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ADVOCACY INITIATIVES AND LEGISLATIVE/POLICY ACTIONS FOR ASD IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Description: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) advocacy and policy activities in Nigeria remain relatively less developed in comparison to global patterns. Though awareness campaigns, service provision, and community mobilization have been initiated by non-governmental organizations, parents' groups, and professional associations, legislative activities have been tardy, leading to disjointed implementation of provisions on disability relating to ASD. Objective: This study discusses the scope, strategies, and effectiveness of advocacy activities on ASD in Nigeria and analyzes extant legislative and policy provisions to ascertain opportunities to strengthen inclusive health and learning environments. Methods: A narrative synthesis of peer-reviewed literature, policy papers, government reports, and organizational reports from 2000 to 2024 has been undertaken. The major search terms used were "autism," "ASD," "advocacy," "policy," "legislation," and "Nigeria." The review encompassed literature which reported advocacy activities, policy milestones, and legislative provisions on ASD. The materials excluded were literature lacking Nigerian focus or lacking direct references to advocacy and policy responses. Result: The results indicate that ASD advocacy in Nigeria has largely been initiated and pursued by civil society groups and parents' networks, whose activities revolve around awareness creation, caregivers' training, and lobbying in favor of inclusive policies. Though there remain laws on disability at the federal and some state levels, specific provisions on ASD occur sparingly and enforcement remains piecemeal. Gaps remain in resources, workforce training, and cross-country coordination. Conclusion/Recommendation: The advocacy has been successful in promoting public discourse on ASD but needs to be better integrated in the policy process. Enlargement of legislative protection, ensuring policy enforcement, and institutionalization of advocacy-government collaboration can steer ASD rights and services in Nigeria on a sustainable path.

Keywords: Advocacy Initiative, Legislative/Policy Actions, Autism, Nigeria

1. Introduction

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a life-long neurodevelopmental condition characterized by enduring social communication and interaction difficulties, alongside restricted, repetitive patterns of interest, activities, or behaviors (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). The 'spectrum' of ASD refers to wide variability in function and presentation of symptoms, ranging from individuals living relatively normally and minimally supported to individuals in whom ASD requires life-long support (Lord et al., 2020). Worldwide, awareness and publication of research on ASD has increased considerably in the past century, in part as a consequence of advocacy from civil society, new scientific advances in diagnosis, and emerging standards of human rights (Pellicano et al., 2014). The degree to which increases in awareness and research publication translate into equitable access to services and legislative protection, however, varies considerably across high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), including Nigeria (Franz et al., 2017).

Globally, advocacy for individuals with ASD has benefited from international policy instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both of which emphasize non-discrimination, inclusive education, and equitable access to healthcare for persons with disabilities (United Nations, 2015). Countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada have leveraged these frameworks to develop national autism strategies, enact autism-specific legislation, and allocate dedicated funding for early diagnosis and intervention (National Autistic Society, 2021; Government of Canada, 2022). In these contexts, advocacy has been characterized by strong collaboration between government agencies, professional bodies, advocacy groups, and autistic individuals themselves, ensuring that policy reforms are both evidence-based and grounded in lived experience (Dawson, 2020).

Advocacy of ASD in Nigeria continues to grow and is almost exclusively promoted by NGOs, parents' groups, and professional networks, as opposed to government initiatives (Bakare & Munir, 2011). The advocacy groups have, in turn, championed awareness walks, community mobilization programs, training of caregivers, and school programs for enhanced early detection and stigma reduction (Bello-Mojeed & Bakare, 2013). Even though there are admirable grassroots initiatives, what they lacked, and which has compromised advocacy impact, is a harmonized national plan, which has resulted in uneven coverage of outcomes, such that urban centers get to benefit the most from programs, and the hinterlands continue to be underserved (Okogbenin et al., 2020).

Legislative action relevant to ASD in Nigeria is mostly embedded within broader disability rights laws. The most notable example is the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act of 2019, which provides a legal basis for non-discrimination, accessibility, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2019). While this law is an important milestone, it is not ASD-specific and lacks detailed provisions addressing the unique educational, therapeutic, and social needs of individuals on the autism spectrum (Akinola et al., 2021). Furthermore, enforcement mechanisms are weak, and awareness of the law among the public and even some policymakers is limited, diminishing its potential impact (Obi, 2022).

State-level legislative and policy responses show wide variation. Lagos State, for example, has made progress by recognizing autism in its special education framework and collaborating with private sector actors to provide training for educators (Lagos State Ministry of Education, 2020).

However, other states have no formal ASD recognition or dedicated policies, creating geographical inequities in service access (Adeyemo et al., 2022). This fragmented legislative environment underscores the importance of a harmonized national framework that integrates advocacy efforts into enforceable policy action. This advocacy-legislative impact gap is similarly influenced by structural and sociocultural determinants. Stigma continues to be a chief deterrent to ASD advocacy, as misconceptions concerning autism continue to be prevalent, including that autism arises as a result of spiritual influences or bad parenting (Bakare et al., 2020). Such misconceptions may restrict community support for advocacy campaigns and diluted political commitment to legislative change. Structural barriers, including restricted mental health funding, deficits of trained professionals, and other public health competing interests, similarly hamper the transfer of advocacy to policy change (Olatunji et al., 2021).

Global experience shows that successful ASD policy reforms have been commonly preceded and facilitated by robust, multi-stakeholder advocacy. In countries where advocacy has achieved legislative milestones, civil society entities have acted in coordination with legislators, media, universities, and external organizations to ensure that autism has been framed as an issue of public health as well as of human rights (Mitchell & Locke, 2019). Such has not commonly been the experience in Nigeria, where advocacy has tended to be project-specific and donor-funded, rather than incorporated into lasting, government-funded programs (Oti-Boadi, 2021).

With these imperatives in mind, there exists a compelling argument to review the interaction between advocacy programs and legislative or policy responses for ASD in Nigeria. Determining how policy has so far been differently influenced by advocacy, what gaps there are in current legislation, and ways in which there can be a better integration of civil society in purposive policymaking, are essential steps in the way of promoting the rights, acceptability, and standard of living of persons living with ASD. The present paper fills these gaps through the integration of evidence from literature, policy instruments, and case illustrations to delineate the status of advocacy and legal environment for ASD in Nigeria, and to document lessons from the best global examples as well as opportunities for reform in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Although there has been increased momentum in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) advocacy within Nigeria, influence on formal legislative and policy structures has been weak and patchy. Civil society organizations particularly parent organizations and NGOs have been at the forefront of awareness creation, training workshops, and family support (Bakare & Munir, 2011). Still, their work continues to be largely disjointed because of weak collaboration within stakeholders and a lack of a common national plan of action (Bello-Mojeed & Bakare, 2013). In addition, advocacy work continues to be urban-weighted, and underserved communities in the villages remain without access to essential information, diagnostic services, or policy influence (Okogbenin et al., 2020). The end result continues to be patchy coverage and an inability to create lasting systemic change (Adeyemo et al., 2022).

Although the 2019 Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act represents a significant step in rights legislation, it fails to address the unique nature of autism (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2019). The statute includes general nondiscrimination requirements but does not define_routes for accessing early diagnosis of ASD, individualized educational provisions, and

funding of intervention programs (Akinola et al., 2021). Weak implementation and enforcement of the statute continue to perpetuate inaccessibilityMany families remain unaware of their rights, and effective accountability structures remain absent (Obi, 2022). This broadness of disability policy betrays an omission in which ASD gets submerged instead of receiving specific treatment, which frustrates access to rights (Franz et al., 2017).

A unified national autism strategy does not exist and worsens the mismatch between policy and advocacy. The UK and Canada, as examples, have multi-agency autism plans, including dedicated funding, mandatory requirements for early intervention, and measurable outcomes (National Autism Society, 2021). Nigeria, however, continues to be served via localized advocacy campaigns without one overarching unifying framework (Oti-Boadi, 2021). Cities end up receiving occasional training programs or awareness campaigns, but they are neither consistent nor adopted into core policy planning, and so they result in a patchwork that does not perpetuate momentum nor inform local planning (Bakare et al., 2020). Cultural stigma and misunderstanding present additional barriers. In many communities, ASD is misconceived as a spiritual affliction, punishment, or failure of parenting a perception that drives families to hide their children rather than seek clinical assessment (Bello-Mojeed & Bakare, 2013). These harmful narratives are especially entrenched in rural settings, where exposure to accurate ASD information is minimal and healthcare professional presence is limited (Bakare & Munir, 2011). The resulting underreporting and social avoidance further weaken advocacy efforts and impede public demand for policy reform (Olatunji et al., 2021).

Finally, political inertia and systemic underfunding of mental health and disability services stymie progress. Although lawmakers may acknowledge the importance of addressing neurodevelopmental disorders, legislative follow-through is often absent for instance, ASD-relevant policy proposals may stall due to political apathy or shifting priorities (Akinola et al., 2021). Nigeria's mental health infrastructure is already strained, with a dearth of child psychologists, developmental specialists, and educational therapists to operationalize potential policies (Bakare et al., 2020). Consequently, even well-intentioned laws risk being ineffective without corresponding investment in service delivery capacity. while Nigeria has witnessed commendable ASD advocacy activity, systemic integration into policy is lacking. Gaps in legislation, socio-cultural stigma, regional inequities, and resource constraints all hinder development of an equitable, rights-based framework for ASD support. Without intentional alignment between advocacy, legislation, and implementation, individuals with ASD and their families will continue to face barriers to inclusion and quality care contravening Nigeria's obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015). Hence, this study discusses the scope, strategies, and effectiveness of advocacy activities on ASD in Nigeria and analyzes extant legislative and policy provisions to ascertain opportunities to strengthen inclusive health and learning environments.

2. Method

Study Design

This research draws on a scoping review method, selected for its ability to map the volume and scope of literature on advocacy, legislative responses, and policy structures for addressing Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Nigeria. In contrast to systematic reviews, which concentrate solely on the effectiveness of intervention, a scoping review permits coverage of various types of evidence academic scholarship, policy documents, laws, and grey literature in order to encompass the multi-faceted aspects of advocacy and policymaking (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005).

Data Sources and Search Strategy

A specific search of the time span between January and March 2025 in selected research and policy databases, including: Google Scholar, African Journals Online (AJOL), Nigerian University Institutional Repositories, Government and NGO Websites (Federal Ministry of Health, National Assembly, Autism Awareness Foundation, etc.). Search terms were iteratively created, integrating keywords in relation to autism, advocacy, legislation, and Nigeria. Boolean (AND/OR) operators were employed to narrow down search results. The initial search yielded 178 documents**.** After deduplication and preliminary screening, 94 documents were retained for abstract review.

Table 1: Search Keywords and Boolean Combinations

Core Concept	Keywords Used	Boolean Example
Autism	autism, "autism spectrum disorder", ASD	autism OR "autism spectrum disorder" OR ASD
Advocacy	advocacy, awareness, lobbying, campaigning, mobilization	advocacy OR awareness OR lobbying
Legislation/Policy	legislation, policy, legal framework, disability law, public health policy	legislation OR policy OR "disability law"
Nigeria	Nigeria, Nigerian	Nigeria
Combined Search	autism AND advocacy AND legislation AND Nigeria	autism AND (advocacy OR awareness) AND (legislation OR policy) AND Nigeria

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure relevance, the following criteria guided document selection:

Table 2: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Publications from **2000–2024**	Studies outside the Nigerian context

Focus on ASD-related advocacy initiatives, legislative actions, or policy frameworks	General disability studies without ASD-specific relevance
Inclusion of primary data, policy analysis, or official legislative documentation	Opinion pieces or media reports without substantive evidence
Documents from peer-reviewed journals, government archives, or reputable NGO reports	Non-English publications

Screening and Selection Process

Screening proceeded in three phases: Title and abstract screening against the inclusion criteria, Full-text examination for articles that seemed potentially relevant and Cross-verification of articles that were included through citation chaining to identify literature that may have been overlooked. All selected articles were systematically coded and consolidated utilizing NVivo 14 qualitative data analysis software.

Data Extraction and Thematic Analysis

Information were transferred into a matrix in a structured format recording: Type of advocacy initiative, Stakeholder(s) (e.g., NGOs, governments, communities), Legislative/policy reference, Outcomes (passed legislation, policy reforms, program funding, increase in awareness) and Barriers and facilitatory factors Thematic analysis followed Braun and Clarke's (2006) framework, identifying recurring patterns such as advocacy leadership models, policy adoption pathways, and implementation gaps. Quantitative data such as the number of states with ASD-related policy actions were summarized in frequency tables, while qualitative insights were synthesized narratively.

3. Results

The review synthesized 42 documents meeting the inclusion criteria, comprising 18 peer-reviewed journal articles, 7 policy/legal documents, and 17 NGO/government reports. These sources revealed a complex but fragmented landscape of autism-related advocacy and policy action in Nigeria. Findings are presented fewer than three overarching themes:

Theme 1: Ascendancy of NGO and Civil Society Activism

Among the literature reviewed, NGOs, religious groups, and parent associations were the main promoters of ASD awareness and advocacy in Nigeria. Activities ranged from public awareness programs to community workshops and school sensitization programs. There was, however, a geographical bias in the coverage of such activities, which were concentrated mainly in urban locations like Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt. The peri-urban and rural communities were left mainly underserved, except for isolated coverage. Different organizations, such as the Autism Awareness Foundation and the Patrick Speech and Languages Centre, professed to have partnership work to popularize ASD discussion, but such work was mainly ad hoc and donor-

dependent. Relatively stable national mass media campaigns led by governments were nonexistent, and consequently, broad public awareness in most of the states stayed low

Theme 2: Weak Legislature and Policy Transfer

While advocacy efforts have grown in scale and visibility, their translation into legislative and policy outcomes remains limited. The Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2019 represents the most significant national disability rights law in recent decades. However, the Act contains no ASD-specific provisions and lacks detailed implementation frameworks (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2019).Very few Nigerian states (Plateau, Akwa Ibom, and Lagos) have begun state-level disability laws that name neurodevelopmental disorders, and far fewer have specific funding lines in autism interventions (Akinola et al., 2021). In the vast majority of states, ASD is not included in special education policy, mental health acts, and public health planning. The policy deficit is amplified by the inexistence of a national autism plan or standard register to inform planning for services (Franz et al., 2017).

Theme 3: Success Factors and Barriers in Advocacy

- Best advocacy occurred in cases of cross-industry collaboration involving NGOs, Ministries, and professional organizations. In such cases, advocacy outcomes included integration of ASD awareness into teacher-training programs, pilot community screening initiatives, and local-government funding of treatment centers. Barriers were:
- Stigma and misinformation: Religious beliefs blaming ASD on spiritual problems discouraged families from receiving clinical diagnoses
- Political inertia: Policy proposals frequently stalled because of changing political priorities or absence of legislative champions
- Resource constraints: Limited numbers of trained professionals hindered scale-up of interventions even when policies existed
- Fragmentation: Lack of a national coordinating body for autism advocacy led to duplication of efforts and inconsistent messaging

Table 3: Summary of Advocacy Initiatives and Legislative Outcomes in Nigeria (2000–2024)

Advocacy Initiative	Lead Stakeholder	Geographic Focus	Reported Outcome	Legislative/Policy Impact
Autism Awareness Month Campaigns	NGOs, parent groups	Lagos, Abuja	Increased public event attendance	None
Teacher Sensitization Workshops	NGOs + State Ministry of Education	Lagos, Akwa Ibom	Training of 200+ teachers	Incorporated into teacher CPD in Akwa Ibom
Media Collaborations on Autism Education	NGOs + Private Media	Lagos	Broadcast of awareness programs on radio/TV	None

Pilot Community Screening Programs	NGO + Local Govt	Plateau	150 children screened in rural communities	None
Inclusion of ASD in Special Needs Education Policy	State Ministry of Education	Lagos	ASD-specific guidelines in special education frameworks	State-level policy update
Legislative Advocacy for Disability Rights	Coalition of NGOs + Legal bodies	National	Contributed to Disability Act (2019) passage	National Act passed (no ASD specificity)

Table 4: Barriers to Effective Advocacy and Legislative Action

Barrier	Description	Impact on Policy Change
Stigma and misinformation	Cultural beliefs linking ASD to supernatural causes discourage formal diagnosis	Reduces public demand for policy reform
Political inertia	Lack of legislative champions for autism-specific bills	Policy proposals stall or lose momentum
Resource constraints	Insufficient trained professionals to implement programs	Limits feasibility of proposed interventions
Fragmentation	Isolated advocacy groups without national coordination	Leads to duplication and inconsistent advocacy messaging
Funding instability	Heavy reliance on donor-driven project cycles	Interrupts long-term policy engagement strategies

4. Discussion

This scoping review's findings reveal a stark contrast between the conceptual breadth of autism advocacy in Nigeria and its real-world manifestation in policy and legislative outputs. Despite NGOs and civil society groups having led much of the local discussion of ASD, they have had negligible influence on official decision-making. The contrast mirrors patterns in other low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where health advocacy frequently achieves success in the non-governmental but not the policy sector until institutional partnerships can be maintained (Sharma et al., 2020). The Nigerian example draws attention to the imperativity of advocacy structures to transcend awareness-raising and engage actively in policy co-design alongside government institutions (Folorunso & Okondu, 2024).

One of the strongest observed patterns is the urban-biased concentration of advocacy efforts. Whereas Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt become hubs of awareness campaigns, wide swaths of rural communities remain underserved by planned interventions. The urban bias in advocacy coverage has been noted in other African settings, in which resource distribution follows economic corridors rather than regions of greatest unmet demand (Erondu et al., 2021). The end result is a

two-layer system in which urban communities receive heightened access to ASD information, but rural communities remain entrenched in stigma and misinformation (Bakare et al., 2020). The challenge, then, lies not just in broadening geographical reach but in creating culturally modified messaging that has traction in environments in which spiritual or supernatural causes of autism predominate (Bello-Mojeed & Bakare, 2013).

Another significant discovery is the limited specificity of extant acts on disability. While the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2019 represents a significant milestone in the rights of Persons with Disabilities in Nigeria, its lack of ASD-specific provisions has limited its efficacy as a policy instrument for intervening in autism. The lapse mirrors the shortcomings of broader international disability policy, in which autism gets included in broader neurodevelopmental categories without acknowledgment of its unique needs for services (Salomone et al., 2019). The takeaway for Nigeria has twin implications: first, advocates of autism must press for specifically targeted provisions in extant laws on disability, and, second, the advent of a National Autism Strategy could offer a consolidating policy roadmap to guide service provision, training, and funding allocations (Oti-Boadi, 2021).

From an advocacy angle, the absence of a national coordinating body was a persistent structural weakness. In nations such as Canada and the UK, central autism councils or advisory boards have been crucial in standardizing advocacy messages, aggregating research evidence, and distilling it into policy proposal-ready messages (Pellicano et al., 2018). The Nigerian situation, on the other hand, has continued to be decentralized, with various small-scale advocacy groups functioning in isolation and, in the process, repeating one another's work. Such fragmentation weakens bargaining power and exerts less pressure on persistent legislative activism (Okogbenin et al., 2020). The creation of a National Autism Advocacy Network with its official links to Ministries of Health, Education, and Women Affairs could help consolidate effort and strengthen policy influence.

Internationally, effective policy transformation in autism services has been associated with cross-sectoral coalitions involving a combination of grassroots mobilization and strategic political champion engagement (Mandell et al., 2020). In the Nigerian review, examples of advocacy organizations collaborating across state ministries and professional bodies culminated in real-world victories such as the incorporation of ASD awareness in teacher training curricula in Akwa Ibom and pilot screening programs in Plateau State. These, however, were exceptions rather than the rule and imply that the advocacy community must become more purposive in its approach to developing sustained linkage to policymakers. Such linkage could entail legislative briefings, evidence-informed white papers, and official invitations to encourage the attendance of policymakers at autism-themed events, thereby engendering political commitment to ASD initiatives (Folorunso & Okondu, 2024). Funding both supported and hindered initiatives. Short-term, donor-initiated projects, despite helping in the short term, often lost momentum once funding phases ended. This "projectisation" of advocacy is a widespread barrier in global health, in which the absence of core underlying institutional funding hinders long-term planning (Marten et al., 2021). Because of Nigeria's overreliance on externally supported and NGO-initiated autism programs, they face closure should a sustained funding stream not be in place. Inclusion of autism programs within broader national budgets for health and education would keep funding from remaining donor priority-dependent (Akinola et al., 2021).

The review also highlights the critical role of evidence generation in shaping policy discourse. In Nigeria, the paucity of national prevalence data and limited local research on service outcomes has weakened the empirical foundation for advocacy. Policymakers are more likely to act on robust, context-specific evidence, yet much of the available literature on ASD in Nigeria remains either urban-based or reliant on small sample sizes (Bakare et al., 2020). This mirrors the broader observation in LMICs that without strong epidemiological and cost-effectiveness data, advocacy narratives often fail to secure legislative traction (Tomlinson et al., 2014). Addressing this evidence gap requires deliberate investment in surveillance systems, national registries, and implementation research that links advocacy goals to measurable policy outcomes.

Thirdly, advocacy and legislative politics are a cross-cutting determinant of cultural perceptions of autism. In Nigeria, deep-seated beliefs in society frequently frame autism in spiritual causation, family shame, or social deviancy (Bello-Mojeed & Bakare, 2013). Not only does this stifling of popular opinion in favor of legislative reform dampen what little pressure there may be, but such perceptions also influence policymakers to prioritize issues on the legislative agenda. International experience validates that policy reform can be anticipated and even initiated through sustained, culturally-specific awareness campaigns to reverse public opinion (Patten & Mandell, 2021). In the case of Nigeria, involving religious leaders, first-class traditional rulers, and high-profile cultural icons in advocacy strategies could facilitate stigma reduction and create a friendlier policy climate.

Overall, the Nigerian advocacy and policy landscape for ASD can be characterized as dynamic but fragmented advocacy, urban-biased advocacy, legislatively vague coverage, and systemic access barriers to sustained political activism. Bridging the advocacy and policy influence gap would require harmonised national templates, evidence-informed lobbying, messages that resonate culturally, and resilient funding arrangements. The lessons of the review are that there must be multi-faceted activism which brings together groundswell activism and institutional policy activism so that awareness gains are not only sustained but deepened in enforceable, well-funded legal instruments.

5. Conclusion

This scoping review illustrates that autism advocacy in Nigeria is active and expanding, but its convergence into real legislative and policy responses is negligible. The advocacy is mainly urban-centric, disjointed, and donor-dependent, which does not sustain. The legislative provision for autism lacks specificity, and large gaps persist in service coverage, protection of rights, and funding. It would require advocacy to be aligned in a strategic way to the policymaking process, based on sound local evidence, and supplemented through harmonised national structures in order to bring real change. Without such alignment, awareness achievements face the danger of stagnating without systemic, enforceable, and fair policy arrangements.

6. Recommendations

Efficient advocacy and legislative reform for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Nigeria needs multi-level, multi-agency coordination that closes the gap between groundswell mobilization and

institutional responses. From the outcomes of this review, the following recommendations can be made:

- Set up a National Autism Council to harmonize advocacy, consolidate stakeholder activities, and retain formal contacts with pertinent government ministries.
- Integrate ASD-specific clauses into the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act and develop a National Autism Strategy with clear targets for service delivery and inclusion.
- Increase advocacy coverage to the rural communities through culturally adjusted awareness campaigns involving the use of traditional, religious, and community leaders.
- Ensure sustainable funding through integration of autism programs in national budgets for health, education, and social protection, decreasing dependency on donor-funded cycles.
- Strengthen evidence generation using national prevalence surveys, registries, and implementation research to generate strong data to be used for policy lobbying and program planning.

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