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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Nigeria (2023-2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Nigeria has the largest economy (\$429 billion US dollars in 2020)¹ and is the most populous (211 million in 2021)² country in Africa. Despite being the largest crude oil producer in Africa,³ poverty (40 per cent or 82.9 people million in 2019) and unemployment (33 per cent in 2021)⁴ remain high. Nigeria ranked low in the Human Development Index (161 out of 189 countries in 2020).⁵ The COVID-19 pandemic, cost-of-living crisis, disruptions to supply chains, and drop in revenue all compounded national development challenges. The World Bank estimates the national poverty rate may have increased to 42.5 per cent (90.2 million) in 2020.⁶ Moreover, Nigeria suffers from socio-economic deficits where close to 60 per cent of the rural population still lack access to electricity⁷ and only 5 per cent of the population uses clean energy sources for cooking, with there being a disproportionate and negative impact on women and girls.

2. Nigeria is vulnerable to conflict-related and environmental risks (desertification and natural disasters). Governance, peace, and security deficits (102 out of 104 countries in the Chandler Good Government Index, 34 out of 54 countries in the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 154 out of 180 countries in the 2021 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, and 143 out of 163 on the 2022 Global Peace Index) constitute direct threats to development and citizen trust in Nigerian public institutions and policies. Nigeria ranks 180 out of 193 countries in the world on women's representation in parliament with only 5.8 per cent of female legislators in the House of Representatives and 7.3 per cent in the Senate. Nigeria also scored low on the gender development index (0.863) and the gender inequality index (0.680) in 2021. Female labour force participation is low at 59.6 per cent and the maternal mortality ratio is high (917).⁸ Furthermore, the pandemic intensified already a high incidence of gender-based violence (GBV), which is currently 48 per cent.⁹

3. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) identifies key opportunities in agriculture, manufacturing, and regional trade alongside challenges such as vulnerability to oil shocks, increasing pressures on poverty, inequality, unemployment, hunger, malnutrition, and gender imbalances. To meet the ambitious national targets of generating 21 million full-time jobs and lifting 35 million people out of poverty by 2025 the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Nigeria 2023–2027 places people at the centre of development through an inclusive, rights-based, gender-sensitive approach to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNSDCF features four strategic priorities, (i) inclusive economic growth and development, (ii) improved environmental conditions and increased resilience, (iii) increased access and use of quality basic social services, and (iv) promote a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

4. Anchored in the 2030 Agenda and African Union Agenda 2063, and drawing lessons from the mid-term review of the 2018-2022 Country Programme Document (CPD), the new CPD for 2023–2027 represents UNDP contributions to Government of Nigeria development efforts and UNDSDF. The CPD is aligned to the National Development Plan 2021–2025, which aims to foster socio-economic recovery, and restore macroeconomic stability, good governance, and growth through socio-economic transformation for sustainable development. The CPD was informed by the analysis and recommendations from the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE). These include adopting a balanced mix of upstream and downstream interventions where gender considerations are adequately mainstreamed; enhancing peace building and stabilization

¹ International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database, April 2021.

² Estimates by United Nations Population Fund, World Population Dashboard.

³ British Petroleum, Statistical Review of World Energy, 2020.

⁴ National Bureau of Statistics, 2019 and 2021.

⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report, 2020.

⁶ World Bank, Nigeria Development Update, 2020.

⁷ Sustainable Energy for All, Africa Hub.

⁸ UNDP, Human Development Report for 2021/2022.

⁹ Gender-based violence in Nigeria during the COVID-19 crisis: the shadow pandemic, Brief 4 May 2020, UN Women.

programmes; enabling public-private partnerships and climate change mitigation with well-articulated strategies, and ensuring sustainability of results at the end of programme implementation.¹⁰ In achieving targets laid out in the UNDS CF and based on the UNDP mandate and comparative advantage, the CPD focuses on three pillars: (i) inclusive economic growth, (ii) climate change, and (iii) governance, peace, and security. These three pillars will collectively assist in addressing some of the multi-faceted and multidimensional challenges identified in the UNDS CF, including rising unemployment, low productivity, public financial resource constraints, food insecurity, violence and conflict, displacement of people, limited social protection mechanisms, low public accountability and transparency, and environmental degradation by promoting inclusive and rights-based development processes that leave no one behind.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

5. The UNDP programmatic response in Nigeria has two objectives: socio-economic recovery in the medium term and structural transformation for inclusive and sustainable development to achieve the SDGs by 2030. This is translated into the three linked priorities of inclusive growth, climate change, and governance, peace, and security. Adhering to the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” gender equality and empowerment will be prioritized along with vulnerable groups, poor, female-headed households, and people living with disabilities. UNDP will mainstream volunteerism into programme implementation strategies as a valuable way of achieving the SDGs by 2030. The programme is flexible and responsive to addressing emerging issues and reflect extensive collaborations with multiple stakeholders.

6. The UNDP CPD for 2023 to 2027 contributes to the United Nations development system (UNDS) overall objective in the UNDS CF that promotes inclusive human-rights based and gender-sensitive development in Nigeria for the acceleration and achievement of the 2030 Agenda and African Union Agenda 2063. As such, UNDP will contribute to UNDS outcomes in the UNDS CF, by focusing on (i) establishing a strong foundation for a diversified and inclusive economy, (ii) building a solid framework and enhancing capacities to consolidate peace, strengthen security and social cohesion and ensure good governance, and (iii) enhancing capacities for climate resilience and sustainable access to energy.

7. The theory of change for the CPD is based on assumptions that these objectives can be achieved. **IF** Nigeria has sustained inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods, and **IF** people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy improved environmental conditions and increased resilience to extreme weather conditions and disasters, and **IF** more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society, and **ASSUMING** policy reforms, including strategies and plans are developed and implemented effectively, upcoming elections do not disrupt programme implementation, rising insecurity within Nigeria and the Sahel region is under control, **THEN** all people living in Nigeria especially the most vulnerable, will contribute to and benefit from inclusive rights-based and gender sensitive development that leads to the acceleration and achievement of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

8. The programme will focus on each of these directions to achieve greater development outcomes by integrating gender equality and strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs), donors, and the private sector to generate meaningful and impactful programmatic interventions. Efforts will be facilitated by a greater focus on three enablers: Strategic innovation, digitization, and development financing. These chosen pathways are considered the best solutions for addressing development challenges in Nigeria, in part, considering the comparative advantage of UNDP in terms of convening power, strategic position, integrator role and its expertise in thematic areas such as human development, development financing, inclusive growth, environment, governance and peace building as evidenced by continuous engagement with key

¹⁰ ICPE Nigeria 2022 (summarized recommendations).

stakeholders including the government and donors. UNDP will work closely with United Nations agencies drawing lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic. Taking note of CPD evaluation findings, UNDP will make greater efforts in transparent engagement and programme implementation, fostering improved understanding amongst UNDS partners, and collaborating in thematic areas where possible, based on respective comparative advantages.

9. **Inclusive economic growth.** To contribute to UNDSCF Priority Area 1 on sustainable and inclusive growth, UNDP will support development planning; SDG mainstreaming and implementation in strategic plans and policies at federal and state levels; policy reforms guided by international best practices, economic analyses, and forecasting; data generation; inclusive finance and impact investments; leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, entrepreneurship development and employment creation through the SDG innovation Hub, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs), Innovate United Kingdom Knowledge Transfer Network (KTN), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the private sector, and the Accelerator Lab on agriculture and value chain development (especially involving women and youth). Aims are to achieve inclusive economic growth by strengthening capacities for generating and analyzing disaggregated data, especially at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and state statistical offices, supporting resilience-building to minimize risk, improving livelihood and employment creation by leveraging the Nigeria Jubilee Fellows Programme, and scaling up social protection measures such as cash transfers in targeted communities in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF.

10. Development financing challenges faced by Nigeria have driven UNDP to partner with the government, European Union, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and other primary stakeholders in supporting the development of a healthy financial ecosystem through an Integrated National Financial Framework (INFF) and related economic policy reforms and institutional changes. The launch of the INFF, partly through South-South cooperation, will see Nigeria exchange lessons learned with other African countries on its successful INFF process. In addition, UNDP will prioritize SDG impact investments in partnership with the national advisory board, Impact Investment Foundation (IIF), German Development Agency (GIZ), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and global investors, as well as insurance risk financiers in collaboration with the Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSD Africa) and Insurance Development Forum (IDF). It will engage in high-level policy advocacy through the United Nations Nigeria Policy Advisors group, economic analysis and forecasting to inform effective policy choices by all stakeholders.

11. **Environmental sustainability, climate change, and resilient development.** UNDP, as the lead agency on clean energy and climate action under Priority Area 2 of the UNSDCF, will look to mitigate climate change and empower communities by focusing on strengthening the nexus between economic growth, environmental protection, and security, relying on strategic partnerships with the Office of the Vice President, National Climate Change Council of Nigeria (NCCCN), Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP), Office of the Security Advisor (OSA), Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), Infrastructure Bank of Nigeria, and Bank of Industry. Climate-security nexus hubs piloted in the northwest of Nigeria, in partnership with development partners like the governments of Norway and Germany, will be leveraged and scaled to foster resilience to shocks.

12. UNDP will support the Government of Nigeria to achieve its objective of greening the economy using a set of integrated solutions as per five pathways.

1) Supporting implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards net zero and climate resilience using a broad range of policy options and leveraging the Montreal Protocol implementation. Partnerships will be deepened with the British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United States Agency for International

Development (USAID), UNICEF, World Bank, and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), tapping into innovation, advocacy, and capacity-building abilities.

2) Strengthening mitigation measures to climate security risks by enhancing local capacities for proactive de-escalation of conflicts, stabilization, and recovery through youth engagement in peacebuilding and climate resilience. This also includes greening the Sahel for sustainable peace in alliance with the Office of the National Security Adviser and providing platforms for scaling climate-peace hubs.

3) Accelerating nature-based sustainable livelihoods for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services through the adoption of integrated, effective, protected area management, enforcement, and sustainable land use agroecological approaches, especially targeting women and youth by leveraging the UNDP-led Global Biodiversity programme alongside the World Bank and FAO.

4) Promoting risk-informed green and circular economic development through emission trading schemes, scaling up access to clean and affordable energy, enhancing de-carbonization, de-risking private investments and off-grid clean energy technologies for productive uses through blended finance, and focusing on rural populations, people affected by conflict or crisis, women and girls, people living with disabilities, and youth in collaboration with the national Rural Electrification Agency, Energy Commission of Nigeria, and African Development Bank.

5) Enhancing communication and data-driven ecological stewardship for strengthened dialogue between government, civil society, and the private sector.

13. Governance, peace and security. A leading organization in the development of the UNSDCF, UNDP supports improved public confidence in key institutions of governance, enhances accountability, public sector transparency, security and conflict management, and promotes inclusive governance, access to justice and the protection of fundamental rights. As such, partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, and professional bodies will be nurtured to support engendering progressive views on public accountability and transparency, peacebuilding, elections, gender equality and social cohesion, and scaling up local governance systems. UNDP will enhance the capacities of the national assembly and primary public finance and anti-corruption agencies to enact public finance and anti-corruption legal frameworks, collaborate with and empower CSOs, women, and youth groups for constructive and effective engagement on anti-corruption.

14. UNDP will support efforts aimed at promoting equitable and timely access to justice and strengthen human rights institutions by investing in integrated digital solutions; encouraging the elimination of impunity regarding the violation of human rights and gender-based violence; facilitating domestication of all international and regional human rights treaties; promoting elimination of inconsistencies between customary practices and statutory laws, and supporting implementation of international and regional human rights recommendations and reporting obligations in partnership with the National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice and relevant rule of law institutions. UNDP will prioritize electoral reforms and the implementation of the 2022 electoral law for improved election management and expanded democratic space.

15. UNDP will promote integrated responses to insecurity, linking peacebuilding, climate action and livelihood recovery to conflict prevention and stabilization. Infrastructure for peace, equipped with functional capacities for the early detection of conflict risks, will be strengthened in collaboration with other UNDS partners, CSOs, traditional and religious leaders to promote inclusive dialogue, build consensus, and diffuse societal conflicts. UNDP will enhance the capacities of security and governance institutions, expanding options for safe return and reintegration while laying the foundation for sustainable peace and national security.

16. To address cross border governance challenges, including the proliferation of small arms, violent extremism, organised crime, and illegal migration UNDP will collaborate on joint

programming with neighbouring country offices, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Lake Chad Basin Commission, UNDS stakeholders, development partners, and CSOs on area-based responses and cost sharing arrangements to maximize impact. UNDP, to ensure connections across security, economic, environment, and governance pillars will work with other United Nations partners on preventing and responding to GBV, promote women's participation in peace processes and security efforts, and improve the integration of gender equality into natural resource management and disaster preparedness plans and processes. Furthermore, UNDP will promote South-South and triangular cooperation with stakeholders from Kenya, Germany, and China in governance thematic areas like police reform and elections to deepen best practices and exchange knowledge with ECOWAS.

17. UNDP will work with national partners at federal and state levels, as well as UN Women, UNFPA, and UNICEF, in building national capacities to ensure gender equality is mainstreamed such that it contributes to policy reforms that address the barriers to women's empowerment. UNDP will support strengthening government capacities on gender-sensitive economic policies, innovations, planning, and the use of gender-disaggregated data to strengthen efforts that empower women and leverage advantages to better respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) by supporting national and local partners in developing, strengthening and implementing the required legislative frameworks and building more gender-sensitive legal and judicial institutions. This will involve UNDP strengthening the evidence base to inform strategies to advance women's empowerment and gender equality, and support the country in producing nationwide data on SGBV for programming, analysis, and policymaking purposes in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs.

18. UNDP will deepen partnerships with development partners, namely the European Union, governments of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Korea, Canada, the United Kingdom, United States, and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and establish new ones with international financial institutions like the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Islamic Development Bank. Cognizant of the vibrancy of the private sector in Nigeria in innovation, development financing, impact investments, ease of doing business, job creation, climate action and inclusive governance UNDP will further strengthen engagement with the private sector to build more ambitious and effective partnerships. Collaborative opportunities will be explored with multilateral environmental financing institutions to scale up engagements with United Nations funds like the Peacebuilding Fund, Human Security Trust Fund, and the Joint SDG Fund. Moreover, UNDP will develop long-term partnerships with think tanks, chambers of commerce, innovation hubs, and research institutions and foster lasting technical collaborative relationships with CSOs.

III. Programme and risk management

19. This CPD outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, UNDP will systematically ensure all direct costs associated with project implementation are charged to concerned projects. In addition, UNDP will review structures and procedures to ensure they are "fit for purpose" when implementing the programme and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations reform actions and the new UNDP Strategic Plan for 2022–2025.

20. The programme will be nationally executed as per the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) and in coordination with other United Nations Specialized Agencies to manage financial risks and strengthen national execution capacities. In exceptional circumstances, national execution may be replaced by direct execution in response to *force majeure*. UNDP direct implementation will safeguard accountability in complex programming situations that is backed by conscious data collection and analysis, and aligned with effective risk management, evidence generation, and adaptive programmatic implementation. National ownership and mutual

accountability for development results will be strengthened through joint annual work plans and reviews aligned with national priorities.

21. Risks associated with the management of political leadership transitions, including elections, could derail smooth implementation of the programme. Unrest or tensions related to elections could further polarize the operating environment, while protracted election processes could lead to the unavailability of senior government officials with implications for the pace of realizing programme priorities in various locations. To mitigate risks, UNDP will adopt an electoral-cycle approach providing support to key stakeholders before, during and after the elections. In addition, UNDP will deploy a robust risk management system to ensure adaptive programming strategies, direct implementation and working with strategic partners including civil society and volunteers so they have timely information that will lead to quick and meaningful programmatic decisions prior to, during, and after the elections.

22. Economic and social challenges may affect the successful implementation of the programme. Risks include, (i) prolonged economic slowdown if proposed strategies for economic stabilization are not implemented; (ii) limited capacity of government and national stakeholders to implement programmes; (iii) protracted crises in the north, south-east, Niger Delta, and the middle belt; (iv) difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources; (v) protracted COVID-19 related disruptions, and (vi) potential delivery challenges prior to and during the 2023 general elections. Moreover, lack of political will, inadequate allocation of resources, and adverse societal perceptions on gender equality, especially leadership and decision-making related interventions, could lead to risks relating to gender inequality and the situation of women and girls.

23. The mitigation of programme risks has been built into priorities and interventions. To ensure sustainability and effectiveness in the delivery of development and humanitarian assistance, UNDP will focus on strengthening the capacities of government and implementing partners through a HACT modality. This approach includes a macro-assessment of the public financial management system, and micro-assessments of implementing partners. Fast-track procedures will meet government demands and ensure timely responses to crisis and emergency situations. Surge capacity and high-level advocacy, among other contingency measures, will be considered to mitigate contextual and operational risks by drawing on UNDP regional and global service hubs.

24. The UNDP partnership and resource mobilization strategy will emphasize strengthening government capacities for domestic resource mobilization and cost sharing at the state level. UNDP will rely on its newly approved status as a ‘cluster for asset’ management in the region. Extensive collaboration with the Regional Service Centre will be used to collect and disseminate global best practices for South–South cooperation, innovation, knowledge management and thought leadership.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

25. CPD monitoring and evaluation will be aligned with the UNSDCF. Following independent country programme evaluation, the focus will be on defining results and baseline data and identifying reliable data sources for collection and use. In line with UNDP monitoring and evaluation guidelines, UNDP will also engage third-party monitoring mechanisms for inaccessible areas. Field visits and verifications will increase in frequency to ensure targeted vulnerable groups benefit from interventions.

26. UNDP will rely on nationally owned country-level data sources such as the National Bureau of Statistics, Human Development Reports, and credible global reports. Data will be disaggregated by relevant groups where possible. UNDP—working with the United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group, third party monitors, joint field visits and partners—will support the national statistical system and research institutions to enhance national data generation capacities, and improve data quality and evaluation functions, and provide evidence-based, gender-sensitive data that informs decision-making and fosters transformational development approaches. The focus will be on improving coverage of SDG targets and strengthening the quality, reliability, and

timeliness of disaggregated data. Performance indicators for projects and programmes will be articulated to reflect changes on the ground and observable and measurable in ways that are relevant to project beneficiaries. Two per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to evaluation. Project Quality Assessments, including the gender marker, will continue to be used to achieve corporate programming quality standards.

27. UNDP will participate in UNSDCF Results Area Groups to track outcome indicators, including using the United Nations INFO online tool for planning, monitoring, and reporting on national United Nations development action. The gender marker will be used to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. HACT, spot checks, and financial audits will complement regular programme monitoring for stakeholders. The approved evaluation plan will be the basis for decentralized evaluations, the next independent country programme evaluation, and the Cooperation Framework evaluation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Nigeria (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Nigeria National Development Plan (NDP) 2021–2025. Policy priority 1: Expand business growth, entrepreneurship, and industrialization (SDGs 1, 5, 8, 9 & 10)				
UNSDCF (OR EQUIVALENT) Strategic Priority 1				
OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2027, Nigeria sustains inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN (2022–2025) OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Indicator 1.1.: Unemployment rate, disaggregated by sector, age, sex and persons living with disability.</p> <p>Baseline: Total = 33.3% Male = 31.8% Female = 35.2% Urban = 31.3% Rural = 34.5% Youth (15-24) = 54.4%</p> <p>Target: Total = 19.5% Male = 19% Female = 20% Urban = 18.3% Rural = 20.2% Youth (15-24) = 25%</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.: Underemployment rate disaggregated by age, sex and persons living with disability.</p> <p>Baseline: Total = 22.8% Male = 21.8% Female = 24.2% Urban = 16.2% Rural = 26.9%</p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Job Creation Survey, Q2 (Quarter 2) and Q3 (Quarter 3) 2016. Frequency: Biannually</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.1.: Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of jobs created for youths through vocational training, and empowerment. Baseline: Formal (male: 300, female: 300) Informal (male: 477, female: 487) Target: 10,000 (2025) Male: 5,000 (formal 1,500, informal 3,500) Female 5,000 (formal 1,500, informal 3,500). Data source: UNDP annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of women in the informal business sector (a) accessing basic services and (b) finance. Baseline: 300 Target: 5,000 Data source: NBS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union • GIZ • Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment • Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) • Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) • Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP)-SDGs • Imo, Abia, Edo, Kwara, Kano, and Lagos State • United Nations Volunteers 	<p>Regular: \$292,500 Other: \$5,437,500</p>

<p>Youth = 19.8%</p> <p>Target: Total = 19.0% Male = 18.5% Female = 19.5% Urban = 14.0% Rural = 23.3% Youth = 16.8%</p>				
<p>Indicator 1.3.: Gross crop production per capita index (2004-2006=100) Baseline: 96.18 Target: 110</p>	<p>NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Investment (FMITI)</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (FMARD)</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.2: Systems and services strengthened across agriculture sector with increased investment.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of value-chain enabling strategies supported in the agriculture sector. Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Data source: FMARD</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector benefiting from innovative skills and empowerment and development initiatives. Baseline: 200 (male: 120; female: 80). Target: 1,000,000 (male: 500,000; female: 500,000) Data source: FMARD, Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (FMMSD) Annual Reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMARD • FMITI • FMMSD • Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation • World Bank • UNDP • AfDB • Japan International Cooperation Agency • FAO • Norway • Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative 	<p>Regular: \$292,500 Other: \$3,625,000</p>
		<p>OUTPUT 1.3: Policies enabled for inclusive and sustainable social protection programmes to strengthen livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of policies and institutional reforms to improve social protection coverage for the vulnerable. Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Data source: National Annual Budget Report</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Number of Vulnerable Households (VHH), MSMEs and start-ups supported with livelihood, and business continuity, through cash transfers in selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) across targeted states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta, Anambra, Niger, Taraba, Cross-River and Akwa-Ibom State • African Union • Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP) • UNICEF • NBS • OSSAP-SDGs • ECOWAS • National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO) 	<p>Regular: \$292,500 Other: \$2,718,750</p>

		Baseline: (VHH: 3,000; MSMEs 1,000; Start-ups: 10) LGAs: 7 Target: (VHH: 20,000; MSMEs 5,000; Start-ups: 50) LGAs: 10		
Indicator 1.4.: Annual budget allocation mainstreaming the SDGs to maximize development impact. Baseline: 0 in 2015 Target: 10 in 2022	NBS Social Sector Surveys Frequency: Annually	OUTPUT 1.4: National data collection, measurement, and analytical systems strengthened using SDG-aligned state development plans and systems. Indicator 1.4.1: Number of national or sub-national development plans aligned to the SDG framework Baseline: 1 Target: 20 Data source: OSSAP, SDG Progress Report Indicator 1.4.2: Number of strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks developed and adopted by public and private actors to achieve SDGs Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Data source: MBNP, NBS Indicator 1.4.3: Amount of public and private finance leveraged to achieve SDGs Baseline: \$95 million US dollars Target: \$200 million US dollars Data source: OSSAP, MBNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSSAP-SDGs • NBS • World Bank • MFBNP • AfDB 	Regular: \$292,500 Other: \$2,718,750
			Outcome total	\$15,670,000
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDP 2021–2025: Environmental sustainability (SDGs 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 17).				
UNSDCF (OR EQUIVALENT) Strategic Priority 2				
OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN (2022–2025) OUTCOME 3: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
Indicator 2.1.: Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per year. Baseline: 347MtCO ₂ e (2018) Target: 344MtCO ₂ e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit Congestion Notification • Annual reports • NDC reports • Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment reports 	OUTPUT 2.1: The Paris Agreement and NDC frameworks integrated in federal and state development plans Indicator 2.1.1: Number of federal MDAs and state that have policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) • NCCCN • State ministries • NCS • Norway 	Regular: \$78,000 Other: \$11,000,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, reporting and verification reports Multilateral Fund (MLF) reports 	<p>Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement. Baseline: Federal MDAs = 1; State = 0 Target: Federal MDAs = 5; State = 4 Data source: FME</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Volume of ODP tonnes phased out in Nigeria Baseline: 398.2 ODP tonnes (2019) Target: 167.81 ODP tonnes Data source: FME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany USAID 	
		<p>OUTPUT 2.2.: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at federal and state levels. Baseline: Federal = 1; State = 0 Target: Federal = 3; State = 3 Data source: NBS, FME</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2.: Number of gender-responsive conflict sensitive development policies, cross-border initiatives, plans, or institutions in place to prevent risk of conflict, including climate security. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Data source: FME; NCCCN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FME NCCCN Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development 	Regular: \$78,000 Other: \$11,000,000
		<p>OUTPUT 2.3.: Increased access to capital/credit to set up a clean energy business by women.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1.: Percentage of capital grants allocated to women-led private entrepreneurs in off-grid renewable energy technology (RET). Baseline: 0 Target: 30% Data source: FME</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy. Baseline: Male=4,000, Female=3,280</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FME NCCCN Energy Commission of Nigeria 	Regular: \$78,000 Other: \$15,000,000

		Target: F=10,000, M=10,000 Data source: FME		
Indicator 2.2.: Forest areas as a proportion of total land area protected Baseline: 8.86m Hectares Target: 8.86m Hectares	Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry Annually Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria	OUTPUT 2.4.: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods Indicator 2.4.1.: Number of safe practices introduced to reduce use/emissions of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in the foam and refrigeration sectors. Baseline: 0 Targets: Reclaim centres – 2, Refurbished training centres – 35, Women technicians – 4,440 Data source: FME Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of Nigeria commitment to global treaties realized. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data source: FME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FME • NCCCCN • United Nations agencies • Media houses 	Regular: \$78,000 Other: \$4,673,800
		OUTPUT 2.5.: Energy gap closed Indicator 2.5.1.: Number of people who benefitted from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy. Baseline: Male=189; Female=111 Target: Males=35,504; Female=34,559 Data source: FME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoE • FME • NCCCCN 	Regular: \$375,000 Other: \$16,000,000
			Outcome total	\$58,360,800
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDP 2021–2025, defence, peace and security, governance institutions and national orientation (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 16 and 17)				
UNSDCF Strategic Priority 4 (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN (2022–2025) OUTCOME 2: Leaving no one behind, a rights-based approach centred on human agency and human development.				
Indicator 3.1.: Rule of law index Baseline: 49.5 Target: 71.5	Data source: Annual Report of Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	OUTPUT 3.1.: Rule of law and access to justice and respect for human rights advanced through improved capacity of institutions and right holders. Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of SGBV victims supported, who have access to justice. Baseline: 18 (2021) Target: 200 (2027)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNP • INEC • National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (NASS) • National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS) 	Regular: \$468,000 Other: \$64,078,000

<p>Indicator 3.2.: Proportion of seats held by women at national and local parliaments Baseline: 3.38% (national parliament – 2019) Target: 20% (2027).</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.: Overall governance index by IIAG Baseline: 45,5 (2019) Target: 65.8</p>	<p>Data source: Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Election Report Frequency: Annually Responsible: INEC</p> <p>Data source: World Bank; http://data.worldbank.org Frequency: Annually Responsible: World Bank</p>	<p>Data source: Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMWA) report; Spotlight Initiative report</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2.: Percentage of SGBV cases reported to the National GBV Data Situation Room (NGDSR) and resolved with survivors compensated. Baseline: 0% (2021) Target: 50% (2027) Data source: FMWA report; Spotlight Initiative report</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3.: Percentage of police officers expressing positive perceptions and attitudes towards police reform. Baseline: 0% (2021) Target: 90% (2027) Data source: Annual Report of the Nigeria Police Force; Centre for Law Enforcement Education in Nigeria (CLEEN) Foundation perception surveys.</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2.: Increased participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in governance processes.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1.: Percentage of women elected to leadership positions at the federal level. Baseline: 4.17% (2019) Target: 20% (2027). Data source: INEC election report</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.: Number of new registered voters. Baseline: 84,004,084 registered voters (2018) Target: 8,000,000 (total: 92,000,004) Female: 4,100,000; Male: 3,900,000. Data source: INEC election report</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.3.: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities, including civil society, for enhancing good governance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMWA • CSOs • European Union • Japan • Norway • Germany • Canada • United Kingdom • South Korea • Inter-Party Advisory Council • UNV • NASS • Ministry of Justice • National Judicial Council (NJC) • Ministry of Police Affairs. 	<p>Regular: \$468,000 Other: \$23,000,000</p> <p>Regular: \$468,000 Other: \$7,530,000</p>
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<p>Indicator 3.4.: Global Peace Index Baseline: 147 out of 160 (2020) Target: 100 (2027)</p>	<p>Data source: Global Peace Index Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Global Peace Network</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.4.: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1.: Number of functional infrastructures for peace at national and sub-national levels Baseline: 7 (2021): National – 0; Sub-national – 7 Target: 17 (2027): National – 1; Sub-national – 16 Data source: Acts of Parliament</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2.: Number of gender-responsive and conflict sensitive development policies, systems and plans in place to prevent risk of conflict including climate security. Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 5 (2027) Data source: NCSALWs and NSA reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State governments • Ministry of Information (MoI) • NASS • IPCR • Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) • Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (MNDA) • Nigeria Police Force (NPF) • Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, Japan, South Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States • European Union • Ford Foundation • CSOs 	<p>Regular: \$468,000 Other: \$60,000,000</p>
		<p>OUTPUT 3.5.: Communities affected by violent conflict enabled to regain lost livelihoods, infrastructures and basic services for durable socioeconomic development and restoration of local economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union • Nigeria Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States • Ford Foundation • State governments • MoI • Ministry of Defence 	<p>Regular: \$468,000 Other: \$69,816,770</p>

		<p>Indicator 3.5.1.: Number of people benefiting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 770 (2021) Target: 3,770 (2027) Data source: UNDP donor reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2.: Percentage of households benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 42% (2021) Target: 60% (2027) Data source: UNDP survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North-East Development Commission (NEDC) • IPCR • NSCDC • CSOs • ECOWAS 	
			Outcome total	\$226,764,770
			Grand total	\$300,795,570

