UNITED NATIONS NIGERIA

UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
— U N S D C F —
2023-2027

UNSDCF

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
2023 – 2027

United Nations, Nigeria

Our vision is to leave no one behind, especially the most vulnerable, and that all people living in Nigeria contribute to and benefit from inclusive rights-based development that accelerates the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the associated Sustainable Development Goals.

UNSDCF 2023 - 2027

United Nations House,
Plot 617/618 Diplomatic Zone,
Central Area District. P.M.B 2851,
Garki, Abuja Nigeria.

Preamble & Joint Statement of Commitment

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which covers the period 2023-27, is the fifth 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 the 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

Prince Clem Agba
Honourable Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Nigeria

Dated: 1 December 2022, Abuja

On behalf of the UN System in Nigeria

Mr. Matthias Schmale
UN Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator a.i.
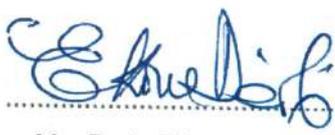United Nations System, Nigeria

Dated: 1 December 2022, Abuja

UNCT Signatures

We, the United Nations Country Team in Nigeria, whilst representing each organization's mandates, competencies and decision-making process, pledge our commitment to the UNSDCF as a means to foster cooperation, coordination and enhance UN coherence to support the Federal Government of Nigeria to accelerate the attainment of the Agenda 2030 and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
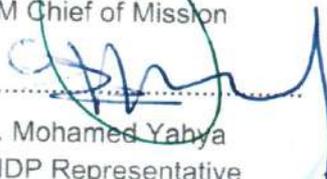
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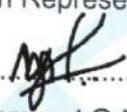
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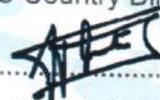
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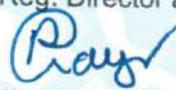
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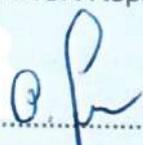
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FOREWORD

Matthias Schmale

UN Resident & Humanitatian Coordinator in Nigeria

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Nigeria, I am delighted to present to you the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 which outlines how the UN System will leverage its comparative advantages to support the Government of Nigeria to address its development and humanitarian challenges.

As Africa's largest country both by population and economy, Nigeria is strategically important for achieving the 2030 Agenda in its own right and in terms of its impact on the region. Unfortunately, Nigeria is not on track to meet many of the SDGs by 2030. Although there have been improvements on some fronts, accelerated action is required across the board.

A business-as-usual approach of relatively small-scale interventions is unlikely to significantly move the needle towards realising the SDGs in a country with a GDP of USD $432bn[1]. What is needed are system-wide solutions that are transformative and that can catalyse a wide range of actors towards driving impactful progress on the SDGs.

In response to this challenge, the UN in Nigeria is proposing and further developing a collective offer of initiatives to drive transformative change in this country. In order to leave no one behind and guided by a human rights based approach, the chosen transformative initiatives are shaped by a need to prioritise delivery to the most vulnerable including the 85+ million mostly young people living in households below the poverty line, the 16.5 million women and girls experiencing violence, and the 18+ million children out of school.

[1] Current GDP in USD – Source: World Bank

We have organised the transformative initiatives under four strategic pillars – *Prosperity, Planet, People, and Peace* – and are taking into consideration the evolving national and regional context of Nigeria, as well as the shifting global conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing war in Ukraine.

The theme for the strategic *Prosperity* pillar is 'Nigeria has sustained and inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods.'

Under this falls the first transformative initiative which is **getting as many women and young people as possible into decent employment and livelihood opportunities.** The UN will support the government's national strategy for youth employment through a number of actions aimed at motivating key actors including the private sector to create decent jobs for Nigeria's young people. These various actions will focus on digital skills, workforce readiness, public/private partnerships, start-up support, vocational training to address gender gaps and supporting economic opportunities for women.

The second transformative initiative is **expanding social protection to those who need it most.** The UN's support to the expansion and institutionalisation of social protection in Nigeria at national and sub-national levels will include efforts to strengthen policies and legal frameworks, identify best practices for financing and expanding coverage, improve digital infrastructure, institutionalise social protection statistics into the National Statistical System, and promote gender transformative cash transfer programmes.

The next initiative is around **galvanising the business community into becoming a stronger engine for development** driven by the 10 principles of the UN's Global Compact, including women empowerment principles.

The final initiative under this strategic *Prosperity* pillar is focused on **expanding the fiscal space at both federal and state government levels** – including through the Integrated National Financing Framework - to significantly increase Nigeria's ability to finance its own development.
The second strategic pillar reflecting the *Planet* theme is titled 'People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable environmental conditions, and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.'

The first transformative initiative under this pillar looks to **transform Nigeria's food systems.** UN will continue to support the Government through improved and more efficient agri-

cultural production, better infrastructure for food storage, implementation of food safety standards, increasing women's access to land, development of solar energy and small hydro power for agro-industrial use, and Nigeria taking a leadership role for the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) regarding exports in the region.

The other initiative for this pillar is **moving towards a sustainable and just energy transition.** The UN will support the Government in implementing its national climate change policy specifically through formulating and realising an investment plan for the updated Nationally Determined Contributions roadmap with its stated goal for a sustainable and just energy transition, defining a pathway towards net zero, and tackling desertification and deforestation in the North with projects such as the Great Green Wall.

The third strategic pillar, *People*, is themed 'People living in Nigeria have increased access to and use of quality basic social services.' The first transformative initiative of this category is to **achieve universal health coverage.** To accomplish this the UN will support primary health care as a centre of excellence in delivering quality services especially to women and the disadvantaged, adopting a challenge fund model among the 36 states, as well as bolstering health insurance ownership, innovations, and accelerated population coverage to keep out-of-pocket expenses down. In addition, is the increased emphasise on integrating programme delivery through PHCs and routine immunisation and investing in prevention and access to appropriate diets by working with the private sector.

Next, the UN will support **access to quality learning through multiple pathways** rather than just through formal school-based learning. Key pathways include digital learning, community hubs, remedial and blended approaches to learning, thereby reducing gender disparities and addressing pregnancies and marriages among adolescent girls. In Child Protection, Almajiri children, victims of child labour and other children in street situations will be reintegrated and reunified with families and provided with gender responsive educational and life skills opportunities.

The third initiative is **promoting access to safe drinking water for all.** Recognising the key role access to water is playing as a driver of inter-communal conflict, the UN will launch an initiative to analyse the use and distribution of water to ensure equal access and enable climate change adaptation strategies.

The final initiative under this pillar is to **ensure that all women of reproductive age have access to family planning.** The UN will support access to quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services including family planning through sustained last mile distribution of commodities and expanding contributions to the national family planning basket fund with special attention to adolescent and young women.

The fourth strategic pillar, *Peace,* refers to 'more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems in place at all levels to promote a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.'

This pillar's first transformative initiative is to **achieve greater peace and security.** The UN will support the Government in developing a comprehensive strategy to combat transnational organised crime, implementing citizen centred police reform, domesticating the Convention on Genocide and other relevant Conventions, moving towards multi-sectoral development solutions to the displacement crisis in the access to justice and implementing Nigeria's roadmap for the Global Compact on Refugees. Lastly, we will also continue to support building a more robust national architecture for peace in the country.

The next initiative is to **move towards strengthened and more accountable governance.** The UN will help the Government strengthen internal and external accountability, transparency, integrity and oversight institutions and mechanisms. This will include revitalising the social contract between Government and citizens through credible and inclusive elections, enhancing women's participation and leadership in decision making across the public and private spheres, ensuring access to justice for all, supporting the implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption, improving the quality and quantity of disaggregated SDG data, conducting the census, providing universal digital birth registrations, and implementing the demographic dividend roadmap utilizing the transformational power of human rights. .

The final transformative initiative is related to **overcoming the national state of emergency created by violence against women and girls.** The UN, with its convening power and coordination mandate, will endeavour to work with institutions and agencies using a human right-based approach to create safe spaces for women and the most vulnerable and to achieve equity for them.

In conclusion, these transformative initiatives will bring a sharpened focus to the UN System's efforts and will be at the heart of collective action through which the vision of the Cooperation Framework is translated and measured.

I would like to thank the Government, the Steering Committee, all stakeholders and interlocutors, and our wide array of partners who provided essential inputs and vital feedback towards the production of this Cooperation Framework. The Cooperation Framework is an important step forward for the UN System and its critical partnership with the Government, enabling us to work together in a more integrated, coherent, and effective manner to the benefit of Nigeria and its citizens.

Matthias Schmale

UN Entities Operating in Nigeria

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Women	United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centres
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AU	African Union
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DCO	Development Coordinator's Office
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political & Peacebuilding Affairs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FMBNP	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Social Surveys
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control
NASSP	National Social Safety Net Programme
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPC	Nigerian Investment Promotion Council
NLSS	Nigeria Living Standards Survey
NOTAP	National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion
OHHCR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PMT	Programme Management Team
PSEA	Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RMRDC	Raw Materials Research and Development Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency
SON	Standard Organisation of Nigeria
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
ToC	Theory of Change
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centres
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNINFO	United Nations Information Management System
UNISS	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UPR	Universal Peer Review
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN	United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Photo - WHO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As home to one out of every five Africans, Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and its largest economy. This makes Nigeria critically important to the success of the 2030 Agenda on the continent. Unfortunately, Nigeria is not on track to reach many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 is the UN System's partnership framework with the Government of Nigeria to support accelerated implementation of the SDG agenda in line with the nation's vision, goals, and plans.

The Cooperation Framework is informed by a Common Country Analysis (CCA) of the country's context which reveals a number of key insights. Generally, Nigeria is faced with multifaceted and multidimensional problems which inhibit its progress towards achieving the SDGs. The economy is not creating enough jobs to curb rising unemployment due to low productivity in the key agricultural and manufacturing sectors, and due to the continued reliance on the oil sector as the dominant export and source of government revenue. Undernourishment and food security are rising at the same time as long-term measures of malnutrition remain stagnant. Furthermore, violence and conflict remains high and continues to cause the displacement of people. Only 13% of the population is covered by shock responsive social protection mechanisms. Additionally, Nigeria is rapidly urbanising without commensurate growth in infrastructure and basic services with, for example, 13.2 million children out of school. Public accountability and transparency are low, while impunity remains a serious challenge. Lastly, deforestation, desertification, and flooding pose serious threats to livelihoods, gender disparities continue to persist, and financial resources available to meet the SDGs have 'plateaued' over the last decade.

Based on the results of the CCA, a Theory of Change (ToC) was developed that describes the interdependent changes necessary for the country to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The ToC is based on the vision of inclusive and rights-based development that leaves no one behind. It is thus a commitment by the UN System to the people of Nigeria, particularly the most marginalised and vulnerable, as well as to a broad range of stakeholders. The ToC identified four interdependent pillars required to accelerate implementation of the SDG agenda. These pillars are: inclusive economic growth and development; equitable access to clean energy, sustainable food systems, and increased resilience to climate change and natural disasters; inclusive

and equitable human development and wellbeing; and inclusive, participatory, and transparent governance, gender equity and responsive justice and human rights systems.

The Cooperation Framework for Nigeria is structured around the five SDG thematic areas: Prosperity; Planet; People; Peace; and Partnership which is a critical cross-cutting area for the other four. Based on a shared vision, the Cooperation Framework comprises four priority areas, 13 outcome areas, and 37 outputs.

The vision of the Cooperation Framework is "to leave no one behind, especially the most vulnerable, and that all people living in Nigeria contribute to and benefit from inclusive rights-based development that leads to acceleration in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs".
The four strategic priority areas and outcomes are as follows:

• PROSPERITY: Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth and Development
• PLANET: Environmental Protection and Climate Change Resilience
• PEOPLE: Inclusive and Equitable Human Development and Well Being
• PEACE: Governance, Peace and Security, Access to Justice and Rule of Law

These four priority areas are all supported by the fifth 'P', Partnership, which is viewed as a critical cross-cutting enabler for their success. Strategic partnership through active collaboration and cooperation of various stakeholders will act as a catalytic enabler for the interrelated, interdependent, and mutually reinforcing outcomes of the priority areas and, eventually, the vision of change for Nigeria. The 13 outcomes are as follows:

1. Outcome 1.1: By 2027, Nigeria has increased productivity and competitiveness in agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, public and private sector investment, and regional trade.

2. Outcome 1.2: By 2027, all people living in Nigeria, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable groups, have improved access to job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development, and entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.

3. Outcome 1.3: By 2027, all people living in Nigeria have

improved social protection coverage that is inclusive, gender-responsive, age-friendly, and shock-responsive, including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions.

4. Outcome 1.4: By 2027, Nigeria has improved data for evidence-based and risk-informed planning and decision making.

5. Outcome 2.1: By 2027, Nigeria benefits from improved food security and nutrition, and sustainable natural resource management.

6. Outcome 2.2: By 2027, Nigeria is implementing improved management of climate change risk and building resilience to adapt to long-term impacts through the National Determined Contributions, sound management of chemicals and wastes, sustainable energy production/consumption and climate finance.

7. Outcome 2.3: By 2027, Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for gender responsive resilience and disaster risk management for risk informed development.

8. Outcome 3.1: By 2027, people of all ages in Nigeria have equitable access to and use of integrated, comprehensive, high-quality, people-centred health services towards attaining universal health coverage, with a particular focus on AIDS, TB, malaria and SRH and rights.

9. Outcome 3.2: By 2027, people of all ages in Nigeria have equitable access to, and use of, a quality education system that delivers a gender responsive inclusive education for learning and transferable skills.

10. Outcome 3.3: By 2027, people of all ages in Nigeria have equitable access to well managed safe water and sanitation facilities and practise safe hygiene behaviours.

11. Outcome 4.1: By 2027, people of all ages in Nigeria, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from peace and security, and protection from conflict, violence including sexual and gender-based violence, and crime through strengthened capacity and infrastructure.

12. Outcome 4.2: By 2027, the people of all ages in Nigeria have access to a more accountable, transparent, gender responsive, age-friendly, and inclusive governance and justice system for the realisation of human rights for all, especially the most vulnerable population.

13. Outcome 4.3: By 2027, gender equality and the rights of women, youth, older persons and other marginalised groups including persons with disabilities in Nigeria are enhanced.

Photo - UN Women

The Cooperation Framework was developed through a multi-staged process involving numerous stakeholders from across civil society, academia, the private sector, government, financial institutions, NGOs, and many others. This process was led by the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning. Nine virtual stakeholder meetings were held with about 600 individuals representing the 37 state offices in charge of the SDGs, the CSOs and NGOs, academia, development partners, people of all ages including youth groups as well as older persons and their representatives, and employers and workers' organisations. The last virtual meeting was held with the 37 State Ministries of Economic Planning. In addition, physical meetings were held in each of the six geopolitical zones of the country where more than 400 people participated including government officials, non-state actors, academia, and the press.

The implementation of the Cooperation Framework will draw on the expertise, capacities, and resources available to the UN both within the 19 agencies present in the country as well as at the regional and global levels. The strength of the UN in engaging different stakeholders and partners for the successful implementation of the Cooperation Framework will also be brought to bear. Within this, efforts will be made to utilise result-based monitoring and evaluation tools in ensuring the successful implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The implementation of the Cooperation Framework will draw on the expertise, capacities, and resources available to the UN both within the 19 agencies present in the country as well as non-resident agencies at the regional and global levels. The strength of the UN in engaging different stakeholders and partners for the successful implementation of the Cooperation Framework will also be brought to bear. Within this, efforts will be made to utilise result-based monitoring and evaluation tools in ensuring the successful implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:
PROSPERITY
People living in Nigeria have sustained inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:
PEOPLE
People living in Nigeria have inclusive and equitable human development and well-being

FOUR STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:
PLANET
People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:
PEACE
People living in Nigeria have more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender equitable governance, gender responsive justice and human rights systems at all levels that promote peaceful, inclusive and a cohesive society

PARTNERSHIP & FINANCING

UNITED NATIONS NIGERIA

The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Photo - IFAD

CHAPTER 01

COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

Photo - ILO

National development is the highest priority of the Government. Government will unlock all constraints to ensure that economic growth is enhanced, inclusive and sustainable over the plan period and beyond to generate employment and reduce poverty. The role of the Government will go beyond the normal provision of the enabling environment to include the qualitative participation in vital sectors of the economy that will open opportunities for the private sector to be a major engine of growth. Consequently, the philosophy of the Government is to work with all stakeholders within and outside the country for the structural transformation of the economy to guarantee continuous improvement in the welfare and standard of living of all citizens.

National Development Plan (NDP), 2021-2025: p4

1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT AND THE 2030 AGENDA

Nigeria is the largest country in sub-Saharan Africa, both in terms of size of the economy and population. Nigeria's population at the end of 2020 is estimated at 206 million2. The estimates are, however, limited by the absence of an official census since 2006. This has consequences for many SDG indicators which are indexed to the population and makes development planning significantly more difficult. Nigeria is a federation consisting of three tiers of government, namely the federal, state, and local governments with exclusive, concurrent, and residual powers of legislation shared between them. There are wide variations across different states in terms of economic, social, and environmental outcomes which is reflected in the levels and trajectory of sustainable development. This heterogeneity in different tiers of government dictates the structure of development practices in the country.

The Nigerian economy is reasonably diversified but vulnerable due to its dependence on the petroleum sectors which have accounted for over 90% of exports in recent decades, and a large part of the Government's revenues. This has made it susceptible to shocks from changes in the international market for crude oil and natural gas. The economy has significant challenges with relatively slow growth and unemployment which has risen from 14.2% in 2016, to 23.1% in 2018, and to 33.3% at the end of 2020. The underlying factor behind the rising unemployment is an economy that is not creating enough jobs. These poor job creation numbers are driven by low productivity in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, as well as the continued exposure to crude oil through its dominance in exports and government revenue. The dependence on crude oil is likely to be even more challenging in the next decade due to the net-zero global efforts on carbon emissions.

The broader economic challenges have limited the Government's agenda on poverty reduction. As of 2019, four out of every 10 Nigerians were classified as poor3. Undernourishment and food insecurity are rising and longer-term measures of malnutrition such as stunting remain problematic. Nigeria's maternal and child health outcomes remain poor, partly due to weak health systems and socio-economic factors and the country is one of the worst-performing in Africa. Under-five mortality rates have worsened from 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 132 in 2018 - Nigeria and India alone account for almost a third of all under-five deaths worldwide. Mortality due to HIV has been on the decline, falling from 44.2 per 100,000 in 2011 to 27.05 in 2018. Despite this reduction in mortality outcomes, challenges persist. Nigeria ranks 4th among 30 tuberculosis high burden countries and is the highest-ranking high burden country in Africa.

Evidence[4] reveals that access to education is stagnant. The average number of years of schooling is 8.2 years, 8.7 for boys, and 7.6 for girls. The number of out-of-school children is estimated to have increased from 10.5 million to 13.2 million as at 2018.

Although there have been improvements in access to basic services, accelerated efforts are needed to meet SDG targets. These efforts are being defined by a rapidly urbanising population which has been accompanied by rapid growth in a number of cities without adequate planning or commensurate growth in infrastructure and basic services.

Nigeria has a comprehensive legal framework related to gender equality with laws passed to regulate violence against persons. Efforts are, however, still being made to have these laws domesticated across states, although significant progress has been made. Some trends, such as on female genital mutilation, are improving. However, others are worsening, such as on gender-based violence. The persistence of negative gender norms perpetuates gender disparities. Also, the participation of women and youth in governance has deteriorated in recent years. As a matter of fact, compared to other countries globally, Nigeria has one of lowest levels of representation both at national (federal) and sub-national (state) levels.

Nigeria's citizens, including the many employed in agriculture, are highly exposed to the projected impacts of climate change which are already apparent. Environmental degradation such as desertification, deforestation, and pollution pose a threat to livelihoods. The changing weather patterns and the attendant disruption to livelihoods will have significant consequences for the lives of the poorest in Nigeria and could severely derail movement towards the SDGs.

The country is exposed to a range of risks, from ad hoc risks to systemic risks, including collapsing democratic space, political and economic instability, public health threats, gender inequality, food insecurity, displacement and internal security challenges. This ecosystem of risks is interconnected and, consequently, they aggravate one another.
The country has continuously experienced violent conflict across the nation for the past two decades, especially in the north of the country. There is a complex web of multi-dimensional causes of violent conflict across almost every geopolitical zone in the country. These causes include a lack of adequate governance mechanisms at the national, state, and local levels, lack of inclusion of marginalised groups such as women, young people, and persons with disabilities, and economic disparities with a lack of equitable access to jobs and livelihoods. There are also regional challenges related

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[2] National Population Commission – 2020.
[3] NBS. (2020). 2019 Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria: Executive Summary. Abuja: Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics.

[4] United Nations Country Team (2021) Nigeria Common Country Analysis. Document produced by the United Nations, Nigeria

to inter-communal violence in the region such as the broader transhumance conflicts of farmers and pastoralists in the North-Central and North-West parts of the country, and wider cross-border dynamics in the Lake Chad Basin that adds to the multi-dimensionality of conflict in the country. This situation comes with the human rights violations, disrupting markets, and interrupting Nigerians' livelihoods and children's education, thereby dragging down private investment and job creation. Additional challenges in Nigeria include the lack of domestication of international and regional human rights treaties and inconsistencies between customary practices and statutory law.

The escalation of internal conflicts fuelled by the protracted insurgency, communal clashes, rising occurrence of banditry especially in the North-East, the North-Central, and the North-West geopolitical zones, as well as climate impact induced dislocations, have created push factors inaffected rural areas. This has prompted massive internal displacement estimated at over 3 million people mainly to urban and peri-urban areas.

Nigeria also hosts over 80,000 refugees, the majority fleeing conflict and violence in neighbouring Cameroon.

Nigeria continues to make strides in some areas of governance. Since 1999, the support for democracy has remained strong and the trust of Nigerians in the democratic process is resilient. There are, however, concerns about the electoral process with trust in the capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to conduct free and fair elections low and declining. Efforts have been made to improve public accountability and transparency with public procurement reforms being continuously implemented and efforts made to tackle corruption. However, technical challenges remain such as low levels of voter education, lack of representation of women in political positions, inequitable access to polling stations, and the ability to print and distribute permanent voter cards -all of which fosters doubt in citizens about the efficacy of the electoral system. Nevertheless, Nigeria's 2023 general elections are poised to underscore its democratic maturity and should send a strong signal regarding democratic changes of government to the West Africa and Sahel regions which have witnessed three unconstitutional changes of government in recent years.

Photo - UNIC

Figure 1: SDG Performance in Nigeria, 2020

Although Nigeria has made considerable progress towards attaining the SDGs, the country is still not on track to meet the 2030 Agenda (see Figure 1 above). Most of the SDGs are either stagnating or worsening, while just three are moderately improving. There are also significant data gaps for some SDGs that make analysis difficult. Accelerated efforts are required across the board if Nigeria is to make progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Nigeria also faces a daunting task in financing the SDGs with estimates ranging from USD $35 billion to USD $67 billion in annual requirements to meet the SDGs by 2030. Government revenue has been declining from 22.5% of GDP in 2006 to 2.7% of GDP prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019. The fiscal space is further constrained by rising debt-sustainability risks while individual state capacities to raise internal revenue are very low, although there are significant variations across the states.

Women, young people, and children remain the key demographic groups. Integrating issues regarding persons with disabilities also remains important. The increasing scale of violence highlights the importance of issues relating to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Other issues relating to persons with albinism, discrimination against minority groups, older persons, LGBTQI, indigenes and settlers, people living with HIV/AIDS, refugees, and stateless persons continue to be relevant.[5]

1.2 NATIONAL VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Nigeria is committed to the implementation of the national, regional, and global agenda for sustainable development by mainstreaming them into the National Development Plan 2021-2025. The NDP was developed based on the foundations laid down in Vision 20:2020, the Economic Sustainability Plan, and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020. The intended plans for achieving the SDGs are well stated in the country's NDP 2021-2025 and enunciated in the SDG implementation plan for the Decade of Action 2021-2030. In order to align the SDGs with national and sub-national development priorities, the Nigerian SDG implementation plan identifies five clusters of action. These are: (i) inclusivity covering SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 10; (ii) wellbeing covering SDGs 3, 11 and 16; (iii) human capital covering SDG 4; (iv) environment and natural resources covering SDGs 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14; and (v) economic growth covering SDGs 8, 9 and 17. These clusters are aligned with the main priorities as stated in the NDP 2021-2025.

The NDP aims to create 21 million full-time jobs and lift 35 million people out of poverty by 2025. Nigeria aims to achieve this goal through accelerated, sustained, and inclusive economic growth, effective and expanded social-protection initiatives, improved governance structures at both the federal and state levels, and deep engagement between

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[5] Nigeria: Common Country Analysis – 2022.

the private and public sectors. The plan assumes that the development aspirations of the country will be shaped by five megatrends which are the fourth industrial revolution, regional trade, climate change and the green economy, the knowledge economy, and demographic shifts.

The plan is clustered around seven focus areas: i) The economic growth and development cluster includes a focus on macroeconomic stability; agriculture and food security; integrated rural development; manufacturing; oil and gas; solid minerals, mining, and steel development; culture, creative, hospitality, and tourism; and the business environment, trade, and competitiveness thus integrating SDGs 2, 8, 9, 16 and 17. ii) The infrastructure cluster focuses on transportation, power and alternative energy, housing and urban development, digital economy, science, technology and innovation, and the financial sector integrating SDGs 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17. iii) The public administration cluster focuses on defence, peace, and security; governance, institutions and national orientation integration SDGs 4, 16 and 17; and foreign policy and international economic relationships, SDG 17. iv) The human capital development cluster focuses on education and human resources; health; and food and nutrition integrating SDGs 2, 3 and 4. v) The social devel-

opment cluster focuses on water resources and sanitation; environment and disaster management; women and gender equity; population and identity management; accelerating the realisation of the demographic dividend; poverty alleviation and social protection; humanitarian affairs; youth development; sports development; employment and job creation; and persons with disabilities integrating SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16. vi) The regional development cluster focuses on sub-national government cooperation and collaboration which integrates SDGs 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17. vii) The plan includes the implementation, communication, financing, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks integrating SDG 17.

Effective implementation of the NDP is predicated on an average economic growth of 4.6% per annum and a rise in revenue to 15% of GDP. It is estimated that N348.1 trillion (circa USD $1 trillion) of investment will be required of which approximately 14% will be public sector (federal, state, and local government) investment while 86% will be funded by the private sector. Consequently, the NDP envisages a very strong public-private partnership.

Photo - FAO

CHAPTER 02

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOP-MENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

2.1 FROM THE COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS TO THE COOPERATION FRAME-WORK PRIORITIES

The Cooperation Framework is structured around four strategic priority areas identified through the CCA, the NDP 2021-2025 with inputs from the SDG Strategic Implementation Plan, and the lessons learned from implementation of UNSDPF 2018-2022. As a result, outcomes, outputs, and accompanying indicators have been streamlined against the NDP 2021-25 and Nigeria's commitment to global SDG indicators. More than 20 critical challenges were identified. Challenges were prioritised based on their potential transformational effect, their reach, their potential impact on identified focus areas and vulnerable groups, and their time sensitivity. The strategic priorities are those that are most catalytic and transformational based on a candid assessment of the comparative advantage of the UN Development System (UNDS) vis-a-vis other development actors. The four strategic priority areas so identified are:

1) **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: PROSPERITY.** Nigeria has sustained inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods.
2) **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: PLANET.** People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental sustainability and increased resilience to climate change induced risks and disasters.
3) **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: PEOPLE.** People living in Nigeria have inclusive and equitable human development and well-being.
4) **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: PEACE.** People living in Nigeria have more inclusive, participatory, transparent, and gender equitable governance, gender responsive justice and human rights systems at all levels which promote a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

The Cooperation Framework aims to pursue the full alignment of the UNDS in Nigeria with the NDP 2021-2025 and its related strategies, and to strengthen national institutions to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda. Table 1 presents the alignment of the national developmental results with the Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities as well as the intended results from the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)[6], the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the global SDG agenda.

Nigeria has also highlighted key SDGs which it has prioritised[7]. These include SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 16 and 17. The federal nature of Nigeria's system of government, however, implies that state governments are at liberty to have other priorities. The Cooperation Framework, therefore, attempts to incorporate sub-national state level issues as part of its prioritisation process.

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[6] The 10 UNISS countries include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia.
[7] 2nd Voluntary National Review at the HLPF in June 2020.

Table 1: Alignment of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals

UN Cooperation Framework Priority Area	National Agenda National Development Plan 2021 - 2025 Objectives	Sub-Regional Strategy: The United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)	Regional Agenda (African Union Agenda 2063 Aspirations)	International Agenda United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Nigeria has sustained inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods	Establish a strong foundation for a concentric diversified economy, with robust micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) growth, and a more-resilient business environment. Invest in critical physical, financial, digital and innovation infrastructure	Strategic goal three: humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build long-term resilience	Aspiration 1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development Aspiration 2. An integrated continent, politically united based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance Aspiration 4. A peaceful and secure Africa	SDGs 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16
People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters	Reduce the impact of climate change and set efficient environmental sustainability for development.	Strategic goal three: humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build long-term resilience	Aspiration 1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development Aspiration 7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner	SDGs 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Nigeria has inclusive and equitable human development and well-being	Enable a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace	Strategic goal three: humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build long-term resilience	Aspiration 6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children Aspiration 4. A peaceful and secure Africa	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16

				SDGs
More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achievement of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society	Build a solid framework and enhance capacities to strengthen security and ensure good governance	Strategic goal one: inclusive and effective governance throughout the region is enhanced	Aspiration 2. An integrated continent, politically united based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance Aspiration 3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law Aspiration 4. A peaceful and secure Africa Aspiration 5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values, and ethics	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 16
	Expand and deepen defence and security capacity to eliminate all national security threats	Strategic goal two: national and regional security mechanisms are capable of addressing cross-border threats		

The Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 was developed through a collaborative process with the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations. Coordination from the Government was led by the National Planning arm of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning with extra support from the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs. Coordination with the United Nations was organised with the programme management team, with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) as the secretariat, and with participation from agency focal persons.

2.2 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES

The Cooperation Framework is based on a theory of change which describes the interdependent changes necessary for Nigeria to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The ToC is designed as a comprehensive articulation of different pathways and choices which illustrate how and why the desired change is expected to happen, and the risks and bottlenecks to be addressed in the country. It is prepared with a commitment to leave no one behind, respect for human rights, and alignment with international human rights standards and obligations.

The vision of the ToC and the result framework is to "leave no one behind, especially the most vulnerable, and that all people living in Nigeria contribute to and benefit from inclusive human rights-based and gender sensitive development that leads to acceleration in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs". This will be achieved only if Nigeria has sustained and inclusive economic growth and development; if its most vulnerable populations have access to energy, enjoy sustainable food systems and have resilience to climate change/natural disasters; if its vulnerable populations enjoy inclusive and equitable human development; and if the justice, governance, and human rights systems promote peaceful and cohesive societies for all.

For the above changes to happen, the Government will need to diversify its economy to enable the creation of employment and livelihood opportunities and establish shock-responsive social protection systems that protect the vulnerable. The Government will need to ensure that food systems are productive and sustainable and that natural resource systems are protected. The Government will need to ensure that Nigerians enjoy equitable and universal access to health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services; improve the rule of law and access to justice; address all forms of violence against people; improve accountability and transparency; improve women and youth representation and participation; and systematically address human rights concerns.

The Cooperation Framework recognises that to promote the complex transformations under the identified strategic priorities, the UN System in Nigeria will need a more systematic approach to cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. This will build on the mandates of the individual agencies and the comparative advantages of the UN as an impartial provider of policy advice, high-quality technical expertise based on international experience and good practices, and as conveners of a wide range of national and international development partners.

The UN will support the Government of Nigeria through:

(i) implementing 'transformative initiatives' to move the needle on target SDGs and thematic areas.
(ii) strengthening collaboration between public, private, academia, and civil society sectors for implementing the SDG agenda.
(iii) attracting national and international investment into the areas of strategic priority to accelerate transformational change in relation to key development challenges.
(iv) providing an objective space for civil dialogue that promotes respect, protection, and fulfilment of human rights, gender equality, and non-discrimination.
(v) Supporting a more robust early warning and early response mechanism at the LGA, state, and federal levels to offer more effective conflict management in the country.
(vi) promoting knowledge brokering through South/South and North/South triangular cooperation.
(vii) strengthening the capacities of institutions at all levels to enable the systemic change required for the country to remain on track to achieve the SDGs and meet national and international obligations and commitments.

Realising the vision of the Cooperation Framework also depends on mainstreaming cross-cutting enablers which impact all the identified outcomes. These include Policy and Programmes; Data, Innovation, and Connectivity; Financing and Resourcing; Local Action; and Partnerships.

Global headwinds such as the COVID-19 pandemic through its direct effects on health and indirect effects on energy prices and supply chains pose a risk to the framework. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine may pose similar risks to the Cooperation Framework and attainment of SDGs. The combined effects of these global crises, therefore, require a robust approach and strategy to raise the needed resources by the UN System.

Other significant risks that may limit the implementation of the Cooperation Framework include: internal and external risks associated with rising insecurity across the country; the increasingly tight fiscal space of the Nigerian government; the risk of a protracted humanitarian crisis in the North-East and other parts of the country, limiting the potential for achieving the vision of the Cooperation Framework; and the risks associated with potential changes in the priorities of government as national elections are set to be held in 2023.

Despite these risks, the Cooperation Framework assumes that political will and leadership on the SDGs will remain regardless of a change in government. The Cooperation Framework also assumes that development partner support will continue. It is assumed that government, the UN, and partners will continue to have the capacity to deliver especially in the context of funding requirements. Finally, it is assumed that, despite medium- to long-term challenges from climate change, environmental factors will on aggregate be favourable for the duration of the Cooperation Framework.

The pathways to change that will lead to the achievement of this vision of development are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: THEORY OF CHANGE FOR NIGERIA

All people living in Nigeria (LNOB), Especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from inclusive right-based gender sensitive development that lead to acceleration in achievement of 2030 agenda and the SGDs

Nigeria has sustained and inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods

People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy improved environmental conditions and increased resillience to extrem weather conditions and disasters

People living in Nigeria have increased access and use quality basic social services (Health, Education, Social Protection)

More inclusive, participatory, transparent & gender sensitive governance, Justice and human rights systems are inplace at all levels to promote peaceful, inclusive & a cohesive society

Public resources are effectively managed

Access to justice is strengthened

Rule of law and respect of human rights is strengthened

Transparency, Accountability, Integrity and Coordination mechanisms are strengthened

Access to information, aware of their services & voice strengthened

Democracy institutions are strengthened to better promote the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities in the political sphere and governance system

Capacity of justice system is strength ended

Public safety is secured, in particular from terrorism, violent extremism and orga-nized crime

More people, including the most vulnerable and in humanitarian situation demands services

More people especially the most vulnerable are informed and are aware of their rights to basic services

Improved policy formu-lation and im-plementation

Gender, neg-ative social and cultural and religious norms are addressed

Quality services available in institutions

Generation analysis and utilization of evidence and data is strengthened

Affordable basic and quality social services are available

Motivated and productive service providers are available at all levels

Capacity of service providers is strengthened

Social protection including humanitarian assistance provided to the most vulnerable groups

More resources are allocated and utilized in social sectors

Population dynamics are addressed

Efficient man-agement of natural resources

Address rural-urban migration

Climate Action are imple-mented

People living in Ni-geria are food and nutrition secure through sustain-able food systems

Policy and regulatory frame-work is in place and enforced

Youth and women empowerment

Improved public sector rev-enue and investment

Improved employ-ment for all the productive citizens

Increased private sector in-vestment

Improved productivity

Energy/elec-tricity crisis is addressed

Tax, and exchange rate regimes, infla-tion are favourable

CROSS-CUTTING ENABLEERS

1) Policy and programmes; 2) Data, Innovationn and Connectivity; 3) Financing and resourcing; 4) Local action; 5) Partnership

CURRENT STATUS ▲ Nigeria is lagging on SGD achievement; with ten of the SDGs (2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,14 and 16) stagnating, three (8,10,12) with no information and SDG 1 decreasing whilst SDG 13 is constant, and SDG 17 is moderately improving

Assumptions:
1) Political will and leadership on SDGs will remain
2) Continued development partner support
3) Government, the UN and partners continue to have the capacity to deliver and closing linked to this favourable/ sustained funding
4) Favourable environmental and climate factors

Risks/ Threats
1) Changes in Government priorities with upcoming elections
2) Rising insecurity within Nigeria and in the Sahel region
3) Constrained fiscal space
4) Protracted humanitarian crisis in the north

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2.3 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

2.3.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: SUSTAINED AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria has sustained inclusive economic growth and development which provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods.

The outcomes identified under this priority area aim to improve the underlying drivers of sustained and inclusive economic growth. This is aligned to two objectives in the NDP to "Establish a strong foundation for a concentric diversified economy, with robust micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) growth, and a more-resilient business environment" and to "Invest in critical physical, financial, digital and innovation infrastructure." The first outcome focuses on improved productivity and competitiveness across various sectors especially relating to helping Nigeria diversify its exports. To ensure that these efforts are inclusive, the second outcome focuses on improvement in decent job opportunities and employment especially for women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and the most vulnerable groups. These efforts will particularly focus on digitisation and digital transformation, skills development, and entrepreneurship to harness Nigeria's demographic dividend. The third outcome focuses on improving social protection that is gender-responsive, age-friendly, and shock-responsive. Finally, the fourth outcome recognises that a supportive policy environment driven by data and evidence is a necessary component of improved and sustainable growth.

Low to medium

Table 2: PRIORITY 1 THEORY OF CHANGE

Strategic Priority Area 1	PROSPERITY: Sustained and inclusive economic growth and development	By 2027, Nigeria has sustained and inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods		
Outcomes	**Outcome 1.1:** By 2027 Nigeria has increased productivity and competitiveness in agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, public and private sector investment, and regional trade.	**Outcome 1.2:** By 2027 all people living in Nigeria, especially women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, have improved access to decent job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development, entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.	**Outcome 1.3:** By 2027, all people living in Nigeria have improved social protection coverage that is inclusive, gender-responsive, age-friendly and shock-responsive, including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions.	**Outcome 1.4:** By 2027 Nigeria has improved data for evidence-based and risk-informed planning and decision making.
Outcome Theory of Change Statement	**IF** MSMEs, specifically those in the informal sectors, are supported to have improved access to information, resources, markets, and digital tools to improve their competitiveness and participation in local and global markets; **IF** human and institutional capacity at both national and sub-national levels are strengthened for improved productivity across key sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, creative and service industries); **IF** legal, institutional and policy frameworks are in place to support improved productivity, competitiveness and trade are in place; and **IF** there is increased capacity and policy environment for improved public finance management at the national and subnational levels, **THEN** Nigeria will improve its competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, public and private investment, and regional trade. Initiatives will target women and youth-led enterprises both in rural and urban areas as well as displacement-affected communities.	**IF** the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society organisations is strengthened to implement policies, programmes, and strategies to accelerate harnessing of the demographic dividend for sustainable development; **IF** capacities in relevant sectors are strengthened to implement responsive employment programmes and initiatives including digital skills and green economy; **IF** there is improved access to markets and financial services for especially women, youth, small holder farmers, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups; and **IF** relevant policies and strategies for improved access to decent jobs are reviewed/developed especially for women, young people, persons with disability, **THEN** people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, older persons, persons living with disabilities and other vulnerable groups will have improved access to decent job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development, and entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.	**IF** the policy and legal frameworks for social protection are strengthened at both the national and sub-national levels; and **IF** social protection schemes are expanded to cover more vulnerable people living in Nigeria, **THEN** people in Nigeria will have improved coverage to shock responsive social protection systems including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions.	**IF** economic, population housing census and other important data are collected and processed as and when due; **IF** national and sub-national data systems for evidence-based planning and budgeting are put in place; and **IF** credible data is collected, available and utilised for policy and programme design and implementation by all development practitioners, **THEN** Nigeria will have improved data for evidence based and risk informed planning and decision making.

UN Outputs	**Output 1.1.1:** Legal, Institutional and policy framework for improved productivity, competitiveness, and trade are in place. **Output 1.1.2:** Human and institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels are strengthened for improved productivity (in agriculture, manufacturing, creative, and service sectors). **Output 1.1.3:** MSMEs, specifically in the informal sector, have improved access to information, resources, markets, and digital tools to improve their competitiveness and participation in local and global markets. **Output 1.1.4:** Increased capacity and policy environment for improved public finance at the national and sub-national levels.	**Output 1.2.1:** Relevant policies and strategies for improved access to decent jobs are reviewed/developed especially for women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. **Output 1.2.2:** Strengthened capacity of public and private sectors, and civil society organisations to implement responsive employment programmes and initiatives including on digital skills and green economy. **Output 1.2.3:** Improved access to markets and financial services for women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. **Output 1.2.4:** Strengthened capacity of public and private sector, and civil society organisations to implement policies, programmes, and strategies to accelerate harnessing of the demographic dividend for sustainable development.	**Output 1.3.1:** Social protection system strengthening through improved policy and legal frameworks at both the national and sub-national levels. **Output 1.3.2:** Expanding social protection schemes to more people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, people in the informal sector, and other vulnerable groups.	**Output 1.4.1** Strengthen data systems for evidence-based planning and budgeting for inclusive economic growth and development including advocating for its use.
Link to NDP 2021 – 2025 Objectives	Increase agriculture export volume; increase private sector investment in the agriculture sector; increase female participation in agriculture; improve value chain integration and promote domestic sourcing of manufacturing inputs; increase regional and international trading; support the transition of MSMEs from informal to formal market.	Promote inclusion; create new businesses and enterprises; enhance digital skills; encourage digital entrepreneurship; reduce youth unemployment; create sustainable jobs; improve human capital of Nigerian youth.	Design as social protection data ecosystem to reach the most vulnerable Nigerians; access to social services by the most vulnerable communities.	Increased coordination and harmonisation of data across all levels; capacity building and development within the National Statistical System.
Link to SDGS	7, 8, 9, 12, 17	1, 5, 8	1, 10	17
Link to AU Agenda 2063	Goals 1, 2, 4, 5	1, 2	1	
Links to UNISS	Objectives 1.4 and 3.4		Objective 3.1 and 3.2	

OUTCOME 1.1:
By 2027, Nigeria has increased productivity and competitiveness in agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, public and private sector investment, and regional trade.

Increasing productivity is fundamental for poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth. This reflects not just the ability to produce more, but to do so by better combining inputs owing to new ideas, technological innovation, and more sustainable business models. Achieving this will require coherent efforts to tackles issues which limit Nigeria's competitiveness across agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors. Improving Nigeria's competitiveness is particularly relevant considering its goal of diversifying its exports, and in light of the AfCFTA. Improvements in energy and electricity access, improved macroeconomic and trade policies, the business environment, infrastructure, and improved public and private sector investment are all areas which will require coherent action. Improving productivity in agriculture and the associated agribusinesses is particularly important as agriculture remains the largest employer of labour, though most of the households practice traditional subsistence agriculture. Improving productivity in agriculture should have a significant impact on poverty.

1.1.a Theory of Change

The theory of change for this outcome suggests that IF MSMEs, specifically those in the informal sectors, have improved access to information, resources, markets and digital tools to improve their competitiveness and participation in local and global markets; and IF human and institutional capacity at both national and sub-national levels is strengthened to support improved and sustainable productivity across key sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, creative and service industries); IF legal, institutional and policy frameworks are in place to support improved productivity, competitiveness, and trade and; IF there is increased capacity and policy environment for improved public finance management at the national and subnational levels, THEN Nigeria will improve its competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, public and private investment and regional trade. Initiatives will target women and youth-led enterprises both in rural and urban areas as well as displacement-affected communities. The outcome will contribute to the NDP's target of establishing a strong foundation for a diversified economy. Its main objectives will be to build a sustainable food production system, increase female and youth participation in agriculture, increase private sector investment in agriculture sector, increase manufacturing output, improve value chain integration to promote domestic sourcing of manufacturing inputs including through greater integration of smallholder farmers and MSMEs, increase regional and international trading. This outcome will contribute to the African Union collaborative platform for the achievement

of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the 2063 Agenda on ensuring effective and efficient macroeconomic management and accelerated inclusive economic transformation and diversification. There are some aspects within the ToC that are beyond the scope of the Cooperation Framework but will be achieved through the Government's own interventions under the NDP such as: improved business environment and competitiveness; increased financing for manufacturing activities; power generation; integrated rural development focussed on an innovative agricultural transformation minimising disparity in economic development between rural and urban areas nationwide; and access to public services or increased rural transportation. Similarly, financing for manufacturing activities will be sourced by the Government under its NDP and related partnerships with the private sector. This applies to oil and gas sector, minerals, mining and steel development.

1.1.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the Government in ensuring that the necessary legal, institutional, and policy frameworks for improved and sustainable productivity, competitiveness, and trade are in place. The UN will help strengthen human and institutional capacities at the national and sub-national levels for improved productivity, especially in the agriculture, manufacturing, creative, and service sectors. The UN will support MSMEs, specifically in the informal sector, in getting improved access to information, resources, markets, and digital tools to improve their competitiveness and participation in local, regional, and global markets. The UN will support activities aimed at improving capacity and policy environment for improved public finance management at the national and sub-national levels. The UN System will promote South-South & triangular cooperation and support efforts towards industrialisation.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will work to ensure women, young people, older persons, and vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities and people facing insecure and informal work increase their participation in the formal economy. The UN will work to ensure the participation of women and youth in opportunities presented by the AfCFTA. Particular attention will need to be paid to IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers and 'persecuted' minorities who may not have equitable access to the requisite assets and resources to engage in production and productivity related activities. Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by respective government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's national development plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement.

Partnership: Potential UN inter-agency partnerships include

the UN Interagency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, ITC, WTO, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, UNECA, UNOPS, IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Commodities System (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, and UNEP), and the UN Interagency Mechanism on South-South and triangular cooperation. Potential Government Partners: Ministries of Industry, Trade and Investment and other relevant MDAs such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, and Ministries of Science and Technology, both at the federal and state levels. In addition, institutions with a mandate to strengthen local businesses, such as SMEDAN, MAN, NECA, NACIMMA, NIPC, NOTAP, NAFDAC, SON, RM-RDC and their equivalents at the national and sub-national levels are potential partners.

Nexus: This outcome is remotely linked to Strategic Objective 3 of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022 which aims at reducing need for recurrent multi-sectoral humanitarian needs of displacement affected communities in accessible areas. It speaks to the recommendation of the 3rd Universal PeriodicReview (UPR) that requires adequate resources be allocated to ensure effective implementation of the NDP and ensure a right to development for all. The outcome is well aligned to OIBC2 of the African Union(AU)/UN Regional Collaborative Platform which is aimed at 'ensuring effective and efficient macroeconomic management and accelerated inclusive economic transformation and diversification'. This outcome links to the Sahel Strategic objective

no. 3 on transforming economic structures.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: The implementation of the AfCFTA provides an opportunity for Nigeria to grow its economy through expansion across Africa. It also serves as a risk as Nigeria will become increasingly vulnerable to competition from the rest of Africa. Supporting Nigeria through this process, therefore, has implications for the success of the AfCFTA and Africa's integration objectives. Nigeria is also part of ECOWAS protocol which allows free trade among ECOWAS countries. The outcome is aligned with Objective 3.4 (Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods) of the UNISS, particularly with actions which seek to strengthen linkages of small farmers to the private sector and to promote alternative livelihoods through the development of value chains, food processing, and small-scale/micro enterprises.

Major Assumptions: The achievement of this outcome is based on the assumption that the Government will continue to implement its NDP, that the Government continues to work with the UN on policy and programmes at the federal and state levels, and that Nigeria continues to participate in the AfCFTA.

United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Configuration: **FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO IFAD, ILO.**

Photo - FAO

OUTCOME 1.2:

Outcome 1.2: By 2027, all people living in Nigeria, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, have improved access to job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development, and entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.

The population and demographics of Nigeria represent both an opportunity and a risk. The continuous stream of people entering the labour force driven by Nigeria's large population and population growth necessitates deliberate focus on job creation. Ensuring that improved economic growth is inclusive will require that jobs are created for people living in Nigeria, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The growing population, with a large proportion of youth, can be harnessed into a demographic dividend leading to sustainable economic growth and development.

This outcome aims to ensure improved access to decent job opportunities for all people living in Nigeria including all vulnerable groups. These opportunities will rely extensively on digitisation, skills development, and entrepreneurship to effectively harness the demographic dividend.

1.2.a The Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society organisations is strengthened to implement policies, programmes and strategies to accelerate harnessing of the demographic dividend for sustainable development; IF capacities in relevant sectors are strengthened to implement responsive employment programmes and initiatives including digital skills and green economy; IF there is improved access to markets and financial services especially for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups; and IF relevant policies and strategies for improved access to decent jobs are developed to improve efficiency and efficacy, THEN people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups will have improved access to decent job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development and entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.

This outcome is contributing to the ambitious target that the Government has of lifting million Nigerians out of poverty within a decade as per the NDP. It also contributes to the objective of improved human capital of the Nigerian youth and reduced youth unemployment and of promoting inclusion especially with female and youth participation in the labour force. This outcome will contribute to the regional African Union collaborative platform for achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the 2063 Agenda on harnessing the demographic dividend through investments in youth. The NDP has objectives to create sustainable jobs

and new businesses and enterprises which will contribute to this outcome. There are some aspects of this outcome that are beyond this Cooperation Framework including improved digital infrastructure and growth of the digital economy.

1.2.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the development and review of relevant policies and strategies for improved access to decent jobs especially for women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The UN will support the strengthening of capacity of public and private sectors, and civil society organisations to implement responsive employment programmes and initiatives including on digital skills and green economy. The UN will support improved access to markets and financial services for women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The UN will support the strengthening of capacity of public and private sector, civil society organisations to implement policies, programmes, and strategies to accelerate harnessing of the demographic dividend for sustainable development.

Leave No One Behind: In its strategic interventions, the UN will prioritise women and youth who have been identified as the major groups at risk of unemployment. Others include older persons, persons with disabilities, out-of-school children, IDPs, refugees, migrants, and other vulnerable groups. Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by respective government DAs. The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's national development plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement.

Partnership: Potential UN inter-agency partnerships and strategies include the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth (ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, and other stakeholders), Generation Unlimited (UNICEF), UN inter-agency network on Youth and Development, Work for Youth, UN Youth Strategy 2030, Inclusive Youth Volunteering (UNV, UNDP), the joint programme on Boosting Decent Jobs and enhancing Skills for outh in Nigeria's Digital Economy (ILO, ITU in support of the AU).

Potential Government Partners: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women Affairs, NDE, SMEDAN, CBN, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development, as well as the National Senior Citizen Centre and Bank of Industry.

Other Potential Partners: NECA, NLC, TUC, Organised Private Sector, Academia, NYSC.

Photo - OCHA

Nexus: This outcome, with the goal of improving access to decent work, links to strategic objective 3 of the Nigeria HRP 2020 which focuses on reducing affected people's need for recurrent humanitarian aid through durable and self-reliant livelihoods. The need for job creation is also linked to broader sustained efforts to reduce violence and conflicts which have been linked to rising unemployment. The outcome is inked to recommendations 148.247 and 148.284 of the 3rd UPR specifically around the discrimination against women and girls in increased access to health care, education, and employment. It is aligned to OIBC 3 of the AU/UN RCP with emphasis on harnessing demographic dividends through investments in youth and women's empowerment (health, education, and employment) for sustainable development. This outcome links to the Sahel Strategic Orientation no. 4 on inclusive development.

Major Assumptions: This outcome assumes that there is consistency in implementation of Government policies and strategies, and that there is political stability and improved security. It is also assumed that there is credible census and labour force data available to be able to address the number of employed and unemployed in the country. It further assumes that policies supporting the empowerment and engagement of the large youth population for harnessing the demographic dividend are in place and implemented.

UNCT Configuration: **FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, UN Habitat, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNFPA.**

OUTCOME 1.3:
By 2027, all people living in Nigeria have improved social protection coverage that is inclusive, gender-responsive, age friendly and shock-responsive, including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions..

This outcome focuses on improving access to social protection in Nigeria with support for a nationally coordinated system of institutions, policies, programmes, and practices designed to support vulnerable individuals and households throughout their life cycle. Nigerians face different types of shocks and risks. The increased vulnerabilities to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic are but two examples that have demonstrated the increasing need for social protection as a societal risk mitigation strategy and as a floor for a minimum quality of life. Improving Nigerians' access to social protection and its coverage is, therefore, essential to ensure that shocks to individuals, society at large, and persons of all age do not derail any progress made towards meeting the SDGs. Given the widespread risks and shocks, the social protection programmes will be supported to ensure that the most vulnerable members of society are empowered and more resilient to shocks and share in the country's prosperity.

1.3.a Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF the policy and legal frameworks for social protection are strengthened at both the national and sub-national levels; and IF social protection schemes are expanded to cover more vulnerable people living in Nigeria especially older persons, THEN people in Nigeria will have improved coverage to shock responsive social protection systems including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions.

The outcome is meant to contribute to the NDP's goal of investing in the social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment. It also contributes to the objective of increasing access to social services for the most vulnerable in the communities. This will be complemented by the Government's own efforts to design a social protection data ecosystem to reach the most vulnerable Nigerians under the NDP which is currently beyond the scope of the Cooperation Framework.

1.3.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the strengthening of social protection systems through improved policy and legal frameworks at both the national and sub-national level. The UN will also support the expansion of social protection schemes to more people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, people in the informal sector, and other vulnerable groups.

Leave No One Behind: The UN advocates for the prioritisation of the rights and equal participation of marginalised and vulnerable groups especially those at risk of being left behind to be explicitly captured in policy and institutional frameworks related to social protection. Key groups at risk include children, women, older persons, unemployed youths, persons working in the informal sector, and those living in rural areas especially the poor, as well as the urban poor.
Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by the respective government MDAs. The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's national development plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement.

Partnership: Potential key UN inter-agency partnerships include the UN Wide Social Protection Floor Initiative (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR) and the Social Protection and Human Rights Initiatives (ILO, OHCHR).
Potential Government Partners: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Pencom, and the National Senior Citizens Centre.

Nexus: Implementation of social protection policies and initiatives are linked methodologically to the humanitarian efforts especially in the North-East. These include initiatives around direct cash or other support to affected groups. Social protection policies also work to prevent the worst levels of deprivation which are related to increased potential for violence and conflicts. The outcome is aligned to recommendations 148.211, 148.212 and 148.215 of the 3rd UPR which recommend social protection programmes for the most vulnerable groups especially women and children. This outcome is aligned to the UNISS Objective 3.1 to support local, national, and regional stakeholders to better identify and track vulnerable households in a participatory manner.

Major Assumptions: It is assumed that there is increased transparency and accountability as well as continued implementation of social protection policies and programmes. In addition, financial and technical support for social safety nets and social protection from all stakeholders continues to be enjoyed.

UNCT Configuration: **UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, WHO.**

OUTCOME 1.4:
By 2027, Nigeria has improved data for evidence-based and risk-informed planning and decision making.

Making progress towards the SDGs will require the availability of consistent and reliable data which is critical for evidence-based and risk-informed planning and decision making. Quality data can assist in achieving the SDGs by providing information to measure progress and gaps in meeting the goals. Furthermore, it can help achieve the SDGs by providing critical information on natural resources, environmental degradation, government operations, public services, and population demographics, among others.

Critical data gaps for measuring the SDGs exist with only 126 of 230 reported on at the last SDG baseline report in 2014. Other necessary data for decision making is also absent. The census, which is the main source of demographic data, has not been conducted since 2006. Routine and regular civil registration and vital statistics are also challenging. Improving the architecture for data and its efficiency will be key not just for sustainable and inclusive economic growth but for the entire vision for SDGs.

1.4.a Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF environmental socio-economic, population housing census and other important data are collected and processed as and when due; IF national and sub-national data systems for evidence-based planning are put in place; and IF credible data is collected, available and utilised for policy and programme design and implemen-

tation by all development practitioners, THEN Nigeria will have improved data for evidence-based and risk-informed planning and decision making. This outcome will contribute to the regional African Union collaborative platform for achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the 2063 Agenda. In particular, opportunity and issues-based coalition 1 on strengthened integrated data and statistical systems for sustainable development.

1.4.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will help strengthen Government data systems for evidence-based planning and budgeting for inclusive economic growth and development including advocating for its use.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will work to ensure that all data is disaggregated to identify groups and those are being excluded or discriminated against including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities.

Sustainability: The UN will work with the relevant data collection agencies and in particular the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) at the national and state levels to ensure ownership of processes and to promote sustainability of data collection efforts. Securing adequate and regular funding will be necessary to ensure the continued production of requisite data.

Partnership: The UN will work to support NBS and other actors to implement the UN Secretary-General's Data Strategy

Photo - UNHCR

2020-2022 to employ the use of the UN's data and analytical capabilities in partnership with local, regional, and international stakeholders. This will include building whole UN data ecosystems, developing dedicated data action portfolios, and building new capacities for data analytics and data management.

Nexus: Given the fact that data is important for planning and implementation of policies and programmes, this outcome is interconnected with all the other outcomes in this Cooperation framework in all the four strategic priority areas. This outcome is aligned to the UNISS Objective 3.1 to support local, national, and regional stakeholders to better identify and track vulnerable households in a participatory manner.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: The statistical agencies in Nigeria have existing linkages with international bodies on data gathering and generation. Such data from DHS, NLSS, MICS and the national census and gathered with cross border collaborations and partnerships.

Major Assumptions: Continued political support and resources for the conduct of the national census scheduled for 2023. Continued ownership of data collection coordination by the national and state Bureaus of Statistics.

UNCT Configuration: FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, IOM, WHO, UNHCR.

Photo - UNIC

2.3.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, healthy and clean environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.

This priority area highlights three key outcomes which need to be achieved by 2027. These are: improved food security and nutrition, environmental sustainability, and sustainable natural resources management; improved management of climate change risks and building resilience to climate induced shocks; and inclusive policies and practices for resilience and disaster risk management (DRM). These outcomes are outlined with Nigeria's aspirations as delineated in the NDP to "reduce the impact of climate change and set ef-

ficient environmental sustainability for development." Climate change and environmental challenges pose a substantial risk to Nigeria with about 21.5% of Nigerians living in a household that had been affected by at least one "climatic shock"[8] in 2021. The heterogeneous landscape implies that different regions have different climate related challenges. The poor, who depend on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, are the most vulnerable. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience building are required to prevent adverse impacts on environmental and socioeconomic systems, in particular through addressing environmental pollution and degradation of ecosystems. The UN will focus on three underlying challenges as reflected in the three outcome areas.

[8] World Bank 2022. Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2022: A Better Future for All Nigerians. Washington DC International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

Table 3: THEORY OF CHANGE FOR PRIORITY AREA 2

Strategic Priority Area 2	PLANET: Improved environmental conditions increased resilience to climate change		
	By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustained food systems, clean and healthy environmental conditions, and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.		
Outcomes	**Outcome 2.1:** By 2027, Nigeria benefits from improved food security and nutrition, and sustainable food systems and environment and natural resources management.	**Outcome 2.2:** By 2027, Nigeria is implementing improved management of climate change risk and building resilience to adapt to its long-term impact through the NDCs, sustainable energy production/consumption and climate finance.	**Outcome 2.3:** By 2027, Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for resilience and DRM for risk informed development.
Outcome Theory of Change Statement	**IF** Nigeria improves its capacity to ensure integrated water resource management at all levels (including transboundary cooperation) and/or restores water-related ecosystems; **IF** Nigeria improves its capacity to control environmental degradation, degradation of ecosystems and ensuring sustainable forest management; **IF** Nigeria's institutions, small holder farmers and processors are strengthened to deliver sustainable food production systems for enhanced access to food and prevent malnutrition; and **IF** the normative framework, institutions and systems are strengthened for conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefits benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability, **THEN** Nigeria will benefit from improved food security and nutrition, sustainable food systems and natural resource management.	**IF** human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at all levels are strengthened to develop and implement risk management and adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change; **IF** institutions and systems are strengthened and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean and affordable and sustainable energy; **IF** human and institutional capacity is developed and strengthened to access global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms; and **IF** policy, legal and institutional frameworks developed/strengthened for sustainable energy development and management, **THEN** Nigeria will be implementing improved management of climate change risk and will have built resilience to adopt to its long-term impact through its NDCs, sustainable energy production/consumption and climate financing.	**IF** Nigeria improves its national and local risk reduction capacities and index; **IF** Nigeria strengthened its response to emerging migration and urbanisation patterns including settlements in crisis; and **IF** Nigeria improved its International Health Regulation core capacities index, **THEN** Nigeria will be implementing inclusive policies and practices for resilience, DRM for risk informed development.
UN Outputs	**Output 2.1.1:** Institutions and small-holder farmers and processors strengthened to deliver sustainable food production systems that are innovative, resilient, and climate-smart for enhanced access to food and prevent malnutrition especially within vulnerable communities. **Output 2.1.2:** Control of desertification, degradation and ensuring sustainable forest management. **Output 2.1.3:** Normative Frameworks, institutions, and systems strengthened for conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing from use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for development. **Output 2.1.4:** Improvement of the capacity to ensure integrated water resource management at all levels including transboundary cooperation/ or restoration of water related ecosystems.	**Output 2.2.1:** Human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at federal, state and LGA levels strengthened to develop and implement risk management and (national) adaptation plans to mitigate for impact of climate change. **Output 2.2.2:** Institutions and systems strengthened, and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy. **Output 2.2.3:** Policy, legal and institutional frameworks developed/strengthened for sustainable energy development and management. **Output 2.2.4:** Human and institutional capacity developed and strengthened to access global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms.	**Output 2.3.1:** Improved IHR capacities. **Output 2.3.2:** Strengthened response to emerging migration and urbanisation patterns including settlement in crisis. **Output 2.3.3:** Improved national and local disaster risk reduction capacities and index.

Link to NDP 2021 – 2025 Objectives	Build a sustainable food production system; ensure nutrition security within vulnerable communities; reverse deforestation trends; restore environmentally degraded ecosystems (including terrestrial and marine ecosystems etc).	Upscaling investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency; Increase (hydro) power generation.	Improvements in preparedness and responsiveness to disaster and emergencies; maximisation of circular economic opportunities.
Link to SDGS	2, 6, 12, 13, 15	7, 13	1, 2, 11, 18
Link to AU Agenda 2063	1, 3, 7	4, 7	4
Links to UNISS	Objectives 3.4 and 3.5	Objective 3.5	Objective 3.3

OUTCOME 2.1:

By 2027, Nigeria benefits from improved food security and nutrition, and sustainable food systems and healthy and clean environment and natural resource management.

Nigeria has significant challenges meeting the goal for zero hunger with children especially the most vulnerable. These challenges are linked to its food systems and natural resource management which are under increased strain for a variety of reasons from intensive cultivation and deforestation to climate change and inadequate water management. To help tackle these and other related challenges the UN will support Nigeria in improving food and nutrition security through sustainable food systems and improved environmental and natural resource management.

2.1.a Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF Nigeria improves its capacity to ensure integrated water resource management at all levels (including transboundary cooperation) and/or restores water-related ecosystems; IF Nigeria improves its capacity to control desertification, environmental degradation, and ensures sustainable forest management; IF Nigeria's institutions, small holder farmers, and processors are strengthened to deliver sustainable food production systems that are innovative, resilient, and climate smart for enhanced access to food and prevent malnutrition especially within vulnerable communities; and IF the normative framework, institutions, and systems are strengthened for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability, THEN Nigeria will benefit from improved food security and nutrition, sustainable food systems, and natural resource management.

This outcome will contribute to the NDP's objective on food security index and environmental sustainability. It will also be a significant contributor to the very important objective laid down under the NDP on increased agricultural production and improved food security. The NDP also has objectives to address the Hunger Index, food inflation, reduce post-harvest losses which complement and contribute to this outcome, even though it is beyond the scope of this Cooperation Framework.

2.1.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN System will strengthen institutions, small holder farmers, and processors to deliver sustainable food production systems that are innovative, resilient, and climate-smart for enhanced access to food and prevent malnutrition especially within vulnerable communities. The UN will support efforts to control desertification, degradation, and ensuring sustainable forest management. The UN will support normative frameworks, institutions and systems strengthening for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for development. The UN will also support the improvement in the capacity to ensure integrated water resource management at all levels including transboundary cooperation and/or restoration of water related ecosystems.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will prioritise women's economic empowerment with a focus on those experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination as well as persons living with disability. The UN will prioritise areas of interventions and situations where vulnerabilities are being amplified due to climate change including vulnerable groups with climate-dependent livelihoods. In its programmes, particular attention will be paid to the adverse effects of climate change on women, including women in rural areas and on themes of human rights, development, peace, and security.

Sustainability: Nigeria recognises that a fragmented food ecosystem with high import dependence in the country is at risk for food insecurity and malnutrition. This puts agriculture into focus for government strategy not just for economic diversification and prosperity but also for food security and nutrition. Sustainable food systems are important for the rural economy which accounts for up to 90% of food production in Nigeria. The sustainability of food systems is, therefore, inherently related to sustainable development of the country.

Partnership: Potential UN inter-agency partners and strategies include the AU's Great Green Wall Initiative, the Sustainable Food Systems (FAO, IFAD, WFP), the UN Decade of Eco System Restoration 2021-2030 (UNEP, FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Potential Government Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, RUWASSAs.

Nexus: Food systems and improved natural resource management are at the core of key humanitarian, development, and peace nexus issues. Conflicts over nat-

ural resources, including water and land, are key underlying drivers of violence. This outcome is also linked to Strategic Objective 1 of the Nigeria HRP 2022 which relates to alleviating acute food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and related severe vulnerabilities. There is also a nexus of this outcome with the AU/UN OIBC 5: fostering climate action and resilience and with Objective 3.5 of the UNISS strategy, linked to the promotion of environmental sustainability through national and regional natural resource management mechanisms and climate change adaptation and mitigation with special focus on water.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: Food systems and natural resource management have regional dimensions especially with the AfCFTA and the cross-boundary nature of many water resources. This outcome is linked to the first strategic priority of the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

Major Assumptions: This outcome assumes there will be continued regional cooperation between Nigeria and its partners. It also assumes the continued implementation of the Government's Agricultural Transformation Agenda as well as the recommendations from the 2021 global food systems summit.

UNCT Configuration: **FAO, UNHCR UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WMO, UN Habitat, IFAD, UNDP, IOM, UNWOMEN, WHO.**

Photo –FAO

Photo -UNEP

OUTCOME 2.2:
By 2027, Nigeria is implementing improved management of climate change risk and building resilience to adapt to its long-term impact through the Nationally Determined Contributions, sustainable energy production and consumption and climate finance.

Climate change is recognised in the NDP as one of the major megatrends that will shape the development of the country. It is argued that climate change threatens to make floods and droughts more frequent and more severe, compounding the challenge of poverty reduction. Nigeria is undoubtedly vulnerable to climate change. This is also happening in the context of Nigerians' energy insecurity with 39.4% of Nigerians lacking access to electricity in 2018/19. This outcome seeks to support Nigeria in building resilience to adapt to climate change and improving its management of climate change risk.

Nigeria has developed a NDC plan that aims to mitigate against greenhouse emissions by improving economy-wide energy efficiency, improving efficiency of power gas stations, ending gas flaring, reduction in electricity transmission losses and, encouraging more renewable energy consumption.

2.2.a Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at all levels are strengthened to develop and implement risk management and adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change; IF institutions and systems are strengthened, and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean and affordable and sustainable energy; IF human and institutional capacity is developed and strengthened to access global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms; and IF policy, legal and institutional frameworks developed/strengthened for sustainable energy development and management, THEN Nigeria will be implementing improved management of climate change risk and will have built resilience to adapt to its long-term impact through its NDCs, sustainable energy production/consumption, and climate financing.

The NDP's objective of upscaling investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as reversing the deforestation trends will be addressed through this outcome. This outcome will contribute to the Regional Collaborative Platform for Africa and the AU-UN Development Framework for the implementation of the 2063 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda and the 5th Opportunity Issue Based Coalition on fostering climate action and resilience. The NDP also works in

the areas of increasing power generation and the maximisation of circular economy opportunities that will contribute to the outcome, although this is outside the current framework.

2.3.B UN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE THE OUTCOMES

UN Outputs: The UN will support the strengthening of human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at the federal, state, and local government levels to develop and implement risk management and national adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change. The UN will support the strengthening of institutions and systems and the adoption of solutions to reduce environmental pollution and increase access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy. The UN will support the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks for sustainable energy development and management. Finally, the UN will support human and institutional capacity development for improved access to global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms.

Leave No One Behind: Climate change is affecting the livelihood of rural communities especially persons whose livelihood depend on agriculture. Rural households are also being left behind in clean energy utilisation. The UN will give support to government, CSOs and other and non-state actors for green and climate smart innovations to help mitigate adverse impact of climate change. The UN will identify human rights protection gaps from the adverse effects of climate change. In addition, the particular needs of low-income earners with limited access to clean energy will be included.

Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by the respective government DAs. The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's national development plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement. The UN will also continue advocacy towards empowering Nigerians to local action on climate change issues.

Partnership: Potential UN inter-agency partners and strategies include SE4All, and Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNITAR).

Nexus: Climate change and its consequences are part of the underlying drivers of violence and conflict in Nigeria with the attendant humanitarian consequences. Tackling the underlying drivers and improving resilience and adaptation to climate induced shocks is, therefore, likely to be important for peace and in reducing situations requiring humanitarian interventions. This outcome links to Strategic Objective 2 of the Nigeria HRP 2020 so that crisis-affected people enjoy a safer and healthier environment for living, with adequate

access to essential services. It also links in to the UPR recommendation 135.1-6 which is to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement which the Government of Nigeria has already done. It also links into the UPR recommendations 148.91-92 on 148.91 on fully implementing commitments under the Paris Agreement (Fiji). The UNISS strategy under its Strategic Orientation Towards Achieving the SDGs under its Strategic Orientation #5 enhancing resilience capacities will also form part of the linkages of this outcome..

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: Nigeria's exposure to fossil fuels implies that global efforts towards net-zero carbon emissions will likely impact Nigeria's climate change strategy especially around its domestic energy policy in the context of a just energy transition.

Major Assumptions: This outcome assumes that Nigeria continues to implement its NDCs and continues to play a leadership role in regional and global efforts towards limiting climate change. The outcome also assumes continued implementation of the NDP.

UNCT Configuration: **FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, WMO, UN Habitat, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNODC, WHO, UNOPS, WFP.**

Photo -UNIC

OUTCOME 2.2:
By 2027, Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for resilience and disaster risk management for risk informed development.

Man-made or natural disasters have the potential to derail the development process and the 2030 Agenda. Building resilience to shocks, therefore, requires improved disaster risk management systems to help Nigeria withstand any shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that these shocks could have impacts across entire countries. Thus, this outcome seeks to ensure that by 2027 Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for improved resilience and DRM for risk informed development.

2.3.a Theory of Change

This outcome suggests that IF Nigeria improves its national and local risk reduction capacities and index; IF Nigeria strengthens its response to emerging migration and urbanisation patterns including settlements in crisis; and IF Nigeria improves its International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacities index, THEN Nigeria will be implementing inclusive policies and practices for resilience, DRM, and risk informed development that improve health emergency preparedness and reduce the direct economic loss attributed to climate induced environmental disasters.

The outcome captures and contributes to one of the very important objectives of the NDP on improvements in preparedness and responsiveness to disasters and emergencies. Many of the humanitarian objectives such as the delivery of food and non-food items to the people of concern displaced by conflict and liaising with private and foreign donors are part of the humanitarian work covered under the humanitarian response plans.

2.3.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support Nigeria in improving its IHR capacities. The UN will also help in reducing disaster risks by strengthening the response to emerging migration and urbanisation patterns including settlements in crisis. Finally, the UN will support Nigeria in improving the national and local disaster risk reduction and management capacities.

Leave No One Behind: There is concern for populations living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing. The UN will support government to implement policies and programmes of green and climate smart innovations that will help to mitigate adverse impact on ecosystems.

Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by respective government MDAs including the national and state Emergency Management Agencies and the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control. The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's nationaldevelopment plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement. The UN will also continue advocacy towards empowering Nigerians to local action on climate change issues.

Partnership: Potential UN inter-agency partnerships and strategies include the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, and the New Urban Agenda.

Potential Government Partners: The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, National Emergency Management Agency, National Agency for the Prohibition in Trafficking in Persons, North East Development Commission, National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, Office of the Senior Special Adviser to the President on Sustainable Development Goals, National Senior Citizens Centre, and the National Social Investment Programme including the NASSP.

Nexus: Building resilience and improving the DRM frameworks should reduce the need for future humanitarian responses. Disaster response is covered under the HRP which has key objectives to address humanitarian issues should it arise during this phase. The outcome links into the Sahel Strategic Orientation 5: Enhancing resilience capacities. It also links into the UPR recommendation 148.92 to strengthen its measures and implement policies relating to climate change, environmental protection, and disaster risk reduction.

Cross Border/Regional Dimension: Issues related to the Lake Chad region will be addressed comprehensively through regional actions and is covered under the HRP.

Major Assumptions: The UN support assumes that synergy and alignment exist between all relevant stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and management at all levels of government and the private sector and that strong early warning systems in disaster prone activities and areas are instituted and adequately monitored for performance.

UNCT Configuration: **UNDP, WHO, WMO, UN Habitat, FAO, IOM, WFP, ILO, UNEP, UNHCR.**

2.3.3 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULT AREA 3 : INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELL BEING

Photo -WHO

People living in Nigeria have inclusive and equitable human development and well-being.

Realising the vision to leave no one behind, especially the most vulnerable, and that all people living in Nigeria contribute to and benefit from inclusive human rights-based and gender sensitive development that accelerates achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs requires that Nigeria invests in its people. This strategic pillar, therefore, focuses on ensuring that people living in Nigeria have inclusive and equitable human development and well-being with a focus on the health and education of people in Nigeria and the access to quality basic services. This is aligned with the Government's objective to "enable a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace." All outcomes under this pillar have a nexus with objective 1.2 of the UNISS strategy which seeks to ensure support to local governments to extend government services throughout national territories.

Table 4: THEORY OF CHANGE FOR PRIORITY AREA 3

Strategic Priority Area 3	PEOPLE: Increased and equitable access and utilisation of quality basic social services.		
	By 2027, people living in Nigeria have inclusive and equitable human development and well being		
Outcomes	**Outcome 3.1:** By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access to, and use integrated, comprehensive, high-quality, people-centred health services towards attaining Universal Health Coverage with a particular focus on AIDS, TB, malaria and SRH and rights.	**Outcome 3.2:** By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access and use of quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferable skills.	**Outcome 3.3:** By 2027, people in Nigeria have equitable and affordable access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities, and practice safe hygiene and behaviours.
Outcome Theory of Change Statement	**IF** health systems (workforce, health financing, supply chain and evidence-based policy formulation) are strengthened through Primary Health Care; **IF** essential preventive treatment, care, health security and support service systems are strengthened; and **IF** there is increased demand for and supply fof gender sensitive, high quality and rights based SRHR services, **THEN** the people of Nigeria will enjoy equitable access to and use of integrated, comprehensive, high quality and people-centred services towards attaining universal health coverage.	**IF** the education system capacity is strengthened to plan, implement and monitor the delivery of basic quality inclusive education for skills and knowledge acquisition including in humanitarian situations; **IF** government, communities and their partners demonstrate increased capacities to reduce the number of out-of-school children and expand access to quality inclusive education from pre-primary to secondary education level, including in humanitarian and fragile situations; and **IF** the education eco-system is better able to transform the delivery of quality inclusive basic education that rapidly improves learning outcomes from pre-primary to secondary education, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts, **THEN** people in Nigeria will be enjoy equitable access and use of quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferrable skills.	**IF** Government's capacity to provide safe drinking water services in communities, schools, and health facilities, including in humanitarian situations, is strengthened; **IF** Government demonstrates improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situations; and **IF** there's improved and sustained capacity at national and sub-national levels for ending open defecation, **THEN** the proportion of Nigerians with access to basic water and sanitation services will increase while open defecation will substantially reduce.

UN Outputs	Output 3.1.1: Health systems strengthened through PHC inclusive of health workforce, health financing, supply chain and regulatory services and evidence-based policy formulation. Output 3.1.2: Essential preventive treatment care, health security and support services systems strengthened to address priority diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, hepatitis), gender-based violence, sexual reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent, older persons, for people who use drugs and people in prison settings' health, and nutrition (RMNCAH +N), emerging epidemics/ pandemics, and non-communicable diseases. Output 3.1.3: Increase the demand for and supply of gender sensitive, high quality, rights based SRHR services for women, adolescents, persons with disabilities and all vulnerable groups.	Output 3.2.1: Education systems capacity is strengthened to plan, implement, and monitor the delivery of basic quality inclusive education for skills and knowledge acquisition including in humanitarian situations. Output 3.2.2: Government, communities and their partners demonstrate increased capacities to reduce the number of out-of-school children and expand access to quality inclusive education from pre-primary to secondary education level, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts. Output 3.2.3: The education eco-system is better able to transform the delivery of quality inclusive basic education that rapidly improves learning outcomes from pre-primary to secondary education, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts.	Output 3.3.1: Government has strengthened capacities to provide safe drinking water services in communities, schools and health facilities including in humanitarian situations. Output 3.3.2: Government demonstrates improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situations. Output 3.3.3: Improved and sustained capacity at national and sub national level for ending open defecation.
Link to NDP 2021 – 2025 Objective	Develop an integrated health care model; extend universal health coverage; ensure availability of essential personnel, medicine and supplies; reduce infant and maternal mortality rates; and increase access to free comprehensive FP services.	Improve access to basic and skills driven educational services; reduce the number of out-of-school children.	Extend water supply access; improve sanitation services.
Link to SDGS	3	4	5
Link to AU Agenda 2063	3	2	1
Links to UNISS	Objectives 3.2		

Photo - IOM

The UNCT will improve collaboration with relevant MDAs at the federal and state levels, as well as other stakeholders including the private sector and local and international NGOs, to support the Government in its efforts to improve social service delivery. In particular, the UN's support to the Government will cover four basic service areas: healthcare, education, water and sanitation. The specific strategies chosen in any particular year will depend on the needs, geographic focus, and a balance between upstream policy work and downstream implementation. To address this third priority area, the UN will address three main outcome areas of education, health, and WASH (Table 4).

Outcome 3.1:
By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access to, and use of, integrated, comprehensive, high-quality, people-centred health services towards attaining universal health coverage with a particular focus on AIDS, TB, malaria and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The Nigerian health system still faces considerable structural challenges in multiple areas such as expenditure on health, out of pocket health expenses, and the health workforce, as well as issues related to vaccination. Nigeria's average life expectancy was 54.3 in 2018 and the infant mortality rate stood at 74.2 per 1,000 live births in 2019. Nigeria's rates of maternal, infant and under-five mortality and morbidity are among the highest in the world, with wide disparities across geopolitical zones. For universal health coverage to be assured, there is the need for health system strengthening and critical focus on the poor and vulnerable through equitable people-centred policies and service packages, well-staffed and stocked facilities, and health education and awareness among both providers and patients. The quality-of-service delivery also needs to be improved upon.

3.1.a Theory of Change
The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF health systems (workforce, health financing, supply chain, and evidence-based policy formulation) are strengthened through primary health care; IF essential preventive treatment, care, health security and support service systems are strengthened; and IF there is increased demand for and supply for gender sensitive high quality and rights based sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services including family planning, THEN the people of Nigeria will enjoy equitable access to and use of integrated, comprehensive, high quality and people-centred services towards attaining universal health coverage.

This outcome is a key contributor to the NDP's objectives on health which include development of integrated health care model, universal health coverage, availability of essential personnel, medicine, commodities, and supplies, promoting healthy habits and lifestyles and reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates. This outcome will contribute to the regional African Union collaborative platform for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the 2063 Agenda on women's empowerment (health) for sustainable development.

3.1.b: UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the Government in strengthening health systems through primary healthcare, inclusive of health workforce, health financing, supply chain and evidence-based policy formulation. The UN will work to ensure that essential preventive, treatment care, health security and support services systems are strengthened to address priority diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis), gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent, older persons, for people who use drugs, and people in prison settings' health nutrition, emerging epidemics/pandemics, and non-communicable diseases. Finally, the UN will work with government to increase the demand for and supply of gender-sensitive, high quality, rights-based SRHR services for women, adolescents, older persons, persons with disabilities, and all vulnerable groups.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will focus on women, adolescents, and other vulnerable and at-risk groups. All have the right to the highest standard of physical and mental health, and the right to access specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of all families, including information and advice on family planning. The UN will support the Government in implementation of its legal obligations on economic, social and cultural rights and the duty to ensure progressive realisation through maximising the available resources to invest in education and health without discrimination.

Sustainability: The UN will work to ensure ownership of policies and programmes by respective government MDAs including the national and state Emergency Management Agencies. The alignment between the Cooperation Framework and Nigeria's national development plans makes sustainability easier for the Government to implement. The UN will also continue advocacy towards empowering Nigerians to local action on climate change issues.

Partnership: Potential key UN inter-agency partnerships include the SDG-3 Gap (ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNODC, WFP, WHO); the H6 partnership for women, children, and adolescent health (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNODC, WHO, WB), and the joint programme on HIV/AIDS.

Potential Government Partners: Federal and state levels including Ministry of Health and all its agencies including the National Health Insurance Scheme and the National Primary Health Care Development Agency; Ministry of Environment and its Agencies; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs,

Disaster Management and Social Development; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; and the Federal Road Safety Commission.

Potential Other Partners: Centre for Population and Reproductive Health, Health Policy Training and Research Programme (University of Ibadan) (academia) and Africa Development Banks, Hacey Health Initiative, Zenith Bank, Dangote Foundation (private sector) and CSOs.

Nexus: This outcome links to Strategic Objective 1 of the Nigeria 2020 Humanitarian response plan, affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, in order to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity. The UPR recommendations 135. 51, 129, 134–143, 158 to further develop the health sector gives the details on the commitments of the Government of Nigeria to addressing the health issues of its people that the outcome will contribute to.

UNCT Configuration: UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO, ILO, IOM, UNOPS.

Outcome 3.2:
By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access and use of quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferable skills.

For Nigeria to realise the vision of the Cooperation Framework, it will need to invest in the education of its people at all levels. However, the current status of education in Nigeria is challenging. Nigeria has the world's highest number of out-of-school children.[9] Many who attend primary school drop out and do not go on to attend secondary school. There are also significant learning challenges for those in school. Safety and security concerns and financing challenges are also negatively impacting attendance. To tackle these and other challenges, the UN will work with government at the federal, state, and local levels, as well as with other partners, to ensure that by 2027 all people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access and use of a quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferable skills.

3.2.a Theory of Change
The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF the education system capacity is strengthened to plan, implement, and monitor the delivery of basic quality inclusive education for skills and knowledge acquisition including in humanitarian situations; IF government, communities, and their partners demonstrate increased capacities to reduce the number of out-of-school children and expand access to quality inclusive education from pre-primary to secondary education level, including in humanitarian and fragile context; and

IF the education system is better able to transform the delivery of quality inclusive basic education that rapidly improves learning outcomes from pre-primary to secondary education, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts, THEN people in Nigeria will enjoy equitable access and use of quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferrable skills.

This outcome will contribute to the NDP's objective to improve access to basic skills driven education services and reduce the number of out of school children. The Government's plan to improve the quality of higher education offered in Nigerian schools will also contribute to the outcome, though beyond the scope of the Cooperation Framework.

3.2.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the Government in strengthening the capacity of education systems to plan, implement, and monitor the delivery of basic quality inclusive education for skills and knowledge acquisition including in humanitarian situations. The UN will support government, communities, and their partners demonstrate increased capacities to reduce the number of out-of-school children and expand access to quality inclusive education from pre-primary to secondary education, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts. Finally, the UN will support the Government to ensure the education eco-system is better able to transform the delivery of quality inclusive basic education that rapidly improves learning outcomes from pre-primary to secondary education including in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

Leave No One Behind: More than 18 million children are currently out of school in Nigeria. Hence the UN will support the relevant government agencies to increase access to education by dismantling barriers in education and support increased provision of "second chance" schools, as well as inclusive education for children with disabilities. In addition, the UN will consider and address the educational needs of different children including children living in humanitarian settings in crisis situations (IDPs, refugees, migrants), children affected by armed conflict and children from poor households (both rural and urban). Efforts will be made to support pupils attending low-income, low-quality private schools. The school feeding programme should be extended to cover all primary school pupils in the country.

Sustainability: The outcome on education is supported by existing key policies and programmes that is being implemented and aimed at achieving qualitative and inclusive education for all. These policies and programmes include among others: the Nigeria Education Sector Strategic Plan; National Policy on Education; Adult and Non-Formal Educa-

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[9] In 2022, UNICEF estimates that this has increased to 18.5 million.

tion Programme; Gender Education, Special Needs Education and Services; and Alternate School Programme.

Partnership: Nigeria is already a partner country for the Global Partnership for Education. The UN entities within this partnership (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP) will work with other multilaterals, private sector, civil society, and donors to reach the goal of accelerating access, learning outcomes and gender equality through equitable, inclusive, and resilient education system fit for the 21st century. The UN will partner with relevant implementing and reporting MDAs at all levels of government including the Ministry of Education and its agencies, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy.

Nexus: This outcome clearly links into the Strategic Objective 2 of the HRP for 'Crisis-affected people enjoy a safer and healthier environment for living, with adequate access to essential services' with children accessing quality education. It also keys into the UPR recommendations 135.51, 129, 134, 144–157, 159 to further develop the education sector and recommendation 148.218-225 on access to quality education.

Major Assumptions: The UN will have continued support on the assumption that appropriate government policies are implemented for quality educational development and that protracted humanitarian crises, which are limiting access to and quality of education in various parts of the country, are curtailed. It is also assumed that there is consistency in implementation of government policies and strategies, as well as quality service delivery, and that there is improved public and private investment funds mobilisation which is efficiently and effectively utilised. It is assumed that government has political will and the leadership in SDGs is maintained and that there is political stability, improved peace and public safety and improved security. One of the key assumptions is that the country revises its educational curriculum to improve on educational standards, and access to further and higher education for the youths to acquire both vocational, technical, and professional skills to take advantage of the emerging jobs. There is also the need for greater attention to digital literacy proficiency of both staff and students to prepare them for tomorrow's jobs.

UNCT Configuration: **UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF.**

Photo -UNIC

Outcome 3.3:
By 2027, people in Nigeria have equitable and affordable access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities and practise safe hygiene behaviours.

Access to good quality water, sanitation, and hygiene services is important for other basic social services especially healthcare and education. It has direct impact on the health of Nigerians of all ages and children's ability to attend school. It also impacts other key outcomes such as the environment and jobs. Ensuring that all people in Nigeria have equitable and affordable access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities and practise safe hygiene behaviours is necessary to realise the vision of the Cooperation Framework.

3.3.a Theory of Change

The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF Government's capacity to provide safe drinking water services in communities, schools and health facilities, including in humanitarian situations, is strengthened; IF Government demonstrates improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situations; and IF there's improved and sustained capacity at national and sub-national levels for ending open defecation, THEN the proportion of Nigerians with access to basic water and sanitation services will increase while open defecation will substantially reduce.

The outcome is meant to contribute to the NDP's objective of improved access to water and improved sanitation services. It also feeds into the UPR recommendation 148.11 to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

3.3.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will work to improve the Government's capacity to provide safe drinking water services in communities, schools, and health facilities, including in humanitarian situations. The UN will help government demonstrate improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situations. Finally, the UN will support strengthening the capacity at national and subnational levels for ending open defecation.

Leave No One Behind: Nigeria has made some recent progress in water and sanitation provision. However, 47 million people still practise open defecation and about one third of the population do not have access to basic water services. The impact on populations living in slums and informal settlements, poor households, IDPs, refugees, and migrants is particularly acute. The UN will support initiatives that provide opportunities for states and the private sector to invest in water and sanitation facilities and provide guidance on steps to advance non-discrimination and equality in the context of access to drinking water and sanitation.

Sustainability: Nigeria has a strong motivation for achieving WASH as reflected in the signing of Executive Order 009 by the President to end open defecation in Nigeria by 2025. This will provide opportunities for states and the private sector to invest in sanitation facilities and generate employment for the teeming Nigerian youth. The UN will support government to coordinate policy across the parameters of the service level to increase infrastructure investments and establish a regulatory framework that will improve the management of water resources within the framework of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principle. The water and sanitation sector governance framework were emphasised in the Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan where improved service provision are prioritised and strengthened. This will ensure sustainability given that the federal government is taking a lead to implement a reform programme for state water agencies to improve capacity, revenue generation, efficient operations, and management. The fact that 33 states have endorsed the PE-WASH is assuring about its implementation.

Partnership: Solving the WASH problem would require broad-based stakeholder engagement, effective civil society engagement, and accountability mechanisms are necessary to monitor and advocate for reform. 36 UN agencies, programmes and other UN entities dealing with water-related issues, including sanitation and natural disasters are members of UN-Water. Through UN-Water they address the cross-cutting nature of water and maximise system-wide coordinated action and coherence. By committing to the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, the UN System and its multi-stakeholder partners will unify the international community's support to Nigeria to rapidly accelerate towards national targets for SDG 6.

Nexus: There are synergies and interconnectedness between this outcome and the outcome on food security and sustainable food systems (outcome 2.1), as well as the other two outcomes under strategic priority 3 which are education and health access and quality.

Major Assumptions: The achievement of this outcome assumes that appropriate government policies are implemented for quality WASH and that there is consistency in implementation of government policies and strategies as well as quality service delivery. It is important that there is an affordable water service delivery by developing a comprehensive regulatory and institutional framework with clear commercial, quality, and environmental requirements across the country.

UNCT Configuration: UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UN Habitat.

2.4.4 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME RESULT AREA 4: GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW

People living in Nigeria have more inclusive, equitable, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achievement of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

Nigeria's governance, justice, and human rights systems remain weak and require strengthening. There are three outcome areas which the UN will work towards achieving. The UN System will support the efforts of the Government at all levels on governance issues relating to inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice, and human rights systems. This is aligned to the Government's priorities to "build a solid framework and enhance capacities to strengthen security and ensure good governance" and to "expand and deepen defence and security capacity to eliminate all national security threats." Support in these areas will be critical to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, as well as producing a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society. This is important for the development of appropriate policies, plans and regulatory frameworks aimed at improving access and use of quality social services. The UNCT will improve collaboration with relevant MDAs at the federal and state levels, as well as other stakeholders including the private sector and local and international NGOs. It will do so to promote gender equality, rights, peace, and security as well as accountable, transparent, and gender responsive, age-friendly governance and justice system. To take into consideration, the human rights, governance, peace, and security issues stated above, the UN will work on achieving the outputs in three outcome areas (Table 5).

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Table 5: THEORY OF CHANGE FOR PRIORITY AREA 4

Strategic Priority Area 4	PEACE: Governance, peace and security, access to justice and rule of law		
	By 2027, more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote to acceleration in achievement of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.		
Outcomes	**Outcome 4.1:** By 2027, people in Nigeria of all ages, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from peace and security, and protection from conflict, violence, and crime through strengthen capacity and infrastructures.	**Outcome 4.2:** By 2027, the people in Nigeria have access to a more accountable, transparent, and gender responsive, and inclusive governance and justice system for the realisation of human rights for all especially the most vulnerable population.	**Outcome 4.3:** By 2027, gender equality and human rights of women, youth, older persons and other marginalised groups including persons with disabilities in Nigeria are enhanced.
Outcome Theory of Change Statement	**IF** we strengthen systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building; **IF** security sector institutions are strengthened to reduce insecurity and promote solutions to cross-border threats and challenges; **IF** institutions and systems are strengthened to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organised crime, **THEN** Nigerians, especially the vulnerable, will benefit from peace and security and protection from conflict, violence crime through strengthened capacity and infrastructures.	**IF** systems, institutions, and capacities (including civil society) are strengthened to enhance good governance; **IF** capacities to protect women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all form of violence are strengthened; and **IF** rule of law, access to justice and respect for human rights are advanced through improved capacities of institutions and right holders, **THEN** Nigerians will have access to more accountable, transparent, gender responsive and inclusive governance and justice systems for the realisation of human rights for all.	**IF** the recommendations of the 3rd UPR are followed up and implemented; **IF** mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions to address discriminatory gender and social norms and harmful practices including child marriage and female mutilation are strengthened; and **IF** there is increased participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalised groups in governance, **THEN** gender equality and human rights of women, youth and other marginalised groups will have been enhanced.

UN Outputs	**Output 4.1.1:** Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for humanitarian action and transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building. **Output 4.1.2:** Strengthened security sector institutions to reduce insecurity in Nigeria and promote solutions to cross-border threats and challenges. **Output 4.1.3:** Strengthened institutions and systems to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organised crime.	**Output 4.2.1:** Rule of law and access to justice, and respect for human rights advanced through improved capacity of institutions and right holders. **Output 4.2.2:** Capacities strengthened to protect women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence. **Output 4.2.3:** Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities, including civil society, for enhancing good governance.	**Output 4.3.1:** Increased meaningful participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalised groups in the governance process. **Output 4.3.2:** Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions (government and non-government) to address discriminatory gender and social norms, and harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation. **Output 4.3.3:** Level of implementation of accepted recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies
Link to NDP 2021 – 2025 Objectives	Deliver sustainable peace and national cohesion solutions	Reduce gender-based violence; respect for the rule of law; improve the level of governance.	Set up commission for persons with disabilities; encourage states to pass their respective disability laws; strengthen the provision of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities including older persons with disabilities; improve livelihood of persons with disabilities; empowerment of women for greater participation in the labor force; increase in female secondary school education; improve gender parity.
Link to SDGS	16	16	5
Link to AU Agenda 2063	13, 14	11, 12	17
Links to UNISS	Objectives 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5	Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5	Objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5

Outcome 4.1:

By 2027, people in Nigeria, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from peace and security, and protection from conflict, violence, and crime through strengthening capacity and infrastructures.

A main objective of any government is to ensure security of lives and property. In the last few years, Nigeria has faced security risks such as armed insurgency and regional terrorism, communal conflicts such as farmer-herder conflict, cultism and armed robberies, kidnapping and insurgencies. Many citizens have suffered losses to their lives and property. Although there are policies and legislation addressing the problems, there are still gaps to be filled. The trends in violence and conflict, which have spread across the country in different locations and forms, call for renewed efforts in supporting the Government to ensure that all Nigerians benefit from peace and security, particularly from terrorism, violent extremism, and organised crime. Peace and security, and the protection from conflict, violence, and crime are the foundation for ensuring that all people in Nigeria contribute towards building a more inclusive, transparent, and gender-sensitive peaceful and cohesive society.

This will include improving the capacity of institutions to respond effectively and to properly manage the impacts on the lives and livelihoods of people in Nigeria including IDPs and refugees. Dealing with the underlying drivers of violence and conflict such as environment pressures, economic shocks, and governance gaps that increase susceptibility to organised crime, will also be necessary if a peaceful and inclusive society is to be achieved.

4.1.a Theory of Change

The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF we strengthen systems, institutions and capacities for transitioning to development solutions among relevant stakeholders at the national, state and local levels and for accountable, inclusive and gender responsive peace building that strengthen the social contract between citizens and the state; IF security sector institutions are strengthened to reduce insecurity and promote solutions to cross-border threats and challenges; and IF institutions and systems are strengthened to better protect people, environment and the economy from crime, including organised crime, THEN all Nigerians, especially the vulnerable, will benefit from peace and security and protection from conflict, violence, and crime through strengthened capacity and infrastructures.

The outcome strategically contributes to the NDP's objective to deliver a sustainable peace and national cohesion solutions. This outcome will contribute to the regional AU collaborative platform for achievement of the 2030 Agenda and implementation of the 2063 Agenda on peace, security, and respect of human rights. The Government has significant plans to expand and deepen defence and security capacity to eliminate national security threats which will also contribute to peace and governance of the country, even though the Cooperation Framework does not directly engage in these interventions.

4.1.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the Government in addressing the complex web of internal and external risks to ensure that relevant systems and institutions are strengthened, that the capacity for humanitarian action is improved, and that there are effective strategies of transition to development solutions and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building. The UN will work to strengthen security institutions to reduce insecurity, including efforts to incorporate measures to tackle cross-border and regional threats and challenges. The UN will support conflict resolution mechanisms between pastoralists and farmers as well as settlers and indigenes to provide conducive environment for farming. Finally, the UN will work to strengthen institutions and systems to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organised crime. In undertaking these activities, the UNDS will continuously and regularly assess the context and build scenarios, including rapid improvement in conflict contexts that may require accelerated rehabilitation, recovery, and transition.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will work to address the vulnerabilities and risks faced by displaced persons and refugees, as well as women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, victims of community and religious conflict and banditry, and other vulnerable groups. The UN will ensure the inclusive participation of these groups in processes intended to advance peace and security and support the prioritisation of needs and concerns of vulnerable groups in peace building interventions through advocacy at federal and state levels. In its engagement with government and non-state actors, the UN will advocate for and support full respect for the rights of all persons in accordance with international human rights, humanitarian, and refugee laws.

Sustainability: The UN will support strategies to incorporate development solutions to transition communities towards sustainable peace and security. There are various security intervention programmes that the Government is committed to, such as Operation LAFIYA DOLE, Operations SAFE HAVEN, Operation Delta Safe (formerly Operation Pulo Shield), Operation Crocodile Smile, Operation Iron Fence, Operation AWATSE etc. . In addressing security issues, the FGN has also emphasised establishment of civil-military relations units; establishment of multi-national joint task force and; facilitating regional cooperation with neighbours in tackling terrorism, insurgency and control of SALW. The UN will support the latter of these longstanding activities of government for

implementing key policies and programmes aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.

Partnership: Key UN inter-agency partnerships include the UNDP-DPPA joint programme, the UNISS, the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (UNODC), the Global Compact on Refugees, the durable solutions compact.

Nexus: This outcome on peace and security, and protection from violence conflict and has synergies and interconnectedness with all the other outcomes. None of the outcomes can be achieved in the absence of peace and security. This outcome is linked to the strategic objective 2 of the HRP that focuses on 'Crisis-affected people enjoying a safer and healthier environment for living, with adequate access to essential services.'. It also links into a number of recommendations of the UP such as measures to eliminate hatred and religious intolerance. This links to the UNISS objective on inclusive governance for better community living.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: Nigeria have signed into many regional African and international organisations through which the country strives to resolve the security issue. This includes cross-border security interventions in the fight against banditry and terrorism especially in the North-East and North-West.

Major Assumptions: Government shows full commitment to solving security issues by enacting police, other security organisations and judicial reform to ensure safety and security for all. By tightening border security and patrol by increasing the number and operational capabilities of security personnel. It is also assumed that implementation of the Nigerian National Defence Policy and National Security Strategy will be effective, while ensuring improved professionalism and efficiency of police military and paramilitary organisations. Given the instabilities in the country, the Nigerian government will enhance defence capabilities that enable the security personnel attain security and defence objectives, especially for the neutralisation of domestic terrorist threats in Nigeria.

UNCT Configuration: UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN, WFP.

Outcome 4.2:
By 2027, the people in Nigeria have access to a more accountable, transparent, and gender responsive, and inclusive governance and justice system for the realisation of human rights for all, especially the most vulnerable population.

The challenges of governance are multifaceted and will, therefore, require multiple context-specific approaches. Building a society that is peaceful, just, and inclusive requires accountable and effective institutions whose main mandate is to provide efficient public services. In such societies, there exist high respect for human rights and rule of law, while equal access to justice, gender equality and equity are other key attributes. This ensures that the most marginalised and vulnerable are central to every development effort. It is, therefore, important for Nigeria to build and deepen its institutions with a nurtured democratic governance culture that guarantee a more plural, peaceful, inclusive, and accountable society. Such governance and justice systems are expected to contribute to an ensuing respect for the human rights of all people living in Nigeria, especially the most vulnerable. This remains a challenge faced by the majority of the people in Nigeria.

4.2.a Theory of Change

The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF systems, institutions and capacities (including civil society) are strengthened to enhance good governance; IF capacities to protect women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all form of violence are strengthened; and IF rule of law, access to justice and respect for human rights are advanced through improved capacities of institutions and right holders, THEN Nigerians will have access to more accountable, transparent, gender responsive and inclusive governance and justice systems for the realisation of human rights for all.

The important contribution of this outcome is to four major objectives of the NDP to achieve strong public transparency/accountability and citizen engagement, improve quality of services from public institutions, respect for the rule of law and improve the level of governance in the country.

4.2.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will support the government in strengthening the rule of law and improving access to justice and respect for human rights through improved capacity of institutions and the right holders.
The UN will strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions to protect women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence. The UN will also strengthen systems, institutions, and capacities, including civil society, for enhancing good governance including enhancing anti-corruption capacity across the public, private and social sectors.

Leave No One Behind: The UN will collaborate with the Government to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender and human rights in all the existing policies by providing technical support to MDAs at all levels of government and other non-state actors and stakeholders. More focus will be put on the

protection of women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence, also in humanitarian situations, while capacities of systems and institutions, including that of civil society, will be strengthened to enhance good governance. In its programmes and activities, the UN will seek to empower civil society including human rights defenders, journalists, and advocate for widening civic space both online and offline.

Sustainability: Nigeria has made progress in ensuring accountability and transparency with many policies, programmes, and institutions in place. The UN will work to support the Government in strengthening the accountability of institutions that are already in place and tackle corruption across society. Given the availability of strong institutions, sustainability can be ensured. The UN will support the Government in providing access to justice for all and building effective and accountable institutions at all levels. Technical assistance will also be given to relevant policies including the National Judicial Policy, National Anti-Corruption Strategy, Corruption Risk Assessment for Office of Government Procurement lead MDAs, supporting institution building with openness and transparency of revenue and budgetary data.

Partnerships: UN partnerships will include the Alliance 8.7. ILO has a direct contact with Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA), the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and the Trade Union Congress (TUC). ILO is also working with academia including the Michael Imoudu National Institute of Labour Studies.

Nexus: All the outcomes in all the priority objectives would only be achieved in the context of peace, security, inclusive good governance, and human rights. There are synergies and interconnectedness among this outcome and other outcomes across all the four priority areas of the Cooperation Framework. This outcome clearly links to the recommendations 135.9 of the UPR which is to reinforce anti-corruption laws. This links to the Sahel Strategic Orientation no. 5 on inclusive governance.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: Nigeria has signed onto many regional, African, and international organisations through which the country has signed several international treaties and conventions on various development activities and issues either individually or within the various organisations it belongs to.

Major Assumptions: The Government will ensure political will and leadership on SDGs as well as ensure that democratic space is expanded, and human rights enshrined in government and private sector activities. It is also assumed that corruption and lack of accountability are reduced considerably and that justice and rule of law manifests in social, economic, environmental, and democratic actions and spaces.

UNCT Configuration: **UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNODC, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, UNHCR.**

Photo -IOM

Outcome 4.3:
By 2027, gender equality and rights of women, youth and other marginalised groups including persons with disabilities in Nigeria are enhanced.

Special attention is drawn to the inclusion of women and marginalised including persons with disabilities and forcibly displaced populations in the various activities and outputs of the Cooperation Framework. The gender disparities have been analysed and addressed in every sector to ensure women benefit from the development process. In many instances, underlying gender norms and gender-differentiated needs and priorities are overlooked regarding access and control of social and economic opportunities since it determines poverty and vulnerability status. There are also gender issues in the power to make decisions in the household and regarding public issues as women are not represented. It has been revealed that there are gender gaps in access to education, health, and economic resources, and negative outcomes such as early marriage and pregnancy, as well as gender-based violence affects the full enjoyment of rights and opportunities. In the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum, Nigeria ranks 128th out of 153 countries. The empowerment of female youth and other marginalised groups is critical to bridging the gaps and ensuring inclusive growth and development.

4.3.a Theory of Change

The ToC for this outcome suggests that IF the recommendations from the 3rd UPR, the Treaty Bodies and the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council are followed up and implemented; IF mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions to address discriminatory gender and social norms and harmful practices including child marriage and female mutilation are strengthened; and IF there is increased participation and representation of women, youth and other marginalised groups in governance, THEN gender equality and human rights of all including women, youth and other marginalised groups will have been enhanced. The outcome will contribute to the NDP's objective of improved gender parity and reduced gender-based violence in Nigeria.

4.3.b UN Development Support and Partnerships to Achieve the Outcomes

UN Outputs: The UN will work to increase the participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalised groups in the governance process. The UN will work to strengthen the mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions, both government and non-government, to address discriminatory gender and social norms, and harmful practices including child marriage and female genital mutilation. The UN will also follow up on the UPR principal recommendations.

Leave No One Behind: Using the human rights lens and with due regard for the human rights-based approach and gender considerations, the UN in its programmes and activities will ensure meaningful participation and inclusion of groups excluded or discriminated against. The list of persons of concern include women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, rural workers, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs. The UN will support the Government to accelerate implementation of recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies and translate recommendations into concrete actions. The UN System in Nigeria will support the Government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to remove discriminatory laws and practices and support legal, policy, institutional and other measures to promote human rights and equality for all.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the outcome rests on the mainstreaming of gender and implementation of key government policies and programmes aimed at ensuring gender equality and women and girls empowerment. Different policies to ensure sustainability include National Gender Policy, Girl Child Education Programme of the Federal Ministry of Education, eliminate stigma and discrimination, economic empowerment, Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Bill, and Child Rights Act etc.

Partnership: The UN in Nigeria recognises the need for increased women's representation in decision making positions as a catalyst for ensuring that women and girls' rights are protected, including those of older women, persons with disabilities, and other disadvantaged groups. A key issue at the centre of UN engagement is addressing the special needs of those most left behind, as well as supporting legal provisions to protect their rights, promote gender equality and advance human rights for all. The UN System will make necessary efforts to support Ministries of Women Affairs and other departments and agencies at all tiers of government in Nigeria to ensure that legal, institutional and policy frameworks promote gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups. The UN System will also support activities of the Government, the National Human Rights Commission, Equality bodies and other stakeholders and partners to strengthen mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions (government and non-government) to address discriminatory laws, harmful gender and social norms, and harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation.

Nexus: Gender equality is a critical enabler as of most of the other outcomes. It is not just a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. The implementation of each priority area must be done in a way that men and women contribute to, and benefit from, economic, social, cultural, and political development of the country. Specifically, it links into most of

the recommendations of the UPR including 135.5 on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, 135.57-59 on measures to improve socio-economic conditions of women. This outcome also links into the Sahel strategic objective no. 2 'Improve human capital and capitalise on the demographic dividend'.

Cross-Border/Regional Dimensions: Nigeria has signed onto many regional, African, and international organisations through which the country has signed several international treaties and conventions on various development activities and issues either individually or within the various organisations it belongs to.

Major Assumptions: To achieve this outcome, government will have political will and provide leadership in implementing gender affirmative action. This outcome requires commitment, good governance, as well as responsive institutions. These are driven by accountable policies and frameworks that intend to achieve sustainable growth and prosperity which require a high level of political commitment. There should be impartiality in justice and rule of law. Harmful cultural and traditional beliefs will be curtailed.

UNCT Configuration: UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, IFAD..

2.4 MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING PLAN

Tracking progress towards achievement of the results of the UNSDCF 2023-2027 is a key priority for the UNCT. Therefore, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) plan for the Cooperation Framework will focus on the application of the lessons learnt in improving programme implementation.

The Results Framework included in the Cooperation Framework will reflect the Strategic Priority Areas only at the outcome level with their corresponding SDGs, national indicators, and output areas. However, the Comprehensive Results Framework, which will be the basis of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, will include output level indicators (including some suggested by DCO) that will be tracked annually. The plan relies on the existing national M&E system, UN agencies' M&E system, and the United Nations Information Management System (UNINFO). The latter system is a web-based programme management information system developed by UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) for improved coordination, transparency, and accountability for results. The MEAL plan includes a costed multi-year joint monitoring and evaluation plan developed to cover the full period of the Cooperation Framework.

The Results Groups will be responsible for developing joint annual work plans and will jointly review outputs, activities and budgets and revise relevant targets based on new in-

formation, lessons learnt and changes in assumptions and actions of partners. This will ensure that UN programming is adaptive to changing contexts.

The UN's M&E Technical Working Group (TWG) is responsible for developing the mechanisms for quality assurance for the analysis and reporting for the UNSDCF to ensure accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and quality. The M&E TWG, in the spirit of the UN's leave no one behind principle, provides expertise to agencies and government on the use of modern technologies to reach remote areas and populations most likely to be left behind.

2.4.1 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The M&E group will conduct annual joint monitoring of the Cooperation Framework led by the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, other relevant federal and state MDAs, and UN agencies to review programme implementation results achieved and lessons learnt. This knowledge will inform any readjustment to programme implementation.

For monitoring the progress, the following reporting responsibilities will apply:
● Lead agencies identified will be responsible for reporting the contributions towards the achievement of Cooperation Framework outcomes and their respective indicators and targets.
● Each agency will be responsible for reporting around their respective areas of intervention at the output level, according to agreed indicators and targets. The M&E TWG will be responsible for implementing the M&E strategic plan, ensuring that all baselines, targets, and indicators are established appropriately, and for verifying the reported data.
● The RCO will collate all reported data and prepare the annual One UN Country Report that will capture all key results in the Cooperation Framework. The report will be validated by the M&E TWG prior its submission to the Programme Management Team (PMT). The RCO with M&E group will work with United Nations Communication group (UNIC) to produce an annual interactive One UN e-report for advocacy and communication purpose.

With sustainability and efficiency at the core of the UN business, the UNINFO system will be adopted for monitoring and reporting of: i) Joint Annual Work Plans; ii) UN country programmatic and coordination activities; and iii) normative activities scorecards on youth, gender, persons with disabilities, human rights, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Biannual reporting of Cooperation Framework results and implementation to PMT and UNCT will be conducted every 6 months and led by the Results groups and M&E TWG. These meetings will be used as an opportunity to reflect on and learn from implementation monitoring reports and issues and synergies across priority areas. The feedback on

the reporting will be factored into implementation before the annual review. The annual review will be conducted in collaboration with Government of Nigeria (FMBNP and implementing MDAs) and led by the PMT, with technical guidance from the Results groups. Any adjustments to the Cooperation Framework strategies, priorities or activities will also be guided by the annual reviews of the CCA.

2.4.2 EVALUATION, STUDIES, AND RESEARCH

An independent evaluation of the Cooperation Framework will be conducted by independent consultant(s) in the penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework cycle (2026) to inform the development of the next framework. The Cooperation Framework evaluation will adhere to UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and follow OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. The evaluation will be done to ensure accountability, support learning and inform decision-making on the design for the next planning cycle. In doing this, various stakeholders including federal, state, and local government bureaucrats in the various MDAs, non state actors such as NGOs and CSOs, representatives of organised private sector, youths, women, and vulnerable population groups, international development partners, as well as UN entities and their specific institutional partners will be engaged. The evaluation will, to the extent possible, be informed by the entity-specific country programme evaluations. Given the misalignment of the Cooperation Framework evaluation (penultimate year) and many CPD evaluations (last year of implementation), the Cooperation Framework evaluation will be largely informed by entity CPD mid-term evaluations.

2.4.3 STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

As part of the evaluation and learning, the UNCT will intentionally focus on Strategic Knowledge Management geared toward information sharing, sharing of good practices, learning from feedback to improve the science and art of delivering the results. Policy makers, opinion leaders, donors, academia, NGOs and INGOs, and communities of beneficiaries will be engaged. Information will, for example, be shared through statistical bulletins, interactive dashboard, scorecards. The key strategy will be to tell stories around the data and strategic information generated (e.g., human interest stories, emotional rather than logical stories). The platforms that will be use will include peer-to-peer mechanism, South-South cooperation, webinars, seminars, and annual conferences (summits).

Photo -WFP

CHAPTER 03

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GOVERNANCE

The National Steering Committee is responsible for providing strategic guidance and orientation for the Cooperation Framework and its implementation ensuring alignment to national priorities. The Steering Committee is 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 heads of UN agencies. The National Steering Committee will convene at least twice a year. The RCO provides operational assistance for the functioning of the National Steering Committee, in collaboration with the Directorate of International Cooperation of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning.

The roles and responsibilities of the Joint Steering Committee include:

• Provide strategic direction and oversight of the Cooperation Framework for its alignment, with national, regional and international development processes, mechanisms and goals such as Vision 2050, NDP, and links with other processes such as the VNR and the UPR.
• Serve as an accountability mechanism for the delivery of collective system support to the 2030 Agenda.
• Periodically, discuss optimal ways to organise the response and presence of the UN in country to address specific national needs and priorities.
• Approve the Cooperation Framework including the Common Budgetary Framework and discuss the UNCT Configuration.
• Review and approve the UN Country Results Report, evaluation reports, evaluation reports, evaluation management responses and action plans including through the implementation of the AWPs and the BOS.

The UNCT, through the Cooperation Framework Results Groups, will present yearly updates of progress against the Outcomes. This will enable the Steering Committee to provide policy direction based on identified gaps, track progress and gauge performance, identify and address implementation challenges, and, if necessary, adapt identified issues to changing needs and priorities of the Government and the

people of Nigeria. During the reviews, the JSC co-chairs may determine if a formal revision of the Cooperation Framework is necessary or that changes are reflected and/or documented in the annual review report and subsequent joint workplan. Engagement with the Steering Committee will enable the UN in Nigeria to build buy-in and ownership of activities to be implemented annually, with the Government and all other stakeholders, feeding into the sustainability, accountability, and transparency of all actions.

3.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The United Nations Country Team, composed of all heads of UN agencies operating in Nigeria, is responsible for ensuring achievement of agreed transformative initiatives and Cooperation framework results. Chaired by the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT oversees the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and Business Operations Strategy. The RCO provides the administrative, secretariat, and coordination for the UNCT agenda. In addition to monthly meetings, the UNCT holds specific meeting dedicated to discussing strategic issues to better position the UN in the country, build new partnerships, spearhead innovations in finance and in doing business, and approve position papers on key issues. Efforts will be made to ensure meaningful participation of non-resident agencies virtually and/or periodically through physical attendance.

The Programme Management Team (PMT) provides guidance and inputs for decision-making at UNCT level on all matters pertaining to Cooperation Framework programming, encompassing planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes in Nigeria. Chaired by one agency, the PMT is composed of heads of programmes/most senior programme staff from each of the UN agencies engaged in the Cooperation Framework. Other members of the PMT include the RCO Representative, the OMT Representative, and UN agencies without physical presence. It is responsible for ensuring the mainstreaming of UN programming principles during the formulation, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of the Cooperation Framework and its ensuing joint programmes. The UN principles include: Human Rights Based Approach; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Environmental Sustainability; Culture and Development; Capacity Development; and Results Based Management.

The PMT will oversee the work of Cooperation Framework Results Groups (RGs) which are responsible for results programming, planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Subject to further refinement by UNCT, there will be four RGs each responsible for coordination programmes in each of the strategic priorities i.e., RG 1- Inclusive Economic Growth for Employment and Livelihoods; RG 2- Sustainable Environment and Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters; RG 3- Human Development and Well-Being; and RG 4- Peaceful, Inclusive and Cohesive Society. The RGs are chaired by a head of programme and/or most senior programme staff from the contributing agencies supported by an alternate for one year on a rotational basis, with the alternate taking over after a year. The RG chair appoints the RG secretariat coordinator from his/her agency to facilitate the work of the group. The agency chairing an RG is also responsible for providing all necessary secretariat facilitation and services, with support from the RCO, when available. The RG ensures oversight, accountability and coherence on strategy, policy, programming, communication, advocacy and resource mobilisation, and reporting. More specifically, they are responsible for developing joint workplans, joint programmes, joint analysis of policy environment to ensure programmes are responsive, mainstreaming of normative programming principles, tracking progress and reporting results across Cooperation Framework outcomes. The RG chair will also ensure that RG Outcome Areas are adequately keyed into donor and/or government-led thematic coordination mechanism at the appropriate levels.

The Operations Management Team (OMT) is a strategic group that will lead UN Nigeria common systems and premises work and guides the UNCT on efficiency and effectiveness matters and on synergies between operations and programmes. The OMT consists of operations managers of UN agencies in Nigeria and is chaired by a head of agency, on an annual rotational basis. It works closely with Common Framework results groups. The primary instrument for the OMT operation will be the BOS 2023-2027. The BOS focuses on common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more other UN entities. Common Shared Services (UN Clinic, Common Premises) and Establishment of Common Back Offices/Long Term Agreements across services like finance, procurement, ICT, human resources and logistics. The Security Advisor or the Deputy Security Advisor of UNDSS and the UN doctor are also members of the OMT.

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) is an interagency group of communication experts nominated by their respective UN agencies as well as from the RGs. These experts represent all communication endeavors from both RGs and agencies to ensure all relevant communication is well coordinated and coherent. The UNCG will provide coordination and implementation of a Joint Cooperation Framework Communications and Advocacy Strategy through this programming cycle. Among the roles of the UNCG are joint communication creating opportunities for joint advocacy, communicating results as one for visibility, building partnerships and resource mobilisation. To deliver on this role the UNCG has adopted seven core strategies including: joint advocacy on common issues; joint communication of results; maintenance and updates of the One UN Nigeria website; use One UN social media channels; joint field visits; enhanced partnerships with media; and diversifying the media channel portfolio, especially radio. The UNCG will also support the publicising priority global issues and major observances and will as adopting global UN messages to local contexts. The Director of UNIC leads the UNCG.

Technical and Policy Working Groups (TWGs) will also be set up as part of the implementation structure of this Cooperation Framework. TWGs bring together technical people, with expertise in selected fields from various agencies to deliberate common issues, share knowledge, exchange practices, or undertake a specific task on behalf of UNCT. The TWGs perform various tasks including formulation of UNCT position papers and reviewing strategic documents for approval by the UNCT. This structural model allows for creation of statutory and ad hoc task teams around strategic themes such as Youth, Gender, Human Rights, PWDs and PSEA (which are normative areas under the UNSDG Information Management System) and others like Migration Network that are necessary to achieve particular global requirements and/or special thematic areas. This flexible arrangement enables the UN to be more dynamic, adjust and to remain responsive. The composition of membership is informed by the agenda.

3.3 RESOURCING THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the Cooperation Framework entails attracting, leveraging, and mobilising investments from all possible sources. The main objectives of the Cooperation Framework Funding Framework will be to catalyse broader financing and investment flows that promote greater coordination, collaboration, and reduce uncoordinated and unhealthy competition amongst UN entities. As part of the UNCT configuration exercise, the funding capacities of agencies against the Cooperation Framework outcomes and outputs were assessed, including both core and non-core resources against outputs that UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) have committed to implementing. This has formed the basis of the costing of the Cooperation Framework. Resourcing gaps have also been identified and these will inform the UNCT's planned joint approach to mobilising resources thematically and/or programmatically as may be appropriate. Bilateral and multi-lateral donors in Nigeria will be consulted on establishing a local fund for the implementation of priority gaps of the Cooperation Framework. The consultations will be done bilaterally and/or jointly from multiple sources including in-kind and/or financial contributions from federal and/or state governments as appropriate. Joint Programmes drawn from Outcome areas and/or areas of synergies between two or more agencies will also be pursued.

Over the 5-year period, financial requirements to deliver planned results requires an estimated USD $7.37 billion of which approximately USD $6.65 billion (circa 90%) will need to be mobilised as shown in the table below:

INDICATIVE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSDCF 2023-2027 IN USD.

UNSDCF Result Area	Resources Available (USD)	Additional Resources to be Mobilised (USD	Total Resources Required (USD)
Inclusive Economic Growth for employment and livelihoods	124,740,307	2,947,185,355	3,071,925,662[10]
Sustainable environment and resilience to Climate Change and Disasters	141,102,600	659,984,800	801,087,400
Human Development and Well Being	304,118,009	2,380,342,867	2,684,460,876
Peaceful, Inclusive and Cohesive Society	153,450,725	667,309,983	820,760,708
TOTAL	723,411,641	6,654,823,005	7,378,234,646

[10] Approximately 80% of required resources will go to Cash-Based Transfers especially for the humanitarian response in the North-East. (Social protection)

3.4 DERIVATION OF UN ENTITY COUNTRY PROGRAMMING INSTRUMENTS FROM THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The UN System in Nigeria brings with it a set of core competencies across its various AFPs and across thematic areas in support of the 2030 Agenda. In Nigeria, this is driven by the UNCT which is currently comprised of 19 resident agencies and other non-resident agencies which are part of the configuration exercise. As per the Management and Accountability Framework, the UNCT has ensured that the new AFP Country Programmes derive from the Cooperation Framework in line with the Cooperation Framework Guiding Principles and Guidance. The Resident Coordinator has provided confirmation that the AFP Country Programme are derived from and aligned to the Cooperation Framework before the respective entity proceeds with sign-off. Given the dual reporting responsibilities of UN AFPs, alignment of Agency Global Strategies and the Cooperation Framework Outcomes was mapped out prior to the development of the specific UN AFP Country Programmes. The UNCT members will commit to ensuring that individual UN agency programming documents are developed in full alignment and support of the strategic priorities of the UNSDCF 2023-2027.

3.5 JOINT WORKPLANS

The UN System in Nigeria will prepare joint annual workplans for the thirteen outcome areas under the Cooperation Framework. The UNSDCF's joint work plans (JWPs), agency specific work plans and project documents will describe the specific results to be achieved in a clear manner and will form an agreement between the UN System agencies and each implementing partner as necessary based on the use of resources. The UNCT will ensure that the workplans are harmonised and consistent with the overall objectives of the Cooperation Framework, nested within a larger planning and monitoring framework, and that it connects agency level efforts with system-wide priorities and strategies. The JWP will be prepared jointly by all UNCT entities (resident and non-resident) and government counterparts in each Results Group. The JWPs will be endorsed by UNCT and the steering committee and after which entered in the online system UNINFO for monitoring and reporting. The JWP forms the basis for preparing the Annual Performance Review and Annual Country Results Report by the Results Groups. The UNCT will leverage regional assets through the Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) to support implementation of JWPs.

3.6. BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The impact of UN programmes at the country level is directly related to the effectiveness, efficiency and cost of the operations that support them. This underscores the introduction of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) which is a results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN, and maximising economies of scale.

The BOS focuses on common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more UN entities. The following UN agencies are participating in the Nigeria BOS: WFP, UNOPS, UN, UNICEF, UNS-DSS, UNS-RCO, ILO, FAO, UNAIDS, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, IOM, UNS-OCHA, UNODC, UNIDO, UNHCR, WHO, WMO, UN WOMEN, UN Habitat.

The UNCT formulated the BoS 2018-2022 alongside the Partnership Framework (2018-2022) identified seven common areas for business operations harmonisation: procurement; ICT; human resources; finance; harmonised approach to cash transfer; travel/daily subsistence allowance harmonisation and; common premises. Through collective implementation, this helped reduce material, time, and labour costs during the UNSDPF implementation cycle. By identifying potential 'efficiency spaces' across UN common operations, the BOS provided the missing link between operations and programme aspects to deliver the key outcomes functionally and systematically in the Cooperation Framework through innovative and efficient common processes. These efficiency initiatives are expected to raise between USD $7.1 and USD $7.7 million in savings.

In the Cooperation Framework, BOS priorities will be targeted at aggregating efficiency gains through harnessing selected high impact common services such as green & renewable energy solar solution in addition to other common service lines. The BOS is now a digitalised version on the UNINFO platform. The human resource network has an inter-agency recruitment strategy and a training plan on identified cross-cutting learning needs including language classes for staff. One significant service is gender parity in the recruitment services category of common human resources services. All agencies have expressed the desire to champion gender parity in joint recruitment practices. In line with the UN principle to leave no one behind including persons with disabilities, the BOS has elements to make the employment practices and premises more "disabled friendly".

In the area of internet service provision too, costs were saved, and bandwidth increased through bargaining power and increase in volume of businesses from participating agencies. To implement the common ICT disaster recovery plan, two off site ICT disaster recovery locations will commence deploying internet services. The BOS will enhance the cost-effectiveness and quality of operational support processes such as procurement, information technology, human resources, logistics, administration, and finance.

ANNEX 1: Cooperation Framework Indicators Framework and Result Matrices

Strategic Priority Area 1: Nigeria has sustained and inclusive economic growth and development that provides equitable opportunities for decent employment and livelihoods

OUTCOME 1.1:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027 Nigeria has increased productivity and competitiveness in agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors for inclusive and sustainable industrialization, public and private sector investment, and regional trade.	Manufacturing Value Added as a proportion of GDP SDG 9.2.1 Source: NBS Report	1) 8.88% (2020)	1) 12%	1.1.1: Rights based and inclusive legal, Institutional, and Policy Frameworks for improved productivity, competitiveness, and trade are in place
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships: • Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (FAO; IFAD; ILO; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNIDO). • Food and Agriculture Commodities (FAC) System (FAO/UNDP). • UN Interagency Mechanism on South/South and Triangular Cooperation.	Gross Crop Production Per Capita Index (SDG 2.3.1) Source: FAO Stat	2) 96.18 (2019)	2) 110	1.1.2: Human and institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels are strengthened for improved adequate standard of living and productivity (in agriculture, manufacturing, creative, and service sectors)
	Non-oil exports as a share of total exports. (National Indicator (NDP) Source: NBS Foreign Trade report	3) 11.44% (2020)	3) 20%	1.1.3: MSMEs and other programmes, specifically in the informal sector, have improved access to information, resources, markets, and digital tools to improve their competitiveness and participation in local and global markets.
	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added SDG 9.3.1	0.63% (2016)	TBD	1.1.4: Increased capacity and policy environment for imxproved public finance management at the national and subnational levels

Outcome 1.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027 all people living in Nigeria, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, have improved access to decent job opportunities driven by digitisation, skills development, entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend. *KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships:* • Decent Jobs for Youth (ILO/UNICEF/ IFAD/ UN AGENCIES[18]) • Generation Unlimited (UNICEF). • UN Interagency network on Youth and Development • Work for Youth (W4Y). • UN Youth Strategy 2030. • Inclusive Youth Volunteering (UNV/UNDP)	Unemployment rate disaggregated by sector, age, sex, and persons living with disabilities. (SDG 8.5.2) Source: NBS – Labour Force statistics Report	1) Unemployment (2020): Total: 33.3% Male: 31.8% Female: 35.2% Urban: 31.3% Rural: 34.5% Youth (15-24): 53.4%	1) Unemployment Total: 19.5% Male: 19% Female: 20% Urban: 18.3% Rural: 20.2% Youth (15-24): 25%	1.2.1: Relevant policies and strategies for improved access to decent jobs are reviewed/developed especially for women, young people, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups (Nigerian National Youth Employment Action Plan Strategy and the National Employment Policy/Strategy, One product initiative for youth and women)
	Underemployment rate disaggregated by age, sex, and persons living with disabilities. Source: Labour productivity (National - NBS)	2) Underemployment (2020): Total: 22.8% Male: 21.8% Female: 24.2% Urban: 16.2% Rural: 26.9% Youth: 19.8%	2) Underemployment Total: 19.0% Male: 18.5% Female: 19.5% Urban: 14.0% Rural: 23.3% Youth: 16.8%	1.2.2: Strengthened capacity of public and private sectors, and civil society organisations to implement responsive employment programmes and initiatives including on digital skills and green economy.
	Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training disaggregated by sex (SDG 8.6.1) Source: ILO Stat	Total – 28.1% Male – 25.3% Female – 31% (2019)	Total – 20% Male – 20% Female – 20%	1.2.3: Improved access to markets and financial services for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups 1.2.4: Strengthened capacity of public and private sector, and civil society organisations to implement policies, programmes, and strategies to accelerate harnessing of the demographic dividend for sustainable development

Outcome 1.3	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, all people living in Nigeria have improved social protection coverage that are inclusive, gender-responsive, age friendly and shock-responsive, including social assistance, social insurance, and labour market interventions.	Proportion of population covered by gender responsive social protection floors/systems by type and by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims, and the poor.	11% (2020)	15%	1.3.1: Social protection system strengthening through improved policy and legal frameworks at both the national and sub-national level.
	(SDG 1.3.1) Source: World social Protection Report			
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships • UN Wide Social Protection Floor Initiative (ILO/UNDP/UNICEF/UNHCR). • Social Protection and Human Rights (ILO/OHCHR)	Proportion of total federal government spending on social protection (SDG 1.8.2) Source: World social Protection Report Federal Government Yearly Budget estimates	1.2%	3%	1.3.2: Expanding social protection schemes to more people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, people in the informal sector, and other vulnerable groups.

Outcome 1.4	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027 Nigeria has improved data for evidence based and risk informed planning and decision making.	Proportion of SDG indicators that have been reported (SDG 17.18.1) Source: SDG Report	47.3% (2016)	80%	1.4.1 Strengthen data systems for evidence-based planning and budgeting for inclusive economic growth and development including advocating for its use.
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships • UN/SG Data Strategy	Population Census Conducted in the last 10 years (SDG 17.19.2) Source: Population Census Report	0	1	

Strategic Priority Area 2: People living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions, and increased resilience to climate change and disasters

OUTCOME 2.1:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, Nigeria benefits from improved food security and nutrition, and sustainable food systems and environment and natural resources management. *Key UN Interagency Partnerships*	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG 2.1.2) Source: NBS	26.40%	35%	2.1.1: Institutions, small-holder farmers and processors strengthened to deliver sustainable food production systems that are innovative, resilient and climate-smart for enhanced access to food and prevent malnutrition especially within vulnerable communities
• AU GGWI; • Sustainable Food Systems (FAO; IFAD; WFP, WHO) • UN Decade of Eco System Restoration 2021-2030 (UNEP; FAO, UNESCO) • Convention on Biological Diversity. • UN Convention to Combat Desertification. • UN Decade of Nutrition (WHO, FAO)	Prevalence of malnutrition including stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and PLW (Pregnant Lactating Women) (SDGs 2.2.1, 2.2.2) Source: NBS, NDHS	Stunting: 37% Wasting: 7%	Stunting: 20% Wasting: 0%	
	Forest areas as a proportion total land area (protected) (SDG 15.1.1)	8.86m hectares	8.86m Hectares	2.1.2: Control of desertification, degradation and ensuring sustainable forest management 2.1.3: Normative frameworks, institutions and systems strengthened for conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for development
	Degree of integrated water resources management (SDG 6.5.1) Source: Reports, SDG 6 data portal	44%	50%	2.1.4: Improvement of the capacity to ensure integrated water resource management at all levels including transboundary cooperation and / or restoration of water related ecosystems

Outcome 2.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, Nigeria is implementing improved management of climate change risk and building resilience to adapt to its long-term impact through the NDCs, sustainable energy production/consumption and climate finance. *KEY UN Partnerships:* • SE4All; • Partnership for Action on Green Economy[i] (UNEP; ILO; UNIDO; UNDP; UNITAR; IFAD)	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (SDG 13.2.2) Source: NDCs reports, statistics	347 MtCO2e (2018)	344 MtCO2e	2.2.1: Human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at Federal, State and local government area levels strengthened to develop and implement risk management and (national) adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change 2.2.2 Institutions and systems strengthened, and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy
	• COP26 - Health Climate Action (WHO, FAO, UNE))	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7.2.1) OR Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (SDG 7.3.1)	TBD	TBD	2.2.3 Policy, legal and Institutional Frameworks developed/strengthened for sustainable energy development and management 2.2.4: Human and institutional capacity developed and strengthened to access global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms

Outcome 2.3	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for Resilience and Disaster Risk Management for risk informed development.	IHR capacity and health emergency preparedness (SDG 3.d.1)	39%	60%	2.3.1: Improved IHR core capacities index
Key UN interagency partnership. • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction/ ARISE • FGN/WB NEWMAP Project • United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience • CADRI Partnership (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT) • UN IASC/UPR/IHR Emergency Committee/One Health (WHO, FAO, OIE)	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (SDG 1.5.1)	$300billion	TBD	2.3.2: Strengthened response to emerging migration and urbanisation patterns including settlements in crises
	Number of policies, regulations, strategic documents, and implementation manuals adopted at national and sub-national levels to improve urban planning and service delivery (SDG11.1, 11.2, 11.3)	4	27	2.3.3: Improved national and local disaster risk reduction capacities and index

Strategic Priority Area 3: Nigeria has inclusive and equitable human development and well being

Outcome 3.1:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access to and use of integrated, comprehensive, high-quality, people-centred health services towards attaining UHC with a particular focus on AIDS, TB, Malaria and SRHR.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG 3.1.2) as a proxy Source: NDHS, MICS Reports	43% (2018)	57%	3.1.1: Health systems strengthened through PHC inclusive of health workforce, health financing, supply chain and evidence-based policy formulation.
	Essential vaccine (DPT3 coverage) coverage rate of target population (under 11 months)- National Indicator	76%	85%	3.1.2: Essential preventive, treatment care, health security and support services systems strengthened to address priority diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB Malaria, hepatitis), gender-based violence, sexual reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent, older persons for people who use drugs and people in prison settings' health and nutrition (RMNCAH +N), emerging epidemics/ pandemics, and non-communicable diseases
Key UN inter-agency Partnerships:	Incidence of HIV, Malaria and TB per 1,000 disaggregated by Sex SDG 3.3.1)			
• SDG3 Gap (ILO; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNWOMEN; WFP; WHO)	HIV	Total: Male:0.22 Female:0,35	Total: Male: <0,1 Female:<0,15	
• H6 partnership for women, children, and adolescent health. (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, WB)	**Malaria:**	**Total: 297/1000** Male: Female:	**Total: 197/1000** Male: Female:	
• Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, UNODC)	TB:	Total: Male: 114/100,000 Female: 79/100,000	Total: Male: 182/100,000 Female: 124/100,000	
	Maternal Mortality Rate (SDG 3.1.1) Source: NDHS Reports	512 (2018)	288	3.1.3: Increase the demand for and supply of gender sensitive, high quality, rights based SRHR services for women, adolescents, persons with disabilities and all vulnerable groups

Outcome 3.2:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access and use of quality education system that delivers an inclusive education for learning and transferable skills. *Key UN Inter-agency Partnerships:* • Edu4All (UNESCO; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; WB) • Global Partnership for Education. • Education plus initiative (UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Women)	Percentage of children achieving minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics. (SGD 4.1.1) Source: EMIS	Grade 3 – 30% Grade 5– 30%	Grade 3 – 42% Grade 5 - 42%	3.2.1: Education systems capacity is strengthened to plan, implement, and monitor the delivery of basic quality inclusive education for skills and knowledge acquisition including in humanitarian situations.
	Out-of-school rate for children of primary and lower secondary school age: (SDG 4.5.1)	Total: 41% Primary: 32% Secondary: 50%	Total: 32% Primary: 25% Secondary: 45%	3.2.2: Government, communities and their partners demonstrate increased capacities to reduce the number of out-of-school children and expand access to quality inclusive education from pre-primary to secondary education level, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts.
	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (SDG 4.c.1)	Female 71.68, Male 61.01 Total 66.15 (2019)	Female: 80% Male: 80% Total: 80%	3.2.3: The education eco-system is better able to transform the delivery of quality inclusive basic education that rapidly improves learning outcomes from pre-primary to secondary education, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

OUTCOME 3.3:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, people in Nigeria have equitable and affordable access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities, and practise safe hygiene and behaviours *Key UN Interagency Partnership:* • UN Water SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework	Proportion of population using at least basic water services (SDG 6.2.1) Source: Joint Monitoring Programme reports	78%	83%	Output 3.3.1. Government has strengthened capacities to provide safe drinking water services in communities, schools, and health facilities, including in humanitarian situations.
	Proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation services (SDG 6.2.2) Source: Joint Monitoring Programme	43%	51%	Output 3.3.2. Government demonstrates improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situation
	Percentage of the population practicing open defecation (SDG 6.2.2 and a national indicator) Source: Joint Monitoring Programme reports	23.5%	10%	Output 3.3.3. Improved and sustained capacity at national and sub-national level for ending open defection

Strategic Priority Area 4: More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote to acceleration in achievement of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

OUTCOME 4.1:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, people in Nigeria of all ages , especially the most vulnerable, benefit from peace and security, and protection from conflict, violence, and crime through strengthen capacity and infrastructures. *Key UN Interagency Partnerships.* • UNDP-DPPA Joint programme. • S_2013_354_Sahel Strategy. • UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (UNODC) • Global Compact on Refugees • Durable Solutions Compact	Global peace index ranking (SDG 16.1.1/16.1.2)	147 out of 160 (2020)	100	4.1.1: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building.
	Fragile state index ranking (Global)	14 (2020)	100	4.1.2: Strengthened security sector institutions to reduce insecurity in Nigeria and promote solutions to cross-border threats and challenges. 4.1.3: Strengthened institutions and systems to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organised crime.

Outcome 4.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
By 2027, the people in Nigeria have access to a more accountable, transparent, and gender responsive, and inclusive governance and justice system for the realisation of human rights for all especially the most vulnerable population.	Rule of law index Ibrahim Index of African Governance	49.5	71.5	4.2.1: Rule of law and access to justice, and respect for human rights advanced through improved capacity of institutions and right holders

	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.
	  • Physical
	  • Sexual Violence
	  • Psychosocial Violence
	SDG 5.2
	Source: NDHS
		29.5 (2018)
		
		11.8
		4.7
		26.7
			29.5
			
			11.8
			4.7
			26.7
				4.2.2: Capacities strengthened to protect women and children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence.

	Overall governance index by IIAG	45.5(2019)	65.8	4.2.3: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities, including civil society, for enhancing good governance.

Outcome 4.3	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets 2027	Output(s) areas
Gender equality, and human rights of women, youth, older persons and other marginalised groups including persons with disabilities in Nigeria are enhanced.	Proportion of seats held by women at national and local parliament SDG 5.5.1	3.38% (Women in national parliament, 2019)	20%	4.3.1 Increased participation and representation of women, youths, and other marginalised groups in governance processes:
3rd Universal Peer Review.	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age (SDG 5.3.2)	Women 15-49 19.5% Girls aged 0-14 19.2%	Women 15-49 9.5% Girls aged 0-14 14.2%	4.3.2: Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions (government and non-government) to address discriminatory gender and social norms, and harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1) Source: NDHS	Before age 15: 16% Before age 18: 43%	Before Age 15: 10% Before age 18: 43%	
	Level of capacity and independence of the Nigeria Human Rights Commission and the judicial system to provide information and forms of redress for rights holders	40%	80%	4.3.3: Follow up and implementation of the UPR principal recommendations

ANNEX 2: Legal Annex

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Nigeria and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023to 27-).

(The text in the box below is mandatory for the legal annex)

Whereas the Government of Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has entered into the following relationships:

a) With United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) [or other agreement depending on country], 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. In particular, 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. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement11].

b) With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 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 on 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 on 26th January 2018. e) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNFPA of 2008

f) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and UNIDO, signed and entered into force on 5 November 1992, shall apply to all UNIDO projects in Nigeria.

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

h) With International Labour Organisation(ILO) , Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and for the establishment of the Africa Field Office of ILO in Lagos on 14 January 1959

i) With International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1st August 2002

j With the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDs (UNAIDS), Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 March 2019.

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[11] *In the countries where SBAA [or other agreement depending on country] have not been signed, the standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the SBAA should be attached to the Cooperation Framework. These documents together with the workplan constitute the "project document".*

k) With World Health Organisation (WHO) , Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Ministry of Health on 15 February 1962

l) With World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Host Country Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria on 14 December 2017

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. The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 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.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also 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. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of 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, advisors 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.

(a) "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".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document 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.

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