and private sectors) 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rating of Nigeria using the world index on corruption • No. of new legislation and policy modification adopted on corruption • No./% destruction of cannabis farms/land areas • Cannabis seizures/destruction • Quantity of illicit drug seized • % lifetime prevalence of use of illicit drugs • -by type • -by gender • -by age group • % drug-related conviction rate • No./% of arrests & conviction in human trafficking offences • No. of Nigerian children, women and men repatriated • No. of trafficking incidents/frequency at specific locations 					
<p>To enhance gender equity and female participation in governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of seats held by women in national government, including parliament • degree of effort to increase women's participation in governance 					
<p>To promote the use of information communication technology for improved knowledge and practice of good governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity of electoral commissions to hold free and fair elections. • degree of accuracy and completeness of voters registration exercises. 					
<p>To strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to respond to emergencies. 					
<p>To promote an enabling environment for sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • degree of private sector involvement in national development 					

<p>Theme 2: Poverty reduction</p> <p>To increase the participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in economic processes.</p> <p>To promote food security and efficient use of the environment for poverty reduction</p> <p>To increase access, utilization and quality of basic social services</p> <p>To support government efforts in addressing population issues in development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women in businesses • Percentage of women in the organized private sector • % of pop. below minimum level of dietary energy consumption • average daily calorie intake per adult equivalent • daily per capita supply of protein • % of household with food insecurity • food import as % of total imports • % change in consumer price index • carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons) • carbon dioxide emissions (total in millions of metric tons) • food export as % of total export • % of population with access to health care services • infant mortality rate • under 5 mortality rate • maternal mortality ratio • life expectancy at birth • Net primary enrolment ratio • Net primary completion rate • Adult literacy rate • % of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 • population size (in Millions) • population structure (%) • population growth rate (%) • overall dependency ratio (%) • Total fertility rate • Life expectancy at birth • Urbanization (urban population as % of total population) • Annual rate of urban pop. Growth (%) • Pop. Density 					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption • % of household income spent on food for the poorest quintile • average calorie intake per adult equivalent 					
<p>To promote the use of information technology for poverty reduction and national development</p> <p>To promote synergy among all agencies in direct poverty intervention programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in IT penetration • The level of adoption of IT in the public and private sectors. 					
<p>Priority Theme 3: Reducing the incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS and related infectious diseases</p> <p>To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS infection, including mother-to-child transmission in the most affected parts of Nigeria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV adult prevalence rate (%) • PLWHAs • HIV prevalence rate among women attending ante-natal care clinic • % of adults who are aware of HIV/AIDS • Proportion of adults with knowledge of MTCT • HIV prevalence rate (%) in young people by age and sex • % of women of reproductive age with positive knowledge, attitudes, and practices with reference to MTCT • % of health care facilities and communities with positive knowledge, 					

<p>To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on PLWHAs including access to drugs</p>	<p>attitudes, and practices with reference to the care and support of persons infected with HIV/AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of communities aware of parameters and steps associated with establishing a community-based orphan welfare scheme 					
<p>To reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on people affected by HIV/AIDS (PABAs) such as orphans</p>						
<p>To promote positive behavioural change among in- and out-of-school youths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of youths abstaining from pre-marital sex • % of youths who use condoms • % of youths with positive knowledge of HIV/AIDS 					
<p>To strengthen data management and utilization for HIV/AIDS control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recency of official figures • consistency of figures on HIV/AIDS 					
<p>To promote anti-discriminatory policies and practices towards PLWHAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level of support and care for PLWHAs • degree of respect of rights of PLWHAs. • Access of PLWHAs to public utilities/resources 					

CHAPTER 5

INDICATIVE PROGRAMME RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

Agencies	Source of Funding	Themes		
		Theme 1: Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights	Theme 2: Reducing Poverty	Theme 3: Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other infectious diseases
FAO	Regular		2.4	
	Others		51.3	
ILO	Regular			
	Others			
IFC	Regular			
	Others			
UNAIDS	Regular			
	Others			
UNDCP	Regular	0.294		0.614
	Others	0.296	0.68	
UNDP	Regular	10.0	27.0	3.0
	Others	5.0	13.0	1.0
UNESCO	Regular			
	Others			
UNIC	Regular			
	Others			
UNICEF	Regular	33.3	55.5	22.2
	Others	21.2	35.4	14.2
UNIFEM	Regular			
	Others			
UNFPA	Regular	3.0	20.0	7.0
	Others	-	5.0	2.5
UNHCR	Regular			
	Others	1.9		
UNIDO	Regular			
	Others			
WB	Regular			
	Others			
WHO	Regular	2.6	0.5	0.8
	Others	0.8	0.5	6.0
WMO	Regular			
	Others			

- The figures provided are indicative in the absence of confirmed resource positions by the various UN Agencies' headquarters and collaborating partners Government and institutions. Figures are in US\$' m
- To facilitate national ownership of programmes to be developed from the UNDAF framework, Government contribution would be expected according to UN specific procedures.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Lessons learnt from UN System Past Cooperation in Nigeria

179. Prior to the introduction of UNDAF, the UN system support to Nigeria was uncoordinated from both the Agencies and Government side. UN Agencies prepared and implemented their programme with little consultation among themselves. This resulted in duplication of efforts, waste of resources and lessened impact.

180. The UNDAF is therefore a welcome innovation, which will lead to greater coherence and synergy among the UN organizations resulting in greater efficiency in resource mobilization and allocation, for greater impact to Nigeria.

181. In the course of developing the first UNDAF for Nigeria, some lessons have been learnt which, if considered, will make the formulation of future UNDAF much easier. The lessons include:

- Need to start early as it requires appreciable lead time
- The procedure is generally slow in view of the need to carry all agencies along.
- Synergy is pretty difficult to build in view of initial “turf” protection by agencies
- A well-articulated CCA is required in order to ensure a good UNDAF since it provides the basic substantive input.
- There is need for training on a rights approach to programming, with both internal and external partners
- All the Agencies need to have clear and common concepts
- There is need for flexibility in approach.

Annex 2: UN Programme Coordinators Theme Groups and Core Drafting Team of the UNDAF Document

A. Theme Groups

THEME GROUPS	UNPCG AGENCY MEMBERS	
Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights	UNDP UNICEF IMF World Bank UNODCCP UNHCR	<i>Chair</i> <i>Alternate</i>
Reducing Poverty	World Bank ILO UNIDO UNDP IFC UNFPA FAO UNESCO	<i>Chair</i> <i>Alternate</i>
Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, and other infectious diseases	UNICEF UNFPA UNIFEM UNODCCP WHO UNAIDS	<i>Chair</i> <i>Alternate</i>
*Information Technology (a sub-group)	UNESCO UNIC UNDP UNIDO WMO World Bank	<i>Chair</i> <i>Alternate</i>

- *Information technology is a cross-cutting issue*

B. Core Drafting Team of the UNDAF Document

- Amiot, Michel – Consultant, UNFPA
- Fatusi, Adesegun – Reproductive Health Adviser, UNFPA
- Edochie, Jude – Assistant Representative, UNFPA
- Akinboyo, Gbemi – Project Officer Gender/Child Rights, UNICEF
- Awotunde, Johnson – Assistant Project Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation, UNICEF
- Harbor, Sam – Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP
- Khanal, Bishal – UNV Human Rights Specialist, UNDP
- Landi, James – Macro Economist, UNDP

**Annex 3: PRESENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUAL UN AGENCIES
RELATING TO THE UNDAF PRIORITY THEMES**

AGENCY	PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHT	REDUCING POVERTY	REDUCING THE INCIDENCE AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB, AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IFC*			
ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Activities • National programme on the elimination of child labour in Nigeria • Promoting Democracy through fundamental principles and rights at work and tripartism • Capacity Building of Nigeria Labour Congress, Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association, Industrial Arbitration Panel and National Industrial Court • Social Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Policy • Informal Sector and Urban Employment • Small and Medium Enterprises Development • Employment-Intensive Infrastructure Programme • Women Empowerment Programme • Cooperative Development • Micro-finance • Training policies and Systems • Labour Market Information • Strengthening the role of the Federal Ministry of labour and Productivity, Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association and Nigeria Labour Congress in Job Creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS prevention in the World of work: A Tripartite response project • ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS at the workplace
UNAIDS*			
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support to Civic Education ◆ Capacity Building for Federal and State Legislators ◆ Advocacy for Good Governance ◆ Networking with Civil society, and promoting Public-Private Partnerships ◆ Support to State and Local Governments (including resource mobilization) ◆ Support to Electoral Mechanisms/INEC ◆ Access to Justice and Promotion of Human Right, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ National Poverty Reduction Policy ◆ Support to Health Sector Reform ◆ Microfinance ◆ Skill Development and Job Creation ◆ Gender Mainstreaming ◆ Private-Public Sector /Civil Society Partnership Building ◆ Informal Sector/SME Development ◆ Integrated Community Development Projects ◆ Appropriate Technology ◆ Energy and Environmental Management for Poverty Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HIV/AIDS/STIs/HTP Education for behavioural change ◆ Life Skills and Youth Empowerment (out-of-school Youths) ◆ Development of State Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan NHDR to focus on the impact of HIV/AIDS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Gender Empowerment ◆ Conflict Prevention ◆ Good Urban Governance (Environment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capacity Building ◆ Support to Poverty Reduction Efforts including NAPEP ◆ Primary Healthcare ◆ Guinea Worm Eradication ◆ Establishment of Community-Based Vocational Rehabilitation ◆ Provision of Basic Functional Literacy 	
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of cultural heritage through inter-cultural dialogue at national and state level • Human rights and democracy education using culturally relevant strategies • Advocacy for media partnerships and application of information technology • Training of journalist and staff of independent media • Strengthening independent Media • Establishment of Tele/learning centres in rural and peri-urban areas • Support for National and regional programmes on the culture of peace • Civic education • Use of media as vehicle of cultural change and tool of city governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of comprehensive multipurpose skill acquisition centres • Mapping and augmentation of functional knowledge (functional non-formal education programmes) • Training of girls and women through distance and community education • National survey on the situation of youth in Nigeria • Survey of economic activities and effectiveness of the existing multipurpose centres as bases for youth employment • Information sharing on Micro credit finance and the Graemean Bank based on UNESCO experience • Documentation of best experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Education for parents and children through school and community based education • Utilization of cultural education activities in the prevention of HIV/AIDS • Research into the attitudes of people (teachers/pupils/students/parents as well as other key sectors) to people living with AIDS • Use of community theatre, radio jingles in the prevention of AIDS

<p>UNFPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health within local communities • Research on Census and Electoral reforms • Gender sensitization activities • Media Programme • Data management in health and education • Reproductive rights promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Activities • Programme Advisory Units • Reproductive Health and Safe motherhood programmes • Research • Decentralization of activities at LGAs levels • Local community Partnerships • Monitoring and Thematic Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media programme for behavior change and awareness at community level • Provision of quality counseling to women and youths • Rural and Community Health services • HIV/AIDS/Gender mainstreaming • Population and Family Life Education Programmes for AIDS awareness • Sexual and reproductive Health Programmes • Condom promotion and provision • Provision of information, education and services on HIV/AIDS to youths
<p>FAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy issues regarding input and product subsidies • Advisory support on Regulatory frameworks regarding the use of agro-chemicals, and fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aqua-culture and inland fisheries development • Fish quality assurance • Control of annual disease and trans-boundary pests/diseases • Food stock management • Food security project • Improvement of tree and cash for income generation • Review of irrigation sub-sector 	
<p>UNHCR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy activities • Promotion of local integration of refugees, including voluntary repatriation where feasible • Capacity building of national institutions to handle refugee assistance and emergency situations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote prevention through education for behavioural change • Provide care for victims through self-support

UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Analysis, Integrated planning and development project • Human Rights Education • Policy and legal reform project • Gender Empowerment • CRC/CEDAW advocacy project • Emergency Data management and Field Response project • Media for social development • Juvenile Justice Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival and early and childhood care project • Child Friendly School Initiatives • Water and Environmental Sanitation Project • Rollback Malaria project • Guinea worm/Polio eradication project • Learning and Girls Child Education project • Social Development Statistics Research • Nutrition project • Community Development and Participatory project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS Education • Youth Health Friendly Services project • Mother to Child Transmission project • HIV/AIDS Orphans Project • Youth participation project • Life Skills and Youth Empowerment • Communication Packages • Child Protection Services
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Governance through public and private partnership • Investment and Technology promotion • Clean Development Mechanism Industrial Programmes • Promoting Industrial Development Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SME development and institutional capacity Programmes • Promoting job creation and economic development programmes • Industrial System Research and Development • Environment and Energy Information Programmes • Waste Management 	Not Applicable
UNIFEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building/training in budget analysis from a gender perspective (gender budgeting) • 3 pilots on budget analysis • Input into constitutional proposals for gender sensitivity • Advocacy and promotion of implementation of CEDAW/African Charter on Human and people's rights • Capacity building/training for magistrates and National Human Rights Commission • Strengthening women's leadership skills • Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy technology for women's agro-processing enterprises and food security in rural areas • Market expansion for women's enterprises • Promotion of ICT use and access to productive resources by women entrepreneurs • Capacity building for women's participation in national economic policy development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building/training in gender, human Rights and HIV/AIDS • Sensitization workshops in selected communities in each one • Partnerships building around gender, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS • Research/Policy analysis • Development of tools for use by various actors in integrating gender and Human Rights in HIV/AIDS interventions • Advocacy • Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

UNODCCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy-making advocacy and facilitation of government's anti-corruption/assets recovery drive. • Reduction of drug trafficking/abuse, human trafficking and other crimes • Strengthening of data management and utilization in the arenas of drug control/abuse, human trafficking and corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy programmes at national policy making, state and communal levels • Capacity building of government agencies involved in drug control and institutions/organizations involved in drug demand reduction. • Micro-credit financing and income generating programmes. • Advocacy, capacity building, and social re-integration of drug-abuse persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional Programmes on behavioral change by mainstreaming substance abuse prevention into existing and future HIV interventions.
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's health • National Health Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development • Women's health and Development • Communicable disease Prevention Eradication and control • Health promotion • Reproductive health • RBM • Child survival • National Health Management Information System • Evidence for Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS • Health Information and Promotion • Blood Safety and Clinical Technology • Contribution to the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation
WMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide through Voluntary Cooperation Data storage and processing computers to the National Meteorological Agency. • Satellite based computers support programmes to capture information from the METEOSAT Second Generation Satellite to enhance the weather • Strengthen the Regional training school • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Meteorological Agency programme • Agrometeorology network • Agrometeorological information for irrigation and water • Food security programme • Upper-Air observing stations network through Voluntary Cooperation Programme to improve weather forecasts for economic activities. • To promote the activities of women in meteorology through sponsoring in WMO Activities. 	Not Applicable
UNIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of media capacity and support for efforts to revise/enact national legislation on freedom of information and the media. • Training and provision of materials for media practitioners and key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of advocacy measures and efforts as disseminators and re-disseminators of UN System information and communication material • Promotion of strategic opportunities that highlight activities of the UNDS; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in Poverty Reduction

	<p>government managers of public information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for media partnerships and application of information technology • Support for the training of journalists and staff of independent media organizations 		
WORLD BANK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Management Capacity building Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based Poverty Reduction Project • Secondary Primary Education Project • Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project • Community-based urban Development Project • Universal Basic Education Project • Micro-watershed and Environmental Management Programme • Second National Fadama Development Project • Second Health System Development Project • Community and Local Government Development Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS Project

** Yet to submit list of present and planned activities relating to UNDAF priority themes.*

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