

**National HIV/AIDS  
Strategic  
Framework  
(NSF) 2010-15**

**December 2009**

## **FOREWORD**

Significant progress has been made in the fight against HIV and AIDS since the "United Nations declaration of Universal Access" in 2005. The population of PLWHIV has leveled off at 33 million people with about 4 million receiving ART globally. Nigeria remains one of the most burdened nations with about 3 million people living with the disease. Despite mounting a vigorous and sustained response, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has remained a major challenge and obstacle to the attainment of national development goals including the MDGs and the vision 20/20/20. These realities compel the need for the regular review of the national response and the strategies in order to achieve a more effective control of the HIV epidemic in the country. The National Policy on HIV/AIDS remains the corner stone and the main thrust for the renewed vision and efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS challenge. The strategies as enunciated in the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Plan are derived and designed to achieve the goals set forth by the National Policy on HIV/AIDS.

The first National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (HEAP- HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan 2001-3) was developed in 2000/2001 and mainly addressed the issues of creating public awareness, at a time when the epidemic was beginning to spread in the country and when awareness, knowledge and behavior change were critical to nip the epidemic in the bud. The HEAP was reviewed in 2004/2005 at its expiration and a new National Strategic Framework for action tagged NSF 2005-9 developed, with the expectation that all stakeholders within the response will draw and derive their implementation plans from it. In December 2007, the implementation of the NSF 2005-9 was reviewed through a joint mid-term review process in collaboration with partners and stakeholders in the response with the outcome influencing the implementation in the remaining period of its life span.

The expiration of the NSF 2005-9 has provided yet another opportunity to review the National response with a view to deploy new strategies to ensure the attainment of national development goals and objectives such as the vision 20/20/20, MDGs, 7 point agenda, etc.

The overall goal of the current review is to provide a framework and plan for advancing the multi-sectoral response to the epidemic in Nigeria so as to achieve effective control of the disease by reducing the number of new infections, providing equitable care and support, and mitigating the impact of the infection. Consequently the thrust of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-15 include Behavior Change and prevention of new infections while sustaining the momentum in HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support for adults and children infected and affected by the epidemic. In addition the plan aims to address gender inequality, knowledge management and research in a bid to ensure that interventions are evidence driven.

I, therefore, hope that this National HIV/AIDS Plan 2010-15 will bring not only an added impetus to our fight to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015, in line with the nation's development goals and MDGs but also an inspiration to redirect our energies and investments to ensure we remain on course to achieve our goal of eliminating HIV from our communities.

**Prof. Emeritus Umaru Shehu CFR. FAS. DFMC**  
Chairperson  
NACA Governing Board  
December 2009

## PREFACE

The last five years has seen significant progress in the national response to HIV. The level of awareness has greatly increased, behaviour change is slowly improving and many more people are accessing antiretroviral therapy. In spite of the progress made, Nigeria still remains one of the most burdened countries globally with 3 million people living with HIV, gaps in treatment and an imbalance between prevention and treatment. The dynamics of the epidemic show significant variations within the country possibly a reflection of the social and cultural diversity.

Our common goal is to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015 and in so doing contribute to the MDGs and the national developmental goals including the President's seven point agenda and the vision 20/20/20. To achieve this, we need to provide Universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Greater effort and focus is being placed on HIV prevention as it represents our best hope while effective strategies will be built on a detailed knowledge of the current epidemic including the factors that drive the epidemic and future progression. In addition, greater efforts will also have to be made in order to sustain the momentum in AIDS treatment and supporting the needs of all adults and children living with and affected by HIV.

The period spanning the last national strategic HIV framework, witnessed renewed global and national interest and commitment to redouble efforts at mobilizing resources for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. We observed the impact of the Universal Access globally and commitment from the public, private sector, civil society and development partners in Nigeria. The transformation of the National Action Committee for the Control of AIDS to the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) at the centre and such transformation in several states has helped to foster the “the three Ones” in the HIV response in the country. This will ensure better plan development, more efficient coordination and more effective monitoring and evaluation of programs. In this context, it will also provide for more optimal use of available resources by making the monies work for less HIV and AIDS.

The HIV situation in the country and even in specific populations within the country and its multifaceted determinants are constantly changing and in some cases rapidly and dramatically. Planning for effective and relevant responses must take cognizance of this. In addition, in order to achieve universal access by scaling out the national response, it is important that the “lessons learnt” from our last plan period be integrated with our current response to achieve the desired impact. In so doing, we can strengthen “what works” and discard “what does not work”.

Like previous plans, the development of this plan has been anchored on national leadership and ownership and it is hoped that implementation will follow those lines to ensure an effective and sustainable national response. In addition, there has been genuine and strong participation of all key stakeholders throughout the planning process including a broad range of national actors including the public and private sectors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHIV) and Development Partners.

It is my fervent hope that by pinpointing interventions that are effective, adopting and adapting “best practices” or lessons learnt, setting priorities and allocating resources accordingly, the implementation of this plan will maximize the use of available resources thereby leading to a sustainable progress in the national HIV response.

**Professor John Idoko,**  
Director General,  
National Agency for Control of AIDS (NACA)  
December, 2009

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the National Strategic Framework/Plans 2010-15 went through thorough evidence driven, participatory and consultative process that engaged the inputs and technical expertise of several stakeholders. The combined effort of all National response Stakeholders in the country to collaboratively produce a well structured six year (2010-15) National HIV/AIDS Strategic framework, and costed plans (1 National HIV/AIDS Plan, 34 State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plans, 5 Network Plans and 19 Ministries, Departments and Agencies' Plan) through an intensive, demanding but evidence driven process in a period of four months (SeptemberDecember 2009), deserves nothing but praise.

May I therefore express sincere gratitude to everyone that contributed to this significant achievement; Process Governing Teams Chaired by the Director General of NACA Prof. John Idoko, The Partners (National and International), States, MDAs, Team of National Consultants under the leadership of Dr. Pat Youri, Dr. Adesegun Fatusi (Co-lead), Dr. Comfort Agada-Kibogo, Dr. Enyantu Ifenne, Mrs. Nkechi Nwankwo, Dr (Mrs.) Ejiro Oтивe-Igbuzor, Dr. Iheadi Afonne Onwukwe, Dr. Khamofu Hadiza, Dr. Bunmi Asa, Prof. Femi Ajibola, Mrs. Jadesola Bello and Dr. Garba Magashi; the States, Networks and MDA consultants and my dynamic and tireless young men and women (15 in total ) that manned the secretariat led by Mrs. Esther Ikomi with the support of Dr. Sam Abiem and Ms. Ifeoma Ofili.

The role played by all Project Managers/ Chief Executive Officers / Executive Secretaries/ Chairpersons of SACAs/MDAs/Networks must be acknowledged as it is not possible to have a National Response without the State, Sectoral and MDA responses. Your hard work, faith and enthusiastic support made this happen.

Furthermore, specific mention must be made of the Development Partners' support and contributions (technical, human and financial) to the process. These include members of the Development Partners' Group (DPG), USG, DFID, ENR, SFH, MSH, the United Nations System in Nigeria, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, CIDA, GHAIN/FHI

It is very important to single out Ms Adrienne Parrish of the United States Embassy, the PEPFAR Coordinator in Nigeria for her faith and support to the process; Dr Naamara Warren UNAIDS Country Coordinator, Dr Modupe Oduwole of UNAIDS, Andy Omoluabi and Bodunrin Adebo, both of MSH for the support provided.

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Finally but most importantly, gratitude must be expressed to God Almighty for providence and for allowing our intentions and proposals to become reality.

It is only the implementation of these plans that can justify the efforts and resources expended, so let the work begin now to better the lots of all those, on whose behalf we have accepted our positions of responsibility!

**Alex Ogundipe mps,**  
Director, Policy & Strategy  
National Agency for the Control of AIDS  
NACA  
December 2009

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFPAC	Armed Forces Program on AIDS Control
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-natal Care
AONN	Association of OVC NGOs in Nigeria
APIN	AIDS Prevention Initiative Nigeria
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CISHAN	Civil Society Network for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
CPT	Cotrimoxazole Preventive Therapy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTX	Cotrimoxazole
DFID	Department for International Development
DHIS	District Health Information System
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGoN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FHI	Family Health International
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMWA & SD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
GFATM	Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
GoN	Government of Nigeria
HAD	HIV/AIDS Division
HAF	HIV/AIDS Fund
HAPSAT	HIV/AIDS Program Sustainability Analysis Tool
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBBSS	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey
IDPs	International Development Partners
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IHVN	Institute of Human Virology Nigeria
IMNCH	Integrated Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health
IPs	Implementing Partners
JMTR	Joint Mid-Term Review
LACAs	Local Government Action Committee on AIDS
LAMIS	Lafiya Management Information System
LHPMIP	Logistics and Health Program Management Information Platform
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Multi-Country AIDS Program
MARPs	Most-at-Risk Populations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug Resistant TB
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Program
NARHS	National AIDS and Reproductive Health Surveys
NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
NASCP	National AIDS and STI Control Program
NBTS	National Blood Transfusion Service
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIBUCAA	Nigeria Business Coalition Against AIDS
NiDAR	Niger Delta AIDS Response
NNRIMS	Nigeria National Response Information Management System
NSF	National Strategic Framework
NTBLCP	National TB and Leprosy Control Program
OIs	Opportunistic Infections
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PABA	People Affected By HIV/AIDS
PATH2	Partnership for Transforming Health Systems Phase II
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
SACAs	State Action Committees on AIDS/State Agency for the Control of AIDS
SBTS	State Blood Transfusion Service
SDPs	Service Delivery Points
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
SNR	Strengthening Nigeria HIV/AIDS Response
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPDC	Shell Petroleum Development Cooperation
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive System
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WHO	World Health Organization

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# National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework

## (NSF) 2010-15

### **Background**

The NSF 2010-15 was developed to provide guidance and ensure uniformity and consistency in the development of the strategic plans by all stakeholders including all the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT); Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); and the Constituency Coordinating Entities of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Networks. The guidance is based on and informed by the findings and recommendations of the NSF 2005-09 Response Analysis and incorporates the comments from individuals and groups. The contents of the framework represent the consensus reached at a stakeholders' consensus building workshop attended by more than 250 stakeholders from the public, private, and civil society sectors and development partners organized by NACA.

### **Policy context and considerations for the development of the NSF II**

This NSF II is developed in the context of:

1. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: affirms the national philosophy of social justice and guarantees the fundamental right of every citizen to life and freedom from discrimination
2. Complementary government documents that provide the basis for the NSF: the NACA Act, Medium Term Strategy, National Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy, (NEEDS) I and II, and the 7-Point Agenda of the current federal government
3. Nigeria's commitment to various international conventions: Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1977); Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Millennium Development Declaration (2000), which targets 2015 for halting and reversal of the HIV epidemic; the Abuja Declaration and Framework for Action for the Fight against HIV,TB, and related diseases in Africa (April 2001); and the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) June 2001 at which countries committed to ensure an urgent, coordinated, and sustained response to HIV and AIDS and the National Gender Policy (2006).

The key considerations that inform the development of this NSF are:

1. The heavy burden of HIV/AIDS on the many Nigerians infected with the virus, their families, communities, and the country
2. HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest public health challenges in the country; it is reversing many development gains of the recent past including maternal and under-five mortality rates and placing unprecedented stress on an already overburdened health care system
3. Comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services are mutually reinforcing elements on the continuum of an effective HIV/AIDS response
4. Females constitute almost three-fifths (58.3 percent) of the infected persons in Nigeria a total of 1.72 million infected people. The prevalence of HIV in the country peaks at age group 25-29 years with a sero-prevalence level of 5.6 percent. Thus, young people are disproportionately infected. In general, the most-at-risk groups include female sex workers, intravenous drug users, and men having sex with men, long-distance drivers and members of the uniformed services. The leading route of HIV transmission in Nigeria is heterosexual intercourse, accounting for over 80 percent of the infections. Mother-to-child transmission and transfusion of infected blood and blood products are generally estimated as ranking next as common routes of infection; arguably, each of these two are believed to account for almost ten percent of infections. However, other modes of transmission such as intravenous drug use and same-sex

intercourse are slowly growing in importance. The drivers of the HIV epidemic in Nigeria include: low risk perception, multiple concurrent partners, informal transactional and inter-generational sex, lack of effective services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and poor quality of health services. Gender inequalities, poverty and HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination also significantly contribute to the continuing spread of the infection.

5. HIV/AIDS related stigma remains pervasive and PLHIV are discriminated against and denied access to compassion, care, support and social services.
6. Culture, traditions and religion have a strong influence of behaviors, attitudes, and practices of majority of Nigerians. As such traditional and faith-based institutions, as gate keepers of attitudes and behaviors, are critical assets in the fight against the disease.
7. Effective response to HIV/AIDS requires respect for and protection and fulfillment of all human rights (civil, political, economic, social, and cultural) and upholding the fundamental freedoms of all people in accordance with the country's constitution and existing international human rights principles, norms and standards. Ample evidence exists that demonstrate MARPs and gender related issues as key drivers of the epidemic. These challenges should be confronted in designing programmatic interventions to meet their HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support service needs.
8. Multisectoral partnership involving government, the private sector, the civil society, the UN system, and development partners will continue to be the cornerstone of the national HIV response.

The NSF interventions are premised on the following principles:

1. Strong political leadership of the national HIV/AIDS response and commitment to transparency and prudent management of financial resources at all levels.
2. Multi-sectoral approach that is community based and forges broad partnerships, dialogue, consultations coordination and synergies at all levels
3. Protection and promotion of the rights and access of PLHIV to comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support services
4. Commitment to protecting rights of PLHIV, reduction of stigma and discrimination and ensuring greater involvement of PLHIV in the HIV/AIDS response at all levels.
5. Commitment to promote and protect the rights of women, children, young people and marginalized groups and reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.
6. Commitment to accelerate the scale up of HIV prevention among the most-at-risk populations (MARPs)
7. Dedication to forge consistent, effective partnerships and collaboration with development partners in the national HIV/AIDS response
8. Commitment to strengthen linkages and optimize synergies between HIV/AIDS programs and poverty alleviation initiatives to break the vicious cycle of the disease and its relationship with economic disempowerment.
9. Commitment to address social, economic, and cultural factors responsible for disproportional vulnerability of women and girls to HIV infection.
10. Commitment to evidence-based approach to planning and implementing interventions
11. Dedication to forge consistent, effective partnerships and collaboration with development partners, the private sector, and civil society through harmonized and aligned ways of working to support the national HIV/AIDS response

### **Overarching priority of the NSF**

The overarching priority of the NSF is to reposition Prevention of New HIV infections as the major focus of the national HIV/AIDS response for the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) 2010-15. This will be achieved through the implementation of evidence-based behavior change communication and HIV prevention interventions; creating an enabling environment for people living with HIV (PLHIV) to reduce the transmission of HIV to others through increasing access to positive health, dignity, and prevention (PHDP) interventions; and increasing access to anti-retroviral treatment (ART) for PLHIV

who are eligible for treatment.

**Intent of the NSF II:** The NSF II provides a common outline and infrastructure for developing the multisectoral National Strategic Plan (NSP) in a bottom-up approach and iterative fashion with the states, government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and networks of civil society organizations (CSOs). This process fosters the greatest potential to achieving effective control of the HIV epidemic by reducing new infections, providing equitable care and support for those infected and affected, and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.

The NSP will be derived from the NSF II. The targets of the NSP will be to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV infection as well as mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015. Where appropriate, the targets of the NSP should be population-based.

**Outline of the NSF II:** The structure of the NSF II is constructed on an Excel platform. Excel sheets are constructed for the six (6) thematic areas of the national HIV/AIDS response. This allows stakeholders the flexibility of inserting additional interventions outside of those suggested in the NSF II outline as well as generating activity output totals for costing purposes. The 6 HIV/AIDS thematic areas are:

1. Promotion of Behavior Change and Prevention of New HIV infections
2. Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions
3. Care and Support for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)
4. Institutional Arrangements, Systems, Coordination, and Resourcing
5. Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights, and Legal Issues.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation, Research, and Knowledge Management

To facilitate effective completion of the Excel sheet, the following documents are required as additions to the Excel sheets provided for the 6 thematic areas of the NSF:

1. National Population Census figures (2006) disaggregated by state, sex, and age range
2. HIV prevalence rate by state
3. Unit cost by activity (Costing Consultants only).

# PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOR CHANGE AND PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS

## **Rationale**

Prevention remains the most important strategy and the most feasible approach for reversing the HIV epidemic since there are no vaccines and no medical cure. The majority of Nigerians are HIV-negative and keeping them uninfected is critical for altering the epidemic trajectory. This underscores the importance of prevention as a cornerstone of the national HIV and AIDS response. Furthermore, persistent HIV-risky behavior in spite of high level of HIV awareness requires continuous and concerted focus on effective preventive interventions that will address specific needs key population segments and stimulate adoption of appropriate behavior that reduces the risk of HIV transmission. Communication holds a vital and indispensable place in HIV prevention interventions. It has the potential to increase demand for HIV prevention services and have an impact on knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and practices influencing the spread of HIV. Hence in the quest for the effective control of HIV and AIDS communication for behavioral change is key.

## **Goal**

The goal of this thematic focus is to reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS.

## **Objectives**

The objectives for the sub-thematic areas are:

### **HIV Counseling and Testing**

1. At least 80% of sexually active adults (including discordant couples and people in concurrent multiple partnerships) accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015
2. At least 80% of most at-risk-populations accessing HIV counseling and testing by 2015  
Sexually Transmitted Infections
3. At least 80% of sexually active Nigerians have access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015
4. STI treatment & prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015 Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
5. At least 80% of all pregnant women have access to quality HIV testing and counseling by 2015
6. At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access more efficacious ARV prophylaxis by 2015
7. At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015
8. At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counseling
9. At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to early infant diagnosis services

### **Communication Interventions**

10. At least 80 % of all Nigerians have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015
11. At least 80% of young people 15-24 years adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior
12. At least 80% of Most-At-Risk Populations (MARPs) reached with group-specific interventions and adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior.
13. At least 80% of registered organizations engaging in HIV communication interventions that address gender inequalities and comply with national standard/guidelines by 2015

### **Condom Promotion**

14. At least 80% of men and women of reproductive age (MWRA) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms
15. At least 80% of sexually active males and females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.
16. At least 80% of MARPS use condoms consistently and correctly by 2015 with non-marital partners

## **Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Other Relevant Health Issues into HIV Prevention Program**

17. SRH services integrated into HIV prevention programs at all levels by 2015
18. Integrate drug demand reduction and other substance use control services into 80% of HIV prevention programs by 2015.

### **Prevention with Positives**

19. At least 80% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) have access to Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) interventions 2015.

### **Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV**

20. At least 80% of all private and public health institutions practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015
21. All (100%) donors of blood, blood products and organs for transplant including sperm for assisted reproductive technology shall be screened for HIV and other transfusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national protocol, standards and guidelines by the year 2015.
22. At least 80% of drug dependant persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/services in accordance with national guidelines by 2015.
23. At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015
24. At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers and survivors of rape in line with national protocols by 2015.

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)	Year 2 (number)				Year 3 (number)				Year 4 (number)				Year 5 (number)				Year 6 (number)				Total		MOV	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total				
<b>1</b> <b>OBJECTIVE # 1</b>	<b>At least 80% of adults accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015</b>																								
1.1	Implement HCT protocol																								NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports
1.2	Institutional and technical capacity building for gender/youth sensitive HCT services at all levels																								NACA & SACA Reports; Training reports
1.3	Advocacy																								NACA Reports; report of advocacy activities
1.4	Accelerate the scale up of HCT services																								NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports
1.5	Demand creation for HCT services including promotion of couple counseling																								NACA & FMOH Reports;
<b>2</b> <b>OBJECTIVE # 2</b>	<b>At least 80% of MARPs accessing HIV counseling and testing by 2015</b>																								
1.1	Implement the BCC strategy for MARPs																								NACA & FMOH Reports;
1.2	Building the capacity of service providers for gender responsive services																								NACA & FMOH Reports;
1.3	Advocacy																								NACA & FMOH Reports; Report of advocacy activities
1.4	Scale up of HCT services targeting MARPs																								NACA & FMOH Reports;
<b>3</b> <b>OBJECTIVE # 3</b>	<b>At least 80% of sexually active Nigerians with access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015</b>																								
1.1	Capacity building																								NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports; report of capacity building activities
1.2	Demand creation for service utilization																								NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Advocacy/resource mobilization																								NACA & FMOH Reports; report of capacity building activities
1.4	Regulation of service provision (orthodox and non-orthodox)																								NACA & FMOH Reports; report of regulatory bodies
1.5	Promote evidence based approach to STI programming																								NACA Reports; NASCP FMOH report

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<b>4</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE # 4</b>	<b>STI management &amp; prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015</b>
1.1	Capacity building	NACA & FMOH Reports; report of capacity building activities
1.2	Demand creation for service utilization	NACA & SACA Reports
1.3	Advocacy/resource mobilization	NACA & SACA Reports; reports of advocacy activities
1.4	Integration of services into HIV prevention programs	NACA Reports; NASCP FMOH report
1.5	Prioritize service provision by target populations and drivers of the epidemic	NACA Reports; FMOH reports
1.6	Strengthen partnerships	NACA Reports; NASCP FMOH report
<b>5</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE # 5</b>	<b>At least 80% of all pregnant women have access to quality HIV testing and counseling by 2015</b>
1.1	Scale up of quality PMTCT services	NAC Reports; NASCP FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy/resource mobilization Communication and social mobilization	NACA Reports; Organisation activity reports
1.3	Ensure regular supply of PMTCT commodities	NACA Reports; NASCP FMOH Reports
1.4	Capacity building(Infrastructure & Personnel)	NACA Reports
1.5	Public Private Partnership	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.6	Evidence based approach to programming	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.7	Referral and Linkages	NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>6</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE # 6</b>	<b>At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access ARV prophylaxis by 2015</b>
1.1	Scale up of quality PMTCT and EID services	NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy/resource mobilization Communication and social mobilization	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Ensure regular supply of PMTCT and EID commodities	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.4	Capacity building(Infrastructure & Personnel)	NACA & FMOH Reports; Reports of Capacity-building activities
1.5	Public Private Partnership	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.6	Evidence based approach to programming	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.7	Referral and linkages (adult/paediatric treatment, OVC,RH/FP etc.)	NACA & SACA Reports; NASCP,SMOH & FMOH Reports

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<b>10</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #10</b>	At least 80 % of all Nigerians have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.1	Capacity building		NACA & FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy		NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>11</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #11</b>	At least 80% of young people 15-24 years adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior.	NACA & FMOH Reports
1.1	Develop, and implement culturally appropriate and group specific SBCC oriented programs		NACA & FMOH Reports
1.2	capacity-building of service providers, including teachers, health & social workers		NACA, FMOH, FME, FMWAS, Fed Min of Youths Reports
1.3	capacity building for young people, including FLEH issues and life skills		NACA, FMOH, FME, FMWAS, Fed Min of Youths Reports
1.4	Operationalise/strengthen FLEH curriculum implementation		NACA & FME Reports
<b>12</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE 12</b>	At least 80% of MARPs reached with group-specific interventions and adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior	
1.1	Capacity-building		NACA & CISHAN Reports
1.2	Develop, and implement culturally appropriate and group specific SBCC oriented programs		NACA & CISHAN Reports
<b>13</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #13</b>	At least 80% of registered organisations engaging in HIV communication interventions complying with National standard/guidelines by 2015	
1.1	Capacity building on SBCC		NACA Reports; Report of capacity-building activities
1.2	Operations research		NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Document and disseminate best practices on SBCC interventions		NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>14</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES #14</b>	At least 80% of men & women of reproductive age (MWRA) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms	
1.1	Accelerate the scale up of social marketing of condoms (especially female condoms) and lubricants		NACA & SACA Reports; Marketing Reports
1.2	Advocacy, communication and social mobilisation		NACA & FMOH Reports; Report of Advocacy activities

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## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<b>7</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #7</b>	<b>At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015</b>											
1.1	Scale up of quality PMTCT and EID services												NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy/resource mobilization Communication and social mobilization												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Ensure regular supply of PMTCT and EID commodities												NACA & NASCP, FMOH Reports
1.4	Capacity building(Infrastructure & Personnel)												NACA & FMOH Reports; Reports of capacity building activities
1.5	Public Private Partnership												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.6	Evidence based approach to programming												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.7	Referral and linkages (adult/paediatric treatment, OVC,RH /FP etc.c.)												NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>8</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #8</b>	<b>At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counseling</b>											
1.1	Scale up of quality PMTCT and EID services												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy/resource mobilization Communication and social mobilization												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Ensure regular supply of PMTCT and EID commodities												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.4	Capacity building(Infrastructure & Personnel)												NACA & FMOH Reports; Report of capacity-building activities
1.5	Public Private Partnership												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.6	Evidence based approach to programming												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.7	Referral and linkages (adult/paediatric treatment, OVC,RH /FP etc.c.)												NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>9</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #9</b>	<b>At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to EID services</b>											
1.1	Scale up of quality PMTCT and EID services												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.2	Advocacy/resource mobilization, Communication and social mobilization												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Ensure regular supply of PMTCT and EID commodities												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.4	Capacity building(Infrastructure & Personnel)												NACA & FMOH Reports; Report of capacity-building reports
1.5	Public Private Partnership												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.6	Referral and linkages (adult/paediatric treatment, OVC,RH /FP etc.c.)												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.7	Evidence based approach to programming												NACA & FMOH Reports

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## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<b>15</b> <b>OBJECTIVE #15</b>	<p><b>At least 80% of sexually active males &amp; females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.</b></p>			
1.1 Promote condom use				
1.2 Capacity building				
1.3 Promote appropriate operational research				
1.4 Promote referral and linkages with other SRH services				
<b>16</b> <b>OBJECTIVE #16</b>	<p><b>At least 80% of MARPS use condoms consistently and correctly by 2015 with non-marital partners</b></p>			
1.1 Promote consistent and correct condom use				
1.2 Capacity building of service providers				
1.3 Promote appropriate operational research				
1.4 Promote referral and linkages with other SRH services				
<b>17</b> <b>OBJECTIVE # 17</b>	<p><b>SRH services integrated into HIV prevention programmes at all levels by 2015</b></p>			
1.1 Capacity building				
1.2 Scale up of integration				
1.3 Demand creation for service utilization				
1.4 Advocacy				
1.5 Supply of commodities				
<b>18</b> <b>OBJECTIVE # 18</b>	<p><b>Integrate drug demand reduction &amp; other substance use control services into 80% of HIV prevention programmes by 2015</b></p>			
1.1 Capacity building				
1.2 Scale up of integration				
1.3 Demand creation for service utilization				
1.4 Advocacy				

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## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<b>19 OBJECTIVE #19</b>		At least 80% PLWHAs have access to Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) interventions by 2015											
1.1	Capacity building												NACA, FMOH & NEPHWAN Reports; Reports of capacity-building activities
	Scale up of PHDP services												NACA, FMOH & NEPHWAN Report
1.2	Demand creation for PHDP services												NACA, FMOH & NEPHWAN Report
1.3	Advocacy												NACA, FMOH & NEPHWAN Report
<b>20 OBJECTIVE #20</b>		At least 80% of all private and public health institutions practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015											
1.1	Adaptation of policies												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.2	Capacity building												NACA & FMOH Reports; Reports of capacity-building activities
1.3	Strengthening SBCC												NACA & FMOH Reports; Training reports; Inventory of SBCC-related materials
1.4	National protocol on PEP and health workers injection safety guidelines												Protocols on PEP and injection safety; NACA & FMOH Reports
1.5	Use of safe injection commodities												NACA, FMOH & Facility survey reports
1.6	Operationalize the National Health Care Waste Management plan, policy and guidelines												Policy and Guidelines Documents; Reports of Health Facility & Workers Surveys; NACA & FMOH Reports
<b>21 OBJECTIVE #21</b>		All donors (100%) of blood, blood product and organs for transplant including sperm for assisted reproductive technology shall be screened for HIV and other transfusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national protocol, standards and guidelines by year 2015 requirements should be sourced from voluntary donors											
1.1	Adapt and operationalize the national blood transfusion policy and guidelines at all health levels												NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports
1.2	Capacity building												NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports
1.3	Strengthen SBCC to promote VNRBD												NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

1.4	Desiminate and implement national protocol on VNRBD								NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports
1.5	Advocacy								NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports
1.6	Initiate upstream policy dialogue for enactment of relevant legislations and regular accreditation of blood banking institutions								NACA, NBTS, FMOH Reports
1.7	Operations research with special focus on incidence studies								NACA, NBTS, FMOH, NARN Reports; Literature Review
<b>22</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #22</b>	<b>At least 80% of drug dependant persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/services in accordance with national guidelines by 2015</b>							
	1.1 Develop and adapt policies and guidelines								Policy guidelines; NACA Reports
	1.2 Capacity building								NACA & FMOH Reports; report of activity-building activities
	1.3 Advocacy								NACA & FMOH Reports; Report of advocacy activities
	1.4 Strengthen Sbcc								NACA Reports; SBCC Report
	1.5 Operations research with special focus on incidence studies								NACA & FMOH Reports; Review of literature
	1.6 Implement National drug control masterplan								NACA, NDLEA, NAFDAC Reports
<b>23</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE #23</b>	<b>At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015</b>							
	1.1 Develop and adapt policies and guidelines								Policy guidelines; NACA & FMOH Reports
	1.2 Capacity building								NACA & FMOH Reports
	1.3 Strengthen Sbcc								NACA & FMOH Reports
	1.4 Promote the use of blood safety commodities								NACA & FMOH Reports
	1.5 Operationalize the national Health Care Waste Management plan, policy and guidelines								NACA & FMOH Reports

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND PROMOTION OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

24   OBJECTIVE #24		At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers in line with National protocols by 2015											
1.1	Review and adapt policies and guidelines												Policy guidelines; NACA Reports
1.2	Capacity building												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.3	Strengthen SBCC												NACA & FMOH Reports
1.4	Disseminate and implement National protocol on PEP and relevant safety guidelines												national Protocol Document; NACA & FMOH Reports; Survey reports
1.5	Promote the use of aseptic procedures												NACA & FMOH Reports; Survey reports

## PREVENTION M&E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline-value, year [National]	BaselineValue, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012) /End of program	Means of Verification (MOV)	Comments
<b>HIV Counseling &amp; Testing</b>						
Objective 1: At least 80% of adults accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015	Percentage of adults that received HCT	14% (2007)	50%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by sex, age, and geographic location (zones and states)	
Objective 2: At least 80% of MARPS accessing HCT by 2015	Percentage of MARPS who received HCT	44% (brothel-based FSW, 2007) 21% (Transport workers)	62% 51%	IBBSS 80% 80%	Disaggregate data by sex, age, and groups	
<b>Sexually Transmitted Infections</b>						
Objective 3: At least 80% of sexually active persons in Nigeria with access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015	% of sexually active males and females with STI symptoms who accessed quality and gender responsive treatment services	65% (males, 15-24+ years, 2007) 47% (females, 15-24 years, 2007)	78% 70%	90% 90%	NARHS (or secondary analysis of NARHS data)	Disaggregate data by sex and age Baseline was obtained from secondary analysis of NARHS 2007 data
Objective 4: STI treatment & prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015	% of male and female with symptoms of STI seeking treatment who used orthodox health facilities	35% TBD	60% TBD	80% TBD	NARHS Reports NASCP, FMOH Reports Reports of Service Surveys	defined as healthcenters, clinics and hospitals but exclude pharmacies and patent medicine stores
	% of health facilities providing STI treatment services according to national guidelines % of HIV prevention programs providing treatment for other STIs				NASCP, FMOH Reports NACA M&E/ Reports Reports of Service Surveys	Disaggregate data by level of care
	Objective 5: At least 80% of all Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV					
Objective 6:	% of pregnant women tested and counseled according to national guidelines % of HIV + pregnant women that received ARV prophylaxis according to national guideline	11% (2008) 8% (2008)	46% 50%	80% 80%	NARHS NDHS Reports NACA M&E/ Annual Report	Disaggregate data by level of care age of client and location (Rural/urban). Disaggregate by age of client and location (urban/rural)
Objective 7 At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015	% of HIV exposed infants that received ARV prophylaxis				Reports NACA M&E/ Annual	Disaggregate by sex and location (urban/rural)
At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access ARV prophylaxis by 2015						

## PREVENTION M&E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objective 8: At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counseling	% of HIV+ pregnant women that received infant feeding counseling according to national guidelines	TBD			NASCP, FMOH Reports NACA M&E Annual Report	Disaggregate by age and location (urban/rural)
Objective 9: At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to early infant diagnosis (EID) services	% of HIV exposed infants that received EID services according to national guidelines	TBD			NASCP Report NACA M&E Annual Reports	Disaggregate by sex and location (urban/rural)
Communication interventions						
Objective 10: At least 80 % of persons in Nigeria have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015	80 % of persons in Nigeria that have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS by the year 2015.	24.2%		52%	80%	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is defined by knowledge of three major ways of preventing HIV and correct identification of two common misconceptions Disaggregate by sex, age, and location
	% of males and females aged 15-19 years who have ever had sex Age at first sexual debut	22.2% (males, 2007) 42.9% (females, 2007)		17%	12%	NARHS NHDS
	% of schools where family life & HIV education (FLEH) curriculum is implemented	32% (2006)		33%	23%	Disaggregate data by age and sex
	% of in-school adolescents exposed to FLEH	TBD		60%	80%	Disaggregate data by type of school, zone, and state
	% of out-of-school youths (male and female) receiving life skills education	TBD				Disaggregate data by age, sex, type of school, and state
Objective 11: At least 80% of young people 15 -24 years adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior	% of sexually active young people who used condom with last non-marital partner	Males, 15-19 years: 47.8% (2007) Females, 15-19 years: 28.7% (2007) Males, 20-24 years: 54.2% (2007) Females, 20-24 years: 38.7% (2007)		67%	80%	Disaggregate data by sex and zones Condom use at last sex used as a proxy for consistent condom use in the absence of data on the latter. Future population-based surveys should preferably also inquire specifically about consistent condom use over a period of at least 3-6 months

## PREVENTION M&E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Objective 12: At least 80% of Most At-Risk Populations (MARPs) reached with group - specific interventions and adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behavior.	24.5% (transport workers, 2007) 23.7% (Police, 2007) 36.8% (brothel -based FSW)	60% 60% 67%	80% 80% 80%	IBBSS
		Prisoners Armed Forces MSM	7% 15% 90%	5% 10% 90%	IBBSS
	% of MARPs that are exposed to safer sex education in the past 12 months	9.2% (transport workers, 2007) 21.1% (Police, 2007)	7% 15%	IBBSS	
	% of MARPs that are engaging in casual sex	76.3% (brothel -based FSW, 2007)	83%	IBBSS	
	% of MARPs with STI symptoms who sought treatment	60.7% (transport workers, 2007)	76%	IBBSS	
	% of registered organizations undertaking HIV communication interventions that address gender inequities and adapt national guidelines in programming	TBD			Reports of special surveys Annual reports of organizations NACA M&E/ Annual Reports
	Objective 13: At least 80% of registered organizations engaging in HIV communication and/or Workplace interventions address gender inequities and comply with national standard/guidelines or standard/guidelines or	% of registered organizations undertaking HIV communication interventions who complied with national standards in programming	TBD		Reports of special surveys NACA M&E/ Annual Reports
		Proportion of organizations with gender sensitive HIV/AIDS Workplace policy	40%	80%	Reports of organizations with workplace programs
		% of organizations with HIV/AIDS workplace programs	40%	80%	Reports of organizations with workplace programs
Condom Promotion	Objective 14: At least 80% of men and women of reproductive age (MWRA) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms	% of MWRA who know condoms to be effective in preventing unplanned pregnancy and STIs, including HIV,	Females: 42.7% (2007) Males: 64.7% (2007)	67% 80%	NARHS NDHS
		% of sexually active males and females who used a male or female condom with non-regular partner in last 12 months	Females: 35.3% (2007) Males: 54.2% (2007)	60% 77%	NARHS NDHS
	Objective 15: At least 80% of sexually active males and females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.				Disaggregate data by age and sex Disaggregate data by age and sex

## PREVENTION M&E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

technology shall be screened for HIV and other transfusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national protocol, standards and guidelines by the year 2015.	% of donors of blood, blood products, organs for transplant including sperm donors that are screened for TTIs disaggregated by specific screening tests	32%					
	% of national/state programs targeting IDUs and non-IDUs	TBD	70%	100%	NBTS Reports FMOH Reports	Reports of special surveys NACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 22: At least 80% of drug dependant persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/services in accordance with national guidelines by 2015	% of IDUs and non-IDUs accessing prevention programs	TBD				Reports of special surveys NACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 23: At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015	% of traditional practitioners that practice universal safety precautions	TBD				Reports of special surveys NACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 24: At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers and survivors of rape in line with national protocols by 2015	% of health facilities offering PEP according to national guidelines  % of persons who are biomedically exposed to HIV transmission risk who received PEP	TBD			Facility survey Survey of health workers NACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Facility survey Survey of health workers NACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate data by level of health care

# Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions

## **Rationale**

Over the last five years, the national response to the HIV epidemic has made significant strides with approximately 300,000 (disaggregate by sex) people accessing ART. However, our records show that there is wide variation in quality as well as access to services between urban and rural communities. Although the effects of Opportunistic Infections (OIs) account for most of the ill health associated with HIV infection, a minimum package for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment is yet to be defined to ensure standardization and equitable access to these services. Also, the increasing incidence of TB among PLHIV and associated increased morbidity and mortality necessitates the scale up of TB/HIV collaborative activities. Compounding the problem further is the fact that the diagnostic algorithm for TB in Nigeria does not detect extra-pulmonary TB whereas many HIV positive TB patients have extrapulmonary TB. Thus, more needs to be done not only to diagnose and equitably reach eligible adults and children with ART, OIs, and TB/HIV co-infection services but also to ensure quality of these services.

The NSF recognizes the significant amount of financial and technical support for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and related health problems from development partners especially PEPFAR and the GFATM. The NSF hopes to count on continuing support from these and other funding agencies to meet the costs for an expected increase in numbers of PLHIV who will require treatment.

## **Goal**

All eligible PLHIV to receive quality treatment services for HIV/AIDS and opportunistic infections (OIs) as well as TB treatment services for PLHIV co-infected with TB

## **Objectives**

1. At least 80% of eligible adults (women and men) and 100% of children (boys and girls) are receiving ART by 2015
2. At least 80% of eligible children receiving early infant treatment (EIT)
3. At least 80% of PLHIV are receiving quality management for OIs (diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment) by 2015
4. All states and local government areas (LGAs) are implementing strong TB/HIV collaborative interventions by 2015
5. All TB suspects and patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015
6. All PLHIV have access to quality TB screening and those suspected to have TB, to receive comprehensive TB services.
7. At least 80% of adults and children on retained initiated ART programs in 2010 remain on ART through adherence interventions such as using Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs)

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15 TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS

At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all (100%) of children (boys and girls) have access to comprehensive quality HIV and AIDS treatment by 2015																		
STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)	Year 2 (number)			Year 3 (number)			Year 4 (number)			Year 5 (number)			Year 6 (number)			Total MOV	Comments
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
2.1.1 Advocacy																	FMoH reports	Activity reports
2.1.2 Training																	FMoH reports	Training may be integrated at some levels(Records of trained staff)
2.1.3 Decentralization and integration																	FMoH/NACA report	Provide for clinical mentoring and referral(Records of number of functional clusters and refill sites established)
2.1.4 Medical commodities and equipments																	FMoH&NACA report	Records of equipment and stock reports
2.1.5 Provision and upgrade of physical infrastructure																	FMoH&NACA report	
2.1.6 Public Private Partnership																	MOU documents and records of the number of private institutions reporting to the national M&E system through the state & LGA equivalents.	
2.1.7 Laboratory quality system management network																	FMoH & NACA Reports	This will entail establishing reference laboratories to function within a network of laboratories as well as a national quality assurance system
2.1.8 Q/A/QI																	FMoH reports	This will entail establishing reference laboratories to function within a network of laboratories as well as a national quality assurance system
2.1.9 Clinical Pharmacovigilance for ARVs																	FMoH & NAFDAC Reports	QAQI= Quality Assurance quality Improvement. This is cross-cutting and could be harmonized with other groups
2.1.10 Local manufacture of ARVs and other commodities																	Number of Pharmacovigilance	
																	FMoH report	

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15**  
**TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS**

OBJECTIVE # 2		At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all children (boys and girls) on ART have access to quality management of OIs by 2015																				Total		MOV	
STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)	Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Total		MOV	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2		
2.2.1 Training																								FMOH reports	
2.2.2 Upgrade laboratory infrastructure for OI management																								FMOH reports	
2.2.3 Provision of medical commodities, equipments and drugs for OI management																								FMOH Report	
2.2.4 Implementation of QA/QI for OI management																								FMOH Report	
OBJECTIVE # 3		To establish and strengthen TB and HIV/AIDS collaboration in all states and all LGAs by 2015																							
STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)	Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Total		MOV	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2		
2.3.1 Coordinating bodies																								FMOH reports	
2.3.2 Training and Capacity Building																								FMOH reports	
2.3.3 Communities, PLWHA and PATB involvement																								Reports of TWG meetings at all levels	
2.3.4 Linkages/Integration of Pharmacy and DOTS services																								Training reports: Number of people trained	
2.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation system																								List of communities, support groups of PLWHA/PATB involved in TB/HIV services and reports	
																								Reports and list of sites integrated	
																								DOTS and ART sites using integrated tools, M&E, DQA reports	
																								FMOH reports	

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15**  
**TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS**

2.4	OBJECTIVE # 4	To ensure all TB patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015																		
		Year 1 (number)			Year 2 (number)			Year 3 (number)			Year 4 (number)			Year 5 (number)			Year 6 (number)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	MOV		
2.4.1	HCT of TB patients																	FM/OH reports	Quarterly or annual TB/HIV reports	
2.4.2	Cotrimoxazole Preventive therapy for PLWHTV with TB																	FM/OH reports	Quarterly or annual TB/HIV reports	
2.4.3	Medical commodities and supplies																	Stock reports, BIN cards and equipment list	Stock reports, BIN cards and equipment list	
2.4.4	ARVs for PLWHTV with active TB																	FM/OH reports	Quarterly or annual TB/HIV reports	
2.5	OBJECTIVE # 5	To ensure all PLHIV have access to quality and comprehensive TB services by 2015																		
	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)			Year 2 (number)			Year 3 (number)			Year 4 (number)			Year 5 (number)			Year 6 (number)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	MOV		
2.5.1	Intensified case finding of TB																	FM/OH reports	Quarterly or annual TB/HIV reports	
2.5.2	Laboratory support for TB and MDR-TB diagnosis in HIV infection																	FM/OH reports	Activity reports	
2.5.3	Isoniazid Preventive therapy for PLHIV																	IPT registers in TB/HIV facilities		
2.5.4	Medical commodities and equipments																	Stock reports, BIN cards and equipment list		
2.5.5	Pharmacovigilance for anti-TB drugs																	ADR registers in facilities pharmacovigilance reports		
2.5.6	TB infection control in HIV health care delivery sites																	Infection Control workplans in facilities		

# TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012)	End of program (2015)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Comments
<b>ARV TREATMENT</b>							
<u>OBJECTIVE 1:</u> At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all (100%) of children (boys and girls) have access to comprehensive quality HIV and AIDS treatment by 2015	By the year 2015, 80% of women and men in need of HIV treatment are receiving treatment	32% (using 265608 on ART from 8333,000 eligible PLHIV		56%	80%	FMOH & NACA Reports	Disaggregate by : Age groups Sex HF Level/LGA/State LGA
<u>OBJECTIVE 2:</u> At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all children (boys and girls) on ART have access to quality management of OIs by 2015	By the year 2015, all eligible boys and girls (0 –14yrs) are receiving HIV treatment	5%		56%	100%	FMOH & NACA Reports	Disaggregate by : Age groups (18months -19months 5yrs; 6 -9yrs; 10 -14yrs) Sex HF Level /LGA/state
<b>OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS (OIs)</b>							
		17% (using 833,000 as denominator)		40%	80%	FMOH Report	Disaggregate by : Sex Age HF level/LGA/State
	% of male and female PLHIV that received OI prophylaxis (Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis)			67%	80%	FMOH Report	Disaggregate by : Sex Age HF level/State/LGA
<b>TUBERCULOSIS (TB) &amp; HIV/AIDS</b>							
<u>OBJECTIVE 3 :</u> To establish and strengthen TB and HIV/AIDS collaboration in all states and LGAs by 2015	Proportion of states with functional and gender inclusive TBHIV TWG Proportion of LGAs with functional and gender inclusive TBHIV TWG	23 of 37 States TBD	31 States - At least 50%	36 States+ FCT 774 LGAs	FMOH reports	Reports of meeting Quarterly TBHIV data	

## TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>OBJECTIVE 3 :</b> To establish and strengthen TB and HIV/AIDS collaboration in all states and LGAs by 2015	Proportion of states with functional and gender inclusive TB/HIV TWG 23 of 37 States	31 States	36 States+ FCT	Reports of meeting
	Proportion of LGAs with functional and gender inclusive TB/HIV TWG TBD	-	At least 50% 90% 774 LGAs	Quarterly TB/HIV data FMOH reports
<b>OBJECTIVE 4 :</b> To ensure all TB patients have access to quality comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015	Proportion of TB patients screened for HIV 62% (2008)	90%	95%	FMOH reports Facility TB and ART register
	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients receiving ART 45% (2008)	60%	80%	FMOH reports Facility TB and ART register
	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients receiving CPT 26% (2008)	70%	80%	FMOH reports Facility TB and ART register
	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients referred for HIV care NA	-	-	Disaggregate by : sex Age HF level/LGA/State
<b>OBJECTIVE 5 :</b> To ensure all PLHIV have access to quality comprehensive TB services by 2015	Proportion of PLHIV on care screened for TB 87% (2008)	90%	100%	Disaggregate by : sex Age State, LGA HF level

# Care and Support of people Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS

## **Rationale**

As the number of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS rises, the burden of the epidemic on individuals, families and communities is increasingly evident, exacerbated by wide spread poverty. Some of the critical indicators of the social consequences of the epidemic are the increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and a general stigmatization of PLHIV. Also, access to anti-retroviral treatment (ART) means that more PLHIV are having longer and improved lives. This is a big challenge to the nation to provide the increasing care and support including palliative care for infected and affected persons. This challenge will continue for a very long time even when the epidemic is brought under control. Government recognizes not only the social and economic consequences of the drain to the nation without the workforce of those infected and affected in contrast to the benefit of their reclaim if given adequate care and support but also the importance of the care and support of OVC for their future and the future of the nation. Civil society, especially community-based and faith-based organizations, has been the bedrock for the provision of care and support services to PLHIV and PABA and to OVC. This continuation of civil society in this role is pivotal and will be strengthened in the this NSF/NSP.

## **Goal**

The goal of this thematic focus is to promote the survival and improve the quality of life of PLHIV and people affected by HIV/AIDS (PABA) especially OVC.

## **Objectives**

The Objectives of the Care and Support services are:

1. To improve access to quality care and support services (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 50% of PLHIV by 2015
2. To link at least 50% PLHIV and PABA, especially females (women and girls) and marginalized and people with special needs, to IGA and poverty alleviation programs by 2015
3. To reduce stigma and discrimination targeted at PLHIV and PABA by at least 60% on baseline value by 2025
4. To support effective referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and community-based care services improved by 80% by 2015
5. To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015
6. To provide integrated comprehensive social support (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 30% OVC of most vulnerable OVC by 2015.
7. To strengthen the capacity of 30% of older OVC (especially girls) households to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015
8. To establish functional gender-responsive OVC coordinating mechanism at all levels by 2015

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15: CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC

3.1	OBJECTIVE # 1 STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	At least 50% PLWHA receive quality care and support services by 2015									
		Year 1 (number)		Year 2 (number)		Year 3 (No)		Year 4 (No)		Year 5 (No)	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
3.1.1	Advocacy to relevant stakeholders										Reports, communiqué media coverage, copies of policies, National standards developed and disseminated
3.1.2	Review/develop and disseminate national policies, standards and protocols for care and support services										Reports, organizational systems developed records.
3.1.3	Institutional and human capacity building for MDAs and CSOs providing care and support services										Records and reports of service providers
3.1.4	Provision of integrated care and support services to PLWHA										

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15: CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC

OBJECTIVE # 2		50% of PLWHIV and PABA especially women, marginalized and people with special need are linked to IGAs and poverty alleviation programs.									
3.2	3.2.1 Advocacy to relevant stakeholders										Reports, communiqué, media coverage
	3.2.2 Capacity building on IGA programs targeted at PLWHIV and PABA especially women, young girls and persons with special needs infected with HIV										Reports. List of persons trained desegregated by sex.
	3.2.3 Resource mobilization and fund allocation										Copies of Certificates of participants trained

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15 : CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC

		To improve access to and support to 60% of PLWA, especially women marginalized persons including persons with special needs Infected with HIV within a right based		
3.3	OBJECTIVE # 3	3.3.1 Behaviour change communication	Reports on behaviour change. Media materials developed and disseminated	
		3.3.2 Capacity building of care providers and PLWHA	Reports of capacity building. List of persons trained desegregated by sex.	
		3.3.3 Policy enforcement	Training manuals. Visual records Reports from Law enforcement agencies, CSOs and media reports	
3.4	OBJECTIVE # 4	To improve by effective referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and communities based care service points.		
	3.4.1 Advocacy	80%	Advocacy reports and media reports of advocacy activities	

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15 :  
CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC**

3.4.2	Networking and collaboration	MOUs, agreements, and reports of networks and collaborators
3.4.3	Institutional and human capacity building	FMOH Reports and reports of collaborating CBOs.

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15:  
CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC**

3.5 OBJECTIVE # 5 To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015			
3.5.1	Advocacy		Reports on advocacy activities, photographs, video clips, media reports, etc
3.5.2	Community mobilization and participation		Reports on activities, photographs, video clips, media reports, etc
3.5.3	Development, revision and policy for OVC implementation of existing legislation		Reports of meetings, reports of desk review, Revised documents, list of participants, photographs, etc
3.6 OBJECTIVE # 6 To provide gender sensitive integrated care and support for 30% of OVC by 2015			
3.6.1	Capacity building of service providers and OVC		Training participant pamphlets, etc list of photographs, video reports ,ts, video
3.6.2	Resource mobilization		Gazzet for budget allocation, Training reports ,list of participants, photographs, video clips, payment ] vouchers,
3.6.3	Provision of quality essential services to OVC.		Receipts of payments , reports, OVC service register

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15:  
CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC**

3.6.4	Provision of Paediatrics Care and support				Registers and record of activities.
3.6.5	BCC				Copies of IEC materials, Reports

## **NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15 : CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC**

3.7      OBJECTIVE # 7      Strengthen capacity of 30% of older OVC, households, caregivers and community based initiatives respectively to mitigate the impact of OVC especially young girls by							
3.7.1	Capacity building						Training reports , list of participants, photographs, video clips
3.7.2	Support Income generating activities						Reports on the activities , list of beneficiaries, photographs, video clips, Reports on the activities , list of beneficiaries, photographs, video clips, list of equipment distributed,
3.8      OBJECTIVE # 8      To establish functional gender-responsive coordinating mechanism by 2015							
3.8.1	Capacity building of policy makers,decision makers and program planners on gender - mainstreaming						Training reports , list of participants, photographs, video

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010- 15:**  
**CARE AND SUPPORT OF PLHIV AND PABA, & OVC**

3.8.2	Establish and/or strengthen existing gender- responsive coordination structures			clips, list of members, photographs, video clips, Organogram,
3.8.3	Establish functional gender- responsive management information system			Monitoring reports, research publications,

## CARE and SUPPORT - M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The National Strategic Framework is expected to achieve the following objectives by 2015.

NSF Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
<b>PLHIV</b>							
Objective 1 : To improve access to quality care and support services (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 50% of PLHIV by 2015	% of PLHIV receiving quality gender responsive care and support services (as defined in national guidelines)	TBD		30% increase on baseline value of PLHIV receiving care and support	60% increase on baseline value of PLHIV receiving care and support	Reports of CSOs, support groups, and other service providers	Desegregated by sex
	Proportion of states providing quality care and support services	TBD		40% of the LGAs are covered with C&S services.	80% of the LGAs are covered with Care and support services.	State Reports; Reports of Ministry of Women Affairs; Lists of location of service outlets	Geographical distribution of service outlets
	% of caregivers including male and female volunteers and providers trained to provide comprehensive gender responsive care and support	TBD		40% of caregivers (at least 15% men)	At least 80% of caregivers (at least 35% men) trained to provide gender responsive care and support	Reports of CSOs, support groups, and other service providers	Care providers include health care and non health care workers as well as community volunteers, males and females, youth carers, TBAs etc. NGOs and CBOs
	National care and support policies, standards, and protocols reviewed/developed and disseminated by 2012	TBD		Policies, standards, and protocols developed and disseminated	Policies, standards, and protocols developed and disseminated	Copies of Standards and protocols developed and disseminated	Guidelines, action plans or strategic framework etc
	% of service outlets adhering to national standards and protocols	TBD		At least 40% of service outlets adhere to national protocol and standards	At least 80% of service outlets adhere to national protocol and standards	M&E reports, client satisfaction forms	National studies reports
	% of PLHIV and PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs with improved source of livelihood	TBD		At least 20% target groups have skills and accessing microcredit.	At least 40% target groups have skills and accessing microcredit.	Source of data can be from NARHS, Human Development Reports	
Objective 2 : To link at least 50% PLHIV and PABA, especially females (women and girls) and marginalized and people with special needs, to IGA and poverty alleviation programs by 2015	% of PLWH, PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs enrolled for skill acquisition programs	TBD		At least 15% of target groups graduate from IGA skills training	At least 40% of target groups graduate from IGA skills training	Training Reports with participants List of beneficiaries Copies of Certificates of participants trained	

## CARE and SUPPORT - M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

	% of PLWHA, PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs linked with IGAs and poverty reduction programs	TBD	At least 25% of target groups linked with IGAs services and poverty reduction programs	At least 50% of target groups linked with IGAs services and poverty reduction programs	Reports of IGA service providers and poverty reduction programs	Disaggregated by sex
<u>Objective 3 : To reduce stigma and discrimination targeted at PLHIV and PABA by at least 60% on baseline value by 2025</u>	% of PLWHA and PABA who report suffering stigma and discrimination	TBD	30% reduction on baseline value	At least 60% on baseline value	National Surveys and analysis of M&E reports	Midterm and End of Term reports; IBSSS
<u>Objective 4 : To support effective referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and community based care services improved by 80% by 2015</u>	% health facilities with effective referral and linkages with community based care programs for PLHIV and PABA.	TBD	40% health facilities have effective referral and linkages with community based health care programs for PLHIV and PABAs	80% health facilities have effective referral and linkages with community based health care programs for PLHIV and PABAs	Health facility records and reports of community-based programs for PLHIV and PABA	
<u>Objective 5 : To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015</u>	OVC legal framework revised or developed	TBD	Legal framework developed and implemented		Existence of legal frameworks	
	Proportion of OVC requiring legal protection provided with legal aid	TBD	15% increase on baseline value	15% increase on baseline value	Legal records; Reports of service organizations; Reports of Ministry of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by sex and age and type of services.
	Proportion of OVC services provider organizations trained on and using legal documents by 2015	TBD	20% increase on baseline value	At least 60% on baseline value	Reports of OVC services provider organizations National surveys	Disaggregate by type of service provider
<u>Objective 6 : To provide integrated comprehensive social support (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 30% OVC (of most vulnerable OVC by 2015.)</u>	% of OVC who have access to integrated comprehensive care and support services	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% increase on baseline value	Service records and reports of service providers; Reports from Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by sex, type of support (food/nutrition, psychosocial, education, health, household economic strengthening and shelter), types of orphanhood and vulnerability.
<u>Objective 7 : To strengthen the capacity of 30% of older OVC (especially girls headed households) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015</u>	% of households with OVC whose capacity has been strengthened	TBD	15% increase on baseline value	30% increase on baseline value	Service records and reports of service providers; Reports from Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by household-heads sex, age, marital status

## CARE and SUPPORT - M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Objective 7: To strengthen the capacity of 30% of older OVC (especially girls headed households) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015	% of households with OVC whose capacity has been strengthened	TBD	15% increase on baseline value	30% increase on baseline value	Service records and reports of service providers; Reports from Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by household-heads sex, age, marital status
	% of primary caregivers economically empowered	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% on baseline value	Record of activities and reports	Disaggregate by sex, age & type of empowerment
	% of community based initiatives economically empowered	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% on baseline value	Record of activities and reports of CBOs	Disaggregate by type of initiative.
<u>Objective 8:</u> To establish and/or strengthen OVC coordination structures at all levels	Proportion of OVC coordination structures established/strengthened	TBD	5% increase on baseline	5% increase on baseline	Report of LGAs/states/Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by type and level
	Proportion women in the coordination structures	TBD	At least 35% of women	At least 35% of women	List of members	Disaggregate by sex

## Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights, and Legal Issues

Despite compelling evidence that reducing stigma, promoting and protecting human rights, promoting greater involvement of PLHIV and gender main streaming strengthens HIV/AIDS control; Nigeria's achievements in this regard remain slow and hesitant. More than two decades after the identification of the first case of HIV in Nigeria, violation of human rights of persons infected and affected is still rampant and stigma remains pernicious and pervasive. This situation is compounded by attitudes and practices which discriminate against widows and AIDS-orphans. Furthermore, current approach of the national response appears to accentuate the differential access to information, services and participation by marginalized segments of the population especially women and persons with disabilities. The epidemic's trends and trajectory compel policy shifts to address the disproportionate incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS on Nigerian women, girls, young people, physically challenged persons, prisoners and persons engaged in transactional sex or same sex relationships.

The NSF envisages the Paris Declaration will form a key aspect of the country's development partners' support to the national HIV response. In this regard, the NSF requests development partners to better harmonize their work and align behind the NSF making maximum use of government systems and processes.

### **Goal**

To protect the rights of PLWHR and PABA and empower them and other groups made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS to reduce their cultural, legal, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities ensuring their full participation in the national HIV/AIDS response and other development initiatives.

### **Objectives**

The thematic objectives are:

1. Protect the rights of and empower PLHIV
2. To increase the number of programs that promotes the meaningful involvement of PLWHR by 80% by 2015.
3. To advocate for the progressive increase in funding HIV/AIDS response at all levels of government to at least 30% by 2015
4. To have at least 80% of the actors in the national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic complying with existing guidelines on ethical standards on HIV/AIDS control by 2015.

# NSF FOR POLICY, ADVOCACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LEGAL ISSUES 2010-15

		Objective 3 : Protect women, children and other socially vulnerable and marginalised groups from HIV Infections	
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Advocacy</b>		
<b>4.3.1</b>			Report from HIV/SRH stakeholders and NHDS reports
<b>4.3.1a</b>	Promote the removal of cultural and traditional barriers/practices that impede access to reproductive health information and services.		
<b>4.3.1b</b>	Advocacy for the domestication of the Protocol of African Charter on the rights of women in Africa and CEDAW Bill to protect the rights of women/ Pass The Child's Right Act at all levels.		Reports from the State House of Assembly and the Federal House of Representatives and the Senate
<b>4.3.1c</b>	Improved services for the protection of people who are vulnerable and marginalised (Persons living with disability, out-of-school youth, OVC and MARPS) from HIV.		
<b>4.3.1d</b>	Support Family Life and HIV education among youths in-and out-of school in urban, rural and hard-to reach places.		
		Objective 4: Progressive funding for HIV/AIDS response through Political commitment at all levels	
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Advocacy</b>		
<b>4.4.1</b>	Advocacy for the institutionalization of SACAs and LACAs for improved budgetary allocation and release.		Reports on SACAs and LACAs
<b>4.4.1b</b>	Advocacy for sustained political leadership and support at all levels.		Reports from various political leadership settings at local, state, and federal level
<b>4.4.2</b>	Capacity Building		
<b>4.4.2.a</b>	Strengthen capacity for transparency and accountability in HIV response in partnership with the private sector, media, PLWHA and CSOs.		Reports of private sector and the media; and PLHIV and CSO networks
<b>4.4.2b</b>	Promote Public Private Partnerships.		Reports of public-private partnership initiatives

## NSF FOR POLICY, ADVOCACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LEGAL ISSUES 2010-15

4.4.3	Policy						
4.4.3a	Develop a policy framework on donor funding co-ordination on HIV and AIDS.						Policy Document on Donor Coordination
4.5	Capacity Building	Objective 5: Compliance with existing guidelines on ethical standards on HIV/AIDS					
4.5.1	Strengthening of national and state research ethical Boards/Committees.						Reports of Research Ethical Boards and Committees
4.5.1a							Reports of Institutions and the Media
4.5.1b	Strengthening compliance with human rights guidelines with regard to mandatory testing and discrimination against PLWHA at all institutions						Reports of Research Institutions
4.5.1c	Capacity building and dissemination of ethical and research standards and policies at all levels.						Reports from the Institutions
4.5.1d	Capacity building and advocacy to health professional bodies, labour unions, employers, legislators, educational institutions, media and Faith-based bodies on ethics, human rights and HIV and AIDS.						

## NSF M&E RESULT FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY, ADVOCACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LEGAL ISSUES 2010-15

NSF Objectives	Indicators	Baseline value (National)	Baseline value (State)	Mid-Term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Comments
	% PLHIV networks who report their rights are protected and they are empowered	TBD		TBD	100%	NARHS and NDHS reports; Reports of other national surveys	
	No of bills passed/laws amended in National/ State Assemblies on specific gender-related issues e.g. women's inheritance rights, property ownership, Gender - Based Violence including female genital mutilation, rape, trafficking, child labor, social welfare scheme for households headed by PLWHAs especially women and children etc.						
<u>Objective 1</u> To advocate for the protection of the rights of and empower PLHIV (including children, women, and men)	% of PLHIV (children, women, and men) and their networks seeking redress for human rights violations % of workplaces treating reported cases of violations human rights of PLHIV	TBD		TBD	100%	Reports of stakeholder organizations; Reports of special surveys	Disaggregated by sex, workplace, type of network/support group
	% of government contribution to total HIV/AIDS spending Proportion of sector policies that provide response for the mitigation of impact of HIV/AIDS	7%		15%	30%	National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) Report	Sector policies documents
<u>Objective 2</u> To facilitate the meaningful involvement of PLHIV on HIV/AIDS decision making bodies at all levels of the national response		TBD		TBD	100%		
<u>Objective 3</u> To advocate for the progressive increase in funding HIV/AIDS response at all levels of government	% of HIV/AIDS budget supporting initiatives that seek to close identified gender gaps.						
<u>Objective 4</u> To advocate for compliance with ethical standards on	Proportion of organizations complying with ethical standards	TBD		TBD	100%	Reports of service provider organizations; Reports of special studies	

## NSF M&E RESULT FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY, ADVOCACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LEGAL ISSUES 2010-15

	% of HIV/AIDS budget supporting initiatives that seek to close identified gender gaps.					
<u>Objective 4</u> To advocate for compliance with ethical standards on HIV/AIDS	Proportion of organizations complying with ethical standards	TBD	TBD	100%	Reports of service provider organizations; Reports of special studies	

# Institutional Architecture, Systems, and Resourcing

## Rationale

Despite achievements towards control of HIV/AIDS the epidemic continues to pose a significant challenge to national development. While the response has experienced increased inflow of resources from government and development partners significant funding and resource gaps still exists. Also, the national response is largely donor dependent and for most part, donor driven. At the state level, political commitment is generally weak as, any states have recently provided no financial allocation to HIV/AIDS activities, outside of the counterpart funding to access the World Bank MAP funds. Many several federal agencies are also solely dependent on World Bank funds for their HIV/AIDS programs. With the international financial meltdown signaling potential reduction in financial contributions by development partners, governments and citizens at all levels need to own and assume responsibility for scaling up and sustaining HIV/AIDS response. These realities compel urgent review and realignment of the institutional framework, coordination mechanisms and resources issues for the national response.

Besides financial resources and physical infrastructure, availability and capability of human resources are pivotal to sustainability of HIV/AIDS response. Although it is generally agreed that Nigeria has a good supply of health professionals, compared with other countries in the sub-region, there are wide regional disparities and the vast majority are based in urban areas. It is also true that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has significantly increased pressures on health care delivery systems that are already overstretched. While, in general, the numerous strands of human resource needs of the national HIV/AIDS are appropriately addressed within thematic areas response some themes of the human resource required to ensure a sustainable response are generic as well as cross-cutting. The gender dimensions of Nigeria's HIV/AIDS epidemic is well articulated and though the NSF mainstreams gender in all thematic areas, personnel with expertise in gender mainstreaming and the use of rights-based approaches are few. The need to institute Gender Management Systems in all SACAs, LACAs, line Ministries and other coordinating bodies (following the example of NACA) cannot be over-emphasized.

## Goal

The goal of the thematic focus is to strengthen structures and systems for the coordination of a sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS response in Nigeria.

## Outcome Objectives

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism

**Objective 1:** NACA, SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive and age-responsive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at national, state and LGA respectively strengthened

**Objective 2:** Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the national response.

**Objective 3:** Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels national, state, and local government.

### **Human resources**

**Objective 4:** Ensure that at least 80% of HIV/AIDS programmes have adequate number of appropriately skilled and gender and age-responsive personnel

Procurement & logistics supply

**Objective 5:** Efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS-related commodities operational by 2015

### **Financial Resources**

**Objective 6:** Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels to at least 30% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS by 2015

**Objective 7:** To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the national

### **HIV/AIDS response**

**Objective 8:** To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs

# INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE & RESOURCING

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)				Year 2 (number)				Year 3 (number)				Year 4 (number)				Year 5 (number)				Year 6 (number)				Total		MOV			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total					
<b>Institutional Coordinating Mechanism</b>																														
<b>Objective 1: NACA, SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at national, state and LGA respectively strengthened</b>																														
5.1																														
5.1.2	Institutional Capacity assessment																													
5.1.3	Development of Capacity building plan																													
5.1.4	Establish and strengthen all LACAs																													
5.1.5	Advocacy to all governors to upgrade SACAs to agencies																													
5.1.6	Capacity building in program management and coordination of NACA SACA LACA																													
5.1.7	Convene regular coordination meeting of NACA SACA LACA																													
5.2	<b>OBJECTIVE 2 : Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the national response.</b>																													
5.2.1	Create Partnership forum																													
5.2.2	Conduct meetings with development partners																													
5.2.3	Conduct quarterly ETG meetings																													
5.3	<b>OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels – national, state and local government.</b>																													

## LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

5.4 Human Resources	
5.4	Ensure that at least 80% of HIV/AIDS programmes have adequate number of appropriately skilled and gender-sensitive personnel
5.4.1	Standardized and harmonize training curricula
5.4.2	Develop sustainable system for training and re-training staff
5.4.3	Conduct training
5.4.4	Develop retention strategy for health care workers
5.4.5	Develop innovative strategies for task sharing among health workers
5.4.6	Integrate HIV/AIDS curricula into Pre-service training of health workers at all levels
5.4.7	Develop innovative and sustainable capacity building mechanisms to link with other related health programs
5.4.8	Develop sustainable systems for Human resource capacity building in management and leadership
5.4.9	Develop Human Resource Management Information Systems
5.4.10	Develop and implement human resource plan for the sector.

# LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

<b>5.5 Objective: Efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS-related</b>			
5.5.1 Establish HIV/AIDS PSM Steering committee and TWG		NACA & FNOH Reports; Reports of Steering Committee & TWG	
5.5.2 Conduct National forecasting & quantification exercise.		Forecasting documentation; NACA & FMOH Reports	
5.5.3 Rehabilitate existing Federal medical warehouses.		renovation report, inventory and/or report of assessment visits	
5.5.4 Conduct training in logistics management at all levels		NACA & FMOH Reports; CLMS Training reports	
5.5.5 Develop Unified HIV commodities distribution system.		NACA & FMOH Reports; CLMS plans and schedule of activities	
<b>5.6 Financial Resources</b>			
<b>5.6 Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels to at least 30% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS by 2015</b>			
5.6.1 Advocacy to key stakeholders		NACA, SACA, LACA and reports of relevant MDAs	
5.6.2 Establishment of budget lines for HIV/AIDS		Budget reports	
5.6.3 Integration of HIV issues into budgetary process		Budget reports	
<b>5.7 To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response</b>			
5.7.1 Partnership building		Advocacy reports	
5.7.2 Strengthening of public-private partnerships		NACA & NIBUCAA Reports	
5.7.3 Operationalisation of Joint Funding Agreements		NACA & National Planning Comm. Reports	
<b>5.8 To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programmes.</b>			
5.8.1 Capacity building on financial management		NACA Report; Training reports	
5.8.2 Establishment of pro-active budget tracking methods		Budget tracking plans; NACA reports	
5.8.3 Documentation and dissemination of resource tracking results		Resource tracking reports; report on result dissemination	
5.8.4 Advocacy on using result of budget tracking for improved prg management		NACA Reports; Annual Budgets; Advocacy Reports	

## INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE & RESOURCING M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Outcome Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
<b>Institutional Coordination Mechanism</b>							
	% of NACA's annual operational funds that is provided by the government	TBD					
	% of states that has the coordinating body as an agency	33%					Disaggregate membership of coordinating body by sex
	% of SACAs that received at least 80% of government budgeted funds for HIV annually	TBD					NACA Reports
	Proportion of women and men occupying decision making positions in the coordination structures (NACA, SACA, LACA etc)						
<u>Objective 1:</u> NACA, SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender - sensitive multi -sectoral HIV/AIDS at national, state and LGA respectively strengthened	At least 35% women in line with the National Gender Policy						
	At least 35% women in line with the National Gender Policy						Staff list; Organogram
	NACA has a Gender Division, a Gender Manager and a Gender Technical Committee; Some SACAs and Line Ministries have Gender Focal points						Deregulate by sex and position
	Proportion of SACAs, LACAs, line Ministries and other coordinating bodies with Gender Management Systems (GMS) established and functional						Deregulate by the type of coordinating body
	% of LGAs that have functional LACAs	19.5%					Disaggregate data by States
<u>Objective 2 :</u> Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and	% of SACAs and line ministries submitting report to NACA at least twice a year	TBD					

## INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE & RESOURCING M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p><b>Objective 2:</b> Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the National Response.</p>	% of SACAs and line ministries submitting report to NACA at least twice a year	TBD				
	% of civil society constituency coordinating entities submitting report to NACA at least twice a year	TBD				
	% of LACAs submitting reports to SACAs at least twice a year	TBD				
	% of international development partners submitting report to NACA at least annually	TBD				
	% of development partners that are operating in line with the Joint Financing Agreement	TBD				
	Proportion of CSO coordinating entities implementing at least 80% of annual work plan.	TBD				
						Disaggregate data by federal, state and local government.
Human Resources	% of health facilities offering HIV/AIDS services that have adequate human resources according to set national standards				Facility survey report	Disaggregate data by sex, level of care, types of HIV/AIDS related services, and states
	Proportion of partners' reports reflecting gender sensitive programming	50% of all reports	80% of all reports	NACA report, partners' reports	NACA report, partners' reports	
	Proportion of key NACA, SACAs, LACAs, key partners' staff trained in Gender and HIV/AIDS	40%	80%	NACA report, Partners' report	Deregulated by sex and type of organization	

## INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE & RESOURCING M & E RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Logistics Management System					
<u>Objective 5:</u> Efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS -related commodities operational by 2015.	% of facilities that experienced no stock-out of ARVs annually % of facilities that experienced no stock-out of drugs for management of opportunistic infections annually % of facilities that experienced no stock-out of male and female condoms	TBD TBD TBD			
<u>Financial Resources</u>					
<u>Objective 6:</u> Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels to at least 30% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS interventions by 2015	% of government's contribution to total HIV/AIDS spending annually	7% (2008)	15%	30%	National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) report
<u>Objective 7:</u> To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response	% of the annual funds required by the costed National Strategic Plan that is realized Proportion of HIV/AIDS budgets addressing gender gaps	TBD			National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) report
<u>Objective 8:</u> To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs	% of HIV/AIDS-related funds that is expended in program management % of HIV/AIDS program implementers whose funds management is tracked annually		At least 60%		National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) report
					Disaggregate data by type of organization and level of government

## Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Thematic Area

The Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for the National Strategic Framework include M&E, Research, and Knowledge Management.

### **Context and Rationale**

A functional and effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system serves to provide the data needed to guide the planning, coordination, and implementation of the HIV response; assess the effectiveness of the HIV response; and identify areas for program improvement. It also enables enhanced accountability to those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as the funders. However, the effectiveness of the M&E systems is itself dependant on the seamless and systemic integration of the 12 components of the Organizing Framework for a Functional National HIV M&E System.

The development and implementation of the Nigeria National Response Information Management System (NNRIMS) Operational Plan (2007-10) followed the adoption of the “three ones” key principles in 2005 as a mechanism to enhance harmonisation and effectiveness of the national HIV/AIDS response. A notable outcome of the significant investment in the NNRIMS is that the functionality of the national HIV M&E system in Nigeria has consistently improved. However there are still gaps in human capacity at the national and sub-national level (state, LGA and service delivery points) to manage M&E systems, including capacity to ensure good data quality, use information routinely for decision-making and provide adequate funding. Also, the infrastructure to underpin the National and sub-national M&E databases, routine HIV program monitoring, and evaluation and research are still weak. Other easily noticeable weaknesses of the current national M&E system include a proliferation of M&E sub-systems which are mostly donor-driven and not responsive to NNRIMS. For instance, NNRIMS is designed to collect information on all related HIV/AIDS services including community level activities; however, each program area such as OVC, ART, and PMTCT has its own routine information system in order to respond to the need of program funders. Also, the low participation of the private sector especially the private-for-profit players, in the submission of information using NNRIMS platform is another critical issue.

NACA has recently developed the National Policy on HIV/AIDS, and completed the review of the implementation and performance of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework for Action 2005-09 as a prerequisite step to an informed, evidence-based and realistic NSF and NSP 2010-15.

The findings of the response analysis and the policy thrusts of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS have informed the development of the Strategic objectives and interventions of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems thematic area of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-15. Crucially, and in line with the 12 components approach to an organizing framework for a functional national HIV M&E system, the thematic areas of “Monitoring and Evaluation” and “Research and Knowledge Management” of the draft HIV/AIDS Policy have been integrated into the thematic area of one “Monitoring and Evaluation Systems” of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-15.

### **Goal**

The goal of the thematic focus is to strengthen and embed a sustainable systems based approach to delivering a cost-effective, multidimensional and gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system which supports the continuous improvement of the national response

### Proposed Objectives

1. To enhance the leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity of Federal/State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015
2. To improve coordination, partnership, gender sensitivity and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of program data and information (routine, surveys and surveillance) to inform program planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015
3. To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015
4. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach
5. To Strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, appropriate to local context, National HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyze and present program monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

To enhance the leadership and managerial competencies and effectiveness of Federal/State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015											
6.1	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1			Year 2 (number)			Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
6.1.1	Review and clarify the competencies, and accountability structures for M & E, and strengthen their alignment to organisational strategies at State/LGAS/DP/Project levels										M&E Report
6.1.2	Develop/strengthen appropriate, fully funded mechanisms for coordination of M&E activities at all levels, (e.g. managed networks, monthly meetings etc.)										M&E Report
6.1.3	Review and enhance the organisational culture for sustainable human capacity development and timely adequate budgetary provision and release of funds for the M&E system										M&E Report
6.2	<b>OBJECTIVE # 2</b>	To improve coordination, partnership and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of programme data and information to inform programme planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015									
6.2.1	Establish/strengthen cost-effective M&E TWGs (or other coordinating structures) at LGA/State/Federal levels										TWG Report
6.2.2	Facilitate the emergence of an enabling environment to promote identification, sharing and learning from best practices projects across State/LGAs/Implementing partners of the national response by 2015										Program Report
6.2.3	Advocate for an enhanced knowledge of and policy commitment to the HIV M&E system among policy stakeholders at National, State, LGAs levels and all sectors(private & public) by 2015										M&E Report
6.2.4	Review and implement enhanced minimum standards for routine program monitoring activities, including use of nationally harmonised data flow and collection tools, routine data analysis and use, feedback mechanism and electronic data quality control ('early alert' measures										M&E Report
6.2.5	In collaboration with the wider national health care systems, establish an integrated client/patient Unique Identifier system										Program Report; M&E Report
6.3	<b>OBJECTIVE # 3</b>	To periodically determine the drivers, incidence and prevalence rates of the epidemic at national and states' level at evidence-based intervals, and use the information to continuously enhance national response									
6.3.1	Review and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of coordinating mechanisms for design and implementation of national/project/program specific surveys/surveillance by 2015										Program Report; Survey Report
6.3.2	Review and strengthen capacity building for the design, execution, analysis and use of relevant surveys/surveillance and other evaluation and research studies										Program Report
6.3.3	To review and strengthen a cost-effective, evidence-based national programme and documentation system for other HIV Evaluation, Research and learning										Program Report; Research Report
6.3.4	Establish and implement varied mechanisms for promoting the timely presentation of Nigeria HIV/AIDS experience in State/National/International Conferences and fora by 2015										

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

		To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015											
		To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach											
		To strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, appropriate to local context, National HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyse and present programme monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.											
<b>OBJECTIVE # 4</b>													
6.4	<b>OBJECTIVE # 4</b>												National Guidelines , SOPs
6.4.1	Review and strengthen the implementation of national guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures on data quality auditing at all the service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit												Program Report
6.4.2	Timely dissemination of supervisory and auditing reports to Stakeholders using the most appropriate evidence-based means												
6.5	<b>OBJECTIVE # 5</b>												Program Report
6.5.1	Facilitate and embed a systems approach, results-based performance management culture in the delivery of all program components of by the implementing agencies and stakeholders of the national response												
6.5.2	Ensure that national indicators and frameworks are evidence-based, appropriate to level of decision-making, and integrated to the relevant wider public/private sector systems												
6.5.3	Enforce One harmonised national data collection and information flow structure												
6.6	<b>OBJECTIVE # 6</b>												
6.6.1	Establish a national Technical Review Group on national HIV/AIDS databases												TWG Report
6.6.2	Periodically review and strengthen national capacity to design and maintain databases used in the Nigeria national response by 2015												Program Report
6.6.3	Develop and implement the evidence-based national guidelines on data storage, data protection and access, emergency and business continuity plans at service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit by 2015												M&E Report

# NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

## Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

										To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015
6.4	OBJECTIVE # 4									National Guidelines , SOPs
6.4.1	Review and strengthen the implementation of national guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures on data quality auditing at all the service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit									Program Report
6.4.2	Timely dissemination of supervisory and auditing reports to Stakeholders using the most appropriate evidence-based means									
6.5	OBJECTIVE # 5									To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach
6.5.1	Facilitate and embed a systems approach, results-based performance management culture in the delivery of all program components of by the implementing agencies and stakeholders of the national response									Program Report
6.5.2	Ensure that national indicators and frameworks are evidence-based, appropriate to level of decision-making, and integrated to the relevant wider public/private sector systems									Program Report
6.5.3	Enforce One harmonised national data collection and information flow structure									Program Report
6.6	OBJECTIVE # 6									From all levels and sectors by 2015.
6.6.1	Establish a national Technical Review Group on national HIV/AIDS databases									TWG Report
6.6.2	Periodically review and strengthen national capacity to design and maintain databases used in the Nigeria national response by 2015									Program Report
6.6.3	Develop and implement the evidence-based national guidelines on data storage, data protection and access, emergency and business continuity plans at service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit by 2015									M&E Report

### **Setting the targets**

When setting the NACA/Line Ministries/State targets, it is pertinent to note that “The commitment to scaling up towards universal access (UA) is not a target itself. Rather it emphasizes urgency, quality and equity, and involves the development of a comprehensive package of prevention, treatment, care and support relevant to the country”. If the perception of the targets in respect of what can be achieved by the target end date of the NSF is unrealistic, then the credibility of the process can be diminished and the process as a whole can be undermined.

Also, the political leadership who have power and influence over resource allocation really do have limited resources which need to be prioritised, and your targets and the attendant required resource commitments need to reflect the understanding that HIV/AIDS is just but a contributor to the national health burden which needs to be addressed and to compete for resources with other sector priorities.

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

### Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Result Framework

<b>Objective 1</b> To enhance the leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity role of Federal/State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015	Proportion of federal/state/LGA authorities with enhanced leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity roles			Reports of federal/state/LGA HIV/AIDS authorities; Media Reports
	Proportion of M and E coordinating mechanisms with minimum of 35% women in decision making positions			
	Proportion of implementing agencies and stakeholder organizations with improved program planning and decision making processes			Reports of implementing agencies and other stakeholders; M&E Reports
<b>Objective 2</b> To improve coordination, partnership, gender sensitivity, and cost -effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of program data and information to inform program planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators
	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators
	List of drivers of the epidemic, incidence and prevalence rates periodically determined			Reports of special surveys and operations research
<b>Objective 3</b> To periodically determine the drivers, incidence and prevalence rates of the epidemic at national and states' level at evidence -based intervals, and use the information to continuously enhance national response				

## NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (NSF) 2010-15

### Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Result Framework

<u>Objective 4:</u> To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015	Annual improvements in data quality with ranking (1=Excellent to 5=Poor)			
<u>Objective 5 :</u> To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach	Systems management approach in place and in use			Systems management reports; Mid-term Evaluation and End of Program Reports
<u>Objective 6:</u> To strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, gender sensitive appropriate to local context, National HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyze and present program monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.	Proportion of developed national databases with these desired attributes			Annual HIV/AIDS Reports, NACA Reports, Database Reports

**Key:** \* - Please see the References/presentations on Results Chain/Results-based Management and the attached guideline and the instructions on completing the Indicators Reference Guide for further details in understanding this heading

## **APPENDIX 1: LIST OF NATIONAL CONSULTANTS:**

### **NATIONAL HIV/AIDS RESPONSE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NSF/NSP 2010-15**

S/N	Name of Consultant	Role/Thematic Area	Email	Originating Location
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2	Dr. Adesegun Fatusi	Co-Lead Consultant	<a href="mailto:adesegunfatusi@yahoo.co.uk">adesegunfatusi@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Ife/Osun
3.	Dr Bunmi Asa	Promotion of Behavior Change and Prevention of New Infections	<a href="mailto:bunmi_asa@yahoo.com">bunmi_asa@yahoo.com</a>	Lagos
4.	Dr. Hadiza Khamofu	Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions	<a href="mailto:hgkhamofu@yahoo.com">hgkhamofu@yahoo.com</a>	Abuja
5.	Dr Comfort Agada-Kiboigo	Care and Support for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS including OVC	<a href="mailto:eyojo@yahoo.com">eyojo@yahoo.com</a>	Abuja
6.	Dr Ifenne Eyantu	Institutional Architecture, Systems, Coordination & Resourcing	<a href="mailto:mail4enaibi@yahoo.com">mail4enaibi@yahoo.com</a>	Benue
7.	Dr Aminu Magashi Garba	Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights, and Legal Issues	<a href="mailto:Gamagashi@gmail.com">Gamagashi@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:Gamagashi@chrnigeria.org">Gamagashi@chrnigeria.org</a>	Kano
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## APPENDIX 2: NSF/NSP DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

S/N	TOPIC	NAME	AUTHOR/PUBLISHER	DATE
1.	STATE STRATEGIC PLANS	Akwa- Ibom State Strategic Plan (2006-2010)	Akwa-Ibom State	2006
2.		Bauchi State Strategic Plan (2006-2009)	Bauchi State	2006
3.		Benue State Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (2006-2010)	Benue State	2006
4.		Borno State Strategic Framework and Plan of action of identified groups (2005-2007)	Borno State	2005
5.		Cross River State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan Of Action (2006-2010)	Cross river state	2006
6.		Edo State Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (November 2007-2010)	Edo State	2007
7.		Enugu State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan of action (2006-2010)	Enugu State	2006
8.		Ekiti State HIV/AIDS State Strategic Plan (2010-2014)	Ekiti State	2009
9.		Gombe State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2006-2009)	Gombe State	2006
10.		Imo State HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework of Action	Imo State	
11.		Kaduna State HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan for (2006-2010)	Kaduna State	2006
12.		Kogi State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2006-2009)	Kogi State	2007
13.		Kwara State HIV/AIDS Response Review and Strategic Plan (2006-2009)	Kwara State	2006
14.		Lagos State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2006-2010)	Lagos State	2006
15.		Nasarawa State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2005-2009)	Nasarawa State	2006
16.		Niger State Strategic Plan (2009-2012)	Niger State	2009
17.		Ondo State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2007-2010)	Ondo State	2007
18.		Oyo State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2008-2012)	Oyo State	2009
19.		Plateau State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2006-2010)	Plateau State	2006
20.		Sokoto State Strategic Plan (2009-2011)	Sokoto State	2009

## APPENDIX 2: NSF/NSP DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

21.		Taraba State Strategic Plan (2007-2011)	Taraba State	2007
22.	<b>SURVEYS</b>	National Survey on HIV/AIDS knowledge,attitudes, practices, skills and school Health in Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Education	2006
23.		Nigeria demographic and Health Survey (North central) zone	National Population Commission	2004
24.		National HIV/Syphilis Sero-prevalence Sentinel Survey among Pregnant Women..	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
25.		National HIV Sero-prevalence Sentinel Survey	Federal Ministry of Health	2004
26.		National demographic and Health Survey	National Population Commission	2003
27.		National HIV/AIDS Response and Review (2001-2005)	NACA	2005
28.		Nigeria DHS EdData Survey: Education data for decision making	National Population Commission	2004
30.		Sentinel Survey of the National Population Programme: baseline report 2000	National Population Commission	2002
31.		Behavioural surveillance Survey	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
32.		National HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Health Survey 2003	Federal Ministry of Health	2003
33.		National HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Health Survey 2005	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
34.	<b>GAZETTES/CHARTERS</b>	Borno State Law for the establishment of BOSACAM	Borno State	2009
35.		Anambra State Law for the establishment of ANSACA	Anambra State	2007
36.		Benue State Law for the establishment of BENSACA	Benue State	2007
37.		Nassarawa State Law for the establishment of NASACA	Nasarawa State	2008
38.		Kogi State Law for the establishment of KOSACA	Kogi State	2008
39.		Kaduna State Law for the establishment of KASACA	Kaduna State	2007
40.		Niger State Law for the establishment of NGSACA	Niger State	2008
41.		Child's Rights Act 2003	FGoN	2003
42.		Reform of Nigerian Family Law	NLRC	2006

## APPENDIX 2: NSF/NSP DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

43.		African Youth Charter	Federal Ministry of Youth Development	2006
44.	<b>PLANS(INCLUDING WORK PLANS) AND TRAINING MANUALS</b>	Scale- up Plan on prevention of PMTCT of HIV in NGR	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
45.		National HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan 2007-2009	NACA	2007
46.		National Health sector Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS	Federal Ministry of Health	Jul-05
47.		Implementation of the National AIDS & STI control Programme 2005-2009	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
48.		HIV/AIDS NNRIMS Operational Plan 2007-2010	NACA	2007
49.		OVC, National Plan of action 2006-2010	Federal Min. of Women Affairs and Social Dev.	2006
50.		Borno State Reviewed Operational Plan of Action for Nigeria	BOSACAM	2009
51.		National Education sector HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2006-2010	Federal Ministry of Education	2006
52.		National Drug control Master Plan		May-99
53.		Mapping the involvement of civil society in HIV/AIDS in Seven States in NGR. (ActionAid)	ActionAid	Mar-02
54.		Cross river State SPT workplan 2005	CRSACA	2005
55.		Benue State Work Plan for 2005-2009	BENSACA	2009
56.		Kogi State activity and implementation Plan	KOSACA	2007
57.		Kogi State Annual AIDS Priority Plan	KOSACA	2008
58.		Taraba HPDP Work Plan	Taraba State	2005
59.		Akwa-Ibom State Work Plan (2005-2009)	Akwa-Ibom State	
60.		Training manuals for community support and home based care for people and communities infected & affected by HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	CISHAN	Mar-07

## APPENDIX 2: NSF/NSP DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

61.		Monitoring and evaluation training manual on Nigerian National Response Information Management System	NACA	Jun-06
62.		Background document for the training modules on laboratory tests and monitoring of HIV infection	NIMR	2003
63.		PMTCT: Nigeria curriculum participants manual	Federal Ministry of Health	Jul-07
64.		Gombe State monitoring and evaluation plan for HIV/AIDS	GOMSACA	Sep-08
65.		Ondo State HIV/AIDS Priority Plan	ODSACA	2009
66.		HIV Counseling and Testing trainees manual	Federal Ministry of Health	Oct-08
67.		HIV/AIDS Manual For State Focal Officers Of The Nigeria Prisons Service	Nigeria Prison Service	Jan-09
68.		Mainstreaming Gender Into The Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2000-2005	NACC	Nov-02
69.		CRSACA state AIDS priority plan (2009-2010)	CRSACA	Nov-08
70.	<b>RESPONSE REVIEWS, ANALYSIS AND REPORTS</b>	National situation analysis of the Health sector Response to HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
71.		Summary of the declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	2001
72.		The level of effort in the National Response to HIV/AIDS (USAID et al)	USAID et al	2003
73.		Nigeria National Response to HIV/AIDS Update	NACA	2009
74.		Human development Report: HIV/AIDS- A challenge to sustainable human development in NGR	UNDP	2004
75.		Benue State HIV/AIDS Response Analysis and Strategic Plan (2005-2009)	Benue State	2005

## APPENDIX 2: NSF/NSP DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

76.		Kogi State HIV/AIDS Response Review (2001-2005)	Kogi State	2007
77.		Ekiti State HIV/AIDS Response Review (2004-2008)	Ekiti State	2004
78.		Ekiti State HIV/AIDS Response Profile	Ekiti State	2008
79.		Enugu State HIV/AIDS Response Review 2000 - 2005	Enugu State	2000
80.		Niger State Annual Report of the NGSACA	Niger State	2008
81.		Nigeria 6th Country Periodic Report	FMWASD	2006
82.		Assessment Report of the National Response to young People..	Federal Ministry of Health	2009
82.		MDG report 2005	National Population Commission	2005
83.		Gender analysis of the mid term NSF implementation	UNIFEM	
84.		Analysis of the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and people affected by HIV/AIDS including widows in Nigeria: a) report one- desk review, b) report two- fieldwork	UNIFEM	Jul-05
85.		Edo State HIV/AIDS situational assessment, survey report 2007	Edo State	Jun-05
86.		Nigeria National HIV/AIDS Response Review (2001-2004)	NACA	2005
87.		Lagos State HIV/AIDS Response Review (2000-2005)	LSACA	2000
88.		Laboratory Based HIV Rapid Test Validation in Nigeria phase 1	Federal Ministry of Health	Apr-07
89.		Report of Desk Review On Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Into Line Ministries and Parastatals	NACA	Jul-07
90.	<b>GUIDELINES</b>	National ethics and operational Guidelines for research on human subjects (NACA)	NACA	
91.		National Guideline on contraceptive logistics management system	Federal Ministry of Education	2003
92.		Guidelines for the Implementation of the FMWASD HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy	FMWASD	2007
93.		Guidelines for the use of anti-retroviral drugs in NGR.	Federal Ministry of Health	2005

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94.		National Guideline on pediatric HIV/AIDS treatment and care	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
95.		National Guideline for HIV/AIDS treatment and care in adolescents and adults	federal Ministry of Health	May-07
96.		National Guideline and standards of practice on OVCs	Federal Min of women & Social Dev.	Jan-07
97.		Guideline for the implementation of the National workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS	Federal Ministry of Labor and Productivity	2006
98.		National Guideline on PMTCT	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
99.		Operational Guidelines for blood transfusion practice in NGR.	National blood transfusion service	2007
100.		National Guidelines on the syndromic management of STIs & RTIs (FMOH) 2002	Federal Ministry of Health	2002
101.		National Guideline for HIV/AIDS palliative care (FMOH)	Federal Ministry of Health	
102.		Armed Forces HIV/AIDS Control Policy Guidelines	Federal Ministry of Defense	2007
103.		HIV/AIDS Extension Guide	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	2008
104.		National Guideline for HIV/AIDS VCT	Federal Ministry of Health	2003
105.	<b>POLICIES</b>	Benue State HIV/AIDS workplace Policy	Benue State	2009
106.		Kwara State Policy on HIV/AIDS (KWASACA)	Kwara State	2008
107.		Draft workplace policy for Ondo State	Ondo State	
108.		Work Place Policy on HIV/AIDS (Civilian Cell)	Federal Ministry of Defense	
109.		HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy	FMWASD	2007
110.		HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy	Federal Ministry of Information & Communication	

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111.		National workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS	Federal Ministry of Labor and Productivity	2005
112.		National workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS for the Energy Sector	Federal Ministry of Energy	2008
113.		Policy for the control and Management of HIV/AIDS among staff	Federal Ministry of Science and Technology	2004
114.		FMOH HIV/AIDS Personnel Policy	FMOH	2008
115.		National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria	NAPТИP	
116.		National Policy on Injection Safety and Healthcare Waste Management	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
117.		National Gender Policy Strategic Implementation Framework and Plan	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs	2008
118.		HIV/AIDS Policy for the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs/ Paramilitary Sector	federal ministry of Internal Affairs	2005
119.		National Youth Policy	Federal Ministry of Youth Development	2001
120.		National Gender Policy: Situation Analysis and Framework	FMWASD	
121.		National Gender Policy	Federal Min. of Women & Social Dev.	2006
122.		Promoting gender equality and human rights sensitive policy environment in the Nigerian HIV/AIDS national response...a) EDUCATION SECTOR b) HEALTH SECTOR	UNIFEM	Oct-08
123.		Promoting gender equality...agriculture, education and health sectors	UNIFEM	
124.		Civil society for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: Information sharing policy	CISHAN	

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125.		Civil society for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: Monitoring and evaluation procedures and policies	CISHAN	Feb-08
126.		CISHAN HIV/AIDS workplace policy	CISHAN	
127.		Promoting gender equality and human rights sensitive policy environment in the Nigerian HIV/AIDS national response...AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	UNIFEM	Oct-08
128.		UNAIDS/WHO Policy statements on HIV testing	UNAIDS	Jun-04
129.		ECWA Policy on HIV/AIDS	The ECWA AIDS Ministry	2004
130.		National policy on the health & development of adolescents and young people in Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
131.	<b>STRATEGIES AND ASSESSMENTS</b>	Kaduna State prevention and strategy: Behavior Change Communication Strategy 2007-2010	KADSACA	2008
132.		The National HIV/AIDS BCC 5yr Strategy 2004-2008	NACA	Apr-04
133.		Benue State Prevention & Strategic Behavioural Communication (2008-2010)	BENSACA	Jun-05
134.		In depth HIV/AIDS Response assessment (KADSACA)	KADSACA	2005
134.		Implementation Strategy for the National youth Policy	Federal Ministry of Youth Development	2001
135.		The 2008 Situation Assessment and analysis on OVC in Nigeria	FMWASD	2008
136.		APIN Phase 11 project: a training needs Assessment for ind. & organizational capacity building of SACAs	APIN	
137.		Injection safety assessment in NGR.	Federal Ministry of Health	2004

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138.		National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework for Action	NACA	2005
139.		Achieving universal access- The UK's strategy for halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS in the developing world	DFID	
140.		Achieving universal access- evidence for action	DFID	
141.		The National HIV/AIDS BCC Strategy 2009-2014	NACA	Aug-08
142.		Strategies For an Extended and Comprehensive Response (ECR) to a National HIV/AIDS Epidemic	FHI	
143.	<b>MAGAZINES, DIRECTORIES AND PROJECTS</b>	Gender watch Magazine	CEDPA	2007
144.		HIV/AIDS & the Nigerian Prison Service	Nigeria Prison Service	
145.		The Watchdog Magazine	CEDPA	2007
146.		Directory of institutional capacity details of stakeholders on HIV/AIDS in Ekiti State	Ekiti SACA	2008
147.		Directory of institutions for capacity building on HIV/AIDS project management in NGR.	NACA	2005
148.		The Femi and Fati HIV billboard campaign evaluation report	Society for Family Health	2003
149.		Meeting everyone's needs	National Population Commission	2004
150.		Governance of HIV/AIDS Responses, issues and outlook	UNDP	
151.		Population and the quality of life in NGR(NPC)	National Population Commission	Sep-04
152.		Establishing and sustaining HIV comprehensive care services in cottage hospitals in the Niger-Delta 2007-2008	FHI	2009

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154.		HIV/AIDS Project: Be informed about HIV/AIDS	Federal Ministry of Information and Communication	
155.		National Protocol for HIV counseling and testing at PHC level	NACA	2007
156.	<b>PROJECTIONS AND STATISTICS</b>	Projections for contraceptives including condom for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (2003-2015)	Federal Ministry of Health	2003
157.		National and State Population projections	National Population Commission	2002
158.		Basic and Senior Secondary Education Statistics Ngr. 2004 & 2005	Federal Ministry of Education	2006
159.		Planning , costing and budgeting Framework	UNAIDS	2003
160.		Statistics of education in Nigeria 1999-2005	Federal Ministry of Education	2007
161.	<b>WORLD BANK</b>	Addressing youth within the World Bank's Multi Country HIV/AIDS program (MAP)	World Bank	
162.		World Bank's commitment to HIV/AIDS in Africa 2007-2011	World Bank	2007
163.	<b>TB</b>	Civil society perspectives on TB Policy in Bangladesh, Brazil etc	Open Society Institute	2006
164.		TB Policy in Nigeria: A Civil Society Perspective	Open Society Institute	2006
165.	<b>STATEMENTS, ALGORITHMS AND FORMS</b>	UNAIDS/IOM Statements on HIV/AIDS-related travel restrictions	IOM	Jun-04
166.		Algorithm for estimating adherence	IHVN	

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167.		New GON recommended serial algorithm	IHVN	
168.		ART monthly summary form	NACA	
169.		HCT monthly summary form	NACA	
170.		PMTCT monthly summary form	NACA	
171.	MISCELLANEOUS	National HCT High Level Stakeholders' forum	NACA	Oct-08
172.		MDGs Information kit 2007	Federal Government of Nigeria	2007
173.		Action Plus Bulletin		2007-2009
174.		Federal Ministry of Labor Circular	Federal Ministry of Labor and Productivity	2002
175.		National Policy on HIV/AIDS for the Education Sector in NGR	Federal Ministry of Education	2005
176.		Basic facts about HIV.	Federal Ministry of Labor and Productivity	
178.		National Policy on HIV/AIDS.	Federal Government of Nigeria	2003
179.		Lagos State AIDS Control Agency.	LSACA	
180.		HIV/AIDS and Sports Q & As.	Federal Ministry of Sport & Social Dev.	
181.		The Prohibition of Infringement of A widow's & widowers fundamental rights law of Enugu State.	Ministry of Gender affairs & Social Development. Enugu State.	
182.		Assessing Behavior Change Maintenance among HIV Risk	Society for Family Health	2006

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183.		MAP Study on the availability of social marketing products in Nigeria.	Society for Family Health	2007
184.		Assessing Behavior change among HIV Risk Group in Nigeria: Indirect Interventions through Civil Society Organizations.		2008
185.		An Impact Evaluation of a Transport Corridor Project.		
186.		National Guidelines on the Syndromic Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections and other reproductive tract Infections.	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
187.		HIV/STI Integrated biological and behavioral Surveillance Survey( IBBSS) 2007.	Federal Ministry of Health	2007
188.		Evaluation of the Prevention of mother to child Transmission (PMTCT) of the pilot program in Nigeria.		Oct 2005
189.		Update of HIV/AIDS Program in the Nigeria Prisons Service.	Nigeria Prison Service	June 2000- Mar. 08
190.		HIV/AIDS Program Report in Nigeria Prisons.	Nigeria Prison Service	2006-2008
191.		Assuring Quality: Report of the National Workshop for Effective Family Life HIV/AIDS (FLHE) Curriculum Implementation in Nigeria.	Federal Ministry of Education	Jan 06.
192.		Female condom study among Female Sex Workers.	Society for Family Health	2008
193.		Accelerating the Education Sector Response to HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: Report and Strategic framework for action.	Federal Ministry of Education	Feb 03.

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195.		National Guidelines and standards of practice on orphans and vulnerable children.	FMWASD	Jan 07.
196.		Nigeria Demographic and health Survey 2008.	National Population Commission	2008
197.		National HIV/SYPHILIS Sero - prevalence Survey Among pregnant women Attending Antenatal clinics in Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Health	2005
198.		National Guidelines on Prevention of mother-to child Transmission of HIV(PMTCT).	Federal Ministry of Health	Jul-07
199.		Joint Midterm Review of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Framework for Action (NSF) 2005-09	NACA	Dec -07

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