

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: Nigeria

Joint Programme title: Institutionalizing Social Protection for Accelerated SDG Implementation in Nigeria

Short title: Social Protection for SDGs in Nigeria

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End date: 30/06/2022

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **2,000,000.00**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **2,000,000.00**

Total estimated expenditure (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): \$1,158,453.89

Total estimated commitments (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): \$422,259.09

Participating Organization	UN	Total Approved Allocation *	Actuals to date	Commitment	Remaining Balance as at Dec 31, 2021
UNICEF		750,000.00	393,721.62	199,831.74	156,446.64
ILO		500,000.00	331,491.27	26,716.44	141,792.29
UNDP		400,000.00	371,375.00	16,831.91	11,793.09
WFP		350,000.00	61,866.00	178,879.00	109,255.00
Grand Total:		2,000,000.00	1,158,453.89	422,259.09	419,287.02

Short description of the Joint Programme:

The Joint Programme (JP) is implemented by UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, and WFP under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO). The JP supports the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in strengthening and institutionalizing a rights-based approach to social protection at the federal level as well as operationalizing the social protection system in Sokoto State through digitized cash transfer for greater impact on social protection access. With four UN participating agencies delivering as one, the JP seeks to improve health and nutrition outcomes in Nigeria, especially among pregnant and lactating women, and children under two, contributing to the acceleration of SDG achievements.

¹ Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning

Executive summary

This report highlights the progress and achievement of the JP from inception to 31 December 2021. Since the launch of the Joint SDG Fund in Nigeria, participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) have supported the FGN to develop a shock responsive social protection (SP) system with a legal framework focused on the needs of the most vulnerable populations. The main objective of the JP is to accelerate key SDG targets by fostering synergies through cross-sectoral coordination while establishing a SP legal framework and expanding SP coverage. In achieving this, PUNOs in partnership with the government, began the work of accelerating the SDGs through developing of the SP legal framework, policies, and programmes.

The primary achievements to date include: (1) revised strategic national Social Protection Policy document and its accountability framework; (2) introduction of a digital cash transfer process in Sokoto State with integrated data and information systems for vulnerability; (3) establishment of continuous cross-sectoral coordination and capacity building institutional arrangements; and (4) appropriate financing mechanism (identification of sustainable financing and study on budget allocation). These building blocks are aligned with the outputs of the JP funded by the Joint SDG Fund, which revolves around three results in line with the government's strategy, outlined below.

Result 1: *The implementation of a legally and financially strengthened social protection system (SDG 1.3).* Production of the revised National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and completion of legal mapping of all social protection laws/instruments in the country towards drafting of the Harmonized Social Protection Bill. **Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 85%**

Result 2: *The integration of cash transfer programme to alleviate out-of-pocket expenditure on contributory health insurance under a state-financed health insurance scheme for the poorest and most vulnerable (SDG 3.8).* Implementation of digital cash transfer in Sokoto State and introduction of innovative cash for the contributory health insurance scheme. **Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 85%**

Result 3: *Established and built capacity of six state SDG offices to serve as an innovation hub for other states' SDG offices.* The six pilot states will provide a platform to share implementable innovative solutions that will use social protection to overcome bottlenecks and expand financing in order to accelerate SDG achievements. The JP will ensure the achievement of social protection-related SDGs can be accelerated and learning and sharing across states can be improved. SDG offices were established in six geopolitical zones states. **Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 90%**

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the importance of accelerating social protection progress amidst the expansion of existing social protection programmes. The situation created a window for policy review and laws to transform the social protection system in Nigeria to be more adaptive, inclusive and effective. The COVID-19 epidemic delayed the initial implementation of activities and adjustments were made to the project to accommodate lost time through a no cost extension to June 2022.

- Since its launch, JP partners have supported the government to review the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and supported the drafting of a Harmonized Social Protection Law. The initial goal of the JP was to draft a new law to cover all areas of social protection; however, through JP activities (legal mapping and engagement of stakeholders) a National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) Bill² was identified, which in 2021 passed the second reading at the National Assembly. This Bill will institutionalize social assistance and provide the necessary legal backing needed by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs to implement social assistance programming. The JP changed its strategy to support the NSIP Bill to ensure it follows a rights-based approach and supported the drafting of a Harmonized Social Protection Bill, which will bring all existing laws covering social protection with clear funding source and proper coordination. This agenda is

² The NSIP covers only social assistance a component of social protection.

part of the Social Protection Reform in Nigeria aiming to promote social justice, equity, and inclusive productive growth and address poverty, unemployment, social and economic vulnerabilities into the SP system.

- The JP also contributed significantly to inter-agency discussions to advocate for expanded and universal SP, particularly focusing on vulnerable and marginalized communities, and contributed to the development of Common Country Assessment (CCA) and Development Partner's Group Action Plan on Social Protection.
- The Theory of Change (ToC) targeting pregnant women and newborn infants as the target for cash transfer beneficiaries was adjusted to broaden its coverage to include lactating women and children under two. This change addresses through this gender-mainstreamed cash transfer activity, transportation to primary healthcare centres (PHCs) for women most in need, to increase uptake of basic healthcare services.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- In line with the President of Nigeria's vision to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030 through SP programmes and UNSDPF Outcome 6 (Protection) to implement adequately financed national and state SP policies and systems, the Joint SDG programme contributed to the UNSDCF development process and supported the federal GoN in drafting of the revised National Social Protection Policy (NSPP). This also included holding statewide and high-level consultations with key social sector ministries as well as production of draft action plan (Implementation/Operational Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework) using partial PUNOs internal resources contributed to the joint UN–SDG fund.
- The JP at the state level supported the Sokoto State Government to establish a State Technical Working Group (TWG) coordination platform with the first task of developing the Sokoto State Social Protection Policy. Through the monthly held TWG meetings and policy development capacity building, a draft Sokoto State Social Protection Policy was developed. The process involved extensive stakeholder's engagement constituting the State SP TWG, Local Government Council Chairmen, traditional and religious leaders, communities' members, and representatives from women's groups.
- In terms of social protection financing, the JP identified and generated evidence to inform decisions on financing SP through an analysis of public and private funding allocation and spending for SP which led to an advocacy visit for increased budget allocation for social protection. In the 2022 budget, the government allocated three percent of its budget to social investment and poverty reduction, a significant percentage increase from previous years.
- The JP also supported the improvement of cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination for SP between the UN and the government as well as between the UN and development partners.

COVID-19 impact

- The JP programme did not repurpose funds in 2020 due to COVID-19 but experienced delays due to COVID-19 mitigation and safety measures introduced by the government as well as PUNO staffing. Modifications to the budget and activities in 2021 are outlined in the updated Programme Document.
- The JP contributed to the United Nations Framework for the Immediate and Mid-Term Socio-Economic Recovery for COVID-19, developed by the UNCT to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. The UN SERP outlines four pillars to cover the needs and rights of people affected by the pandemic and the focus are the most vulnerable groups including people at risk of being left behind. The work of the JP particularly aligned with Pillar 2 (strengthening social safety nets through cash transfers) including through the extension of existing conditional cash transfers for the rural poor. Through the JP, the UN scaled up and expanded social protection systems prioritizing the poorest through support to the Government of Sokoto to provide contributory health insurance coverage to 6,000 vulnerable persons. The JP also implemented cash transfers to 2,000 pregnant women and children below the age of two, who utilized the health insurance.
- In achieving this, the JP conducted a Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) for Sokoto state agencies with mandates on social assistance related to cash transfers, constituting a state-level Social Protection Cash Working Group (CWG) (a subset of SP TWG). The CWG developed, established, and implemented a model for cash assistance to pregnant women in Sokoto state with the development of a Transfer Mechanism Selection (TMS) document endorsed by high-level government stakeholders, which identifies the most effective cash transfer mechanisms and approaches feasible for the State all of which contributes to faster recovery of the economy due to the impact of COVID-19.

- To help ensure that no one is left behind, PUNOs promoted an inclusive approach during the beneficiary selection by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for the health insurance and cash transfer social protection programme.
- The working relationship between the state agency (Sokoto CWG) and a financial service provider (FSP) was also established after a thorough financial landscape analysis, thus empowering the state institutions with adequate increased capacity to handle a large-scale cash transfer collectively with FSPs.
- Overall, the JP successfully introduced digital cash transfer processes in Sokoto State, where the state personnel handled the Management Information System (MIS) through learning by enrolling and processing cash transfers to the targeted beneficiaries, including the establishment of Complaints Feedback Mechanism (CFM) helpdesk.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System Reform - UN coherence at the country level

- PUNOs under the leadership of the RCO, organized monthly in-person/virtual meetings of the JP team for steering the day-to-day implementation of the programme and provided updates to heads of agencies and the UNRC for further advocacy at a higher level of government. In addition, the JP programme manager provided a monthly programme update to the UNCT PMT.
- For improved communication outcomes and enhanced delivery as one, the PUNOs contributed funds to a single source to facilitate better communication for UN Joint SDG programme and also ensure projects were implemented in a holistic and joint manner.
- Under the leadership of the RCO, the PUNOs coordinated the inputs of all UN agencies on the draft National Social Protection Policy.
- PUNOs significantly reduced operation costs by leveraging each other's existing resources. For example, UNICEF being the only agency amongst PUNOs with an office in Sokoto State, other PUNOs used UNICEF's office space for meetings and staff where possible.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

- The traditional cash transfer mechanism in Sokoto State has been over-the counter method, but the UN Joint SDG programme has enhanced the CBT process by introducing digital cash transfer, which increased, confidentiality, convenience in access and improved financial processes. Also, noticeably this digital leap of adopting a creative digital tool transformed the trained desk officers' tasks on complaint handling, confidentiality, and loop closure processes through the use of the digitized CFM tool developed. This translates to all CFM-related activities will be submitted in real-time for further action thereby drastically reducing time and ending manual collation of data at the end of day.

SDG acceleration

The joint programme supports acceleration of the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria by focusing on specific SDGs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 16) and seven indicators (1.3, 2.2, 3.8, 4.1, 5.1, 10.4 & 16.9). Each of the SDGs is intricately linked and interdependent.

- **SDG 1.3 Social Protection Floors:** The JP conducted a legal mapping of the social protection landscape, the first step towards the creation of the Social Protection Bill. Following the mapping report, the Attorney General of the Federation engaged legal drafters to draft the Bill, and a capacity-building retreat was held to deepen the drafters' understanding of SP and promote understanding of the ILO Convention 102 and Recommendation 202. A draft bill has been developed to establish social protection as a right for all Nigerian citizens and residents, adopting social protection policies that will progressively achieve greater equality **(10.4)**. An extremely important building block to establish a minimum social protection floor in the country. Similarly, the JP supported the National Social Protection Policy review and drafting of the Social Protection Policy in Sokoto State.
- **SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage:** The JP supported the capacity enhancement of the health insurance scheme at the National and State level to ensure coverage acceleration. The 2021 unreleased data shared by the NHIS shows that coverage has increased, although more effort is needed to reach the informal sector, which constitutes over 60 percent of the Nigeria Labor Force. To achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential healthcare services, the JP conducted a

diagnostic study of NHIS³ and a capacity needs assessment of SOCHEMA⁴. These gave valuable insights into both institutions' challenges and opportunities. The JP collaborated with NHIS on the performance of an actuarial valuation with internal capacity-building activities. Building actuarial valuation capacity within NHIS will also help other states start their schemes based on actuarial projections to validate their parameters. For SOCHEMA (in Sokoto), the JP is providing health insurance coverage to 6,000 most vulnerable groups and adolescent girls, including cash transfer to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and newborn children (**SDG 2.2**). With the provision of health coverage to pregnant women, hospital birth would result in birth registration contributing to legal identity for all (**SDG 16.9**).

- **SDG 4.1 on the education of boys and girls:** The JP is also working in Sokoto State to expand the existing cash transfer programme with the Ministry of Basic Education through capacity building and establish MIS hardware and ICT support; and improve technical knowledge around beneficiary digitization and payment systems, which the JP will address in 2022. The JP addressed the needs and gaps of the CNA assessment.
- In addition, the JP identified six states to establish SDG innovation hubs that will accelerate SDGs at the zonal level. As a result, the JP held consultations to create awareness and capacity building for state SDG officers on establishing and maintaining innovation hubs which will result in strategic SDG implementation at State level.

Policy integration and systems change

- The JP supported the drafting of the revised National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and the Harmonized Social Protection Bill (HSPB). It also facilitated a series of stakeholder's engagements and ensured that all critical stakeholders were brought on board during the drafting process, these included persons with disabilities groups, CSOs, and the private sector. This enabled the NSPP and Bill to be coherent with the plan of individual MDAs implementing social protection programmes in Nigeria. The revised NSPP addresses emerging issues such as ensuring coverage to informal workers, coordination of SP, insecurity, and coverage for the urban poor. The JP also supported the development of an implementation plan and M&E framework for the Policy, which previously was not included. The JP also supported the development of Sokoto State Social Protection Policy. This Policy was developed through an extensive stakeholder engagement, including creating the State Technical Working Group on Social Protection; review from Local Government Council Chairmen; traditional and religious leaders; communities' members and women groups representatives. The final copy of the draft policy has been presented before the State Executive Council, which is being chaired by the State Governor.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- The JP supported the operationalization of the Sokoto State Healthcare Management Agency. As a result, the scheme kickstarted enrolment for poor and vulnerable households under the Basic Healthcare Provision Fund. With the support of JP, a total of 4,659 individuals (3,300 females (over 1,000 pregnant women, 300 lactating and 400 adolescent girls) and 800 Persons with Disability) from the three LGAs of Sokoto State (Bodinga, Wamakko, and Wurno) have been integrated into the State Contributory Health Care Management Scheme/Agency (SOCHEMA) to enable them access free health care services for one-year through SOCHEMA. The JP intends to cover 6,000 vulnerable groups and is expanding to cover an additional LGA for the remaining 1,341 individuals.
- In addition, the JP is providing cash support as transportation reimbursement to pregnant and lactating women as well as children under two for a period of six months. The Joint Fund has disbursed cash to 540 beneficiaries, and it is expected that enrolment will increase to around 2,000 beneficiaries by the end of the project. It is estimated that 100 percent of pregnant and lactating women enlisted for the social health insurance scheme under the JP will benefit from the cash transfer.
- The Joint UN SDG programme also supported the Sokoto State in training 46 graduates (gender balanced) to identify, enroll, and verify poor and vulnerable individuals targeted for the health insurance programme in line with the national and global guidelines and programme criteria. Following this development, the State also engaged these graduates in identifying and enrolling 43,000 poor and vulnerable individuals for free health care services funded by the GoN through the National Health Insurance Programme. The JP

³ National Health Insurance Scheme

⁴ Sokoto State Contributory Health Care Management Agency

also trained 18 community volunteers to encourage beneficiaries to utilize the health insurance and improve their knowledge and capacity on SP and rights to access quality health care services.

- In addition, the NSPP and Bill, at the National level and in Sokoto State, ensures coverage for all vulnerable groups, including children, elderly, disability; unemployment, sickness/injury, health insurance; and maternity/paternity benefits, etc. Furthermore, once the Bill is approved, it will ensure a rights-based approach to social protection. This, in turn, will foster an obligation on the government to provide benefits to all, including the most vulnerable groups. During the Policy review, the JP supported the GoN in hosting a consultation for the association of persons with disability and other CSOs to provide input to the Policy Document.
- After a subsequent advocacy visit to the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, there was an increase in the numbers of beneficiaries for the different social assistance programmes implemented. This includes, indirect contribution to increasing the beneficiaries of NPower, which currently reached to 1,000,000 youth and Home-Grown School Feeding programme to 8,000,000 children through advocacy.

Estimated number of individuals reached through JP efforts in 2020-2021:

- Total number 4,659 direct reach
- Percentage of women and girls: 71% direct reach, 49.3% of Nigerian population

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- In 2020, a diagnostic study on the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was conducted through desk review and interviews. Several gender-related research questions were included in the study. The results showed that NHIS could do a lot to improve its understanding and address gender-related challenges with regards to health and health insurance. In addition, gender-aggregated and specific data is especially underlined throughout the actuarial valuation study performed by the NHIS.
- JP provided capacity-building support to local and national government officials on Child Rights and Women's Care in Policy Development to ensure the policy benefits women by responding to their specific rights and needs. Policy review also ensured women and men participation during the consultations, interviews and focus group discussions. The legal mapping study also reviewed relevant policies, legislation, and international human rights instruments on women's rights.
- The JP spontaneously accelerates SDG 5 as an outcome and addresses gender mainstreaming by ensuring that the female Cash Working Group members are part of every decision-making process. Thus, the cash transfers to pregnant and lactating women and under-twos have contributed to the reduction of structural inequality and influenced plans to promptly facilitate Sokoto State Government's efforts to harmonize and broaden social protection coverage.
- The JP also ensured that persons with disabilities and women's groups participated in the initial consultations aimed at removing key social exclusion factors that prevent access and utilization of basic social services by the poor and vulnerable persons. Out of 226 participants during the consultation, 108 women participated (48 percent).

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on gender equality and women's empowerment by the end of 2021: 26%

Human rights

- Overall, the JP used a human rights approach in its implementation to ensure that all social classes and demographic populations (e.g., women, persons with disabilities, young people) who lack one form of social protection are included in consultations held and ensure that key human rights considerations are included in social protection efforts.
- The 2018 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Nigeria from mentioned two important points on strengthening the legal framework for human rights in Nigeria which also were taken into consideration during the development of the Social Protection Bill. The two provisions were: (1) continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and measures relating to democracy, the rule of law, and good governance for the effective realization of human rights in the entire country and (2) sustain its determined efforts in strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by its people.
- In addition, the JP also incorporated three CEDAW recommendations from 2017 in its implementation through: (1) training of 18 (13 female) CFM desk workers on PSEA⁵, which contributed to human, technical

⁵ Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

and financial resources to the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to enable it to effectively undertake its activities as the national machinery for the advancement of women; (2) provision of health insurance coverage to over 3,000 women and girls from four rural areas which contributed towards actions in addressing structural problems faced by rural women in health care, family planning services, education, employment and other basic services; (3) provision of health insurance and cash transfer programs enabled access to health care for women and persons with disability to access health care, education, and employment and combat all forms of discrimination against them.

Partnerships

- At the Federal level, the JP has built-up a sustainable collaboration with the MFBNP, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, and the Ministry of Labor, and other ministries charged with social protection in Nigeria. The JP focal person at MFBNP also chairs the project committee of the JP programme as well as the coordinator of the TWG of the NSPP Review, deepening the relationship with the government in line with the UNSDPF. During the NSPP review, ensuring that young persons are seen as partners and not beneficiaries, the JP supported the MNPB in a two-day consultation with 30 youth groups to capture youth's comments and feedback on the NSPP review.
- The JP also partnered with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs and Save the Children in organizing state consultations, advocacy, dialogues, and capacity building. The JP also partnering with private sector for support and funding to establish the State SDG Hubs.
- At the State level (Sokoto State) PUNOs have a close working relationship with the Ministries of Budget and Economic Planning through its *Delivering as One* approach. Focal points have been appointed from all relevant ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) and PUNOs held multiple group consultations.
- The JP also partnered with UNICEF's Communication for Development (C4D) section to mobilize programme beneficiaries to accelerate demand for primary health care services among the programme beneficiaries.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- In the third quarter of the year, the JP held its first donor meeting to provide updates of the JP and inform donors of possible expansion of the programme. 10 out of 12 SDG fund donors participated in person with one virtual participant. Feedback from the donor meeting was positive, and donors were interested in learning more about the program's final outcome and future plans. Another donor meeting will be held in early 2022 to explore funding for the future expansion of the programme. The activities under the Fund are designed to make both systemic changes as well as short-term impacts, which can be replicated in other states. It is expected that the work in Sokoto focused on expanding cash transfer and health insurance with innovative funding streams will become a blueprint for other states to follow. The JP has identified potential in the SP space, including EU and FCDO, who are already aware and interested in the activities in Sokoto.
- To ensure the NSPP has clear strategies, targets, tasks and responsibilities, and an effective assessment and reporting tracking goal, one PUNO using own resources funded the development of an implementation plan and M&E framework for the Policy. While the JP will support the costing of the implementation plan and conduct a fiscal space analysis for SP.
- In Sokoto State, initial assessments revealed that SOCHEMA by law receives two percent of the State Consolidated Revenue Fund, one percent from Local Government Consolidated Revenue Fund, Funds from Zakat, and one percent levy from any capital project contract in the state yearly, in additions to donations. The assessment also revealed that while funding is statutory, the release of funds can be a challenge. The JP, through its activities, is supporting SOCHEMA to jump-start the scheme through the enrolment and funding 6,000 vulnerable individuals in the state contributory health insurance plan while also working to support and streamline the process for effective disbursement. The JP is holding multiple consultations and advocacy with the Government and private sector to showcase the scheme and advocate for the continuance of health insurance coverage to the poor and vulnerable as well as cash transfer for pregnant women.
- Furthermore, to ensure a sustainable SP programme in Sokoto State, the JP influenced the creation of a specific state budget line and allocation of funds for social protection programme in 2021 and was sustained in the approved 2022 fiscal year budget.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor meeting was held in Q3 2021 with 10 out of 12 Joint SDG Fund global development partners
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	High level dialogue with key social sector ministries was held on the review of the National Policy and the Harmonized Bill

* This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund's global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners' event.

Innovation, learning, and sharing

- To ensure no one is left behind, the SDG joint programme is accelerating improved healthcare by expanding the health insurance while boosting the integration of poor and vulnerable groups especially women, in the scheme. The project experiments the model of transferring directly the monthly 1,000-naira premium per targeted women and adolescent girl living in poor households to the Sokoto State Contributory Healthcare Management Scheme (SOICHEMA). This is being done with high mobilization of the community structures playing an important role in identifying the poor and vulnerable. The approach improves participation in the decision-making by women and adolescent girls through their access to health care. It also increases the understanding of health insurance among the vulnerable and poor, thereby creating trust.
- The creation of SDGs Accelerator/Innovation Hubs in six states will proffer tailored technical solutions to each sub-region in Nigeria. In particular, the SDGs Innovation Hubs will play a key role in facilitating state-level policy advocacy, that includes planning and policy implementation, acting as a learning/knowledge center on SDGs. The SDG Innovation Hubs will also be critical as a place for deliberating on development challenges at the zonal level with key stakeholders including the private sector, academia, CSOs, youth, persons living with disabilities (PLWD) and women. The hub will act as a pilot in exploring innovative solutions on critical development challenges to achieve SDGs with key stakeholders such as the private sector and civil society on funding strategies. The innovation hubs will also utilize key data on evaluations and reporting mechanisms on SDG implementation progress, documenting and replicating good SDG practices, especially on the use of inclusive and sustainable technologies and participatory processes. The hubs will also help in coordination among states and geopolitical zones for inclusive partnerships on SDGs.
- In terms of learning and sharing, the JP increased its efforts to create visibility of the JP at the National level. Studies produced by the JP, such as the Federal Analysis of Budget Allocation and Spending Towards Social Protection as well as the Study on Health Needs and Supply Gaps of the Sokoto State Population for Effective Delivery of Primary Health Care (PHC) Service, were shared broadly among stakeholders including government partners and broader UN agencies
- The JP cross-sectorial approach to social protection adopted by the JP serves as a very good example for collaboration among ministries and was leveraged in the discussions at the policy planning level and the holistic and comprehensive approach to the extension of social protection.
- Project activities and outcomes are being documented and shared with government partners and UN agencies, facilitating knowledge transfer and lessons learned to other joint UNCT programs.

II. Annual Results

Overall progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

The JP progress is satisfactory considering significant delays experienced in the first year of programming due to COVID-19, which exacerbated national limitations and structural gaps already present in the country. In addition, the delay in recruitment of dedicated JP team and change in staff delayed proper implementation to September of 2020. Despite these challenges and the delays, the JP has achieved most planned milestones, which are key to achieving the overall JP planned results.

Contribution to Fund's global results

- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)** - Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale
 - As previously highlighted, the JP supported the review of the National Social Protection Policy as well as the drafting of the National Social Protection Bill. The Policy and Bill will contribute to the implementation of a legally and financially strengthened social protection system (SDG 1.3), including improved health (SDG 3.8) and education of boys and girls (SDG 4.1) and poverty (SDG 1.2) and inequalities (SDG 10.4) reduction.
 - The JP also developed and finalized the Sokoto State Social Protection Policy in Q3. The Policy was developed through an extensive stakeholder engagement, including State Technical Working Group on Social Protection, Local Government Council Chairmen, traditional and religious leaders, community members, and representatives from women's groups.
- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented – N/A

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇒ Achievement of expected JP outputs

Output 1.1: Strengthened national social protection legal framework with the development of a social protection bill, aimed at realizing the rights to social protection for consideration by the National Assembly

- Upon completion of the legal mapping report in Q1, the Attorney General of the Federation inaugurated a team of legal drafters to draft the Harmonized Bill. A capacity-building session for the professional legal drafters was held in Q2 to deepen their understanding of the concept of social protection and promote understanding of the ILO Convention 102 and Recommendation 202.
- The legal drafters held three technical sessions over a 30-day duration to draft the Bill in Q3. During the technical sessions, efforts were made to convert intent into law. Pre-consultation engagement was also held with the legal advisers of the three key ministries (FMBNP, Ministry Labour and Employment, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs) to ensure the Bill was in line with existing law and ensure their buy-in of relevant stakeholders. As a result, a draft bill was produced in Q4.
- Technical and capacity-strengthening support was provided to key government stakeholders to integrate a shock responsiveness Social Protection approach through the development of a reinforced guideline and a costed work plan to be incorporated in the state budget processes. The capacity building support to the Nigerian Government and relevant stakeholders led to the completion of the national social protection policy document in Q4 ensuring that private sector groups, CSOs, and other stakeholders' input was captured through the lifecycle of the JP.
- The JP supported the Ministry of Finance in Q4 to convene a high-level meeting with key ministers to discuss strategies for the approval of the Policy and the draft bill. During the engagement, the various social sector ministers committed to ensuring the approval of the Policy and Bill by the Federal Executive Council (FEC).
- Through the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, the Sokoto State government committed to facilitating the development of the state's multi-sectoral Social Protection Implementation Framework, which serves as a blueprint for a well-coordinated social protection programme in the state. The final copy of the draft policy was presented before the State Executive Council in Q4, which was chaired by the State Governor with all commissioners, Secretary to the State Government, and the State Head of Service as members of the Council.

Output 1.2: Increased and institutionalized social protection financing with reinforced institutional framework through identification and creation of fiscal space and setting-up of innovative financing for social protection

- The JP commissioned and completed in Q3, the study reviewing government revenue and allocation.
- The assessment recommendations shaped the Bill's financing component and encouraged creating a trust fund and a single budget line for social protection-related expenses.
- Began in Q4 the recruitment of a consultant to conduct prioritization and fiscal space for Social Protection upon completion of the NSPP implementation plan in Q4.

Output 1.3: SDGs Innovation and Accelerator States identified and established with proven innovative solutions and financing towards achieving Social Protection

- From 2020 to Q1 2021, the JP successfully organized six zonal consultations in six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The consultations identified nine innovative financing solutions and 21 quick wins for states to implement. Some innovative finance solutions include dedicating one percent of state internally generated revenue (IGR) to social protection implementation, allocating one per cent of the state allocation to social protection and SDG implementation, and using endowment funds for health care service delivery through Public-Private Initiatives.
- For implementable quick wins during the consultations, Sokoto State shared that utilization of a single state register for all beneficiaries interventions in the state improved social protection systems. Other lessons shared included creating or reviewing existing SP Policies every three years to ensure its responsiveness to emerging issues and challenges, and to address fundamental challenges identified during the M&E process, and lastly establishment of the State Technical Working Group (TWG) on SP with members from relevant MDAs and capacity building trainings on SP for TWGs were instrumental.
- In Q4 the zonal level consultation and training phase towards the establishment of the proposed SDG Innovation Hubs in six states was concluded. An advocacy dialogue to harness private sector support in SDG hub establishment was also conducted. The SDGs Innovation Hubs have been charged with ensuring the implementation of these quick wins and innovative financing across each region. The organized Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) has pledged to support the establishment of the Hubs. Effort are being made to group states according to the PSAG SDGs cluster for effective support.
- During the advocacy dialogue, some commitments were made by the private sector and these includes a pledge by MTN a communications and network service provider, to provide an internet network to one of the state Hubs (Gombe). Similarly, the recently inaugurated Amina J Mohammed Skills Acquisition Center pledged to partner with the SDG Hub to provide skill acquisition to the indigenes of the region. In Nasarawa State, a Solar Tech Company (ASG) pledged to train 1,300 youth on solar energy infrastructure and repairs across the state and also provide solar energy technology to power the North-Central SDGs Innovation Hub.
- The JP provided capacity support to the Nigerian Government and relevant stakeholders to strengthen national institutions responsible for SP service delivery, including issues related to transformative governance, policies, and innovation in advancing sustainable development.
- The JP successfully brokered new partnerships to achieve SP related to the SDGs, created an environment for advocacy, knowledge transfer, promoted greater awareness and understanding of various sustainable development issues related to social protection.

Output 2.1: The existing cash transfer scheme is expanded and basis for universal cash to pregnant women and newborn children in Sokoto laid down.

- A Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) was conducted in 2020 for state agencies which resulted in constituting a Sokoto State-level Social Protection Cash Working Group (CWG) (a subset of SP TWG) in Q2 2021. The CWG members and desk officers, who are all state civil service workers, developed and successfully implemented the first digital cash transfer in the State to 504 pregnant women and newborn children in Q4. The CWG will continue to monitor, process, and report on the UN Joint SDG cash distribution in Sokoto state.
- The CWG members developed a Transfer Mechanism Selection (TMS) document in Q3 that was signed by the high-level government TWG stakeholders, which identified the most effective cash transfer mechanism approaches feasible for the state.

Output 2.2: Universal Health Coverage at state level accelerated using the Basic Health Care Provision Fund & community-based insurance mechanisms

- The JP worked with the SOCHEMA, State Zakat and Endowment Commission (SOZECOM), and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to identify, integrate and provide health insurance coverage to 6,000 vulnerable individuals for one-year. Distribution of temporary slips was completed in Q4 for about 5,324 identified beneficiaries of the JP SDGs health insurance programme for three LGAs in Sokoto State.
- The JP supported Sokoto State Government to commemorate 2021 World Universal Health Coverage Day in December 2021 as part of the state strategies to increase public awareness on the need for strong and resilient health systems to achieve universal health coverage through multi-stakeholder partners collaboration. At a press conference organized by SOCHEMA, Sokoto state commissioner of health, called for state and local governments and philanthropists to make bigger and smarter investments in health,

and encourage diverse groups to make commitments to help move the State and the nation, in general, achieve a greater result for UHC by 2030.

- For SOCHEMA to effectively function as an agency, the JP supported the development of job description for the staff of the agency to ensure alignment of organization goals and objectives to the day-to-day responsibilities of staff members across units. In addition, 15 Training Manuals for the staff of SOCHEMA were developed and validated by the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).
- At the federal level, the JP held 8 technical sessions with the staff of NHIS on actuarial valuation, data requirement and data collection processes. Staff of the NHIS were also re-training on data quality and assurance for actuarial valuation.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

As a result of the above activities implemented, the following concrete results were achieved in the year 2021:

Outcome 1: *By 2021, the Social Protection System has improved at Federal level with a reinforced legal framework and a financial mechanism integrated in national budget and planning efforts.*

A draft Harmonized Social Protection Bill has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning for stakeholder engagement and finalization. The NSPP has also been presented to the key ministries ready for FEC approval. The financing mechanism for SP is also included in the Bill based on the study conducted. With support from the JP, there has been increased financing for social protection at the Federal and State levels.

Outcome 2: *By 2021, The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) is operationalized at Sokoto State ensuring gender-sensitive social development with reduction in poverty focusing on improvement in nutrition, education and health for women and children.*

A State Social Protection Policy has been developed ready for approval at the State Executive Council to operationalize SP in Sokoto State. Gender-sensitive social protection programmes such as health insurance and cash transfer were also implemented.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

In order to ensure important information in respect of inputs, processes and results are well documented, the program gave priority to monitoring activities.

- All stakeholders were trained on concepts and approaches on SP to improve reporting by partners in the most effective way. Sessions were also conducted specifically on M&E to enable provision of oversight in implementation of activities as well as in the generation of activity reports. Such trainings also included trainings on beneficiary selection and registration for the health insurance coverage and results-based monitoring at the community using (ODK-based tool and FGDs), health facility (standards and coverage assessment) for institutional/ operational groups such as the Cash Working Group and the Social Protection Technical Working Group using KIIs and FGDs guides to understand progress since inception.
- The FGDs were cross tabulated across LGAs and health facilities to provide insight on advocacy issues for program improvement while the program is ongoing, while the community data served as a baseline to be used to assess progress when compared to the final program results as well as serve as inputs for the anticipated evaluation in the second quarter of 2022.
- In addition to the trainings, data capturing tools were developed to enable enumerators to collect data for beneficiary enrollment, management as well as reporting.

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- Engagement of UN agencies in the designing and implementation of UN joint SDGs social protection programme in Sokoto State brought greater quick wins opportunities.
- Consistent bi-lateral discussion with senior government officials/policymakers facilitated timely achievements of program objectives.
- Intra-agency conflict among the management staff has been a great factor to the smooth achievements of the programme objectives (SOCHEMA).
- Ownership of the process by the Government is key to ensuring the sustainability of the result achieved.
- Continuous advocacy and campaign for more awareness creation on how to achieve SP and SDGs. Also, the need for regular capacity building of the government stakeholders for efficiency in SDGs and SP implementation.

III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

- **Output 1.1:** Constant engagement with the FMBNP to ensure submission of the Policy to the Federal Executive Council and submission of the Bill to the National Assembly.
- **Output 1.2:** Costing and prioritization of the SP Policy: The JP will be conducting costing and prioritization of the implementation plan. The prioritization exercise will ensure that the policy options are costed. Fiscal Space: A fiscal space assessment will be conducted to identify innovative funding options for social protection in Nigeria.
- **Output 1.3:** Organize capacity training to state SGDs team for effective management of the SDGs innovation hubs, support the states with some volunteers to help manage the hubs and procure some IT equipment for the hubs. Launch the hubs and engage in state visits to monitor the hubs.
- **Outcome 2:** Printing and launching of approved Sokoto State Social Protection Policy.
- **Output 2.1:** Improved capacity of state CWG in Sokoto State to gainfully master the process of the digital cash-based transfer process from the design phase to the delivery phase and assurance phase. Increasing the reach and coverage of the Joint UN SDG cash transfer beneficiaries to pregnant women and caregivers of children under two in the state. Transfer of systemic beneficiary management and payment platform that incorporates commercial partners and financial service providers to improve accountability and reliability of the CBT framework as well as the successful transfer of business processes and digital infrastructures to the state government for continuity and sustainability of the project using their improved capacity and knowledge to implement.
- **Output 2.2:** Ongoing monitoring of increase in behavioral changes in health decisions for the health insurance beneficiaries. Regular monitoring of health facilities on implementing free health care services to 6,000 poor and vulnerable individuals on the UN Joint SDG programme. High policy dialogue on sustainable health insurance schemes to accelerate UHC in the state and print the report on health needs and supply gaps of primary health care services for pregnant and newborn children. Evaluation of the programme implementation by an external resource person.

Risks and mitigation measures

- **Government:** Delayed processes of the government could potentially affect the timely delivery of project goals as the project is government-led through an institutionalization approach. The JP will continue advocacy and dialogue efforts to mitigate any delays and provide adequate support.
- **Programming:** Increased spread of COVID-19 cases in Nigeria which could delay activities. The JP partners have developed business continuity measures in the event COVID-19 cannot be contained and/or lockdown measures are enacted.
- **Economics:** Loss of businesses and family income, increased corruption, fall in global oil price, and high inflation rate contribute to negative economic trends. Particularly the fall in oil price has had a serious negative impact on government revenue flows, short-term capital flows, and employment. The growing insurgency will continue to depress economic activity, and increased government borrowing will affect investment in the social sector. JP continues to advocate for social protection as safe guarding and mitigating measures to protect vulnerable populations against downward trends in the economy and growing insecurity.
- **Insecurity** - Insurgency and kidnapping remains a critical risk factor in some parts of Sokoto State. Security forces are struggling to curb the situation. UN partners have security focal points in place which monitor safety and security.
- **Funding:** To counterbalance limited government funding to establish the State SDG Hubs, the JP will continue to solicit support from the private sector and other key stakeholders to enable successful establishment and maintenance.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

- SDG:1.3
- SDG:2.2
- SDG:3.8

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ⁶	1	2	NA	2
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Social Protection Policy • Sokoto State Social Protection Policy 				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ⁷	1	2	NA	2
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Social Protection Policy • Sokoto State Social Protection Policy 				

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	2	NA	2
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1	NA	1

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: Several capacity building trainings were conducted that have strengthen the governments capacity to develop policies/laws and implement cash transfer programmes to accelerate the SDGs.

⁶Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

⁷Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome 1: Outcome 1. By 2021, the Social Protection System has improved at Federal level with a reinforced legal framework and a financial mechanism integrated in national budget and planning efforts					
Outcome 1a: Existence of holistic social protection bill/law	No	Yes	Yes	No Variance (NA)	Yes
Outcome 1b: Share of public spending on social protection	1%	3%	3%	There has been an increase in SP spending by the Government since 2020 to cushion the effects of COVID-19 through the provision of food packages and cash transfers.	3%
Output 1.1 - Strengthened national social protection legal framework with the development of a social protection bill, aimed at realizing the rights to social protection for consideration by the National Assembly					
Output 1.1a. % of key stakeholders with increased capacity/knowledge on social protection system development (gender disaggregated)	TBD	90%	80%	Trainings on policy drafting, financing and legal frameworks for social protection were held. All relevant MDA's from the federal level were present. Outreach to state actors, CSOs, workers and employers was also conducted. The number of participants disaggregated by gender will be shared in the next report.	90%
Output 1.1b. Existence of social protection bill technically validated by stakeholders	No	Yes	Yes	A draft bill has been drafted, awaiting validation by the TWG.	Yes
Output 1.2 - Increased and institutionalized social protection financing with reinforced institutional framework through identification and creation of fiscal space and setting-up of innovative financing for social protection					
Output 1.2a. Fiscal space determined for Social Protection	No	Yes	No	The start date for this activity relied on the revision of the SP Policy, which was recently concluded. The fiscal space assessment is now in process.	Yes
Output 1.2b. National Priorities in SP costed	No	Yes	No	Same as above	Yes
Output 1.2c. New strategy designed and signed by Government.	No	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Output 1.3 - SDGs Innovation and Accelerator States identified and established with proven innovative solutions and financing towards achieving Social Protection					
Output 1.3a. Number of quick wins identified for immediate implementation at the sub-national level	No	10	21	The target was exceeded.	21

Output 1.3b. Number of accelerated financing methods for the SDGs acceleration identified, recommended, and utilized.	TBD	8	10	The two-year target was not met nevertheless there is room for identification of more innovating financing as the SDGs innovation hub will continue to explore more opportunities to finance SDGs.	10
Outcome 2: By 2021, The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) is operationalized at Sokoto State ensuring gender-sensitive social development with a reduction in poverty and improvement in nutrition, education, and health for women and children					
Output 2.a. Indicator Percentage of girls/boys with access to education (disaggregated by gender)	Boys 68% Girls 54%	Boys 70% Girls 60%	Boys 70% Girls 60%	Baseline was conducted and target for 2020 set. In progress - advocating for the release of funds for education cash transfer.	Boys 75% Girls 75%
Outcome 2.b. Indicator. % of poor with access to health care (disaggregated by gender)	21,362 enrolled beneficiaries out of 4.7 Million) Male 27.7%; Female 72.2% of enrolled beneficiaries	50,000 enrolled beneficiaries with access to state health care Male 40%; Female 60%	45,215 enrolled beneficiaries Male 44%; Female 56%	Baseline data was conducted and target for 2020 and 2021 set. Due to COVID, the programme experienced significant delays at the start of implementation. Enrolment is still ongoing which may impact final result.	50,000 enrolled beneficiaries with access to state health care Male 40%; Female 60%
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of poor/vulnerable girls covered by cash transfer program (disaggregated by gender)	TBD	2,000 pregnant and lactating women. 100%	540 pregnant and lactating women. 100%	Following the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, while this indicator has received amplified attention, it also experienced significant delays at the start of implementation. These delays range from the inability to administer capacity needs assessment, beneficiary enrolment, and challenges in identifying and reaching hard-to-reach communities due to lockdown as well as security challenges.	2,000 pregnant and lactating women. 100%
Output 2.2. Universal Health Coverage at state level accelerated using the Basic Health Care Provision Fund & community-based insurance mechanisms					
Output Indicator: Percentage of girls and women covered by health insurance (disaggregated by gender)	TBD	6,000 Male = 35% Female = 65%	4,659 Male = 28% Female = 72%	Above target, however, enrolment is still ongoing which may impact final result.	6,000 Male = 35% Female = 65%

Annex 2: Strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results – primarily **legal acts, strategies, policy documents, methodological guidance (e.g. SOPs) and reports on comprehensive analysis.**

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies, and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Capacity Needs Assessment of Sokoto State Government MDAs on its cash-based transfer projects and framework processes.	04/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Link
Transfer Modality Selection	09/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Link
Sokoto State Social Protection Policy	09/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Report on the State Zonal Consultations to accelerated SGD implementation through Social Protection in Nigeria	06/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	June 2021
Study on the review of Budget Allocation and Expenditure to Social Protection in Nigeria	09/2021	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	September 2021
Draft National Social Protection Bill, Nigeria	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	August 2021
Assessment of health needs, supply gaps of PHC services for Pregnant women and newborn children, and the contributory capacity of Sokoto state population to cover health insurance	09/2021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Diagnostic study of the NHIS	09/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
National Social Protection Policy	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
National Social Protection Policy	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Draft National Social Protection Bill, Nigeria	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Transfer Modality Selection	09/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Situation Analysis of Children in Sokoto State	July 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	

Annex 3: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)					
Poor civil society engagement	Medium	2	3	Project will build in mechanisms of consultation, involvement and accountability towards CS organizations.	UNDP (Amarakoon Bandara)
Insurgency and Kidnapping in some parts of Sokoto State and remain a critical risk factor. Security forces are struggling to curb the situation	Medium	3	4	Risk to Staff will be minimized by ensuring that there is strict adherence to the safety and security procedures of UN operations	UNICEF/UNRCO (Faizat Badmus-Busari/Ernest Mutanga)
Programmatic/Operational risks					
Increased spread of COVID -19 cases in Nigeria as the fourth wave continue to ravage the country	Medium	3	2	Ensure all workshops or meetings are risk assessed and reviewed for compliance with the (state/national) Nigeria Centre for Disease Control.	UNICEF (Faizat Badmus-Busari); ILO (Segun Tekun); WFP (Akeem Ajibola); UNDP (Amarakoon Bandara)
Stigma and discrimination affect the participation of vulnerable and marginalized.	High	3	4	The establishment of Complaints Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) by setting up helpdesks respectively in the 8 health facilities where CBT beneficiaries visit to access healthcare services. Meaningful involvement of community through existing networks will aim to enhance effective participation.	UNICEF (Faizat Badmus-Busari); ILO (Segun Tekun); WFP (Akeem Ajibola); UNDP (Amarakoon Bandara)
Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)					
Slow nature of the business handling process of the Government could potentially affect the timely delivery of project goals as the project is government-led through institutionalization approach.	High	4	4	Develop cost effective possibilities that adapts to a more proactive measure for timely delivery of project goals.	UNICEF (Faizat Badmus-Busari); ILO (Segun Tekun); WFP (Akeem Ajibola); UNDP (Amarakoon Bandara)
Federal/state/local level actors are not willing or capable to align with NSPP	Medium	2	3	Consultations before and during project period	RCO (Ernest Mutanga)

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Loss of key project staff due to turn-over	Medium	2	4	All partners will identify a co-lead within their organization who can step in in case of absence or change of working position/job. Structured communication between all partners will ensure handovers can be planned timely.	ILO (Vanessa Phala); UNDP (Mohamed Yahya); WFP (Ronald Sibanda); UNICEF (Peter Hawkins)
Fiduciary risks (financial risks, fraud & corruption risks)					
Contracting IPs have weak or compromised accounting systems	Medium	2	4	Micro Assessment and assurance activities	UNICEF (Faizat Badmus-Busari); ILO (Nienke Raap); WFP (Akeem Ajibola); UNDP (Amarakoon Bandara)

Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZAKyx9H>