



Nigeria

Annual Pathfinder Progress Report

May 2021-April 2022

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Introduction

Pathfinder countries are those that commit to going further and faster to achieve the objectives of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals. They are committed to accelerating efforts and willing to try new approaches from which others can learn to support Target 8.7's urgent deadlines. Pathfinder status is open to any country, regardless of development level.

As of April 2022, 29 countries globally have manifested interest to become pathfinder countries. Out of these 18 have established detailed roadmaps identifying priorities for action to achieve target 8.7.

To record pathfinder progress against established national roadmap priorities, the Alliance 8.7 SDG monitoring working group structured a voluntary reporting process for the Pathfinder countries. Through their 'Alliance 8.7 national focal points' pathfinder countries can respond to a set of 12 questions related to the implementation of their roadmaps.

This report provides the overview of Nigeria's responses to these questions. It is divided in 4 sections:

1. **Annual progress against roadmap priorities:** The first section looks into the national priorities to eliminate Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking and the next steps outlined in last year's pathfinder country report. Pathfinder countries provide a short progress report on each of their stated priorities and next steps and to report on challenges including but not limited to the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. **Evidence of achieved progress:** This second section allows reporting on the evidence of the achieved progress. It allows Pathfinder countries to provide insights into how the progress between May 2021 and April 2022 was assessed.
3. **Value of the Pathfinder process:** The third section provides the opportunity to reflect upon the Pathfinder process and help putting the results reported into context. This section allows countries to report on how the Pathfinder process may have helped them progressing towards their national priorities between May 2021 and April 2022.
4. **Way Forward:** This section allows to have an outlook on the next steps on a 12 months horizon towards the achievement of the country's priorities and to indicate whether the roadmap requires to be revised.

Annual progress against Pathfinder's roadmap priorities

The first section looks at both the national priorities to eliminate Child Labour, Forced Labour, and Human Trafficking and the next steps outlined in last year's Pathfinder Country report. Pathfinder Countries are asked to provide short feedback on all their stated priorities and next steps. Moreover, this section allows Pathfinder Countries to report upon challenges they have encountered over the past 12 months.

Question 1a: What progress has been made against the national roadmap priorities since May 2021?

- ▶ **Priority 1: SUPPLY CHAIN 1) National compliance to existing codes of conduct and standards of procedures**

Progress

National Policy on Child Labour and National Action plan (NAP) on the Elimination of Child Labour reviewed and adopted.

The National Policy on Child Labour and the National Action Plan (NAP) on the Elimination of Child Labour was first developed in 2013 to provide guidelines on awareness creation, advocacy and sensitization among the general population on the negative effects and consequences of child labour as well as its prevention in line with the ILO Conventions 138 and 182 to which Nigeria is a signatory. It was applied for an initial period of five years and was recently reviewed and validated during the launch of 2021 International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour (IYECL) in Nigeria for another five-year implementation period (2021-2025). The documents were thoroughly reviewed to conform to other regional Policies and Plans of Actions on Child/Forced Labour, mitigates all identified gaps inherent in the old instruments and incorporate emerging child/forced labour issues in view of the various efforts made by Nigeria in this regard. During the review process, it was discovered that part of the challenges that resulted in the lackluster performance of the earlier Policy and its Action Plan was lack of the adaptation of the National Action Plan to the State Action Plan (SAP) for its implementation at the state level where child labour is more prevalence. To achieve the objective of adoption of the national action plan 6 (six) States (Oyo, Ogun, Lagos, Ondo, Osun, and Niger) have developed and validated the State Action Plan (SAP) adapted from the NAP. (8th February – 16th March 2022) There is also plan to extend it to Enugu and other states at a time to be identified within the year 2022.

Other activities carried out to achieve national compliance with existing codes of conduct and standards of procedures on the elimination of child labour are mentioned below:

- The ILO, through the ACCEL Africa project in collaboration with FairWay project, supported the review and validation of the Public Employment Agencies Code of Conduct to ensure that elimination of child labour and minimum age for employment is covered;
- NECA with the support of the ILO ACCEL Africa Project, has conducted Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey on private sector compliance to the issues of child labour and the existence of a Code of Conduct on child labour;
- A situation analysis on the prevalence of child labour in the COCOA and ASGM Sector in Ondo and Niger States of Nigeria was conducted through the ACCEL Africa project ILO, and identified over 1409 children to be reached with the various prevention, protection and withdrawal services. This Situation analysis of child labour in the project sites (Ondo and Niger States) was finalized and validated and has informed project interventions
- The Federal Government of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, in collaboration with the ACCEL Africa Project is developing a National Child Labour Referral Mechanism and have commenced the mapping of all stakeholders working on child labour in Nigeria. The Project is also supporting the development of the National Child Labour Website and a reporting APP.
- The ILO supported the validation of the report on convention 189 on domestic workers and the mainstreaming child labour prevention in the endemic sector of the economy.
- In strengthening the National Structure of Child Labour, two states steering committee were established in Lagos and Osun state respectively. Furthermore, 11 Community Child Labour Monitoring Committees were established in Ondo and Niger State with the support of ACCEL Africa Project.
- A total of 116 Community leaders and monitoring committees (CCLMC) were trained on the elimination of child labour including the development of a TOR for their coordination and to monitor and report on child labour cases/interventions from 26-29 April 2021.
- As part of the effort to promote child participation in the elimination of child labour, the University of Ibadan in collaboration with the ACCEL Africa Project adapted the “supporting children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and Media - SCREAM

module on child labour in the Agricultural Sector and developed the first SCREAM module in the Mines sector. A certificated training program on the SCREAM module was conducted for 62 Teachers, Community engagement officers and other stakeholders from 7 states of the Federation and FCT from 9th to 13th of April 2022. In line with that, 52 (fifty-two) child rights clubs have been established in various schools in Ondo, Oyo and Lagos states at the moment. Efforts is in progress to extend it to other schools.

- The ILO in collaboration with the Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) conducted an Orientation/Training workshop for 25 child Labour Focal Points in the Private Sector from the 10-13, August 2021 at Dover Hotel, Lekki Phase 1, Lagos.
- The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the ILO through ACCEL Africa Project trained 37 Child Labour Desk officers and 28 Controllers and Zonal Directors from the 36 states and FCT on the elimination of Child Labour and Fundamental Principles and Rights at work, as well as the implementation of the National Policy and its Action Plan. (29th November to 1st December, 2021 and 31st March – 1st April 2022).
- The report for the mapping of children within the legal working age and workers unions in the Cocoa and Artisanal small scale Gold Mines in supply chains, in Ondo and Niger States has been presented and validated.
- Toolkits on FPRW and unionism has been developed and validated.
- The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the Child and Youth Protection Foundation, through the ACCEL Africa Project, developed a Compilation of Child Labour and Child Protection Provisions of existing national laws and policies for stakeholders which was finalized and validated by National Steering Committee on the elimination of Child Labour (NSCCL.)
- The Child and Youth Protection Foundation developed a simplified version of the cybercrime Act as it relates to child protection & child labour in Nigeria. (September 2021) • Child Labour Reporting Template for Employers to periodically report on child labour has been developed. The documented information in the template will be useful to raise awareness on child labour, institutionalizes actions taken to stem negative practices, help monitor and track progress in the short, medium and long term. (September 2021).
- Work is ongoing to increase the allocation of corporate social responsibility resources towards child labour eliminating initiatives. (Ongoing)

- Assess the capacity of private sector players to innovate and develop innovative solutions that address the root causes of child labour. (Ongoing)
- Support is ongoing for the capacity building and formalization of Associations in the Cocoa and Mining Sectors as Employers' Associations to ensure the institutionalization of fair labour practices and decent work in line with extant labour laws and ILO Conventions.
- Comprehensive Code of conduct to foster compliance with child labour related issues by companies in the private sector has been developed. (March 2022).
- Guide for Business developed through adaptation of the ILO-IOE Child Labour Guidance Tool for Business (2015) to the Nigerian context. (March 2022).
- Strengthened due diligence mechanisms (commitment, risk analysis and impact assessment, integration in the company, monitoring, communication, and remediation) of private sector stakeholders by integrating child labour in the human rights due diligence approach. (Ongoing).

Challenges

- Inadequate funding from national and state actors, international donors and private sector for proper budgeting in the promotion of laws, regulations, policies that are strategic in attending to child labour issues and implementation of projects, programmes / activities that provides the roadmap for the elimination of child labour to achieving the objectives of alliance 8.7
- Bandit attacks and kidnaps have hindered the implementation of activities in some communities. The increasing attacks of bandit groups and kidnapers in most of the communities has hampered the effective implementation of various activities initiated by the federal government of Nigeria, NGOs and other international donors towards achieving the Alliance 8. 7 roadmaps for the elimination of child labour in Nigeria.
- Bureaucracy of Government and administrative delays in the implementation of the National Policies and enactment of laws. One attribute of government is to execute laws and commands the ruler through an administrative staff or body of officials. However, the appointment of these officials and the way they carry out their tasks differentiate one type of political structure from another and ensure the rational management of large scale organization, a lot of factors impinge the smooth running of this system in achieving government development objectives. This state of affairs has resulted to slow implementation of government development programmes and activities as a result of bottleneck, mismanagement

of fund meant for certain programmes which sometimes leads to poor implementation of development policies.

- ▶ **Priority 2: SUPPLY CHAIN 2) Enhanced Child Labour prevention and treatment mechanisms by providing livelihood support to victims of Child Labour and their parents.**

Progress

The activities carried out to achieve this output were;

- The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment identified 120 child labour victims and vulnerable households in the 3 states (Adamawa, Nasarawa and Ebonyi) in November, 2021 for empowerment.
- 1,450 children in or at high risk of child labour in Ondo and Niger States have been provided with educational services (re insertion in schools, back to school kits) case management, including psychosocial support and health services with the support of ILO ACCEL Africa Project.
- 400 children from 15 years and above in child labour have been identified and are being supported with Skills Acquisition training in Niger and Ondo States.
- 500 caregivers/parents have been identified to be supported with economic empowerment through entrepreneurial training and grant awards.
- The project is engaging enterprises for work readiness initiatives for the project beneficiaries (mentorship, apprenticeship and internship).
- 120 children in the FCT living in or on the street have been reached with the School In the Street (SIS) program to help reintegrate them into the formal education school system and provided with school essentials.
- Distribution of desktop and ICT training for girls in 4 public schools with over 200 girls as beneficiaries

Challenges

- Poor Infrastructures and unconducive learning environment in the Public Schools.
- Poor implementation of the Social Protection Policy. The social protection policy / systems in Nigeria is an umbrella policy framework that incorporates related social agenda paradigms intended to reduce poverty and vulnerability and provide a life of dignity for all citizens. Various social protection interventions in Nigeria include; better life for rural women; family support programme; directorate of food, roads

and rural infrastructure; family economic programme; national directorate of employment and host of others which are geared towards providing employment and eradicating poverty and empowering men and women to provide for their families to eliminate child labour. Though, these policies and programmes are laudable but the issue of proper and effective implementation to achieving their objectives has been a huge challenge. Adequate attention is not given to capture or identify those who are to benefit from these programs.

- Insecurity in some project communities and strikes has also led to the delay of implementation of project activities. Due to the idleness and displacement of families, children and parents are going back to worst forms of child labour (WFCL).

► **Priority 3: SUPPLY CHAIN 3) Building effective institutional arrangement for awareness creation and mass mobilization against child labour**

Progress

- To achieve the above output, these activities were carried out; Stakeholders in collaboration with the ILO are working to accelerate progress on the elimination of child labour in the Cocoa and artisanal small scale gold mining sector supply chains in Nigeria. Through the ACCEL Africa Project, the capacity of the private sector has been strengthened to improve compliance on child labour-; 25 (17 Male, 8 Females) Child labour Focal persons from private sectors trained on elimination of child labour in the workplace and reporting on child labour interventions and challenges. (10th -12th August 2021).
- Survey on Knowledge Attitude and Practices of Employers in the elimination of child labour in Ondo, Osun, Lagos and Niger States implemented. Report validated with inputs from Employers Specialist and HQ.
- Business Guidance Tool developed through adaptation of the IOE/ILO Guides for Business, for use by Nigerian Employers
- GAP Analysis Survey of Employers in elimination of Child labour conducted and training plans and modules developed to close the gaps identified.
- Rapid Assessment Survey on Existence of Code of Conduct on Child Labour and Level of Compliance by organisations in the private sector implemented
- Comprehensive Code of Conduct on Child Labour for private sector organisations including NECA member companies developed.
- Code of Conduct for Private Employment Agencies developed and validated in collaboration with ILO Fairway project.

The review and development of organizational national code of conducts in the private sector to respond to child labour issues; the establishment and training of child labour focal points in private sectors / organizations, including at cooperatives and associations level; Work is ongoing with employers and other Stakeholders in the Organized Private Sector and specifically on integrated set of interventions towards the achievement of SDG 8.7 and goals of ACCEL Africa Project

- 11 Community Child Labour Monitoring Committees in Ondo and Niger states have taken ownership to sensitize their communities on the ills of child labour. and the need for its elimination, especially in the mining and agricultural sectors where the activities of the worst forms of child labour are carried out, the need to promote quality education for children. The CCLMCs took the sensitization messages to the community members ie, the parents who were advised not to engaged their children in the mines or farms but allow them access to school, political leaders representing the various constituencies in the communities , old boys and old girls association of the schools in the communities who has taken it upon themselves to renovate schools and provide suitable structures that will create a good learning environment. The CCLMC in Bamikemo and school authority developed a gate pass that any student going outside the school premises during school hours must have.
- ▶ An endowment fund created in Bamikemo in ondo state, where all stakeholder are encouraged to contribute to sustain the ACCEL Africa beneficiaries in school.
- ▶ A desk officer on child labour was appointed by the police and designated to attend to all cases of child labour in Bamikemo
- ▶ The Head Teacher in Fagbo I, ondo state personally adopted one of the beneficiaries and she is catering for all his needs. She also gave parents the opportunity to pay their children’s fees instalmentally
- ▶ Donation of educational materials and free health screening for beneficiaries in Fagbo I & II
- ▶ Donation of funds by parents and CCLMC in Wasimi
- NSCCL in collaboration with ACCEL Africa Project have developed IEC messages to be disseminated by stakeholders across the country.
- Produced and distributed 2,000 stickers, 6 billboards, 450 shirts, 300 umbrellas, 300 facemasks, 300 Diaries, Adire laptop bags, 1,500 customized school bags, 15,000

customized note books as a means of sensitization and awareness creation on the elimination of child labour across the country.

- The ACCEL Africa Project in Nigeria is working with the National Orientation Agency to organise sensitisation campaigns across project sites and other relevant locations.
- NECA has implemented awareness raising Programmes aimed at business operations and activities of suppliers (March – December, 2021). 500 Organisations have been reached with child labour messages and some companies have developed in house policies to eradicate child labour in their organizations and supply chains (March – December, 2021).
- Capacity building for different levels of stakeholders in the private sector in the elimination of child labour. (March – December, 2021).
- NECA conducted its maiden excellence awards and recognize two Organisations (Dantata & Sawoe Nig. Ltd and AP Packaging Ltd) with high compliance in the elimination of child labour.
- Surveys conducted on Knowledge, application and practices, gap analysis and status reports of organised private sector employers on child labour. (January – December, 2022. Ongoing)
- TOSTAN in collaboration with CYPF is building the capacity of community leaders and CSOs on community wellbeing to promote the protection of children against all forms of abuse including child labour (February,2022 still ongoing)
- Child and youth protection foundation (CYPF) established a platform with over 300 members to raise awareness, expedite referrals and manage cases to ensure the protection of children against all forms of abuse including child labour (May 2021- April 2022)
- Awareness raising and sensitization on the cyber crime Act through dissemination of simplified version of the Act to the schools in the FCT (November 2021)
- Child safeguarding policies developed with private institution to strengthen already existing protection structures (June 2021 – April, 2022).

Challenges

- Insecurity in some parts of the Country such as North-East region in Nigeria and implications for research/field work, mobilization, logistics.
- Inadequate funding to support awareness creation and advocacy

- ▶ **Priority 4: MIGRATION 1) Improved policy, coordination and cooperation structures amongst state and non-state actors at all levels on migration and irregular migration that occurs inter-alia through Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM)**

Progress

Migration management in Nigeria is known for the holistic approach to migration issues that holds together all the aspects of the migration phenomenon. Nigeria's efforts in migration management achieved a major stride in 2015 with the adoption of the National Migration Policy (NMP). The policy laid out the framework of for the institutionalization of the migration management process with strong governance architecture. The governance architecture provides for the inclusive participation of all relevant state and non-state stakeholders that consist of various ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) of government, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and other partners. The governance structure of the Nigerian migration mechanism is a four level of organizing that includes a national technical working group (TWG) coordinated by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI). This mechanism has assured efforts in the direction of better management of migration for the wellbeing of individual migrants and their families as well as the development of the country and her migration partners. Much of the success story of Nigerian migration governance is due to the decentralization of the governance mechanism and migration dialogue to the grassroots using the existing platform of geopolitical zoning system in the country as well as the strong partnership with relevant stakeholders and collaborators especially international organizations and allies.

The Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment has developed and validated a Labour Migration Policy in partnership with all social partners and support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and International Labour Organization (ILO). As a follow-up to the National Policy, there is on-going engagement with critical stakeholders locally and internationally with the view of getting the buy-in and commitment of all to the implementation of the National Policy and Revision of the National Policy on Labour Migration Code of Conduct for Private Employment Agencies.

Section 4.3.3. of the National Migration Policy 2015, provides for Return, Readmission and Reintegration of Nigerian migrants. In line with the Migration Governance Structure and the Roles of the thematic groups (Section 8.2.2. d.), IOM supported the Working Group on Return, Readmission and Re-integration (WGRRR) to develop the Return, Readmission and Reintegration manual of operation to guide

the conduct of RRR in Nigeria which is the Standard Operating Procedure on RRR. This SOP outlines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders working on reintegration. To enhance the capacity of the actors to understand their roles and responsibilities, IOM in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs commenced the operationalization of the SOP in 2021 through wider dissemination and capacity building of actors working on return and reintegration in five key states of high return in Nigeria. Sequel to the resolution of the Working Group on Return, Readmission & Reintegration to mitigate existing challenges of effectively coordinating with different stakeholders for sustainable reintegration, setting up of a Reintegration coordination structure which serves as an extended hand of the Working Group was found to be necessary. Thus IOM supported NCFRMI to set up reintegration coordination structures which comprises of state and non-state actors working on return and reintegration. This will further improve the case management of returned migrants. These structures strengthen and standardize the case by case management of the reintegration support provided to Nigerian returned migrants at the grass root level. These structures which comprises of Reintegration Committee, Case Management Expert Team and Monitoring Expert Team were established in seven (7) states; Delta, Edo, FCT (Abuja), Kano, Enugu, Yobe and Lagos in order to coordinate the activities of local actors involved in providing case management support for returned migrants. IOM supported the capacity building of stakeholders that are part of the reintegration coordination structure to enhance their capacity to deliver and oversee the case management process for returned migrants.

Challenges

- Inadequate funding of migration activities.
 - The Covid-19 Pandemic affecting Migration activities globally
 - Poor implementation of the national migration policy and the action plan. (funding majorly from donor and international donors)
- ▶ **Priority 5: MIGRATION 2) State and non-state actors provide enhanced victim centered and gender sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration support to Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable returnees exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse.**

Progress

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) with the support of IOM facilitated safe and orderly return and reintegration of Nigerian Nationals to Nigeria. In addition, the FMOJ has signed bilateral agreements to ensure sustainable reintegration, the

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is working with the Nigerian Government to implement a socio-economic reintegration of IDPs and refugees in Northeast and Northwest Nigeria thus, creating stabilization and ensuring IDPs can go back to their homes, building back livelihood pathways and disbursement of cash grants. In addition, supporting structures (increasing size of market, building security posts, primary health care and schools. Furthermore, The National Labour Congress recently validated a Trade Union Information Guide on Return and Reintegration for migrant workers in Nigeria. The Nigeria Government in collaboration and partnership with International Non-Governmental affiliates and the UN has implemented a series of activities contributing to objective 21 in the areas of development of standard operating procedure (SOPs), creation of case management expert team, setting up of business structures for returnees, facilitating smooth return and reintegration of migrants including children, identification of nationality of returnees to ascertain the nationality with a view to issue travel documents when not available in order to enable a seamless readmission into Nigeria. Remarkably, CSOs actively engage in activities responding to this objective. For instance, creation of shelters including the first male shelter in West Africa established by Patriotic Citizens Initiative (PCI), provision of skill acquisition trainings, return and reintegration, and establishment of entrepreneurship centres for returnees are part of CSOs contribution to objective 21.

The Federal government of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs signed an MoU with IOM to improve intervention for migrant's women and Children. Interventions such as child rights, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, gender-based violence and protection of migrant child.

- Nigeria has signed an MOU to prevent and suppress TIP especially in children, developed action plan on human trafficking, developed and adopted the protocol for identification of safe return and rehabilitation of trafficked persons, established coalition against TIP and SOM, created awareness to the general public on border and awareness campaigns against TIP and SOM,
- In a bid to ensuring migrant workers who are returning to Nigeria have access to verifiable and easy to use information, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) has developed and validated an Information Guide aimed at contributing to closing information gaps during return, readmission, and reintegration processes.
- The NLC also embarked on international collaboration at the level of Africa Trade Union Migration Network and bilateral collaboration with General Federation of

Bahrain Trade Union (GFBTU) and have developed draft MOU on the protection of migrant workers.

Challenges

- Funding
 - Inadequate Information disclosure
 - Inter-agency rivalry
 - Bureaucracy of on boarding migration focused CSOs
- ▶ **Priority 6: MIGRATION 3) Enhance legal and criminal justice response for preventing and combating trafficking in persons and countering smuggling of migrants**

Progress

The Nigeria Government through its law enforcement agencies established a National Border Management Strategy and utilizes INTERPOL I 24/7 data – connecting to 182 countries data of migrants where timely information of migrants in need of attention is harvested on through the biometric system. IOM established a legal hub in Edo and Delta state, the objective of the legal hub is to provide Victims of Trafficking with free legal services with support from IOM. IOM supported the Inauguration of the Kano, Katsina, Jigawa and Kaduna State Task Force on Human Trafficking. The overall objective of the Task Force is the coordination and reactivation of technical inter –agency cooperation meetings with key stakeholders (donors, development partners, law enforcement agencies, MDA’s, NGO’s etc) to enhance the capacities of State and non-state actors as well as multi-sectoral response towards improving partnership aimed at the prevention of Human Trafficking, protection of victims of human trafficking, offer access to justice for victims of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and to enhance the process of successful restoration of victims of trafficking to the state of physical, psychological, social, vocational and economic well-being. Representatives were drawn from key stakeholders as follows; A joint Press Briefing was held after the inauguration by the DG of NAPTIP and the representative of Chief of Mission, IOM. Following the series of inauguration exercises for the Northwest Nigeria State taskforce members on Human Trafficking, IOM organized the training of Task Force members in Kano State on March 15, 2022 with taskforce members from Jigawa and Kano States, and in Kaduna State from March 21 – 22, 2022 for taskforce members from Kaduna and Katsina States. Facilitators for these training exercises were drawn mostly from experienced field staff of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related offense. Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Justice

has signed an MOU to prevent and suppress TIP especially in children, developed action plan on human trafficking, developed and adopted the protocol for identification of safe return and rehabilitation of trafficked persons, established coalition against TIP and SOM, created awareness to the general public on border and awareness campaigns against TIP and SOM,

Equally, the UNHCR mixed migration flagship project “Telling the Real Story” (TRS), has enhanced narrative framing and effective sensitization/awareness creation on the risks and dangers on trafficking in persons especially of women and girls to enable them to make informed decisions. In addition, the Nigeria government through NAPTIP is working with ANLTP-TIM Niger Strengthening international cooperation between Nigeria and Niger in the fight against Human trafficking.

Also of note is that NAPTIP signed some MOU to prevent and suppress TIP especially with children in cote-d-voire, Burkina Faso and Niger republic. In response to Objective 10, CSOs equally carried out some activities with the support of implementing partners like FIIAP, Expertise France and IOM. The activities include Establishment of West African Coalition against TIP and SOM (WACTIPSOM), border campaign activities, TIP Prevention with school activities 1. The WACTIPSOM facilitated the return of 15 Nigerian Girls trafficked to Mali back home in February 2022. The Girls were successfully reintegrated with their families and communities in Nigeria.

Network Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL) members are providing services in their various states with follow up. The return was funded by EU through FIIAPP. NAPTIP Nigeria was represented in the exercise.

2. WACTIPSOM also facilitated release of funding from EU through FIIAPP for the signing of Memorandum of understanding to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons between Nigeria and The Gambia.

3. WACTIPSOM Nigeria (as the Regional focal point) is facilitating funding and capacity building opportunities for other WACTIPSOM country Teams across West Africa.

Challenges

- Funding
- Knowledge gap on issues of trafficking in persons/smuggling of migrants among judges

- Lack of decentralization of migration information strategies and process at the grassroots levels especially the border communities.
 - Low capacity of CSOs to support the implementation of National Migration Action plan
- ▶ **Priority 7: MIGRATION 4) Migrants, potential migrants, and the larger community are able to make safe and informed knowledge-based decisions on migration**

Progress

Nigeria Government in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) is currently piloting a labour mobility project between 4 EU countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and Luxembourg) and Nigeria to recruit talented young persons from Nigeria to EU countries. Within the framework of the project: Migration of African Talents Through Capacity Building and Hiring (MATCH), funded by the EU and implemented by IOM, IOM in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment organized a capacity building training on Pre-Departure Orientation for Migrant Workers. The training was provided to staff members of the International Labour Migration Division (ILMD) & the National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX) of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Abuja, Nigeria. The objectives of this training were to equip the staff of ILMD & NELEX with a greater understanding of how to develop a relevant PDO curriculum for migrant workers, how to use the curriculum in a session, how to address cross-cutting issues, and how to evaluate PDO. To the end that migration and mobility of people would be orderly, safe, and responsible. The key outcomes included: 1. Enhanced the knowledge of participants on how to define key messages in a PDO curriculum 2. Equipped participants with practical tips for creating a PDO agenda 3. Provided insights on the relevance of monitoring and evaluation of PDO activities 4. Post-training support from colleagues from the IOM Office in Italy in setting up PDO training for intending migrants.

Other activities contributing to this objective include the establishment of Mobility Partnership Facility (MPF) in partnership with ICMPD on regular migration; supporting innovative partnerships between Lithuania and Nigeria; Belgium and Morocco; France and Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia; and Spain and Morocco.

Also of note is the case of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka whom collaborated with University of Alberta in Canada to access research grants for early career Post-Doctoral Fellowships for lecturers and research grants for post graduate students who travel to Canada to work with research mentors doing exchange programs using the University's Centre for Migration Studies as residency for foreign

researchers while placing Nigerian Post graduate researchers in Residencies in Canada. Other Nigeria Universities will be encouraged to adopt similar approach.

Furthermore, the Government, through the Federal Ministry of Labour & Employment has established Migrant Resource Centres in Abuja, Edo and Lagos state of the Federation as a one-stop shop to educate and deal with all issues arising from and in relation with Migration challenges. Also, the Federal Ministry of Labour & Employment established a National Labour Electronic Exchange (NELEX) website for national and international vacancies. IOM supported the upgrade of the National Labour Electronic Exchange (NELEX) web portal's functionality which led to 648 migrants and community members (424M; 224F) accessing employment services and job opportunities through the NELEX. This was supported by European Union Trust Fund project implemented by IOM.

CSOs involved in training programs are also using their entrepreneurship/vocational skills training programs to provide knowledge-based information on migration to vulnerable youths.

Challenges

- Inadequate information centers
 - Lack of toll-free lines
 - inadequate funding
 - Lack of adequate information on available programs on regular pathways to migration
 - Communication gap between Government institutions, non-state actors, stakeholders, and beneficiaries on access to social intervention programs
 - Visa regime to regular pathways to migration
- **Priority 8: CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTING 1) Social safety nets in conflict and disaster affected communities enhanced**

Progress

The Federal Government of Nigeria validated the National Action Plan in 2021 and in line with the programs and pledges made by partners, stakeholders in the humanitarian and conflict settings commenced action for the year under review. Some of the outputs reported are programs developed with international partners like UNODC, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and ILO in support of national action to execute the Social Protection Policy and provide social safety nets; enhance or

initiate community mediation and peace building; strengthen public private partnerships to rebuild community infrastructure and strengthen engagement with major counter terrorism, conflict, humanitarian and disaster management stakeholders. Those outputs include the following:

1. Safe School Declaration – Provision of school safety and security measures at all levels of education in conflict areas by the Federal Ministry of Education (FME) in partnership with the governments of Argentina and Spain;
2. Development of a National Policy on School Safety by FME;
3. Capacity building on digital skills for children in public schools and out of school children.
4. Coordination of COVID-19 response strategy in schools by FME;
5. Diaspora intervention for Nigerian students in schools in conflict areas; Education Commission, in collaboration with the National University Commission under Federal Ministry of Education in discharging its apex coordination role, have developed an online portal to absorb all Nigerian students evacuated from Ukraine, Russia and other warring nations across the globe to enable their adsorption by Federal Universities across Nigeria. The Director Tertiary Education in the Federal Ministry of Education is at the top of the coordination mechanism of this response.
6. Alternate school program to improve access to education for Nigerian children pursuant to SDG 4. Economic empowerment of children optimized under the program;
7. Establishment of National Home-Grown School Feeding Program at basic level of education;
8. Development of a National Policy on Inclusive Education comprising technical, vocational and professional education for all children, including children with special needs;
9. Domestication and implementation of the Child Rights Act into Law in 27 states of the Federation;
10. Creation of awareness and development of Guide for Teachers in Secondary School on the Integrated Approach to Prevention and Stamping Out Substance Abuse among students of Federal Unity College in Nigeria;
11. Development of program on Guide for Elimination of Anti-Social Behavior in children;

12. Creation of awareness on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism in Nigeria in the North East in partnership with ONSA;
 13. Partnering with school stakeholders like School Based Management Committee, Parent Teacher Association, alumni, etc to curb child labor incidences;
 14. Establishment of ideal boarding schools aimed at curbing child labor by limiting access to school age children;
 15. Provision of access to basic education to 17% of the 4.1 million nomadic children of school age;
 16. Launch of Global Community Engagement Resilience Fund in the North West States of Nigeria to strengthen advocacy against violent extremism and radicalization;
 17. Psychosocial intervention by NHRC targeting elimination of SGBV, rape, forced and early marriages, sexual abuse and exploitation in insurgent communities in the North-East;
 18. Monitoring, assessment and prevention of human rights violations in conflict and disaster ridden communities across the country;
 19. Human rights and police capacity building on security of school infrastructures and establishments of distress links with police outposts in school communities.
 20. In addition, the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ) has signed bilateral agreements to ensure sustainable reintegration, the United Nations for Development Program (UNDP) is working with the Nigerian Government to implement a socio-economic reintegration of IDPs and refugees in Northeast and Northwest Nigeria thus, creating stabilization and ensuring IDPs can go back to their homes, building back livelihood pathways and disbursement of cash grants.
 21. Initiation and implementation of National Social Investment programmes like: N-power, Conditional cash transfer, Government Enterprise Empowerment programmes, and National Home Grown School Feeding Programme by Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development.
 - 22 Output 1b: Basic school enrolment and retention strengthened in 25 endemic local government area
- Rehabilitation of primary schools and boreholes in Borno state to serve as a form of community reparations and incentives for reconciliation

Output 2: Livelihood skills training initiatives cascading to financial literacy, vocational and economic life skills

23. Social –economic support, business counseling, and distribution of start-up kits to former non- state armed groups (NSAGs) associations categorized as low-risk, their families, and community members to facilitate their return and reintegration process.

Challenges

1. Inadequate funding for implementation of government policies and program in conflict and disaster affected communities;
 2. Endemic issue of poverty affecting families in conflict and disaster affected communities;
 3. Lack of synergy between school administrators and state security operatives;
 4. Inability to execute security measures because of inadequate logistics, difficult terrain and hostility of communities, especially at night, towards security operatives;
 5. Inadequacy of capacity building for school operatives in handling child labor, trafficking and related issues especially in situations of conflict and humanitarian crisis;
 6. Inadequacy of funds for monitoring and evaluation of human rights and humanitarian standards in disaster and conflict ravaged communities;
 7. Shortage of qualified school counselors;
 8. Non implementation of safety code and standards for emergency and disaster managements by relevant private institutions and MDAs;
 9. Widespread corruption within the system.
- **Priority 9: CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTING 2) Community mediation and peace building process enhanced in 50 local government areas where child labour is prevalence**

Progress

1. Partnership with traditional rulers and community leaders to enhance peace building and mediation at the community level in 15 Local Government Areas of Benue State under the NHRC/OHCHR Integrated Approach to Building Peace in Nigeria’s Farmer-Herder Crisis;
2. Community outreach under the Integrated Approach Program covering human rights thematic areas of Child and Women Protection, Persons with Specific Needs, Access to Justice and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Protection issues using interfaith dialogue, inter/intra community peace

dialogue, community meetings and capacity building for youth, women and other community gate keepers on conflict transformation;

3. Establishment of school-based management committee comprising the chief security officers of the host community, faith-based leaders, traditional rulers, alumni, heads of schools, youth leaders, women leaders, etc;
4. Town hall meeting by police with crisis-prone communities to initiate peace-building and mediation;
5. Human rights training for 432 security operatives, 72 MDA personnel, in conflict situations in Bornu, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States;
6. Advocacy programs on conflict resolution in Adamawa, Bornu and Yobe States where 73, 074 people have been trained by NHRC;
7. Continuation of the NHRC direct response humanitarian on Protection Monitoring Project (PMP) in the North-East;
8. The Peace and Stability Division (PSD) of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development adopted the native intelligence approach to sustain the participation of all stakeholders in building and ensuring peace and development in the community.

Challenges

Poor implementation of peace-building measures due to disruptions in the application of the measures by insurgent collaborators in the society who aid and abet these terrorists;

1. Indoctrination of young ones into joining terrorist groups;
 2. Communication barrier between humanitarian mediators and conflict communities limiting mediation and peace action;
 3. Disruption of peace-building process as a result of political interests;
 4. of some government officials to bring insurgent actors to justice;
 5. Corruption in the reintegration of alleged surrendered insurgents causing more harm in the communities.
- **Priority 1: CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTING 3) Strengthening public private partnerships to rebuild community infrastructure**

Progress

1. Establishment of humanitarian cells in Borno State and sub-cells in Yobe and Adamawa States by NEMA for IDPs;

Challenges

1. Lack of MDAs partnership with individual philanthropists to aid displaced persons in providing emergency camps, education and feeding;
2. Low awareness on the benefit to individual to collaborate with Government in providing support to vulnerable persons (tax rebate).

► Priority 11: CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTING 4) Strengthening engagement with major counter terrorism, conflict, humanitarian and disaster stakeholders

Progress

1. Increased collaboration between the Nigeria Police Force, NEMA, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps, National Human Rights Commission, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development and other security agencies.
2. Establishment of prevention and protection facilities in vulnerable areas by the Nigeria Police Force to forestall conflict and disaster;
3. Maintenance of systems established by the NHRC humanitarian Protection Monitoring Project (PMP) to identify time critical protection risks and abuses;
4. Mainstreaming of human rights-based approach to security issues and peace building efforts through NHRC periodic training of troops at the frontline and other interventions in the BAY states;
5. NHRC/UNHCR programs ensuring response, prevention of further abuses and rebuilding of infrastructure to facilitate returnee's resettlement.
6. Peace and Stability Division (PSD) of Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster management and social Development created Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) approach in removing weapons from the hands of armed groups, created a counseling methodology to help them reintegrate as civilians into the society. The PSD also created a mentorship program that will ensure that the armed groups never go back to arms again.

Challenges

1. Lack of MDAs partnership with paramilitary bodies to strengthen counter terrorism efforts;
2. Violations of human rights by state and non-state operatives
3. Need for adequate funding to boost interventions through human rights training, monitoring and establishment of effective referral, follow-up systems and interface with relevant stakeholders;

4. Gaps in the operational responses of law enforcement agencies with protection mandates;
5. Insufficient capacity building of protection actors to familiarize them with specific threats which returnees and IDPs encounter;
6. Insufficient capacity building of all actors on relevant national and international law that provides protection against terrorism, conflict, humanitarian, human rights and disaster threats.

Question 1.b: What progress has been made against the next steps that Nepal identified for the period May 2021-April 2022?

In Nigeria 's 2020-2021 annual report, the following next steps were identified for the period May 2021-April 2022.

- ▶ **Next step 1: Lobby and courtesy visits to members of FEC to adopt the revised National Policy on Child Labour and National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (2021-2025)**

Ongoing/partially achieved

The revised National Policy on Child Labour and National Action Plan has been validated and awaiting printing and launching before submission to the FEC for adoption

- ▶ **Next step 2: Lobby of National Assembly to ensure the passage of Labour Standards Bills.**

Ongoing/partially achieved

The revised Labour Standard Bill has been validated and being finalize by the Federal Ministry of Justice for onward transmission to the National Assembly for passage into law.

- ▶ **Next step 3: Development and implementation of a Child Reporting Template for Employers by December 2021**

Achieved

- ▶ **Next step 4: Development and implementation of the Child Labour Code of Conduct by Employers by December 2021**

Achieved

- ▶ **Next step 5: Formation of groups of Children to advocate for the elimination of Child Labour by December 2021.**

Achieved

As part of the effort to promote child participation in the elimination of child labour, the University of Ibadan adapted the SCREAM module on child labour in the Agricultural Sector and developed the first SCREAM module in the Mines sector. A certificated training program on the SCREAM module was conducted for 62 Teachers and Community engagement officers from 7 states of the Federation from 9th to 13th of April 2022.

- ▶ **Next step 6: Capacity building of Child Labour Unit and Child Labour Desk Officers in all the States of the federation including the FCT by September, 2021**

Achieved

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the ILO through ACCEL Africa Project trained 37 Child Labour Desk officers and 28 Controllers and Zonal Directors from the 36 states and FCT on the elimination of Child Labour

Question 2: Overall, looking at the progress made vis-à-vis your roadmap priorities, how would you classify your progress over the past 12 months?

We have made great progress towards our roadmap priorities

Question 3: Looking at your progress regarding your national priorities and next steps, what are the main successes between May 2021 and April 2022 you would like to highlight?

Revision and Validation of the National Policy and National Action Plan on the elimination of Child Labour. Capacity building of the Child Labour Unit and Child Labour Desk Officers in the 36 States of the Federation and the State Controllers. Development and Validation of State Action Plan on the elimination of Child Labour

in 7 States of the Federation in the first instance, namely: Ondo, Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Niger, and Enugu respectively.

Development of IEC Messages on the elimination of child labour and erection of billboards on strategic locations at the National, State, Local Government and Community levels using the IEC messages.

Question 4: Would you like to mention other meaningful successes and opportunities toward the achievement of the target 8.7 that are not part of the main roadmap priorities (e.g. laws enacted, events, partnership arrangements, additional resources)?

The compilation and validation of legal framework for the elimination of child labour and child protection in Nigeria by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the the Child and Youth Protection Foundation and the ILO through the ACCEL Africa Project

Question 5: What challenges, including COVID-19 if relevant, did you face to implement the Pathfinder Country roadmap priorities?

Security challenges and inadequate funding

Evidence of achieved progress

The second section allows reporting on the evidence of the achieved progress. It allows Nigeria to provide insights into how the progress that occurred between May 2021 and April 2022 was assessed.

Question 6: How have you examined the progress against the national priorities identified in the Pathfinder country roadmap priorities?

Formal evaluation process Focus group discussions

Members of the Alliance 8.7 technical committee and supply chains working group organized a 3-day technical workshop to report on the progress made in the various thematic areas of the working group

Question 7: What other stakeholders like government agencies/ social partners/ civil society organizations involved in assessing progress?

Alliance 8.7 Technical committee (federal ministry of labour, the ILO UNODC, IOM, NECA, NLC, TUC, Women Affairs, Humanitarian and Disaster Management and the

Supply chains working group (Members of the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour)

Value of the Pathfinder process

The third section provides you with the opportunity to reflect upon the Pathfinder process and help put the results you reported upon into context. This section allows Nigeria, to report how the Pathfinder process may have helped them progress towards their national priorities between May 2021 and April 2022.

Question 8: What are the main highlights around the pathfinder process for Nigeria?

▶ **Increased collaboration on SDG 8.7 with international partners**

Increased collaboration with the ILO through the ACCEL Africa project

UNODC

Plan International

▶ **Increased collaboration on SDG 8.7 with domestic partners,**

Employer organization(s)

Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association, through the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour and Technical Committee on Alliance 8.7 Nigeria

Worker organization(s)

Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), and Trade Union Congress (TUC)- Through the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour and Technical committee on Alliance 8.7 Nigeria

Domestic civil society organization(s),

PLAN International, CYPF, WOTCLEF, NACTAL, National steering Committee and Alliance 8.7 Technical Committee,

Statistical office,

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)- National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour

Other ministry/ies

Ministries of Women Affairs, Mines and Steel Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Justice, Naptip, Humanitarian and Disaster Management, Ministry of Education, National Human Rights Commission, Immigration, Nigerian Police, National Population Commission and National Planning

▶ Increased institutional capacity of support services

Establishment of Community Child Labour Monitoring Committee (CCLMC) in Ondo and Niger States at first instance. institution of Corporative Societies

▶ Has Nigeria supported sub-regional/regional/global initiatives on the elimination of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking?

No

Future /Now what ?

This section allows pathfinder countries to indicate whether the roadmap requires to be revised and to have an outlook on the next steps to achieve your priorities on a 12-month horizon. Please note that the next steps will be used for the pathfinder report next year.

Question 9: Is there a need to revise the Pathfinder Country roadmap priorities?

No

Question 10: What next steps are you planning to undertake until April 2023?

▶ **Next step 1: National Compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Advocate for the approval of the National Policy and National Action Plan by the FEC, lobby for passage into law of the revised Labour Standard Bill, Advocate for the ratification and domestication of the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers, Lobby for the the adaptation of the National Action Plan into the State Action Plan for the remaining 30 States, lobby for the printing of the compiled legal framework on the elimination of child labour and child protection and the development of the child labour specific laws into indigenous languages and

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation process through group discussion by the technical committee members of Alliance 8-7 and the supply chains working group

Work area

Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

- ▶ **Next step 2; National compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Lobby for the passage of the Labour Standard Bill into Law by the National Assembly

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation process- Focused group discussion

Work area

Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

- ▶ **Next step 3: National compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Advocate for the ratification and domestication of the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation process through focused group discussion

Work area

Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

- ▶ **Next step 4: National compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Lobby and advocate for the adaption of the NAP into the State Action Plan (SAP) in the remaining 30 states

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation process by focused group discussion

Work area

Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

- ▶ **Next step 5: National compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Lobby and advocate for the printing of the compiled legal framework and the development of the child labour specific laws into indigenous / local languages

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation process through focused group discussion

Work area

Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

- ▶ **Next step 6: National compliance to the existing codes of conduct and standards of procedure**

Target until April 2023

Lobby and advocate for the Development of a National Child Labour Referral Mechanism and facilitate the development of the National Child Labour Website and Reporting APP

Evidence to determine that you achieved this step ?

Evaluation and focused group discussion

Work area

Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking

Question 11: In which areas would Nigeria need support to reach its own roadmap priorities?

Technical support, funding.

Question 12: 2021 was the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. Please, in a few lines, describe the major outcomes from your action pledge.

Nigeria's Action Pledge: "[End child labour in the cocoa supply chain in Nigeria](#)"

Pledge page, see [here](#).

Revision and Validation of the National Policy and the National Action Plan Empowerment of Child Labour victims / Vulnerable families in 3 child labour endemic area (Adamawa, Ebonyi and Nasarawa states) November 2021 Conduct of the National Child Labour / Forced Labour Survey - November 2022