



**UNITED
NATIONS
NIGERIA**



Annual Results Report 2025

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Photos:
The cover image and those on pages 14 - 15, and 21 depicting young people using digital devices in this report were generated using artificial intelligence and do not represent real individuals or events.



Foreword

Mohamed Malick Fall

UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator



The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) remains firmly anchored in Nigeria’s national agenda, including the National Development Plan (NDP) (2021–2025), Nigeria’s Agenda 2050, and the Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu’s administration. Guided by the principle of Leaving No One Behind, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has ensured that the rights and needs of women, girls, children, and persons with disabilities are central to all interventions.

In 2025, Nigeria faced both opportunities and challenges. The UNCT worked coherently and collaboratively to deliver shared results that advanced sustainable development, strengthened national systems, and deepened resilience. Our efforts reinforced the Humanitarian–Peace–Development nexus, enabling more effective responses to the needs of internally displaced persons and communities affected by conflict, while also supporting inclusive growth and social protection.

This Annual Report highlights how collective action has contributed to tangible progress from expanding decent jobs and social protection coverage, to strengthening data systems for evidence-based decision-making, and advancing gender-responsive policies. These achievements reflect the power of partnership and the determination to ensure that development gains reach the most vulnerable.

Looking ahead to 2026, the UNCT will continue to strengthen integrated approaches, enhance impact, and deepen collaboration with government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. Together, we will build on the progress achieved, consolidate reforms, and accelerate Nigeria’s pathway toward inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

We extend our profound appreciation to the Government of Nigeria, the diplomatic community, development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, and all stakeholders whose partnership and support have enabled us to deliver quality services and improve the lives and well-being of the Nigerian people.

UN Country Team in Nigeria



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WFP Representative and
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**Dr. Walter Kazadi
Mulombo**
WHO Country
Representative (WR)



Oluwatobiloba Moody
WIPO
Director



Bernard Gomez
WMO
Representative

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Nigeria brings together 23 UN Agencies (22 resident and 1 non-resident) working programmatically and operationally across the country. We aligned our collective efforts under a shared programmatic framework: the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027.

Through this unified approach, we supported Nigeria in achieving its national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across the pillars of People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace, with Partnerships serving as a cross-cutting enabler to strengthen coherence, leverage comparative advantages, and maximize development impact.



UNCT Composition

23 Physically Present



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Investing in rural people



International
Labour
Organization



1 Non-Resident



Key Development Partners of UN Nigeria

UN Nigeria expresses its gratitude to the Government of Nigeria, donor agencies, Member States, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the private sector, academia, and the media, for all the collaboration rendered to achieve the 2025 results.

Key Partners of Nigeria



Government



Private Sector



Development Partners



Civil Society



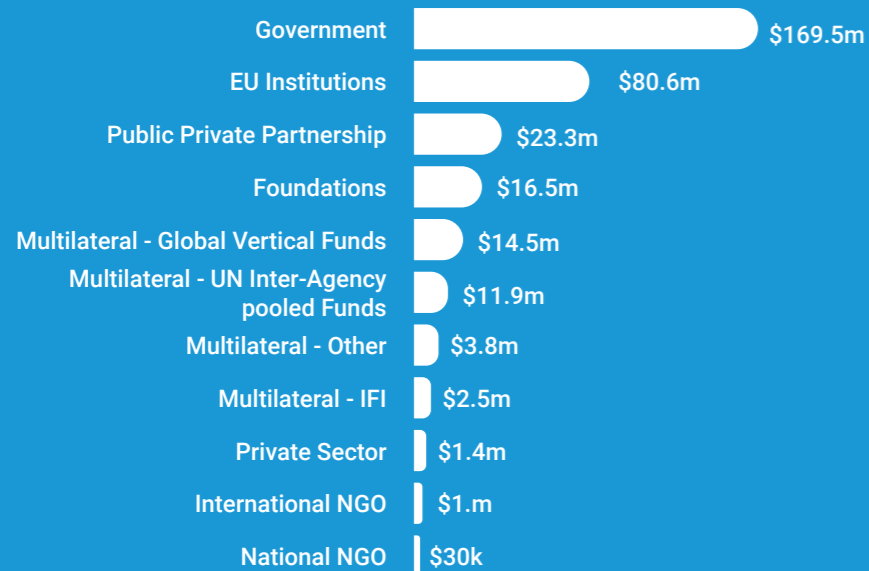
Media



Donors

UN Nigeria received US\$ 325.1 million from partners, or 53 per cent of the total US\$ 618.7 million.

Of the US\$ 325.1 million, 52 per cent was from Member States and 10 percent from multilateral organisations. Out of the remaining partners, the European Union provided the largest share with US\$ 80.6 million, followed by public-private partnerships and the private sector contributing US\$ 24.7 million while foundations contributed US\$ 16.5 million demonstrating a strong commitment from diverse stakeholders in supporting programme implementation.



Breakdown of contributing partners is provided below: Contributions from Member states

USA	\$78.3M	
Germany	\$33.1M	
UK	\$25M	
Norway	\$9.4M	
Nigeria	\$9M	
Canada	\$4.1M	
France	\$3.7M	
Sweden	\$2M	
Japan	\$1.8M	
Denmark	\$1.3M	
Switzerland	\$1.2M	
The Netherlands	\$229K	
Italy	\$74K	
Korean	\$266K	

Contributions from foundations, multilaterals, private sectors and Development banks

BMGF	\$8.2M
Ford Foundation	\$1.0M
LDS (Latter Day saints Charities)	\$3.0M
Mastercard Foundation	\$4.3M
EU	\$80.6M
GAVI	\$18.2M
ECW (Educaiton cannot Wait fund)	\$8.7M
CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund)	\$5.2M
GPE (Global Partnership for Education)	\$5.1M
GEF (The Global Environment Faicity)	\$4.6M
GPEI (Global Polio Eradication)	\$3.7M
UN MPTF (UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	\$2.4M

UNJP FGM (UN JP onELiminaiton of Female Genital Mutilation)	\$1.8M
GCF (The green Climate Fund)	\$770K
UNAIDS	\$710K
UN – SDG Fund	\$889K
MMPTF (Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	\$649K
PBF (peace Building Fund)	\$506K
GFATM (The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria)	\$57K
AFDB (African Develepemnt Bank)	\$50K
MDTF (Multi Donor Trust Fund)	\$30K
IIEP (UNESCO Internaitonal Institute for Education)	\$6K
IDB (Islamic Development Bank)	\$2.5K
Private Donors	\$1.1K
ARC (African Reinsurance Cooperation)	\$250K
WS (Waltersmith Petroman oil ltd)	\$17K
RC-IRBM (Regional Center for Integrated River Basin management)	\$30K

Country and Regional context

In 2025, Nigeria navigated the aftermath of bold macroeconomic reforms while confronting deepening humanitarian crises that risked undermining development gains. The government's 2023 decision to eliminate fuel subsidies and unify exchange rates catalyzed growth, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanding to 4.23 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, **up from 3.48 per cent in 2024**. Oil production **rose by over 20 per cent**, while telecommunications, agriculture, and financial services drove non-oil growth. Inflation moderated sharply, ending the year at 15.15 per cent compared to 38.4 per cent in December 2024.

Despite these gains, fiscal pressures persisted. Revenues increased, but debt servicing and wage bills consumed over two-thirds of government

expenditure, constraining investment in infrastructure and social sectors. The 2025 Tax Reform Acts sought to broaden the tax base and streamline administration to strengthen revenue generation and sustain growth.

The main challenge remained translating macroeconomic stabilization into tangible improvements for citizens. **Poverty rose to 61 per cent**, with 139 million Nigerians living below \$3 a day. **Food insecurity affected 33.1 million people** during the lean season, including 1.8 million in the northeast at emergency levels. Unemployment remained high, underscoring the disconnect between growth and livelihoods.

Security challenges compounded these pressures. Armed banditry, cattle rustling, and farmer-herder

violence spread across northwest and north-central states, disrupting farming in Nigeria's food basket and creating supply bottlenecks. Climate shocks including floods, droughts, and desertification further reduced agricultural productivity and displaced communities.

Women and girls bore disproportionate burdens, facing heightened protection risks, increased care responsibilities, and persistent barriers to economic participation.

As 2025 closed, Nigeria's outlook was cautiously optimistic. **Growth of up to 4.5 per cent GDP** was forecast for 2026, supported by easing inflation, stronger non-oil sector performance, and improved revenues. Yet sustaining progress requires policy discipline, effective security responses to enable

agricultural production, and expanded social protection for vulnerable populations. Consolidating fiscal stability to reduce debt and redirect spending toward infrastructure, business growth, and social sectors would be critical.

Nigeria's experience in 2025 highlighted both the **resilience of its economy and the fragility of its social system**. Achieving inclusive growth and advancing the SDGs will depend on ensuring that macroeconomic reforms translate into improved livelihoods, reduced poverty, and strengthened human development outcomes.



NIGERIA IN 2025 AT A GLANCE

Demography

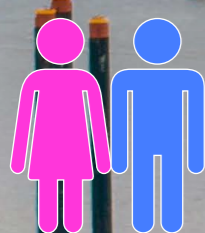
Total Population

237 Million

Est. (2025)



Female - 49.5% | Male - 50.5%



Nigeria's Global Standing



6th

highest populations in the world



1st

in Africa



2.92%

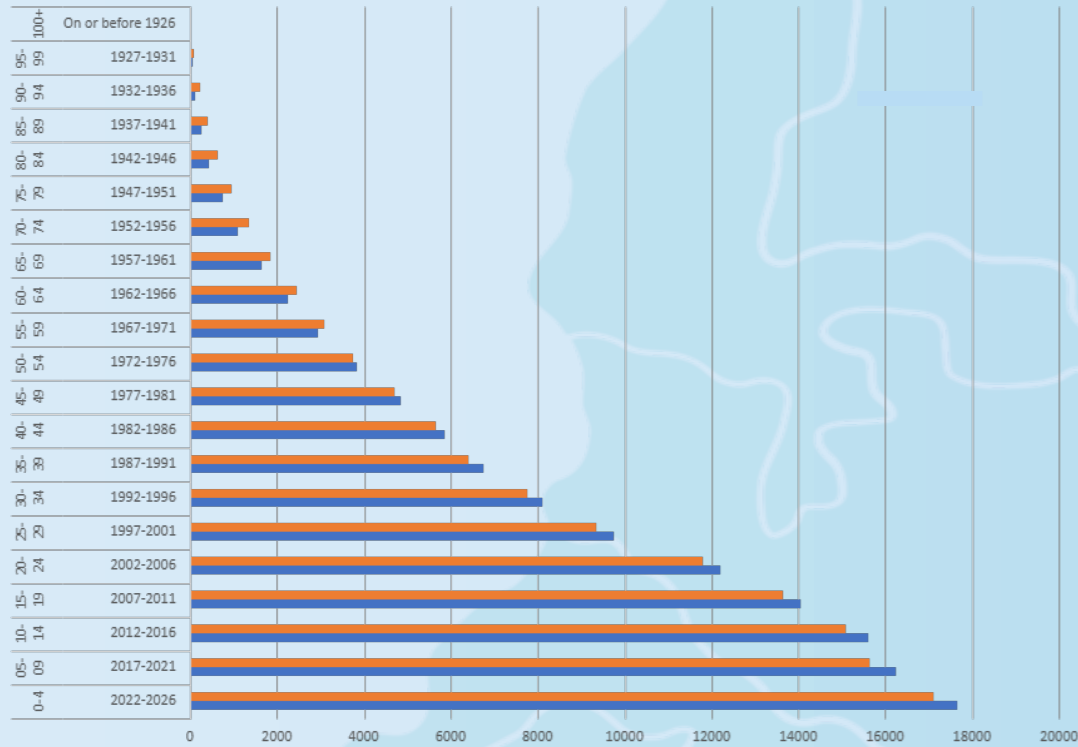
of the worlds population



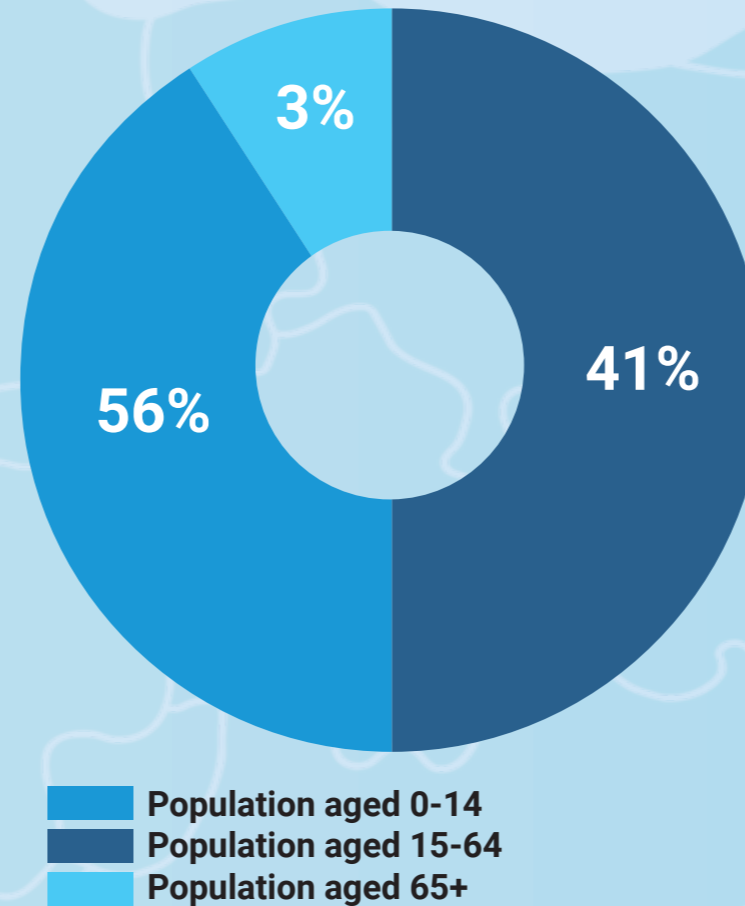
Bola Ahmed Tinubu (GCFR)
The 16th and current president of Nigeria since 2023



Population by 5-year groups and sex, 2026



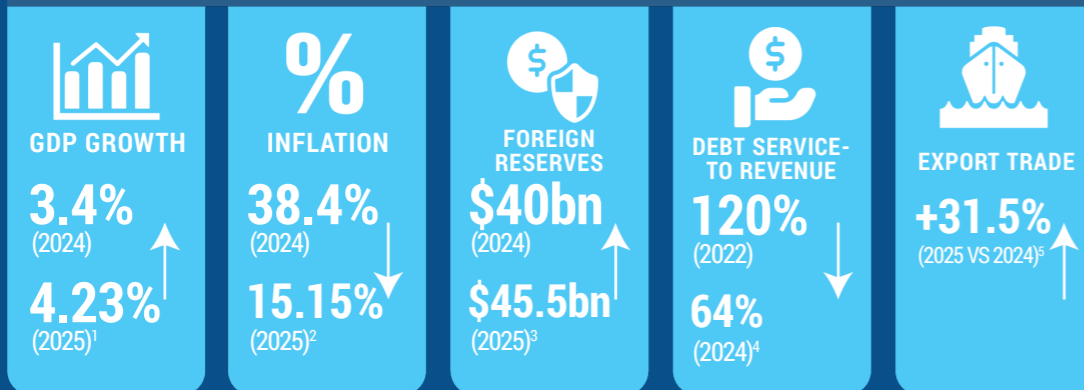
Population, by age group, per cent



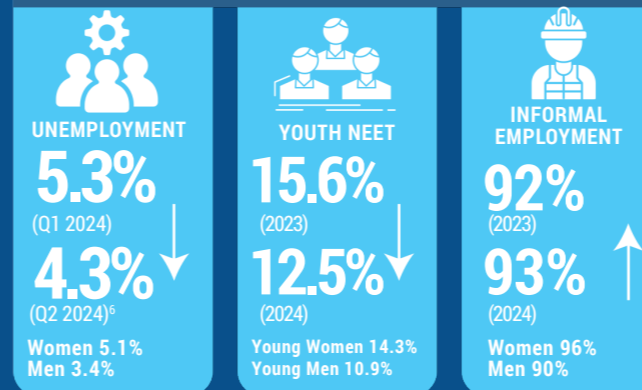
MALE
FEMALE

Progress and Development Snapshot

ECONOMY – Improved



JOBS & LABOUR – Improved



SOCIAL PROTECTION – Improved

Coverage: 11% (2022) → 14.8% (2025)⁷ ↑

EDUCATION – Mixed

Out-of-school children: 20.2m (2018) → 18m (2024)⁸ ↓
Learning poverty: Reading 73% | Numeracy 74%⁹
Completion rates: Primary 73% | JSS 68% | SSS 54%¹⁰

FOOD SYSTEMS – Not improving

Acutely food insecure: 25m (2022) → 30.6m (2025)¹¹ ↑
Moderate/severe food insecurity: 66% (2019) → 74% (2021–2023)¹² ↑

DIGITAL – Strong progress

Broadband penetration: 41% (2024) → 48.8% (2025)¹³ ↑
Mobile internet users: 85m (2020) → 105m (2025)¹⁴ ↑
Financial inclusion: 56% (2020) → 64% (2023)¹⁵ ↑
Women 70% | Men 79%
Digital economy: 16–18% of GDP¹⁶

ENERGY – Improved

Electricity access: 55% (2020) → 60–61% (2024/25)¹⁷ ↑
Population without electricity: 98m (2020) → 93m (2025)¹⁸ ↓
Rural access:¹⁹ ≈ 30%

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT – Not improving

ND-GAIN rank: 152 (2019) → 157/181 (2024)²⁰ ↓
Flood-affected population: 1.3m (2024–2025)²¹
Flood losses: \$9bn (2023)²²

HEALTH – Slow progress

Skilled birth attendance: 45% (2018) → 46% (2023/24)²³ ↑
Full immunisation: 31% (2018) → 39% (2023/24)²⁴ ↑
Contraceptive prevalence: 17% (2018) → 20% (2023/24)²⁵ ↑
Out-of-pocket health spending: 75% (2023)²⁶

Fertility rate: 5.3 children per woman (2018) → 4.8 children per woman (2023/24) ↑

Teenage Pregnancy: 18.7% (2018) → 14.8% (2023/24) ↑
Facility Delivery: 43.3% (2018) → 45.7% (2023/24) ↑

SECURITY – Not improving

Global Peace Index: 146 (2020) → 148/163 (2024)²⁷ ↓
Global Terrorism Index: 6th worldwide (2024)²⁸
Internally displaced persons: 2.7m (2021) → 3.6m (2024)²⁹ ↑
Women/girls 52% | Men/boys 48%

¹Source: <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/>
NG#:~:text=237.5,55
²Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), GDP Report 2024–2025
³Source: NBS Consumer Price Index, Dec 2025
⁴Source: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), External Reserves 2024–2025
⁵Source: Debt Management Office (DMO), Debt Sustainability Analysis 2024
⁶Source: NBS Foreign Trade Statistics 2025
⁷Source: NBS Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2024
⁸Source: World Bank ASPIRE / National Social Register 2025

⁹Source: UNICEF Nigeria Education Fact Sheet 2024
¹⁰Source: World Bank Learning Poverty Database 2023
¹¹Source: UNESCO UIS / UBEC 2024
¹²Source: FAO Cadre Harmonisé Nigeria 2025
¹³Source: FAO SOFI Database 2023
¹⁴Source: Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) 2025
¹⁵Source: NCC Subscriber Statistics 2025
¹⁶Source: EFINA Access to Financial Services Survey 2023
¹⁷Source: NBS ICT Sector Contribution 2024
¹⁸Source: World Bank SDG7 Energy Database 2024
¹⁹Source: World Bank Energy Access 2025
²⁰Source: World Bank SDG7 2024

²¹Source: ND-GAIN Country Index 2024
²²Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) 2025
²³Source: World Bank Climate Risk Profile Nigeria 2023
²⁴Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2023/24
²⁵Source: NDHS 2023/24
²⁶Source: NDHS 2023/24
²⁷Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database 2023
²⁸Source: Institute for Economics & Peace, GPI 2024
²⁹Source: Global Terrorism Index 2024
³⁰Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Nigeria 2024

UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities

Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The UNSDCF for Nigeria is anchored on five SDG thematic areas:

Prosperity

Planet

People

Peace

Partnership
(a cross-cutting enabler)

It is implemented through 13 Outcomes, which forms the foundation of this report.

The vision is clear: leave no one behind. This means prioritizing the most vulnerable, ensuring that everyone in Nigeria both contributes to and benefits from inclusive growth.

Summary of key Results 2025.

This is the third year of the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. The summary of key results per pillar is presented below:

Pillar 1: Prosperity

Key Achievements



22,000 jobs created and 23,751 new youth/women-led enterprises across 6 states (Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Abia, Ondo and Cross River)



40,000+ rural enterprises supported; 65,389 farmers gained improved market access



Nigeria Industrial Policy (2026) finalized—first coordinated framework to shift from extraction to value addition



Nigerian Jubilee Fellowship 2.0 relaunched, onboarding 5,177 fellows and improving employability outcomes



Digital and innovation skills: 10,342 youth trained through Young African innovates (YAI) and AgriHub initiatives



Social protection expanded to 78,000 vulnerable families; 945,600 children received digital birth registration



Data systems strengthened, enabling Nigeria to report 86% of SDG indicators, up from 61% (2024)

Improving livelihood of persons with disability

Grace Nwaozuzu's story is one of courage, resilience, and transformation. Living in Ugbinah Community, Edo State, she refused to let prejudice against women and people with disabilities define her future. In 2020, she joined the IFAD-funded Livelihood Improvement Family Enterprises Niger Delta (LIFE-ND) project after hearing about it on the radio. With her husband's support, Grace invested in 100 chicks, raised them to broiler size, and sold 93 for a profit of ₦120,000. She reinvested immediately, and today she rears at least 200 chicks per cycle. Her success earned her a place as an incubator, mentoring others in poultry production while teaching her five children to care for the birds.

Grace's earnings have transformed her household: she and her husband bought a car, installed solar panels, and are building a modern toilet. "As a physically challenged person, for me to lead abled people makes me feel great," she says. Now planning to expand into laying hens and fish farming, Grace is one of the over 23,000 youths empowered by the project in the Niger Delta States of Abia, Edo, Cross-River, Ondo, Bayelsa, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Rivers and Imo, participating in the project: proof that with opportunity, determination, and support, lives can be rebuilt and communities inspired.

Success Story



Pillar 2: Planet

Key Achievements



23,400 hectares restored across Nigeria; 5 hectares of mangroves rehabilitated



US\$30M climate finance mobilized + US\$11.67M Adaptation Fund approved for Lake Chad



15 solar mini grids installed; 571 PHCs and 160 schools solarized reaching 33,459 people



1.5M people reached with humanitarian food assistance



207,446 farmers accessed climate information; 21,015 hectares rehabilitated through nature-based solutions



2.6M people supported through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) systems; 26,041 IDSR events detected



6.8M pregnant women received iron-folate; 40M children received Vitamin A; 900,000 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children treated with 90% cure rate

Saving Children from Malnutrition in Katsina

In Katsina, two-year-old Halima became severely malnourished as food insecurity worsened. Her mother, Hadiza, walked to the nearest health centre desperately seeking help. Halima was diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition, one of thousands of children affected in the north.

In 2025, Halima received therapeutic food and medical care as part of the UN-supported nutrition scale-up in humanitarian hotspots. She joined the 900,000 children treated for severe acute malnutrition that year. Within weeks, Halima regained appetite, weight, and energy, his laughter returning to the household.

Nutrition assistance reached far beyond her:

- 6.8 million pregnant women received iron and folate.
- 40 million children got vitamin A.
- 1.5 million people received food support or cash in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Katsina.


For families in Katsina, these interventions meant survival in the face of rising hunger and climate shocks. Halima's recovery symbolizes the lifesaving impact of strengthened nutrition systems across northern Nigeria.


Success Story





Pillar 3: People

Key Achievements


 59M children vaccinated against measles; 651,000 zero-dose children reached


 1,414 fistula repairs done; 3 new fistula centres were established

 166,671 out-of-school children enrolled (72,096 girls)

 Digital learning expanded: Nigerian Learning Passport reached 2.2M users

 Safe School Minimum Standards were implemented in 3,846 schools

 9M people gained WASH services; 22 LGAs certified ODF

 65,000+ health workers trained; national PHC Leadership Challenge scaled with Yobe winning \$1.2M award

4.2M Lives Changed: 7,018 Communities End Open Defecation

Before, many Nigerian communities lived with the daily reality of open defecation risking children's health and eroding families' dignity. Toilets were not a given, and safety and privacy often depended on where you lived.

That reality began to change when the United Nations in Nigeria, through UNICEF, worked alongside federal and state authorities, as well as local leaders, to help communities organize and upgrade their sanitation practices. Together, they strengthened facilities, tracked results, and verified progress village by village. The impact was unmistakable: 22 local government areas and 7,018 communities reached open defecation free status, giving 4.2 million people a safer, healthier environment.


In Kano, six local government areas earned certification, transforming daily life for thousands of schoolchildren who now learn in cleaner, more dignified surroundings. In Katsina, the entire state crossed the threshold, only the second state in Nigeria to achieve this remarkable milestone.


The evidence is clear. Certification records document each community's status change, and program data illuminate the scale of transformation: 7,018 communities, 22 LGAs, and millions of people now covered.





Pillar 4: Peace


Key Achievements

 Peace indices improved: Fragile States Index from 98.0 - 96.6; Global Peace Index (GPI) 2.91 - 2.87

 216,594 youth engaged in peacebuilding; 13,758 people benefitted from stabilization activities

 860 terrorism convictions supported under rule-of-law reforms

 50 Sexual Assault Referral Centres operational; strengthened Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention across 24 states

 30,000+ refugees formally recognized due to improved asylum systems

 Women's political participation gains: Special Seats Bill reached floor debate; 700+ traditional leaders endorsed women's leadership

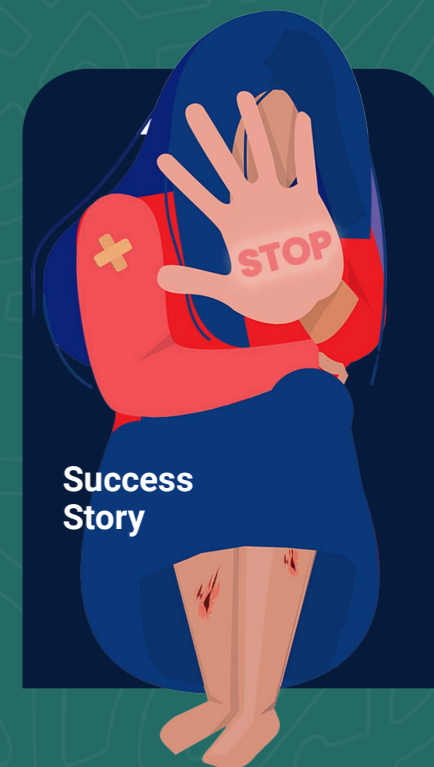
GBV Support Brings Safety to Survivors in Imo & Zamfara

After surviving a violent assault, Zainab from Zamfara State felt alone and terrified, until she found refuge at one of Nigeria's 50 Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) supported by the UN. There, she received emergency medical care, counseling, and legal support as part of a system that reached 150,000 women and children in 2025.

At the same time, a state like Imo made significant strides in prevention. Imo was among the states where leaders publicly condemned female genital mutilation, and 153 communities abandoned the practice. Imo also strengthened GBV protection frameworks and expanded survivor services.

The national movement gained momentum: over 700 traditional and religious leaders endorsed women's rights, while the "Special Seats for Women" Bill reached floor debate in the National Assembly for the first time, a historic milestone.

For Zainab and countless others, these changes represent more than policy shifts—they represent safety, dignity, and the possibility of healing.



2.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes And Outputs

Strategic Priority 1: PROSPERITY: Economic growth, development, decent employment, and livelihood.

Prosperity contribution to SDGs (5 tops)



Overall Summary

80.3 million USD
Total Available Resources

60.8 million USD
Total Expenditure

76%
Delivery rate

Outcome 1.1: Productivity & Competitiveness

Through UN technical and financial support, Nigeria significantly strengthened its industrial and employment frameworks to drive economic transformation. A primary achievement was the 2026 launch of the Nigeria Industrial Policy (NIP), a strategic blueprint shifting the economy from extraction to value-addition. The NIP targets a 25 per cent manufacturing contribution to GDP and a 30 per cent increase in exports by 2028, with the potential to generate 21 million jobs.

Additionally, the 2025 Revised National Employment Policy and localized livelihood action plans in five states (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Benue, and Cross River) were established to address systemic labor challenges. These initiatives provide the institutional foundation for a competitive, inclusive, and job-rich economy.

Outcome 1.2: Decent Jobs

Significant progress was achieved in expanding access to decent jobs and strengthening pathways for youth and women's economic empowerment. The Government's flagship Employment and Empowerment Programme (LEEP) advanced its ambitious target of generating 2.5 million jobs, ensuring that Nigerian youth remain engaged in productive employment. This large-scale initiative has become a cornerstone of national efforts to reduce unemployment and foster inclusive growth.

Gender-responsive procurement reforms in Kaduna and Lagos States translated policy commitments into tangible opportunities. By mandating 30 per cent women's participation in public procurement processes, affirmative action opened new markets for women-led enterprises and vulnerable groups. At the national level,

collaboration with the Bureau of Public Procurement accelerated the establishment of a framework for affirmative procurement, embedding gender equity into public sector contracting.

Enterprise development interventions delivered measurable results across the country. Over 22,000 jobs were created, while in the Niger Delta, 23,751 youth and women-led enterprises accessed training, tools, and markets through 966 incubators. The AgriHub initiative further catalyzed entrepreneurship, supporting 908 startups and enabling 2,570 young people to secure wage employment across 19 states. In parallel, 10,342 young people gained digital, agribusiness, and innovation skills, strengthening their employability and resilience in a rapidly changing economy.

The Nigeria Jubilee Fellowship Programme (NJFP) 2.0, relaunched in 2025, introduced a monthly stipend of ₦150,000, expanded employer engagement, and improved workforce development systems. These enhancements reduced onboarding costs for host organizations and improved talent matching. During the year, 5,177 Fellows were onboarded, 650 transitioned to the alumni network, and 27 secured full-time employment with their host institutions. More than 600 businesses benefited from skilled graduates, reporting increased productivity and reduced operational costs.

Through Young Africa Innovates (YAI), the UN supported the Federal Government in building a full innovation pipeline, spanning bootcamps, incubation, mentorship, and market linkages. The programme attracted 1,385 applicants, with 210 advancing to the StageGating Phase. Notably, over 70 per cent of participants were women, underscoring strong progress toward inclusive access to innovation-driven livelihoods.



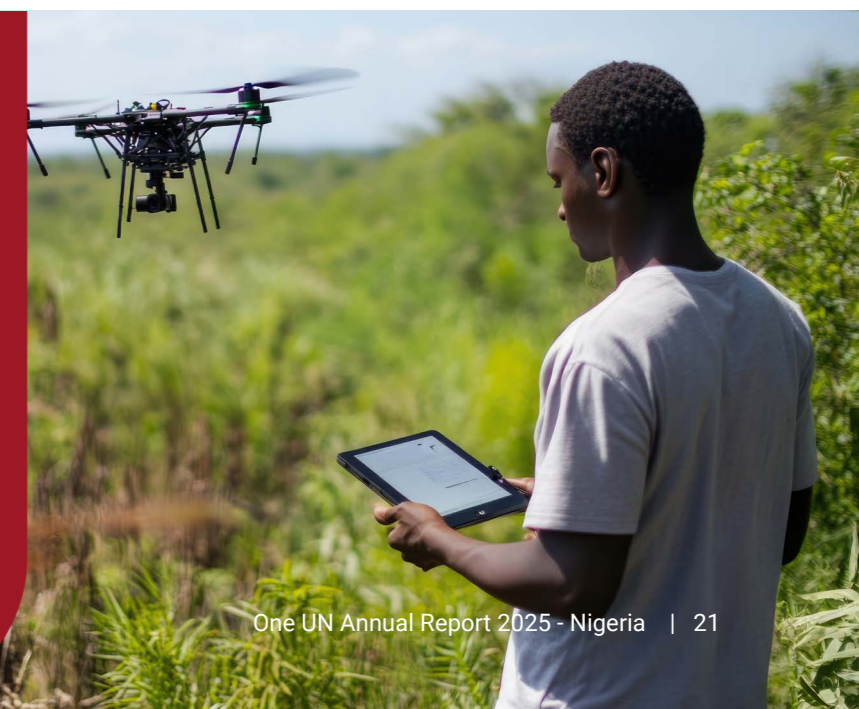
22,000
jobs created



23,751
(12,526 females) new youth and women led enterprises created in 6 Niger Delta states.



10,342
young people gained digital, agribusiness and innovation skills



Rural enterprises also recorded substantial gains. Targeted support reached 40,664 rural businesses through Farmer Field and Business Schools, grants, and incubation services. Climate-resilient technologies were adopted by 24,427 farmer organizations, while 65,389 farmers gained improved market access through offtaker models, trade linkages, and digital platforms. MSMEs enhanced their export readiness, participating in continental trade fairs and piloting AfCFTA-compliant shipments through the Abia Growth Lab.

A breakthrough in regional trade facilitation was achieved with the launch of Nigeria's first intra-African air cargo corridor in partnership with Uganda Airlines. This corridor reduced freight costs by up to 50 per cent on routes to East and Southern Africa, directly addressing one of the most persistent challenges facing Nigerian SMEs and agribusiness producers. By lowering logistics barriers, the initiative expanded market access for export-ready products and strengthened Nigeria's participation in intra-African trade under the AfCFTA.

Women and displaced persons benefited directly from these interventions. Six hundred (600) women-led cooperatives across nine states increased productivity through solar-powered equipment, while 4,770 displaced persons and returnees rebuilt livelihoods through climate-smart agriculture, vocational training, and improved market access.

Two joint programmes were implemented focusing on social protection systems and agrifood system transformation and innovation.

Supporting Sustainable Social Protection Systems (SUSI)

Agri-Food System Transformation and Innovation in Nigeria (AFTI) Programme

Together, these results demonstrate how coordinated interventions under Outcome 1.2 are advancing decent job creation, strengthening enterprise competitiveness, and embedding inclusivity into Nigeria's economic transformation agenda.

Outcome 1.3: Improved Social Protection

In 2025, collaboration between the UN and the Nigerian Government strengthened the foundations



40,000+
rural enterprises supported through farmer field and business schools



2,500
MSMEs capacity built



24,000+
farmers adopted improved technologies and tools

of social protection, ensuring that support reached the country's most vulnerable populations. Policy engagement contributed to the update of the National Social Protection Policy and revisions in Abia, Benue, Oyo, and Sokoto States, expanding the availability of state-level policies from 16 to 19. Legislative progress was also notable, with 15 states advancing social protection bills derived from national policy, and Zamfara enacting its first Social Protection Law. National dialogue facilitated by the UN advanced discussions on extending coverage to informal workers and validated the World of Work Gender Policy, embedding inclusion into the evolving social protection framework.

To improve targeting and inclusion, the National Social Registry (NSR) was expanded to capture multidimensional deprivation, integrating data on nutrition, school attendance, health coverage, and vulnerability to shocks. This strengthened cross-sectoral planning in Abia, Benue, Oyo, and Sokoto States. UN support enabled the deployment of 10 Mobile One Stop Shop units and 581 tablets to update social registers, enhancing data accuracy and reach. As a result, 19 states provided cash transfers to 78,000 families, reaching 350,000 individuals and increasing national coverage by 2.5 per cent.

These interventions were matched by stronger national commitment, with federal funding for social protection increasing by 5 per cent. Together, these results demonstrate how coordinated policy support, legislative reform, and improved data systems are building sustainable and inclusive social protection mechanisms. By expanding coverage, strengthening legal frameworks, and improving targeting, Nigeria is advancing toward a more resilient social protection system that safeguards vulnerable populations and supports decent livelihoods.

Outcome 1.4: Data – Stronger Evidence for Better Decisions

Nigeria made significant strides in advancing evidence-driven development in 2025, with planning, budgeting, and policy decisions increasingly grounded in reliable and inclusive data. With UN support, the country reported on 213 of 231 SDG indicators, an 86 per cent coverage rate representing a sharp increase from 61.3 per cent in 2024. This progress reflects strengthened national data systems across health, education, environment, migration, and social protection.

At the national level, Nigeria prepared its Third Voluntary National Review (VNR), which for the first time included consultations with children and youth, ensuring that young voices shaped national priorities. Building on the VNR findings, the Government began prioritizing reforms to improve data quality and disaggregation, advance the Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan, and design the next Medium-Term National Development Plan (2026–2030) with a stronger emphasis on inclusion and climate resilience.

UN support also advanced the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and co-created the Power of Data High Impact Initiative Roadmap, a new platform uniting government, civil society, development partners, and the private sector to improve data generation, sharing, and use. Across the states, monitoring systems were strengthened through SDG performance reports, data summits, and statistical yearbooks. Census readiness improved through a mini end-to-end test of Nigeria's Geographical Information System-enabled digital census system, targeted staff training, and stronger partner coordination. In addition, the 2025 Demographic Dividend Profile was produced, with seven states updating their demographic evidence to inform policy.

Sectoral data systems have also advanced. The seventh round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 7) survey began, reaching 10,000 households, while the 2024 Situation Analysis of Children and

Global Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Monitoring/Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Estimates were completed. Nigeria adopted World Health Organization (WHO) SMART guidelines and digital immunization standards, improving data interoperability. Education data systems were strengthened through the integration of health and wellbeing indicators into the Annual School Census, and Education Management Information System (EMIS) officers in 13 states received training to enhance data quality. Nigeria also submitted its first national report on the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Open Science Recommendation, opening pathways for shared data, stronger research, and innovations ranging from climate solutions to locally developed technologies. In addition, data collection was completed for the 2025 Nigeria Trafficking in Persons country report strengthening the national evidence base for policy and programming.

To ensure inclusion and leave no one behind, digital birth registration expanded to 15 states, giving 945,600 children legal identity. Nigeria conducted its first National Time Use Survey, revealing that women spend five times more hours on unpaid care work, evidence now shaping gender-responsive planning and budgeting. Technical, financial and capacity building support to NAPTIP and state substance abuse control and Prohibition of Human Trafficking agencies including the launch of the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Dashboard. improved Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reporting and evidence based decision making across six geopolitical zones and enabled 17,301 displaced persons to obtain National Identification Numbers (NIN).

Across ministries and agencies, the use of sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data expanded, enabling Nigeria to target services more effectively and design programmes that respond to the needs of women, men, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Together, these achievements demonstrate how stronger data systems are driving better decisions, ensuring that national development is inclusive, evidence-based, and responsive to the realities of all Nigerians.

Strategic Priority 2: PLANET: Clean energy, food systems, environmental sustainability, and climate change

Planet contribution to SDGs (5 tops)



Overall Summary



40 million
children received vitamin A

6.8 million
pregnant women received iron-folate

10 million
children dewormed to reduce illness and improve nutrient absorption



Outcome 2.1 Food Security, Nutrition, Environment and Natural Resources

The 2024 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey confirmed worsening child nutrition, with one-third of children aged 6–59 months lacking essential nutrients. Among pregnant women, one-third were anemic, 26 per cent iron deficient, and 22 per cent vitamin A deficient. Against this backdrop, UN support expanded the reach and quality of nutrition services. Exclusive breastfeeding rose to 29 per cent, giving more infants a healthy start, while nine states adopted six-month maternity leave, enabling working mothers to practice optimal infant feeding.

Treatment services were scaled up in six humanitarian states, where children with severe acute malnutrition achieved a 90 per cent cure rate. Diet quality improved as 210,000 children aged 6–23 months diversified their diets, and pregnant and lactating women accessed cash transfers to secure nutritious food. Fourteen states localized the national Social and Behaviour Change strategy, ensuring families received trusted messages on breastfeeding, maternal diets, hygiene, and climate-smart practices.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Hunger continued to rise in 2025, with Cadre Harmonisé analysis identifying 27.2 million people in crisis-level food insecurity and 34.8 million affected during the lean season.

Nutrition Indicators

- Stunting increased to 40%
- Wasting to 8%
- Underweight to 27%
- While overweight dropped to 1%

900K
severely malnourished children received care

1,466
pregnant and lactating women accessed cash transfers.

The UN scaled up assistance reached 1.5 million people in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Katsina with food or cash vouchers. Supplementary feeding reached 12,772 vulnerable individuals, while 24,900 households received home garden kits to improve diets.

To strengthen resilience, the UN supported climate-smart agriculture and launched the National Digital Farmer Registry Roadmap, integrating geo-tagging and NIN data to ensure women, youth, and persons with disabilities are visible in planning. Over 400 stakeholders joined the Registry's Knowledge Sharing Platform, while 51 agribusiness forums produced 24 MOUs guaranteeing farmers better prices and market access.

Targeted value chain support reached fisheries, training 1,000 farmers and processors, while 152,445 individuals received productive assets. More than 50,757 farmers accessed savings and credit, 40,664 producer organizations improved



496,200
farmers received inputs for both rain fed and dry season farming



75,845 households received agricultural supplies to improve food availability



4,694 female headed households given livestock starter kits goats, feed, and poultry

Environmental restoration covered 23,400 hectares, including mangroves and forests, while clean energy agriculture empowered 750 rural women to replace firewood with biogas, cutting fuel costs by 52 per cent. Transboundary cooperation advanced with approval of an \$11.67 million Adaptation Fund project for integrated water resource management in the Lake Chad region.

Together, these interventions reduced hunger, strengthened livelihoods, and advanced climate resilience, protecting families while laying foundations for sustainable development.

Outcome 2.2: Improved Management of Climate, Sustainable energy production and consumption and climate finance.

In 2025, climate threats intensified across Nigeria, with heavier floods, longer dry spells, and mounting pressures on livelihoods. Working with federal and state authorities, regional bodies, and local partners, the UN helped communities anticipate hazards, protect assets, and recover with dignity.

Nigeria advanced its climate commitments with UN support, completing its 2nd Biennial Report and 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC, strengthening transparency and refining national targets. Nationwide consultations for NDC 3.0 made Nigeria the first West African country to submit its update, incorporating child-sensitive targets and engaging over 26,000 youth, including 15 climate champions. Strategic inputs also strengthened the Carbon Market Framework, opening pathways for climate finance to reach frontline communities.

Resilience became visible at state level. In Sokoto, Kano, and Jigawa, 4,943 education officers and teachers were trained on climate education, early warning, and school safety, supported by a new climate handbook. A multisectoral risk assessment tool guided climate-resilient retrofits for 39 health centres and 45 schools, benefiting 409,500 people and updating national school standards with solarisation guidelines.

Agriculture interventions reached 207,446 farmers with climate information services, drought-tolerant seeds, and training, while 21,015 hectares were rehabilitated using nature-based solutions. Cleaner energy expanded through 15 new solar mini-grids, raising access to 11,480 people, and solarisation of 571 primary health centres, 200 water systems, and 160 schools improved safe water for 33,459 people. The Working Capital Financing Facility grew to 33 equity partners, enabling solar SMEs to reach last-mile communities.

Youth drove circular economy action, with 237,000 participants planting 148,114 trees and recovering 121,602 kg of plastic. Climate-friendly technologies advanced through seven refurbished RAC centres and training of 1,250 technicians on natural refrigerants, while ozone-friendly foam production was promoted through the Optimized System House at Vitapur Nigeria Ltd.

Land and water resilience deepened through advisory support to the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project across 23 states, while disaster preparedness improved with flood detection and early warning systems in Anambra. Importantly, Nigeria mobilised **US\$30 million** in climate finance to advance adaptation, landscape restoration, and resilience across the Great Green Wall corridor.

Together, these results demonstrate Nigeria's progress in managing climate risks, expanding sustainable energy, and mobilizing climate finance to protect vulnerable communities and advance a greener, more resilient future.

Outcome 2.3 Policies and practices for resilience and Disaster Risk Management

In 2025, Nigeria faced a demanding year marked by disease outbreaks, climate-related health risks, and humanitarian pressures across all 36 states and the FCT. Working closely with government institutions, frontline health workers, and community partners, the UN strengthened systems to detect outbreaks earlier, respond faster, and deliver lifesaving protection to families most at risk.

National readiness advanced significantly. The launch of the NEMA Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategy (2025–2030) and new contingency plans for flood preparedness in Adamawa and Borno improved preparedness for climate emergencies. The UN also supported the development of the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS 2.0) and the Operational Plan for the National Public Health Workforce Strategy, laying foundations for long-term emergency preparedness.

Nigeria deepened its role in regional and global health security by contributing to the Regional Filovirus Clinical Trial Research Protocol, strengthening Africa's preparedness for Ebola and Marburg. Laboratory readiness improved with rapid diagnostic analysis of 600 samples, national genomic sequencing training, and expanded cholera and meningitis diagnostics across 20 laboratories.

Humanitarian health coordination in the Northeast reached 2.05 million people with essential services. Surveillance capacity grew through training of 614 officers, enabling timely detection of 26,041 IDSR events, including measles, Lassa fever, and cholera. Rapid response teams were deployed for Lassa fever, cholera, diphtheria, and unexplained deaths, while vaccination campaigns reached over 1.7 million people against cholera and meningitis.

Anticipatory action protected high-risk communities along the River Benue, where early flood mitigation supported 12,805 people. Post-flood vaccination campaigns reached thousands of children, and early detection of cholera cases enabled rapid containment. Access to global weather data strengthened NiMet's Seasonal Climate Prediction and NIHSA's Annual Flood Outlook, improving early warning systems nationwide.

These investments have made Nigeria's public health emergency system stronger, faster, and more coordinated. By combining preparedness, surveillance, and anticipatory action, lifesaving responses are reaching people when and where they are needed most, building resilience against future shocks.

Strategic Priority 3: PEOPLE:

Inclusive and equitable human development and wellbeing.

People contribution to SDGs (5 tops)



Overall Summary

188.4 million USD
Total Available Resources

144.9 million USD
Total Expenditure

77%
Delivery rate



59 million
children vaccinated
against measles

651,000
zero dose children
reached

Outcome 3.1: Health

Strengthening Health Systems and Services

In 2025, Nigeria made significant strides under the Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative (NHSRII) nationally led reform agenda aimed at delivering One Plan, One Budget, One M&E Framework, and One Platform for Dialogue. Guided by this approach, and supported by the UN, major policy and systems advancements strengthened health governance, improved service quality, and accelerated progress toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

A landmark achievement was the Presidential declaration enforcing mandatory national health insurance, operationalizing the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Act and institutionalizing financial protection for all Nigerians. This aligns directly with NHSRII's commitment to reducing financial pain through expanded insurance coverage and reduced out-of-pocket expenditure. State-level leadership was also reinforced with all 36 states and the FCT completing their 2026 Annual Operational Plans, bringing subnational implementation into full alignment with the national compact.

Consistent with NHSRII's focus on revitalizing Primary Health Care (PHC), investments in the health workforce and community systems deepened. The UN convened the first African Youth Health Summit, mentoring 200 young professionals to carry forward the Universal Health Coverage mandate. At the PHC level, the PHC Leadership Challenge incentivized measurable improvements in PHC governance and service delivery. Yobe State emerged as the 2025

National Champion, earning a \$1.2 million prize for progress in accountability, financing, workforce strengthening, and community service delivery. These efforts reflect NHSRII's emphasis on accountability, human resources, and community-based delivery.

1. National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy
2. Dissemination of updated Postpartum Haemorrhage guidelines
3. Finalization of national obstetrics protocols
4. Launch of the National Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery (2025–2030)
5. National Policy on Migration of Health Workers.



Maternal and newborn outcomes improved through targeted, system-level interventions. Across 23 states, reviews identified preventable causes of maternal and child deaths, prompting updated guidelines including immediate Kangaroo Mother Care and revised antenatal care standards to enhance quality of care. PHC rehabilitation, strengthened emergency obstetric and newborn care, and the expansion of community surveillance in 18 Local Government Areas (LGAs) mirror NHSRII's focus on quality, equity, and service readiness. Workforce modernization advanced through the Nursing and Midwifery Council's eAMS accreditation system, while innovative capacity-building in Adamawa trained 100 rural girls as community midwives, addressing the country's critical Human Resources for Health (HRH) shortages.

Immunization services expanded nationwide, with the introduction of the measles-rubella vaccine, achieving 99 per cent coverage across 452 LGAs. Polio cases declined from 122 in 2024 to 75 in 2025.

Family planning services expanded, reaching 4.3 million new users, while states mobilized domestic resources and developed financial trackers. Fistula elimination efforts progressed delivering 1,414 free repairs and reintegration support for 1,543 survivors, alongside new centres and upgraded facilities.

158 EmONC facilities strengthened

- **Essential maternal medicines supplied to 236 facilities in 9 states**
- **9 PHCs rehabilitated**
- **25 facilities assessed :14 BEmONC + 10 CEmONC selected for 2026 upgrades**
- **6 newborn units treated 3,130+ babies**
- **263 newborn corners established**
- **233 providers trained in essential newborn care**
- **9.9 million CYP procured**
- **10.4 million condoms**
- **4.3 million new FP users**

Inclusive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and GBV services reached persons with disabilities in multiple states, while disability-inclusive sexuality education was delivered to 558 students in Ogun. Public health preparedness improved through multisectoral responses to mpox, measles, diphtheria, cholera, dengue, and rabies, supported by budget briefs and stronger domestic financing.

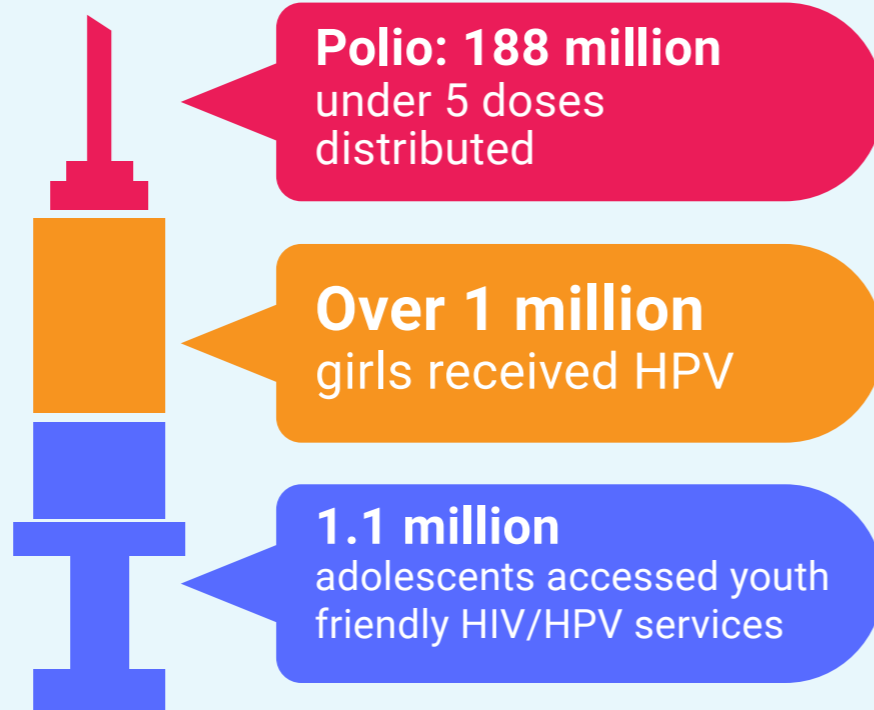
Under the NHSRII health security pillar, Nigeria adopted a multisectoral approach to outbreaks including mpox, measles, diphtheria, cholera, dengue, and rabies supported by evidence generation, budget briefs, and stronger domestic financing. Surveillance and preparedness improvements align with national commitments to International Health Regulations (IHR) and the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)

HIV and viral hepatitis responses progressed with updated national guidelines, improved monitoring tools, and expanded prevention pathways. New sustainability models were piloted in seven states, reinforcing domestic ownership of the HIV response. National HIV estimates confirmed a 1.3 per cent prevalence with service coverage at 87–97–96 per cent, moving closer to UNAIDS targets.

Across all the Pillars, UN supported the capacity building of more than 65,000 health workers nationwide, equipping them to deliver quality services in maternal health, emergency care, adolescent health, and inclusive service delivery. These investments are strengthening Nigeria's health system, ensuring that children, women, youth, and persons with disabilities receive care that is accessible, equitable, and resilient.

3.1 million people reached in mpox, measles, diphtheria, cholera, dengue, and rabies responses

8 budget briefs advanced domestic health financing



Outcome 3.2: Quality Education

In 2025, UN support to Nigeria's education sector focused on one central goal: ensuring every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to quality learning in safe and inclusive environments. Working across federal, state, and local levels, the UN partnered with government, teachers, and communities to strengthen governance, improve teaching, expand digital access, and bring more children back to school.

Guided by the Nigeria Education Sector Renewal Initiative (NESRI), interventions advanced six pillars: STEMM learning, reducing out-of-school children, expanding TVET, advancing girl-child education, harnessing data and digital systems, and improving quality assurance. Policy foundations were strengthened through new frameworks, including the Alternative Learning Pathways policy, National Teachers' Policy, Almajiri Policy, one-year pre-primary curriculum, and the National Policy on Skills Development, creating more flexible and inclusive learning pathways.

System strengthening accelerated as 381 officials received training in education sector planning, resulting in five new gender-responsive, disability-

inclusive, and climate-resilient education sector plans. A major milestone was the rollout of the Digital Nigeria Education Management Information System (DNEMIS) across all 36 states and the FCT, now serving as the unified platform for timely school data. Over 51,000 school data officers were trained, and 11 states submitted complete census data, with 22 more progressing. Integration of education and health data also advanced, improving holistic service delivery.

Access to education expanded to 6.8 million children, including over 3.1 million girls. School safety improved as 3,846 schools in 18 states implemented Safe School Minimum Standards. Digital learning scaled nationwide, with the Nigerian Learning Passport reaching 2.2 million users and Softlife247 engaging 1.6 million youth with life skills. Foundational learning improved for 1.35 million children, while psychosocial support reached 10.35 million learners through 225,000 trained teachers.

Teachers were upskilled in entrepreneurship pedagogy, and 3.19 million children and youth gained access to skills development and adolescent SRH services, boosting confidence and employability. Together, these results brought Nigeria closer to a future where every child can learn, thrive, and fulfill their potential.

Over 10,000 children in Oyo State access free Health Insurance Scheme

Over 10,000 children in Oyo State now have access to free quality healthcare through the Public Primary School Pupils Health Insurance Scheme a significant step forward in improving child wellbeing in Nigeria. This was made possible with support from Global Affairs Canada, in partnership with the Oyo State Health Insurance Agency, Oyo State Government and UNICEF.

Through the scheme, public primary school pupils are receiving free health insurance coverage, enabling access to essential healthcare services regardless of their parents' economic status. For children like Adekunle, a beneficiary of the scheme, the impact is life changing. "I love playing football, but the last time I played, I got hurt. Before, we had to pay for treatment, but now with my health insurance, I was treated for free. I feel better now, I can play football, go to school, and dream about my future"



166,671 out-of-school children (72,096 girls; 299 children with disabilities) enrolled in formal schools and Integrated Qur'anic Schools (IQS)



1,522,072 children (700,727 girls; 408 with disabilities) accessed formal and non-formal learning,



6.7 million children (3,082,000 girls) reached through safe school programmes.

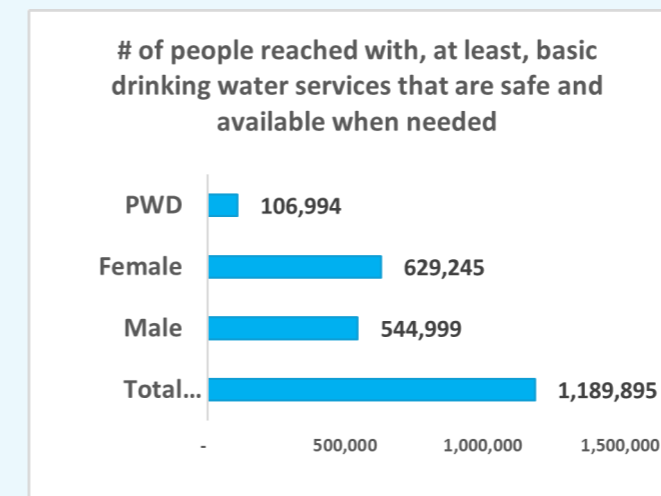


377,211 learners (182,701 girls) joined the digital life-skill platform in 2025

Outcome 3.3: WASH and Sub Hygiene

In 2025, UN support helped Nigeria strengthen WASH systems from national policy to community-level delivery. Local Government Area WASH units were upgraded into full departments, and the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience was operationalized. Capacity assessments and training improved climate-resilient, gender-transformative programming and strengthened accountability across the sector.

These systemic shifts translated into tangible improvements. WASH facilities were installed or rehabilitated in 26 public places, benefiting 4,200 people, while services expanded across 718 schools and primary health care centres. Twenty-three new water systems were constructed and 79 maintained, ensuring reliable access. Menstrual hygiene management support reached 369 schools, equipping more than 12,000 girls with knowledge and kits, while 56 Community Health Extension Workers were trained to sustain WASH management in health facilities.



Emergency interventions provided safe drinking water to 19,700 people through climate-resilient boreholes, water trucking, and disinfection of 304 sources, backed by rapid provision of chlorine, Aquatabs, and cholera kits. Communities also saw significant sanitation upgrades: 1,334 latrine stances, 1,024 shower stances, and maintenance of 3,600 facilities improved hygiene for over 3 million people. To strengthen resilience, 262,373 climate-resilient latrines were built, helping households maintain safe sanitation during floods and droughts. Behaviour change initiatives reinforced these gains. Community-led sanitation triggering and social mobilization encouraged healthier practices, reducing disease spread and creating safer environments for children, women, and vulnerable groups. Progress toward ending open defecation accelerated, with 20

LGAs verified ODF. Kano achieved certification in six LGAs, while Katsina became Nigeria's second state to reach full ODF status, reflecting strong leadership and community ownership.

Together, these results demonstrate Nigeria's progress in building climate-resilient WASH systems, expanding equitable access, and advancing toward the elimination of open defecation. Beyond infrastructure, they represent improved public health, restored dignity, and stronger resilience for millions of families.

HANDWASHING AND HYGIENE REACHED

TOTAL
3,976,468

2,168,189 Women | **1,804,128 Men** | **386,800 Persons With Disabilities**

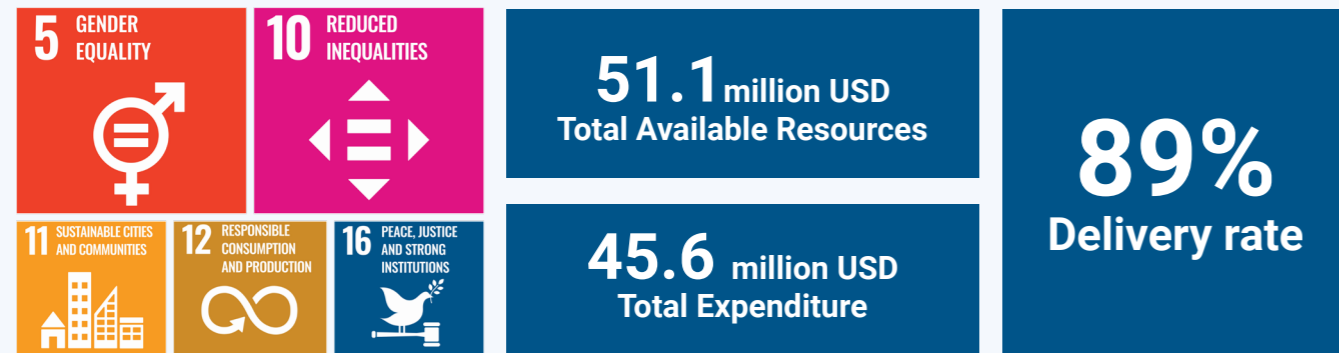
22 LGAs, 7,018 Communities Certified ODF

& 4.2M People now live in ODF communities

Strategic Priority 4: PEACE: Governance, Gender, Human Rights and Peace and Security

Peace contribution to SDGs (5 tops)

Overall Summary



Outcome 4.1: Peace and Security

In 2025, the UN helped deliver meaningful progress toward peace, justice, and stronger institutions in Nigeria, improving safety, stability, and resilience across communities. Despite persistent insecurity in some regions, national indicators showed modest gains: Nigeria's Fragile States Index improved from 98.0 to 96.6, while the Global Peace Index rose from 2.91 in 2024 to 2.87 in 2025. These shifts reflect the cumulative impact of community-level peacebuilding and institutional reforms.

Early warning and peacebuilding systems expanded, with nine structures becoming more active and stabilization efforts reaching 14 communities. Over 13,700 people benefited from 429 peacebuilding sessions and 303 community-led initiatives, reducing tensions and strengthening cohesion. In total, 216,594 adolescents and young people engaged in resilience activities, underscoring the role of youth in sustaining peace.

Rule of law and justice systems advanced through pilot crime scene investigation units, forensic training, and capacity building for prosecutors and defense lawyers. These efforts contributed to 860 terrorism-related convictions and 891 acquittals, while legal aid ensured due process for more than 220 defendants. Children affected by conflict also received support: in Bama, 286 children formerly associated with armed groups accessed case management, psychosocial support, and referrals to essential services. Three Child Protection Units and three Transitional Justice Units were established, reinforcing accountability and reconciliation.

Protection systems for women and girls grew stronger, with 66 new community mechanisms activated, bringing the national total to 96. Four new Social Cohesion Platforms in Adamawa and Yobe created inclusive spaces for dialogue. Women and youth-led CSOs spearheaded local peace initiatives, while Safe Spaces provided hubs for healing and empowerment. National Youth, Peace and Security coordination improved through Technical Working Groups involving 50 youth leaders, CSOs, and government officials.

Durable solutions advanced as Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe adopted State Action Plans with dedicated reintegration budgets. Harmonization of the Regional Strategy for Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience with Nigeria's National Stabilization Framework produced Joint Action Plans for Madagali in Adamawa and Mallam Dunari/Goniri in Yobe states Livelihood



support reduced vulnerability to recruitment, with 180 small business owners and 1,200 volunteer security members including 248 women supported to rebuild income and stability.

Border management improved with formal recognition of over 30,000 refugees through faster, safer asylum registration using biometric devices, alongside training for over 310 frontline officials on trafficking investigations, profiling, digital evidence, and cybercrime techniques. Maritime security strengthened through specialized training on piracy, trafficking, and evidence collection. Wildlife crime investigations advanced with a mobile forensics unit, while Nigeria adopted its first National Organized Crime Strategy and released the 2025 Cybercrime Assessment Report.

Together, these results demonstrate Nigeria's progress in building stronger institutions, expanding community resilience, and advancing peace and security, laying the foundation for more inclusive and durable stability.



Joint Programmes in area of Peace

1

Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants (promise Migration)

2

Support the Disengagement, Review, Reintegration, and Reconciliation of Persons Formerly Associated with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in North-East Nigeria

3

Strengthening Nigerian government capacities at the federal, state and local levels in pursuit of durable solutions in the Northeast and the Middle Belt.

4

Strengthening reconciliation and reintegration pathways for persons associated with non-state armed groups, and communities of reintegration, including women and children, in Northeast of Nigeria

5

Reducing grievances through strengthening the conflict and gender sensitive oversight mechanisms of the Nigerian Police Force (Closed)

6

Strengthening Local and State Level Peace Architectures for Peacebuilding and Prevention in Katsina and Kaduna States of North-West Nigeria

Strengthening Fact-Based and Data-Driven Migration Governance and Management in Nigeria

Outcome 4.2: Inclusive Governance and Justice System

In 2025, Nigeria made gradual but meaningful progress in strengthening governance, justice delivery, and human rights protections. National governance indicators remained largely stable: the World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index edged from 0.40 to 0.41, while Nigeria maintained 33rd position out of 54 countries on the Mo Ibrahim Index. These modest shifts highlight both progress and the persistent structural challenges of security, accountability, and institutional effectiveness.

Reforms in policing and security governance advanced with UN support. Regulations under the Police Act (2020) were reviewed, the national police training curriculum updated, and the Community Policing Strategy revised. Operating guidelines for the Police Legal Directorate were developed, while under the Women, Peace and Security agenda, **431 women police officers received leadership and mentoring support**. Three were promoted to Assistant Inspector General, signaling progress toward gender-balanced leadership in security institutions.

Communities benefited from expanded human rights education through the Tripartite Partnership for National Human Rights Institutions. **Civic resilience was strengthened as 77 youth from 35 organizations, 171 media professionals, and 120 political, media, and CSOs actors were trained** on responsible information sharing, helping counter misinformation and promote accountability.

Reforms in Nigeria’s corrections sector was strengthened by supporting the rollout of the first standardized inmate classification system to improve risk assessment, case management, and rehabilitation planning. The biogas system at Gombe Medium Security Custodial Centre was restored, alongside critical infrastructure upgrades that enhanced clean energy generation, water access, and environmental conditions. Across Borno, Adamawa, and Gombe States, the UN expanded vocational training through new and refurbished centres equipped to boost inmates’ skills and reintegration prospects. Independent oversight was reinforced through monitoring visits by the National Human Rights Commission and State Ministries of Justice, promoting accountability and human rights compliance.

Justice delivery became more accessible. With UN support, remote court hearings and deployment of duty solicitors to more than 50 police stations in Edo improved timely access to justice and curbed rights abuses. These reforms brought justice systems closer to the people they serve, ensuring fairness, safety, and respect for human rights across Nigeria.

The UN advanced strategic justice-sector reforms by deploying an integrated electronic Case Management and Video Conferencing System in Gombe and Adamawa, digitizing case processes and improving coordination between courts and custodial centres. Six ICT-enabled courtrooms and custodian facilities expanded remote hearings and access to justice. At the governance level, the UN strengthened national coordination on trafficking through high level forums and policy dialogues that enhanced institutional coherence and collective decision-making. Complementing this, standardized guidelines, SOPs, and sentencing tools were developed to improve nationwide identification, referral, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking and smuggling cases, fostering a more inclusive, predictable, and rights sensitive justice system.

Outcome 4.3: Gender Equality and Human Rights of Marginalized Groups

In 2025, Nigeria witnessed visible shifts in gender equality and inclusion, with women, girls, and marginalized groups gaining stronger voice, protection, and presence in public life. Women’s political representation remained low but steady at 4.3 per cent of National Assembly seats, **with 54 women in state assemblies and six in the federal cabinet**. A historic breakthrough came when the Special Seats for Women Bill reached floor debate for the first time, driven by 19 female legislators and backed by over one million citizens. With UN political and technical support, the Bill is positioned to raise women’s representation by 10 percentage points once adopted.

For the first time, all 19 political parties under the Inter-Party Advisory Council jointly submitted a memorandum to the Constitutional Review calling for stronger protections for women in politics. Amendments to the Armed Forces Act, Police Act, and Civil Defence Corps Act advanced, while HeForShe

campaigns in six states generated 24 memoranda supporting gender quotas ahead of the 2027 elections.

Social norms also shifted. More than 700 traditional and religious leaders publicly endorsed women’s leadership, while over 1,000 young women transitioned into public roles. In Zamfara, Ebonyi, and Imo, 188 leaders were trained to challenge harmful norms. High-level advocacy through the Nigeria Governors’ Spouses Forum drove state-level gains:

Imo declared itself FGM-free, Zamfara established a sexual assault referral centre, Katsina secured a GBV budget line, and Ogun committed to a special SGBV court.

Protection frameworks strengthened nationwide. UN support advanced policies including the National SRHR Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, Bauchi’s Gender Policy, and Imo’s FGM Action Plan. Legal reforms progressed with Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion bills in 12 states. Under the UN Joint Programme on FGM, over 2 million people were reached through community engagement, 19.3 million through mass media, and 153 communities declared abandonment. These efforts saved nearly 3,000 girls from FGM and mobilized over one million people to publicly reject the practice.

Women’s inclusion in governance and economic systems grew as thousands obtained NINs and BVNs, improving access to finance and digital payments. Disability-inclusive safe spaces expanded, and for the first time, Nigeria’s Reproductive Health Policy included a chapter on persons with disabilities. GBV protection scaled up with 50 Sexual Assault Referral

Centres across 24 states and the FCT, while referral pathways were integrated into HIV/AIDS services.

Community-led protection deepened in humanitarian settings, reaching over 150,000 women and children with GBV services. Child marriage prevention advanced through leadership training and youth advocacy, while positive masculinity initiatives engaged over 3,400 young people and produced ten state action plans.

Gender equality and protection of marginalized groups was enhanced by promoting a victim centred, rights based, and non punitive approach to trafficking and migrant smuggling. A major shift was achieved through the Second Nigeria–Europe NGO Conference on the Non Punishment Principle, which strengthened a shared protection framework and elevated victims as rights holders while expanding CSOs role in identification, referral, and support. Complementing this, prevention efforts were supported through community sensitization, awareness sessions for NYSC members on dangers of migrant smuggling, and dissemination of a national smuggling infomercial, placing vulnerable communities at the centre of protection and prevention initiatives.

Finally, digital case management upgrades enabled the National Human Rights Commission to record 1.4 million complaints by mid-2025, with monthly caseloads rising significantly, reflecting stronger public trust in accountability systems.

Together, these results demonstrate Nigeria’s progress in advancing gender equality, protecting marginalized groups, and embedding human rights into governance and community life.

CHALLENGES

Despite progress, several contextual and operational constraints affected implementation in 2025. These include:

- 1 **Insecurity and Access Constraints:** Ongoing insecurity, particularly in the North-East and other affected areas, limited access to displaced populations and host communities.
- 2 **Funding Gaps:** Declining Official Development Assistance (ODA) and shifting donor priorities reduced available resources and impacted delivery targets.
- 3 **Data Limitations:** Delays in national statistical processes, limited disaggregated data, and weak sub-national data systems constrained evidence-based planning and SDG monitoring.
- 4 **Macroeconomic Volatility:** Exchange rate fluctuations and rising fuel costs increased operational expenses and reduced the purchasing power of vulnerable populations.
- 5 **Coordination Gaps:** Capacity and alignment challenges across some MDAs continued to affect implementation efficiency.

Addressing these challenges remains central to strengthening collective delivery and sustaining progress toward the SDGs.

2.3 Support partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2025, the UN continued to strengthen Nigeria's financing architecture for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027. Recognizing that the achievement of the SDGs requires coordinated public, private, and philanthropic financing, the UN intensified its support to national systems, domestic capital markets, multi stakeholder partnerships, and regional platforms to unlock sustainable resources for development. Leveraging its convening power and technical advisory capacities, the UN helped shift Nigeria's financing ecosystem away from fragmented project-based approaches toward more integrated national systems, investment ready pipelines, and mechanisms that align financing flows to national development and SDG priorities.

Key Partnerships and Financing Achievements:

Strengthening the National Financing Architecture through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

In 2025, the Government of Nigeria advanced implementation of the **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)**, with continued UN support. The INFF has enhanced coherence across planning, budgeting, domestic resource mobilization, debt management, and private sector engagement. Key milestones included: completion of national financing diagnostics, stronger alignment between national development plans and SDG priorities, and increased policy predictability and investor confidence.

Mobilizing Private Capital through SDG Investment Pipelines

To deepen private sector engagement, the UN advanced the **SDG Investor Map** and strengthened investment facilitation efforts across priority sectors such as healthcare, agritech, renewable energy, and digital services. These interventions helped to crowd in private finance through improved market intelligence and de-risking mechanisms.

Results in 2025 included **US\$ 15 million** mobilized in private capital for SD aligned SMEs in health and agritech and **US\$ 2.6 million** mobilized from private firms and philanthropic foundations in support of national health priorities, demonstrating growth in domestic philanthropy and local resource mobilization.

Advancing Stability and Resilience through Pooled Financing

The UN expanded support to the **Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF)** under the Lake Chad Basin regional strategy. The RSF continued to channel pooled donor funds toward community stabilization, governance restoration, infrastructure rehabilitation, and livelihoods recovery in conflict affected regions.

Integrated Partnerships

In addition to financing reforms, the UN in Nigeria's impactful partnerships in 2025–2026 brought together government institutions, development partners, the private sector, academia, and communities to advance sustainable development outcomes. Through multi-sectoral collaboration, the UN strengthened national systems, including data and accountability mechanisms through the government led MICS7; financial transparency and efficiency in state level health systems; and behavioural insights capacity through the BIRD Lab.

The UN also catalyzed significant domestic resource mobilization for nutrition, securing **₦4.3 billion** from state governments and supporting expanded local manufacturing of essential nutrition commodities. Public–private partnerships under GenU 9JA empowered more than **11 million young people** with digital learning, skills development, and livelihood opportunities, while new child safeguarding standards introduced within the hospitality industry marked a significant step toward institutionalizing child protection. Collectively, these partnerships not only unlocked financing but also strengthened institutional capabilities and reinforced government ownership, contributing to resilient and sustainable systems that deliver long-term results for children and communities.

Strengthening Social Protection and Sustainable Finance Mechanisms

Nigeria further consolidated its role as a **regional frontrunner in sustainable and green finance**. UN technical assistance supported policy dialogue on climate aligned capital markets, development of SDG and green financing instruments, and the integration of sustainable finance frameworks within the INFF. This included advisory support for strengthening the enabling environment for sovereign, sub sovereign, and corporate sustainable bonds.

The UN Joint SDG Fund supported federal and state-level efforts to develop inclusive and shock-responsive social protection systems. Key interventions included strengthening digital systems for efficient targeting and delivery, enhancing institutional capacity for coordination and governance, and piloting scalable models, including in Sokoto State.

Complementing these efforts, the **EU-funded €13 million Supporting Sustainable Social Protection Systems in Nigeria (SUSI)** programme advanced policy reforms, integrated financing mechanisms into national budgets, and strengthened shock-responsive systems. Together, these efforts expanded the foundation for inclusive social protection aligned with long-term SDG commitments.

South–South and Triangular Cooperation

Nigeria continued to engage in **subregional and global cooperation frameworks** to advance SDG financing. Through the Lake Chad Basin Commission, Nigeria collaborated with Cameroon, Niger, and Chad on the regional stabilization strategy, complemented by triangular cooperation with Germany, Sweden, the EU, and other bilateral partners, coordinated by the UN. Nigeria also shared its experiences on green bonds, INFF implementation, and SDG financing reforms through UN-facilitated South–South cooperation platforms, contributing to peer learning and replication across the region.

Looking ahead, deepening domestic resource mobilization, expanding sub national financing capacities, and broadening private sector participation will be essential to accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda. The foundations established through the INFF, SDG investment pipelines, social protection reforms, and regional partnerships position Nigeria to further scale sustainable development financing across all levels.





Distinguished government officials including Vice President, H.E. Senator Kashim Shettima (10th from the left); Minister of Budget and Economic Planning, H.E. Abubakar Atiku Bagudu (12th from the left); and Minister of Youth Development, Comrade Ayodele Olawande (14th from the left); UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed M. Fall (7th from the right); development partners; UN Country Team; and stakeholders; pose for a group photograph following a high-level engagement at the State House, reflecting collective commitment to advancing national development priorities and collaborative action.

2.4 Results of UN working more and better together

Programme Management Team (PMT):

In 2025, the Programme Management Team (PMT), chaired by the UNFPA Deputy Representative, strengthened oversight and coordination of UNSDCF implementation. The PMT provided technical leadership for the midterm review of the Cooperation Framework and guided the development of 2025 Joint Work Plans. A dedicated PMT retreat identified concrete actions to improve coordination and efficiency, advance financing for development, operationalize the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus, and develop a unified SDG scorecard system. Implementation mechanisms were established to ensure follow-through on agreed priorities, strengthening results-based management, and collective accountability.

Technical Working Groups



UN Inter-Agency Group on Youth (UNIAGY)

The UN Inter-Agency Group on Youth (UNIAGY), in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs), convened the

first National children and young people **Consultation Forum on Nigeria's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR)**. By formally engaging children and youth in shaping the 2025 VNR, this milestone initiative ensured that their perspectives, priorities, and aspirations were meaningfully reflected in Nigeria's SDG reporting and national development dialogue.

Institutionalized youth engagement advanced through strengthened collaboration between the UN system and the Federal Ministry of Youth Development (FMYD). The UNIAGY and the Ministry established a more strategic partnership focused on aligning national youth priorities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) culminating in the commemoration of International Youth Day under the theme "Local Youth Actions for the SDGs and Beyond," a high-level interactive dialogue that brought together senior UN leadership, government officials, and youth-led organizations, providing a platform for **young people**

to directly engage with decision-makers. The dialogue reinforced shared commitments to integrate youth priorities into policies, budgets, and programmes.

UNIAGY strengthened its focus on inclusion by **creating space for young people with disabilities to directly shape policy dialogue and programming.** In partnership with the Australian High Commission, UNIAGY convened an open platform discussion where young people with disabilities spoke candidly about stigma, discrimination, and barriers to accessing essential services particularly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information and care. In Kaduna State, sensitization campaigns addressing the SRH and gender-based violence (GBV) needs of adolescents with disabilities have commenced with targeted capacity-building for healthcare workers to improve inclusive service delivery.



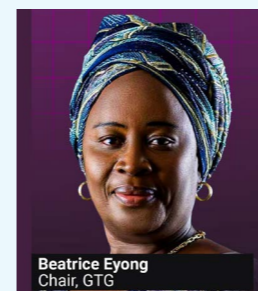
UN Disability Inclusion Technical Working Group (UNDITWG)

In 2025, the UN Disability Inclusion Technical Working Group (UNDITWG) ensured that persons with disabilities were meaningfully consulted

across all its programmes, including through convening a national dialogue bringing together disability advocates, government institutions, private sector representatives, and development partners to identify practical steps for removing systemic barriers and strengthening accountability. The dialogue advanced alignment between national legislation, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS).

The UN DITWG also strengthened public awareness and coordination. In partnership with Speaking Fingers, it commemorated the UN International Day of Sign Languages, promoting inclusion of the Deaf community and the importance of accessible communication. The 2025 International Day of Persons with Disabilities further convened Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), government representatives including the Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Disability Inclusion

alongside the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities.



Gender Technical Working Group (GTG)

The Gender Technical Working Group strengthened national advocacy and multi-stakeholder action to end gender-based violence. During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, the

GTG led joint UN messaging aligned with the global theme "UNiTE! End Digital Violence against All Women and Girls." A joint UN Op-ed issued called for stronger enforcement of legal frameworks, greater investment in digital literacy, and collective action by government, technology companies, civil society, and communities to protect women and girls. This positioned digital violence as both a development and human rights priority. Beyond communications, the GTG convened a joint UN-Government engagement platform to translate advocacy into public action. A live stage performance brought to life the experiences of survivors of online and offline violence, helping communities particularly young people connect policy debates to real human stories. The campaign culminated in the illumination of the UN House in orange, symbolizing institutional commitment and solidarity with global efforts to end violence against women and girls. Together, these

actions strengthened national awareness, reinforced accountability, and mobilized multi-stakeholder engagement to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

The GTG also coordinated UN system support for Nigeria's participation in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69), reinforcing national leadership and accountability on gender equality. The GTG provided technical and strategic support to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs to prepare for high-level engagement. Nigeria and the UN system also co-hosted a high-level side event marking 30 years of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The event reflected on achievements, gaps, and the way forward across the 12 critical areas of concern, while amplifying the voices of government, civil society, and development partners committed to accelerating progress for women and girls. Through this coordinated engagement, Nigeria strengthened its capacity to articulate national progress and challenges in global forums, enhanced policy alignment between national priorities and international commitments, and reinforced its visibility and leadership in advancing gender equality.

Working closely with women's rights and gender equality civil society organizations, the GTG supported community dialogue and advocacy to end harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and protect girls' rights. Through community-led advocacy approaches, civil society actors strengthened



engagement with state Ministries of Women Affairs, Health, and related institutions, improving responsiveness to women's health and protection needs and reinforcing inclusive implementation of the UNSDCF.

The GTG also enhanced Nigeria's gender-responsive reporting under the Beijing+30 review and the SDG Voluntary National Review (VNR), helping align global commitments with national priorities and strengthening the integration of gender equality into SDG monitoring and policy dialogue. In parallel, the GTG provided technical support to mainstream gender in Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), linking gender equality with climate action (SDG 13). Through multi-sector consultations, gender considerations were integrated into climate planning frameworks, including the development of a dedicated gender section, ensuring that women's voices and priorities are reflected in Nigeria's climate commitments.

Operations Management Team (OMT)



The UN's Operations Management Team recorded achievements in 2025. Through co-ordinated efforts among UN Agencies, the ICT Network successfully negotiated with the primary Internet Service Provider to maintain the existing pricing structure, despite a

50 per cent price increase authorized by the regulatory authority during the reporting period. This negotiation **resulted in significant cost savings for the UN system**, ensuring continued access to high-quality internet and VSAT services without additional financial burden. Lactation spaces were established across multiple UN agencies, equipped with essential facilities and supported by user tracking and feedback mechanisms, improving inclusivity and staff well-being while optimizing shared office space.

Significant progress was made toward enhancing accessibility and promoting disability inclusion within UN House Abuja. **13 new concrete ramps** were constructed across different locations within the premises to improve wheelchair access and ensure seamless mobility for persons with disabilities. In addition, **eight new car parking spaces** were designated

and clearly demarcated to provide priority parking for individuals with disabilities, further reinforcing the UN's commitment to fostering an inclusive work environment. To enhance internal movement across the facility, **automatic foldable doors were installed on each of the three wings across all five floors** of the building. These installations have significantly improved ease of access for staff and visitors, particularly those with mobility challenges.

A major milestone was achieved under the UN's environmental sustainability agenda with the completion of the 400 kWp Grid-Tied Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System at UN House. This marks the conclusion of Phase One of the UN House solarization project, which is fully completed and ready for commissioning. The solar deployment has resulted in a 40 per cent reduction in energy costs for participating UN agencies. Beyond the financial savings, the shift to renewable energy is expected to contribute to a substantial reduction in carbon emissions, positioning UN House as a model for sustainable operations within the UN system in Nigeria.

Efforts to strengthen the management of common premises yielded notable efficiency gains. The co-location of UN agencies within UN House continued to deliver value through shared services and optimized resource use. During the reporting period, cost-sharing arrangements resulted in a **37.6 per cent reduction in the cost of common services**.

UN Communication Group (UNCG)

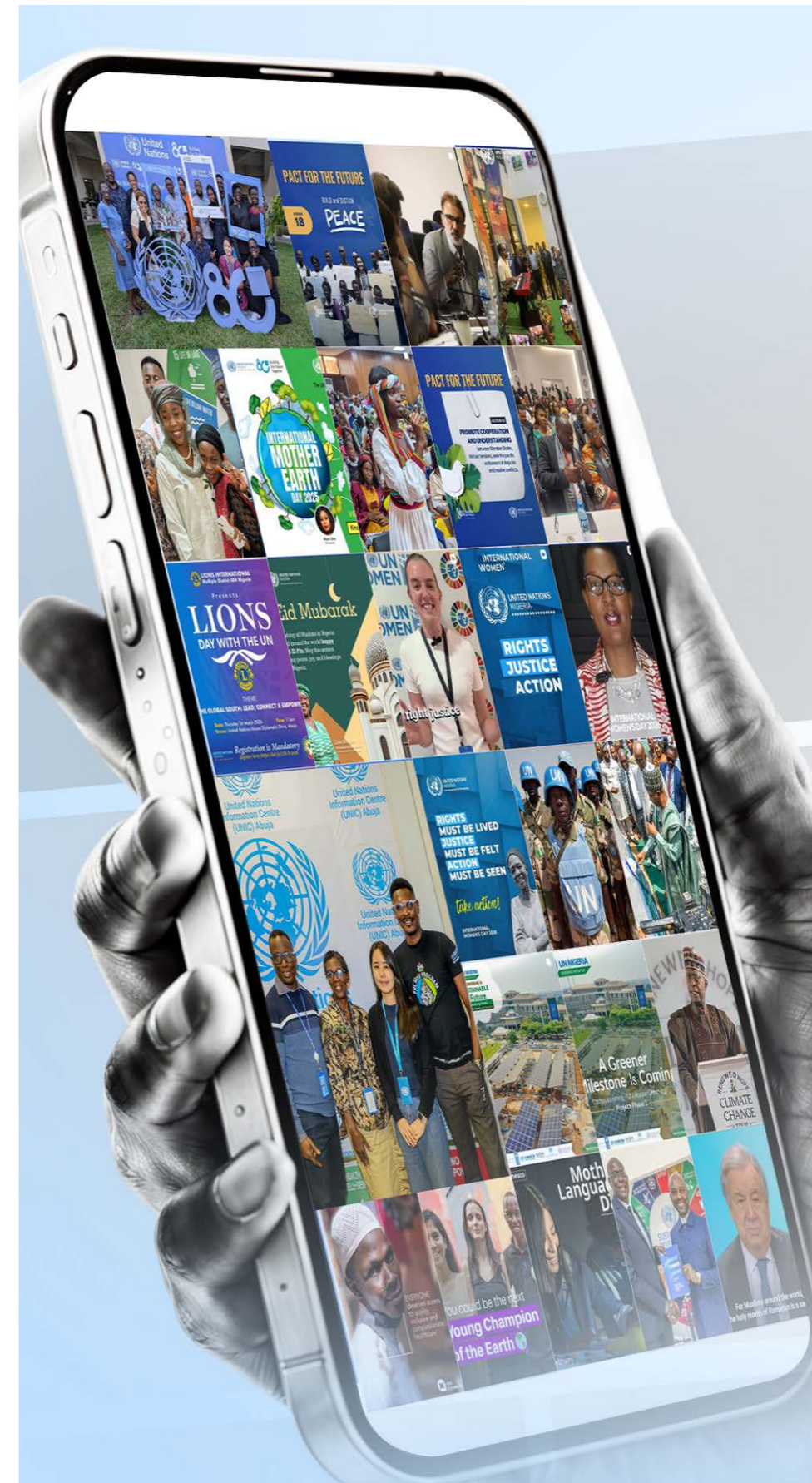






The year 2025 saw the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), under the leadership of the UN Information Centre (UNIC) Director, strengthen its coordination, coherence, and strategic outreach in support of the UN Country Team's priorities. In

a rapidly evolving information environment, the Group continued to provide clear, timely, and accurate communication that advanced the UN's mandate and enhanced public understanding of its work in Nigeria.

Through integrated messaging, improved digital engagement, and close collaboration with government, media, civil society, and development partners, the

UNCG ensured consistent visibility for key development results across thematic areas. This report presents the UNCG major achievements in 2025 and highlights the collective efforts that contributed to more effective communication of the UN's impact.



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UNITED NATIONS
NIGERIA

Visit of Senior UN Officials

During the year, the UN Communication Group provided communication support to a total of 15 senior UN officials on mission to Nigeria were received by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, and the UN Country Team. These officials included the UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed; SRSG Leonardo Santos Simão (UNOWAS); Director-General of UNIDO, Gerd Mueller; Director General of ILO, Gilbert F. Houngbo; SRSG-VAC, Dr Najat Maala M'jid; SRSG for Sustainable Energy for All and Co-Chair of UN-Energy, Damilola Ogunbiyi; Executive Secretary of UNECA, Claver Gatete; Deputy Director-General of IOM, Ugochi Daniels; the Executive Director of WHO Emergency Programmes, Dr Chikwe Ihekweazu; UN SG's Special Envoy on Road Safety, Jean Todt; Chief of UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, Roberto Arbitro; Executive Coordinator, UN Volunteers, Mr Tolly Kurbanov; Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees (Operations), UNHCR, Raouf Mazou; ASG Shoko Noda (UNDP); and

The communication interventions led to over 135 news reports in the national media.

Communication Outputs

In 2025, the joint communication efforts of the UN Communication Group (UNCG) yielded many impactful results:

- Produced and disseminated over 120 joint UN Nigeria communication products, including press releases, Op-Eds, feature stories, articles, and multimedia assets, leading to increased national coverage of UN priorities while ensuring coherent messaging across the UN Country Team. For instance, Op-eds written by the RC or with partners and placed in the media, increased from five to eight: Three (on 16 Days of Activism; Humanitarian Needs & Response Plan; and on Road Safety) and published by over 20 newspapers and news outlets; three by the UN Secretary General (on International Women's Day, Clean Energy, and on a Rescue Plan for Sustainable Development); One by the PGA on UN80; and one by ES of UN Climate Change.
- A total of 129 One-UN themed speeches that reflected all 17 SDGs and the urgency of accelerating their progress towards 2030 and delivered by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, were disseminated to the national media.

- Twelve (12) editions of the UN Nigeria monthly Newsletter were published leading to a few of the stories being published in the national dailies.

- To amplify the One-UN voice in the public, interviews organised for the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator with leading media entities increased from four in 2024 to seven in 2025. They were published by The Punch, The Nation, and transmitted on NTA, Arise News TV, Channels TV (Twice), and Silverbird TV. A profound result of these efforts was the UN Headquarters in New York requesting UNIC to seek The Nation's consent to reproduce the interview on the UNCT website, which was granted.

Digital media

- UNCT website

The UN Nigeria website recorded a total of 65,655 pageviews during the year, representing a drop of 31.3% over the 2024 data (95,568). Similarly, the number of active users dropped to 36,148 from 46,000 (2024). This is a global trend concerning UNCT websites. Efforts are on-going at the headquarters to re-strategise and turn around the curve. However, concerning traffic acquisition, the website recorded a 37% increase in the number of sessions that began on the site through referral; and a 31% increase in the number of sessions that lasted longer than 10 seconds, or had a conversion event, or had 2 or more page views, through referral. Similarly, direct search by new users increased from 13,246 in 2024 to 22,842 in 2025 representing 72.44% increase.

- Social media

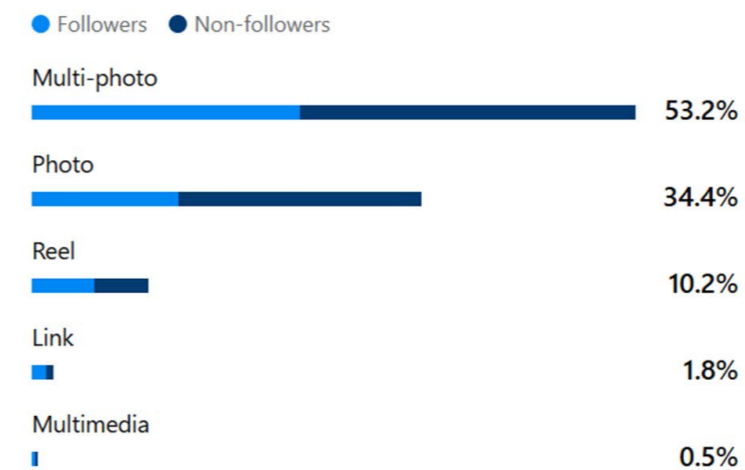
UN Nigeria YouTube subscribers grew from 166 (2024) to 248 in 2025, a 49% increase. A total of 52 videos were produced in 2025, recording a total of 23,193 views which was 94% more than the 11,956 achieved in 2024. In terms of the length of time spent by subscribers and other visitors to the Channel in watching our videos, this year, a total of 791.4 hours was recorded representing 254% increase over the 2024 watch hours (224 hours). The total impressions for the year grew from 165,610 to 346,122 representing 109% increase over 2024. Interestingly, the top three videos our viewers watched for longer than usual were the Premiere Academy International Model United Nations (PAIMUN) conference; the visit of the newly appointed UN Global Peace Advocate, Maryam Bukar Hassan; and LASSMUN 2025 edited version.

However, the Peace advocate video topped with 2,122 followed by the Watch Party of the UN SG's "Moment of Opportunity" Speech on Climate Change which recorded 2,046 views.

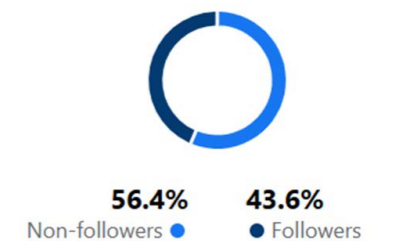
- On X**, the total number of followers in 2025 was 57,204 including 3,081 new followers gained. The impressions recorded on the account grew from about 400,000 to 430,396 which represented the number of times posts on UN Nigeria X handle were seen. A total of 641 posts were created, and 1,847 profile visitors were recorded.

- Facebook:** Followers of UN Nigeria Facebook page increased from 43,739 to 47,321 (8.2%) in 2025. Furthermore, the account gained a total of 4,734 followers in 2025, against 2,088 followers gained in 2024. However, the account lost 1,127 in 2025 as against 801 in 2024. Interactions (the number of reactions, saves, comments, shares and replies on our content) on the page, grew from 7,614 in 2024 to 24,169 in 2025 representing 217.4% increase. The page recorded 630,109 Views of its contents in 2025, the analysis of which is presented below by content type and audience:

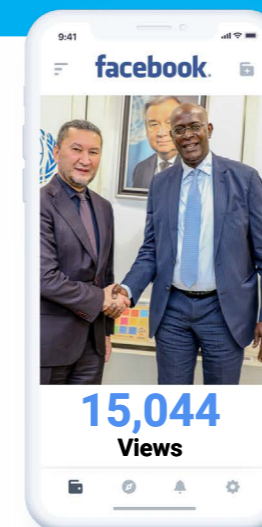
By content type



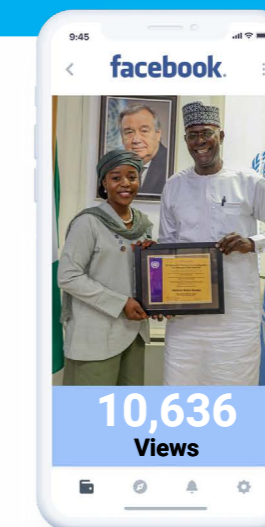
By followers vs non-followers



The top three posts with highest number of views were the meeting of the Executive Coordinator of UN Volunteers, Mr Toily Kurbanov, and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall (15,044); the welcoming of the first-ever United Nations Global Advocate for #Peace, by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed M. M. Fall, to the UN House in Abuja (10,636); and the marking of UN80 by UN staff in Maiduguri (9,506).



The meeting of the Executive Coordinator of UN Volunteers, **Mr Toily Kurbanov**, and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall



The welcoming of the first-ever United Nations Global Advocate for Peace, by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed M. M. Fall, to the UN House in Abuja



The marking of UN80 by UN staff in Maiduguri

• The UN Nigeria Instagram account had 16,679 followers in 2025, while its contents were viewed 73,700 times by visitors to the page.



Impactful One-UN events

The UNCG actively organised and supported a series of impactful One-UN communication interventions for events that underscored the UNCT’s commitment to collective action. These initiatives included the SDGs Short Film Challenge, which aligns with Chapter IV of the Pact for the future: Youth and future generations saw the entries surged from 2,250 from 119 countries in 2024, to 2,265 entries from 140 countries in 2025. Other jointly observed days were International Women’s Day (IWD), dedicated to advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment; International Peace Day, which fostered dialogue and unity across communities; International Humanitarian Day, honoring humanitarian workers and their vital contributions, and commemorated UN80/ UN Week, reflecting on the United Nations’ legacy and future direction. In addition, the 16 Days of Activism campaign mobilized awareness and action against gender-based violence. Collectively, these events highlighted UNCG’s role in amplifying the values of peace, equality, and sustainable development through coordinated communication and advocacy efforts.

Multilingualism

To further deepen the reach of UN messages across the 19 Northern States of Nigeria, the UN Information Centre operates Hausa Services. This year, a total of 59 UN documents, including SG’s Op-Eds, RC speeches, and UNIC Press Releases on UN Agencies activities, were translated into Hausa language, and shared with Hausa media.

Looking ahead

The UNCG remains committed to strengthening unified communication, promoting transparency, and supporting the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals through credible and evidence based public information for the UN system in Nigeria.

UN Volunteers

In 2025, 220 UN Volunteers were deployed across 15 UN agencies, with over 75 per cent serving as national volunteers and a 56:44 female to male ratio. Their contributions helped sustain field presence and expand community outreach despite a constrained funding environment, ensuring that vulnerable groups continued receiving essential support at a time when many agencies faced shrinking staffing structures. Youth empowerment was advanced with the engagement of over 850 students through UNV University of Abuja programme reaching them with volunteering, leadership, and SDG-focused activities and deploying dozens of young volunteers to reinforce GBV prevention, community awareness and connect survivors with available services.

UNV also expanded its tripartite model, supporting Nigeria’s first fully state-funded citizen volunteers across six UN agencies and partnering with Nigerian National Volunteer Services (NNVS), to launch International Volunteer Year 2026 and inaugurate the National Working Committee to strengthen nationwide coordination of volunteerism.



2.5: Evaluation and lessons Learned



At the midpoint of the UNSDCF, and in light of evolving national priorities, global financing trends, and new UN reform initiatives, the UNCT commissioned a Midterm Review of its Cooperation Framework to assess relevance, efficiency, and strategic focus.

The review recommended:

- Stronger UN agency engagement in the 37 thematic units supporting Nigeria’s new National Development Plan cycle.
- Streamlining coordination structures by aligning the 13 outcome groups under four strategic pillars - People, Planet, Prosperity, and Peace - to reduce duplication and transaction costs.
- Reassessing the previous state-level Delivering as One model as a cost-effective alternative to a zonal approach.
- Rationalizing indicators (from 184 to approximately 20–25 clustered indicators), improving methodological clarity, and reinstating structured joint monitoring with government and civil society.
- Strengthening operational efficiency through cost-reduction measures, digitalization, and sustainability practices, while prioritizing SDG data support to the National Bureau of Statistics under the UN Secretary-General’s Power of Data initiative.
- Finalizing donor mapping and developing a joint resource mobilization strategy, including stronger private sector engagement.
- Embedding sustainability and exit strategies in programme design, with greater involvement of grassroots and vulnerable groups.

Implementation of these recommendations has commenced, with actions underway to improve coordination, delivery, accountability, and financial sustainability under the UNSDCF.

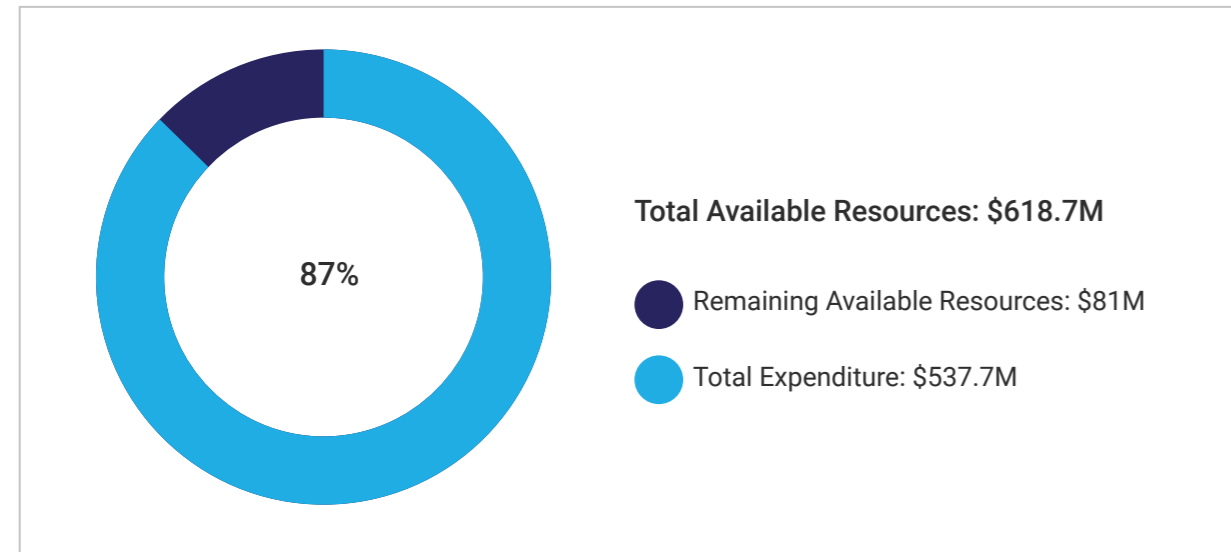
2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1: Financial Overview

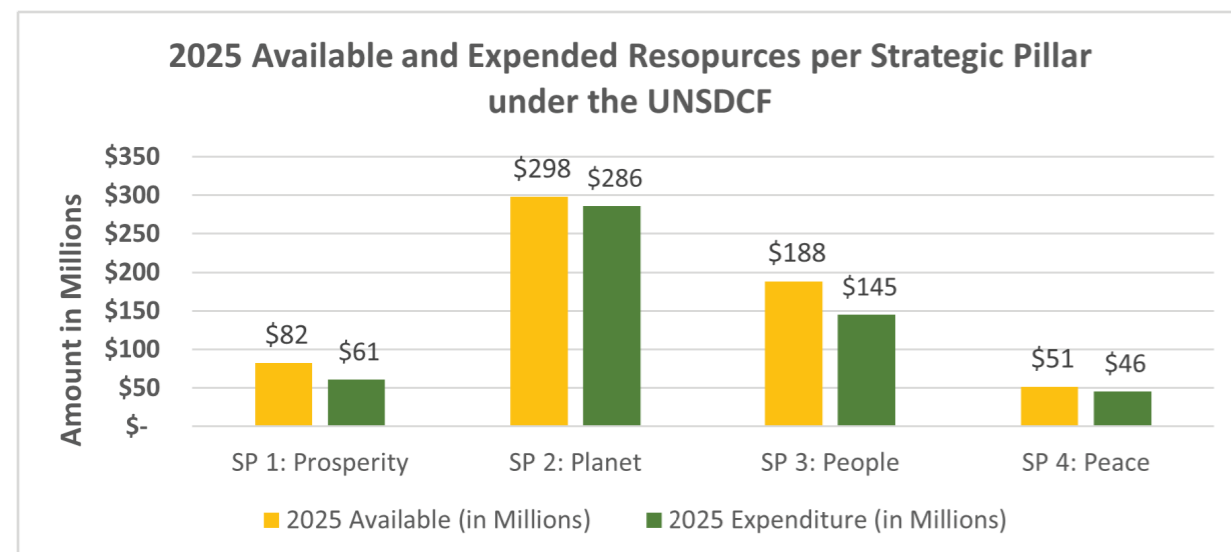
UN Nigeria financial expenditures for sustainable development 2025

Grand Total expenditure 2025 - \$537,686,292

UN Nigeria Delivery Rate



Financial Overview by Strategic Priority Areas

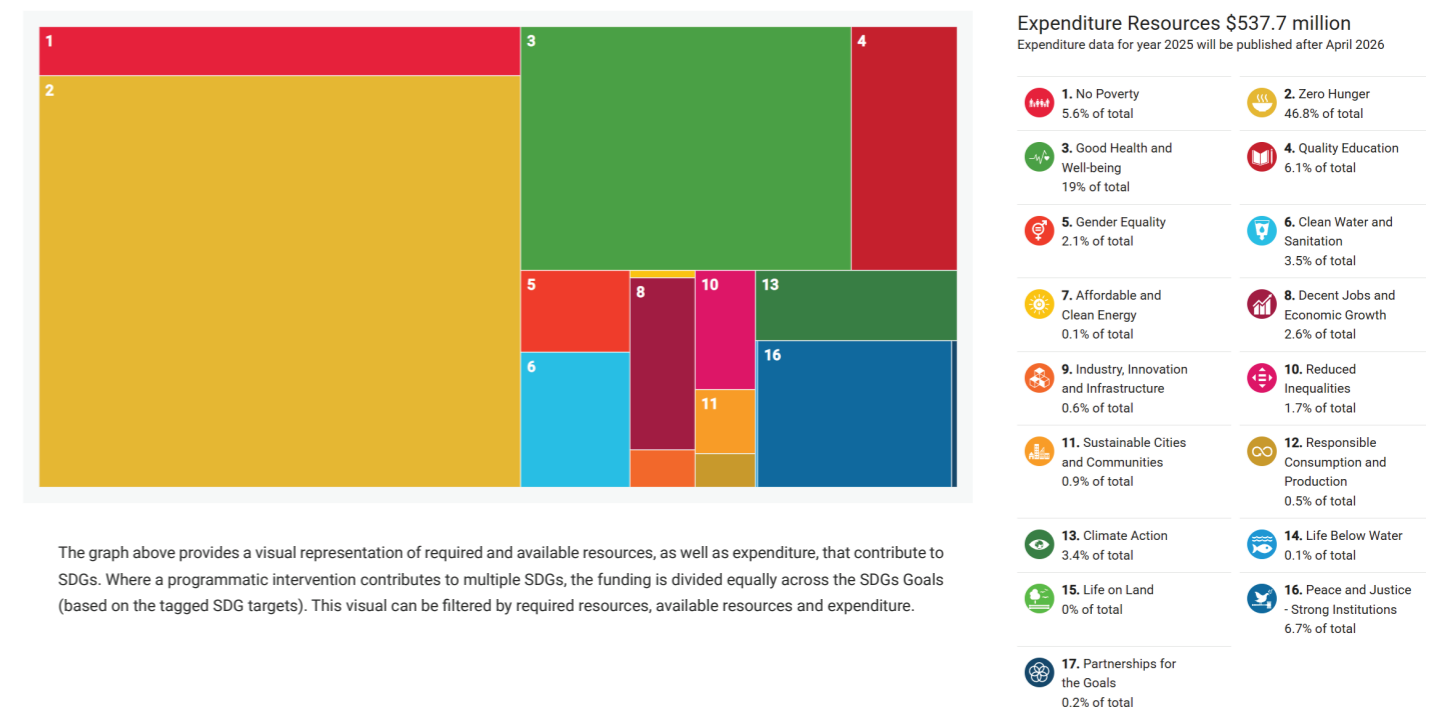


Available Resources and Expenditure by Outcome areas.

2025 available and expended resources per strategic pillar per outcome under the UNSDCF

Strategic Priorities	Outcomes	2025 Available (in millions)	2025 Expenditure (in Millions)
Strategic Priority 1: Prosperity	Outcome 1.1: Increased Productivity & Competitiveness	\$ 38	\$ 24
	Outcome 1.2: Improved access to Decent Jobs	\$ 16	\$ 13
	Outcome 1.3: Improved Social Protection Coverage	\$ 17	\$ 14
	Outcome 1.4: Improved Data	\$ 11	\$ 10
Strategic Priority 2: Planet	Outcome 2.1: Improved Food Security & Nutrition	\$ 250	\$ 247
	Outcome 2.2: Improved management of Climate	\$ 32	\$ 26
	Outcome 2.3: Policies & practices for resilience & DRM	\$ 16	\$ 14
Strategic Priority 3: People	Outcome 3.1: Universal Health Coverage	\$ 111	\$ 95
	Outcome 3.2: Quality Education System	\$ 49	\$ 31
	Outcome 3.3: WASH & Safe Hygiene	\$ 29	\$ 19
Strategic Priority 4: Peace	Outcome 4.1: Peace & Security	\$ 35	\$ 33
	Outcome 4.2: Inclusive Governance & Justice System	\$ 11	\$ 9
	Outcome 4.3: Gender Equality & Human Rights of marginalized groups	\$ 6	\$ 4

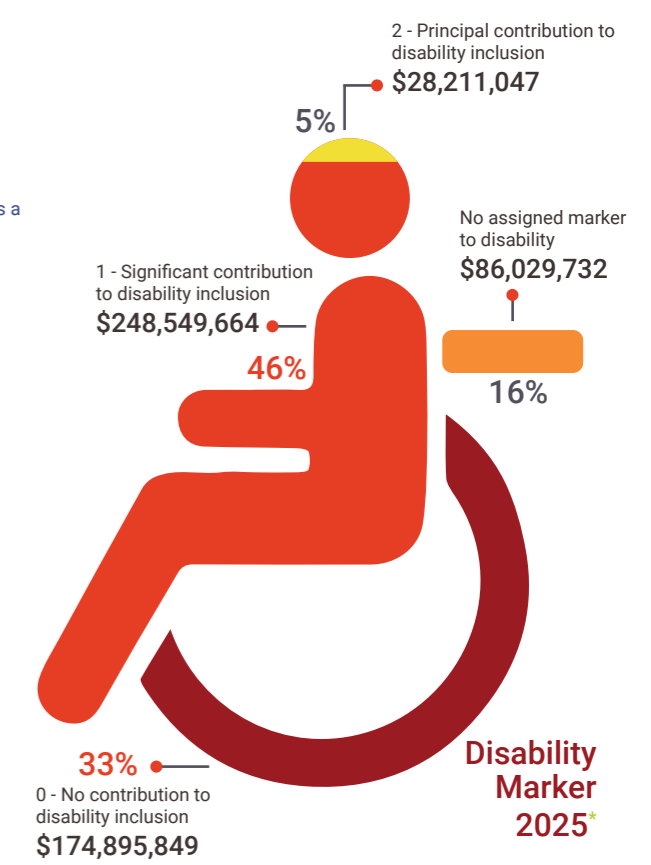
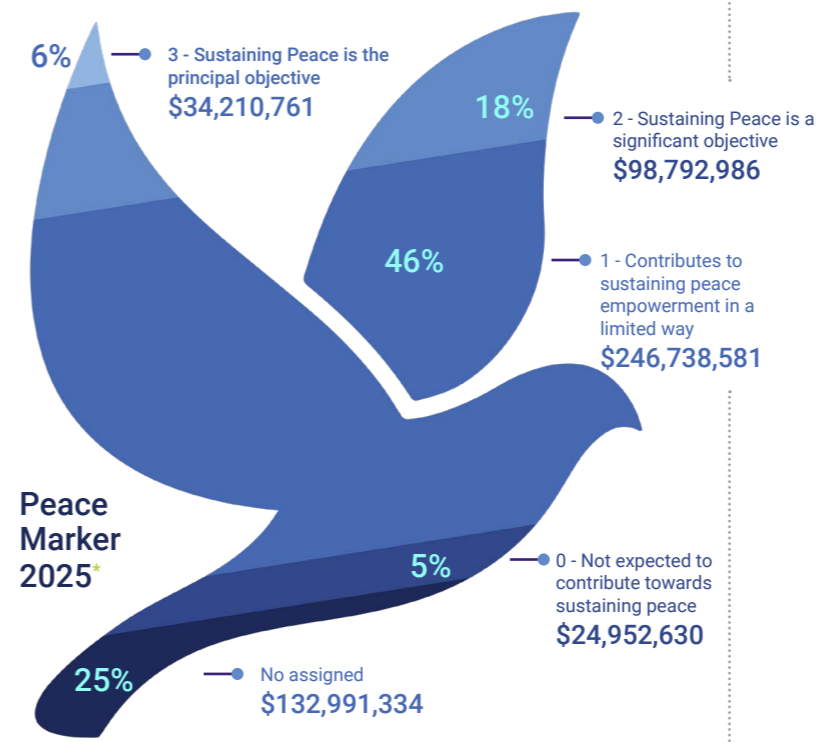
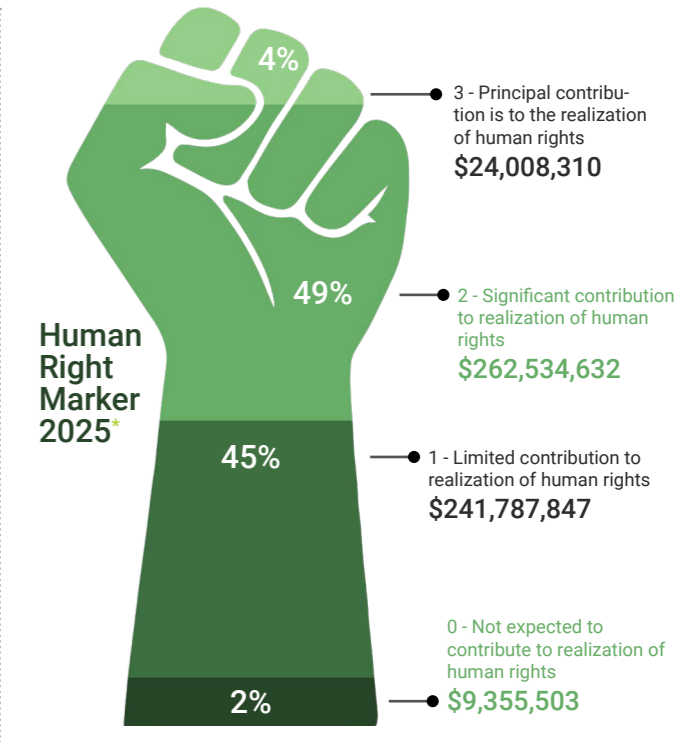
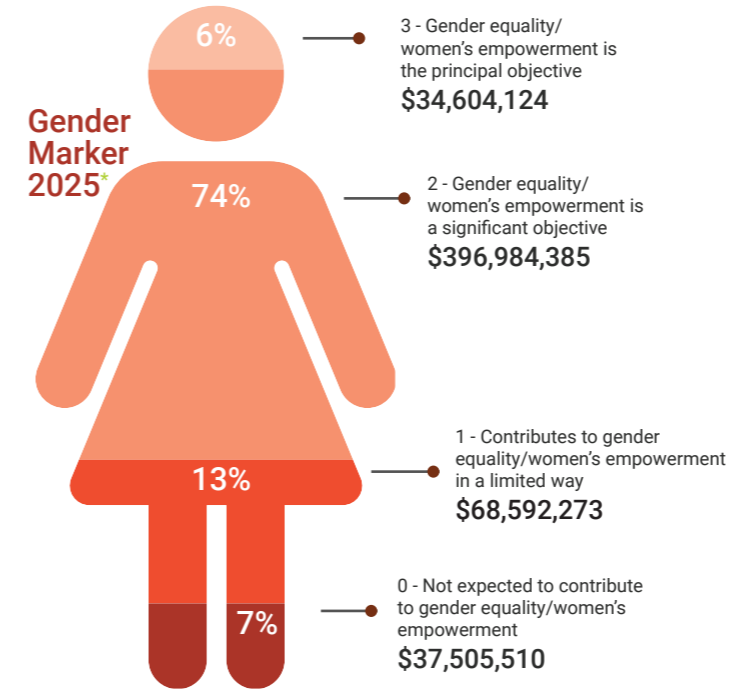
Where is the money going? How the UN contributes to the SDGs



2024 Expenditure per Agency



Financial Expenditure Reporting in UNINFO as of 9 March 2026



UNCT Key Focus Areas for 2026

Looking Ahead: Intensifying Delivery in 2026

In 2026, the UN Country Team will intensify delivery under the UNSDCF 2023–2027, the penultimate year of implementation.

A comprehensive evaluation of the Cooperation Framework will be undertaken alongside a new Common Country Analysis (CCA). Findings will inform the design of the next Cooperation Framework, ensuring lessons learned translate into stronger, more responsive programming. The UNCT will also implement recommendations from the 2025 midterm review to improve efficiency, coordination, and results reporting.

Our work will be guided by the United Nations Pact for the Future, adopted at the 2024 Summit of the Future, reinforcing renewed momentum to accelerate progress toward the SDGs.



Accelerating Impact through Digitalisation and Food Systems

To fast-track SDG achievement, we will prioritize digitalization and food systems transformation as “Big Ticket” areas for collective action.

- Digitalisation will focus on three pillars: national and sectoral digital mapping; digital skills and human capital development; and digital value chain development with platform harmonization. A UN Inter-Agency Digitalization Working Group will be established to coordinate efforts and strengthen linkages with government. A flagship priority will be improving interoperability across social protection, health, and education platforms to enhance service delivery and inclusion.

- Food systems transformation will advance coordination, financing, governance, and advocacy. Key actions will include establishing digital farm registries, expanding decentralized clean energy solutions, and unlocking value chain opportunities to strengthen resilience and productivity.



Strengthening Data, Partnerships, and Collective Delivery

We will scale up implementation of the Power of Data initiative through development of a unified SDG scorecard for Nigeria, supporting evidence-based planning and accountability at federal and sub-national levels. In 2026, the UNCT will transition from coordination-driven processes to stronger collective delivery models, with increased joint programming, joint advocacy, and integrated monitoring.

Amid constrained resources, we will deepen private sector engagement and promote impact-driven investment approaches to enhance financial sustainability. A National Private Sector Engagement Summit will be convened to mobilize partnerships and accelerate SDG progress.

Through these actions, our aim is to consolidate results under the current UNSDCF while laying a strong foundation for the next cycle of cooperation—ensuring that Nigeria’s path to inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development remains firmly on track.

List of Acronyms

AFBD	Africa Development Bank	IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
AFTI	Agri Food System Transformation and Innovation in Nigeria	IFIs	International Financial Institutions
AID	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	IHR	International Health Regulations
ARC	African Reinsurance Corporation	ILO	International Labour Organization
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
BIRD	Behavioural Insights and Research for Development	IOM	International Organization for Migration
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	LGAs	Local Government Areas
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
BVN	Bank Verification Number	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
CeMONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	NAP	National Action Plan
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	NAPHS	National Action Plan for Health Security
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
CSW	Status of Women	NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
CYP	Couple Years of Protection	NDP	National Development Plan
DNEMIS	Digital Nigeria Education Management Information System	NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
ECW	Education Cannot Wait	NESRI	Nigeria Education Sector Renewal Initiative
EMIS	Education Management Information System	NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	NHP	National Health Policy
EU	European Union	NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	NHSRII	Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiatives
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation	Nimet	Nigeria Meteorological Agency
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service	NIN	National Identification Number
FMYD	Federal Ministry of Youth Development	NIP	Nigeria Industrial Policy
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	NJFP	Nigeria Jubilee Fellowship Programme
GBV	Gender Based Violence	NSR	National Social Register
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ODA	Official Development Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility	ODF	Open Defecation Free
GPE	Global Partnership for Education	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative	OMT	Operations Management Team
GPI	Global Peace Index	OPDs	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
GTG	Gender Technical Group	OSSAP SDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	PHC	Primary Health Care
HRH	Human Resources for Health	PMT	Programme Management Team
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	PV	Photovoltaic
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	RAC	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
		RSF	Regional Stability Facility
		SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition

SAPs	State Action Plans
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDIS	UN Disability Inclusion Strategy
UNDITWG	United Nations Disability Inclusion Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIAGY	United Nations Inter Agency Group on Youth
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNINFO	United Nations Information System
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YAI	Young Africa Innovates

