



SOCIAL AID FUND 2.0 PROJECT REPORT

IMPLEMENTED IN NIGERIA BY THE AFRICAN NETWORK OF ADOLESCENTS
AND YOUNG PERSONS DEVELOPMENT (ANAYD) FOR ADOLESCENTS
AND YOUNG PERSONS IN THEIR DIVERSITIES

PREFACE

At the African Network of Adolescents and Young Persons Development (ANAYD Africa), we seek to improve the lives of adolescents and young people (in their various forms) throughout Africa, with a particular emphasis on strengthening resilience among vulnerable populations.

The Social AID Fund (SAF) 2.0 project is a follow-up to the Social AID Fund (SAF) 1.0 project, which explored the impact of COVID-19, the needs and realities of adolescents and young people living with HIV, and young key populations, with the goal of improving programming and, as a result, the lives and well-being of AYP key vulnerable affected groups in Nigeria. The initiative also provided actual social aid support to AYPs, one of Nigeria's most vulnerable affected groups, while assessing the impact of such help on young people.

To strengthen the assistance offered during the implementation of Social AID Fund (SAF) 1.0, the Social AID Fund (SAF) 2.0 project has provided additional assistance to vulnerable adolescents and young people living with HIV, as well as young critical populations. These supports, which are vocational skill-based, provides a sustainable source of income, thus building resilience, boosting confidence, and significantly lessening the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the lives and mental health of Nigerian adolescents and young people.

The implementation of this important intervention for adolescents and young adults who are HIV-positive as well as young vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is therefore discussed in this report. This will additionally function as a blueprint for youth-focused organisations in Nigeria creating programmes to lessen the COVID-19 pandemic's effects on young people.

As a recovery strategic document, it is thus helpful for AYP-focused organisations, government, bilateral, and international agencies in Nigeria, among other things for bolstering HIV-COVID19 response and gauging our progress.

ACRONYMS

ANAYD	African Network of Adolescents and Young Persons Development
ASAP	AIDS Strategy, Advocacy, and Policy (Ltd)
AYP	Adolescents and Young People
AYPLHIV	Adolescents and Young People Living with HIV
CSS	Community Systems Strengthening
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FHI 360	Family Health International
FLHE	Family Life and HIV Education
HTS	HIV Testing Services
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NASCP	Federal Ministry of Health-National AIDS and STI Program Control Unit (FMOH-NASCP)
NPTWG	National Prevention Technical Working Group
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
PATA	Positive Action for Treatment Access
PEPFAR	US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
RSSH	Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health
SACA	State Agency for the Control of AIDS
SAF	Social AID Fund
SFH	Society for Family Health
SIDHAS	Strengthening Integrated Delivery of HIV/AIDS Services
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
YFC	Youth Friendly Centre
YFSW	Young Female Sex Workers
YPWD	Young Persons with Disabilities
Y+ Global	Global Network of Young People Living with HIV
YMSM	Young Men having Sex with Men YPWID Young Persons Injecting Drugs
YPWID	Young Persons Injecting Drugs



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The African Network of Adolescents and Young Persons Development (ANAYD) wishes to express its heartfelt gratitude to the Global Network of Young People Living with HIV (Yplus Global) for giving financing the implementation of the Social AID Fund (SAF) 2.0. This programme, which is a continuation of the Social AID Fund (SAF) Pilot Project, offers concrete solutions to the problems resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on young vulnerable groups in Nigeria as well as adolescents and young people living with HIV.

We are grateful to the adolescent and young people living with HIV, as well as other young critical groups in Nigeria, who have engaged in this process and are rigorously putting their youth to use and maximizing this potential for a sustainable existence.

Most importantly, we are grateful for the continuous leadership and oversight support provided by Mr. Aaron Sunday – Executive Director ANAYD. We gratefully recognize the effort of the team that made the implementation a huge success – the Consultant – Mrs. Ekanem Itoro Effiong, the Project Lead – Ms. Agnes Dogara, and the Media and Communication team led by the Head of Media and Communication – Ms. Chinazo Anthonia Umenwobi, for their leadership and experience, which affected the excellent achievements obtained throughout the project.

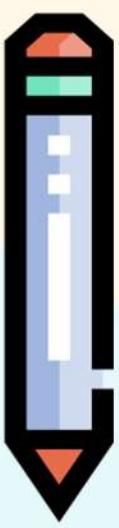
ANAYD would also like to thank the SAF 2 Selection Committee for their involvement in the process.

- Federal Ministry of Education in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Youth, Sport and Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Health in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Health-National AIDS and STI Program Control Unit (FMOH-NASCP)
- National AIDS Control Agency (NACA)
- Joint United Nations Programs on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Nigeria
- Education as Vaccine (EVA)
- Association of Positive Youths Living with HIV in Nigeria (APYIN)

Finally, but not least, we are grateful to our State Program Officers and all of the personnel that offered supervisory support to beneficiaries throughout the project's lifespan. To our Communication Team who put this beautiful report together, we are thankful.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SAF program began in 2020 at the height of the Covid-19 outbreak, with participants receiving one-time assistance. However, the lessons gathered during SAF 1.0 demonstrate that the program is not sustainable. Beneficiaries of the scheme were given handouts, which were quickly depleted. This demonstrates that program participants lack economic skills and the potential to generate their own money.



Therefore, this second phase was solely about Skill Development, and the provision of "Start Up Pack Support" for beneficiaries from the AYPs subgroups ranging in age from 15 to 29 years old, namely - Adolescents and Young People Living with HIV (AYPLHIV), Young Female Sex Workers, Young People Using Drugs, Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW), Young Mothers.

SAF 2.0 reached a total of 7 beneficiaries – 4 males and 3 females from each of Nigeria's geopolitical zones: Taraba (North East geo-political zone), Benue (North Central geo-political zone), Akwa Ibom (South South geo-political zone), Lagos (South West geo-political zone), Rivers (South South geo-political zone), and Anambra state (South East geo political zone).

Project beneficiaries benefited from 1 to 6 months of skills training – tailoring, graphics design, facial make-up and catering; start-up pack support; and certificate of completion. The project has shown that human capital development through social economic capacity building is important for young people too. It has the capacity to change their reality and the chances of a productive future.



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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

HIV has remained a global public health problem. Nigeria has the second largest HIV epidemic in the world and one of the highest rates of new infection in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria has the second largest HIV epidemic in the world. Although HIV prevalence among adults is much less (1.3%) than other sub-Saharan African countries such as South Africa (19%) and Zambia (11.5%), the size of Nigeria's population means 1.8 million people were living with HIV in 2019¹. Recent drops in prevalence estimates for the country has been attributed to better surveillance.

Nevertheless, UNAIDS estimates that around two-thirds of new HIV infections in West and Central Africa in 2019 occur in Nigeria. Together with South Africa and Uganda, the country accounts for around half of all new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa every year². Despite attaining a 13% reduction in new infections between 2010 and 2019, Unprotected heterosexual intercourse accounts for 80 percent of new HIV infections in Nigeria, with the majority of remaining HIV infections happening in high-risk groups such as sex workers.

In 2016, 240,000 adolescents (between the ages of 10-19) were living with HIV, making up 7% of the total number of people with HIV in Nigeria³. HIV prevalence varies by region, with 4.3 percent of 15–19-year-olds in the South South living with HIV, compared to 1.3 percent in the South East. Adolescents living with HIV in Nigeria have poor health outcomes. Young women have a greater HIV prevalence and become infected at a younger age than men of the same age. In the year 2016, more than 46,000 young women were infected with HIV compared to 33,900 young men⁴.

There are a number of factors that increase HIV vulnerability among young people, including a lack of knowledge and appropriate sexual reproductive health services. Reports from a 2017 National Health Survey showed that only 29% of women and 27.9% of men between the ages of 15 to 24 could correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV, and reject major myths around transmission⁵. Early sexual debut is widespread in Nigeria, with 15% of girls and 4% of boys having sex before the age of 15. In Nigeria, intergenerational partnerships are very frequent. According to a 2017 survey, 41.2 percent of women aged 15 to 24 had a sexual relationship ten years or older than them in the previous year. This increases HIV risk among this group as often the virus is passed from older men to younger women⁶.



Despite their elevated risk, reports show that few adolescents test for HIV regularly. In 2017 only 2% of males between 15 and 19 and 4% of females had tested for HIV in the last 12 months⁷.

In addition to the National Strategic Framework, Nigeria published a National HIV Strategy for Adolescents and Young People in 2016, which includes a set of guidelines developed in collaboration with young people. This acknowledges that negative provider attitudes toward young people and their sexual practices, restricted access to youth-friendly services, a lack of HIV information, and fear of stigma are major barriers to young people seeking sexual health treatment.

The economic impact of HIV on persons living with the disease is massive. It differs from other diseases in that it affects people at their most productive age, and once diagnosed, they require antiretroviral therapy, treatment for other infections, and nursing care. The transmission of HIV/AIDS differs from that of other epidemics in human history because it affects sexual behavior and death, and it remains undetected for much of the time. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) frequently suffer major changes in many aspects of their lives.

HIV/AIDS is an issue with deep economic origins and potentially substantial economic consequences. The health problems caused by the virus consequently become financial concerns first for the individual with HIV, then for his or her family, and finally for society as a whole. PLWHA's economic concerns include lost income as a result of job loss or incapacity to work due to illness, as well as higher medical expenses from payments for drugs and other treatments. PLWHA employs a variety of ways to deal with the disease's economic consequences.

Coping is described as dealing with risk that is not evenly dispersed and when people do not have equal access to resources. Individuals from various socioeconomic divisions of society produce it through complicated processes of economic, social, and cultural factors. Livelihood coping methods are defined as the sum of all the varied activities undertaken by people in order to generate income for their subsistence. Deprived households are frequently the hardest hit and are more vulnerable to the long-term impacts and unseen burden of HIV/AIDS. Borrowing, selling assets, and utilizing savings to cope with out-of-pocket expenses post HIV infection, borrowing, receiving aid from parents, extended family, and other community actors, and withdrawal from school were the key coping mechanisms faced by people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). Although some PLWHA are able to deal with their financial difficulties, it has been noted that many more struggle rather than deal with the sickness. This has far-reaching consequences on their life after diagnosis.

Coupled with the economic situation in Nigeria where around 4 in 10 Nigerians were living in poverty and millions more were vulnerable to falling below the poverty line⁸, as economic growth is slow and not inclusive. A recent survey conducted in 2018/19 by Nigeria's Bureau of Statistics shows that 82.9 million people are living below the poverty line of 1\$ per day while 3.1% had consumption levels between 1.90% to 3.20\$ per day⁹. Simulation results suggest that the dual COVID-19 and oil price crisis alone could push around 10 million additional Nigerians into poverty by 2022, over and above the slower rise in the number of poor people predicted before the pandemic struck. Also, unemployment levels in Nigeria have increased to 33.30 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020 from 27.10 percent in the second quarter of 2020¹⁰ with youth employment rate rising to 53.40%¹¹. These current realities also affect PLWHIV economic status.

The monthly COVID-19 (NLPS) report also demonstrates that the pandemic is causing a cascade of crises for human capital, livelihoods, and welfare. Health services, particularly vaccines for children against various diseases, have been disrupted, and school closures have exacerbated existing inequalities in schooling by denying poorer students access to distant learning. While the proportion of Nigerians working has rebounded from a severe decline at the outset of the crisis, this is mostly due to employees turning to small-scale non farm enterprise operations in retail and trade, the revenues of which continue to suffer. With earnings uncertain and food costs rising, food insecurity is higher than before the crisis: in November 2020, 18.3 percent of families reported that at least one adult member went a full day without eating in the previous 30 days, up from 6.4 percent in January/February 2019. (as per the NLPS and Nigeria's General Household Survey).

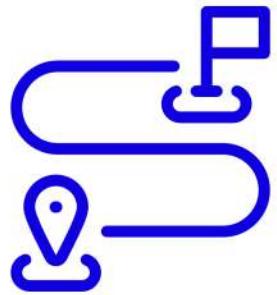
The SAF program began in 2020 at the height of the Covid-19 outbreak, with participants receiving one-time assistance. However, the lessons gathered during SAF 1.0 demonstrate that the program is not sustainable. Beneficiaries of the scheme were given handouts, which were quickly depleted. This demonstrates that program participants lack economic skills and the potential to generate their own money.

Thus, the African Network of Adolescents and Young Persons Development (ANAYD) implemented the second phase of the Social AID Fund Project 2.0, with funding from Y+ Global and UNAIDS Headquarters

ANAYD and its partners recognizes that providing access to financial skills and training such as baking, hair styling, textile making, and so on is the beginning point for economic empowerment projects. Such abilities will enable the beneficiary to create their own business, produce revenue, and therefore meet the fundamental necessities of themselves and their dependents. Economic assets can improve financial security, self-esteem, and long-term planning. This has a favorable impact on a person's risk-taking attitudes. However, economic empowerment needs more than simply having access to resources. The individual who has access to them must also have the authority and opportunities to control and employ those resources. Programs that teach skills like business planning, administration, communication, and negotiation can lead to more autonomy and decision making. Participation in group-based programs can also help to reduce loneliness and increase social capital.

1.1 THE JOURNEY SO FAR

The first phase of the Social AID grant was implemented in Nigeria. During that phase, the project identified and highlighted highly important insights regarding the COVID 19 issue, which caused problems in-country in terms of AYP experiences. Since the lockdown, the main problem for AYPLHIV has been gaining access to life-saving antiretroviral drugs. The anxiety of attending health facilities is the next priority for AYPLHIV, which has ultimately prevented young positive clients from adhering to ARVs, interrupting support group activities, and returning to school. Food availability, transit costs to attend facilities, and other issues are also obstacles.



SAF PRIORITIES



- Enhanced Quality of Life for YPLHIVs
- Evidence on COVID-19 Impact on YPLHIVs

During the course of that first phase, 91 AYPLHIV and young key populations in 11 states (via 9 focus states) received social aid support in the form of:

- Food items
- COVID-19 PPE
- SRHR commodities
- Moderate cash support for business
- Transport to health facility for ART drugs collection, viral load or CD4
- School fees

1.2 GOAL FOR SAF 2.0

The goal of the project is to improve the quality of life of young people living with HIV in all their diversity, to live happy, healthy, safe, fulfilled lives in the time of COVID-19 by establishing platform in shaping their career to be independent and earn their livelihood.

This second phase of the project is based on recommendations for the most pressing needs of the various AYP groups, the most pressing of which was the desire for economic empowerment. On that note, the second phase will solely focused on "Economic Empowerment."



ADDED PRIORITIES

- Sustainable Economic Empowerment for YPLHIVs
- Increased Digital and Socio-Economic capacity and skill for YPLHIVs

OPPORTUNITIES

- Serves as a component of response and recovery strategies that can be adopted by the government and partners
- Evidence for Advocacy
- Scalable, replicable and strategic for implementing partners

2.0 SCOPE AND BENEFICIARIES

The second phase of the SAF was designed to enhance the quality of life of YKP/YPLHIV, which has been a struggle owing to their low economic position or burden of duties, since they are unable to learn skillful employment or education. Support from the Social Aid Fund was provided to YKP/YPLHIV between the ages of 18 and 29 based on the Nigeria's Youth Policy, and their needs and interests. The cash will assist them in enrolling in vocational training or skill development courses.

- Beneficiaries for the second phase were chosen based on the needs of YKP/YPLHIV in Nigeria, beginning with project enrollment and ending with the provision of a start-up package.
- Beneficiaries also received a financial management and accounting systems training.



2.1 SELECTION CRITERIA

a. The beneficiary belonged to the following sub- groups:

- YPLHIV
- Young people selling sex
- Young people using drugs
- AGYW or young mothers
- Young LGBTIQ+

b. Time Commitment; the project focused on people who could participate throughout the project implementation

c. Gender; the project ensured equal representation from different gender

d. Age; Beneficiaries were between the ages of 15 – 29 years according to National Youth Policy in-country to be recognized as a Youth.

e. National representation; the project ensured representation with respect to the 10 high burden state.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

3.1 SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

3.1.1 CALL FOR APPLICATION

There was an online call for applications and a total of 227 applications were received. ANAYD sought applications from interested individuals or persons in the above-mentioned age and population categories who resided in the following states: Akwa Ibom, Abia, Anambra, Benue, FCT, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Niger, Rivers, and Taraba.

3.1.2 SURVEY FINDINGS

The table below summarizes the results of the survey of program participants.

Survey Questions Findings	
Challenges Faced Post-COVID	All of the participant responded that economic disruption was the challenge they faced post COVID-19 (i.e., Inaccessibility to income generating platforms, Loss of Jobs, lost access to productive assets e.t.c) Low and irregular incomes and a lack of social support Inflation
Things that were difficult for participants to manage Post COVID19 Pandemic	Most of the participants responded saying that rent was difficult to manage as they were unemployed and do not possess economic skills to earn income on their own. Feeding also became difficult as prices of goods and services skyrocketed and they lacked the purchasing power to purchase commodities. Capital to bounce back on their trade was a challenge for some as they expended their funds during the COVID-19 lockdown
Participants goals	Most participants' goal is to possess economic skills where they will be able to start a business which enable them earn income by themselves and therefore end the dependency on others

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Participants short-term goal	Participants responded that their short-term goals can be achieved within 1 year with the right training
Barriers affecting participation in the program	Most participants noted that nothing poses as a barrier to their participation in the program. While 2 participants responded that transportation out of their area is a barrier as they lack means of transportation as well as funds to cover transportation costs
Participant availability throughout the program	All participant responded that they will be available till the end of the program
Skills participants are interested in learning	Female participants noted that they are interested in cake baking and tailoring and facial makeup, while male participants are interested in graphic design and web designing
Reasons for choosing the above skills	All participant noted that the skill chosen makes good income in their communities and are skills that can be transferred to other members in their communities
Prior experience in the chosen skill	All participant have prior experience in the skills chosen
Knowledge on business plan development	All participant knows all that is required to develop a business plan
Knowledge in budget making and financial tracking	All participant possess knowledge on how to budget and track financial spending
Prior knowledge on budgeting, savings, investing and record keeping	All participant has prior knowledge on budgeting, savings, investing and record keeping
I have identified skills and talents that can make me make money in my community today?	Most participant have identified skills that are lucrative in their different communities hence the reason they choose skills they wish to gain mastery in

I have developed an idea / ideas around money-making opportunity in my community?	All participants have developed ideas around money-making opportunities in their respective communities and can tap into those ideas if given the skills
I know different sources of finance that i can explore to start my business?	All of the participant do no possess alternative sources of capital to start a business as they are all from poor family and friends network
Access to productive tools and technologies?	None of the participant have access to productive tools and technologies that can be deployed for business use
Access to markets (as buyers and sellers)	All of the participant identifies their immediate communities as market for their business. The skills chosen are lucrative in their respective communities and they are already existing markets for their skills in their communities
How important is Social AID Fund 2.0 important in changing your livelihood narrative?	All participant noted that the Social AIDS fund will help them to acquire relevant training and equipment which will help them set up businesses to support themselves. The program is very important as it is a life line for most of the participants

3.1.3 SELECTION COMMITTEE

ANAYD reached out to partners in the AIDS response sector, and representatives from these organizations were delegated to serve on the selection committee for the SAF 2.0.

Selection committee delegates

Delegates from the following stakeholders made up the selection committee:

- Federal Ministry of Education in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Youth, Sport and Development in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Health in Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Health-National AIDS and STI Program Control Unit (FMOH-NASCP)
- National AIDS Control Agency (NACA)
- Joint United Nations Programs on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Nigeria
- Education as Vaccine (EVA)
- Association of Positive Youths Living with HIV in Nigeria (APYIN)

The selection committee was inaugurated via the Zoom platform. The selection committee was given an overview of the project and the deliverables required of them, which included examining applications for the SAF 2.0 and selecting beneficiaries. Based on the stipulated criteria, applications received from the call for application were reviewed and project beneficiaries selected. The Selection committee reviewed these applications, and 7 applicants were selected from 7 states in Nigeria across the 6 geopolitical zones.

3.1.5 MEETING BETWEEN SELECTION COMMITTEE AND BENEFICIARIES

A meeting with the selected beneficiaries was held via Zoom, and each beneficiary stated their motivation for their respective skill. This was followed by a session of feedback and experience sharing by stakeholders as motivation to the beneficiaries as they begin their skill development journey.

3.1.6 BENEFICIARIES PROFILE

A total of seven participants were chosen as program beneficiaries from each of Nigeria's geopolitical zones: Taraba (North East geo-political zone), Benue (North Central geo-political zone), Akwa Ibom (South South geo-political zone), Lagos (South West geo-political zone), Rivers (South South geo-political zone), and Anambra state (South East geo political zone). Four of the seven participants were male, while three were females.

S/N	State	Sex	Vulnerable group	Skill
1	Kaduna	Female	Positive young mother	Tailoring
2	Lagos	Male	AYPLHIV, YLGBTQI	Graphics design
3	Taraba	Female	AYP	Tailoring
4	Anambra	Female	Young Sex Worker	Facial makeup
5	Rivers	Male	Young Sex Worker	Catering
6	Akwa Ibom	Female	AYPLHIV	Catering
7	Benue	Male	AYPLHIV	Graphics design

3.2 SKILLS TRAINING AND START-UP PACK

The skills training for project beneficiaries were conducted for the following skills;

- Tailoring
- Graphics design
- Facial make-up
- Catering

3.3 OUTPUT

Training period for the skills was between 1 to 6 months. At the end of the skills training, beneficiaries received training on financial management and accounting systems. This were steps taken to ensure the sustainability of the businesses that the project has invested in.

During a graduation ceremony, beneficiaries received start-up packs for the skills learnt. In addition to presenting beneficiaries with start-up packs, they were also

4.0 SUCCESS STORIES, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 SUCCESSES

- As a result of the excellence displayed by some of the beneficiaries, they started getting clients even before the completion of the skills training.
- Beneficiaries exhibited commitment and dedication throughout the project life, this was evident in the feedbacks received from the Instructors.

4.2 TESTIMONIES

"I have never seen this type of thing before, i thought you people will just send her to come and learn and that is all but seeing all these items for her to start up her own business. I am really impressed and may God bless this organisation." - Instructor (Kaduna state)

"I feel so happy and excited. I never knew I'd have all these things today. I am so happy that I have graduated. I will use this for the purpose it was given and also expand it." Beneficiary (Rivers state).

"Indeed a journey of a thousand miles begin with a step, a step in a right direction was clicking to apply for ANAYD Social Aid Fund . To this end am using this opportunity to appreciate the organisers and sponsor for the great privilege to be trained and the items given to me, i am not taking this for granted. Thanks and God bless." Beneficiary (Kaduna state)

"I am so grateful to ANAYD for this opportunity you have given me,I really appreciate it so much.Now the first step to my future as began and i pray to God almighty to bless my hardwork Amen." Beneficiary (Taraba)

4.3 CHALLENGES

Despite project success, the challenge that cut across most of the locations is the fact that for some of the beneficiaries, centre for learning the skill selected was not in close proximity to their homes. As a result, some beneficiaries experienced difficulty because they did not have another source of income, they could not afford to transport themselves to the skill acquisition centre during the course of the training.

4.4 LESSONS LEARNT

In the course of the project, it was evident that even for young people in their diversities, Human Capital development is very important. It has the capacity to create a whole new reality for young people, boost confidence and generate the energy for a productive future.

4.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Despite frequent requests to "mainstream AIDS" in economic growth, government and other stakeholders have not extensively adopted cross-sectoral remedies. We recommend that AYPLHIV economic empowerment be incorporated into Nigeria's HIV/AIDS program and policies.
- It is well acknowledged that HIV prevention and treatment initiatives require more than just a clinical approach; structural determinants must also be addressed. Economic empowerment is an effective technique for accomplishing this goal as well as reducing people's exposure to HIV and AIDS. As an HIV prevention strategy, structural measures to boost economic resources and possibilities for AYPLHIV must be prioritized.
- In the context of HIV, the assets, skills, and social ties established by economic empowerment programs should be used by the government and partners as a strategy to reduce susceptibility to HIV, both in terms of risk reduction and resilience building.
- It is obvious that there is still a significant need for action to address the socioeconomic effect of HIV on the Positive Young Key Population, so we urge all relevant stakeholders and partners to include an economic empowerment component in their organizational HIV programs.

4.6 NEXT STEP

To measure project outcome and impact, an impact assessment will be in 2023 to ascertain how far beneficiaries have gone in their respective skills, and how others can learn from them subsequently for sustainability of the process.

5.0 APPENDICES

5.1 Pre assessment

This phase was designed so as to be able to map their needs assessment. The pre assessment was done with an online form link <https://rb.gy/czn3tj>

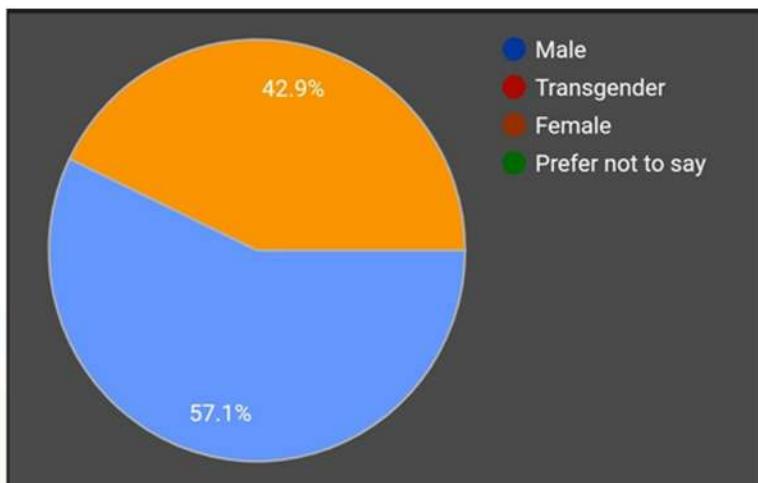


Figure 1 shows the responses disaggregated by gender.

57.1% Male and 42.9% Female

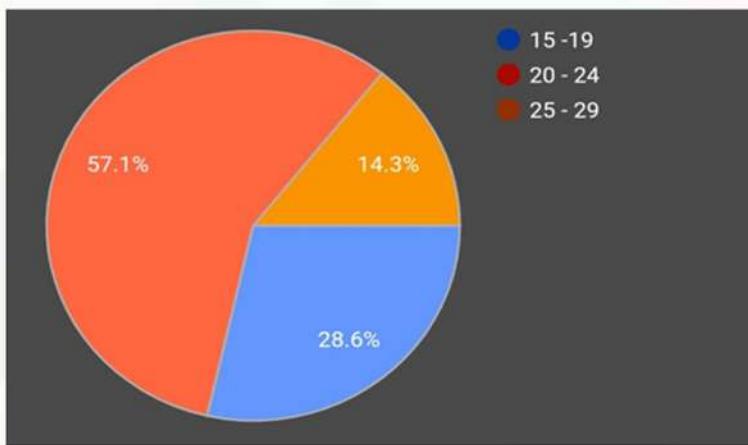


Figure 2 above shows age disaggregation.

57.1% are between the ages of 20-24

28.6% are between the ages of 15-19

14.3% are between the ages of 25-29

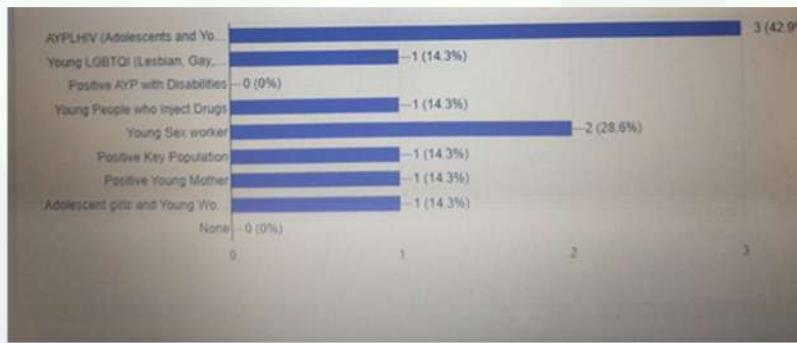


Figure 3 above shows disaggregation based on vulnerable groups

Based on responses received, there are 2 AYPLHIV, 1 LGBTQI, 1 Young positive woman, 2 young sex workers, 1 positive key population, 1 positive young mother, 1 adolescent girl. A few identify with more than 1 vulnerable group.

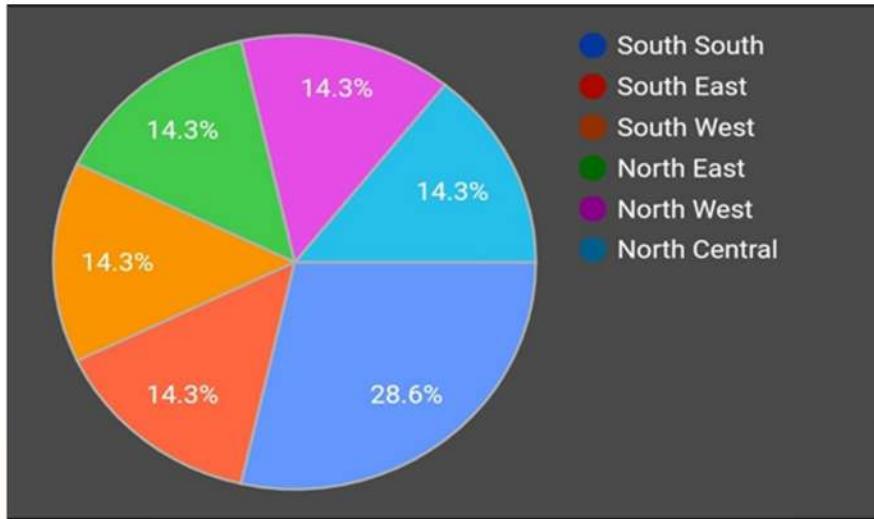


Figure 4 above shows the chart for the geographic region.

They were all drawn from:

28.6% Southsouth (had two (2) beneficiaries from South South), 14.3%(1) Southeast, 14.3%(1) Southwest, 14.3%(1) Northeast, 14.3%(1) Northwest, 14.3% (1) North central

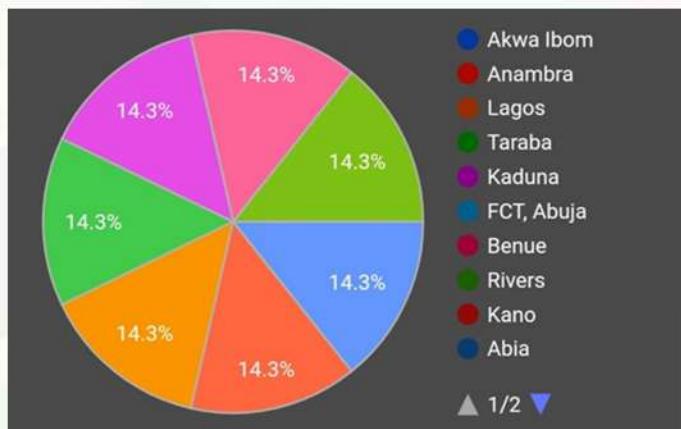


Figure 5 shows States they currently reside in ?

One beneficiary from each state: Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Lagos, Taraba, Kaduna, Benue and Rivers

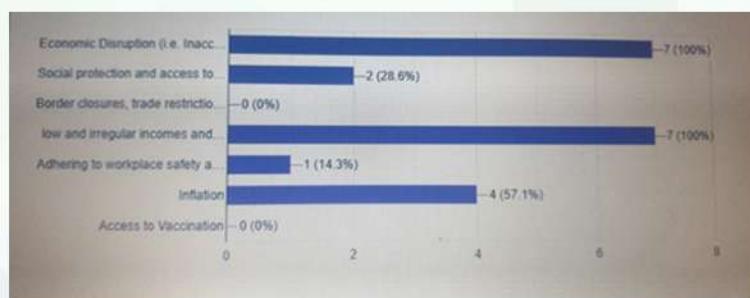


Figure 6 shows the challenges post Covid.

Challenges were Economic disruption, social protection and lack of access to quality health care, low and irregular incomes and lack of social support, Adhering to work place safety and health practices and ensuring access to decent work.

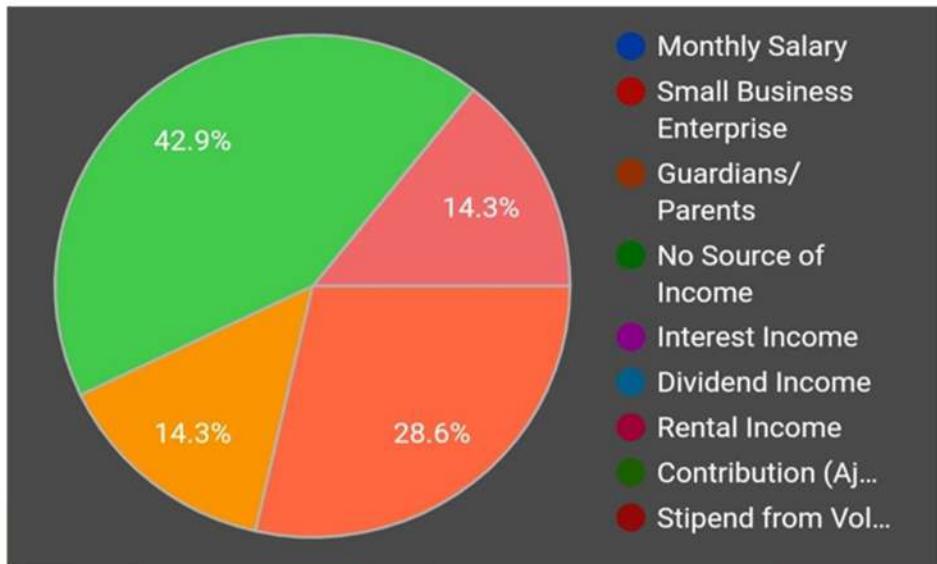


Figure 7 shows the beneficiaries' sources of income.

42.9% have no source of income, 28.6% source of income is from small business enterprise, 14.3% receive stipends from parents/guardian, 14.3% source of income is stipend gotten from volunteering.

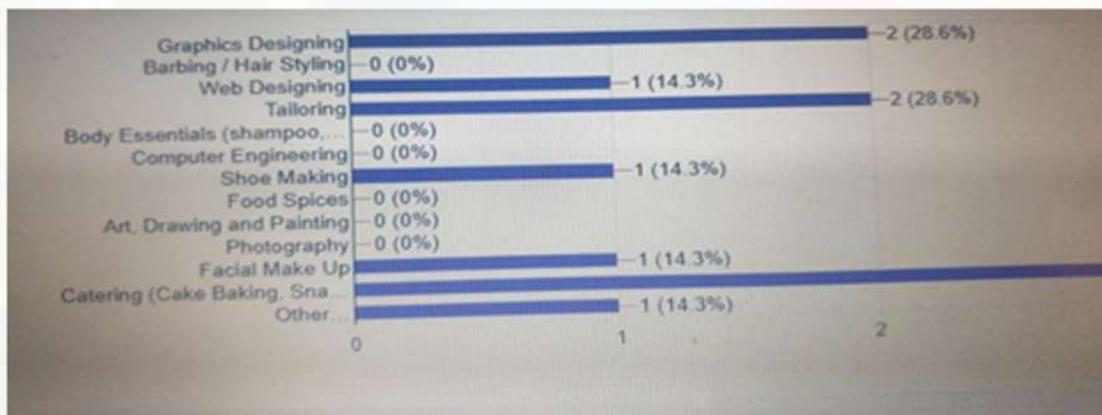


Figure 8 shows the skill they are interested in learning.

2 are interested in graphics design, 1 interested in web design, 2 interested in tailoring, 1 interested in shoemaking, 1 interested in facial makeup, 3 interested in catering and 1 interested in others. Some of the applicants had more than one choice but had to settle for 1 (one).

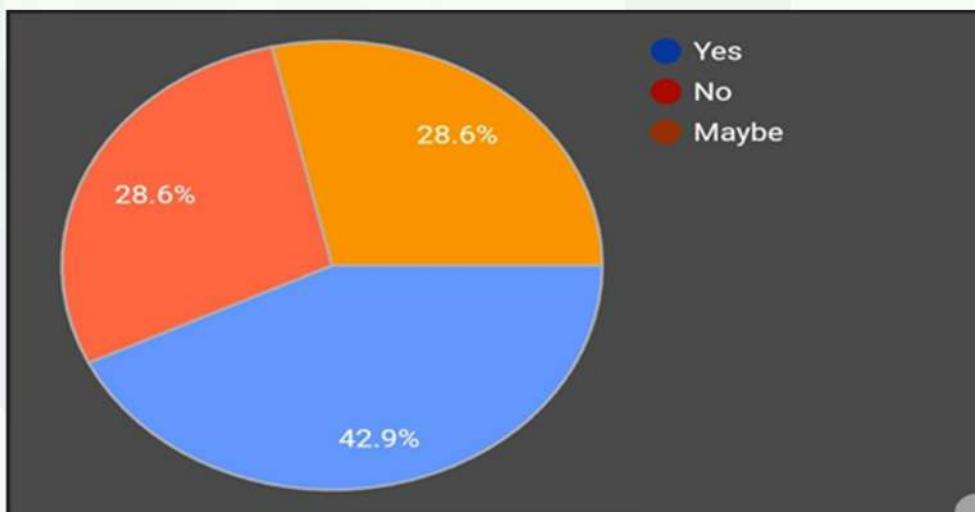


Figure 9 shows prior experience in skill above

42.9% said yes they have prior experience of the skill they have chosen, 28.6% said No they do not have prior knowledge of the skill and 28.6% said maybe they have prior knowledge of the skill.

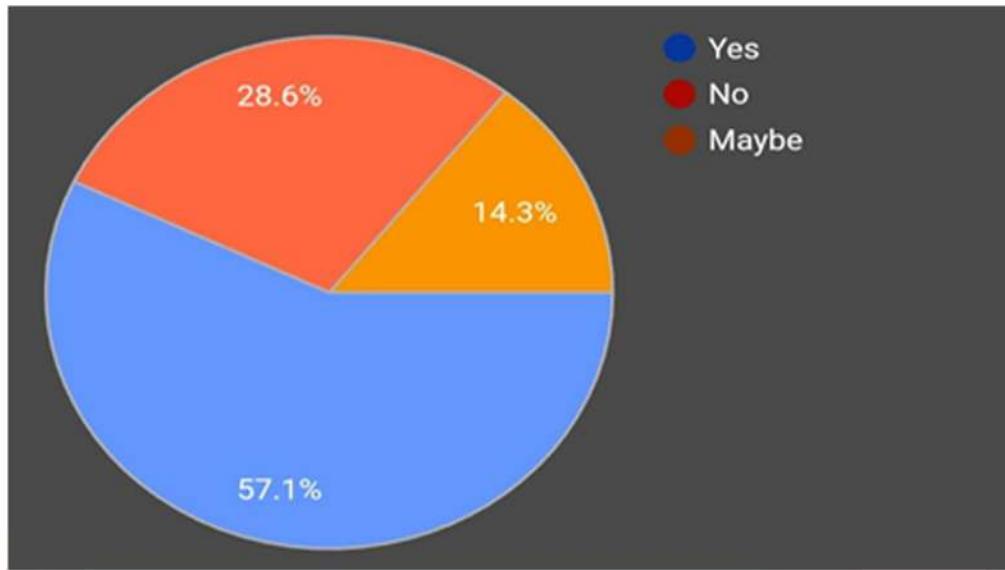


Figure 10 shows How to develop a business plan

57.1% have knowledge on how to develop a business plan, 28.6% do not know how to develop a business plan and 14.3% are not so sure if they do know how to develop a business plan.

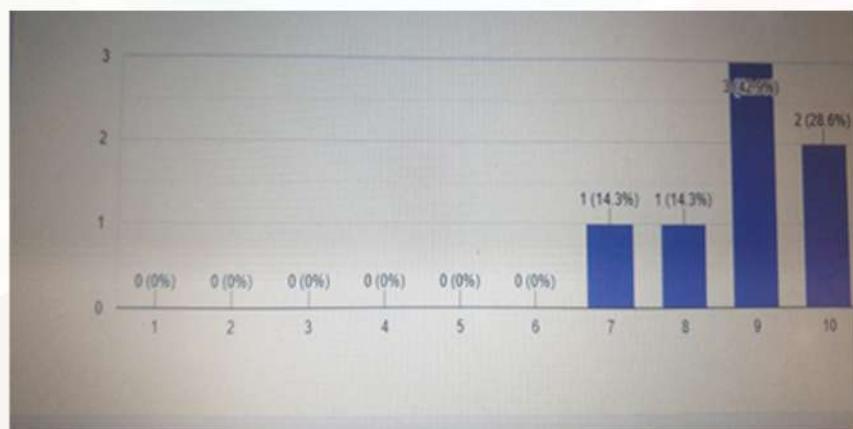


Figure 11 shows responses if they can handle their resources

On a scale of 0-10, 42.9% (3) can handle their resources and the least on the scale is

HOW IMPORTANT IS SOCIAL AID FUND 2.0 IMPORTANT IN CHANGING YOUR LIVELIHOOD NARRATIVE?

"Very and extremely important, after years of graduating from the university without job and resources to start up a business, with the Social Aid Fund 2.0 giving me a platform to be empowered, this will create a positive impact on my life" Female, young positive mother, Kaduna.

"As a young girl,growing up wasn't easy for me. I was born into a poor family with three brothers and a sister,my mother owned a small restaurant that is were we got our daily meal because my father wasn't earning much. He later lost his job and we moved to Jalingo where things became more difficult,we all had to work to be able to eat sometimes we sleep without food. Now both parents are sick,my father has an heart failure, my mother is diabetic. I do different types of jobs to help take care of them. So this social aid fund is very important to me". Female, AYP, Taraba

"This will grossly impact on my life and that of my fellow PLHIV and non PLHIV as well,because I will carry out a step down training of what ever I have learnt through project to them" Male, AYPLHIV, Benue

"The Social AIDS fund will help me acquire training and equipment which will help me set up a business to support myself, my education, my family and provide skills apprenticeship for my peers" Male,YPWID,Akwa Ibom

"Very important, because it would give me the much-needed change, growth and income generating skill to prepare me for the world of digital space and get acquainted with relevant skills as well as equipping me with knowledge that would set me up on a path to have much more better livelihood. Hence why I promise to give my all and utilize every bit of it to enrich myself, as well as touch the lives of people around me" Male, YLGBTQI,AYPLHIV,YKP, Lagos

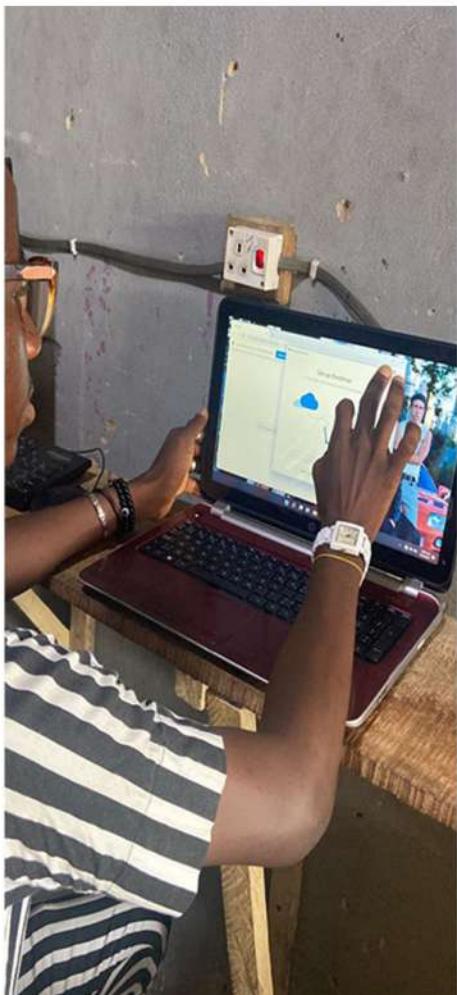
"It is important in changing my narrative because the stigma and discrimination surrounding my HIV status (living with HIV) and choice of job (sex work) has made it difficult overtime for men to access governmental social, economic and health benefits available to the general population; Hence, the opportunity of this ANAYD social fund is an avenue to put back lost smiles in my face" Male,Young sex worker, AYPLHIV, Rivers

"VERY MUCH IMPORTANT, YOU ARE GODSENT" Female,Young sex worker, Anambra

ANNEX

PICTURES

LAGOS BENEFICIARY



Lagos beneficiary making use of his start up pack.



A group photograph of the Lagos state beneficiary, his instructor and the Lagos state P.O



Lagos state state beneficiary being presented his start up pack by the ANAYD Lagos state P.O.



Mobolaji /Tailoring/Lagos – SAF 2 Beneficiary



Picture of start up pack (Table)

ANNEA

PICTURES



A group photograph of Anambra beneficiary, her instructor, colleague and ANAYD Anambra P.O.



Beneficiary being presented her certificate by the instructor.



Beneficiary with her start up pack and certificate.



Picture of the start up pack.

TARABA BENEFICIARY



Beneficiary and her start up pack.



A group photograph of the beneficiary, her instructor and ANAYD Taraba state P.O.



Taraba beneficiary being presented certificate by her instructor.

BENUE BENEFICIARY



Benue beneficiary being presented certificate by his instructor.



Beneficiary being presented start up pack by the ANAYD Benue state P.O.

ANNEX

PICTURES

KADUNA BENEFICIARY



Kaduna beneficiary being presented her certificate by her instructor.



Group photograph of the beneficiary, her instructor and ANAYD Kaduna state P.O.



Picture of the start up pack.



Rivers state beneficiary being presented his certificate by his instructor.



Group photograph of the beneficiary, ANAYD Rivers state P.O, instructors and colleagues



Picture of the start up pack.



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