



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

NIGERIA – UNSDPF
2018 – 2022



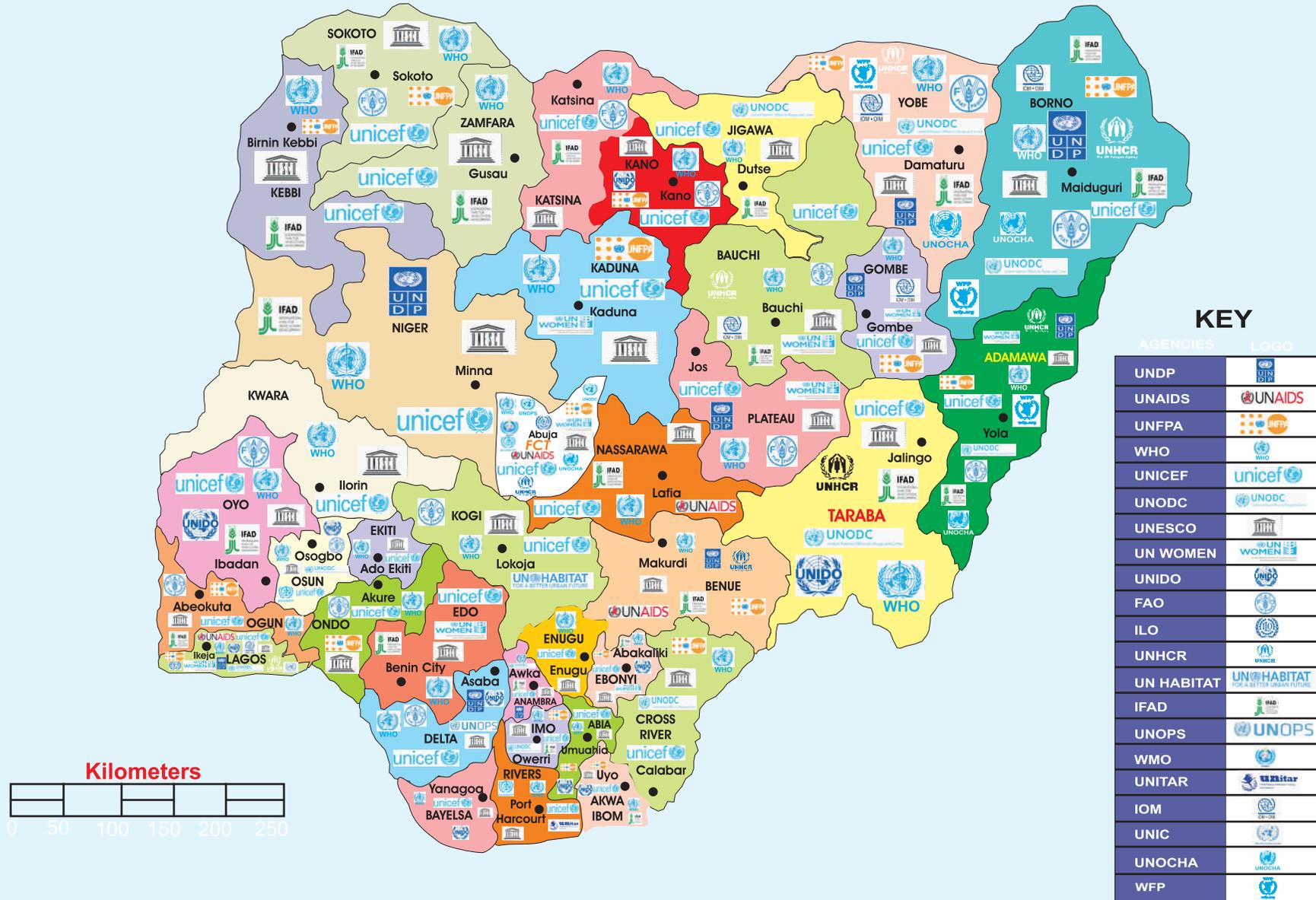
NIGERIA - UNSDPF

2018 - 2022

United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
(UNSDPF)

United Nations System in Nigeria

Footprints of UN In Nigeria, July 2017



UNCT Nigeria Mission Statement

The United Nations Country Team works coherently, effectively and efficiently to support Nigeria achieve its national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed treaty obligations, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, fostering equitable economic growth and poverty reduction, through capacity development, strengthening accountability systems and the delivery of quality basic services focusing on the most deprived and vulnerable Nigerians.

Nigeria – UNSDPF
2018 – 2022
United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership
Framework

Abuja, July, 2017



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF)
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For further information, please contact:

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator – Nigeria
United Nations House
Plot 617/618, Diplomatic Zone
Central Area District
P.M.B 2851, Garki
Abuja, Nigeria

Tel: +234 (0) 9-4616100

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	IOM	International Organization for Migration
	CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	IMN	Islamic Movement of Nigeria
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria	ITC	International Trade Center
CRA	Child Rights Act	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV&AIDS
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Surveys
CCA	Common Country Assessment	LGAs	Local Government Areas
CBF	Common Medium Term Budgetary Framework	LEEDS	Local Government Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
CPAPs	Country Programme Action Plans	MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
DaO	Delivering as One	MTSS	Medium-Term Sector Strategy
DALYs	Disability-Adjusted-Life-Years	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ECD	Early Child Development	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MBNP	Ministry of Budget & National Planning
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
JMDI	EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative	MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
E4All	Energy for All	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
EU	European Union	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	NDHS	National Demographic Health Survey
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	NDP	National Development Plan
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria	NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	NEITI	National Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	NIP	National Implementation Plan
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures	NPC	National Planning Commission
GCCC	Government Counterpart Cash Contributions	NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
GoN	Government of Nigeria	NSHDP	National Strategic Health Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ASC	Nigeria Annual School Census
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer	OAG	Office of the Auditor General
HDI	Human Development Index	SOPs	Operation Procedures
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	OMT	Operations Management Team
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach	ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	PLWHAs	People Living with HIV & AIDS
IPOB	Indigenous People of Biafra	PMT	Programme Management Team
GII	Gender Inequality Index	PFM	Public Financial Management
IYCF	Infant Young Children Feeding	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Reviews
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	RPBA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	RC	Resident Coordinator
CESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
ICC	International Criminal Court	SWF	Sovereign Wealth Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
ILO	International Labour Organization	SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund	SF	Strategic Fund
		SIP	Strategic Implementation Plan
		SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
		SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme

SURE-P	Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development	UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa States
UAP	UNDAF Action Plan	OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Refugees
UN	United Nations	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	UNSSC	United Nations Senior Staff College
UNDG	United Nations Development Group	UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office	UNS	United Nations Systems
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	USAID	United States America International Development Agency
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality & Empowerment	UPR	Universal Periodical Report or Review
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	VAT	Value Added Tax
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	WB	World Bank
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre	WHO	World Health Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Preamble & Joint Statement of Commitment

This United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), which covers the period 2018-2022, is the fourth in the series of Common Country Programme Document produced by the United Nations System in Nigeria. The document differs significantly from previous ones in several ways. These include its application of the new Standard Operating Procedure for UN coherence, the emphasis on partnerships, the focus on Sustainable Development Goals as the foundation, and its participatory formulation approach with the Nigerian Government and key stakeholders through an elaborate consultative process that upholds the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the United Nations System are, therefore, committed to working together in partnership under a fully-fledged 'Delivering as One' modality to implement UNSDPF. This collaborative effort will contribute essentially to the achievement of the development goals and aspirations of Nigeria and strongly support the achievement of its developmental commitments to its people and the international community. We will act together in cognizance of this opportunity and responsibility.

On behalf of the Government of Nigeria



.....
Senator Udoma Udo Udoma
Honourable Minister of Budget and National
Planning, Nigeria

Dated: 27th July, 2017, Abuja

On behalf of the UN System in Nigeria



.....
Mr Edward Kallon
UN Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator
United Nations System, Nigeria

Dated: 27th July, 2017, Abuja

UNCT Signature

We, the United Nations Country Team in Nigeria, whilst representing each organization's mandates, competencies and decision-making process, pledge our commitment to the UNSDPF as a means to foster cooperation, coordination and enhance UN coherence in the spirit of 'Delivering as One' to improve performance towards achieving measurable results and impact of our joint response to the humanitarian and development needs of Nigeria.



Mr Suffyan Koroma
FAO Representative



Mr Dennis Zulu
ILO Representative



Ms Enira Krdzalic
IOM Chief of Mission



Mr Julien Morcom-Harneis
Head, OCHA



Mr Mohamed Malick Fall
UNICEF Representative



Yao Ydo
UNESCO Representative



Mr Samuel Bwalya
UNDP Country Director



Mr Antonio Jose Canhandula
UNHCR Representative



Mr Jean Bakole
UNIDO Representative



Ms Diene Keita
UNFPA Representative



Ms Comfort Lamptey
UN Women Representative



Dr Wondimagegnehu Alemu
WHO Representative



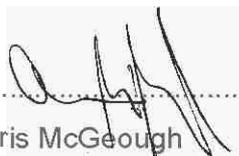
Ms Cristina Albertin
UNODC Representative



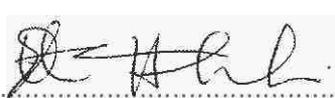
Mr Bernard Gomez
WMO Representative



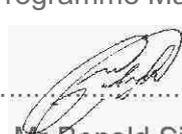
Mr Kabir Yari
UN-HABITAT
Programme Manager



Mr Chris McGeough
Head, UNOPS



Mr Erasmus Morah
UNAIDS Country Director



Mr Ronald Sibanda
WFP Country Director a.i.



Mr Ronald Kayanja
UNIC Director



Mr. Edward Kallon
UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator on behalf of:
Non-Resident Agencies-UNV, ITC, UNEP, OHCHR & IAEA

Executive Summary

This United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF-2018-2022) outlines the strategic direction and results expected from the cooperation between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the UN System in Nigeria. It serves as a collective support and response of the UN system to the national development initiatives of the Government regarding the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa Union Agenda 2063 and other internationally agreed declarations. The UNSDPF 2018-2022 reflects Nigeria's changing economic, social and environmental conditions and is designed as a strategic framework to assist and address Nigeria's developmental and humanitarian challenges, leveraging on UN leadership, comparative advantages and capacity assessment.

The UNSDPF-2018-2022 is built on several vital principles and considerations. These include effective partnership and the UN programming principles of human rights, inclusive development, gender equality and women empowerment, sustainable development and resilience, , and accountability. In line with these and other core programming principles, namely, 'leave no one behind', sustainable inclusive development and resilience, and the “new way of working”, the UNSDPF has incorporated and mainstreamed its humanitarian response. It has also placed emphasis on capacity building for government institutions which provide basic services, as well as on communities emerging from crisis, including those in the north-east.

The UNSDPF formulation process benefited from rigorous and inclusive country analytics through the joint Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Vision exercise, drawing on lessons and experiences of the MDGs as well as from the implementation of the last three UNDAFs. The development of the partnership framework was government-led with the active participation of line ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at federal and state levels, and other development partners, including bilateral partners. The UN non-resident agencies also contributed to the UNSDPF.

The programmatic approach in this framework departs from earlier models by adopting a more result-oriented method which emphasizes implementable interventions in several priority areas. These priority areas include (i) The common root causes of major development challenges as revealed largely in the CCA and other sector analysis and reports; (ii) The priority needs of the most vulnerable groups and capacities of state bodies to meet their commitments; and (iii) The goals and targets of the SDGs, UN human rights instruments and other declarations. Based on these considerations, three strategic priority result areas were identified and elaborated upon as the mainstay of this framework. They are: (1) Governance, Human Rights, Peace and Security; (2) Equitable Quality Basic Services, and, (3) Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development. All these were selected together with nine outcomes with specific baselines, targets and indicators. The theory of change and transformational logic of UNSDPF is that the combined effects of the outcomes from these three broad results areas will enable the UN system to contribute to the goals and aspirations of the Nigerian state, which is to develop the skills and structures that will enable

¹ 1. Good Governance & Rule of Law; 2. Humanitarian, Peace Building & Security; 3. Health, Nutrition & HIV&AIDS; 4. Learning & Skills Development; 5. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; 6. Protection; 7. Diversified Economic Growth; 8. Population Dynamics; and 9. Environmental Sustainability & Food Security.

all Nigerians to enjoy the benefits of good governance and sustainable economic growth and development in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence and security. The causal pathway and the logic model are that the interaction and synergies of the three broad results areas will yield peace, security, sustainable inclusive development, improved population and environmental dynamics and a healthier and more productive workforce that will place Nigeria on the track to meeting all its development commitments.

The UNSDPF's Common Budgetary Framework provides an overview of required, available and expected funding to implement the nine outcomes and to deliver the contribution of the UN to Nigeria. An estimated US\$ 4.2 billion will be required over the five-year programme cycle. The United Nations Agencies will work in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the Federal and State Governments to implement the programmes and projects under this UNSDPF. The coordination mechanism is designed to be fully aligned with the principles of 'Delivering as One' (DaO) and with the Government's own coordination mechanisms. This will help to avoid duplication, enhance synergy, mobilize resources effectively, and multiply the impact of UNSDPF programmes and projects results. The key elements of the standard Operations Procedure of the DaO will also be implemented under this UNSDPF in Nigeria.

The Government of Nigeria and the UN system will seek to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation of this UNSDPF adapts to the national M&E systems to enhance UN contributions to national results. The UNSDPF Results Matrix is developed with the goal of providing the strategic direction to upstream expected results. Therefore, the UNSDPF will be operationalized through strategic results groups led by Head of Agencies and partners responsible for driving joint planning, monitoring, reporting and results. With the Government commitment in coordinating these efforts through active leadership and participation in the UNSDPF Steering Committee and monitoring mechanisms, the UN system in Nigeria is set to make measurable contributions with this partnership framework for the next five years and progressively support the nation's developmental imperatives.

Section 1:

Introduction

1.1 The United Nations In Nigeria

1. The United Nations System (UNS), consisting of 24 resident and five non-resident entities has had a productive engagement with the Federal Republic of Nigeria since its independence in 1960. The UNS has been a catalytic supporter of, and trusted partner in, the development aspirations of Nigeria. At the moment, Nigeria faces multi-faceted challenges which include the complex humanitarian situation in its north-eastern region, other internal conflicts and a number of development deficits.

2. The previous United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), particularly UNDAF III, has helped significantly in the formulation of this country strategic framework by way of informing the new, high impact strategies and interventions for Nigeria. Notable lessons learnt from the past experiences include the need to emphasize stronger partnerships; the effective optimization and utilization of UN convening power and advocacy platform as a critical resource at all levels of the government; and, the imperative of enhancing coherence and greater coordination of UN activities as these have the potential to increase partners' overall interest in the UN support and in reducing duplication of efforts and unnecessary competition among agencies at all governmental levels.

3. The formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) IV (2018-2022) comes on the heels of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union (AU) 2063 Agenda at a time of global economic downturn with Nigeria's economic growth, social progress and environmental protection at the crossroads. The UNSDPF (2018-2022) proposes a paradigm shift in UN partnership for enhanced and robust support to the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) “to reach those furthest behind first” and “to leave no one behind”, reflecting concerns with equity and inclusiveness, respectively. The shift integrates national development objectives with international trends and commitments in developing programmes and interventions to systematically support the national authorities in addressing development challenges.

1.2 Nigeria's Development And Humanitarian Context

4. Nigeria runs a three-tier federal system of government composed of federal, 36 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The country is divided into six geopolitical zones for political and administrative purposes.

5. With an estimated population of over 180 million and a growth rate of 3.2 per cent, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populous in the world. By 2050, the population is projected to exceed 289 million by which time the country will be one of the four most populous in the world. Women of childbearing age account for 22.5 per cent of the population and the total fertility rate (TFR) is 5.5. The majority of the population is young with

² UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, ICAO, WMO, WPF, UN Women, UNOPS, UNITAR, UNHCR, UNAIDS, IOM UNODC UNDSS, OCHA, UNIC UNV: Non-Resident Agencies – ITC, UNEP, UNOWAS, OHCHR and IAEA.

³ The UNCT renamed the UNDAF as “partnership framework” to reflect the SDGs and the new way of working with the Nigerian Government.

⁴ The National Population Commission, 2014.



45.7 per cent under 15 years and 31.7 per cent between age 10-24 years, contributing to the high dependency ratio of 98 per cent. Nigeria is at the cusp of a possible demographic dividend with potential increase in economic growth in the next fifty years, if strategic investments are made in health, education, empowerment of women and girls, job creation and good governance.

6. Nigeria has one of the fastest growing economies in Africa with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US\$1,645. The economy, which maintained a steady growth between 1999 and 2014, entered into a recession in 2016. Revenue fell by 33 per cent and GDP contracted by 0.36 per cent in the first quarter of 2016. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) data, 64 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. Although there was a 13.1 per cent increase between 2005 and 2015, Nigeria's Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.527 makes it the 152nd of 188 countries of the world. With the current challenges affecting the country, including the economic recession witnessed in 2016, there is an urgent need to design policies and programmes to sustain the upward trend in human development.

7. Development shortfalls, such as low earnings for individuals, poor social indicators, and disparities by income, gender and location, persist in Nigeria. The UN Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index and the NBS data indicate that poverty and hunger have remained high in rural areas, remote communities and among female-headed households, and cut across geopolitical zones, with prevalence ranging from 19.3 per cent in North Central to 45.7 per cent in the South West to 80.9 per cent in the North West. An analysis of poverty prevalence by states indicates wide variations. Moreover, poverty and location are correlated with limited access to nutrition, health, education, shelter, clean water and sanitation, and electricity, with the

⁵ CCA, 2016.

⁶ Human Development Index 2016.

⁷ Human Development Index 2016.

⁸ Human Development Index 2015.

⁹ UNICEF 2016.

northern regions recording lower development and social indicators compared to southern regions. Thus, the human development outcomes remain low in a country that missed most of the MDGs despite its abundant resources and wealth.

8. Nigeria currently faces a challenge of food insufficiency due to various factors, including reliance on rain-fed agriculture, global economic downturn, increase in food prices, negative impact of climate change, as well as insecurity and conflict. The hardest hit are the poor and disadvantaged groups such as orphans, female-headed households, and those in rural communities and slums in particular. According to National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2013, 37 per cent of children under age five are stunted, 18 per cent are wasted, and 29 per cent are underweight. Overall, only 10 per cent of children aged 6-23 months are fed appropriately based on recommended infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices. Also, about 11 per cent of women are under-nourished (BMI<18.15), while another 25 per cent are overweight or obese (BMI>25.0). Malnutrition continues to be an important public health issue and the underlying cause of more than half of the estimated 2,300 and 960,000 under-5 daily and annually deaths, respectively. Moreover, some 262,000, or 27 per cent of these deaths, are estimated to occur within the first 28 days of birth. Being underweight in the early years of life accounts for 8 per cent of Disability-Adjusted-Life-Years (DALYs). The DALYs lost from Vitamin A deficiency in Nigeria is nearly 800,000 annually, with virtually all losses occurring in children under age five. In mid-2016, four cases of the wild polio virus were confirmed in Borno State after two years of polio eradication in Nigeria. The UN and its partners supported the country with a major immunization campaign in the Lake Chad Basin area to vaccinate over 41 million children against polio and thus contain the outbreak.

9. Despite the great strides, Nigeria has made in the fight against HIV, the country still has the world's second highest HIV burden with an estimated 3.4 million people living with HIV, including 3 per cent of the adult population of which 59 per cent are women. The epidemic is heterogeneous in that 70 per cent of all HIV infections occur in 12 states, which have HIV prevalence rates ranging between 3 per cent and 13 per cent. Also, the incidence of HIV is relatively high among young people, especially females. Reported drivers of the epidemic among adolescents and young people include multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships, intergenerational sex, sexual coercion, low risk perception, and transactional sex.

10. The majority of Nigerians have limited access to health with only about 5 per cent of the population covered under the National Health Insurance Scheme. Therefore, health outcomes like infant and maternal mortality rates are high in a country where only 49 per cent of children were immunized in 2013. The primary health care (PHC) system is not functioning well for reasons such as inadequate supply of essential drugs, equipment and skilled manpower. This is worsened by limited access to healthcare in remote areas, lack of service delivery points and a weak referral system. The 2013 NDHS indicates that under-5 mortality stood at 128 deaths per 1,000 live births with marked variations across the geopolitical zones. Other contributory factors are cost of health care, poor quality of service, lack of awareness of the services where available and inadequate community mobilization. In response, the Government has launched the "One Primary Health Centre Per Ward" initiative to revitalize the primary health care system in the country.

11. The 2013 NDHS indicates that access to education remains a major challenge with a national primary school attendance ratio of 64 per cent. A clear educational divide exists

¹⁰ NARHS 2012.

¹¹ Violence Against Children in Nigeria National Survey, 2014.

¹² UNESCO UIS database, 2010, Nigeria

¹³ National Population Commission and Research Triangle Initiative, Nigeria Education Data Survey, 2011.

between the southern and northern states, with the average net attendance ratio in southern states being more than 20 percentage points higher than in the northern ones. The corresponding figures are 75 per cent in the south and 53 per cent in the north. In northern Nigeria, formal or “Western” education is often perceived as incompatible with Islamic teachings and traditional way of life, leading many parents to prefer to give Qur’anic education to their children, especially for girls. Prior to age 18, both females and males report that male teachers are more likely to perpetrate physical violence on girls than any other person in the neighbourhood. They also report that schools are the third most common place where girls and boys experience sexual abuse. While primary education is officially free and compulsory, an estimated 10.2 million children aged 5-14 years remain out of school with the majority of them being in northern Nigeria. Nigerian children from poorer or rural households or who have one form of disability or the other or are female are more likely to be out of school and illiterate. Even when the children are in school, a large proportion of them do not learn anything as a result of the amalgam of poor classroom methodologies, limited time on task, shortage of qualified and motivated teachers, and inadequate instructional materials.

12. Nearly half of all children who have completed primary school cannot read a complete sentence and more than two-thirds of children in the north remain illiterate by the end of primary school while for young women, 32 per cent remained illiterate and 52 per cent semi-literate after being in school for six years (GMR 2012). In the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) May/June 2016 School Certificate Examinations, only 52.97 per cent of students passed. Vocational programmes have limited understanding of, or alignment with, growth industries and the needs of the private sector or the demand from the market for new goods and services. Consequently, there is a disconnect between the market and the training sectors. In education and skills acquisition, the quality and coverage of services continue to be poor, thus negatively impacting on the development of the Nigerian society.

13. Between 1990 and 2015, 82 million Nigerians gained access to safe water, while 16 million gained access to improved sanitation. Notwithstanding, a large number of the Nigerians still lack access to improved water and sanitation services. In 2015, as many as 57 million Nigerians lacked access to improved water sources, while 130 million were people without access to improved sanitation. An estimated 25 per cent of Nigerians defecate in the open on a daily basis with all its negative health and environmental consequences. There are wide disparities between urban and rural areas and across the wealth quintiles, with the poorest being 36 times more likely to defecate in the open than their richest counterparts. Also, inadequate legal and policy frameworks and low investments in the water and sanitation sector, including for humanitarian response, characterize the sector. These challenges are compounded by weak governance structures including lack of accountability mechanisms in WASH departments in many states, and inadequate presence and capacities for effective delivery of WASH at sub-national levels. The 2015 Human Development Index notes that the violent conflict in the North East of Nigeria has eroded the progress made in the past in this sector and left communities less resistant to risks and shocks.

14. Nigeria has not been able to exploit the potential of its agricultural sector and is thus experiencing food insufficiency, insecurity, and increased poverty and youth unemployment. This is manifested in the importation of rice, wheat and fish, among other food items. The

country's agricultural sector is undeveloped, with only 34.4 million hectares (42 per cent) of arable land currently under cultivation. The main agricultural commodities cutting across the different agro-ecological zones in the country, despite being underdeveloped and unexploited, include food and cash crops. The sector is largely dominated by subsistence, rain-fed farming, and has experienced declining productivity during the last decade due to various factors such as climate change, unfavourable policy environment, limited application of appropriate technology, and dwindling export prices. Women play a pivotal role in the sector, supplying between 50-70 per cent of the labour but having less than 20 per cent of agricultural assets as indicated in the National Bureau of Statistic 2011 report. Statistics from FAO in 2012 also show that women's access to productive resources account for 26.7 per cent for chemical inputs, 22.8 per cent for extension services, 21.0 per cent for credit, 15.8 per cent land ownership and 26 per cent for storage facilities, compared with over 70 per cent for men. The World Bank report on Gender Dimensions in Agriculture 2013 found a persistence in this trend in inequality. According to the report, while women are heavily involved in various aspects of agriculture, they earn and produce less with limited access to land, inputs, labour and extension services.

14. Nigeria currently spends US\$ 176 billion on importing wheat and loses about US\$100 million annually to fish imports. Such imports have negatively affected the local fish industry, rendering the local fish farmers poor. The present state of market disorientation is another important issue in Nigeria's agriculture. Across the country, the market remains the weakest link of the agricultural value chain, whereby there is no national market for farm products for effective disposal of farm output. The FGN's policy efforts to reorganize the national market have not yielded the desired results owing to governance, limited accountability and transparency challenges.

15. Environmental, ecosystem and natural resource management remains a challenge given the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources which expose the population to climate change vulnerabilities. Nigeria has one of the highest rates of forest depletion in the world. In the decade between 1990 and 2000, according to an FAO study in 2010, the country lost an average of 407,700 hectares of forest per annum, an average deforestation rate of 3.5 per cent per annum.

16. Successive governments, with the support of development partners in Nigeria, have identified sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development in their bids to tackle the multifaceted socio-economic challenges facing the country. However, the structure of the economy remains highly import dependent, consumption driven and undiversified. Oil accounts for more than 95 per cent of exports and foreign exchange earnings while manufacturing accounts for less than 1 per cent of total exports. The recent fall in oil revenues has affected the country's growth prospect and macroeconomic stability. The ramifications of this effect can be felt in the domestic market, as well as in capital importation, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), inflation, household and government consumption expenditure, gross capital growth, external reserves and merchandise trade, and balance of payments. Government revenues have fallen by an estimated 33 per cent, which resulted in the contraction of the GDP by 0.36 per cent in the first quarter of 2016. Similarly, Nigeria's public debt increased with a consolidated Federal Government debt stock totalling NGN 12.6 trillion as at 31 December 2015, up from NGN 1.2 trillion as at 31 December 2014.

17. Data from the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP) indicates that the total value of capital imported into the country in 2015 was US\$ 9,643.01 million (FDI US\$ 1,446.2m) as against US\$ 20,750.76 million (FDI – US\$ 2,276.8m) in 2014, representing a 53.5 per cent decline in capital importation and 36.6 per cent decline in FDI. This has led to low productivity and increased cost of doing business as investors struggle to get foreign exchange to import equipment and raw materials. The high growth recorded during 2011-2015, which averaged 4.8 per cent per annum, mainly driven by higher oil prices, was largely non-inclusive. General economic performance was also seriously undermined by deplorable infrastructure, corruption and governance deficits.

18. The FGN-initiated reforms targeting the private sector have had mixed results. On the one hand, it created a new and dynamic environment for the establishment and growth of local companies and, on the other, it led to the demise of many local businesses. The small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and cottage industries struggle to operate, while large manufacturing companies and financial institutions flourish. The share of manufacturers' value added in GDP in 2015 stood at 10 per cent. The population of the country has been growing without commensurate job creation efforts for the rising labour force. The drop in the price of crude oil as well as the decline in economic production worsened the unemployment and poverty situation in the country with the result that by the third quarter of 2016, unemployment and underemployment rates stood at 13.9 per cent and 19.7 per cent, respectively. Most affected by this development were young people as 45.5 per cent (18.3 million) of the estimated 40.16 million youth labour force were unemployed or underemployed.

19. Nigeria has ratified core human rights treaties as well as the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It has accepted two individual complaints procedures and four inquiry procedures. Nigeria has undergone the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of the UN Human Rights Council in 2009 and 2013 and on the latter occasion issued a standing invitation to human rights special procedures. However, Nigeria's challenging reporting history and implementation record have been the focus of several recommendations during the UPR process. Critical challenges remain with some national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and which have been recommended for strengthening under the UPR process and less than encouraging engagement with UN human rights mechanisms. Domestication of the Child Rights Act (CRA) by states has been hampered by contentions regarding the definition of a child and the age of marriage. As a result, only 23 states have domesticated the CRA since 2003. Domestication of the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) continues to be undermined by cultural and religious practices and beliefs. Nigeria has the largest number of child brides in Africa: 23 million girls and women were married as children. Currently, 43 per cent of girls are married before their 18th birthday and 17 per cent are married before they turn 15. The NDHS (2014) also indicates that about 30 per cent of women aged 15-49 experience physical and sexual abuses in Nigeria. Women in urban areas are more likely than their rural counterparts to report having experienced physical violence since age 15 (33 per cent versus 24 per cent). There are notable variations in the experience of physical violence by zone. The proportion of women who experienced physical violence by the age 15 is highest in the South (52 per cent)

¹⁴ CCA 2016

¹⁵ MICS 2013

¹⁶ Africa Region Gender Practice Policy Brief: Issue 5

and lowest in the North West (7 per cent). Nigeria ranks 118 out of 134 countries on the Gender Equality Index. Currently, of the 109 Senators in the country only 8 (or 7.3 per cent) are women as against the 21 (5.8 per cent of) women in the 309-member House of Representatives. Nigeria is not only one of the countries with the lowest level of women's representation in elective positions, but also a place where very little progress has been made in promoting gender equality. In Nigeria, women occupy about 30 per cent of all posts in the public sector and 17 per cent of senior management and decision-making positions. There are major gaps on gender disaggregated data on various social and economic sectors. Nigeria's Inequality Index (GII) varies by geo-political zones and status according to 2013 data. The GII is highest in the North West (0.774) and lowest in the South East (0.397). All southern geopolitical zones have GII values lower than the national average (0.579), while northern zones all have GII values higher than the national average. The inadequate inclusion of women and girls' perspectives in policy adoption, resource allocation and implementation in economic and social sectors has affected the access of the most vulnerable to education and other basic services and is negatively impacting the socio-economic development of the country.

20. Deficits in governance, justice, peace and security constitute major constraints in Nigeria's inclusive economic growth and shared prosperity. These have been demonstrated in the systemic corruption, limited capacities of institutions and lack of accountability at all levels of government. It is also exacerbated by knowledge and capacity gaps, which undermine the capacity of duty bearers to implement their obligations and rights holders to claim their entitlements. The humanitarian situation in parts of Nigeria, especially the North East and North Central geopolitical zones, remains a major challenge. This is related to insurgency by Boko Haram and inter-ethnic/religious conflict among others and has resulted in large-scale displacement and various forms of abuses and violations of human rights. The gender dimension of these conflicts and the humanitarian crisis is alarming given the reports of sexual and gender-based violence committed by Boko Haram elements as well as security forces and officials in the IDP camps and host communities. Gender based violence (GBV) has emerged as one of the major manifestations of the conflict between Boko Haram and the Federal Government of Nigeria, resulting in increased vulnerabilities of women and girls to abduction, rape, exploitation, forced/early marriage, and FGM. Six out of every 10 females are reported to have experienced one or more forms of GBV in the North East while sexual violence prevalence has gone up by 7.7 per cent. This has direct and negative impact on access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls.

21. According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 14.8 million people are affected by the crisis in the North East and an estimated 7 million are in need of humanitarian assistance, the majority of which are women and children. The resurgence of militancy in the Niger Delta region, the nation-wide communal conflicts involving pastoralists/herdsmen and the indigenous farming populations (particularly in the Middle Belt and the southern states), the agitations for secession championed by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) in the South East, the religious crisis as a result clashes between security forces and the (Shiite) Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN), and the increasing incidents of kidnapping for ransom are all manifestations of the growing incidence of conflicts and violence in the country (UN CCA, 2016). The prevalence of conflict in all the geopolitical zones is a major human rights and security concern considering allegations of abuses and violations related to the situation.

¹⁷ UNIDO, 2014

Vulnerable returnee migrants as well as unaccompanied and separated children (boys and girls who need psychosocial support are also affected by this situation. These contexts have been characterized by abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian laws. As noted in its 'Report on the Preliminary Examination of Activities, 2016' the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) following up on its 2015 report highlighted that crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes have been committed in the North Central, North East and some conflict areas of the Niger Delta. The 2016 Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) report concluded that conflicts in Nigeria are fuelled by many factors. These include political, social and economic exclusion, political and weak governance and marginalization of segments of society. Other factors are cultural and ideological, environmental degradation, climate change vulnerability and low levels of human security compounded by porous borders in the West Africa and Sahel sub-region.

22. Transforming and diversifying Nigeria's developmental pathways needs a radical and new approach, which is transformative, strong, inclusive, sustainable and people focused. This requires diversifying the economy by investing in people and in a strong, more dynamic, inclusive and productive informal sector. It also requires restoring security and promoting gender equality, resilience and peace building, human rights and rule of law, and reforming the existing governmental social structures. The UNSDPF will seek to support the government efforts in addressing these development and humanitarian deficits.

1.3 Nigeria's National Development Framework

23. Since independence, Nigeria has implemented many National Development Plans and visions in its search for an appropriate development strategy. Successive governments made efforts at vision and development plan; hence four development plans were produced between 1960 and 1985. The core object of the plans was to build a strong and dynamic economy as a foundation for improving the living standards of Nigerians. However, since 1986, government development planning has been through the instrumentality of short- to medium-term blueprints such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), Vision 2010, and NEEDS, followed by the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) – a three-year rolling plan stressing the expenditure and revenue profile of government. The Government returned the economy once again to comprehensive planning in 2006 through the development of the Vision 20:2020 economic blueprint with a 5-year development plan. The Government accepted the Vision 20:2020 and the Transformation Agenda was derived from the Vision document.

24. Upon inception in May 2015, the current administration underlined three policy goals, namely, tackling corruption, improving security and re-building the economy. This was followed by the formulation of the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) for the 2016 Budget of Change as a short-term strategy. Building on this, it adopted the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020, as a medium-term plan to restore economic growth while promoting social cohesion and laying the foundations for long-term structural change. The plan, which was developed following broad-based consultations, has three strategic objectives: restoring growth, investing in people and building a globally competitive economy. These are complemented by five thematic priorities, namely, stabilizing the macroeconomic environment, achieving agriculture and food security, ensuring energy sufficiency (power and

¹⁸ United Nations Children's Fund, A profile of Child Marriage in Africa, UNICEF, New York, 2015.

¹⁹ UNDP. Nigeria Human Development Report, 2016.

²⁰ The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a measure of inequality between males and females in the population. It incorporates three dimensions namely reproductive health (Maternal Mortality Rates and Adolescent Fertility Rates), empowerment and labor market (share of parliament seats). The higher the value of GII the wider the inequality gap between males and females.

petroleum products), improving transportation and infrastructure, and driving industrialization focusing on small- and medium-scale enterprises. The Plan also recognizes the need to leverage Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and build a knowledge-based economy. The ERGP is consistent with the aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) given that the initiatives address its three dimensions of economic, social and environmental sustainability issues.

1.4 The UNSDPF Process

25. The UNSDPF was prepared in compliance with the 2017 United Nations Development Group UNDAFs guidelines and aligned with national development cycles. The process of identifying, analysing, selecting and finalizing the results framework was extensive, comprehensive, interactive and inclusive. It was led by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), key government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), some DaO States, development partners and the civil society. The UN system also worked through the Programme Management Team and the Resident Coordinator's Office to manage the implementation of the UNSDPF formulation roadmap, which included the conduct of an extensive gap analysis, a comprehensive Common Country Analysis, and consultations in the six geo-political zones targeting the civil society, and the private sector. Other activities included the visioning exercise based on development history, trajectory and Agenda 2030, technical capacity building activities, strategic prioritization workshop, results formulation, as well as monitoring and evaluation framework development.

26. The capacity building programmes targeted UN programme staff and key officials from the MDAs and focused on the integrated programming principle, including the human rights-based approach to programming, results based management, theory of change, UN coherence, gender equality and women's empowerment, and the leave-no-one-behind working considerat The Nigerian UNSDPF process also received technical support and guidance from the regional UNDG Peer Support Group/Quality Support Advice in Dakar. A further series of consultative engagements with key MDAs, MBNP and other development partners were organized to validate the UNSDPF results and to ensure partner collaboration.

²¹ CPRH, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Report, September 2016

Section 2:

UNSDPF Strategic Priority Areas & Results

2.1 UNSDPF Overview & Theory Of Change

27. The UNSDPF (2018-2022) reflects Nigeria's changing economic, social and environmental conditions as informed by various studies and country assessment reports, notably the Common Country Analysis (CCA), Gap Analysis, Universal Periodic Review, NDHS findings and recommendations from sector strategic plans in health, nutrition, agriculture and educations, labour migration, employment, among others. It is designed as a robust tool to address Nigeria's development and humanitarian challenges, leveraging on the leadership, comparative advantage and positioning of the UN.

28. The programmatic approach used in this framework is a departure away from earlier models to a more result-oriented programming which emphasizes implementable interventions within strategic priority areas. These selected areas of cooperation take into account: (1) The common root causes of major development challenges developed after a deep causality analyses informed by relevant theories of change; (2) The priority needs of the most vulnerable groups and the capacities of state bodies to meet their commitments; (3) The goals and targets of the SDGs, UN human rights instruments; and other instruments. These needs were examined against the current developmental goals as contained in key policy documents and blueprints. These were then reviewed against the overarching aspirational goals set in SDGs and by noting where the country is on implementation. The UN programming principles consisting of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainable development and resilience, leave no one behind and accountability, also informed the UNSDPF in all phases of its formulation. In order to respond to Nigeria's development priorities, three result areas and nine outcomes were identified with headline indicators for each outcome. The Result areas have been explicitly linked to Nigeria's national, regional and international development aspirations and commitments, notably the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, African Union Agenda 2063, the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thus ensuring full alignment of national priorities with the continental and global imperatives which the UN system will be supporting in the next five years.

29. The theory of change and the transformational logic of the UNSDPF is that the combined effects of outcomes from these three broad results areas will enable the UN system to contribute to the development goals and aspirations of the Nigerian state vision of "Delivery of Governance to Promote national prosperity and an efficient, dynamic and self-reliant economy to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity" This vision, when applied, will enable all Nigerians to enjoy the benefits of good governance human rights, peace and security; equitable, quality basic services; as well as sustainable economic growth and development in a society characterized by peaceful co-existence and security. The causal pathway and the implied theory of change are that the interaction and synergies of the three broad results areas will support Nigeria to restore growth, invest in people and build a

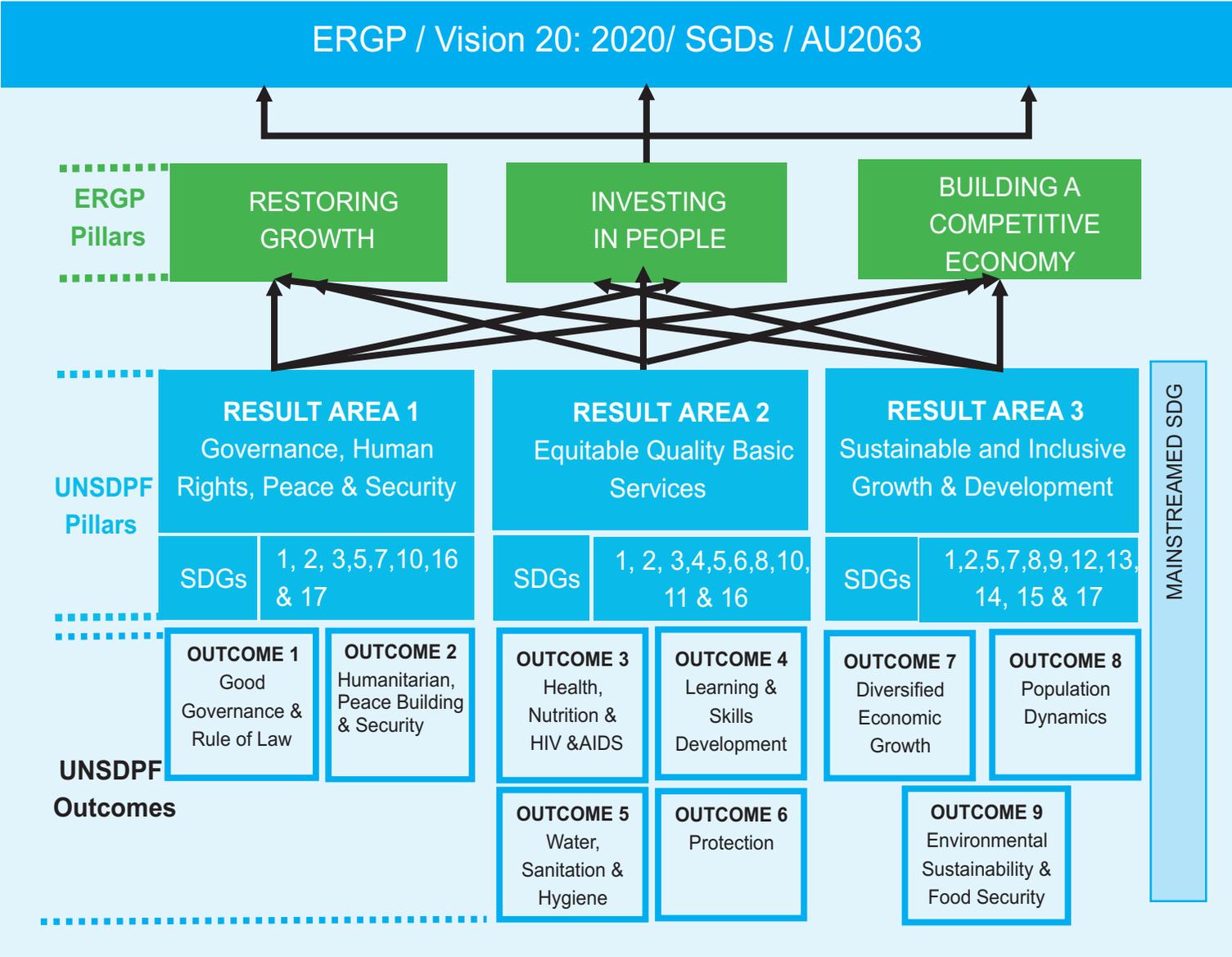
²² ERGP, 2017

competitive economy to place Nigeria strategically on track to meeting the above-mentioned commitments.

30. In addition to the foregoing, the UNSDPF development was guided by the recognition of the need for policy coherence and constant awareness of and sensitivity to programme risks. Accordingly, mitigation strategies were devised to address the identified risks at each step of the UNSDPF design process. Focus on policy coherence ensured that the needs of the Nigerian state, its existing development plans and its international commitments were taken into account by the inter-sectoral teams that developed the UNSDPF. The UNSDPF also seeks to reconcile the twin foci of the UN system with humanitarian and development response as espoused in the 2016 Istanbul Humanitarian Summit declarations, and reflected in the agreed outcomes. The UN system recognizes the importance of partnerships in its support for the Nigerian state in the context of the SDGs. The operative principle here is the need for all partners to recognize the importance of the SDGs as the goal to which all must commit while allowing for flexibility in the leveraging and use of resources in its pursuit thereof. The partnership principle is central for enhanced coordination, consultation and complementarity for delivering the UNSDPF with the SDGs as its mainstay.

31. The UNSDPF is a strategic document with higher level results. Thus, with its three Strategic Results Areas, nine Outcomes, the Outputs level results to be reflected in the various country programmes of the UN agencies, and the Results Group Joint Work plans, the Results Framework overview presented in Figure 1 constitutes the UNSDPF contribution to Nigeria's development priorities for the period of 2018-2022.

Figure 1: UNSDPF Results Framework Overview



2.2 Risks & Assumptions

32. The overall risks and assumptions for the next programme period are both internal and external. One of the risks is that the UN agencies may not have sufficient resources to meet their commitments. Likewise, there may not be equal political will to deliver results across the programmes. Also, ongoing and new emergencies and conflicts may occur and divert resources meant for the UNSDPF. Emergencies and conflicts may result in additional areas that may not be accessible to the extent that intended programmes will be affected.

33. The external risks may arise due to sudden changes in the global political scene, particularly the stability of the world economic order and the prices of crude. The growth of insularism, the push back on globalization and the pursuit of narrow nationalism which may result in a huge decline in aid inflows and partner contributions are some of these. Global changes in aid architecture and aid delivery by the key partners will definitely affect the programme delivery. This could lead to the lowering of commitment to the UNSDPF or limiting support to only a few areas of interventions. Other programme risks include the possibility of a prolonged economic recession if the proposed strategies for economic stabilization are not implemented soundly by government. Other factors that can affect programme implementation are limited capacity of Government and national stakeholders to implement programme, protracted crisis in the North East and other areas including Niger Delta and the Middle Belt, a deterioration of the current agitation by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources for Nigeria, and the potential challenges/possibilities of disruptions in programme delivery either in the period leading up to or during the 2019 elections. Some mitigating measures will include innovative financing, advocacy and the new strategies of working to overcome the risks.

34. It is assumed that the Government will remain committed to its three major plans – Vision 20: 2020, Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) upon which the priority areas were built. It is also assumed that should a new political party or government come to power in 2019, the same measure of programme continuity would be respected and no sudden policy shifts would occur. It is again assumed that no unexpected politicization of development efforts would emerge during the implementation phase to weaken commitment towards the UNSDPF. Finally, it is assumed that there will be a progressive return to normalcy in areas of conflict, especially the north-east and the Niger Delta area such that the FGN can focus its energies fully on facilitating inclusive and sustainable development in the country.

2.3 Initiatives Outside the Results Matrix

35. The UNSDPF captures almost all the planned interventions and programmes of the UN system in Nigeria for the programme cycle. This includes the twenty-one UN entities and four non-resident entities participating in the UNSDPF process. The main interventions and programmes outside the Result Matrix of the UNSDPF are IFAD, ICAO and UNITAR and during implementation phase, the UN will explore collaborative arrangement with these entities, where feasible.

2.3 UNSDPF Result Area 1: GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE & SECURITY

(SDG Theme: People, Peace, Partnership)



Strategic Intent: All Nigerians enjoy good and inclusive governance and human rights in secure, resilient and peaceful communities.

Outcome 1: Good Governance and Rule of Law: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance, equity, non-discrimination and rule of law in public service delivery and citizen engagement.

36. Ensuring good governance and an enabling political and economic environment are critical to Nigeria's transformation and development agenda. However, the country has been affected by years of pervasive governance deficit, typified by corruption, weak institutional capacities and inefficient accountability mechanisms. Despite improvements in democratic

governance, evidenced by credible and peaceful general elections, strong challenges persist. These include weak constitutional and legal frameworks and national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, poor policy implementation, inequitable representation of women and men and inadequate electoral transparency mechanisms and structures.

37. By adhering to the SDGs, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has committed itself to promoting an environment that will guarantee the well-being of all its citizens. In promoting good governance and the rule of law, the UN system in Nigeria will place premium and special focus on increasing citizen's confidence and engagement in governance and public service delivery mechanisms, by supporting the fight against corruption and reinforcing the accountability frameworks. Women's representation in decision making positions is a time tested key instrument to ensure women's and girls' rights are protected, including those of minorities and other disadvantaged groups, and that resources are allocated to address their specific needs. The UN will also place the response to citizen's needs at the centre of its engagement, by adopting legal provisions not only to protect the rights of the most vulnerable but also promote gender equality and general human rights. This achievement is critical to making progress in all areas of socio-economic development.

38. In the partnership with the government and civil society, the UN will support the national vision through conflict-sensitive and “do no harm” approaches. Good governance, accountability and public sector transparency will be enhanced by: (i) Supporting government to formulate and implement policies, frameworks and systems to strengthen the prevention of and combat corrupt practices; (ii) Building the capacity of the judiciary for improved handling of corruption cases and the National Assembly for enhanced oversight functions; (iii) Empowering the civil societies, including women and youth groups, religious leaders and traditional rulers, trade associations, local communities and persons with disabilities for increased participation in anti-corruption campaign; (iv) Developing youth-focused, gender- and disabilities-sensitive regulatory frameworks to assure inclusive pathways to SDGs; (v) Targeted support to the National Human Rights Commission and related human rights bodies for effective implementation of their mandates; and (vi) assisting the national authorities in implementation of human rights obligations, including recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Process and CEDAW recommendations.

39. Governance priorities will be supported through assisting government to increase citizen participation, particularly women and youths, in democratic governance processes, in line with the Constitution as well as international norms and standards. The youths will be empowered through targeted interventions by the UN system to bring on board fresh perspectives of governance and to hold the duty bearers accountable to transform the youth dividend into a reality in a country where the youth constitute 46 per cent of the population. To achieve the objective of promoting equitable human rights of all citizens, the government will also be supported to target relevant areas of intervention when defining the budget through gender sensitive budgeting and allocation of resources to different sectors through

strengthening the Public Financial Management (PFM) system.

Outcome 2: Humanitarian Response, Peacebuilding and Security: By 2022, Citizens coexist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher State capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.

40. Violent conflicts and attendant insecurity remain important development challenges in Nigeria. This atmosphere of conflicts is dominated by the insurgency in the North East, the resurgence of militancy in the Niger Delta region and the communal conflicts large-scale insecurity in most parts of the country. This situation is expected to aggravate if adequate measures are not taken to address the crises. The UN will leverage on its global network of expertise, partner with the government and other stakeholders at all levels to provide quality advisory service, youth and women participation in peace processes, capacity strengthening, and technical support for conflict prevention, mediation and reconciliation, psychosocial support through the establishment of early warning mechanisms/responses and the national peace architecture. Moreover, institutions of peace building and social cohesion will be promoted and strengthened in compliance with human rights principles and taking into account gender-based perspectives. In promoting a seamless humanitarian-development nexus, the UN will support a resilience-based approach to post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization that will focus on livelihood support and recovery. To reduce



incidence of armed and violent conflicts as well as any form of criminal action related to terrorism and small arms with increased resilience and state capacity for humanitarian response and prevention, we will collaborate with government and women's and youth groups to strengthen a culture of peace at all levels, while enhancing gender sensitive, youth/child focused policy and regulatory frameworks.

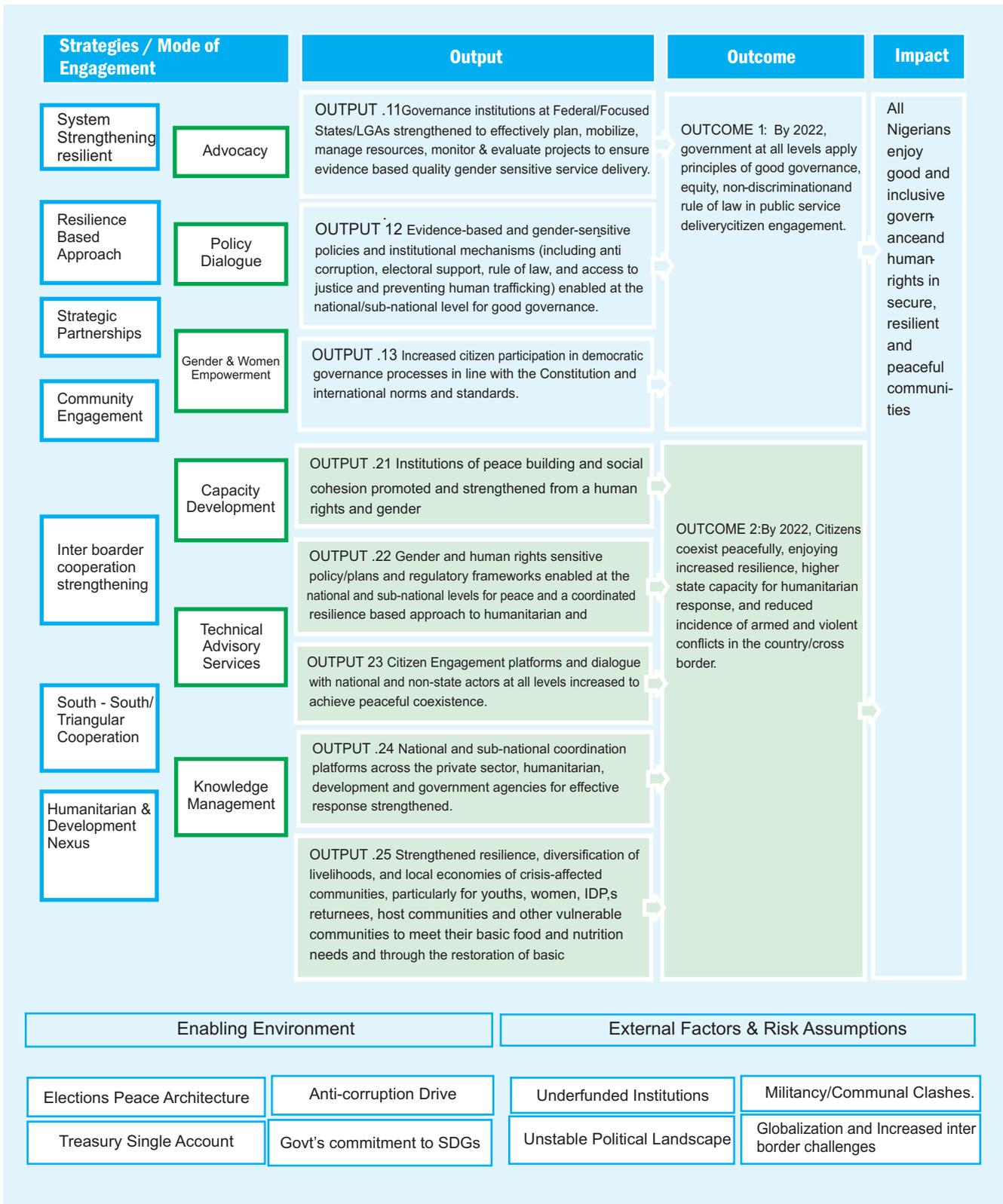
41. The UN will optimize and maximize its convening power to build partnerships to enhance citizen engagement platforms and dialogue with national and non-state actors at all levels to sustain structures, institutions and mechanisms for conflict prevention, social cohesion and peace building. This partnership will leverage on existing regulatory frameworks, in line with UN Resolution 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) and 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security), respectively. To mitigate the occurrence of cross-border conflicts, the UN will strengthen inter-border cooperation and dialogue with Nigeria's neighbouring countries on conflict prevention (in accordance with UN Resolution 2349 (2017) on Boko Haram and the Lake Chad Basin crisis) and put in place appropriate early warning systems to monitor and detect harmful and dangerous cross-border movements and practices and facilitate cross-border trade.

42. Considering that human rights abuses and violations are triggers and indicators of conflict and drivers of radicalization, the UN will systematically ensure in collaboration with appropriate national mechanisms and civil society organizations to the establishment of an effective and efficient monitoring and reporting mechanism linked to accountability.

2.4 Result Area 1: Theory of Change

43. The Theory of Change (TOC) is to be based on the premise/assumptions that if all citizens equally participate in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of risks, vulnerabilities and violent conflicts in a timely manner based on equity and justice; if an enabling environment to promote the peaceful coexistence of all citizens is created; if national protection mechanisms for human rights are appropriately capacitated and implement their roles; if Federal and State institutional capacities are improved to deliver humanitarian response centred on human rights and gender equality and justice; if relief efforts prioritize the participation, safety and economic well-being of women and men, girls and boys displaced by sudden onset of emergencies; then societies will be more resilient, peaceful and oriented on promoting socio-economic development. Evidence shows that inclusive societies are more likely to be stable and post-conflict settings are opportunities to address underlying inequality barriers. Focusing on preventive peacebuilding is better and more cost effective than reactive processes, thereby saving lives and creating an enabling environment for development. The schema below depicts the flow and logic of the TOC.

ToC Schema (Result Area 1): Governance, Human-Rights, Peace & Security



2.4 UNSDPF Result Area 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services

(SDG Theme: People, Prosperity, Partnership)

Strategic Intent: Nigerians enjoy improved well-being through sustainable, equitable and quality basic social and protection services which fulfil their human rights and contribute to greater social cohesion and economic development

44. The United Nations system in Nigeria envisions that all Nigerians will realize their human rights and access quality basic services in an equitable manner. Availability and accessibility of sustainable, equitable and quality basic social and protection services will contribute to greater social cohesion and economic development. In partnership with the implementing partners, including the line Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government at the Federal and State levels, private sector and local and international NGOs, the UN will support the Government in this result area in four basic quality services. Since this result area covers several sectors, the specific strategies chosen in a particular year will depend on the needs, geographic focus and a balance between upstream policy work and downstream implementation.

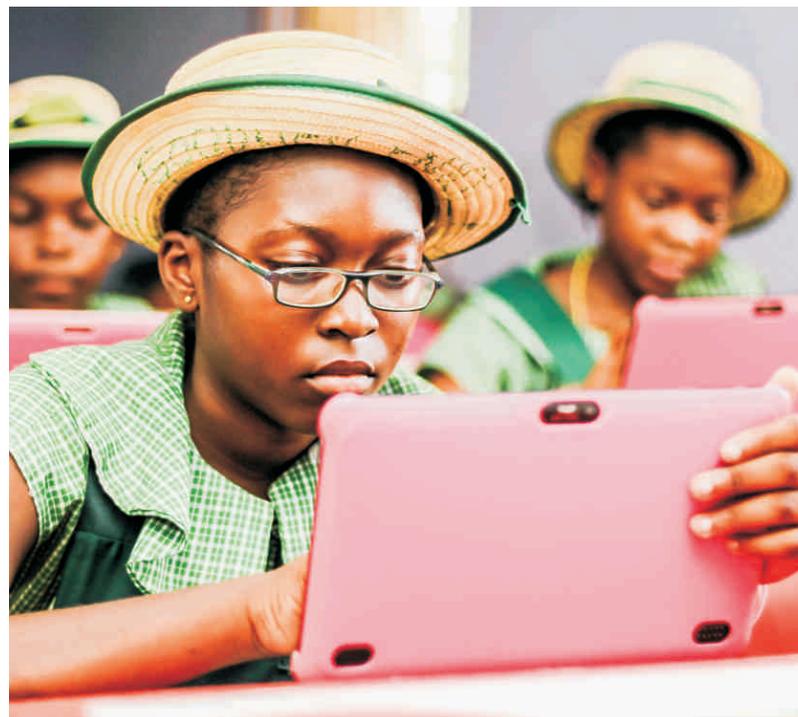
Outcome 3: Health, Nutrition, and HIV&AIDS: By 2022, Nigerians, with focus on most disadvantaged, have access and use quality health, nutrition and HIV & AIDS services.



HIV&AIDS sectors by working with the Government and other stakeholders to support the strengthening of accountability mechanisms and performance management systems through modelling in the upstream and downstream approaches. In particular, the UN will focus on the areas of advocacy for greater political commitment and accountability; build human and institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels to legislate, and formulate evidence-based plans and budgets; and coordinate, monitor, and mobilize resources for scaling-up equitable health, nutrition and HIV interventions via innovative health financing. The interventions will be targeted at nutrition sensitive interventions including food systems and strengthened health system to deliver an integrated package of high impact health, social protection, nutrition and HIV interventions including, in emergency situations, and adopting measures to respond to specific needs of different groups of the population. Also, on the demand side, efforts will be made to enhance comprehensive knowledge and skills of all Nigerians, focusing on the most left behind, to demand for, and use quality health nutrition and HIV prevention and treatment services.

46. The strategies for UN contributions to this outcome will also include sector coordination, monitoring and evaluation, evidence-based policy advocacy, knowledge management, systems strengthening and capacity development, service delivery, harnessing innovation and technology, and developing partnerships between ministries, private sector and corporate entities. It also includes community engagement, social mobilization and behavioural change communication, partnerships with traditional rulers, faith-based organizations, community leaders will also be pursued.

Outcome 4: Learning and Skills Development: By 2022, Nigerians, with a focus on the most disadvantaged children and adults, access and complete quality education which provides relevant skills and knowledge for lifelong learning.



47. Learning and skills development are the foundations for improving human capital in Nigeria. However, the education and training system in Nigeria is currently experiencing a number of supply- and demand-related deficiencies – deficiencies in the areas of teacher supply, learning spaces, learning materials, learner uptake, gender inequities and financing, and so on. Owing to these deficiencies, Nigerians are not receiving the expected benefits from education and training, a failure that brings with it with a number of negative development outcomes. To address these issues, the UN, through learning and skills development interventions, will work in the areas of strengthening the education systems' capacity to deliver and contribute to scaling up quality services within safe learning environments, using a life cycle approach from early childhood development to post-secondary levels. These interventions will provide children and young people with the skills for live long learning and for contributing to greater social cohesion and economic development, in partnership with communities. Interventions will advocate for greater political commitment and accountability at the state and federal levels and focus on building human and institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels to formulate evidence-based policies, plans and budgets. The interventions will also help coordinate, monitor, and mobilize resources for scaling-up equitable education services to enrol and retain children and young people in learning, especially the marginalized girls and boys; build the capacity of teachers to use proven gender-sensitive teaching methodologies to deliver appropriate quality education and relevant life skills in line with the needs of the market and their communities, work with communities and families to overcome socio-cultural barriers to education, especially for girls, increase demand for their participation in education, and build stronger resilience for educational systems and communities to provide education, including psychosocial support and peace education in humanitarian situations.

48. The strategies for this Outcome will also include capacity development and systems strengthening, harnessing innovation and technology, advocacy and policy dialogue, strategic partnerships, community engagement, social mobilization and behaviour change communication, use of children as change agents, service delivery, leveraging resources, cross-sectoral programming, knowledge generation, evidence and data collection, and integration of humanitarian and development interventions.

Outcome 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): By 2022, Nigerians, with a focus on the most disadvantaged, have sustainable access to and use safe and affordable water and sanitation services; adopt good hygiene practices; and live in an open defecation free environment.



49. In the WASH sector, the UN will work in the areas of advocacy for greater political commitment and accountability. It will also see to capacity building at both national and sub-national levels to legislate and formulate evidence-based plans and budgets, as well as coordinate, monitor and mobilize resources for scaling-up equitable WASH interventions. Moreover, the interventions will help communities and institutions to build the capacity of the government and other WASH stakeholders to deliver equitable and sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services and progressively attain higher levels of water and sanitation services. Also, the effort will be to strengthen the resilience of families and communities to disasters and enhanced capacity to deliver gender-sensitive basic WASH services in humanitarian situations.

50. The implementation strategies for this Outcome will focus on advocacy for plan and policy implementation and budget releases, system strengthening and capacity development, knowledge generation, evidence and data collection, south to south and horizontal cooperation, strategic partnerships, community engagement, social mobilization and behaviour change communication, innovation and market shaping, service delivery, and cross-sectoral programming.

Outcome 6: Protection: By 2022, the National and State Social Protection Policies are implemented and adequately financed with protection systems and services strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking) and harmful social norms, with a focus on the most disadvantaged.



51. Nigeria continues to experience both natural and human-made disasters which expose communities to long-term risks and conditions that jeopardise their rights to safety, dignity and livelihood, thus limiting their ability to achieve development goals. In terms of protection, therefore, the UN system will contribute to scaling up the response for IDPs, returnees and host communities, including children and adolescents facing vulnerabilities such as detention, harassment and forced recruitment. In view of the high-level prevalence of gender-based violence in conflict and non-conflict settings, the UN System will support the Government to implement measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of violence and supporting victims of GBV. Support will be provided in sustaining monitoring and reporting mechanisms linked to accountability and improving mechanisms for identifying at risk groups and developing targeted programmes to support them and strengthen the capacity of local authorities to provide such support.

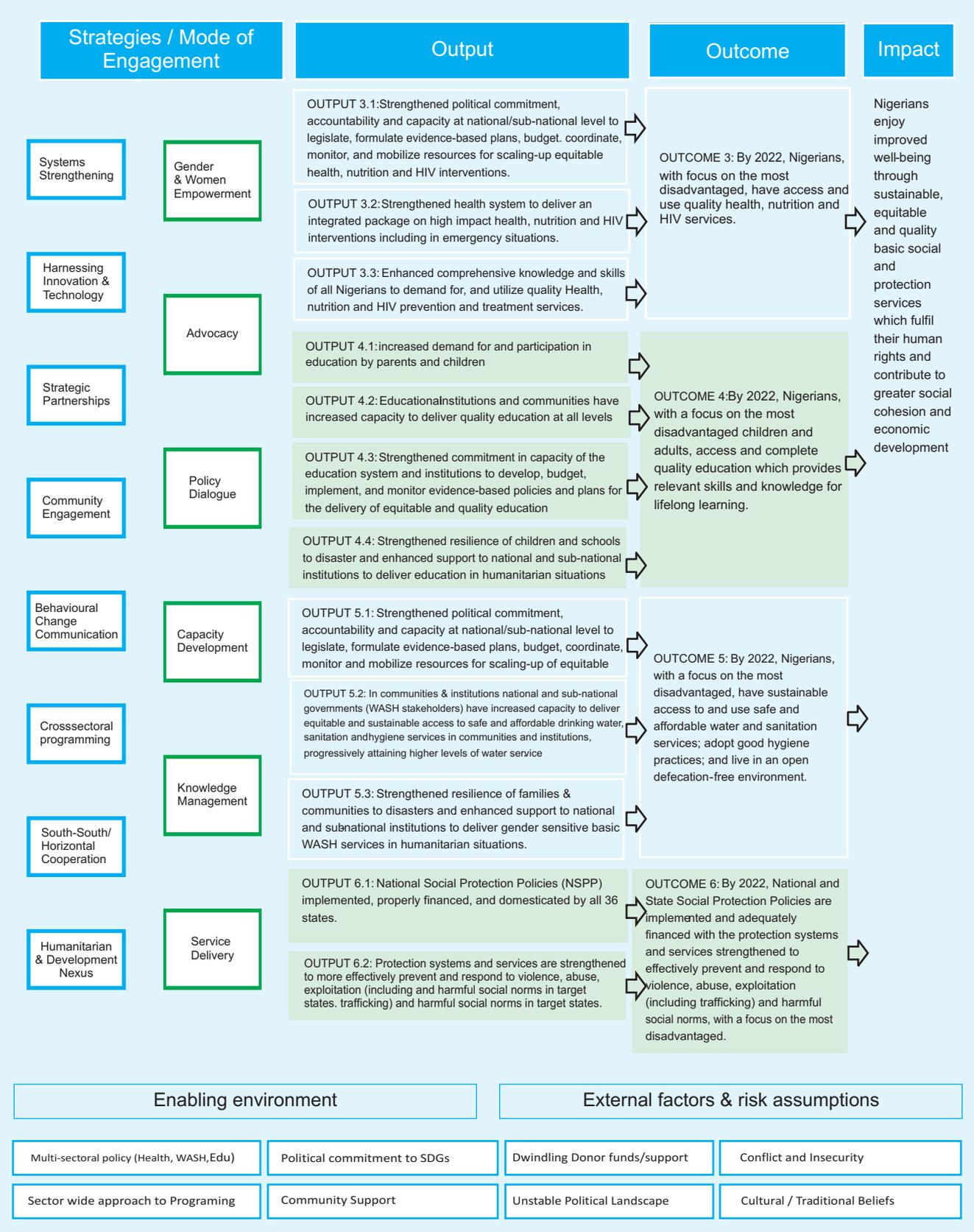
52. The protection strategy links ongoing humanitarian response to longer-term recovery and self-sustaining development pathways. Between 2010 and 2016, the UN system supported the Government to draft a National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), currently awaiting approval by the Federal Executive Council. It was expected that the policy would have been endorsed before the beginning of the UNSDPF. Consequently, the UN system will aim to support the implementation of this policy.

53. The UN support strategies for this Outcome will be: technical support at federal, state and LGA levels, systems strengthening and capacity development, knowledge management, including South-South and triangular cooperation, leveraging resources, strategic partnerships, piloting and demonstrations, service delivery, and community engagement, social mobilization and behaviour change communication, and evidence-based policy advocacy.

2.5 Result Area 2: Theory of Change

54. The provision of basic services in health, education, WASH and protection (including social protection) is recognized as one of the strategies for improving human capital in Nigeria. Addressing the key drivers of underperformance in basic services provision from both the supply and demand sides is critical to bringing change in these sectors. The theory of change for this result area holds that if adequate policies are put in place, and relevant institutions created and strengthened; if strong accountability systems are put in place with the right level of monitoring and evaluation, if the right level of advocacy with decision makers is maintained, if service providers are trained in sufficient numbers and qualities, if service delivery points are available, accessible, acceptable and affordable, if through behaviour change communication, awareness raising and sensitization demand can be created for these services, if rights holders are capacitated to seek actualization of their rights and if partnerships can be created and sustained, then the level and quality of service provision in the basic services can be improved. Where the level and quality of these services are improved, then the result area's strategic intent of 'Nigerians enjoy improved well-being through sustainable, equitable and quality basic social and protection services which fulfil their human rights and contribute to greater social cohesion and economic development' would have been achieved. Outcomes here involve improvements in the core social and basic service provision which then interact to contribute to the achievement of this result area as depicted in the following ToC schema.

ToC Schema (Result Area 2): Equitable Quality Basic Services



2.6 UNSDPF Result Area 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development.

(SDG Theme: People, Planet, Partnership)

Strategic Intent: Nigerians have improved living standard characterized by inclusive and diversified economic growth, effective population management, food security and environmental sustainability.

55. The UN system will assist Nigeria to address the identified challenges in this results area, through joint action and based on its comparative advantage by mobilizing support to develop appropriate policies, plans and regulatory frameworks aimed at sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development in the country. In collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government at the Federal and State levels, as well as the private sector and local and international NGOs, the UN will support the Government in this result area by providing strategic interventions for the diversification of the economy, effective management and utilization of human resources, food security and environmental sustainability.

Outcome 7: Diversified Economic Growth: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology and innovation, investment in infrastructure and job creation.

56. Following the launch of ERGP which focuses on fostering a sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, the UN system's contributions will support the Government to develop and enhance productivity in agriculture, manufacturing and services thereby reducing the dependence on crude oil sales for revenue and foreign exchange. The focus will be on reducing constraints to broad-based participation of the population by creating economic opportunities, empowering youths and women, integrating rural communities and creating decent jobs. The UN will also assist to build resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, private sector development, renewable energy development, science, technology and innovation with the ultimate goals of job creation and poverty reduction. The UN support strategies for this Outcome will also include facilitating knowledge access and exchange through South-South and triangular cooperation, high quality technical support and expertise in specific sectors at federal, state and LGA levels, systems strengthening and capacity development, gender and women empowerment, objective monitoring and evaluation of national development frameworks, and balancing upstream advisory interventions with demonstrated downstream policies for evidence-based working models in agriculture, manufacturing, industrial policy and services sectors.

Outcome 8: Population Dynamics: By 2022, Nigeria's population dynamics becomes a strong basis for national development and resource management through better use of demographic intelligence.

57. The UN's interventions under this outcome will be aimed at supporting the Government to efficiently utilize the country's human resources in the economic development process. Joint

action by the UN will strengthen national institutions and capacities to generate and use fully disaggregated population data from censuses, civil registration and vital statistics, including migration data and other socio-demographic and health surveys. The UN's interventions will also support development, review and implementation of policies and frameworks for population management and harnessing the demographic dividend. The facilitation of knowledge access and exchange through the South-South and triangular cooperation, high quality technical support and expertise in specific sectors at federal, state and LGA levels, vertical and horizontal advocacy on demographic dividend, will be an integral part of these outcome strategies to support Nigeria' development.

Outcome 9: Environmental Sustainability and Food Security: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.

58. Within the framework of this outcome, the UN will be contributing to safeguarding the environment as the country exploits and uses its cultural and natural resources in national development while also ensuring food security in the face of escalating national and global challenges. To achieve this, the UN will support national institutions to build capacities for sustainable environmental management and food nutrition security. The UN will also support the development of appropriate policies and frameworks for safeguarding the environment and ensuring food security as well as in domesticating and implementing international

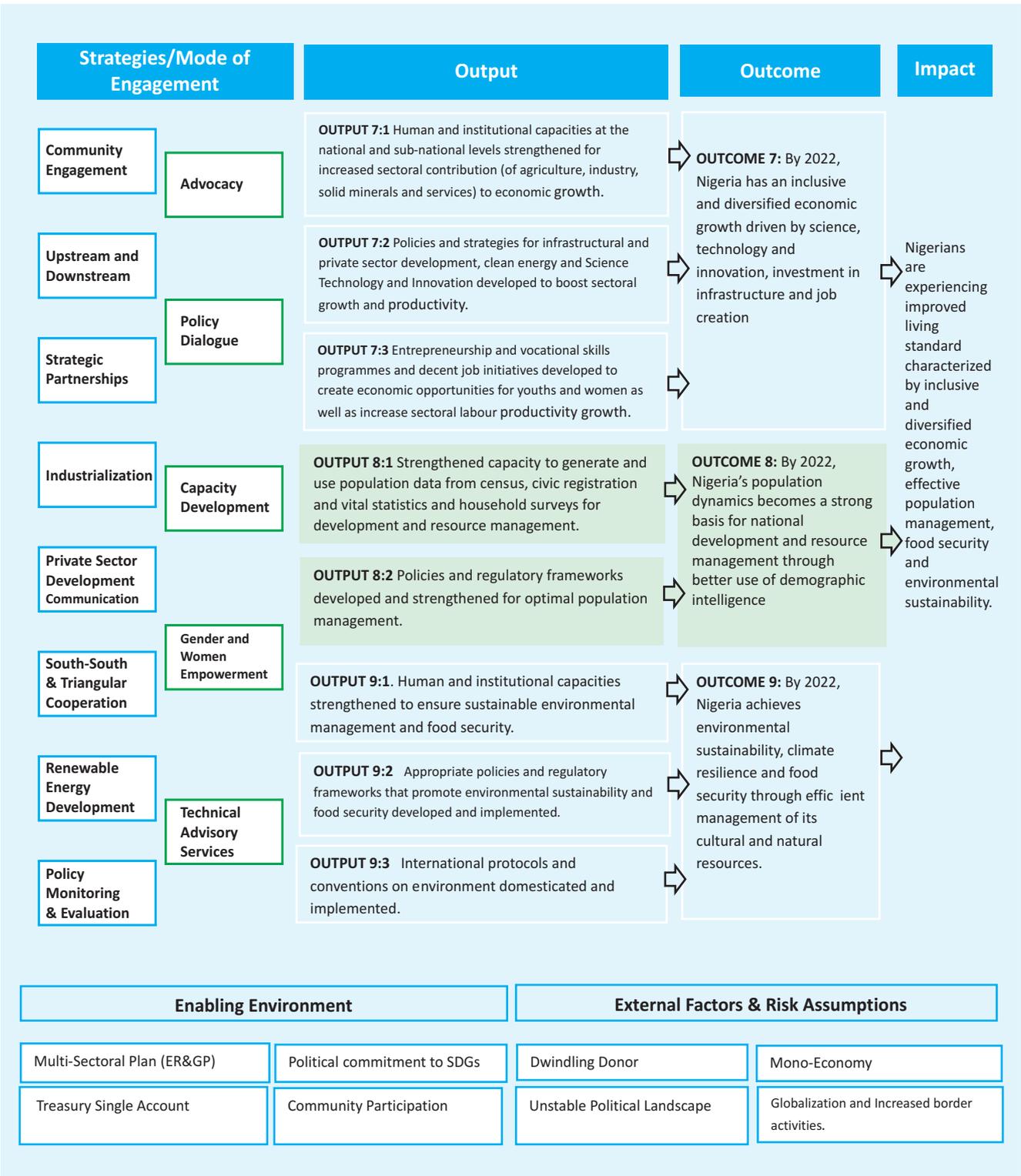


2.7 Result Area 3: Theory of Change

protocols and conventions. The SDGs focusing on the environment will receive greater attention and support from the UN system through targeted interventions, gender and women empowerment in this outcome area.

59. This result area which seeks to provide support for the achievement of the EGRP is built on a theory that, if necessary, would take steps to diversify the economy through inter alia, developing selected sectors – agriculture, industry, solid minerals and services – for the benefit of all and with a special focus on youths, women and the vulnerable groups. It will also help generate adequate demographic data disaggregated by gender, age, location (rural or urban) and integrated into the national economic growth and development process with due cognizance given to environmental protection and factors in all circumstances and activities. This will help Nigeria attain sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development. The three outcomes which have been identified to contribute to the achievement of this result area – Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development area – are depicted in the following TOC schema.

ToC Schema (Result Area 3): Sustainable Inclusive Economic Growth & Development



Section 3

Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework

60. The financing strategy for this partnership framework will be in line with the requirements of the Agenda 2030 funding modalities through a multistakeholder and multi-financing approach. The UN system will, therefore, leverage its catalytic programme funds to explore and attract multiple and innovative sources in Nigeria and elsewhere to fund the UNSDPF 2018-2022. The UN system has developed the Common Medium Term Budgetary Framework (CBF) that provides an overview of the total required resources to deliver UNSDPF under the DaO modality, the projected resources to be available by the participating UN agencies, and resources to be mobilized from different funding sources in the five-year programme cycle. An estimated amount of US\$4,295,731,900 will be required to achieve the 9 Outcomes with an estimated gap (to be mobilized) of US\$3,620,916,900. The resource targets will be updated and confirmed in Agency programme documents and the Joint Work plans in accordance with the established agencies' financial modalities. Throughout the UNSDPF cycle, the resource requirements will be reviewed, updated and tracked during Joint Work plan preparations and reporting. The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system for the achievement of each expected UNSDPF Result Area is presented in Figure 1.

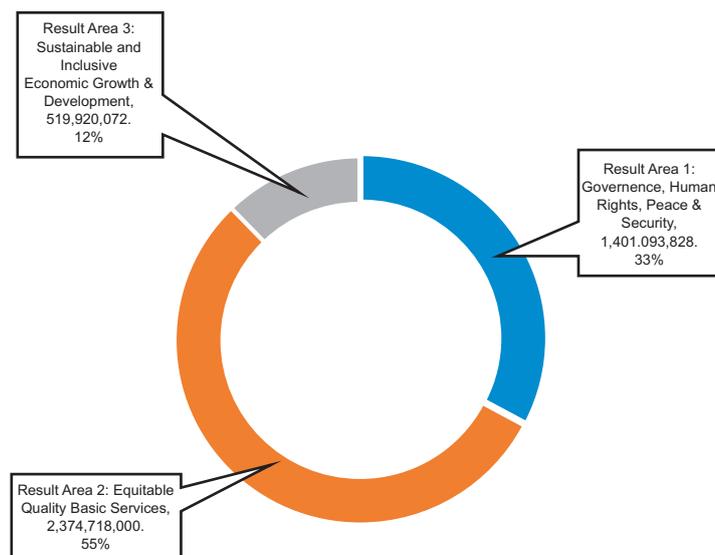


Figure 1: UNSDPF Resources Per Result Area

61. Out of the total resource estimation, about US\$1,401,093,828 (33 per cent) will be spent on UNSDPF Result Area 1, another US\$2,374,718,000 (55 per cent) on UNSDPF Result Area 2, and the remaining US\$519,920,072 (12 per cent) on UNSDPF Result Area 3. Contributions to the total estimated financial resources is made up of the financial allocations by each participating United Nations agency, fund and programme; and resources that the organizations expect to mobilize during the programme cycle. The estimated contribution per agency as provided at the time of finalizing this document is contained in Annex III. Table 1 provides the detailed estimation including the gaps.

²³ UNCT commits to use 2.5% of the UNSDPF total programme budget to fund joint Communication and M&E activities' during this programme cycle. The estimated resource excludes Humanitarian /Emergency Funds which the UN and partners are providing/mobilizing for the North-East situation. For instance in 2017 the Humanitarian Response Plan is targeting over 1 billion US dollars for the humanitarian situation for North-East.

Table 1: Common Indicative UNSDPF Budget 2018-2022 (in US\$)

S/N	UN Agency	RA 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security			RA 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services			RA 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development			Grand Total for UNSDPF
		Available Resources	Gap Resources	Total for Gov	Available Resources	Gap Resources	Total for Quality BSS	Available Resources	Gap Resources	Total for Incl. Growth	
1	FAO	1,000,000	75,000,000	76,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	1,500,000	120,000,000	121,500,000	203,000,000
2	ILO	500,000	1,100,000	1,600,000	650,000	1,550,000	2,200,000	1,150,000	4,850,000	6,000,000	9,800,000
3	IOM	15,000,000	49,000,000	64,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,000,000
4	OCHA	3,700,000	7,500,000	11,200,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000			0	18,200,000
5	UNAIDS			0	500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000			0	2,500,000
6	UNDP	24,030,000	160,000,000	184,030,000	2,600,000	10,400,000	13,000,000	20,000,000	150,000,000	170,000,000	367,030,000
7	UNESCO	200,000	10,000,000	10,200,000	1,300,000	8,480,000	9,780,000	852,000	12,643,000	13,495,000	33,475,000
8	UNFPA	15,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	51,000,000	78,000,000	0	0	0	103,000,000
9	UNHABITAT			0	18,000	70,000	88,000	595,000	12,880,072	13,475,072	13,563,072
10	UNHCR			0	24,000,000	216,000,000	240,000,000			0	240,000,000
11	UNICEF	65,560,000	0	65,560,000	325,210,000	1,129,440,000	1,454,650,000	0	0	0	1,520,210,000
12	UNIDO			0			0	28,500,000	10,500,000	39,000,000	39,000,000
13	UN WOMEN	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	28,000,000
14	UNODC	5,000,000	0	5,000,000			0			0	5,000,000
15	UNOPS	0		0			0	3,000,000	47,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
16	WFP		942,803,828	942,803,828	0	57,000,000	57,000,000	0	97,500,000	97,500,000	1,097,303,828
17	WHO			0	100,000,000	400,000,000	500,000,000			0	500,000,000
18	WMO	200,000	500,000	700,000			0	250,000	700,000	950,000	1,650,000
	TOTAL	135,190,000	1,265,903,828	1,401,093,828	483,778,000	1,890,940,000	2,374,718,000	55,847,000	464,073,072	519,920,072	4,295,731,900

62. **Resource Mobilization Strategy:** The common medium-term budgetary framework above indicates the funding gap that the UN system needs to bridge by developing useable and light common resource mobilization strategies in order to be able to fund the UNSDPF. The Resource mobilization strategy will be premised on the principle that Government is responsible for using its resources and development strategies for the socio-economic development of Nigeria, while the UN system will leverage on its resources in collaboration with other development partners, the private sector, and global funding facilities to augment the resource needs. The government will support the UN system agencies to raise fund for the implementation of the unfunded component of the UNSDPF from domestic and international private sector, as well as corporations and foundations. Although, the Results and Outcome groups of the UNSDPF will lead the resource mobilization efforts of their groups and/or agencies, the Resident Coordinator will guide the joint resource mobilization efforts targeting increased domestic resources from the Government of Nigeria and in-country partners. With clear national priorities, and the Result and Outcomes Areas aligned and articulated in the UNSDPF, it is expected that development partners in Nigeria (both bilateral and multilateral), as well as the private sector will be attracted to fund, partner and collaborate with other stakeholders in the implementation of the partnership framework 2018-2022.



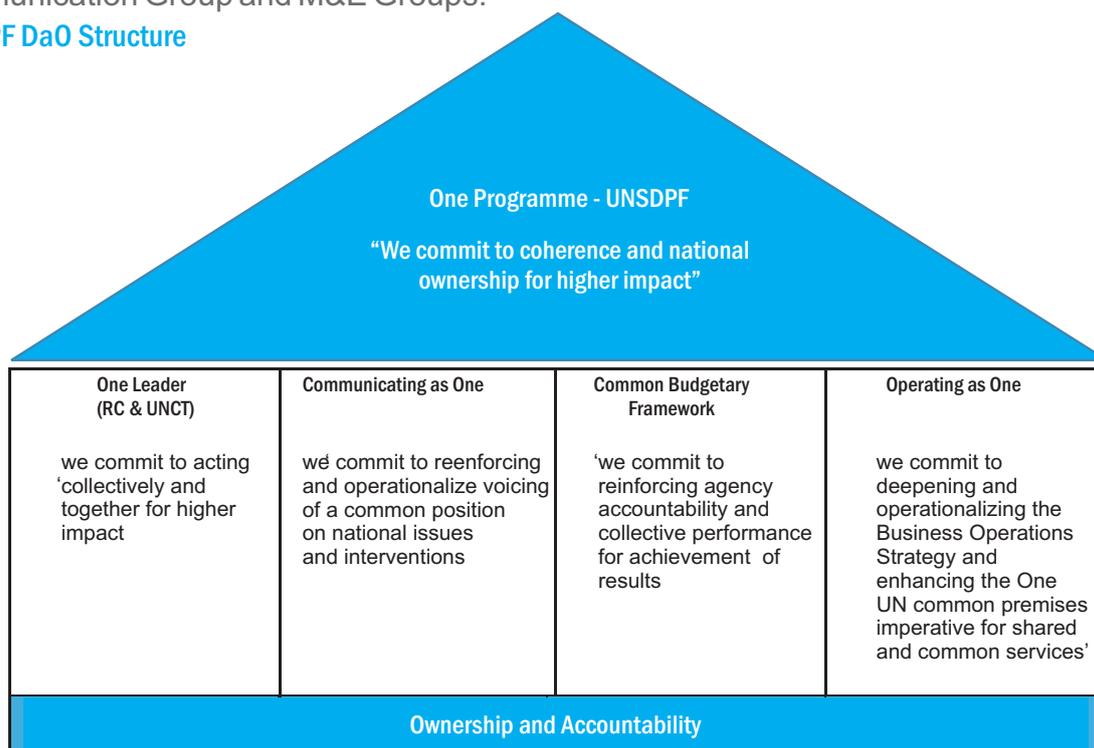
Section 4

Implementation Arrangements

63. With the successful implementation of three UNDAFs, the UN System has developed and improved its tools and techniques for delivering programme results. Drawing on past experiences in piloting the “Delivering as One” (DaO) model in Nigeria, a more purposeful and decisive approach based on a renewed UNCT commitment and a revised UNCT Code of Conduct will be vigorously pursued in the implementation of the new UNSDPF 2018-2022. The DaO approach is an integrated package of clear and internally consistent guidance on programming, leadership, business operations, funding and communications for country-level development operations that recognizes UN agencies' mandates, rules and procedures. In line with the recommendations of the recent Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Reviews (QCPR), the DaO modality is no longer an option for UNCTs and the UN system in Nigeria will progressively implement the Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) to become a full-fledged DaO country in the implementation of the UNSDPF 2018-2022. It is also worth noting that volunteerism will be important for the UN system over the next five years in Nigeria. Mobilizing UN Volunteers and community volunteers in programmes and making use of the local capabilities will facilitate the delivery of UNSDPF outcomes.

64. The UN-Nigeria partnership framework will be improved upon and used to persuade the Federal Government of the advantages of the DaO approach in promoting focused government leadership, improved coordination and more efficient use of available resources leading to the achievement of development effectiveness through collective efforts and joint actions. The diagram of the UNSDPF structure depicts the pillars of the DaO through which a mixture of implementation strategies including Joint Workplans, joint UNDAF reviews, the One UN Country Results Report and evaluations will be implemented in Nigeria during this programme cycle. The key elements of the implementation arrangements are Joint Steering Committee, UNCT, Results/Outcome Groups, Operation Management Team, UN Communication Group and M&E Groups.

UNSDPF DaO Structure



65. One Leader: Joint UNCT leadership under the empowered Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator will ensure effective implementation of the UNSDPF. The UNCT, led by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, will be responsible for the review and validation of the cooperation between organizations on the UNSDPF results areas to ensure that individual Agencies' Country Programme Documents reflect such objectives as appropriate. This will greatly enhance UN system's desire to be "fit for purpose" in deepening UN coherence to assist Nigeria respond effectively to the increasing complex humanitarian and development challenges. The UNCT will also ensure the effective functioning of the Result Groups and Outcome Groups with leadership at Head of Agency and government partners' level for collective accountability to the commitments in the UNSDPF. Regular UNCT meetings will be used for high level of information exchange to strengthen partnerships, as well as to improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations system internally and externally with implementing partners as a whole. Effective inter-Agency collaboration on UNCT Joint Workplans to implement the UNSDPF at federal and state levels will be a key implementation strategy. The Results and Outcome Groups will, therefore, work to improve linkages with the national and state coordination mechanisms to enhance feedback for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of outcomes of UNSDPF. Where applicable, opportunities for Joint Programming and Joint Programmes within Outcome areas, the interagency SDGs Working group will be explored by the Outcome Groups and UNCT for effective implementation.

66. The UNSDPF captures all UN System's expected contributions to Nigeria's national development agenda. During implementation, some results will be achieved through activities at State level, and where more than one UN Agency is providing assistance in a particular State, the Annual Workplan between the UN and the state will also follow the DaO modality with joint workplan to replace agency specific Annual Work Plans. The UN will also pursue partnerships with civil society (national and international), private sector, bilateral and multilateral organizations and donor countries in the implementation of the UNSDPF.

67. Communicating as One (CaO): The UNCT is committed to re-enforcing and operationalizing a one voice for key messaging and a common position on national humanitarian and development policy issues – gender, human rights and peace building interventions in Nigeria to enhance coherence. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) under the guidance of the UNCT will finalize the draft CaO strategy (2018-2022) and its implementing plans to support the UNSDPF. The Communication and Advocacy Strategy will hinge on supporting the strategic programming objectives of UNSDPF 2018 – 2022 through effective deployment of media and other tools of communication to enhance the UN system's constructive engagement and transparency with governments, organizations and rights holders to advance sustainable development in Nigeria. The CaO strategy will be premised on the UNSDPF inclusive philosophy of "leave no one behind" and target both internal and external stakeholders. UN staff will be debriefed regularly on the DaO and UNSDPF results in Nigeria through information technology and social media platforms, tools and quarterly orientation meetings for new staff. The external communication strategy will focus on one voice, integrated visual identity, shared values, norms and standards of the United Nations system that underlines shared messaging in support of the UNSDPF and the development of standard joint communication products. The strategy will be pitched largely at the outcome level focusing on changes in institutional capacity, livelihoods and norms in the beneficiary

²⁴ The UNCT will develop a UNSDPF implementation and Governance Guide and provide detailed and specific TORs for all actors including the UN/Government Steering Committee, the Result and Outcome Groups, UNCT, OMT, UNCG, M&E Group, partners, as addendum to this document.

communities working closely with Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as Results and Outcome Groups. Resourcing the CaO strategy will be on strengthening relationships with UN traditional donors, a purposive engagement and systematic cultivation of the organized private sector through explicit presentation of strategic alignment of UNSDPF results area with the private sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and internal UN cost shared mechanisms for joint undertakings.

68. Operating as One (OaO): The UNCT is committed to deepening the existing common services, formulating and operationalizing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) which is aligned with UNSDPF. The UNCT has progressively been advancing common services operations by consistently strengthening strategic partnerships among agencies but this has not been informed generally by either results-based planning or refined strategic prioritization and harmonization efforts at country level. The Business Operations Strategy (BoS) formalizes, reinforces, streamlines and harmonizes common/joint business processes to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness to advance the OaO. The UNCT is formulating the BoS (2018-2022) alongside the UNSDPF which has identified seven common areas for business operations harmonization in: Procurement, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Human Resources, Finance, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), Travel/Daily Subsistence Allowance harmonization and Common Premises which can collectively reduce material, time and labour costs during the UNSDPF implementation cycle. By identifying potential “efficiency spaces” across UN common operations, the BoS will provide the missing link between Operations and Programme aspects to functionally and systematically deliver the key outcomes in the UNSDPF through innovative and efficient common processes.

69. The UN Operations Management Team (OMT): under the guidance of UNCT will lead the BOS model for effective delivery of the UNSDPF and lead the planned move from “Common Premises” to “One Office”. The OMT under the guidance of the UNCT will also deepen the excellent UN House experience focusing on measurable efficiency translating in actual cost-savings for the UN family, partners and government, and leveraging the common premises experience in selected states where the model is programmatically desirable and financially feasible for the UNSDPF cycle.

70. National Steering Committee, Result Groups, UN M&E Group: There will be a Steering Committee, to be co-chaired by the Minister of Budget and National Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator, with selected members from key ministries, private sector civil society and UNCT, which will be responsible for providing overall strategic policy guidance and direction for the implementation of UNSDPF. The Result Groups will also be responsible for the expected outcome contribution of the UN system to the national priority in the UNSDPF. The Result Groups will be chaired by a Head of Agency and accountable to the UNCT for effective coordination of the Group, in addition to implementing, monitoring and reporting of UNSDPF results. The UN M&E group, with greater gender dimension, will play a key role in providing technical advice and in the coordination of data and information in support of the Result and Outcome Groups and Programme Management Team for accurate and timely reporting of the progress of the UNSDPF.

Section 5

Monitoring & Evaluation

71. The monitoring and evaluation framework of the UNSDPF is founded on the endorsed 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 230 indicators and 169 targets. The effective SDGs and their targets will serve as the management tool for tracking progress made and will be used to guide the allocation of resources. A functional, integrated monitoring and evaluation system is critical for measuring the progress made towards the attainment of the SDGs and will help in ensuring accountability of all stakeholders to the achievement of the SDGs. Similarly, this framework incorporates the lessons learned from the MDGs to ensure a robust and holistic system. The backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs will be indicators, which reflect a good blend of national, regional, thematic, and global indicators. Informed by the 'principle and culture of shared responsibility' the tracking and reporting against the SDG targets will be based on the existing national and local mechanisms and processes, with a broad-based multi-sectoral participation that suits the national needs and priorities. Similarly, a majority of the monitoring indicators are derived from the official data sources such as administrative data from ministries, census, civil registration, vital statistics and household surveys. The proposed M&E system builds on the existing national M&E system along with the M&E structure of other UN Agencies and focuses on the measurement and reporting of the UNSDPF-IV outcome results, which will be captured into the UNDG online Information Management platforms (IMS, UN Info) on a yearly basis. While the mechanism for quality assurance (completeness, timeliness and quality) for the annual UNSDPF report will be guided by the UN M&E group, the implementation and compilation of annual progress report towards each UNSDPF outcomes are the responsibilities of the UNSDPF Result and Outcome groups in collaboration with their government implementing agencies. Leveraging on modern technologies and innovations, the M&E system will employ the use of georeferenced/spatial data and platforms like the big data revolution, OPENimis, infographics, RAPIDpro, PREMISE, EQUIST to track the location of specific information, economic and social transparency, vulnerabilities/environmental challenges, as well as equity-focused approach to service delivery.

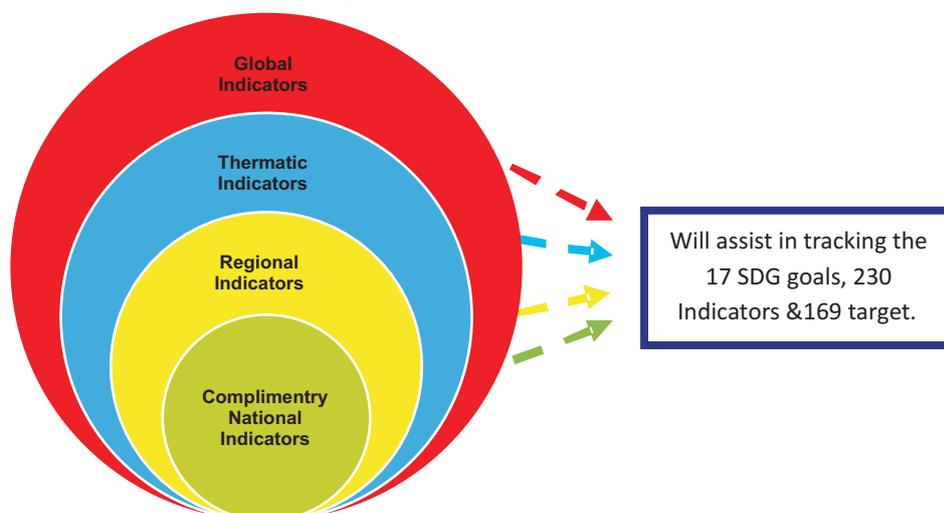


Figure IV: Schematic Illustration: As Recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) June-2016.

72. Joint Monitoring: Based on the principles of delivering as one, the M&E system will function to ensure that the yearly joint monitoring of UNSDPF activities would be led by Government and the UN Agencies, including both the annual and mid-term reviews in order to re-align programme implementation to current realities. The same thing will happen at the end of programme evaluation which will be done to assess the achievements, challenges and lessons learnt with a view to informing the next UNSDPF programme planning session.

73. In collaboration with the government implementing agencies, the UNSDPF Outcome groups will meet periodically to assess the progress made in implementing the UNSDPF and propose necessary programmatic adjustments, where necessary. Each UN Agency will be responsible for tracking and reporting their respective agency results and related SDG indicators. The joint routine monitoring will capture the overall progress made towards the SDGs, with emphasis on the progress made on the Nigerian Medium Term Economic Recovery plan, Vision20:2020, the Buhari plan, the UN conventions ratified by Nigeria, and so on.

74. In order to save cost and leverage on existing capacities, the UN M&E group will adopt the joint funding approach in the conduct of international and national survey across the agencies. The opportunity to expand and integrate new data sets into important surveys like Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Human Development Index (HDI) will be explored, to produce an integrated high-quality assessment that is based on common survey frames and harmonized contents.

75. Annual Process Review Meetings: On a yearly basis, the government M&E and the UN M&E groups will provide the necessary programmatic and technical guidance for the review of the progress made in each outcome area. The yearly progress report will capture the results achieved jointly by the UN outcome groups along with their government implementing partners. To harmonize the annual reporting, the UN M&E group along with the government M&E unit will adopt a common reporting template. The initial review meeting will be presented to the Programme Management Team after the M&E group has conducted a quality assurance. In the spirit of true partnership, the government counterpart in the MDAs will lead the presentation of the result archived in the reporting year, supported by the UNSDPF outcome groups, where key staff from the Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Foreign Affairs, Health, Education, Industry, Office of the Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs, and civil society groups will be present to validate the achievement report. Prior to this, a comprehensive report will be shared with the UNCT for their inputs and final approval. The annual review meeting will document: (i) The progress made at the output level; (ii) The challenges and corresponding recommendations for improvement; (iii) Lessons learnt and the way forward; and (v) Opportunities for improving the joint programme and coordination and coherence in programme implementation.

76. Final Evaluation: The final evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNSDPF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency by which UNSDPF outcomes and the joint programmes are being achieved, their sustainability and contribution to national priorities and goals, the capacity of national partners to sustain progress, and the benefits and synergies accrued from a harmonized UN plan. The result of the evaluation will inform management actions, and more specifically the development of the next UNSDPF. The timing of the UNSDPF evaluation will seek to complement the review of the National Development Plan, in a way that the two processes can inform each other.

The Role of the UN M&E Group

77. Strategic planning, and technical advice and coordination in support of the Results and Outcome groups and the Programme Management Team will be the principal role of the UN M&E Working Group, (such as UNSDPF Annual Reviews, UNSDPF Progress Report, and Final Evaluation). The advice and technical support includes tracking consistency, completeness and quality of the implementation of the UNSDPF indicator framework. Regular follow up on the implementation of the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP). Additionally, the group will generate evidence-based data to drive UN's advocacy agenda in different sectoral intervention. More specifically, targeted advocacy for the strengthening of National Bureau of Statistics and other agencies with the statutory responsibility of collecting and reporting data will be accorded top priority. The UN M&E Working Group will ensure better coordination and support to Government through the existing M&E Sector Working Group, ensuring a harmonized, seamless reporting of SDG results/UNSDPF indicators alongside national indicators and systems.



Annex I

Nigeria UNSDPF Result and Resource Matrix²⁵

Result Area-1: Governance, Human-rights, Peace & Security								
Strategic Intent 1: All Nigerians enjoy good and inclusive governance and human rights in secure, resilient and peaceful communities SDG mapping: 1, 2, 5,8,10, 11 & 16. SDG theme:People, Peace & Partnership.								
	Indicators (I)	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Partners (UN agencies) (P)	Partners (Govt./other) (P)	Medium Term Common Budgetary Framework (US\$)	
							Total	Projected to be available
<p>Outcome 1: (Good Governance and Rule of law) By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance, equity, non-discrimination and rule of law in public service delivery and citizen engagement.</p>								

²⁵ IFAD, ICAO, UNITAR interventions and programmes in Nigeria are outside this matrix.

							31,300,000	1,024,353,828
(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)			
1.	Voice and Accountability Index	14 (2015)	40 (2015)	Worldwide Governance Indicators	UNDP UNODC UNWOMEN	MBNP MWASD NHRC		
2.	Corruption Perception Index.	26% (2015)	30%	Transparency International Report	ILO UNESCO	NACA NILS		
3.	Freedom in the World index: Political Rights (PR) and Civil Liberties(CL)	Baseline PR(2017): 3 Base line CL(2017): 5	PR (2022):2 CL (2022): 2	Freedom House Report		INEC NUJ NASS		
4.	Gender Equality Index	0.328 (2015)	0.558 (2022)	Nigeria HDR		IPAC		
5.	Share of Seats in Parliament (% Held by Women)	Senat e= 5.8 (2015) Representative = 5.6% (2015)	Senate = 10 (2022) Representative = 12.6% (2022)	Inter-Parliamentary Union Global Report		FMLE NECA NLC		
6.	Revised National Labour Law	Draft Labour Law	Labour Law	Reports, Gazette		TUC		
8.	Press Freedom Index	116 Rank (2016) 52.93 Abuse Score (2016)	100 Rank (2022) 30 (2022)	Reporters Without Borders		IAP		

Outcome 2: (Humanitarian Response, Human Rights Peace building and Security)

By 2022, Citizens coexist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher State capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/ across the border.

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)	345,440,000	103,890,000	241,550,000
1.	Global Peace Index.	2.877 score (2016)	1.500 score (2022)	Global Peace Report	UNDP OCHA IOM	Ministry of interior NASS NSCDC			
2.	Human Security Index.	0.3299 (2015)	0.2500 (2022)	Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/137506	UNODC UNESCO OCHA UNICEF FAO WMO WFP WHO	IPCR MNSA CSOs PRESCOM NPF NSCDC PCNI NEMA MBNP NESG SEMA NiMET SMOH			
3.	Global Terrorism Index	2.314 score (2016)	1.200 score (2022)	Global Terrorism Index Report					
4.	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance	6.9 million (2017)	1 million (2022)	Monitoring Reports					
5.	Number of people supported to recover, restore and protect livelihoods	200,000 (2017)	1.5 million (2022)	Humanitarian Reports					
6.	Number of people who receive food assistance through in kind and cash based vouchers	3 million (2017)	0.5 million (2022)	Humanitarian reports					
7.	Number of health facilities receiving essential medicines for IDPs and host community	120 (2017)	200 (2022)	Humanitarian reports					

**Result Area-2:
Equitable Quality Basic Services**

Results Area 2: Strategic Intent: Nigerians enjoy improved well-being through sustainable, equitable and quality basic social and protection services which fulfil their human rights and contribute to greater social cohesion and economic development
 SDG mapping: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 & 16 SDG theme: People, Prosperity & Partnership

	Indicators (I)	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Partners (UN agencies) (P)	Partners (Govt & others) (P)	Medium Term Common Budgetary Framework		
							Total	Projected to be available	To be mobilized (funding gap)
<p>Outcome 3: (Health, Nutrition, HIV&AIDS) By 2022, Nigerians, with focus on most disadvantaged have access and use quality health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services.</p>							1,647,700,000	252,800,000	1,394,900,000
1.	Percentage of live births attended by a skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary midwife)	38%	45%	NDHS Annual report (NHMIS Programme report) Health Facility Survey	WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNAIDS UNDP	FMoH SMOH PEPFAR NACA SACA			

(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are fully immunized.	25%	55%	NDHS, Annual report (NHMIS, Programme Report, Routine Immunization Administrative Data) Health Facility Survey		FMoH, SMOH
Percentage of children and adolescents living with HIV that are receiving ART	Children (0-14) 21.4 Not available	<5 yrs 60% 5-9 yrs 60% 10-14 yrs 60% 15-19 yrs 60%	NARHS Annual Report (NHMIS, Programme Report) NASCAP/NA CA Annual Report		FMoH, SMOH, PEPFAR, NACA

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	
2.	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are fully immunized.	25%	55%	NDHS, Annual report (NHMIS, Programme report, Routine Immunisation Administrative Data) Health Facility Survey		
3.	Percentage of children and adolescents living with HIV that are receiving ART	Children (0-14) 21.4 Not available	<5 yrs 60% 5-9 yrs 60% 10-14 yrs 60% 15-19 yrs 60%	NARHS Annual report (NHMIS, Programme report) NASCAP/NA CA Annual Report		

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	
4.	Percentage of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check-up in the first two days after giving birth	48%	60%	NDHS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Health Facility Survey Annual report (NHMIS, Programme report)		
5.	Adolescent Child Bearing and Pregnancy Rate	22.5	12%	NDHS (2013) Annual report (NHMIS, Programme report)		

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	
6.	Stunting rate among under-five children	37 (DHS 2013)	22%	National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS), NDHS, MICS		
7.	Childhood wasting (GAM) rate	7.5	5	NNHS, NDHS, MICS		
8.	Anaemia rate among pregnant women	67%	50%	Micronutrient survey; NDHS		
9.	Percentage of states with HIV anti-stigma laws passed and National Policies put in place & National tools reviewed and adopted addressing the vulnerability of populations at risk	22%	80%	Annual Report / Programme report		

Outcome 4: (Learning and Skills Development) By 2022, Nigerians, with a focus on the most disadvantaged children and adults, access and complete quality education which provides relevant skills and knowledge for lifelong learning							274,680,000	117,960,000	156,720,000
	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)			
10.	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Pre-primary, Primary junior secondary education	PP(M) 23% PP (F) 26% PP (T) 24% P(M) 96% P (F) 90% P (T) 93% JSS(M) 57% JSS(F) 45% JSS(T) 51%	PP(M) 50% PP (F) P(M) 108% P(F) JSS(M) 69% JSS(F) 53% PP (T) 51% 102% P (T) 105% 57% JSS(T) 63%	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNICEF UNICEF ILO UNESCO UNHABITAT	FME UBEC State MDA FME UBEC FMLE FMYD NYSC NBTE State MDA NYSC NBTE FMWR FMoEnv FMoEd State Gov'ts WASH Development Partners			
11.	Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary, junior secondary education and technical and vocational education	P 0.93 JSS 0.78 TVET 0.72	P 0.94 JSS 0.82 TVET 0.75	EMIS					
12.	Completion rate (GIRLG as proxy) in primary, junior secondary education and technical and vocational education.	P 85% JSS 63% TVET TBD		EMIS					
13.	Performance in Literacy test in P4	M 31% F31% T 31%	M 68% F 68% T 68%	MLA					
14.	Adult literacy rate	M 69% F 50% T 60%	M 75% F 56% T66%	MICS/DHS					
15.	Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years	M 80% F65% T73%	M 86% F 71% T 79%	MICS/DHS					

Outcome 5: (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) By 2022, Nigerians, with a focus on the most disadvantaged, have sustainable access to and use safe and affordable water and sanitation services; adopt good hygiene practices; and live in an open defecation free environment.						118,588,000	60,018,000	58,570,000
	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)			
16.	Proportion of the population practicing open defecation	25%	9.5%	National Surveys (MICS/NDHS); WASH Sector Monitoring Reports				
17.	Households that have an improved source of drinking water in rural areas	57%	75%					
18.	Proportion of the population having an improved sanitation facility	29%	49%					

<p>Outcome 6: (Protection) By 2022, the National and State Social Protection Policies are implemented and adequately financed with protection systems and services strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking) and harmful social norms, with a focus on the most disadvantaged.</p>							333,750,000	53,000,000	280,750,000
	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)			
19.	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	24.8% f, 10.8% m (18-24 year olds)	TBD	TBD	UNICEF UN Women UNFPA	MWASD MOH MOE Presidents-Office MoJ			
20.	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	19% (NDHS)	TBD - please provide data	NDHS	IOM WHO UNHCR UNDP FAO	Federal MDAs State level-MDAs Dfid EU World Bank			
21.	Proportion of children (boys and girls) who are victims or at significant risk of violence, abuse and exploitation who report and receive preventive and responsive services in target states	2% (State CPIMS)	40%	CPIMS Reports	WFP				

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	
22.	Percentage of vulnerable persons provided with access to justice (through legal aid and services, Housing, Land and Property support, detention visits and formal and informal dispute resolutions)	- please provide data	- please provide data	PSWG 5W		
23.	Proportion of Unaccompanied and Separated Children boys and girls associated with armed groups, and survivors of GBV who have benefited from, reunification, community reintegration support and specialised care.	6,062	37,400	CPSWG 5W		
24.	16 Policy measures to be implemented (progressive	0%	25% of disadvantaged	Policy Documents; Sector		

Results Area 3 Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development									
<p>Strategic Intent 3: Nigerians have improved living standard characterized by inclusive and diversified economic growth, effective population management, food security and environmental sustainability. SDG mapping: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12,13,14,15 & 17 SDG theme: People, Planet & Partnership.</p>									
	Indicators (I)	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Partners (UN agencies) (P)	Partners (Govt/others) (P)	Medium Term Common Budgetary Framework		
							Total	Projected to be available	To be mobilized (funding gap)

Outcome-7 (Diversified Economic Growth)

By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology and innovation, investment in infrastructure and job creation

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)	186,832,438	35,240,000	151,592,438
7.1	1. % share of targeted sectors in real GDP growth	4.69 (agric); -10.13 (industry); 0.51 (services)	8.37 (agric); 8.02 (industry); 5.82 (services)	NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics EGRP M&E Report	ILO UNIDO UNESCO FAO UNDP UNWOMEN UNOPS WMO UNHABITAT	FMARD FMITI MBNP FMPWH FMST FMLP FME NiMET State Governments Private sector			
7.2	Sectoral share in total employment	TBD	TBD	NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics EGRP M&E Report	IOM UNIDO FAO UNESCO UNWOMEN UNOPS WMO UNHABITAT				

Outcome 8: (Population Dynamics) By 2022, Nigeria’s population dynamics becomes a strong basis for national development and resource management through better use of demographic intelligence.							1,500,000	750,000	750,000
(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)				
8.1	2020 round of census conducted Number of socio economic and demographic surveys conducted (MICS NDHS, Migration survey)	0 3	1 6	Census and Surveys reports DHS/MICS Survey Reports					

Outcome 9: (Environmental Sustainability & Food Security) By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.							331,587,634	19,857,000	311,730,634
(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)				
9.1	CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	TBD	TBD	NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics SDG Annual Report	UNDP FAO WFP UNIDO ILO UNESCO UNWOMEN UNOPS UNHABITAT UNIDO FAO UNDP UNOPS	NEMA NiMET FMARD FMITI MBNP FMPWH FMST FMLP FME State Governments Private sector			
9.2	Treatment of waste, generation of hazardous waste, hazardous waste management, by type of treatment	TBD	TBD	Sectoral Reports SDG Annual Report					

	(I)	(B)	(T)	(MoV)	(P)	(P)	
9.3	Percentage of educational institutions with formal and informal education curricula on sustainable development and lifestyle topics	TBD	TBD	Sectoral Reports SDG Annual Report			
9.4	Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage, including World Heritage sites	TBD	TBD	Sectoral Reports SDG Annual Report			
9.5	Food insecurity prevalence rate (Food Insecurity Experience Scale)	TBD	TBD	Sectoral Reports SDG Annual Report			

Annex II Legal Clauses

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as 'the Government') has entered the following:

a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 12 April 1988). Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. Decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of "execution" and "implementation" enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. Considering this decision this UNSDPF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDPF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

b) With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF of 1997.

c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR of 1982

d) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP of 1969.

e) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNFPA of 2008

f) With UNIDO the Agreement between the Governments of a Country, a Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNFPA of 1992

g) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Nigeria in 1978.

h) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures in references to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, ICAO, WMO, WFP, UN Women, UNOPS, UNITAR, UNHCR, UNAIDS, IOM UNODC UNDSS, OCHA, UNIC.

The UNSDPF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies'
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring, and
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The remainder of this section refers only to agencies using the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months.

Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized

amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner.

A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm selected by the UN system agencies, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

3. The Audits will be Commissioned by the UN system Agencies and undertaken by Private Audit Services.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 30 days from the date of receipt of request. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days from the date of receipt of request. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE form will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended on activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations,

policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended on activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP within six months after receipt of the funds. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP, the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore receive and review the audit report issued by auditors, provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP, UNFPA UNICEF, WFP or any agency that provided cash and where the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has been identified to conduct the audits, to the OAG so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP or any agency. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has been identified to conduct the audits, to the OAG on a quarterly basis or as locally agreed.

Commitments of the Government

The Government of Nigeria at federal and state levels will collaborate with the UN system in joint planning, implementation and regular review of UNSDPF programme processes and modalities. Government leadership and ownership of the UNSDPF at all stages is critical towards ensuring that measurable results are achieved. Government will serve on the UNSDPF Steering committee and collaborate with the Results and Outcome groups to review progress and discuss the implementation of UN joint programmes and collaborative programming activities.

Government will also provide all entry clearance requirements for agreed items that are recurring and non-recurring, which are necessary for managing and implementing UN programmes under the UNSDPF, at all ports of entry in the country and will, to the extent possible or as agreed, provide warehousing and transportation of the programme-related goods to the end user, personnel and premises.

In addition, Government will establish and strengthen national development coordination structures, including sector-based platforms, which will allow the UN to adequately position UNSDPF-related programmes within national development planning, implementation and M&E systems and avoid pursuing parallel stand-alone processes.

Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the funding gaps of the UNSDPF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies to encourage potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies funds required to implement unfunded components of the programme. This will include endorsement of the UN

system agencies' efforts to raise funds from the private sector both internationally and in Nigeria; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in the country, which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under the applicable laws and regulations. Equally, no taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by the UN agency under the UNSDPF. The UN agency shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of UN-assisted programmes.

Government will provide monetary and/or in-kind contribution to the activities of the UNSDPF through an agreed percentage Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC) of the total programme value to be released at agreed intervals and other agreed contributions between the UN and government entities at state and federal levels.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs for government counterparts shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the section on Basis of the Relationship. The Government will apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisers and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisers or persons will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisers or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.

Nothing in or relating to the UNSDPF will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of a Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any

Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this UNSDPF Action Plan on this day, 27 July 2017 in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Annex III

UN Agencies' Indicative Financial Contributions-2018-2022

UN Agencies' Indicative Financial Contributions-2018-2022

S/N	Agency	UNSDPF Resource Requirement Per Agency (US\$)		
		Total Resources	Projected to be Available	To be Mobilised (funding gap)
1	FAO	203,000,000	3,000,000	200,000,000
2	ILO	9,800,000	2,300,000	7,500,000
3	IOM	64,000,000	15,000,000	49,000,000
4	OCHA	18,200,000	5,700,000	12,500,000
5	UNAIDS	2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
6	UNDP	367,030,000	46,630,000	320,400,000
7	UNESCO	33,475,000	2,352,000	31,123,000
8	UNFPA	103,000,000	42,000,000	61,000,000
9	UNHABITAT	13,563,072	613,000	12,950,072
10	UNHCR	240,000,000	24,000,000	216,000,000
11	UNICEF	1,520,210,000	390,770,000	1,129,440,000
12	UNIDO	39,000,000	28,500,000	10,500,000
13	UNWOMEN	28,000,000	5,000,000	23,000,000
14	UNODC	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
15	UNOPS	50,000,000	3,000,000	47,000,000
16	WFP	1,097,303,828	0	1,097,303,828
17	WHO	500,000,000	100,000,000	400,000,000
18	WMO	1,650,000	450,000	1,200,000
	TOTAL	4,295,731,900	674,815,000	3,620,916,900

Costed UNSDPF Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar

Costed UNSDPF Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

Activity	Year1-2018	Year 2-2019	Year 3-2020	Year 4-2021	Year4-2022	Budget
UNDAF Program Baseline	Determination of outstanding Baseline by Outcome groups.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,000 USD
Annual review meeting	Led by government IPs with UN outcome groups (Jan-Feb of Preceding year of implementation).	Led by government IPs with UN outcome groups (Jan-Feb of Preceding year of implementation).	Led by government IPs with UN outcome groups (Jan-Feb of Preceding year of implementation).	Led by government IPs with UN outcome groups (Jan-Feb of Preceding year of implementation).	Led by government IPs with UN outcome groups (Jan-Feb of Preceding year of implementation).	20,000USD
Mid –Term Review	N/A	N/A	After 2 nd year of the program cycle. External consultant/ with key government agencies	N/A	N/A	10,000USD
Joint Monitoring	Twice a year field visit with MBNP/NBS/OSAP-SGD/CSOs etc.	Twice a year field visit with MBNP/NBS/OSAP-SGD/CSOs etc.	Twice a year field visit with MBNP/NBS/OSAP-SGD/CSOs etc.	Twice a year field visit with MBNP/NBS/OSAP-SGD/CSOs etc.	Twice a year field visit with MBNP/NBS/OSAP-SGD/CSOs etc.	20,000USD

Final evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Penultimate year of the program cycle. Independent evaluation with active participation of key government agencies.	200,000USD
Survey/ studies	MICS/DHS/LSMS/ HDI/RHCS and others if applicable.	Agency Resourced				
	Perception survey (Internal & External using U-report platform etc.	Perception survey (Internal & External using U-report platform etc.	Perception survey (Internal & External using U-report platform etc.	Perception survey (Internal & External using U-report platform etc.	Perception survey (Internal & External using U-report platform etc.	50,000USD
Routine Annual Reports	Preparation of Resident Coordinator Annual report (RC/UNCT, Nov-Jan)	Preparation of Resident Coordinator Annual report (RC/UNCT, Nov-Jan)	Preparation of Resident Coordinator Annual report (RC/UNCT, Nov-Jan)	Preparation of Resident Coordinator Annual report (RC/UNCT, Nov-Jan)	Preparation of Resident Coordinator Annual report (RC/UNCT, Nov-Jan)	5,000USD
	Preparation of UNDAF Progress Report (Dec-Jan)	5,000USD				

Capacity building events	International//African evaluation conference on SDGs.	International//African evaluation conference on SDGs	20,000USD			
National Assessments to support government system	In-depth Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment	10,000USD				
	Annual sector review plans.	10,000USD				
Publications	Publish at least one best practice of joint program intervention and others.	Publish at least one best practice of joint program intervention and others.	Publish at least one best practice of joint program intervention and others.	Publish at least one best practice of joint program intervention and others.	Publish at least one best practice of joint program intervention and others.	5,000USD
Total						360,000USD

