



# Nigeria Strengthening Civic Advocacy and Local Engagement (Nigeria SCALE)

## SCALE COMPENDIUM OF ADVOCACY ISSUES

*This compendium of advocacy issues is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the U.S. Government.*

**Produced by: African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development**

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## **SCALE COMPENDIUM OF ADVOCACY ISSUES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The United States Agency for International Development’s Mission to Nigeria (USAID/Nigeria) awarded a Cooperative Agreement for the implementation of the “Strengthening Civic Advocacy and Local Engagement” (“SCALE”) Activity to strengthen the financial, managerial, technical and advocacy capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) and business membership organizations (BMOs) in Nigeria. This activity is being carried out over a five-year period from the effective date of award in February 2022. The objective of the SCALE Activity is to support CSOs and BMOs across all of USAID/Nigeria’s programmatic sectors with a basket of managerial, business strengthening, and advocacy capacity-building interventions aimed at advancing Nigerian CSO sustainability combined with targeted grants to advance mutually agreed upon priorities. The activity is designed to enhance local civil society organizations’ ability to be positive and responsible change agents in Nigeria.

Advocacy has become a prominent part of social action and a tool for seeking social justice and action on any issue affecting the populace of any state or nation. It is the act of speaking on the behalf of or in support of another person, place, or thing. Advocacy is speaking up, drawing attention to an important issue and directing decision makers towards a solution. There are basically five principles that guide advocacy as a social action, and they include

1. Clarity of purpose,
2. Safeguard,
3. Confidentiality,
4. Equality and diversity,
5. Empowerment and putting people first

This concept clarification is important to highlight the seriousness attached to this assignment.

### **CENTRE LSD IN SCALE PROJECT**

African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD) as a resource partner of Palladium is working on Leadership capacity enhancement; Developing a pool of advocacy issues from CSOs/BMOs’ response to SCALE review; Capacity support for Leadership and strategic planning, GESI, and Conflict Sensitivity for clusters and Monthly cluster virtual mentoring and coaching check-ins. To be able to execute this project, the extraction and compilation of advocacy issues is very critical.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT**

The objective of this project is to come up with a compendium of advocacy issues which will serve as a reference point for CSOs/BMOs in the country and beyond. It is in furtherance of SCALE co-creation approach that recognizes the need to harness the huge advocacy issues domiciled within CSOs/BMOs in Nigeria.

## **NIGERIA CONTEXT**

Nigeria is endowed with enormous human and natural resources. But the country is faced with a lot of developmental challenges including low and fragile economic growth, insecurity, weak institutions, insufficient public service delivery, notable infrastructure deficits, climate change and weak social indicators. The result of this is poor service delivery, high level of poverty and challenges in different sectors such as health, education, economy, WASH, governance, Trafficking in Persons, security etc. Over the years, what needs to be done to bring about development is known. It is clear to us that every society has the capacity to develop, and people are the real wealth of a nation. From past experiences, development scholars have concluded that while there are no silver bullets, some development approaches bring better outcomes. For instance, it has been proven that progress in health and education can drive success in human development. In addition, it has been shown that country factors such as policies, institutions and geography are important.

Meanwhile, there is a lack of significant correlation between economic growth and improvement in health and education e.g., Kerala in India, Costa Rica, Cuba and Sri Lanka attained higher human development than the countries at their income level. Similarly, experience has shown that markets are very bad at ensuring the provision of public goods such as security, stability, health and education and a capable, focused developmental state can help achieve development and the growth of markets.

Development theorists and practitioners are agreed that partnership among government, private sector and civil society is the most effective way to achieve sustainable economic and social benefits and achieve the sustainable development goals. It has been recognized that the three sectors: Government, private sector and civil society have great roles to play in the development of society and that this needs to be done in partnership. But it must be understood that the three sectors have different motivations, approaches, and experiences. The motivation for government is provision of services to all citizens; the motivation of the private sector is profit while the motivation of civil society is the protection of specialized groups and the vulnerable (the poor, persons with disability, persons living with HIV/AIDS, women, children, trafficked persons etc.).

We can delineate at least four distinct approaches to development work. First there are NGOs who utilize the welfare/service delivery approach. This approach seeks to provide short term relief to the poor and excluded or to people in emergency situations. This approach merely provides relief and does not look at the factors, structures and institutions that created the problem in the first instance. This approach provides temporary relief to the poor and excluded but will not lead to poverty eradication because it does not tackle the root causes of

poverty. Secondly, there are NGOs who go beyond the provision of relief to build the capacity of communities to deal with situations in which they find themselves. For instance, the NGOs will seek to enable communities to improve their agricultural systems so as to deal with the problem of food shortage. Initially, this approach to development was largely externally driven. Thirdly, there are NGOs who utilize the participatory development approach.

This approach to development improves on the development approach by giving room for the poor and excluded to participate in the definition of the problem as well as designing context specific responses to the problem. Finally, there are NGOs who utilize the rights-based approach, a participatory development approach that recognizes the rights of the poor and excluded people as well as the duty of government to meet these rights. RBA recognizes that the poor and excluded people are entitled to fundamental human rights solely by reason of being human. These rights are not privileges. They are not depended on grace or benevolence of rulers.

These rights are fundamental, inalienable, universal, interdependent, and indivisible.

1. That the rights are fundamental means that they are basic for human existence.
2. That the rights are inalienable means that they are entitlements which cannot be denied or taken away from an individual without an injury being done to the dignity of that person.
3. That the rights are universal means that they are recognized in every human society across regions of the world.
4. That the rights are interdependent means that the loss of one right is a denial of other rights, and the promotion, protection and fulfillment of human rights in one area support other human rights.
5. That the rights are indivisible means that they should be addressed as one body; whether they are civil, political, economic, social, cultural, solidarity or collective and respect for them is all encompassing.

The range of rights recognized by RBA can be categorized into:

1. Civil and political rights e.g., right to life, personal liberty, fair hearing, freedom of movement etc.
2. Social and economic rights e.g., right to education, health, work, housing etc.
3. Right to development

These rights have been documented and codified and draw principally from three main sources:

1. International conventions, agreements, and charters
2. National Constitutions
3. National laws and other statutory enactments

The RBA is premised on the recognition that the rights of individuals impose obligations on the State. It is widely recognized that states have obligations in civil and political rights. But some people argue that there is less obligations in terms of social and economic rights. But we argue

that there are three levels of obligations in matters of social and economic rights: obligations to respect, protect and fulfill. The obligation to respect requires states to refrain from interfering with social and economic rights e.g., refrain from forced eviction. The obligation to protect requires states to prevent violations by third parties e.g., ensure that private employers comply with labour standards.

The obligation to fulfill requires states to take appropriate legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial, and other measures towards the full realization of such rights. It is important to note that apart from the State, other duty bearers are necessary in every society for the enjoyment of rights. These include individuals, families, communities, NGOs, donor agencies, international community, and the private sector. The role of NGOs in RBA is to create awareness, educate in rights and obligations, build capacity of rights holders, organize, and mobilize rights holders, advocate for pro-poor policies and provide alternatives. Whenever services are provided by NGOs, it should be to serve as entry points for the NGOs to perform the roles mentioned above more effectively.

Advocacy can play vital role in the RBA approach utilized by NGO to overcome the development challenges of a country. As noted above, given the enormous resources available in Nigeria and the small amount of development aid compared to the resources of the country, the rights-based approach is the best approach and advocacy is a veritable tool.

## **METHODOLOGY**

To achieve a comprehensive CSOs/BMOs advocacy issues compendium which ultimately will be SCALE resource bank that will be referenced for CSOs/BMOs in Nigeria, the following methodology was adopted.

1. Conduct desk review on SCALE concept papers and proposals domiciled in the SCALE resource depository
2. Collate, analyze and synthesize advocacy issues by sectors and levels (LGAs/State/Federal)
3. Harmonize advocacy issues from the stakeholders' engagement forum (SEF) with the advocacies from the CSOs/BMOs proposals
4. Produce advocacy issues compendium for reference by CSOs/BMOs

## CONTENT ANALYSIS

The compendium is categorized into twenty-five (25) sectors and has the following number of issues compiled for each sector and level of governance as follows:

### ADVOCACY ISSUE ANALYSIS BY SECTOR/LEVEL OF GOVERNANCE

S/N	SECTORS	NUMBER OF ISSUES	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL
1	HEALTH	43	27	28	6
2	EDUCATION	31	20	16	3
3	ECONOMY	7	6	4	-
4	WASH	18	2	17	5
5	ELECTION & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	13	11	6	-
6	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)	15	12	3	-
7	CHILD & FORCED MARRIAGE	8	2	6	1
8	SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	43	36	12	1
9	CIVIC SPACE/ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	7	6	1	-
10	SECURITY	10	9	1	-
11	ANTI CORRUPTION/ TRANSPARENCY	17	16	1	-
12	FAITH BASED	4	3	1	-
13	ICT, COMMUNICATION & SOCIAL MEDIA	6	6	-	-
14	WORKPLACE GOVERNANCE / TRADE/ LABOUR	5	5	-	-
15	PEACE, JUSTICE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS	8	8	-	-
16	EXTRACTIVE	7	7	-	-
17	AGRICULTURE	16	12	6	-
18	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	16	16	5	-
19	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS/MIGRATION	6	6	2	1
20	WOMEN INCLUSION	14	8	5	3
21	POLICY AND GOVERNANCE	14	10	9	4
22	THE ELDERLY	1	1	-	-
23	PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITY	10	10	5	5

24	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	2	1	1	-
25	MALNUTRITION	1	1	-	-
		<b>ADVOCACY ISSUES</b>			

## CONSOLIDATED SECTORAL SNAPSHOTS

### 1. HEALTH

Most of the issues raised in the proposals revolved around policies, service delivery and challenges of transparency in fund management and utilization of drugs and facilities. The implementation of the various health policies and driving the programs to the rural areas and individual families was also highlighted in some states like Edo, Cross River, Adamawa, Taraba and Kaduna states.

### 2. EDUCATION

Advocacy issues in education revolves around accountability, transparency, curriculum, budgeting, out of school children, and technical and vocational education. The decline in school enrollment in the country, non-formal education, and challenges of rural education. The issue of education resonated at all the tiers of governance. The challenge of out of school children was high in the states of the north and Cross River, Ebonyi and Abia states.

### 3. ECONOMY

The various issues highlighted in the concepts and proposals submitted to SCALE on the economy shows the variables that directly affect the daily running of business in the country such as infrastructure, energy, diplomatic relations, and regional economic policies. It also highlighted the topical issue of multiple taxation across all the tiers of governance.

### 4. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector is a very critical sector in development as it directly impacts the lives of the people and their daily living. In the list of issues raised around the WASH was the hygiene of females during menstruation in the school environment, provision of pads, integrated

WASH policy across all levels of government, challenges of water contamination by humans and animals alike and the funding of WASH related projects and the management of WASH related matters at all levels.

## **5. ELECTION & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

The management of electioneering issues in Nigeria has been lingering for so many years in the country and these bothers around legal and institutional framework of the election body and its stakeholders. Politics and its outcomes depend a lot on the elections and its management. Issues raised in this section range from elections reforms, fraud in the process, women participation and converting the electoral laws to local languages to ease understanding.

## **6. TRACKING IN PERSONS (TIP)/ CHILD AND FORCED MARRIAGE**

The tracking of persons, child marriage or forced marriage has been a challenge for the Nigerian society in the last two decades and there seem to be a consensus that its eradication is the only solution that is required. Most of the issues raised hover around getting the private sector to get involved in the resolution of this problem, funding of the after-abuse management of the victims.

## **7. GENDER/ SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)**

The implementation of the VAPP act was raised so many things in the proposals, as a major issue to be advocated on. The provision of mental health and psychosocial services to the victim of SGBV and the provision of other essential services required for the management of sexual gender-based violence. The mainstreaming of GBV into non formal education and adult education is also being raised as an advocacy issue

## **8. CIVIC SPACE/ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

Like the shrinking civic space in Nigeria, the civil society as most issues are not given the liberty to be expressed and the unspoken intention to regulate the civil society action in Nigeria is threatening the civic engagements in the country. The need for laws and bills to be sponsored to resist this development. The various issues raised include strengthening the capacity of the CSOs for advocacy. The new media and the use of information technology to aid development has never been this apt. The social issues arising from the use of the internet has been a major focus for civil societies around the globe as most governments are uncomfortable with fallouts of its strategic use in information dissemination. The freedom of the use of these tools in strengthening civil advocacy has been the main issue of this advocacy issue.

## **9. SECURITY**

The creation of harmony between the military and civilian populace could be a first step to realizing the security and peaceful accomplishment of our security goals. So many issues were raised and the few of them came up like community policing, peace building and security sector reforms.

## **10. ANTI CORRUPTION/ TRANSPARENCY**

One of the major challenges of development is the issue of corruption and transparency in the dealings of organizations and individuals and this can only be done reduced through strong advocacies to government, The key mention in this area is the issue of budget in education and tracking of constituency projects

## **11. EXTRACTIVE SECTOR**

The extractive industry as the resource base of the nation presents an avalanche of issues amongst which is health concerns, gender issues, memorandum of Agreement, community benefits, CDAs and other agreements the state applies, gender issues etc. Other issues include transparency and the issues around gas flaring.

### **CONTEXT ANALYSIS OF ADVOCACY ISSUES**

The purpose of advocacy is to promote or reinforce a change in policy, programme, or legislation. An effective advocacy is based on a good understanding of the local context and the issues that the advocates are pushing for. The following context exist in Nigeria which is the country where the advocacy issues are presently identified.

1. **Political:** The political context x-rays the political system existing in the country and what the political priorities of the government are. It concerns the policy making process, system, press freedom and relationship with the civil society and political processes and elections.
2. **Economic:** This context concentrates on the socio-economic conditions in the country or locality in question. The spending priorities of government and the impact of prevailing policies on the economy.
3. **Social / Cultural:** This context is based on the specific group and people classification in the country, and the specific social or cultural issues that affect or accentuate the issues in question. It also touches on citizens groups that are being affected by the issues, problems and or solutions that might be proposed during the advocacy.
4. **Technological:** This concerns the technological issues that may affect the advocacy strategy to be adopted. The technological developments that are prevailing that may affect the environment that one is operating from, because in today world, technology is changing the way we live, work, produce and consume.
5. **Legal Environmental:** What are the legal and environmental frameworks that is affecting the issues and people that are being advocated for. Are there key environmental / ecological factors that need to be considered that are linked to the issues being pushed for or related to prevailing ones.

6. International level: The prevailing international political and economic conditions are bound to affect the issues and people in question. Are there international conventions or national constitutional provisions that are relevant? Are there key international organizations and players that can influence the issue? Are there relevant conventions, guidelines, or policy processes at the international level?

## SCALE project: Advocacy issues by sector

S/NO	SECTOR	ADVOCACY ISSUES
1.	<b>HEALTH</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active community participation and ownership in health delivery system.</li> <li>2. Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) and MNCH to vulnerable groups</li> <li>3. Birth/Rebirth of health policies and Increased funding of health facilities (PHC)</li> <li>4. Equity and tracking of budget line for health (MNCH)</li> <li>5. Availability of government health intervention programs, among women in rural communities</li> <li>6. Poor health and protection for vulnerable women and children</li> <li>7. Poor access to ANC service care for pregnant women in rural area</li> <li>8. Dilapidated or absence of Health facilities in the rural areas</li> <li>9. implementation of Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF)</li> <li>10. Implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Prevention and Control of Cervical Cancer (NSPPCCC).</li> <li>11. Universal Health Coverage on Viral Hepatitis Continuum of Care in Nigeria.</li> <li>12. Creation of a Government funded viral hepatitis program in Nigeria</li> <li>13. Service delivery in the health sector through leveraging the competencies of CSOs, professionals, BMOs, and government agencies.</li> <li>14. Access to healthcare services for young people</li> <li>15. Pregnant women and mothers of children under the age of 5 years access to information regarding their health and the health of their children.</li> <li>16. Mental orientation of people to depression and suicide.</li> <li>17. Pre- and post-natal education and counselling for mothers, and husbands from the extremely low-income areas.</li> <li>18. Hepatitis C and HIV/AIDs Awareness</li> <li>19. Government Participation on Cancer Awareness, Screening, Sensitization and Treatment</li> <li>20. Leprosy and Mental health anti stigma campaign</li> <li>21. Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) and Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Care (MNCH) Services</li> <li>22. Quality and affordable Maternal Health Care Services through the implementation of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF)</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Right to Health in Nigeria</li> <li>24. Legal and governance frameworks of the health sector</li> <li>25. Reforms for Drug-use and Mental Health Intervention</li> <li>26. Integrated mental health and psychosocial policy for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.</li> <li>27. Health Care System using “Follow the Money” Model</li> <li>28. Access to quality reproductive health services and information reaching the most vulnerable</li> <li>29. Hepatitis C and HIV/AIDs Awareness Campaign</li> <li>30. Government Participation on Cancer Awareness, Screening, Sensitization and Treatment</li> <li>31. Accountability and Inclusiveness in Health Service Delivery</li> <li>32. Open defecation</li> <li>33. Collapsing healthcare system</li> <li>34. Implementation of the Nigerian Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Act of 2016</li> <li>35. Resource Tracking of the Basic Health Care Provisions Fund.</li> <li>36. Female mortality at childbirth</li> <li>37. Mental health and psychosocial support,</li> <li>38. Dearth of health workers in rural and remote areas</li> <li>39. Provision of ante natal care for vulnerable women</li> <li>40. Access to Universal Health Coverage</li> <li>41. Increase demand creation for maternal and child survival</li> <li>42. The inadequacy of trained and motivated human health resources</li> <li>43. HIV/AIDS anti-stigma and anti-discrimination Law</li> </ol>
2	<b>EDUCATION</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remedial education for Young People</li> <li>2. Financing frameworks for improved access to quality basic education in Nigeria.</li> <li>3. Gender mainstreaming in budgeting for the education sector in the target states</li> <li>4. Communities demand provision of quality education (Quality teachers, learning material, removing congestions in classrooms)</li> <li>5. Multimedia and production of reinforcing material,</li> <li>6. Curriculum review for all levels of education</li> <li>7. Child’s right to quality education</li> <li>8. Right to education for 10.5 million Almajiri children in Nigeria</li> <li>9. Hiding of information on issues concerning UBE policy delivery.</li> <li>10. Use of media in agenda setting and holding public officials accountable.</li> <li>11. Implementation of Quality teaching and learning of Technology and Trade Subjects in Secondary Schools for girls.</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Educational Sector Reform: Revamping Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Centres for Youths Productivity</li> <li>13. Open, accountable, and inclusive education for women and youth.</li> <li>14. Access to quality education for vulnerable and conflict affected children in the Northeast Nigeria</li> <li>15. Deployment of teachers to rural school</li> <li>16. Training and capacity building for SBMCs</li> <li>17. Inclusive Education</li> <li>18. Inadequate financing in the education sector</li> <li>19. Training and capacity building for SBMCs</li> <li>20. Action for Education, Poverty and Malnutrition</li> <li>21. Education quality and access to education service</li> <li>22. Promote good governance for quality, accessible and inclusive basic education at state and local government levels</li> <li>23. The current legal and institutional framework of UBEC and the policy implementation environment.</li> <li>24. Alternative learning solutions/methods for crisis-affected girls and boys</li> <li>25. Basic literacy skills</li> <li>26. Accountability and Transparency in Education Funding</li> <li>27. Basic education underfunding</li> <li>28. Declining Public-school enrollment for boys and girls</li> <li>29. Inclusive education for Albinos</li> <li>30. Taking education to the unreachable – Mobile school</li> <li>31. Out of school children</li> </ol>
3	<b>ECONOMY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elimination of multiple taxes, levies and rates for improved business climate</li> <li>2. The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and the fourth industrial revolution for Nigeria.</li> <li>3. Energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable.</li> <li>4. Safer Roads</li> <li>5. Financing for MSMEs</li> <li>6. Nigeria's urban poverty</li> <li>7. Solar electricity for the populace without electricity</li> </ol>
4	<b>WASH</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancing WASH for more conducive school environment for girls</li> <li>2. Access of communities and individuals to water and Sanitation</li> <li>3. WASH policy reform in the states</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Adoption of WASH framework at all levels</li> <li>5. Governance of water and sanitation system</li> <li>6. A safe and clean drinking water supply</li> <li>7. Gender-sensitive and inclusive WASH policy</li> <li>8. Public Finance Management Laws and Policies for Improved Service Delivery for WASH and Education</li> <li>9. Provision of clean water and ensuring sanitation and good hygiene, especially in resource constrained areas</li> <li>10. Menstrual hygiene management education program</li> <li>11. improved WASH service delivery particularly for the poor and marginalized.</li> <li>12. WASH governance and Gender mainstreaming in WASH</li> <li>13. Communication, budgeting and tracking, use of Sanitation and Water for all</li> <li>14. Establishment of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Management Information System.</li> <li>15. WASH Assessment.</li> <li>16. Managing menstrual hygiene and locally make reusable sanitary pads</li> <li>17. Accessing safe drinking water and high water borne disease</li> <li>18. Contamination of water sources due to animal and human waste</li> </ol>
5	<b>ELECTION &amp; POLITICAL PARTICIPATION</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The irregular election processes, the lack of political will to get it right</li> <li>2. Exclusion of marginalized groups from the electioneering process</li> <li>3. Full implementation of Policies Reformed and Accountability Mechanism for an Inclusive and Equitable Election</li> <li>4. Fraud in the electioneering process</li> <li>5. Engaging with political parties on women participation</li> <li>6. Interpreting Electoral laws in local language</li> <li>7. Promoting and strengthening citizen participation in political processes of the state</li> <li>8. Early commencement of voter education for women, youths and PWDs living in rural and urban communities</li> <li>9. Electoral regulations by INEC, aimed at increasing marginalized group participation.</li> <li>10. Strengthening Good Governance and Democracy In Nigeria</li> <li>11. Review of specific election laws at the state levels</li> </ol>
6	<b>TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of children from human trafficking</li> <li>2. Human trafficking and abuse</li> <li>3. Interagency cooperation in the prevention and response to Trafficking in Persons</li> <li>4. Human Trafficking &amp; Irregular Migration</li> <li>5. Integrating adequate preventive measures into counter-trafficking</li> <li>6. Combatting human trafficking</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Human trafficking awareness literatures for a lifelong awareness education</li> <li>8. Private sector Participation in Eradicating human trafficking</li> <li>9. Strengthening local capacity for effective prevention of human trafficking</li> <li>10. Adoption of a National Policy for Protection and Assistance of Trafficked Persons and for funding the Victims of TIP Trust Fund</li> <li>11. Review of the Criminal and Penal codes to address the issue of trafficking.</li> <li>12. Full adoption of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition), Enforcement and Administration Act (2015) by the judiciary and Nigerian Police when prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking.</li> <li>13. Reliable Data on human trafficking</li> <li>14. Countering Human Trafficking through Youth Enterprise Development Project.</li> <li>15. The menace of baby making factories</li> </ol>
7	<b>CHILD &amp; FORCED MARRIAGE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of the Child rights Act</li> <li>2. Child marriage and labour</li> <li>3. Domestication of VAPP Act</li> <li>4. Getting commitment from political leaders, religious leaders and traditional leaders to end child marriage</li> <li>5. Legal Protection for Children and Ending Early Child and Forced Marriage</li> <li>6. Community actions against early child and forced marriage</li> <li>7. Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Forced Marriage</li> </ol>
8	<b>SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The use of mentors with learner centered approach to enhance the delivery SGBV prevention and actions.</li> <li>2. Combating sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria</li> <li>3. Implementation of VAPP and other relevant legislation</li> <li>4. Prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Nigeria</li> <li>5. Protection of the rights of women and girls with disabilities with respect to issues of GBV</li> <li>6. Establishment of well-functioning Sexual Assault Referral Centers</li> <li>7. The domestication of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act through its harmonization with the Kano State Penal Code</li> <li>8. The development of a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the clinical management of rape</li> <li>9. Psychosocial and mental health support for SGBV survivors</li> <li>10. School Related Gender Based violence (SRGBV)</li> <li>11. The educational implications of SRGBV</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Domestication and enforcement of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other relevant international anti-discrimination instruments</li> <li>13. Capacity building for the prevention of GBV through mitigating risk factor and strengthening community protection strategies.</li> <li>14. Political inclusion and equal representation in governance and politics in all tiers of government</li> <li>15. Men and boys championing for end of SGBV</li> <li>16. Prevalence of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions</li> <li>17. Passage of the “Anti-Sexual Harassment Bill”</li> <li>18. Strengthening the Evidence and Response Pathway for Gender Based Violence</li> <li>19. strengthening of SGBV stakeholder’s capacity.</li> <li>20. Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.</li> <li>21. Strategic stakeholders’ engagement for prevention of violence against women.</li> <li>22. Media content creation as response to sexual and gender-based violence</li> <li>23. Discriminatory Laws based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</li> <li>24. Implement laws, policies and practices against Sexual and Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>25. To strengthen systems against gender-based violence</li> <li>26. Evidence and Response Pathway for Gender Based Violence</li> <li>27. Adoption of zero SGBV standing order in artisan and trade union</li> <li>28. Accelerated passage of the VAPP bill in the states</li> <li>29. Zero SGBV charter in all primary and secondary schools</li> <li>30. Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls</li> <li>31. Gender Based Violence Response and Access to Reproductive Health Services for Adolescent Girls</li> <li>32. Violence Against Women in Politics</li> <li>33. Sexual and Gender-Based violence against women and girls in Nigeria</li> <li>34. Effective service delivery to Victims/survivors of SGBV</li> <li>35. Male victims of sexual and gender-based violence</li> <li>36. Open Source SGBV Court Case Database</li> <li>37. GBV in Adult Literacy and Non-formal education sector.</li> <li>38. Adoption of Sexual Gender Based Violence Policy and State Action Plan</li> <li>39. The provision of post-incident medical and psycho-social support to survivors of SGBV</li> <li>40. GBV referral directory</li> </ol>
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9	<b>CIVIC SPACE/ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy and Regulatory Enabling Environment for Civil Society to engage government and communities.</li> <li>2. Shrinking civic space</li> <li>3. Strengthening the financial, management and advocacy capacity of local civil society organization</li> <li>4. Democratizing the Digital Space for an Enabling Civic Space Environment</li> <li>5. Widening Safe spaces for civic engagement</li> <li>6. evidence-based information for effective citizens' engagement with governments and other agencies</li> <li>7. Map laws, policies, regulations, bills and institutional frameworks that promote citizens' engagement in democratic reforms</li> </ol>
10	<b>SECURITY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Citizens' Advocacy against Insecurity in the Niger Delta.</li> <li>2. The collaborative advocacy for establishing community policing</li> <li>3. Reconciliation and Policy Enforcement to Safeguard the Safety and Rights of IDPs and Vulnerable Groups</li> <li>4. improving the security architecture of the states.</li> <li>5. Deepening governance, and security challenges in the southeast region of Nigeria</li> <li>6. Enhancing Civil Society Capacity for Peace Building and Countering Violence Extremism</li> <li>7. Fostering Accountable Civil-Military (and other security agencies) Relations</li> <li>8. Corruption and poor institutional governance</li> <li>9. Security sector reforms.</li> <li>10. Peace and Security of Citizens</li> </ol>
11	<b>ANTI CORRUPTION/ TRANSPARENCY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-corruption campaign for education sectors.</li> <li>2. Building a generation and a society that will be intolerant to corruption.</li> <li>3. Strengthening Multi-stakeholder Anti-corruption Reform Initiatives in Nigeria</li> <li>4. "Sustained Citizen's engagement for accountability of public institutions</li> <li>5. Transformation of the country through change of attitude to issues of corruption and bad management.</li> <li>6. Strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of community interest groups and civil society organizations that are focused on good governance, anti – corruption and effective public service delivery</li> <li>7. Accelerating Implementation of National Social Protection Policy for Social Accountability</li> <li>8. Civil Society participation in multi-stakeholder anti-corruption reform.</li> <li>9. Corruption in the higher institutions</li> <li>10. Transparency and accountability in education</li> <li>11. Monitoring budget in education sector and demand transparency and accountability</li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Demand good governance, transparency, and accountability</li> <li>13. Tracking of constituency projects.</li> <li>14. Improving Transparency, Responsiveness, Accountability and Citizen Engagement in Sub-national Governance</li> <li>15. Accountability tracking</li> <li>16. Sustaining Fiscal Transparency and Accountability through Sub-National Engagement for Improved Service Delivery and Preventing Corruption.</li> <li>17. Police Safety &amp; Accountability</li> </ul>
12	<b>FAITH BASED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women &amp; Girls Peace Building Initiative to Demand Accountability from Leaders of Faith and Culture</li> <li>2. Promotion of Religious Tolerance and Peaceful Co-existence for Conflict Mitigation in Fragile Communities.</li> <li>3. Adult literacy skills and non-formal education of members of the Faith-based Organizations</li> <li>4. Protection of the vulnerable; girls, Women, men and boys against sexual and gender-based violence in Faith-based Organizations</li> </ul>
13	<b>ICT, COMMUNICATION &amp; SOCIAL MEDIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of technology and digital evolution to promote foreign direct investment</li> <li>2. Job creation, improved knowledge and data sharing thereby enriching institutional knowledge database</li> <li>3. Deepening Internet Freedom for Every Region</li> <li>4. Nigeria Digital Rights and Freedom Bill.</li> <li>5. Civic technology and Engagement</li> <li>6. Deploying technological solutions for citizen engagement.</li> </ul>
14	<b>WORKPLACE GOVERNANCE / TRADE/ LABOUR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy reforms to achieve decent work and social protection for domestic workers.</li> <li>2. Women &amp; youth-friendly and gender sensitive trade environment free from sexual gender-based violence.</li> <li>3. Protecting the Rights of Domestic Workers</li> <li>4. Ensuring merit in the society</li> <li>5. National Assembly ratification of ILO Convention 143 on migrant workers.</li> </ul>
15	<b>PEACE, JUSTICE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Violation of human rights of citizens by public office holders</li> <li>2. Holding public officers accountable under the law.</li> <li>3. Protection of children from abuse and exploitation.</li> <li>4. The use of justice and civic engagement strategies to advance digital and civic rights</li> <li>5. Promoting Good Governance</li> <li>6. Prisoners' Rehabilitation and Welfare.</li> <li>7. Justice for Vulnerable Persons</li> </ul>

		8. The neglect of basic human rights
16	<b>EXTRACTIVE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health and Gender Justice in the Solid Minerals Sector.</li> <li>2. Governance, public accountability, gender mainstreaming and universal health coverage in the extractive sector.</li> <li>3. Benefit transfer systems in the oil producing communities</li> <li>4. Gas flaring</li> <li>5. Contract transparency in the oil, gas, and mining sectors.</li> <li>6. Transparency and Accountability in Extractive Sector governance</li> <li>7. Sustainability of CSR projects in host oil and solid mineral and mining communities</li> </ol>
17	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding rural education at the basic and secondary levels with proceeds from school farms</li> <li>2. Enactment of a law allowing communities to obtain title/deeds to their land for agriculture</li> <li>3. Reform of forestry law</li> <li>4. Agriculture as a means of lifting people from Poverty.</li> <li>5. Review of Agricultural Policy document and push for Reforms to be all inclusive.</li> <li>6. Increasing national budgetary allocation to agriculture to at least 10% informed by the Maputo Declaration of 2003</li> <li>7. Gender Equality and social inclusion in Agriculture</li> <li>8. Women Agricultural impact empowerment</li> <li>9. Agriculture sector transparency and accountability.</li> <li>10. Gender-oriented policy changes in agriculture</li> <li>11. Agric sector governance</li> <li>12. Youth in Agriculture</li> <li>13. Participation of women and youths in Agriculture</li> <li>14. Rice farmers post-harvest losses and warehouse receipt system across the country</li> <li>15. Increased agriculture output</li> <li>16. Increasing agricultural productivity through farmer-herders peace building and policy reforms</li> </ol>
18	<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nation-wide implementation of existing youth policies.</li> <li>2. Deplorable state of the health sector, education, youth development and agriculture.</li> <li>3. Transformative advocacy &amp; engagement on youth development.</li> <li>4. Development of the Nigerian Youth Charter.</li> <li>5. Education of young voters.</li> <li>6. Getting the political leaders sign the Nigerian Youth Charter as a commitment to Nigerian youths.</li> <li>7. Social inclusion and cohesion initiative for youths</li> <li>8. Support for vulnerable Youth and Children</li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Participation in governance and decision making for Youths and marginalized groups</li> <li>10. Establishment of a Youth Development Commission</li> <li>11. Social Justice Reforms for Youth Development in Nigeria.</li> <li>12. Accelerated trade and entrepreneurship development for Youths</li> <li>13. Encouragement for youth and PWD run businesses for funding</li> <li>14. Youth participation in the electoral process and party politics</li> <li>15. Raising political awareness amongst young people</li> <li>16. The implementation of the National Youth Policy (NYP) at state and national levels in Nigeria</li> </ul>
19	<b>INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS/Migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the management and governance of migration and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants to Nigeria.</li> <li>2. Reconciliation and Policy Enforcement to Safeguard the Safety and Rights of IDPs and Vulnerable Groups.</li> <li>3. Inclusive first-responder emergency systems</li> <li>4. Building economic Capacity of women IDPs, refugees and returnees.</li> <li>5. Political and Economic Intervention for IDPs.</li> <li>6. Poor latrine system for IDPs</li> </ul>
20	<b>WOMEN INCLUSION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration of women into the decision-making process</li> <li>2. Protection of women in the allocation of economic resources</li> <li>3. Inclusive Women and Youth Participation in Peace and Conflict Resolution Processes</li> <li>4. Inclusion and gender participation in governance</li> <li>5. Care for vulnerable children, Adolescent Girls, People with disabilities, &amp; Women</li> <li>6. Women participation in politics</li> <li>7. An inclusive social protection policy.</li> <li>8. Integrating women leaders into community-based and state-level peace structures</li> <li>9. Economic Empowerment and Growth of Women and Girls with Disabilities.</li> <li>10. Human dignity, rights, inclusion, and access to social services for women youth, and the vulnerable</li> <li>11. Economic support for widows</li> <li>12. Empowering women with financial knowledge and wealth creation capacity especially for local market traders in rural communities</li> <li>13. Safe civic spaces for Women participation in elections.</li> <li>14. Promoting GESI</li> </ul>
21	<b>POLICY AND GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability and Building Momentum for Social Change in Governance</li> <li>2. Open budget processes in the states.</li> <li>3. Financial autonomy for Local Governments.</li> </ul>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Efficient service delivery from the government.</li> <li>5. Participatory governance at the grassroots.</li> <li>6. Attitude of government to emerging technologies</li> <li>7. Completion of government abandoned projects</li> <li>8. Local governance and decentralization at the local level</li> <li>9. Transparency in public expenditure</li> <li>10. Citizen participation in decision making over public resources.</li> <li>11. Discrepancies in the gas flare volumes reported</li> <li>12. Modern audit and fiscal responsibility laws at national and sub-national levels.</li> <li>13. Community-driven Alternative Dispute Resolution of Boundary Disputes.</li> <li>14. Key democratic reforms at local, state, and national levels across key basic sector affecting marginalized populations, including women, youth, people with disabilities, and other minority group</li> </ol>
22	<b>THE ELDERLY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plights and challenges of the ageing people</li> </ol>
23	<b>PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5 percent binding quota reservation for persons with disabilities in all elective and appointive positions in all tiers of government</li> <li>2. ICT based learning for PWDs in Schools.</li> <li>3. Access to Health Services and information for Deaf Women and girls using sign language.</li> <li>4. Targeting the policies, curriculum, and guidelines of the justice system to reflect disability rights.</li> <li>5. Domestication of the prohibition of discrimination of persons with disabilities Act.</li> <li>6. Full Implementation and compliance to the content and provisions of the disability law</li> <li>7. The inclusion of the disabled in leadership.</li> <li>8. The exclusion of PWDs in education, election, health, accessibility to physical structure and transportation systems.</li> <li>9. Out of school children with disabilities.</li> <li>10. Employment opportunities for PWDs</li> </ol>
24	<b>ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community consciousness to environmental conservation</li> <li>2. Mitigating climate change impact on food security</li> </ol>
25	<b>MALNUTRITION</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in children</li> </ol>