



Sustainable Development Goal 16 in Nigeria: Progress, Setbacks and the Future

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The Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA) is an independent organization that seeks to address the challenges of violence and poor governance that are making sustainable development elusive in Africa.

The Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), a parastatal supervised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established as a government think-tank on issues of peacebuilding and conflict management in Nigeria and Africa

The Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) is a South-North non-governmental coalition of peacebuilding organizations that coordinates and supports civil society participation in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS).

The Transparency, Accountability, and Participation (TAP) Network is a broad international coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) working together to advance SDG16+ to promote peace, justice, and inclusive societies, and to help enhance accountability for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to forward this strategic Report on 'Sustainable Development Goal 16: Progress, setbacks and the Future'. The World Leaders' unanimous adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the 17 SDGs as a successor framework to the MDGs marked a turning point in the desire for a peaceful, just and egalitarian society. The 2030 Agenda envisions a present and a future that is economically sustainable, social inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Thus, SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, safeguard the planet and ensure all people live in peace and prosperity by the year 2030. It is pertinent to state that the 17 SDGs are interconnected, interrelated and often indivisible.

Specific to the focus of this Report, SDG-16 aims to 'promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. This ambition is important given that violence and insecurity, corruption, inequalities, violation of human rights and disregard for the rule of law were unaccounted for in the MDG era, and generally seen as the underlying causes of under-development. Hence, the inclusion of SDG-16 in the 2030 Agenda has ensured a holistic approach to sustainable development.

This Report highlights some of the work done within the context of SDG-16 and the SDGs in general by key stakeholders in Nigeria, including the Civil Society Organizations, Development Partners and the Nigerian government at all levels. The report showcases success stories as well as challenges experienced by these stakeholders in their respective endeavors. The Report also offers some useful recommendations that need to be taken seriously if Nigeria must achieve the SDGs by 2030. I urge all state and non-state actors to pay close attention to these recommendations as we began the 'Decade of Action' for the SDGs.

Finally, I commend the commitment and efforts of the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPRC) and the Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA) for setting-up a National Working Group (NWG) on SDG-16, and for producing this maiden Report that catalogue what various stakeholders are doing to ensure peaceful societies, accountable institutions and justice for all in Nigeria. Undoubtedly, this Report can serve as a starting point for coordination and experience sharing around SDG-16 and will support the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria.

Signed

Princess Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire

Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs

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We cannot conclude this session without saying thank you to our esteemed partners for their generous support to the hosting of the SDG 16 workshops and to the development of this document. Our special thanks go to the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS), TAP Network and the European Union.

ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ACAN	Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria
ACTUs	Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units
ACORN	Anti-Corruption in Nigeria
AFA	Armed Forces Act
CHR	Centre for Human Rights
CSRS	Centre for Strategic Research and Studies
CSDEA	Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa
CDGP	Child Development Grant Programme
CSCSD	Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development
CISLAC	Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSPPS	Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Forces
CYC	Commonwealth Youth Council
CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability
CPTG	Constituency Project Tracking Group
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
DI-AC	Defense Integrity Advisory Committee
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
EU	European Union
FOSTER	Facility for Oil Sector Transparency and Reform in Nigeria
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCP	Federal Character Principle
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FMWA	Federal Ministry for Women Affairs
FMY&SD	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
FRCN	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
GCERF	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
GPF	Governance Partnership Facility
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
HLPF	High Level Political Forum

ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
IPPIS	Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System
IFFTFG	Illicit Financial Flows and Task Fraud Group
ITAI-NDS	Increase Transparency, Accountability and Integrity in the Nigerian Defense Sector
I4P	Infrastructures for Peace
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
IRT	Intelligence Response Team
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPS	International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
JTF	Joint Task Force
MAN	Maritime Anti-Corruption Network
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Coalition
NDC	National Defense College
NDP	National Defense Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NJI	National Judicial Institute
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPC	National Population Commission
NUC	National Universities Commission
NWG	National Working Group
NYCN	National Youth Council of Nigeria
NYP	National Youth Policy
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
NAF	Nigeria Air Force
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
NRSS	Nigeria Road Safety Strategy (NRSS)
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps
NTA	Nigeria Television Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Development Fund

OSSAP-SDGs Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on the SDGs

OGP	Open Government Partnership
PERL	Partnership to Engage, Reform and Learn
PTAD	Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate
PTF	Petroleum Trust Fund
PSSP	Port Service Support Portal
QS	Quota System
RFL	Restoring Family Links
SLA	Savings and Loan Association
SLA	School Learner Approach
SFU	Special Fraud Unit
SOSIN	Stamping out Slavery in Nigeria
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SAPs	State Action Plans
SANDS	Strengthen Accountability in the Nigeria Defense Sector
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TAP	Transparency, Accountability and Participation
TI-DS	Transparency International - Defense and Security
TUGAR	Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms
DFID	Department for International Development
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USSR	University System Study and Review
VSF	Victims Support Fund
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
WMN	Women Media Network (WMN)
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Attaining sustainable peace, justice for all, and accountable governance in Nigeria has been a challenge before and after independence. However, the country has managed to build on its areas of resilience by implementing innovative policies including the Quota System (QS) and the Federal Character Principle (FCP) to ensure unity, progress and relative peace, with their attendant shortcomings. The advent of agitation for the control of petroleum resources in the Niger Delta following the discovery of oil in Nigeria, the insurgency in the North East, agitations for cessation in the South East, kidnappings, banditry, corruption, reported cases of human rights violations, and trafficking in persons makes it more complex. This calls for concerted efforts by all stakeholders to address these challenges and ensure peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institutions.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were adopted by Member States of the United Nations including Nigeria at the turn of the Millennium failed to address the critical political and social issues facing Nigeria. The SDGs and especially Goal 16 is envisaged to address those shortcomings of the MDGs which include peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institutions.

The primary objective of this paper is to inform policy makers, practitioners, Nigerian citizens, and the international community of key policy and programming considerations, including initiatives by various actors working in Nigeria towards supporting the implementation of SDG 16.

This report identifies what government, civil society, and development partners are doing in Nigeria, enumerates some of the concrete initiatives by stakeholders aimed at achieving SDG 16 in the country. The report further highlights the success stories and challenges encountered by these various organizations in the course of their work.

The document concludes with the following key recommendations for policy makers, government, civil society and the international community in pursuant of the implementation of SDG 16:

1. The Office of the Senior Special Assistant to President on the SDGs (OSSAP SDGs) which is charged with coordination and providing strategic guidance to Federal Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government on the implementation of the SDGs should pay special attention to SDG 16 as it is very critical to achieving all the others SDGs, and that the absence of peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institutions will lead to the failure of Nigeria to achieving the overall SDGs.

2. The lack of security and peace has undermined the progress towards the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria. This calls for urgent attention by all stakeholders and especially the Nigerian government to immediately prioritize long term peacebuilding strategies that envisages engagement, integration and dialogue with communities (including border communities), and all stakeholders. The forgotten vast Nigerian border communities should be integrated, developed, and engaged in border security.
3. Other peacebuilding frameworks in Nigeria including the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) and its New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, the UNSCR 2250, and the UNSCR 1325 should serve as enablers to the implementation SDG 16 in Nigeria.
4. Nigeria's decline into recession shortly after commencing the implementation of the SDGs in 2016 has hindered the effective implementation of the SDGs, and the medium development plan known as the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) to take Nigeria out of recession should be strengthened taking into account job creation, peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institutions, to forestall future decline into recession.
5. There should be a vertical implementation of SDG 16 at the sub-national levels in all the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) to ensure that SDG 16 is mainstreamed into their development plans.
6. The review of the National Defense Policy and the Armed Forces Act should be strengthened to envisage peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institution. Continuous dialogue and engagement of communities and civil society should be promoted. This will support the attainment of a citizen centered security approach where security becomes the business of every citizen.
7. There should be strategic effort to establish, strengthen and maintain institutions where all armed forces and security personnel can receive appropriate training in peacebuilding, human rights, mediation, and dialogue processes.

8. There is a clarion call for the formulation of National policies for Peace Education involving relevant government ministries and agencies as well as representatives of civil societies and grounded in African values and mechanisms of conflict prevention and resolution.
9. Training of teachers, social workers, security forces, law enforcement agencies, representatives of religious and traditional institutions and civil society as peace actors and mediators should be prioritized.
10. There is the lack of synergy, as many organizations are working on the same course but at parallel ends. This calls for coordination of stakeholders and the SDG 16 National Working Group (NWG) is timely and should serve the purposes of coordination and networking.
11. The Nigeria Police Fund Bill which was recently passed into law should be implemented, funded and sustained to enable the Nigeria Police to be well equipped, trained and motivated to fight crime, and to foster better relationship between the public and the police including adherence to human rights and the rule of law. Also, the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) should recruit more officers to meet the United Nations standard recommendation at ratio one (1) Police officer to four hundred (400) people for effective policing and especially in the North East where the Nigerian Army reported to be overstretched as they have taken on the roles of the police and other internal security agencies.
12. In communicating issues of SDG 16, we encourage stakeholders and the public to make good use of radio stations as it reaches more people and in most cases in local languages than other media channels. The FRCN is willing to support stakeholders in communicating SDG 16 activities and programs to the general public.
13. The budget allocation and release to Federal, State and Local Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies should be adequate, timely and sustained to ensure effective and quality delivery of SDG 16 related policies and programs. Funding to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should also be adequate, timely and sustainable to support the work of CSOs in advocating for SDG 16.
14. The roles and functions of agencies of government working on SDG 16 should be properly delineated, communicated and coordinated, and there should be advocacy to reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks.

15. The National Judicial Institute can serve as a rallying point for mobilization around access to justice issues (i.e. social and ecological justice) in the context of SDG 16. There is need to strategically create awareness and train judicial officers, encourage speedy case turn around and the dispensation of justice, support the establishment and strengthening of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, while also educating the public on their rights and access to justice.
16. Stakeholders recommend that a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanism should be put in place for the implementation of SDG 16, so as to dialogue, get inputs and discuss program information with communities (including religious and traditional institutions) before commencement. Also, there is the need to create awareness on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), in order to ensure that affected communities and the general public knows the law of war, and the organizations to contact in accessing justice when the need arises.
17. There is the urgent need to build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement SDG 16 and the overall 2030 Agenda. This includes capacity to collect, analyze, document and disseminate disaggregated data that takes into consideration gender, youth, disabled and marginalized persons, for appropriate planning and evaluation of progress. At the same time, government and stakeholders need to act on research recommendations and education that will support the attainment of the SDGs.
18. Food insecurity and malnutrition as a result of drought in the Lake Chad Basin, scarce resources including inputs for farming and limited farmlands due to ongoing military operations in the North East has become a major crisis. This calls for urgent action by stakeholders to guarantee affected communities and populations with short, middle and long term strategies to address food shortages, replenish resources and ensure peaceful societies that will allow these communities to farm sustainably.
19. There is an urgent need for the Nigeria government and stakeholders to restore and strengthen local governance and institutions, including the provision of social services in all parts of Nigeria. Local Government autonomy must be attained to attain sustainable peace and development.

20. There is an urgent need to strategically engage the Nigerian public in the fight against corruption. Mass sensitization and involvement of the citizens in the design, implementation and evaluation of anti-corruption programs will reduce and eliminate public cynicism and apathy to fight the scourge of corruption.
21. Public sector integrity should be strengthened through the improvement of conflict of interest rules and accountability in public procurement (i.e. e-procurement should be promoted), as well as the speedy introduction of relevant legal frameworks for achieving them. A purposeful combination of prevention strategy and unrelenting enforcement as well as strong partnerships and support, including the effective engagement and management of relationships with both internal and external stakeholders is expedient in the fight against corruption.
22. There should be effective and long term measures put in place by the Nigerian government and stakeholders to halt and reverse the trend of rapid population growth, and also address the issue of youth bulge. This will support the country in planning and managing its scarce resources to respond to the needs and aspirations of its citizenry.
23. The policy of Agro-rangers as approved by the President should be supported by all stakeholders in order to help secure the vast forests in the country while mediating conflict between farmers and herdsmen. The step taken by the NSCDC to establish an Agro-rangers unit and the subsequent partnership with the Oyo State Government to commission an Agro-rangers Command in Oyo state is commendable and should be strengthened and replicated for maximum results.
24. There is overwhelming evidence of early warning and response mechanisms in Nigeria. Therefore, these existing structures should be strengthened, coordinated and utilized for the benefit of safeguarding Nigerian communities and ensuring sustainable peace.

25. The Federal Government should be open, transparent, and impartial in fighting insecurity by not shielding or protecting any group from arrest and prosecution no matter the tribe or religion. At the same time, the governments across the 36 states of the federation should maintain surveillance in the forests using drones and other mechanisms to detect and deal with insurgents, kidnappers, killer herdsmen and bandits.

26. Government at all levels should uphold human rights by obeying the rule of law in releasing from prison custody all those suffering from socio-religious or political persecution that the courts have asked to be released without delay.

INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a holistic approach aimed at sustainable peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for urgent action by all countries in a global partnership. These 17 SDGs are anchored on the five P(s): People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which is the precursor to the SDGs did not achieve their set objectives partly due to violence and insecurity globally. It was in this context that the SDGs were designed with Peace, Justice and Accountable Institutions at its center. **SDG 16** aims to “Promote

peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". It is important to note that the SDGs are interlinked and integrated in nature and that the achievement of all 17 Goals will greatly improve lives and ensure a sustainable and peaceful world.

Nigeria was one of the countries that endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York. Shortly thereafter, President Muhammadu Buhari designated the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs to take the lead in mobilizing stakeholders to implement the SDGs. However, the implementation has been hampered by insecurity and vices that includes banditry, kidnapping, fraud, corruption, weak governance, and insurgency. Nigeria has signed up for the 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDGs, as the country was also part of the 2017 VNR.

This review paper engages SDG 16 to unravel what the Nigerian government, civil society actors, and donor agencies are doing to support the implementation of SDG 16 in Nigeria while accepting that the SDG 16 underpins the overall 2030 agenda. The document outlines best practices, challenges and suggested ways forward for the implementation of SDG 16 in Nigeria, with the expectation that this paper will serve as an advocacy tool, as well as a resource for policy makers and practitioners. At the same time, the document refers to other peacebuilding frameworks and policies in Nigeria including the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) principles/New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, the UNSCR 2250, and the UNSCR 1325 as enablers for the effective implementation of SDG 16.

METHODOLOGY

This document is produced as a result of consultations with multi-stakeholders at three various SDG 16 workshops that were hosted by partners in Lagos and Abuja. The outcomes of the first two events also fed into the 2019 United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development that took place from the 9th to 18th of July, 2019 in New York.

S/N	Event	Date	Host/Partners	Venue/Location
1.	Public Discourse on Strategy for Constructive Engagement of Political Leadership towards SDG 16	2 nd and 3 rd of July, 2019	CSDEA, CSCSD, TAP Network and the CSPPS	Lagos, Nigeria
2.	SDG 16 Tracking Workshop	5 th July, 2019	CSDEA, IPCR, CSCSD, TAP Network, CSPPS and EU	Abuja, Nigeria
3.	SDG 16 National Working Group Workshop	5 th September, 2019	IPCR, CSDEA, TAP Network, CSPPS and EU	Abuja, Nigeria
4.	SDG 16 Tracking Document Validation Workshop	19 th March, 2020	IPCR, CSDEA, TAP Network, CSPPS, EU	Abuja, Nigeria

SDG 16 Targets, Indicators and Stakeholder's Achievements

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.

Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

The Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) has established a Peace Education program and has developed the ECOWAS Reference Manual on Education for the Culture of Peace. The manual comprises of seven key modules namely: culture of peace and conflict management; human rights; civism and citizenship; democracy and good governance; public health; environment and sustainable development; and regional integration.

The Reference Manual is used for training of trainers involving key stakeholders at the national levels including state institutions, civil society, educational entities, to disseminate and implement these modules. The components also employ workshops and forums on national reconciliation which dovetailed into the first ECOWAS Forum on Education for the culture of peace through Intra and Inter Religious Dialogue in 2016 in Naimey, Niger where various religious groups were brought together. The second edition of the Forum took place in 2018 in Naimey, Niger Republic with an expansion of the participants including a large number of youth building upon the lesson learnt from the first edition. In addition, Civil Society Groups and Non-Governmental Organizations were active partners for creating the Culture of Peace manual through advocacy; information sharing, and engagement with local actors.

In response to the threat and menace of violent extremism, the ECOWAS Education sector used the Reference manual to organize trainings for Imams (Training of Trainers) in the Republic of Niger in 2018 and in the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 2019 on countering violent extremisms using a multi-facet approach. The ECOWAS Intervention trained 40 Imams on Countering Violent Extremism through improving the teaching skills and knowledge of the Imams on the Madras as well as on the relevant modules including the ECOWAS Reference Manual on Education for the Culture of Peace as resource materials. Expectedly the trained Imams will be able to replicate the training within their respective communities. ECOWAS is also working at the regional level to support member states to take the issue of peacebuilding data seriously.

The Nigeria Police Force has designed various strategies and programs to check crime and ensure that lives are safe. They include the intensification of Highway Patrols on major highways in the country;

rebranding and equipping of Anti - Robbery squads with modern crime fighting weapons nationwide; deployment of modern anti - crime vehicles to improve security; establishment of a Joint Task Force (JTF) in the war against terrorism to checkmate the current terrorist insurgencies in the country; the establishment of more Police Divisions/Area Commands in all state commands/FCT for effective policing and crime control; the establishment and strengthening of Community Policing initiatives to bring the police near the communities. This encourages partnership with the Police and increased intelligence - led policing; creation of special Intelligence Response Team (IRT) to support the fight against crimes. The Intelligence Response Team tracks and arrest notorious criminals.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMY&SD) is working to build the capacity of the youth and other stakeholders in peace, conflict prevention and management. From 2018 to 2019, the FMY&SD has been able to build the capacity of 188 community leaders, heads of youth led Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and students leaders on peace building, conflict prevention and management. In addition to the training, the Ministry has also empowered them on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) skills. The FMY&SD has used the slogan “Catch Them Young” idea to empower both in-school and out- of -school teenagers with peace building skills in order to enshrine and promote a culture of peaceful and harmonious co-existence among young people. Other programs of the FMY&SD within this context includes the Sports for Peace, Grassroots Sports, Revival of Age-grade competition (principal cup, and headmaster cup), and the National Sports Festival.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) is involved in providing psychological support to traumatized persons in the North East where the activities of Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups have resulted in massive rape cases, torture and death of loved ones.

The National Defense College (NDC) contributes to SDG 16 through implementing research projects and strategy in various fields covering the economy, defense and security, political, social, peace and justice. These research projects are targeted towards providing practical and implementable solutions and strategies to government, private sector and the civil society in tackling our developmental and peacebuilding challenges. The NDC also conducts lectures on strategic leadership on military, national security environment, strategic thinking, strategy formulation, strategic communication, economic dimension of national security, non-state actors in national security, media and national security sector reforms, internal security issues and management, and policy formulation. The NDC looks at causes and nature of conflict and war, terrorism, insurgency, counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency, conflict management, conflict management, ECOWAS and conflict management. The NDC also supports Peace Operations by examining the work of the ECOWAS, the African Union and the United Nations. Module 9 of the NDC focuses on the Higher Management of Defense. It looks at Defense policy, crisis management in Nigeria, media in crisis management, disaster management, doctrine development, defense management, negotiation processes, and crisis simulations.

The NDC's Centre for Strategic Research and Studies (CSRS) conducts research and studies on Governance and public policy, area and regional studies, peace keeping, conflict and humanitarian studies as well as defense and security studies. It carries out extensive publications in journals, books, monographs, occasional papers etc and conducts seminars, conferences, round tables, and trainings.

The Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) is developing a document on peace, conflict prevention, management and resolution. This is to address issues like the unhealthy rivalry with other security agencies, hostility by host communities where FRSC offices are located, conflicts with FRSC patrol teams and motorist/offenders, in-house conflicts, conflicts with transport unions, mob attacks, corruption, and promoting a healthy working relationship between peoples from different cultural backgrounds within the FRSC. A Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) on Alternative Dispute Resolution in the FRSC has been developed. This is a strategy keyed into by the Corps to demonstrate its commitment to speedy, less cumbersome and less rancorous means of resolving disputes between her, her customers and all road users. Its implementation by the FRSC is yielding encouraging results. The FRSC has also introduced the concept of road safety into national development agenda through the implementation of the objective of Nigeria Road Safety Strategy (NRSS: 2019-2023) by achieving the target of "a nation where road traffic crash result in no death".

The FRSC awareness and advocacy strategy is done via enlightenment campaigns targeted at road users through the use of handbills/fliers and billboards, education of different groups of roads users and potential drivers via infusion of road safety topic into school curriculum as part of the catch them young program. It also includes the provision of emergency and rescue service to reduce the impact of crisis from violence and related deaths through sustaining and strengthening the Ambulance Service Scheme, road side clinics, and the National Community Post Crash Care.

The FRSC National Traffic Radio (NTR FM 107.1) was also established to disseminate appropriate information to reduce friction between the FRSC and the general public, and to ensure the public is well informed about what is happening in their immediate environment. In cases of emergency and distress, the FRSC can be reached at 122 for rescue operations.

The United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting social cohesion and community conflict management in the North East through the North East Conflict Management and Stabilization program.

The Victims Support Fund (VSF) Agro Project supports agriculture and trading as key enterprises and components of food security and rapid economic recovery in the North East. VSF supports the re-establishing of food and agricultural production capacity through meaningful and sustainable agricultural practices in conflict affected agrarian communities in the North East. This project has

provided agricultural support in the form of crop and livestock to communities. The VSF develops the capacity of small holder farmers and other vulnerable households to manage food production in their communities. The program interventions provide agricultural inputs (improved seeds), machineries (tractors, water pumps and knapsack sprayers), cash support and routine agro- extension support to small holder farmers to boost productivity in rain-fed, dry season farming and goat production. The VSF supported households with goats (male 1, female 3) and cash assistance. Different groups supported have been encouraged to merge and form Savings and Loan Association (SLA) to encourage the spirit of savings. A total of 18,000 farmers have benefited from the VSF Agro Project.

The VSF under its educational support for children in the North East has reached about 200,000 children with educational materials (school uniforms, books, bags, sandals, pencils and eraser). The VSF has trained over 1000 teachers on classroom management, pedagogy and psychosocial support for the children. Under its educational support, 40 schools have been reconstructed and fully equipped, while 24 temporary tent classrooms were provided across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is providing technical assistance to Nigeria in the area of education including peace education, within institutions especially where conflict and insurgency exists. UNESCO is using School Learner Approach (SLA) to reach out to learners in the Northern part of Nigeria, where school curriculum are developed and embedded into a mobile gadget and made available for learners who are not able to go to the classroom due to the phenomenon of insurgency and insecurity. The project has been tested in Bauchi state and it is very effective. UNESCO is also supporting the mitigation of climate change in Nigeria and in the Lake Chad Basin countries by putting in place a mechanism for the management of family resources.

The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) has established an Agro-rangers unit to mediate conflict between farmers and herdsmen. The Oyo State Government in collaboration with NSCDC has commissioned an Agro-rangers Command within this context in Oyo state.

Norway began its strategic support to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in Nigeria in 2017 with the organization of a WPS conference in partnership with the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs (FMWA) and UN Women. Norway's support in this context also includes the preventive role young women play in Youth, Peace and Security, and the role of women in ensuring peaceful elections. In September 2019, Norway supported the establishment of a Women Media Network (WMN). Norway is also supporting Bauchi and Benue states who have adopted the WPS State Action Plans (SAPs) in their implementation.

Norway's technical and financial support to peacebuilding in Nigeria entails its ongoing work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and the strengthening of democracy including infrastructures for peace such as the creation and strengthening of peace committees and their capacities. Other areas of work in Nigeria include

support to early warning systems in Benue, Ekiti, Kaduna, Osun and Plateau States. Additionally, Norway is working with the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the Norwegian Development Fund (NORAD), and the Centre for Human Rights (CHR) in the prevention of violent extremism in Nigeria by engaging youth at community levels to engage in dialogue and peace knowledge sharing. Peace education in the North East is connected to the humanitarian situation as embedded in Norway's strategy. Subsequently, Norway is working with partners in planning an upcoming North East Conference.

In the context of ensuring peace and development in the Niger Delta region, Norway is partnering with the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) to build a pool of expatriates by training 30 persons on oil and gas skills every year. As part of the collaboration with PTF, Norway also organizes regular leadership conferences on petroleum and environment issues.

The National Orientation Agency (NOA) has a functioning early warning and response mechanism. NOA has a report called *the Pulse of the Nation* that is published twice a month. This report captures areas of tension and everything concerning peace. It also produces special reports when there is an issue that threatens peace and that requires urgent attention. Special reports are treated with urgency and communicated to relevant agencies.

The Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) conducts and publishes a bi-annual strategic conflict assessment report; The IPCR also has a functioning early warning and response system; it conducts election monitoring and produces feedback reports; the IPCR conducts peace education and engages religious and traditional institutions in dialogue; the IPCR has developed an Infrastructure for Peace (I4P); a regular National Peace Academy; and works to promote gender mainstreaming including the organization of lecture series on various topics.

The Federal Ministry of Interior is working with relevant agencies including the NSCDC to resolve herders/farmers crisis. A policy of agro-rangers has been developed and transmitted into a memo, which the President of Nigeria subsequently approved.

The Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA) is working with partners including the IPCR, the Global Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) and with support from the European Union and other partners to implement the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)/New Deal for Engagement in Conflict Affected States, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 2250) on Youth, Peace and Security in Nigeria. These policy frameworks have the capacity to support the actualization of SDG 16 in the country.

The CSDEA is working with Vigilante organizations or civilian Joint Task Forces (cJTF) in the North East to transform them into peacebuilding organizations. A total of 1200 members of Vigilante groups have been engaged in this program.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society has been very successful in their work in Restoring Family Links (RFL) to ensure that missing persons like unaccompanied children are reunited with their family members in the North East, the Middle Belt, and other areas affected by conflict in Nigeria. The NRCS in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through the protection services program identify types of abuses, exploitation, and torture against children to remind the authorities of what the norms are. This is because we cannot confront such issues directly since we are guided by our principle of neutrality. The NRCS uses referral system in unbearable situations. For example, a case of trafficking in persons can be referred to a prosecuting agency like the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). Cases requiring arrests to be made are brought to the attention of the Police, Army or the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) to ensure that young people are not taken into custody.

The United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) has phased its Child Development Grant Programme (CDGP) from state level cash-transfer programming to advocacy and technical assistance on social protection to partner states. The DFID is also giving technical assistance to anti-trafficking and social norms/communications interventions in Edo state through the Stamping out Slavery in Nigeria (SOSIN) program.

The Victims Support Fund's Foster Care Program has supported a total of 4000 children with 2,200 orphans inclusive. Also, households with the maximum of two orphans are supported with a monthly stipend of N15, 000 – N30, 000 depending on the size of the family.

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) sensitizes the public on the scourge of trafficking in persons, investigates all cases of human trafficking, counsels and rehabilitates the victims, and prosecutes suspected traffickers. Since the emergence of NAPTIP in August 2003, the agency has brought the issue of human trafficking and irregular migration in Nigeria to national attention while adopting an all inclusive and holistic (5) pronged approach of policy, prevention, protection, persecution and partnership to combat the menace. NAPTIP has started mainstreaming trafficking in persons into primary and secondary schools curriculum, and has also set up the Sex Offenders Register. With the promulgation of the Violence Against Prohibition of Person Act (though applicable only in Abuja), NAPTIP has been able to investigate, prosecute violators of the Act and

rescue children within ages 1-17 as well as adults who have been violated and abused. NAPTIP recommends that the public should be sensitized to think locally and look inwards instead of focusing on travelling abroad which has been a driving force for human traffickers.

Norway is working in the North East to reintegrate and rehabilitate women and children who are victims of the violent extremism back into their communities via a 2 years collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This program also has a protection component for its recipients.

The Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa is supporting a psycho-social support and livelihoods program aimed at victims of violence in Adamawa, Bornu and Yobe states in the North East. This program supports girls and women who were either raped or widowed, and lost their livelihoods as a result of the activities of violent extremist groups to heal and also be able to earn sustainable livelihoods through skills acquisition and engagement in business ventures. A total of 1000 girls and women have been targeted by this program.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development works with vulnerable youth to ensure inclusion and participation. This includes mentoring and life enhancement programs for youth living with disabilities.

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.

The Nigerian Air Force has established a directorate of civil-military relation; established a human rights and gender desk; available and improved justice system in place; Armed Forces Act (AFA) being reviewed; National Defense Policy (NDP) being reviewed

The Nigeria Police Force reports that it has strengthened its legal section to ensure speedy prosecution of criminal cases.

The National Judicial Institute (NJI) reports that the Nigeria Judiciary has undertaken innovative measures to reform the justice system for optimum performance. Such innovations include the appointment of Judges on a regular basis to curb the issue of backlog of cases. This has helped to ensure best practices and effective administration of the justice system; introduction of the electronic filing system in order to remove procedural complexity of civil cases and reduce high rates of litigation through appropriate policies. This includes the establishment and advocacy for the effectiveness of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms; conduct courses and judicial education for all categories

of judicial officers and supporting staff; and the organization of conferences for all Nigeria judges of superior and inferior courts.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society in conjunction with the ICRC visits families of detained persons in order to ensure that detainees are in contact with their family members, and that detainees are treated well in detention. Activities include checking the feeding condition, environment and health of persons in detention. In addition, the NRCS and ICRC also listen to the detainees and remind the authorities to ensure that such persons get justice or fair hearing during court proceedings. The release of cross border detainees is treated by the NRCS with kin interest to ensure that such persons return safely to their countries.

The National Defense College contributes to SDG 16 through research projects and strategy writing covering legal and justice issues with the goal of providing practical and implementable solutions and strategies to civil society, government and the private sector in tackling our developmental and peacebuilding challenges.

The Nigerian Army is working to promote relations with Civil Society and communities through its Military-Civil Relations Department. The Nigerian Army has also set up human rights abuses complaint centers in all regions with head office in Abuja. This new structure, the Army reports will ensure that issues of injustice with relations to military operations and personnel are adequately addressed.

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.

ECOWAS has through its Article 51 (A) of the ECOWAS revised treaty has taken measures to combat illicit trafficking and circulation of arms through the development of a culture of peace. ECOWAS is working at the regional level to support member states to take the issue of data seriously.

The Nigeria Police Force has created a Special Fraud Unit (SFU) to fight and control financial frauds.

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) as part of its *Enforcement Mandate* set up the Illicit Financial Flows and Task Fraud Group (IFFTFG) in 2019 to track IFF hemorrhaging the economy of the country. The group collaborates with Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) on tax compliance of companies and individuals. ICPC is currently designated as the

Secretariat for the Inter Agency Committee set up by the government to implement the Thabo Mbeki report on Illicit Financial Flows.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

The National Defense College examines the impact of corruption and anti-corruption strategies through research and lectures with a view of developing data and influencing policies and programs of various stakeholders.

The UK Department for International Development gives technical assistance to anti-corruption institutions and support to civil society social norms and monitoring through its Anti-Corruption in Nigeria (ACORN).

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) through its *Enforcement Mandate* remains resolute in investigating and prosecuting corruption and other related offences. Several cases are in courts involving persons across the socio, political and economic spectrum. The ICPC enforcement activities are Lawyer-Driven. Lawyer's inputs are required at every stage of the investigation: pre investigation; investigation; and post investigation. This approach has helped in reducing the cost of our operations; timeliness in decision on petitions; and checks excesses in the investigation and prosecution processes.

The use of ***Non-Conviction Based Asset Forfeiture***- Sections 44, 45 and 48 ICPC Act, 2000 enables the commission to recover cash and assets using non-conviction based forfeiture of assets initiative. Over N17billion has been recovered in terms of cash and physical assets so far in 2019.

The Constituency Project Tracking Group (CPTG) was initiated in 2019 to ensure proper execution of projects budgeted for and funded. The CPTG has led to the release of ambulances, hospital equipments, and tricycles that were initially diverted by corrupt officials, as well as contractors returning to site to complete projects according to specifications thereby improving opportunities to attain the SDGs.

The ICPC's *Preventive Mandate* led to the establishment of **Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs)** in Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government. The ACTU model has been adopted by UNODC as international best practice and is being processed for international application. Conducting Systems Studies and Review on over 110 MDAs in 2019 helped in identifying corruption-prone processes and solutions proffered. The administration of Ethics and Compliance Score Cards has increased compliance with extant rules and regulations by over 110 MDAs.

The ICPC has also developed a Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) to assess corruption vulnerabilities of MDAs. The Commission, with the support of the Maritime Anti-Corruption Network (MAN) and in Conjunction with UNDP and TUGAR, has conducted the CRA of six seaports resulting in the creation of: harmonized Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); and the Installation of Port Service Support Portal (PSSP) as a mechanism for addressing complaints by port users to prevent corruption. It is worthy of note that Nigeria is the first country to have applied CRA to assess operations at its sea ports.

The ICPC through its *Education and Mobilization Mandate* has a transformational agenda using different initiatives and platforms to promote anti-corruption consciousness in all sectors of the Nigerian society and beyond. This includes the establishment of the **Anti-corruption Academy Of Nigeria (ACAN)** to serve as a specialized institution, not just for training of ICPC staff and public officers, but to serve as a centre for studying corruption and conducting scientific research into the malaise, as well as provide state authorities with evidence-based findings to combat corruption. The ACAN in conjunction with ECOWAS Secretariat is presently developing a curriculum on Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) methodology for ECOWAS countries to boost their capacity for corruption prevention. It should be noted that ECOWAS has announced its intention to adopt ICPC for its corruption studies project.

The ICPC has developed **National Values Curriculum**, adopted by the National Council on Education for infusion of core values in the relevant subjects at the basic classes in schools. The ICPC is currently in partnership with some Universities in the country to teach and develop anti-corruption strategies. As part of the ICPC's education and mobilization activities, the commission is involved in the development of *Platforms for Mass Mobilization* against corruption such as: the National Anti-Corruption Coalition (NACC), which is a broad assemblage of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that galvanizes local engagement of the populace to act against corruption; Youth Engagements including the ICPC NYSC lectures, Students Anti-corruption Vanguard in tertiary institutions, students Anti-Corruption Clubs in Schools and Integrity Lecture Series to inculcate positive values, build a virile anti-corruption culture and enlist the youth in the war against corruption; Grass root Mobilisation Programs like Town Hall Meetings and Religious Leaders Workshop to engage the masses in sensitization and interactive

sessions aimed at raising awareness and enlisting support; and the Good Governance Forum that was established to ensure accountability and transparency on the part of the people entrusted with leadership positions.

Norway is working in cooperation with the Nigerian government and its anti-corruption agencies to fight the scourge of corruption and its consequences.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development conducts workshops on citizenship, value orientation and capacity building for youth leaders on changing their mindset on the issue of corruption and the negative implications for personal and national development.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

The Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) worked in collaboration with Transparency International - Defense and Security (TI – DS) to strengthen and promote accountability in the Nigeria Defense and Security sector in a project referred to the SANDS (Strengthen Accountability in the Nigeria Defense Sector) Project. Although the project was concluded in March 2019, it birthed within its design four policy briefs that identified gaps in the Nigeria defense and security sector and made recommendations towards filling those gaps. The policy briefs include: Weaponising Transparency - Defense Procurement Reforms as a Counterterrorism Strategy in Nigeria; Camouflaged Cash - How "Security Votes" Fuel Corruption in Nigeria; Military Involvement in Oil Theft in the Niger Delta: A Discussion Paper; Involvement of the Nigerian Security Services in the 2019 Electoral Process: Guardian or Threat to Democracy?

Currently, CISLAC in collaboration with TI-DS is starting the implementation of a new project referred to as **Increase Transparency, Accountability and Integrity in the Nigerian Defense Sector (ITAI)**. The project is defined by four major outcomes:

Outcome 1. The risk of corruption in the defense sector is acknowledged by defense stakeholders.

Outcome 2. Increased civilian oversight bodies' and defense stakeholders' awareness of their oversight roles and their ability to coordinate activities.

Outcome 3. Increased awareness of defense oversight matters amongst the general public.

Outcome 4. Increased civil society capacity to analyze defense related policy gaps and effectively coordinate and advocate for defense sector transparency.

In the course of the project implementation, CISLAC and TI-DS propose the formation of a Defense Integrity Advisory Committee (DI-AC) which will harmonize, coordinate and advise on project activities

that compliments the ongoing efforts of the government and non-state actors in the actualization, in part, of SDGs 16. At the end of project, an evaluation will be conducted to ascertain the status of the overall project implementation.

The Nigeria Air Force has put in place Ombudsman and transparency officers.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development worked collaboratively with the leadership of the National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN) to prepare the 2019 budget in order to have the inputs of young people in the 2019 FMY&SD's budget that was sent to the National Assembly for approval. The Nigeria Youth Parliament was effectively involved and influenced the increase and release of the 2020 budget.

The UK Department for International Development's Partnership to Engage, Reform and Learn (PERL) focuses on technical assistance and civil society facilitation for open public sector governance, accountable service delivery and participation of people in governance. The UK DFID's Governance Partnership Facility (GPF) which is a World Bank multi-donor trust-fund support's Bank work on economic and public sector governance, North-East humanitarian response, and social protection. UK DFID also support transparent management of natural resources in Nigeria through the Facility for Oil Sector Transparency and Reform in Nigeria (FOSTER).

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission as part of its *Preventive Mandate* conduct review of *Personnel Expenditure profile of MDAs*, to mop-up unspent allocation and limit corruption opportunity carried out from 2006-2008, 2011 and 2016 led to the recovery and return to the treasury, billions of unspent balances in the accounts of MDAs that would have been misused or embezzled. The activities of the commission in mopping up unspent balances resulted in the deployment of the E-governance Platforms: Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) and the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS). It is gratifying to note that this development saved the nation over N100 Billion in personnel costs in 2013, and N68 Billion in 2017. As at March 2018, 511 MDAs are already enrolled on IPPIS. The ICPC's review of Capital Expenditure Profile of MDAs is currently ongoing nationwide.

The University System Study and Review (USSR), a fact-finding and problem-solving strategy was undertaken to determine whether their policies, practices and procedures aid corruption as well as ensure the systems conform to best practices. The USSR report gave rise to collaboration with the National Universities Commission (NUC) which led to the closure of 63 Illegal Institutions; the prosecution of their proprietors; the development of template for systems studies in the education sector; and the directive to universities to develop 5-year integrity plans to address conflict resolution

mechanisms, gender protection and grievance resolution procedures. It is Noteworthy the USSR is being considered for adoption at the international level

The ICPC has an ongoing cooperation with the Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate (PTAD) to prevent corruption in the pension process. The ICPC is also working with the Federal Ministry of Finance to monitor the IPPIS and GIPMIS payment platforms.

Norway is facilitating taxation dialogues with relevant government agencies and stakeholders to ensure efficiency in the collection and utilization of tax for the common good of all Nigerians.

The Lagos State Government outlined the efforts at curbing corruption in the process of public procurement which accounts for about 70% of the state government's outflow. The Lagos State Government has fully digitized e-procurement platforms for all government procurement processes and procedures.

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development established the Nigeria Youth Parliament to serve as the voice of the youth in governance and decision making. Decisions of the parliament are reached in form of resolutions and motions, and further handed over to the executive arm of government for implementation. Beneficiaries of this program are playing key roles at the national and international levels. Some of the beneficiaries include the current Hon. Speaker of the Akwa-Ibom House of Assembly, Hon. Luke Onofiok, and the pioneer Chairperson of the Commonwealth Youth Council (CYC), Ahmed Adamu. The Ministry was one of the key drivers of the movement that led to the passage of the “Not Too Young To Run” bill into law. Young people are already taking advantage of the law to aspire for political offices.

The FMY&SD is also working to reform and reposition the National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN) technically and financially so the NYCN can support the Ministry in improving the efficiency, effectiveness and service delivery to Nigeria's young people.

The Ministry in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other stakeholders reviewed the National Youth Policy (NYP). Youth leaders from the 6 geo-political zones were involved in the review. Voluntary youth organizations and youth leaders from the 6- geo - political zones who are representatives of young people were invited for consultative meetings to get their inputs into the National Youth Policy. Their inputs were incorporated into the final document.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is working through its Deepening Democracy in Nigeria/Growing Accountability in Nigeria (in development) program to look into transition from a Democratic Governance and Elections focused program to more citizen-led demand for political accountability and inclusion.

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development reports that it has supported and worked collaboratively with young leaders to be members and leaders in several international organizations. Mr. Ben Duntoye was the first President of the Pan African Youth Union (PYU) – the Youth arm of the African Union. Nigeria is also a member of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) and the ECOWAS Youth Forum.

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

The National Population Commission (NPC) is involved with providing legal identity and birth registration certificates to all Nigerians.

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

The Nigeria Air Force (NAF) has taken part in non-violent election sensitization.

The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) has designed the following programs on Radio Nigeria Networks that is aimed at pushing the SDG 16+ policies and programs in the country. They include:

1. "The Shield" a service and accountability program for the Nigeria Army.
2. "Police Diary" a service and accountability program for the Nigeria Police.
3. "Watch 360" a security and peace awareness program.
4. "Score Card" a service and accountability program to promote effective and virile institutions spanning all Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Nigerian government.
5. "Eagle Square" a program aimed at promoting accountability among the service sectors.
6. "Do It Right" which focuses on promoting inclusiveness and a right attitude towards national consciousness with a view of promoting the things that unite us and engendering sustainable development.
7. "Public Complaints Half Hour" an avenue for every Nigerian, no matter where they are domiciled in the country to hold the government, its organs, service providers and all other stakeholders accountable.
8. "The Advocate" the voice of the oppressed is an advocacy program on justice reforms and equity on justice issues.
9. "Youth Connect" seeks to give a sense of inclusiveness to the Nigerian youth and promote youth advocacy.

These programs which are on the Network Service of the FRCN are also being replicated at the various zones and FM stations to reach out to Nigerians in their own local languages.

The VSF is partnering with the Kannywood music and film industry to use media to pass messages on countering violent extremism and improving social cohesion in the North East. The production will include all-star musical video, documentary, drama and a short film. The aim of this is to also influence change in behavior and attitude at the individual and societal levels as it concerns the three key issues of de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration and economic empowerment of reformed Boko Haram members.

The National Judicial Institute engages in dissemination and awareness creation on freedom of information on the judiciary including the right and access to justice to the public as a contribution to body of knowledge in Nigeria.

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization is working in Nigeria to build the capacity of the media on conflict sensitive reporting.

The National Orientation Agency is communicating SDGs activities and programs; mobilizing citizens and grassroots to buy into SDGs; and helping to track the SDGs due to NOA's large network. NOA does

sensitization on transparency in government and voters education using the Freedom of Information Act. The sensitization activities of the NOA also involve behavioral change programs for religious and traditional leaders, and also students of tertiary institutions to shun violence and promote a culture of peace.

The office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs has an on-going series program with the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) to create awareness and sensitize Nigerians on the Agenda 2030.

Target 16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Indicator 16.A.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

There is the existence of the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** in Nigeria.

Target 16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

16.B.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

The Federal Road Safety Corps in a bid to end violence and non-discriminatory laws and policies is carrying out enforcement of road traffic rules aimed at deterring or punishing offenders who violate the rules and norms governing our society through: mobile court for immediate trial of traffic offenders along major corridors; routine patrol of the nation's highways; special intervention patrol in crisis/conflicts areas in collaboration with other security agencies; rallies directed at market women to reduce conflict between market woman and patrol men during patrol operations; conduct of regular audit and engineering which involves road design, production and installation of road signs.

CHALLENGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG 16 IN NIGERIA

The Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on the SDGs has pointed to the lack of security and peace as the main factor undermining the progress towards the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria. OSSAP SDGs also highlighted Nigeria's decline into recession shortly after commencing the implementation of the SDGs in 2016 as another factor that has hindered the effective implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria.

The Nigeria Air Force is facing challenges in specialist equipment acquisition and fit for purpose training due to restriction on military sales by developed countries.

ECOWAS reported having funds constraints, low quality human resource, poor infrastructure, and weak formats for effective internal coordination. Another key area of challenge to **ECOWAS** is the lack of data. This trend has not only affected the peace education sector, but all other sectors of education. Without reliable, accurate and timely data, it is difficult to effectively carry out interventions with positive outcomes.

The Nigeria Police Force lacks sufficient funding; dwindling manpower; logistics problem; lack of motivational welfare packages; inadequate training/retraining; inadequate barracks/accommodation compared to the numerical strength of the Police Force.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development enumerates some of the challenges faced by the Ministry to include the lack of adequate budgetary allocation for program implementation, the existence of overlapping roles and functions by agencies and parastatals, and the stiff and rigid government bureaucracy causing delay in the implementation of programs. Other challenges include the need to foster cordial relationship and effective cooperation with stakeholders and agencies relevant to the mandate of youth leadership and development.

The National Judicial Institute has a challenge with identifying those with greater difficulties to have access to justice; the Nigeria Judiciary lacks independence; and there is low level of knowledge in the Judiciary based on the access to justice in the context of SDG16.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society raised concerns about the lack of awareness by the public on the mandate of NRCS. Most people are not aware that Red Cross is not funded by government, and as a result they place excessive demands that are overwhelming to the organization. This is also a challenge that most non-governmental and civil society organizations also confirmed.

The National Defense College reports that it has challenges with adequate funding for its research, training, strategy and policy planning activities. This trend has hindered the ability of the NDC to support the implementation of SDG 16 in Nigeria.

The Federal Road Safety Corps have challenges with the negative behavioral attitude of road users, inadequate data and research, inadequate skilled personnel and inadequate funding.

The Victims Support Fund has challenges with the lack of local governance, institutions and services in the North East. There are allegations that most Local Government Chairpersons and officials are always in state capitals and other destinations thereby neglecting their duties. For example, this situation is deterring Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the North East from returning home as they do not have confidence in local governance and security. Even if they choose to return, there are no institutions and services to support them.

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission has encountered the following challenges in carrying out its activities. They include: aversion to change particularly within MDAs. For Instance, the ACTU innovation was initially not well received, but with the support of the Head of Service of the Federation through policy directives, over 400 MDAs have now keyed in; dearth of proper records or assets registry affect effective implementation of Non-conviction based Asset Forfeiture; bureaucratic bottlenecks intrinsic to the public service delayed implementation of some innovations longer than the Commission envisioned; delay in case turn around and unfavorable judicial climate; inadequate funding and capacity building; and public cynicism and apathy to the fight against corruption.

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons in exercising its mandate given under the law has encountered challenges which include: the clandestine nature of the crime of human trafficking, limited resources to rehabilitate and empower victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) as well as upgrade their shelters to international standards which will help in the victims support program, poor border management, adverse cultural practices that promote human trafficking, inadequate resources for investigation and prosecution of offenders of TIPPEA and VAPPA as well as capacity building for its officers, delay in trials and unfavorable judicial climate.

Norway's challenges with implementing its programs in Nigeria include the rapid population growth and youth bulge, and hence the ongoing partnership with the United Nations Population Fund

(UNFPA) to support Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs in one pilot state in the North and South of the country respectively.

The Nigerian Army reports that Nigerian troops are overstretched in the North East as they do not only fight Boko Haram and insurgents but also provide security for government officials, VIPs, and in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps. Some Civilian Joint Task Forces (cJTF) or Vigilantes are collaborating with the various splinters of Boko Haram and other insurgent groups leading to loss of military personnel and equipments. There is proliferation of weapons and especially by multi-national corporations and this trend is hampering the fight against insurgents. The porous borders and forgotten border communities are leading to unhindered entry by insurgents from other countries in the Sahel. The Nigerian Army also state that they have poor budgetary funding, and challenges with media misinformation.

CONCLUSION

The data before us shows that the government, civil society organizations, development partners and other stakeholders are investing in policies and programs that support the implementation of the SDG 16 and the 2030 Agenda in Nigeria. These initiatives includes attempts at human security, peace education, reintegration and rehabilitation, anti-human trafficking, anti-corruption, transparency in public governance and in the extractive industries, capacity development and systems strengthening, sustainable livelihoods, civic education and participation, public awareness and information sharing, human rights protection and the rule of law.

These bold attempts by stakeholders at implementing the Sustainable Development Goals have also been fraught with challenges including the lack of coordination and exchange. Some other key challenges includes rapid population growth, funding shortfalls, lack of patriotism, ungoverned spaces and porous borders, inadequate skilled security personnel, inadequate training for public and security officials, weak local governance structures, lack of research and data, recession, poor infrastructure, bureaucratic bottlenecks, lack of judicial independence, aversion to change and deep culture of corruption, illiteracy and lack of public orientation.

In the process of ensuring peaceful societies, justice for all, and accountable institutions, stakeholders must work collaboratively with local communities and governments to promote human security, inclusive and participatory governance, and information sharing. The deep rooted culture of corruption combined with the lack of patriotism must be addressed through mass public awareness and orientation, and proactive reforms in the public sector. The independence and transparency of the justice sector cannot be negotiated as the judiciary remains the last bastion of the ordinary Nigerian. The SDG 16 NWG represents a viable platform for coordination and knowledge exchange that must be strengthened in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. The NWG is expected to bring all actors together in a sustainable manner to influence policy (i.e. UNSCR 2250, UNSCR 1325, the IDPS's New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, and the Open Government Partnership (OGP)) and address identified challenges in program implementation. The NWG will also support the identification of success stories among stakeholders with the intent of examining impact and giving recommendations on scaling up where necessary.

The work of the NWG is also expected to feed into the annual United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the Voluntary National Reviews of the SDGs. Nigeria has announced

its participation in the 2020 VNRs and this report is envisaged to also inform the VNR processes and consultations in Nigeria.

APPENDIX 1: PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Ajegunle Community Project

Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa

Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development

Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre

Economic Community of West African States

Federal Ministry of Information and Culture

Federal Ministry of Interior

Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria

Federal Road Safety Corps

Food Basket Foundation International

Helpline Resources

Hope for the Hopeless

Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission

Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution

Justice Development and Peace Commission

Markengee Foundation

National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons

National Defense College

National Judicial Institute

National Orientation Agency

National Youth Service Corps

Nigeria Air Force

Nigeria Army

Nigeria Navy

Nigeria Police Force

Nigerian Red Cross Society

Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps

Nigeria Television Authority

Norwegian Embassy

Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on the SDGs

Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator

United Kingdom Department for International Development

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Victims Support Fund

World Islamic Peace Foundation

Youth Advocacy for Health Foundation



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