



UNITED NATIONS
NIGERIA



Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027

Results Framework: Validated Structure, Outcomes & Indicators

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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	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. KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships: • Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (FAO; ILO; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNIDO). • Food and Agriculture Commodities (FAC) System (FAO/UNDP). • UN Interagency Mechanism on South/South and Triangular Cooperation.	Manufacturing Value Added as a proportion of GDP SDG 9.2.1		1) 8.88% (2020)	1) 12%	1.1.1: Legal, Institutional, and Policy Frameworks for improved productivity, competitiveness, and trade are in place
	Source: NBS Report				
	Gross Crop Production Per Capita Index (SDG 2.3.1)		2) 96.18 (2019)	2) 110	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)
	Source: FAO Stat 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, 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 improved public finance management at the national and subnational levels

Outcome 1.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	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 digitization, skills development, entrepreneurship to harness the demographic dividend.	Unemployment rate disaggregated by sector, age, sex, and persons living with disabilities. (SDG 8.5.2)	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)
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships:	Source: NBS – Labour Force statistics Report			
- Decent Jobs for the Youth (ILO/UNICEF/UN AGENCIES⁹) - Generation Unlimited (UNICEF); - UN Interagency network on Youth and Development - Work for Youth (W4Y); - UN Youth Strategy 2030; - Inclusive Youth Volunteering (UNV/UNDP)	Underemployment rate disaggregated by age, sex, and persons living with disabilities. (National - NBS) 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 (2020): 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 organizations 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, people 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

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Outcome 1.3	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	Output(s) areas
By 2027, all people living in Nigeria have improved social protection coverage that are inclusive, gender-responsive, 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. (SDG 1.3.1) Source: World social Protection Report	11% (2020)	15%	1.3.1: Social protection system strengthening through improved policy and legal frameworks at both the national and sub-national level.
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships	- UN Wide Social Protection Floor Initiative (ILO/UNDP/UNICEF/UNHCR); - Social Protection and Human Rights (ILO/OHCHR)	1.2%	3%	1.3.2: Expanding social protection schemes to more people living in Nigeria especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly, people in the informal sector, and other vulnerable groups.
	Source: 1) World social Protection Report 2) Federal Government Yearly Budget estimates			

Outcome 1.4	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	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%	
KEY UN inter-agency Partnerships	Population Census Conducted in the last 10 years (SDG 17.19.2) Source: Population Census Report	0	1	Strengthen data systems for evidence-based planning and budgeting for inclusive economic growth and development including advocating for its use.
UN/SG Data Strategy				

Strategic Priority 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	Output(s) areas
By 2027, Nigeria benefits from improved food security and nutrition, and sustainable food systems and natural resources management. Key UN Interagency Partnerships • AU GGWI; • Sustainable Food Systems (FAO; IFAD; WFP) • UN Decade of Eco System Restoration 2021 - 2030 (UNEP; FAO) • Convention on Biological Diversity; • UN Convention to Combat Désertification.	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	26.40%	TBD	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
	(SDG 2.1.2)			
	Source: NBS			
	Prevalence of malnutrition including stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and PLW (Pregnant Lactating Women)	Stunting: 37% Wasting: 7%	Stunting: 20% Wasting: 0%	
	(SDGs 2.2.1, 2.2.2) Source: NBS, NDHS			
	Forest areas as a proportion total land area (protected)	8.86m hectares	8.86m Hectares	2.1.2: Control of desertification, degradation and ensuring sustainable forest management
	(SDG 15.1.1)			
				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	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
	(SDG 6.5.1)			
	Source: Reports, SDG 6 data portal			

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Outcome 2.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets	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 National Determined Contribution (NDC), sustainable energy production/consumption and climate finance.	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (SDG 13.2.2)	347 MtCO₂e (2018)	344 MtCO₂e	2.2.1: Human and institutional capacities of public and private institutions at Federal, State and LGAs levels strengthened to develop and implement risk management and (national) adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change
KEY UN Partnerships: • SE4All; • Partnership for Action on Green Economy⁴¹ (UNEP, ILO; UNIDO; UNDP; UNITAR)	Source: NDCs reports, statistics	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7.2.1)	2.2.2 Institutions and systems strengthened, and solutions adopted to reduce pollution and increase access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy	2.2.2: Framework and Institutions developed to promote Efficient Energy production and consumption and universal energy access
	OR	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (SDG 7.3.1)	TBD	OR:
				2.2.2: Policy, legal and Institutional Frameworks developed/strengthened for sustainable energy development and management
				2.2.3: Human and institutional capacity developed and strengthened to access global and other innovative climate financing mechanisms

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Outcome 2.3		Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets	Output(s) areas
By 2027, Nigeria implements inclusive policies and practices for Resilience and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for risk informed development. 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)		HR capacity and health emergency preparedness (SDG 3.d.1)	39%	60%	2.3.1: Improved IHR core capacities index
		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

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

Outcome 3.1:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	Output(s) areas
By 2027, people in Nigeria enjoy equitable access to and use of integrated, comprehensive, high-quality, people-centered health services towards attaining UHC with a particular focus on AIDS, TB, Malaria and SRH. Key UN inter-agency Partnerships: - SDG3 Gap (ILO; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNWOMEN; WFP; WHO) - H6 partnership for women, children and adolescent health. (UNAIDS; UNFPA; UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, WB) - Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG 3.1.2) as a proxy	43% (2018)	57%	3.1.1: Health systems strengthened through PHC inclusive of health workforce, health financing, supply chain and evidence-based policy formulation.
	Source: NDHS, MICS Reports			
	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, elderly, for people who use drugs and people in prison settings' health and nutrition (RMNCAH +N), emerging epidemics/ pandemics, and non-communicable diseases
	Incidence of HIV, Malaria and TB per 1,000 disaggregated by Sex (SDG 3.3.1)	HIV: Male:0,22 Female:0,35 Malaria: Total: Male Female 297/1000 TB: Total: Male: Female: 114/100,000 79/100,000	HIV: Male:<0,1 Female:<0,15 Malaria: Total: Male Female 197/1000 TB: Total: Male: Female: 182/100,000 124/100,000	
	Maternal Mortality Rate (SDG 3.1.1)	512 (NDHS 2018)	288	3.1.3: Increase the demand for and supply of gender sensitive, high quality, rights based SRHR services for women, adolescents, people with disabilities and all vulnerable groups

			(as per NSHDP 2018 - 2022)	
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Outcome 3.2:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets	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;	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 organized 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.

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OUTCOME 3.3:	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	Output(s) areas	Participating Agencies
By 2027, people in Nigeria have equitable and affordable access to safely managed water and sanitation facilities, and practice 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)	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.	UNHCR
	Source: Joint Monitoring Programme reports				IOM
	Proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation services (SDG 6.2.2)	43%	51%	Output 3.3.2. Government demonstrates improved capacity to provide equitable access to at least basic sanitation services including in humanitarian situation	IOM
	Source: Joint Monitoring Programme				IOM
	Percentage of the population practicing open defecation (SDG 6.2.2 and a National indicator)	23.5%	10%	Output 3.3.3. Improved and sustained capacity at national and sub-national level for ending open defecation	IOM
	Source: Joint Monitoring Programme reports				

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Strategic Priority 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	Output(s) areas	
				4.1: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building.	
By 2027, people in Nigeria, 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 • 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 security sector institutions to reduce insecurity in Nigeria and promote solutions to cross-border threats and challenges.	
	Fragile state index ranking (Global)	14 (2020)	100	4.1.2: Strengthened institutions and systems to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organized crime.	
				4.1.3: Strengthened institutions and systems to better protect people, environment, and the economy from crime, including organized crime.	

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Outcome 4.2	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets	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 realization of human rights for all especially the most vulnerable population.	Rule of law index	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)	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. (UNDP)

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Outcome 4.3	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline	Targets	Output(s) areas
Gender equality, and human rights of women, youth and other marginalized groups including PLWD 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:
3 rd 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) 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	Women 15-49 19.5% Girls aged 0-14 19.2% Before age 15: 16% Before age 18: 43%	Women 15-49 9.5% Girls aged 0-14 14.2% Before Age 15: 10% Before age 18: 43%	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
	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

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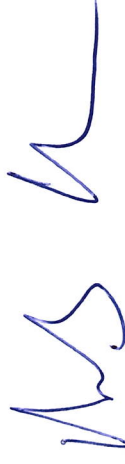
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Dated: _____

24.05.2022



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24 May 2022