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Country programme document for Nigeria (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Nigeria, second largest economy in Africa, has the potential to be a major player in the global economy due to its human and natural resources.¹ Yet, the population of 182.2 million² is characterized by a national poverty rate of 60 per cent—despite high growth between 2011 and 2015. The poverty rate is 70 per cent³ in northeast Nigeria (the epicentre of the Boko Haram insurgency) and 81 per cent in the northwest.⁴ Discernible gender and spatial specificities⁵ have caused unemployment rates to more than double, from 6.4 per cent in 2014 to 13 per cent in 2016. More women (15.5 per cent) are unemployed than men (11.5 per cent)⁶ and youth unemployment is high throughout the country (45.7 per cent).⁷ Nigeria ranks 152 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index,⁸ which is well below the average for sub-Saharan Africa.

2. The oil sector accounts for over 95 per cent of exports and foreign exchange earnings⁹ signifying an undiversified economy susceptible to external shocks. Despite potentials in the manufacturing and solid minerals sectors, they contributed marginally (less than 10 per cent and 1 per cent respectively) to the gross domestic product (GDP).¹⁰ Nigeria fell into a recession when growth rates dropped sharply from 6.2 per cent in 2014 to -1.54 per cent in 2016.¹¹ The ‘unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) era’,¹² plus economic recessionary trends and compounded poverty levels, may undermine stakeholder efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. Pervasive governance deficits are a development challenge for Nigeria. Deficits occur due to poverty, inequality, exclusion, insecurity and ecological degradation, and cumulatively impede socio-economic development and affect rule of law, environmental sustainability, peace and security, and inclusive economic growth.¹³ Although Nigeria improved across all four sectors of the 2016 Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance, low ratings in national security placed Nigeria 36th out of 54 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The fight against corruption is hindered by overlapping mandates and weak coordination among anti-corruption agencies and civil society organizations,¹⁴ and partly explains why Nigeria is ranked 136 out of 168 countries in the 2015 Corruption Perception Index.¹⁵

4. Despite improvements in democratic governance—as evidenced by credible and peaceful general elections—challenges persist. They include inadequate constitutional and legal frameworks, poor policy implementation, inequitable representation, and poor electoral transparency mechanisms and structures.¹⁶ The 8th National Assembly faces challenges of transparency, weak parliamentary committee capacities, a high turnover rate of 72.2 per cent,¹⁷ and declining female representation (7.3 per cent in the Senate and 5 per cent in the House of Representatives).¹⁸ Other challenges include insufficient access to justice and human rights protection, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, and people living with human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

5. Insecurity, a major challenge in Nigeria,¹⁹ is characterized by: the insurgency in the northeast and Niger Delta regions, activities of the Indigenous People of Biafra in the southeast, and increasing

¹ Vision 2020.

² World Bank 2015.

³ Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) 2016.

⁴ Nigeria Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2016.

⁵ The coefficient is 0.579: 2016 National Human Development Report (HDR) and 2013 Gender Inequality Index.

⁶ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2016.

⁷ Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020.

⁸ The Gini Coefficient is 0.423 (2016 United Nations HDR).

⁹ World Bank 2015 data.

¹⁰ NBS 2014 data.

¹¹ Economist Intelligence Unit 2014, 2017.

¹² MDG End Report 2015 suggests minimal progress on women’s empowerment.

¹³ Nigeria MDG End-point Report 2015.

¹⁴ Strategies for Winning the War Against Corruption in Nigeria, ActionAid 2008.

¹⁵ ERGP 2017-2020.

¹⁶ European Union Election Observation Final Report (EOFP) 2015.

¹⁷ National Assembly Institutional and Capacity Needs Assessment, UNDP and the National Institute for Legislative Studies (NILS).

¹⁸ EOFP 2015.

¹⁹ CCA 2016.

violence and community conflicts in the Middle Belt involving pastoralists and herdsmen. Boko Haram and security forces have committed serious human rights abuses.²⁰ More than 26 million people are affected with two million internally displaced people (IDPs),²¹ 54 per cent of which are women and 56 per cent children. 8.5 million, including IDPs, are in need of life-saving assistance, all of which puts pressure on host communities. Causes of conflict in Nigeria include social and economic exclusion; inequality; weak governance (especially when linked to regional marginalization, cultural and ideological factors); environmental degradation; climate change vulnerability, and low levels of human security because of porous borders in the West African sub-region.²²

6. Primary ecological challenges in Nigeria include land degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, and high rates of deforestation (3.5 per cent per year). Weak environmental governance and inadequate sectoral funding increases climate change vulnerability and environmental degradation²³ in Nigeria, and is likely to aggravate biodiversity loss. Natural disasters such as droughts, floods and soil erosion put pressure on economic opportunities and livelihoods, particularly in farming and forest dependent communities, and largely among marginalized populations (women, youth and people with disabilities) in the Niger Delta and Middle Belt.

7. Another constraining factor to growth and development in Nigeria is limited access to energy. Only 40 per cent of the urban population, and 20 per cent of rural communities, are connected to the national grid. The majority of the population is heavily dependent on wood fuel for household energy. The government response is limited by weak institutional capacity, and inappropriate policies and regulations that do little to promote private sector investment in adaptation and mitigation efforts.²⁴ Low private sector investment and insufficient market incentives have prevented the people of Nigeria from tapping into the abundant sources of renewable energy for off-grid solutions (solar and wind).²⁵

8. Despite development challenges, there are opportunities for improved, sustainable socio-economic development in the medium to long-term. In 2016, the government devised a set of goals to tackle corruption, improve human security and re-build the economy, and recent trends²⁶ show the emergence of the non-oil sector, especially information technology and finance. Nigeria joined the “Open Government Partnership” to strengthen its commitment to address public sector accountability and fiscal transparency.

9. As a medium-term response, the government approved the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017 – 2020 to restore macroeconomic stability, good governance and growth through economic diversification, investing in people and building a globally competitive economy.²⁷ The government is taking concrete measures to address insecurity in conflict-affected areas and build resilience through implementation of the Buhari Plan for the northeast, the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RBPA),²⁸ and the Niger-Delta master plan based on a three-pronged military, humanitarian and development response approach.

10. The 2016 mid-term review of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) III showed a highly relevant UNDP programme anchored in national development priorities. Evaluations for the 2014-2017 country programme,²⁹ showed UNDP and the national government made significant contributions to advance national frameworks for environmental management; climate risk and disaster management; elections; anti-corruption, and the legislature. UNDP elections support, and the resulting Abuja Accord, contributed to a reduction in violent incidents and misconduct in the 2015

²⁰ United States Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor 2015 report.

²¹ 2017 HRP.

²² RPBA 2016.

²³ Federal Ministry of Environment Report 2016.

²⁴ National Policy on the Environment 2016.

²⁵ International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Renewable Energy Potential in Nigeria Report 2012.

²⁶ NBS GDP Report 2015.

²⁷ ERGP 2017-2020.

²⁸ World Bank, European Union, United Nations, and the Government of Nigeria 2016.

²⁹ 2016 Terminal evaluation for Global Environment Facility (GEF) Energy Efficiency and Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants Projects; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and European Union Small Arms Projects 2015; Job Creation and Conflict Prevention Initiative (Youth Employment Project) Evaluation 2016.

general elections. The Youth Employment Project evaluation showed a 92 per cent success rate³⁰ in micro entrepreneurship, one year after beneficiaries started their businesses, and established a direct relationship between UNDP livelihoods initiatives and increased youth engagement in local dialogue, peacebuilding and community early warning. Regionally, the UNDP governance programme contributed to a reduction in small arms proliferation in Nigeria and within the Economic Community of West African States region.

11. Project evaluations recommended focused programming in targeted geographic areas; strengthening existing and new partnerships to mobilize additional resources;³¹ improving data availability, and strengthening the operational capacity of implementing partners. UNDP will use its technical comparative advantage in developing government capacity for governance and peacebuilding, early recovery and resilience, inclusive growth, and environmental sustainability.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. This programme, prepared in consultation with the national government and partners, represents the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) 2018-2022. It is aligned with the ERGP 2017-2020; African Union Agenda 2063; the SDGs, and the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

13. Programme interventions reflect all geo-political zones of the country and specifically target women (49 per cent of the population, which includes female-headed households and IDPs),³² at-risk youth (45.7 per cent),³³ and people with disabilities.

14. The country programme document emphasizes two UNSDPF result areas: (a) governance, peace and security, and (b) sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development. The overall strategy is to address the governance deficit through: (i) economic sustainability and diversification, focusing on livelihoods and youth employment, (ii) governance, focusing on transparency, access to justice and public service reform, conflict prevention and peacebuilding; and capacities for the humanitarian response, and (iii) environmental sustainability. The SDGs are integrated throughout the programme and aligned to aspirations 1, 3, 4 and 6 of Agenda 2063.

15. The programme theory of change is based on the following assumptions: (i) transparent, inclusive, accountable and credible governance institutions are the foundations for robust and inclusive economic development; (ii) effective public sector reforms are driven by an enabling legal and regulatory environment; (iii) violent and armed conflicts thrive on development deficits and inequalities; (iii) application of the humanitarian-development nexus requires a resilience-based approach for durable solutions; (iv) issues at the federal, state and local levels impede the effectiveness of service delivery and require both policy advisory and substantive programmatic interventions, and (v) research, analysis and evidence-based planning are critical to effective and risk-informed policy decisions.

16. The programme is structured around three interrelated pillars: (i) governance, peace and security, (ii) inclusive growth, and (iii) environmental sustainability and resilience. Given the strategic position and leadership of Nigeria in ECOWAS, UNDP will foster regional economic links and facilitate cross-border collaboration. UNDP will play a central role in coordination and building partnerships³⁴ with the European Union; governments of Canada, Japan, Norway and United Kingdom; the World Bank, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in governance, elections, early recovery and livelihoods, environment and climate change, and peacebuilding. This will be done to shift the programmatic focus to supporting vulnerable groups and communities. Greater engagement will be sought with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) countries and other UNDP Country Offices in Niger, Chad and Cameroon to link national responses and regional approaches in countering violent extremism within

³⁰ Success is defined as beneficiaries recording some level of profit and continuing to engage in the micro-business to sustain their households.

³¹ UNDP 2015 Partnership Survey.

³² NBS 2015.

³³ ERGP 2017-2020.

³⁴ ECOWAS, Islamic Development Bank, and the governments of Germany, Korea, Sweden, and United States of America.

the framework of UNDP global and regional programmes, and implementation of the RBPA. Integrated approaches for upstream and downstream interventions will target youth, women and people with disabilities, as well as civil society and community-based organizations in affected areas.

Pillar I: Governance, peace and security

17. In partnership with the government³⁵ and civil society, UNDP will support the implementation of the national vision³⁶ via conflict-sensitive and do-no-harm approaches. Accountability and public sector transparency will be improved by: (i) supporting government to formulate policies, frameworks and systems to strengthen prevention; (ii) building the capacity of judiciary for improved handling of corruption cases and the National Assembly for improved oversight functions and implementation of SDGs; (iii) collaborating and empowering civil societies including women and youth groups, faith based organizations, trade associations, and people with disabilities for increased participation in anti-corruption campaigns, and (iv) developing youth-focused, gender and disability-sensitive regulatory frameworks to provide inclusive pathways to the SDGs.

18. On security and conflict management, UNDP will support the formulation of legal and regulatory frameworks for peacebuilding, prevention of conflicts, and small arms proliferation. Programmatic state/local level interventions will target communities affected by violence and conflict, strengthen capacities for mediation and reconciliation through the establishment of early warning mechanisms/responses, and fortify the national peace architecture. Integrated strategies of disarmament and reintegration, early recovery and livelihood support include empowering victims of violence, and using “arms for development” approaches when implementing cross-border activities, and community policing and social cohesion measures.

19. UNDP will support the National Assembly and parliamentarians in promoting and implementing Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. The promotion of participatory governance will focus on consolidating electoral reforms, implementing electoral acts (including electronic voting), and strengthening the capacity of Electoral Management Bodies and relevant stakeholders, including the media, political parties, and civil society. UNDP will scale-up partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) so they can serve as a legitimate interface in political and social dialogue on issues of anti-corruption; peacebuilding; elections; gender equality; social cohesion, and local governance.

20. UNDP will support access to justice and the protection of fundamental rights by strengthening justice and human rights institutions in providing quality services, particularly to women and people living with HIV/AIDS. UNDP will sustain its support to strengthen HIV/AIDS responses and ensure fair access to stigma and discrimination-free HIV prevention, care and treatment, especially for young people and high-risk population groups.

Pillar II: Inclusive economic growth

21. UNDP will support the government at federal, state and local levels in: a) promoting inclusive economic growth and development; b) research and analyses to inform economic policy and decision making processes, including those related to economic diversification; c) institutional capacity strengthening; d) SDG-based policy design, planning and budgeting; e) advocacy for groundbreaking ideas and approaches in entrepreneurial development; g) improving coordination of development processes and interventions, and h) promoting socio-economic development.

22. UNDP, in partnership with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President (OSSAP) on SDGs,³⁷ the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP) and state governments will ensure the SDGs are mainstreamed into policy, planning and budgeting frameworks using the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support reference guide. National and sub-national statistical systems will be

³⁵ Federal, state ministries and agencies: Budget and National Planning; Women Affairs and Social Development; Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement; Niger-Delta Affairs; National Assembly (NASS); Presidential Committee on North-East Initiative; National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); National Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC); Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR); Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC); Technical Unit on Governance and Accountability Reform; Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), and Emergency Management Agencies.

³⁶ Buhari Plan 2016, INEC and ICPC Strategic Plan, Legislative Agenda of Senate and House of Representatives and National Action Plan of the NHRC.

³⁷ Including NBS, United Nations SDG Task Force, World Bank and Department of International Development (DFID).

strengthened to provide regular, disaggregated data by gender, age, geography and socio-economic status, and monitoring mechanisms will be operationalized. Appropriate domestic resource mobilization and development financing strategies will be explored to support implementation of SDGs and national development priorities in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. UNDP will promote cutting edge policy research and analysis, and provide advisory services to inform national policy formulation, inclusive planning, and decision-making processes related to economic diversification and comprehensive growth.

23. To increase employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women, youth and people with disabilities in rural and poor urban areas, UNDP will promote local economic diversification in growth sectors by stimulating skills development, improving market services, supporting access to potential and growing supply chains, and improving product quality to meet market standards and ensure environmental sustainability. UNDP will work with new partners on vocational and entrepreneurial programmes, and help increase credit access for women, youth and people with disabilities in selected states.

24. UNDP will strengthen collaboration efforts with ECOWAS, the International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank and Federal Ministry of Youth Development, relevant state government departments, and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDAN). On agriculture, using training and cluster networks, UNDP will target small-scale farmers in the production, storage, and marketing of staple crops for local consumption and export based on lessons learned from the ongoing Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme. UNDP will play a role in improving the policy, regulatory and operational environment in the solid minerals sector to increase the added value, and incomes, of small and artisanal miners.

25. UNDP will support the implementation of the national framework for social protection in order to reduce poverty and inequality; increase aggregate demand for goods and services; improve access to productive resources, and promote economic activity. Support on social protection will involve working closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Bank on adopting the social protection policy and implementing federal government-led social investment programmes. At the state level, UNDP will focus on the domestication and funding of State Social Protection Strategies that favor women, youth and people with disabilities, as well as strengthening the capacity of public sector officers to efficiently manage state-led social protection programmes.

Pillar III: Environmental sustainability and resilience

26. Joint UNDP-government interventions will be based on an approach that engages federal, state and local governments³⁸ and is comprised of: a) participatory planning processes; b) policy development; c) enabling regulatory frameworks; d) coordination between federal, state and local governments; e) capacity building across all levels; f) advocacy for increased funding on environment and climate change; e) awareness-raising on environmental vulnerabilities, and g) knowledge management. UNDP will collaborate closely with the World Bank, AfDB, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to attain the SDGs, low-carbon growth, and the rational and inclusive use of natural resources. Such activities will boost the Inclusive Green Economy initiative; improve inclusive businesses; slow climate change, and increase resilience for national economic growth and poverty reduction.

27. UNDP will work with partners on six strategic interventions: (i) supporting the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in five sectors of the economy,³⁹ National Policy on Environment, and the Sendai Framework and other multilateral and international related commitments (especially those focusing on biodiversity, desertification, chemicals and the Montreal Protocol);⁴⁰ (ii) strengthening national and sub-national capacities for participatory planning, policy formulation,

³⁸ Ministry of Environment, Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN), National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA, SEMA), FAO, UNIDO, UNEP, Bank of Industry (BOI), World Bank Group, CSOs, Central Bank of Nigeria, women groups, youth, people with disabilities, and internally displaced people.

³⁹ Agriculture, transport, manufacturing, oil and gas, and energy.

⁴⁰ Africa Regional Strategy for Enhanced Disaster Preparedness and the Kigali Agreement for Sustainable Chemicals Management.

national disaster management legislation, sound environment management, including land degradation, resilience to climate change, sustainable natural resources management, conservation of biodiversity and disaster management; (iii) strengthening national preparedness capacities to access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GEF, using UNDP global and regional expertise to augment national budgetary allocations, which will contribute to increased access to clean and renewable energy, reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (iv) raising awareness, empowering local communities, facilitating access to clean energy, and promoting environment related livelihoods opportunities downstream with a focus on South-South cooperation and the Middle Belt; (v) scaling up partnerships with the Bank of Industry (BOI), and forging new partnerships for increased investment in clean energy for community development and to stimulate local economies, and (vi) nurturing South-South cooperation between Nigeria and South Korea on new approaches to natural resource and forest conservation, and knowledge transfer.

III. Programme and risk management

28. The programme outlines expected 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. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to country programmes, are prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, and Internal Controls Framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, UNDP will systematically ensure all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the 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 reforms and the new UNDP Strategic Plan.

29. The programme will be executed nationally. Projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure an effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results. Direct implementation will safeguard and ensure UNDP accountability in complex programming situations. National ownership and mutual accountability for development results will be strengthened through joint annual work plans and reviews that are in alignment with national priorities. The sub-office in Maiduguri will effectively respond to development and humanitarian needs in northeast Nigeria.

30. Economic and social challenges may affect the successful implementation of the programme. Risks include: (a) prolonged economic recession if proposed strategies for economic stabilization are not implemented; (b) limited capacity of government and national stakeholders to implement programmes; (c) protracted crises in the northeast, Niger Delta and the Middle Belt; (d) difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources, and (e) potential delivery challenges prior to, and during, the 2019 elections.

31. Mitigation of programme risks have been built into programme priorities and interventions. To ensure sustainability and effectiveness in the delivery of development and humanitarian assistance, UNDP will focus on strengthening the capacity of government and implementing partners through a harmonized approach to cash transfers. 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, amongst other contingency measures, will be considered to mitigate contextual/operational risks by drawing on UNDP regional and global service hubs.

32. UNDP will coordinate its support in partnership with the MBNP; state governments; development partners; the private sector; foundations; civil society, and non-traditional donors.⁴¹ UNDP will strengthen monitoring systems and anticipate risks for better programme management in the delivery of funds and project implementation. Systems will comply with UNDP internal Social and Environment Standards.

33. The UNDP partnership and resource mobilisation strategy will emphasize strengthening government capacities for domestic resource mobilization and cost-sharing at the state level. This is

⁴¹ Dangote Foundation, governments of Korea, Japan Norway, Sweden, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

part of the SDG mainstreaming exercise. Partnerships with the EU, World Bank, AfDB, and state governments are critical for humanitarian and development support in northeast Nigeria.

34. 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

35. Guided by a results-based management approach, the country programme monitoring and evaluation platform will be aligned with the monitoring and evaluation framework of the UNSDPF, and national performance indicators. UNDP, in partnership with the NBS, will continue to strengthen national statistical capacities and the national data bond,⁴² for establishing, monitoring and reporting on baseline indicators and targets for the SDGs. Joint monitoring of the programme will take place on a regular basis and be embedded within the programme management structure.

36. UNDP will strengthen its capacities for data collection, analysis and utilization to track programme progress. Roughly 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to cover monitoring and evaluation costs for all projects. The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor country programme expenditures and track programme contributions to specific gender and women’s empowerment achievements.

37. UNDP will formulate and budget a communication strategy (that is linked to organizational partnership and resource mobilization strategies) to increase the transparency, visibility and impact of development results. UNDP will conduct evaluations and reviews to determine progress, identify lessons and challenges, and provide solutions and quality assurance in line with programme and project management reforms.

38. In line with the UNSDPF, UNDP will support a robust, multi-year research agenda⁴³ that includes knowledge products and thought leadership in the areas of poverty; conflict analysis; durable solutions; youth employment, and sustainable development. During the programme cycle, UNDP will assess development results and include them in the mid-term evaluation of the UNSDPF, along with organizational contributions to national development priorities.

⁴² Commitment by national stakeholders to provide data and help monitor progress on the SDGs.

⁴³ NBS and the National Institute of Policy, Strategy Studies, Social and Economics Research.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Nigeria (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: ERGP 2017 -2020: Governance: Public Safety and Security Peace and Security (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 16 and 17)				
UNSDPF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2				
UNSDPF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$)
<p>Indicator: Percentage of citizens that have confidence and satisfaction in good governance and public service delivery Baseline: 26% (2015) Target: 30%</p> <p>Indicator: Voter turnout Baseline: 42.40% of registered voters (2015) Target: 65.50% of registered voters</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of women in national Parliament Baseline: 6% (2016) Target: 20%</p>	<p>Data Source: Annual Report of Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance Frequency: Annual Responsibility: IIAG</p> <p>Data Source: INEC Election Report Frequency: Annually Responsible: INEC</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank; http://data.worldbank.org Frequency: Annually Responsible: World Bank</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Governance and electoral institutions at the central and local level enabled to perform core functions, for improved, inclusive, and accountable political processes</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Extent to which the parliament improves its capacities for law-making, oversight and representation to support implementation of the SDGs Baseline: 1- Below expectation Target: 2-Meets expectation Data source: National Institute for Legislative Studies of Nigeria (NILS) Annual Report</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Extent to which the INEC complies with all the electoral benchmarks as per their operational plan Baseline: 1- Below expectation Target: 3-Exceeds expectations Data source: INEC Election Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of registered voters in total voting age population by sex Baseline: 35% Target: 50% by 2020 Data source: INEC CVR/ Election Report. Frequency: 37</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: Percentage of women in leadership positions Baseline: Senator: 7.3%, House of Representative: 5%, Gubernatorial: 0% (2015)</p>	<p>MBNP Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) NHRC National Agency for Control of AIDS NILS INEC National Union of Journalists NASS Inter-Party Advisory Council CSOs European Union</p> <p>Governments of: Canada, Germany, Norway and South Korea</p>	<p>Regular: 3,000,000</p> <p>Other: 64,078,000</p>

		<p>Target: 30% in all category by 2020 Data source: INEC Election Report. Frequency: 37</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5: Number of CSOs, including women and youth networks supported by UNDP Baseline: 50 Target: 400 Date Source: UNDP Mapping Frequency: 2 years</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.6: Number of national institutions with mechanisms for mediation and consensus building showing increased capacities to resolve disputes Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Data source, Annual Report of Civil Defence Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2: Capacity of human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Extent to which capacity of human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services by sex Baseline: 1- Below expectation Target: 3-Exceeds expectation Data source: NHRC Annual Report</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of states with HIV anti-stigma laws passed Baseline: 22% Target: 30% Data source: Annual Report of NACA</p> <p>Output 1.3: Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability.</p>	
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		Baseline: 10 Target: 55 Data source: UNDP Anti-corruption assessment Report Frequency: Annually		
Indicator: % increase in the number of citizens co-existing peacefully (Global Peace Index) Baseline: 2.910 Score (2015) Target: 1.500 Score (2021)	Data Source: Global Peace Index Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Global Peace Network	Output 1.4: Strengthen national capacities for peace building including reduction of small arms violence at national and sub-national level Indicator 1.4.1: Number of functional peace infrastructures at national and sub-national levels. Baseline: sex Target: 11 Data source: NBS, Federal Gazette, Act of Parliament Frequency: Annually Indicator 1.4.2: Number of States with strengthened institutional / legal frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation and armed conflicts Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source(s): Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM Indicator 1.4.3: No. of national institutions including CSOs/Networks with improved capacity for conflict prevention and peace building. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 community level platforms; 10 national institutions (4 governments and 6 CSOs) Data source, Ministry of Interior annual report; IPCR Annual reports; CSOs' reports Frequency: Annual Output 1.5: At risk communities in 'hot spot' areas, are enabled to access livelihood opportunities, including skills-building, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.	Ministry of Interior, NASS NSCDC IPCR Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs CSOs Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons Government of Kaduna Government of Katsina Government of Zamfara Government Kebbi Government of Sokoto Ministry of Defence European Union ECOWAS Governments of: Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, South Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Ford Foundation Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs NSCDC Government of Borno Government of Adamawa Government of Yobe	Regular: 3,030,000 Other: 100,000,000

		<p>Indicator 1.5.1: Increment in income of female-headed conflict-affected households in NE by sex. Baseline: \$60 Target: \$80 Data source: Livelihood Assessment</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2: % households borrowing money to buy food Baseline: 48% Target: 20% Data source: Livelihood Assessment</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3: % households feeling unsafe Baseline: 16% Target: 10% Data source: Livelihood Assessment</p>	<p>IPCR CSOs European Union</p> <p>Governments of: Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.</p> <p>Ford Foundation</p>	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR Goal: ERGP 2017 -2020: Restoring Growth – Economic Diversification (SDGs 1, 5, 8 & 10)				
UNSDPF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #7: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1				
<p>Indicator: Employment rate, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: (M)=12.0% (Q3, 2016) (F)=15.9% (Q3, 2016) Target: (M)=8.25% (F)=12.4%</p> <p>Indicator: Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years). Baseline: (M)=6.20% (2016) (F)= 9.8% (2016) Target: (M)=4.5% (F)=6.3%</p>	<p>Data source: NBS Unemployment / Underemployment Report Frequency: biannually Responsible: NBS</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable, employment and livelihoods-intensive</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated disaggregated, by formal and informal sectors and by sex. Male :57.5% Female : 42.5% in 2015 Q4 Baseline: 27,246 (formal) and 476563 (informal); Agriculture – 2524; Solid Minerals - 70) in 2015 Q4 Target: 200,000 (formal) and 2,000,000 (informal; Agriculture – 200 000; Solid Minerals – 80 000) by 2022 50:50 Data source: NBS Unemployment / Underemployment Report Frequency: biannually</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Youth Development Delta State Anambra State Lagos State Employment Trust Fund Niger State SMEDAN ILO</p>	<p>Regular: 2,000,000 Other: 30,000,000</p>
I= % share of targeted sectors in GDP	NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics			Regular: 2,000,000

<p>B=Agriculture- 23.1%, Solid Minerals, 0.1% (in 2015)</p> <p>T= Agriculture- 30%, Solid Minerals - 10% (by 2022)</p>	<p>Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Policies and strategies for value addition and entrepreneurship developed to enhance sectoral productivity in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of value chain enabling strategies in allied sectors Baseline: 1 Target: 6 Data source: UNDP Annual Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of entrepreneurs benefiting from the value chain development and improvement initiatives. Baseline: 200 (male- 120, female-80) Target: 1,000,000 (male 500,000, female-500,000) Data source: FMARD, FMMSD Annual Reports Frequency: Biannually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of innovation strategies in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors. Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Data Source: FMARD, FMMSD Frequency: Biannually</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development Bill and Melinda Gates World Bank UNDP AfDB Japan International Cooperation Agency UNIDO FAO Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</p>	<p>Other: 30,000,000</p>
<p>Annual budget allocation for social protection programmes B= 0 in 2015 T= 10 in 2022</p>	<p>NBS Social Sector Surveys Frequency Biannual</p>	<p>Output 2.3: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups, disaggregated by sex, rural and urban Baseline: 1- Not adequately Target: 4- Largely Data source: Annual Budget Report Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Delta State Anambra State Niger State MBNP UNICEF</p>	<p>Regular: 2,922,000 Other: 15,000,000</p>
		<p>Output 2.4: National data collection, measurement and analytical systems in</p>	<p>MBNP NBS OSSAP-SDGs</p>	<p>Regular: 2,000,000 Other: 15,000,000</p>

		<p>place to support inclusive planning, SDGs mainstreaming and progress monitoring</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with SDGs Baseline: 1- Not adequately Target: 4-Largely Data source: Annual Monitoring Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of national or sub-national development plans aligned on the SDG framework Baseline: 1 Target: 20 Data source: OSSAP SDG Progress Report Frequency: Bi-annually</p>	ECOWAS	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: ERGP 2017 -2020: Environmental sustainability. (SDG 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13 & 17)				
UNSDPF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #9: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1				
Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy Baseline: 1 Target: 5	ECN, Annual Reports	<p>Output 3.1: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of SSC and development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency targeting underserved communities/groups and women Baseline: 3 Target: 7 Data source: ECN Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Extent of modern energy coverage. Baseline: 1 -Below expectations Target: 2 – Meets expectations Data source: ECN Verification reports Frequency: Annual</p>	AfDB, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNIDO, FAO, BOI, and the World Bank	<p>Regular: 3,000,000</p> <p>Other: 50,000,000</p>

	NEMA Reports, Quarterly Review Reports	<p>Output 3.2: Effective institutional legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Extent to which integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, are in place Baseline: 1 – Below expectations Target: 2 – Meets expectation Data source: NEMA Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator:3.2.2: Number of national, sector and local policies/plans adopted/revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data Source: NEMA Reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of state plans that address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented, disaggregated for those which are gender responsive Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Data source: NEMA Reports Frequency: Annual</p>	AfDB, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, and the World Bank	Regular: 2,000,000 Other: 20,000,000
Indicator: Reduction in greenhouse gases Baseline: 2t CO2 per capita Target: 20 – 45%	Federal Ministry of Environment Reports	<p>Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable communities is funded and implemented</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures – plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets –to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved Baseline: 0</p>	Joint programming with UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, the World Food Programme (WFP), and FAO World Bank, DFID, USAID and AfDB	Regular: 2,000,000 Other: 30,000,000

		<p>Target: 3 - BUR Report Submission, NDC Implementation Data source: Federal Ministry of Environment Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of national and state development plans that address biodiversity land degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, deforestation, and climate risk management Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source: Evaluation Reports Frequency: Once</p>		
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