



Independent
Evaluation
Office

United Nations Development Programme

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION **NIGERIA**

ANNEXES

CONTENTS

ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	1
ANNEX 2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.....	13
ANNEX 3. PEOPLE CONSULTED	14
ANNEX 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED	20
ANNEX 5. PROJECT LIST	23
ANNEX 6. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS	27

ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Introduction

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducts independent country programme evaluations (ICPEs) to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP's contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP's strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to support the development of the next UNDP country programme and strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders and the Executive Board.

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ICPEs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

This is the second independent evaluation for UNDP Nigeria, the previous one being conducted in 2003. The ICPE Nigeria will be conducted in 2021, focussing on UNDP's work during its current programme cycle, 2018-2022. The ICPE aims to contribute to the preparation of UNDP's new programme starting in 2023. It will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, UNDP Nigeria country office and UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa.

The Global COVID-19 pandemic has presented UNDP with considerable challenges in implementing its ongoing programme of work in line with the CPD. Even more so than usual, UNDP has been required to be adaptable, refocusing and restructuring its development work to meet the challenges of the pandemic and Country's need to effectively prepare, respond and recover from the wider COVID-19 crisis, including its socio-economic consequences. Thus, this ICPE will also consider the degree to which UNDP has been able to adapt to the crisis and support the country's preparedness, response to the pandemic and its ability to recovery meeting the new development challenges that the pandemic has highlighted, or which may have emerged.

2. National Context

As Africa's most populous country (about 200 million in 2019)² and second largest economy, Nigeria is of strategic importance to Africa. The country is the largest oil and gas producer in Africa and also has large deposits of other resources. It is a very diverse country with many opportunities but also complex challenges.

As of February 2021, Nigeria is the fourth country in Africa with the highest COVID-19 cases after South Africa, Egypt, and Ethiopia³. The number of COVID-19 confirmed cases is over 162,000 with a death toll of 2,031⁴. The pandemic is not only a health crisis but also an unprecedented socio-economic crisis, adding to

¹ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf>.

The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of IEO is two-fold: (i) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (ii) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

² UN World Population Prospects <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>

The country is divided into thirty-six states and the Federal Capital Territory with more than 400 ethnolinguistic groups.

³ <https://covid19.who.int/table>

⁴ As of 25 March 2021, <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/ng>

the social and economic challenges facing Nigeria with an increase in existing inequalities and creating new inequalities, which are hitting the most vulnerable people the hardest. As the economy is dominated by the informal sector, the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting livelihood and spending patterns, which in turn could have a negative impact on the economy and wellbeing of the people.

A National COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Response Plan has been adopted and serves as a blueprint for a whole-of-Government response. Additionally, four ranges of actions⁵ were taken by the government to mitigate the effect of the pandemic including: (i) economic stimulus bills adopted by the house of representatives, (ii) cash transfers (US\$52) to poor and vulnerable households registered in the National Social Register, (iii) central bank of Nigeria stimulus package of 3 million Naira to poor families impacted by the pandemic, and (iv) food assistance to vulnerable households.⁶

Political and governance context. Nigeria recently conducted two democratic general election (2015 and 2019) which show the country's progress towards civilian rule. There has been a significant increase in insecurity since 2009 as a result of Boko Haram movement (a violent extremist group) located principally in the North East. The group conducts frequent attacks on state institutions and local populations with a concentration in Borno and Yobe States. Data on the numbers of death caused by Boko Haram are very scarce, according to humanitarian agencies, the attacks have resulted in more than 5 million displaced in the North East Region since 2009⁷. A recent UNDP report has indicated that the effects of the Boko Haram violence are spread across all the sectors including loss of lives, destruction of properties, displacement of population, loss of livelihoods, and food insecurity and malnutrition⁸. Another source of violence and conflict includes inter-communal violence over access to economic and natural resources across the country⁹.

Corruption continues to be considered as the main constraint to foreign investment, inclusive growth and poverty alleviation in Nigeria¹⁰. In 2019 the country was ranked 146th out of 198 countries with a score of 26 (0 being the most corrupt on the scale of 100).¹¹ The sectors with high risk of corruption in Nigeria include: the judiciary system, police, public services, land administration, tax and custom administration, and natural resources¹². A recent study on the impact of corruption on Nigeria's economy shows that if nothing is done, corruption could cost 37 percent of the country GDP by 2030.¹³

Socio-economic development. Nigeria's Human Development Index (HDI) value increased by almost 16 percent between 2005 and 2019. Currently, the country is in the low human development category (HDI is 0.539 in 2019) and positioned at 161 out of 189 countries and territories. Poverty and inequality are significant challenges in Nigeria. The 2019 Poverty and Inequality Report in Nigeria¹⁴ indicated that up to 40 percent of the total population (83 million people) live below the country's poverty line of US\$ 381.75 (137,430 Naira) per year.¹⁵ In some states such as Adamawa, Ebonyi, Yobe and Zamfara, the poverty rate is higher than 70 percent. There is a high disparity within the country; on average, the poverty rate in rural

⁵ <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2020/07/02/how-well-has-nigeria-responded-to-covid-19/>

⁶ UNDP, in partnership with the Lagos State Government and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDS) has also launched an Unconditional Cash Transfer project targeting the poor and vulnerable in Lagos state, largely funded by the European Union (EU).

⁷ https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/oslo_governance_centre/preventing-violent-conflicts-in-nigeria.html

⁸ https://www.ng.undp.org/content/nigeria/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/policy-brief--a-conceptual-framework-for-netting-off-the-effects.html

⁹ World Bank, Country Partnership Strategy for the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2014-2017)

¹⁰ UNDP (2016): Corruption Risk Assessment and integrity Planning: Preventive measures to addressing corruption in Nigeria

¹¹ <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/nga#details>

¹² <https://www.ganintegrity.com/portal/country-profiles/nigeria/>

¹³ <https://www.pwc.com/ng/en/assets/pdf/impact-of-corruption-on-nigerias-economy.pdf>

¹⁴ Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, 2020, <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/>

¹⁵ Ibid

areas is almost three times higher than urban areas (52 percent against 18 percent).¹⁶ According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics, poverty is more concentrated in the Northern states. Agricultural sector workers are the most affected by poverty.¹⁷ In 2019, the Gini coefficient was 35.1 in Nigeria.¹⁸

Nigeria has a high economic potential due to large domestic market combining important human and natural resources. Economic diversification to reduce dependency on the oil sector is a challenge. The oil sector alone accounts for more than 95 percent of the exports and foreign exchange earnings. Between 2014 and 2016, the collapse of global oil prices combined with lower domestic oil production had slowed down economic activities.¹⁹ GDP growth rates have been relatively stable between 2005 and 2014 growing at an average of 6.4 percent.²⁰ Starting from 2015, the low domestic oil production and global oil prices put the country into a recession and consequently, the GDP growth rate dropped from 6.3 percent in 2014 to 2.7 percent in 2015 and -1.6 percent in 2016²¹. The unemployment rate more than doubled (from 6.4 percent to 14.2 percent) between 2014 and 2016.²² The recovery has been slow since 2018, and the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to slow it down further. The World Bank estimated a decline of -3.2 percent in the GDP growth rate for 2020.

Environment and energy. The main environmental challenges faced by Nigeria include sustainable management of natural resources, climate change and natural disaster, land degradation and desertification, pollution, waste management, and coastal erosion. Oil exploration, generating oil spills is one of the most challenging environmental issue. Between 5 and 10 percent of Nigeria's mangrove ecosystem has been destroyed because of oil exploitation.²³ The low-lying coast off the Gulf of Guinea is becoming vulnerable to rising sea level. In 2017, flooding affect 250,000 people in Nigeria and in 2016, up to 92,000 people were displaced. Recent estimations show that nearly 40 percent of the country's land area is now subject to periodic drought. Rapid population growth and urbanization are the main causes of environmental challenges.²⁴ Land degradation is another serious problem, with unsustainable agricultural practices, mining and population increase being the main drivers.²⁵ The revised National Environment Policy (2016) has the overall goal of ensuring environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources for sustainable development.

Access to energy is low with the country having the largest absolute access deficit in sub-Saharan Africa and the second in the world after India.²⁶ Nigeria is endowed with large oil, gas, hydro and solar resource, with the potential to generate 12,522 megawatts (MW) of electric power from existing plants, but currently is only able to generate between 3,500 MW and 5,000.²⁷ The 2016 Rural Electrification Strategy and Implementation Plan aims to expand access to electricity as rapidly as possible in a cost-effective manner. Nigeria aims to increase access to electricity to 75 percent and 90 percent by 2020 and 2030 respectively with at least 10 percent of renewable energy mix by 2025.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Nigeria Economic Update, World Bank (2019)

²⁰ World Development Indicators, 2020, <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

²¹ World Bank (2019): Jumpstarting Inclusive Growth: Unlocking the Productive Potential of Nigeria's People and Resource Endowments Nigeria economic update.

²² Ibid

²³ Agunobi et al (2014): [An Investigation of the Pattern and Environmental Impact of Oil Spillage in Etche Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266144114_An_Investigation_of_the_Pattern_and_Environmental_Impact_of_Oil_Spillage_in_Etche_Local_Government_Area_of_Rivers_State_Nigeria) | K. N. | [Journal of Natural Sciences Research \(iiste.org\)](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266144114_An_Investigation_of_the_Pattern_and_Environmental_Impact_of_Oil_Spillage_in_Etche_Local_Government_Area_of_Rivers_State_Nigeria)

²⁴ <https://nema.gov.ng/>

²⁵ UNCCD (2018), Nigeria Final report of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme

²⁶ The national electrification rate is estimated at 55 percent, compared to the rural electrification rate of 39 percent (National Bureau of Statistics, 2020, <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/>)

²⁷ <https://www.get-invest.eu/market-information/nigeria/energy-sector/>

Gender equality. Gender inequalities across all sectors reflect the wide disparities between women and men in Nigeria. In education, girls' enrolment and completion in primary education is lower than boys.²⁸ Similarly, women have less labour force participation than men (26 and 33 percent respectively for ages 15-24 in 2019).²⁹ Women's political participation is also low, with women representing 6 percent of the Senate members and only 3 percent of the House of Representatives in 2019.³⁰ The 2006 National Gender Policy has set 35 percent as the national target for women elected to office but that target has never been reached.

3. UNDP programme in Nigeria

The current UNDP programme 2018-2022 maintains the same focus areas as recent country programmes on strengthening good governance, human security and sustainable economic growth.³¹ Under the previous country programme 2014-2017, UNDP contributed to strengthening of electoral, human rights and public accountability systems, entrepreneurship development, livelihood and agricultural value chain programmes, environmental management, climate change and disaster management. UNDP has supported national development planning processes, including national statistics development. UNDP has also been implementing a recovery and stabilization programme in the North East of Nigeria, contributing to basic social services, livelihoods support, social cohesion and local government capacity for communities in conflict-affected areas, including women and youth victims of insurgency. The current programme maintains the same priorities and is structured around three outcomes (the detailed outcomes and outputs are presented in Table 1 below):

- (i) In the area of **governance**, UNDP aimed to support the government to improve accountability and public sector transparency through: (a) supporting government to formulate policies, frameworks and systems to strengthen prevention; (b) building the capacity of judiciary for improved handling of corruption cases and the National Assembly for improved oversight functions and implementation of SDGs; (c) collaborating and empowering civil society including women and youth groups, faith based organizations, trade associations, and people with disabilities for increased participation in anti-corruption campaigns, and (d) developing youth-focused, gender and disability-sensitive regulatory frameworks to provide inclusive pathways to the SDGs. UNDP also aimed to support the National Assembly and parliamentarians in promoting and implementing Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. In terms of **security and conflict management**, UNDP aimed to support the formulation of legal and regulatory frameworks for peacebuilding, prevention of conflicts, and small arms proliferation.
- (ii) Under the second outcome, UNDP aims to support the government in promoting **economic growth and development** and strengthening research and analyses to inform policy and decision-making process. The pillar is also focused on building the capacity of institutions and improving coordination of development processes. The role of UNDP in this area is to ensure the mainstreaming of SDGs into policy, planning and budgeting frameworks. UNDP aimed to strengthen the national statistical system to ensure regular, and disaggregated data by gender, age, geography and socio-economic status. In the area of employment and livelihood, UNDP envisioned strengthened collaboration efforts with ECOWAS, the International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank and Federal Ministry of Youth Development, relevant state

²⁸ Girls' enrolment rate in primary education was 48 percent enrolment in 2015²⁸, while their completion rate was 65 percent compared to 71 percent for boys in 2016 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2020, <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/>)

²⁹ <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

³⁰ European Union Election Observation Mission NIGERIA, 2019 Final Report

³¹ The last independent evaluation of UNDP Nigeria was conducted in 2003.

government departments, and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDAN).

- (iii) Under the third outcome, UNDP planned to work with partners on six strategic interventions: (i) supporting the **implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** in five sectors of the economy (agriculture, transport, manufacturing, oil and gas, and energy); (ii) strengthening national and sub-national capacities for participatory planning, policy formulation, national disaster management legislation, sound environment management, including **land degradation, resilience to climate change, sustainable natural resources management, conservation of biodiversity and disaster management**; (iii) strengthening national preparedness capacities to access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GEF, using UNDP global and regional expertise to augment national budgetary allocations, which will contribute to increased **access to clean and renewable energy**, reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (iv) **raising awareness, empowering local communities, facilitating access to clean energy, and promoting environment related livelihoods opportunities downstream** with a focus on South-South cooperation and the Middle Belt; (v) **scaling up partnerships** with the Bank of Industry (BOI), and forging new partnerships for increased investment in clean energy for community development and to stimulate local economies, and (vi) nurturing **South-South cooperation between Nigeria and South Korea on new approaches to natural resource and forest conservation**, and knowledge transfer.

The total estimated budget of the programme at design was US\$ 376m, 45 percent of which was allocated to the area of "governance peace and security", 28 percent to the area of "environmental sustainability and resilience" and 26 percent to the area of "inclusive growth" (outcome 2). The available budget to date represents 57 percent of the expected resources, and delivery is 48 percent of the total available budget (Table 1 below).³²

Analysis of programme expenditures to date shows that outcome 1 represented 55 percent of the overall programme expenditure, followed by outcome 2 with 17 percent of programme expenditure, which is overall, in line with the initial design of the country programme.

³² Atlas shows an additional US\$ 100 million of available budget and US\$ 25 million of total expenditure, not mapped to any of the country programme outcome areas. If considered, available budget to date represents 56% of expected resources and about 48% of delivery.

Table 1: Country programme outcomes, outputs and resources, 2018-2022

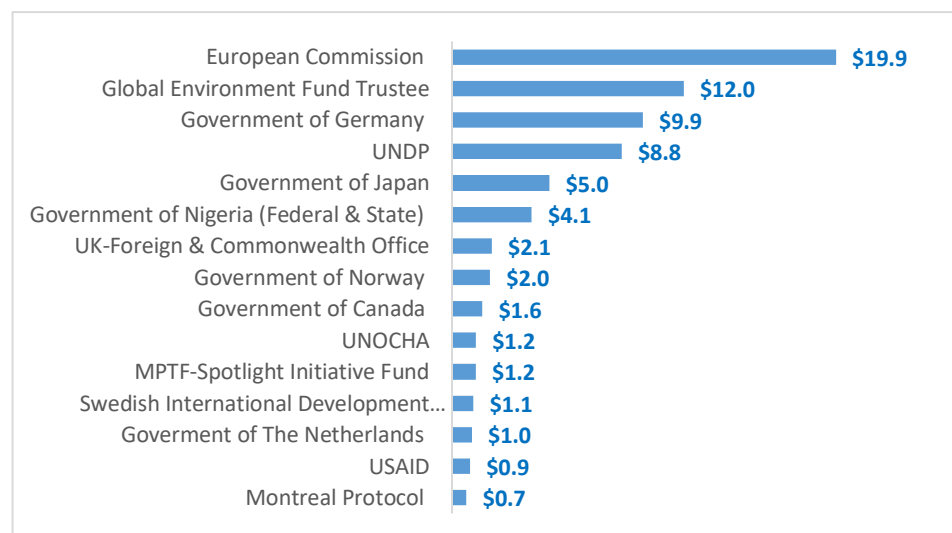
Outcomes	Outputs	Resources, planned and actual, US\$	Expenditures US\$*
<u>Outcome 1: Governance, peace and security</u> By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery	1.1. Governance and electoral institutions at the central level and local level enabled to perform core functions for improved, inclusive and accountable political processes 1.2. Capacity of human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services 1.3. Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development 1.4. Strengthen national capacities for peace building including reduction of small arms violence at national and subnational level 1.5. At risk communities in 'hot spot' areas, are enabled to access livelihood opportunities, including skills-building, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.	98.2 ml (Planned: 170 ml)	56.1 ml
<u>Outcome 2: Inclusive growth</u> By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation	2.1. National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable, employment and livelihoods-intensive 2.2. Policies and strategies for value addition and entrepreneurship developed to enhance sectoral productivity in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors. 2.3. Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection 2.4. National data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to support inclusive planning, SDGs mainstreaming and progress monitoring 2.5. Capacities strengthened for the elaboration and implementation of policies and actions in DRM its preventive and disaster preparedness including climate change adaptation, in a multisector and integrated approach	18.1 ml (Planned: 99 ml)	9.8 ml
<u>Outcome 3: environmental sustainability and resilience</u> By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.	3.1. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy) 3.2. Effective institutional legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels 3.3. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable communities is funded and implemented 3.4. Multi-stakeholder partnerships intensified and expanded to support and promote inclusive and sustainable growth, through knowledge exchange and capacity building activities	26.7 ml (Planned: 107 million)	17.3 ml
COVID-19		68.7 ml	18.8 ml
Total		213.1 ml (Planned: 376 ml)	102.8 ml

As of March 2021; Total amounts do not include US\$ 1.4 million and US\$ 812,382 allocated budget and expenditures.

Source: UNDP Nigeria Country Programme Document 2018-2022 and UNDP Corporate Planning System.

The main donors of the UNDP country programme are the European Commission (26 percent of programme expenditure), the Global Environment Fund Trustee (16 percent), the Government of Germany (13 percent), UNDP (11 percent), and the Government of Japan (7 percent).

Figure 1: Top donors of the UNDP programme by expenditures, US\$ million



Source: UNDP Corporate Planning System, March 2021

4. Scope of the evaluation

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme in order to feed into the process of developing the new country programme. The ICPE will focus on the present programme cycle (2018-2022) while taking into account interventions which may have started in the previous programme cycle (2012 - 2017) but continued for a few more years into the current programme cycle.

As a country-level evaluation of UNDP, the ICPE will focus on the formal UNDP country programme approved by the Executive Board but will also consider any changes from the initial CPD during the period under review, including, for example, changes to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The ICPE covers interventions funded by all sources of finance, core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds, etc. It is important to note that a UNDP country office may be involved in a number of activities that may not be included in a specific project. Some of these “non-project” activities may be crucial for advancing the political and social agenda of a country.

5. Approach and Methodology

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards.³³ The ICPE will address the following four main evaluation questions.³⁴ These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report:

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support the country’s preparedness, response and recovery process?

³³ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

³⁴ The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria. More detailed sub-questions will be developed during the desk review phase of the evaluation.

4. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?

The ICPE is conducted at the outcome level, and its methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards.³⁵ To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's evolution, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at.

The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analysed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved outputs and the extent to which these outputs have contributed to the intended CPD outcomes. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes will also be identified.

Evaluation question 3 will examine UNDP's support to COVID-19 preparedness, response and recovery at the country level. This will include an assessment of the relevance and effectiveness of the support to the needs of partner countries; its alignment with national government plans as well as support from other UN Agencies, Donors and NGOs/ CSOs; and its effectiveness in preventing loss of lives and livelihoods and protecting longer-term social and economic development. The analysis will also explore the extent to which UNDP's funding decisions were informed by evidence, needs and risk analysis and dialogue with partners, the efficient use of resources and how the support has contributed to the development of social, economic and health systems that are equitable, resilient and sustainable.

To better understand UNDP's performance the specific factors that have influenced - both positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined under evaluation question 4. The utilization of resources to deliver results (including managerial practices), the extent to which the country office fostered partnerships and synergies with other actors (i.e. through south-south or triangular cooperation), and the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in design and implementation of the CPD are some of the aspects that will be assessed under this question.

Assessment of existing data and data collection constraints. An assessment was carried out for each outcome area to ascertain the available information, identify data constraints, to determine the data collection needs and methods. The assessment outlined the level of evaluable data that is available. The assessment indicated that there were only 6 decentralized evaluations undertaken during the period from 2018 to present, which were all project evaluations. Most projects have project documents, but many progress reports are missing.

The CPD lists 10 indicators for the 3 outcome results, and 29 indicators to measure the 14 outputs, with baseline and targets. To the extent possible, the ICPE will seek to use these indicators to better understand the intention of the UNDP programme and to measure or assess progress towards the outcomes. In cases where the indicators are set at national level, the evaluation will assess the linkages between UNDP's specific interventions and the indicators established and the extent to which changes in these indicators could be influenced by UNDP work.

It is also important to note that UNDP projects that contributed to different outcomes are at different stages of implementation, and therefore it may not always be possible to determine the projects' contribution to results. In cases where the projects/initiatives are still in their initial stages, the evaluation

³⁵ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

will document observable progress and seek to ascertain the possibility of achieving the outcome given the programme design and measures already put in place.

The current COVID-19 situation might affect the feasibility of field work. The evaluation team will work closely with the country office and confirmation of the field mission and dates will be subject to the evolution of the situation. In the likely event that no mission is possible, the evaluation team will undertake remote data collection, meeting with country office staff and stakeholders virtually through various platforms including Skype, Zoom or telephone. The evaluation team will also consider collaborating with national think-tanks, academia or other locally based institutions in the conduct of the evaluation to help fill data gaps and strengthen the analysis.

Data collection methods: The evaluation will use both primary and secondary data sources, including desk review of documentation and information and interviews with key informants, including beneficiaries, partners and managers. An advance questionnaire will be administered to the country office before primary data collection. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed, and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus group discussions may be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

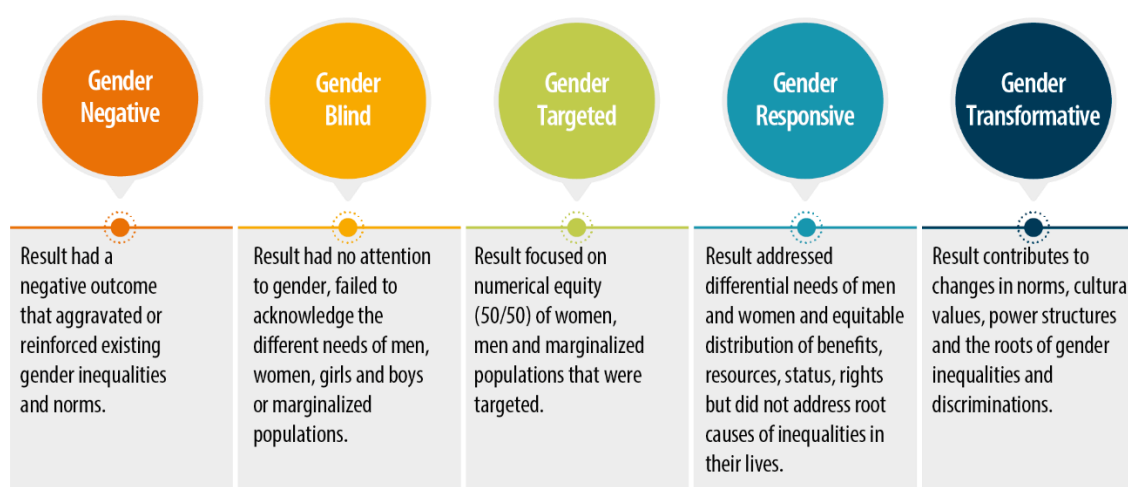
If the travel restrictions are removed in advance, the evaluation team will undertake field visits to selected project sites to observe the projects first-hand. It is expected that regions where UNDP has a concentration of field projects (in more than one outcome area), as well as those where critical projects are being implemented will be considered.

The ICPE will cover all three outcome areas. The coverage will include a sample, as relevant, of both successful projects and projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned; both larger and smaller pilot projects; as well as both completed and active projects. The evaluation team will undertake an extensive review of documents. IEO and the country office will identify an initial list of background and programme-related documents which will be posted on an ICPE SharePoint website. The document review will include, among others: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners during the period under review and documents prepared by UN system agencies; programme plans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARS); and evaluations conducted by the country office and partners.

In line with UNDP's gender mainstreaming strategy, the ICPE will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all of UNDP Nigeria programmes and operations. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against its programme outcomes. The evaluation will analyse the extent to which UNDP support was designed to and did contribute to gender equality and will consider the gender marker³⁶ and the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES). The GRES, developed by IEO, classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, gender transformative (see Figure 2 below). In addition, gender-related questions will be incorporated in the data collection methods and tools, such as the pre-mission questionnaire and interview questionnaire, and reporting.

³⁶ A corporate tool to sensitize programme managers in advancing GEWE by assigning ratings to projects during their design phase to indicate the level of expected contribution to GEWE. It can also be used to track planned programme expenditures on GEWE (not actual expenditures).

Figure 2: IEO's Gender Results Effectiveness Scale



Validation: The evaluation will triangulate information collected from different sources and/or by different methods to enhance the validity of findings.

Stakeholder involvement: A participatory and transparent process will be followed to engage with multiple stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

ICPE rating system: Based on the rating system piloted by IEO under its Independent Country Programme Review (ICPR) model and the lessons learned from its application, IEO is currently developing a rating system for ICPEs which will be applied on a pilot basis to the ICPEs in 2021. Ratings will be applied to Outputs and Outcomes, but with slight modification.

6. Management Arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will cover all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in Nigeria: The Country Office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The country office will provide support in kind (e.g. scheduling of interviews with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries, etc). To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the country Office staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. The country office and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder debriefing, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented. Once a final draft report has been prepared, the country office will prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations, in consultation with RBA. It will support the use and dissemination of the final ICPE report at the country level.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa: The UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa will support the evaluation through information sharing and will also participate in the final stakeholder debriefing. Once the evaluation has

been completed, RBA is also responsible for monitoring the status and progress of the country office's implementation of the evaluation recommendations, as defined in its management response.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO team will include the following members:

- **Lead Evaluator (LE):** IEO staff member with overall responsibility for developing the evaluation design and terms of reference; managing the conduct of the ICPE, preparing/finalizing the final report; and organizing the stakeholder debrief, as appropriate, with the country office.
- **Consultants:** external consultants will be recruited to collect data and help to assess relevant outcome areas, paying attention to gender equality and women's empowerment. Under the guidance of the LE, they will conduct preliminary desk review, develop a data collection plan, prepare outcome analysis papers, conduct data collection, prepare sections of the report, and contribute to reviewing the final ICPE report.
- **Research Assistant:** a research assistant based in the IEO will provide background research and will support the portfolio analysis.

7. Evaluation Process

The ICPE will be conducted according to the approved IEO process in the Charter of the Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP. There are five key phases to the evaluation process, as summarized below, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. Following the initial consultation with the country office, the IEO prepares the ToR and the evaluation design, including an overall evaluation matrix with specific evaluation questions. Once the TOR is approved, additional evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals with relevant skills and expertise will be recruited if needed. The IEO, with the support of the country office, collects all relevant data and documentation for the evaluation.

Phase 2: Desk review and analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk review of reference material, identifying preliminary lines of inquiry which will be reviewed through a pre-mission questionnaire administered with the country office. Based on this, detailed questions and issues that require validation during the primary data collection phase will be identified.

Phase 3: Data collection. The evaluation team will conduct primary data/information collection through remote interviews with key stakeholders. At the end of the data collection phase, the evaluation team will hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings to the country office. After the debriefing, all additional data gaps and areas of further analysis should be identified for follow-ups.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process and draft the ICPE report. The first draft of the report will be subject to internal (IEO) and external peer review. It will then be circulated to the country office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa for comments and corrections. The second draft, which takes into account any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and the country office will prepare the management response to the ICPE, under the overall oversight of the Regional Bureau for Africa. The report will then be shared at a final debriefing (via videoconference) where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Considering the discussion at the stakeholder event, the final evaluation report will be produced.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report, including the management response, and evaluation brief will be widely distributed in hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be

made available to UNDP Executive Board at the time of the approval of a new CPD. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP and to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The country office will disseminate the report to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website and the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). The Regional Bureau for Africa will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the ERC.

8. Timeframe for the ICPE process

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively as follows:³⁷

Table 3: Timeframe for the ICPE process		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR preparation and approval	LE	Mar-April 2021
Recruitment of external evaluation team members	LE	May 2021
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	All team members	May 2021
Phase 3: Data collection		
Data collection	All team members	July-Aug 2021
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis and Synthesis	All team members	Sept 2021
Consolidation of zero draft report and clearance by IEO (following external peer review)	LE	Oct-Nov 2021
First draft for Country Office (CO) and Regional Bureau (RB) review	CO/RB	Dec 2021
Second draft shared with the government	CO/GOV	Dec 2021
Draft management response	CO/RB	Dec 2021
Final debriefing with national stakeholders	CO/IEO	Jan-Feb 2022
Phase 5: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	LE	Feb-Mar 2022
Final report and evaluation brief	LE	March 2022
Dissemination of the final report	IEO/CO	Apr 2022
Presentation to the Executive Board	IEO	Apr 2022

³⁷ The new CPD submission date to the Executive Board is not yet known.

ANNEX 2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Key Evaluation Questions	Sub-questions
EQ 1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?	1.1 What are UNDP's outcomes as defined in the CPD?
	1.2 If there have been any changes to the programme design and implementation from the initial CPD, what were they, and why were the changes made?
EQ 2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?	2.1 To what extent and with which results did UNDP achieve its specific objectives (CP outputs) as defined in the CPD and other strategies (if different)?
	2.2 To what extent did the achieved results contribute to the outcome?
EQ 3. To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support country's preparedness, response, and recovery process?	3.1 - To what extent has the support of UNDP been relevant to the needs of Country?
	3.2 How has UNDP response aligned with the government plans, as well as with the support of other agencies of the United Nations, donors and NGO/CSO?
	3.3 How well has UNDP supported the government to develop answers that reduce the loss of lives and protect social & economic development in the long term?
	3.4 To what extent were UNDP funding decisions informed by policies, needs analysis, risk analysis and dialogue with members, and did they support an efficient use of resources?
	3.5 Has the support contributed to the development of social, economic and health systems in Moldova that are equitable, resilient, and sustainable?
EQ 4. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?	4.1 What programme design and implementation-related factors have contributed to or hindered results?
	4.2 How have the key principles of the Strategic Plan been applied to the country programme design ³⁸
	4.3 What mechanisms were put in place at the design and implementation stage to ensure the sustainability of results, given the identifiable risks?

³⁸ Key issues include: (1) 'Working in partnership': i) Within UN System; and ii) Outside UNS (South-South; civil society; private sector; and IFIs); (2) 'Helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda'; (3) '6 Signature Solutions': i) Keeping people out of poverty; ii) Strengthen effective, accountable, inclusive governance; iii) enhance prevention and recovery for resilient society; iv) promote nature-based solutions for sustainable plant; v) close the energy gap; and vi) strengthen gender equality; (4) 'Improved business models (Performance; and Innovation)

ANNEX 3. PEOPLE CONSULTED

Government of Nigeria

1. ABBA KURA Mallam Zanna, Mohamet Lawan College of Agriculture MOLCA, Director and UN/INGO Coordinator MOLCA
2. ABDULLAHI Alhaji, Borno Ministry of Women Affairs, Director Finance
3. ABISOYE Teju, Executive Secretary, Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF)
4. ADAKOLE Samuel, National Bureau of Statistics
5. ADEWUNMI Omolara, Director, Programmes & Coordination, Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF)
6. AKOJI David, National Orientation Agency
7. AMEH G. E., National Bureau of Statistics
8. AMUDI Chioma, Assistant Chief Scientific Officer, CCU
9. ANYANWU Charles, Director, Strategy, funding & Stakeholder Engagement, Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF)
10. ARIKAWA Ayo, Thriveagric
11. ASKIRA Fatima Yerima, Borno Women Development Initiative, Executive Director
12. ATAGUBA Jame, Major Gen, MLAILPKC, Jaji, Commandant
13. BWARI Halima Bawa, Acting Director, Climate Change Unit
14. DABUWA Hajiya, Yobe State Government, Director Min. of Humanitarian Affairs
15. EGBUWALO Sikeade, Federal Department of Forestry
16. EGHAREVBA Elizabeth, Director, International Cooperation Dept., Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
17. EKPENYONG Okon, Energy Commission
18. ENYI James, Thriveagric
19. GOJE Muhammad, Dr., Hon. Commissioner MHADM State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs; Yobe State Emergency Management Agency, Hon. Commissioner and Executive Secretary
20. GOMPER Christopher, Statistical Extension Officer-Technical Coordination, NBS
21. Hajiya Halima, NDC Climate Change Unit
22. HARRY Simon, Dr., Director, Corporate planning & Technical Coordination Dept., National Bureau of Statistics
23. IBEKWE Priscilla, Dr., NCDC
24. IBRAHIM Anne, National Bureau of Statistics
25. IBRAHIM Catherine, Programme Officer, Lagos Employability Trust Fund
26. IDRIS, Engineer, National Ozone Office
27. IGILI Andrew, Nigeria Institute for Leather Science and Technology (NILEST), Director of Policy Analysis & Abuja Centre Manager
28. IKANI Obaka, Thriveagric
29. IYAMU Favour, NACA Focal Point
30. IZGE Abdullahi, Barrister, Borno Ministry of Justice, Permanent Secretary
31. IZGE Malum, Hon. Commissioner MRRR, Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement
32. KALU Kalu N., Assistant Director, International Cooperation Dept., Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning

33. KANO Mustapha, Dr., Ramat Polytechnic Institute, Director Entrepreneur
34. KEFFAS Rose, OSSAP-SDGs
35. KOKU BABA Koku Agbu
36. KOLO Alhaji Ali, Yobe State Agricultural Development Programme, Programme Manager
37. KUNA Mohammed J., Focal Point and Special Adviser to the Chairman, INEC
38. MAIRO Musa Abbas, ONSA, Head, PCVE
39. MBAYA Samuel Inuwa, Borno State Agricultural Development Programme, Project Manager
40. MEZU Ijeoma, Team Lead, Employability Programme, Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF)
41. MOHAMMED Habi, Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement, Directorate of Planning
42. MORDI Elizabeth, Peugeot Automobile Nigeria (PAN) learning Centre Kaduna, Ex. Head of PAN learning centre and Currently Liaison Officer
43. MSHELIA Jummai, Barrister, National Human Rights Commission, Coordinator Borno zonal office
44. MUAZU Adamu, Adamawa State Agricultural Development Programme, Project Manager
45. NGULDE Danjuma, Ministry of Environment, Director of forestry
46. OJELABI David, NSCDC
47. OJUKWU Tony, NHRC Executive Secretary
48. OKIYI Patrick, Thriveagric
49. OLOCHE Sammy, National Orientation Agency
50. OYEWOLE Clement, NSCDC
51. OYEWOLE Dapo, National Assembly, Special Adviser to the Speaker on International & Interparliamentary Affairs
52. SALEH Martina J., Deputy Director, Corporate Planning, NBS
53. SHASORE Lanre, Office of the Vice President, Senior Special Assistant, Planning and Coordination
54. SULEIMAN Muhammad Amin, Dr., Hon. Commissioner, MRRR, State Ministry of Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Resettlement; Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency, Hon. Commissioner and Executive Secretary
55. UKABIALA Chinedum, Engineer, Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
56. VILLE Ibrahim, Borno State Environmental Protection Agency, Desk officer
57. YUNUS Abdul Ganiyu, Ministry of Environment, PCB Management
58. YUNUSA Bala, Dr., OSSAP-SDGs

UNDP

1. ADIELE Lilian, Programme Finance Analyst
2. ALAO Matthew, Team Lead, Governance, Peace & Security
3. BANDARA Amarakoon, Economics Advisor
4. BERHANU Lealem, Deputy Resident Representative Programme
5. FODAY Daisy, Head of Programme Management Support Unit
6. HENSHAW Clare, Programme Specialist – Inclusive Growth
7. JORGE Bernardo, Service Centre Manager, NE
8. KIPGEN Chinpihoi, Coordinator Knowledge Hub
9. MADAKI Jonathan, Programme Analyst
10. MICRO David, Head, Reconciliation and Social Cohesion specialist
11. NDUBUISI Onyinye, Gender focal Officer & Project Manager Spotlight Initiative
12. NOGUCHI Yoshiaki, Project Manager (JSB)

13. ODELE Muiyiwa, Team Leader, Environment and Energy
14. OMATA Anthony, Programme Associate – Programme Monitoring Support Unit
15. ONYEBUCHI Uchenna, Programme Analyst – Monitoring and Evaluation
16. OREFO Nonso, Procurement Analyst
17. OSIBO Oladipo, Programme Analyst
18. RIDLEY Simon, Chief Technical Advisor - Justice/Human Rights/Gender
19. SALLAM Maysson, Project Manager
20. SHOPADE Joseph, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst
21. TSUMA William, Conflict Prevention and Recovery Advisor
22. TURAY Paul, Human Rights Specialist
23. UME Chukwuma, Project Manager, HSTF
24. USMAN Ashraf, Conflict and Political Economic Specialist
25. YAHYA Mohamed, UNDP Resident Representative
26. YENGAYENGE Carine, UNDP Deputy Representative for Operations - DRR(O)
27. YOKOI Mizuho, Assistant Resident Representative Programme / Head of Sub-Office

UN Agencies

1. CORELL Dino, Employment and Migration Officer, ILO Office for Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and ECOWAS
2. EJIDIKE Martin, OHCHR Senior Human Rights Adviser to the UN RC/UNCT
3. GOLDSOHN Erika, UNFPA Deputy Representative
4. JOHANSSON Claes, UNICEF Chief, Management for Results
5. KALLON Edward, UN Resident Coordinator
6. MCKISSICK John, UNHCR Deputy Representative
7. MPAZANJE Rex, WHO Deputy Representative
8. MURTAZA Rushnan, UNICEF Deputy Representative
9. SULEIMAN Abubakar, FAO Assistant FAO Representative (Programme)
10. WONNEH Lansana, UNWomen Deputy Representative

Development partners

1. AYEKE Anthony, EU Delegation
2. BOTTIN Sara, PBF Project Officer
3. BOUTILLIER Clement, Acting Head of Cooperation EU Delegation
4. OKAFOR Frank, Project Officer, EU Delegation
5. OMOLE Temitayo, Acting Team Leader Ops 3, EU Delegation
6. PYCROFT Christopher, FCDO Development Director
7. SCHRÖDER Susanne, Government of Germany, First Secretary Head of Development Cooperation
8. SHEINBERG Diane, PBF Project Officer- Nigeria Desk Focal Point
9. SKJØLAAS Ingrid, Norway MFA Deputy Head of Mission, Nigeria
10. STEFANOWICZ Inga, Team Leader Ops 1, EU Delegation

Civil society, Academia, and Private Sector

1. ABDULLAHI Abubakar, Center for Social Cohesion Peace and Empowerment, CEO
2. ALIYU Hasana Bello, Nigeria Solar Capital Partners
3. AMAS-EDOBAR Osariemen, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) Nigeria
4. BABU Anand, international Consultant, Food Security
5. BAKARE Yetunde, YIAGA Focal Point
6. BASSEY Nnimmo, Revered, Health of Mother Earth Foundation
7. CHUKWUONE Nnaemeka, Professor, University of Nigeria
8. DIA Rhoda, Programme Manager WOFAN-Women Farmers Advancement Network
9. DUAMWAN Minoe, NEEM Foundation, Project Lead
10. EGWUCE Austin, Bank of Industry
11. EZE Kasiemobi, Centre for Social Justice, Project Manager
12. EZEILO Joy, Professor, Women Aid Collection (WACOL), Team Lead
13. EZENNIA Anuli, Women Aid Collection (WACOL) Prog Manager
14. GARDA Hajia Salamat, Executive Director, WOFAN
15. HARRIES James, Ricardo Energy UK
16. HASSAN Mohammed, Herwa Community Development Initiative, CEO
17. IDAWU Olumide, International Youth Federation
18. NDENGA Everline, Technical Manager, Monitoring and Assessment, Conservation International
19. ODUKOYA Atinuke, Project Manager, Centre for Women's Health and Information (CEWHIN)
20. OKOYA Tunde, CEO SLAVIT Group
21. ONYEKPERE Eze, Centre for Social Justice, Executive Director
22. OSAKWE Bridget, National Coordinator, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) Nigeria
23. SHELIA Huzi, NDC, National Coordinator, Consultant

Beneficiaries

1. ABDULBAKI Yakubu, PVE
2. ABDULKARIM Modibbo, PVE
3. ABDULLAHI Fauziyya Musa, Unconditional-MSME, Kano UNDP – Japan project
4. ABIODUN Johnson, PVE
5. ADEWUYI Jumoke, Cash for work
6. AFANU Peju, LSESP
7. Ahmedu Israel Onalo, PVE
8. AISAMI Malam, IC2RB
9. AKEEM Adio Olusola, LSESP
10. ALI Hauwa, IC2RB
11. AMOS Happy, Managing Director and Founder of Clean Cookstove enterprise: Roshan Global Services Ltd.
12. AMSBE Bulama Usman, IC2RB
13. Auwal Abubakar, PVE
14. BASHIR Lawan Malah, IC2RB
15. BINCWAT Namicit Jonah, PVE
16. BUKAR Lawan, IC2RB

17. BUKAR Wakil Mohammed, IC2RB
18. CHUKWUBUIKEM Harrison Chinagorom, MSME
19. DAMISA Alabi Momoh, PVE
20. DANLADI Usaina Salisu, Unconditional-MSME, Kano UNDP – Japan project
21. DAUDA Noah, LSESP
22. DUNOMA Falta Kawu, IC2RB
23. EGANA Ikade Grace, MSME
24. GADO Uwani, IC2RB
25. GARBA Halima, IC2RB
26. GOROMA Baba Kura Modu, IC2RB
27. HARUNA Garba Nanmwa, PVE
28. HOTORO Habeeb, Kano State Cash transfer
29. IBRAHIM Yusuf, Unconditional-MSME, Kano UNDP – Japan project
30. ISA Musa, Unconditional-MSME, Kano UNDP – Japan project
31. ISAAC Veronica Anya, PVE
32. ISYAKU Abba, Kano State Cash transfer beneficiary
33. JOHN Grace, MSME
34. JOHN Sarah Gida, PVE
35. JOSEPH Mang, PVE
36. JOSEPH Victoria Patience, MSME
37. KHALID Musa Tahj, PVE
38. KOLO Hajja Zara, IC2RB
39. LAWAN Amina, IC2RB
40. MAOHO Maryam Mustapha, IC2RB
41. MBADUGHA Udoka, LSESP
42. MODU Mohammed Abba, IC2RB
43. MOHAMMED Hassan, PVE
44. MUHAMMAD Mariya, Conditional CFW, Kano UNDP – Japan project
45. MUHAMMAD Zainab Abubakar, Conditional CFW, Kano UNDP – Japan project
46. MUSA Hauwa, Unconditional-MSME, Kano UNDP – Japan project
47. MUSTAPHA Kashim, IC2RB
48. NJOKU Patricia, MSME
49. NURU Muhammed, PVE
50. OBI Chris, Nigeria Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
51. OGA Willie Workman, LSESP
52. OGUNRINDE, LSESP
53. OKECHUKMU Ene, Nigeria Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
54. OKECHUKWU Charity, LSESP
55. OLAKUNLE Soyebi Samson, LSESP
56. OLASUNKANMI Shehu, Cash for work
57. OLONILUA Adebisola, LSESP
58. OLUGBOJI Olanike, WISE
59. OMONIKE George-Aiyudu, MSME
60. OMOTOLA Akinsanya, LSESP
61. ONUVAE Prescious, Nigeria Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

- 62. OPAWOLE Dorcas, LSESP
- 63. SARCIT Rindap Praise, PVE
- 64. SPIKIN Hassan Dantsoho, Conditional/CFW, Kano UNDP – Japan project
- 65. THOMAS Sarah, PVE
- 66. TITILAYO Ajayi Blessing, MSME
- 67. TOPE Oyeyemi Henry, LSESP
- 68. UZOR Chinasa Success, LSESP
- 69. WILLIAMS Fayoye, LSESP
- 70. YAHAYA Binta, CEO and Founder of Clean Cookstove enterprise: Greenland Fati Gold Services
- 71. YETUNDE Aransiola Mofetoluwa, LSESP

ANNEX 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

In addition to the documents named below, the evaluation team reviewed project documents, annual project reports, midterm review reports, final evaluation reports and other project documents. The evaluation team also consulted many websites, including of the government of Haiti and its partners and international development agencies.

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ANNEX 5. PROJECT LIST

PROJECT ID	PROJECT TITLE	OUTPUT ID	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	CPD Output ID	Start Year	End Year	GENDER MARKER	IMPL. MODALITY	Total BUDGET	Total EXPENDITURE
Outcome 1: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery										
00014089	Election Observation Mission	00014089	Election Observation Mission	Output 1.1		2021	GEN0	DIM	\$ 18.00	\$ (0.11)
00056855	Capacity for Governance Programme & Conflict Management	00069949	Deepening Democracy in Nigeria	Output 1.1	2009	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,020,974.80	\$ 5.34
		00093464	EU ADDL SUPPT TO ELECTORAL CYC	Output 1.1	2014	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 503,430.34	\$ (893,505.76)
00074071	GOVERNANCE & PEACE BUILDING	00086688	Supt to Anti-Corruption in Nig	Output 1.3	2013	2020	GEN1	DIM	\$ 15,120.67	\$ 4,354.06
		00087018	NATIONAL INFRASTRUC FOR PEACE	Output 1.5	2013	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 47,842.42	\$ 27,600.05
00078949	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PEACE BUILDING	00089076	CONFLICT PREVENTION & PEACE BU	Output 1.4	2014	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 220,885.77	\$ 197,553.00
		00089078	ENHANCED POLICY & HR FOR HIV R	Output 1.2	2014	2019	GEN2	DIM	\$ 56,127.57	\$ 19,669.07
		00105562	Election Preparatory Project	Output 1.1	2014	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$ 13,055.03	\$ 12,846.20
00082508	EU Support to ECOWAS Reg. Peace Sec. & Stability Mandate	00091406	EU Support to ECOWAS Reg. Peac	Output 1.4	2014	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 1,341,228.33	\$ 963,844.41
		00096063	S/LEONE-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 71,444.17	\$ 40,922.49
		00096064	LIBERIA-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 70,926.03	\$ 61,570.11
		00096065	NIGER-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 163,427.35	\$ 39,285.57
		00096068	GUINEA-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 82,331.97	\$ 46,967.05
		00096069	MALI-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN0	DIM	\$ 188,018.84	\$ 133,067.29
		00096071	C/IVOIRE-EU Support to ECOWAS	Output 1.4	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 88,896.44	\$ 73,391.47
00095406	Rule of Law	00099407	Rule of Law	Output 1.2	2016	2021	GEN2	NIM	\$ 735,713.10	\$ 416,308.56
00095680	DE-RADICALIZATION, COUNTER-TERRORISM & MIGRATION IN NORT	00099721	DE-RADICALIZATION, COUNTER-TER	Output 1.5	2016	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$ 11,146.76	\$ (7,838.73)
00101256	Support To Early Recovery In The North East Of Nigeria	00103845	SUPPORT TO EARLY RECOVERY	Output 1.4	2017	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 400,496.04	\$ 261,694.83
		00104724	Empwr & Livli Sup Victim BH NE	Output 1.4	2017	2020	GEN2	DIM	\$ 574,675.36	\$ 479,999.19
00104159	Addressing Critical Information and coord Gaps for Recov	00105859	Addressing Critical Info Gaps	Output 1.4	2017	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 947,028.09	\$ 927,612.35
00104256	PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE EXTREMISTS	00105924	PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE EXTREMI	Output 1.4	2017	2020	GEN1	DIM	\$ 388,236.63	\$ 362,828.81
00107828	Stabilisation of the Lake Chad Basin	00107984	Lake Chad Basin Prog-2017	Output 1.4	2017	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,027,044.57	\$ 919,975.28
		00109994	Lake Chad Basin Prog-2018	Output 1.4	2017	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,404,136.72	\$ 2,339,450.62
		00115029	Lake Chad Basin Prog 2-2019	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,398,831.96	\$ 2,361,324.14

00108936	Integrated Community Stabilization	00108476	Integrated Com Stab: EU	Output 1.4	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 22,884,171.48	\$ 16,308,866.74
		00110174	Integrated Com Stab: NHF	Output 1.4	2018	2020	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,863,006.40	\$ 1,253,705.63
		00110175	Integrated Com Stab: Japan	Output 1.4	2018	2020	GEN1	DIM	\$ 2,973,426.80	\$ 2,475,061.88
		00110176	Safe School Initiative: USAID	Output 1.4	2018	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$ 1,126,166.00	\$ 933,515.14
		00110177	Integrated Com Stab: Canada	Output 1.4	2018	2020	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,354,189.41	\$ 1,570,139.26
		00114540	Int Com Stab: Japan 2019-20	Output 1.5	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,124,814.69	\$ 1,432,315.42
		00120365	Recovery: Japan 2020-21	Output 1.5	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 3,290,619.17	\$ 2,470,432.12
00111076	GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE & SECURITY	00110212	SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC EMPOWER	Output 1.1	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 638,381.53	\$ 614,438.42
		00110213	CONFLICT PREVENTION & PEACE	Output 1.4	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 5,321,779.17	\$ 4,761,534.56
		00114527	INST. SUPPORT - MLAILPKC	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 333,356.40	\$ 329,000.04
		00114694	Spotlight Initiative	Output 1.2	2019	2021	GEN3	DIM	\$ 5,596,876.63	\$ 2,886,853.68
		00120763	Capacity Development NDC/ACSRS	Output 1.4	2020	2021	GEN0	DIM	\$ 297,460.13	\$ 287,362.50
00114259	Herdsmen-Farmer Project	00112369	Farmer-Herdsmen Project - HSTF	Output 1.4	2018	2022	GEN2	DIM	\$ 947,563.35	\$ 442,735.73
		00113675	Farmer-Herdsmen Project - PBSO	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,282,255.06	\$ 1,118,211.72
00118431	Border Security Management for Small Arms Control and	00115256	Cross Border Engagement	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,646,956.75	\$ 1,295,450.13
00119216	Lake Chad Stabilization Facility	00115736	LCB Stabilization Facility	Output 1.4	2019	2024	GEN1	DIM	\$ 1,900,000.00	\$ 1,906,611.56
00119694	Knowledge Hub on instability and violent extremism (PIP)	00116114	Knowl. Hub on instability & VE	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 2,300,688.57	\$ 1,414,195.97
00120460	Preventing & Responding to Violent Extremism in Nigeria	00116647	Preventing & Responding to Vio	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 595,043.54	\$ 474,296.98
00123140	Stabilization Facility-Nigeria Window	00118488	Stab Facility: Germany-2019	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 4,933,133.22	\$ 3,780,700.29
		00119606	Stab Facility: UK-FY2019	Output 1.5	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,771,426.19	\$ 2,443,479.27
		00121602	Stab Facility: EU	Output 1.4	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,829,471.98	\$ 1,603,691.78
		00123955	Stab Facility: UK-FY2020	Output 1.5	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 5,468,993.00	\$ 5,405,859.76
		00124282	Stab Facility: Dutch	Output 1.5	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 4,830,966.96	\$ 4,326,319.21
		00124307	Stab Facility: Germany&Sweden	Output 1.5	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 18,637,087.82	\$ 11,764,079.21
		00128805	Stab Facility: UK-FY2021	Output 1.5	2021	2022	GEN2	DIM	\$ 650,815.16	\$ 19,902.26
00124995	Organized Crime: West African Response to Trafficking	00119567	OCWAR-T:	Output 1.4	2019	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 2,654,578.21	\$ 2,320,244.44
00126289	Strengthening Reconciliation and Reintegration (S2R)	00120397	Strengthening Reconciliation a	Output 1.4	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	\$ 1,942,920.85	\$ 1,696,892.06
00132814	ANTI-PIRACY SUPPORTS TO MLAILPKC	00125142	PSO TO MLAILPKC	Output 1.2	2021	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 190,426.00	\$ 173,764.38
00134399	Recovery and Security in Conflict Affected Areas	00125992	JSB 2021-2022 NE & MB	Output 1.5	2021	2022	GEN2	DIM	\$ 2,972,983.34	\$ 2,268,710.95
		00125993	South Korea Recovery in NE	Output 1.5	2021	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 595,049.26	\$ 403,189.91
00134792	Rule of Law/ Police Reform in Nigeria	00126294	Rule of Law/ Police Reform in	Output 1.2	2021	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 293,902.13	\$ 260,979.29

Sub-total Outcome 1									\$ 119,019,546.16	\$ 87,231,465.58
Outcome 2: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation										
00074071	GOVERNANCE & PEACE BUILDING	00086630	LOCAL GOVERNANCE & LOCAL DEVT	Output 2.1	2013	2021	GEN0	DIM	\$ 1,000.46	\$ -
00078979	EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH	00089108	ECONOMIC PLANNING AND AID COOR	Output 2.4	2014	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$ 99,431.17	\$ 88,130.36
		00089109	LIVELIHOODS AND YOUTH EMPOWERM	Output 2.1	2014	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$ 55,878.00	\$ 53,771.06
		00089110	Social Protection	Output 2.3	2014	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$ 2,138.08	\$ 2,187.49
00102453	Lagos State Employability Support	00104511	Lagos State Employability Supt	Output 2.1	2017	2019	GEN2	NIM	\$ 2,597,413.09	\$ 2,562,339.83
00102601	Strengthening economic planning and SDGs implementation	00104593	Econ. planning & SDG implement	Output 2.4	2017	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 8,422,505.08	\$ 7,181,659.51
		00119568	Soc. Protection for SDG in Nig	Output 2.3	2017	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 427,012.42	\$ 369,848.52
		00125017	Blueprint for Prosperity	Output 2.1	2017	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 1,178,946.16	\$ 765,612.31
00120751	Anambra State Development Support Project (PIP)	00116811	Anambra State Dev Support(PIP)	Output 2.1	2019	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 655,017.43	\$ 651,084.13
00127958	LAGOS SMART CITY INITIATIVE	00121903	LAGOS STATE SMART CITY PROJECT	Output 2.1	2020	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
00128417	ACCELERATOR LAB NIGERIA	00122434	ACCELERATOR LAB NIGERIA	Output 2.1	2020	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 199,609.00	\$ 91,938.08
00128856	Lagos State Employability Support Project - Phase 2	00122719	Lagos State Employability Supp	Output 2.1	2020	2022	GEN2	NIM	\$ 981,288.40	\$ 963,935.75
00130433	Nigeria at 60 - I am Nigeria	00123750	Nigeria at 60 - I am Nigeria	Output 2.1	2020	2020	GEN0	DIM	\$ 29,405.00	\$ 16,404.59
00134144	Nigeria Jubilee Fellows Programme	00125803	Nigeria Jubilee Fellows Prog	Output 2.1	2021	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 280,807.72
00134815	Development and initiation of the ARC Project to support	00126307	Development and initiation of	Output 2.1	2021	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 78,967.36	\$ 78,967.36
Sub-total Outcome 2									\$ 15,528,611.65	\$ 13,206,686.71
Outcome 3: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources										
00061066	PIMS 2047 -Niger Delta Biodiversity Conservation Project	00077181	PIMS 2047 - Niger Delta Biodiv	Output 3.3	2011	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$ 1,092,328.40	\$ 1,011,490.44
00061826	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase out Management Plan	00078785	Hydrochlorocarbon Management	Output 3.2	2011	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 692,387.00	\$ 578,698.72
00067494	Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme	00083230	Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Prog	Output 3.3	2012	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 140,369.37	\$ (3,136.71)
00078891	TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATH	00088997	Enabling Climate Resilient Act	Output 3.3	2014	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 617,927.60	\$ 590,279.06
		00089531	Disaster Risk Mgt & Recovery	Output 3.3	2014	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 1.00	\$ (91,228.53)
00086937	Institutional Strengthening_MP	00103047	Extension of IS Ph. IX	Output 3.2	2015	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$ 164,883.00	\$ 167,854.94
00086990	PIMS 5243: De-risking Renewable Energy (NAMA)	00094142	PIMS 5243: Derisking Renewable	Output 3.1	2016	2021	GEN2	NIM	\$ 3,110,173.15	\$ 2,413,410.29
00088699	Third National Communication to UNFCCC	00095237	Third National Communication t	Output 3.3	2015	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$ 1,320,367.81	\$ 1,177,992.60
00092573	PIMS 5366: Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria	00097204	PIMS 5366: Sustainable Fuelwoo	Output 3.3	2016	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 4,069,245.26	\$ 4,017,558.49

00095526	PPG: Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs	00099534	Management & Disposals of PCBs	Output 3.2	2016	2019	GEN0	DIM	\$ 198,498.02	\$ 188,327.96
00097077	Solar Energy Programme	00100929	Solar Energy Programme	Output 3.1	2016	2020	GEN0	NIM	\$ 125,716.65	\$ 42,726.59
00100569	PIMS 5578: Resilience for Food Security in Nigeria	00103460	Fostering Sustainability & Foo	Output 3.3	2017	2023	GEN2	NIM	\$ 6,344,402.52	\$ 6,255,099.65
00105607	PIMS 5720: Sound Management of PCB in Nigeria	00106795	Sound Management of PCBs	Output 3.3	2018	2023	GEN1	NIM	\$ 2,758,121.45	\$ 1,872,338.58
00107197	PPG: PIMS 5691 Off-Grid Lightening in Nigeria	00107556	PPG: Off-Grid Lightning in Nig	Output 3.1	2017	2019	GEN2	DIM	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 85,610.99
00108936	Integrated Community Stabilization	00111742	Waste Management: EU	Output 3.2	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	\$ 9,635,621.05	\$ 7,241,561.11
00113746	Nigeria Nationally Determined Contribution Programme	00111853	NDC Support Programme	Output 3.3	2018	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 2,271,141.12	\$ 1,486,388.49
00115119	Second Biennial Update Report	00112865	Second Biennial Report (BUR)	Output 3.3	2019	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 356,241.24	\$ 351,800.36
00118528	Extension of Institutional Strengthening X	00115314	Instit. Strengthening Phase X	Output 3.3	2019	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$ 332,800.00	\$ 344,179.77
00127339	Nigeria HPMP Stage II Implementation	00121234	HPMP Stage II_Nigeria	Output 3.2	2020	2024	GEN1	NIM	\$ 865,500.00	\$ 804,804.95
00128620	PPG_Wildlife Programme NGA	00122564	PPG_Wildlife Management	Output 3.3	2020	2021	GEN1	DIM	\$ 184,000.00	\$ 64,484.24
00132547	Lagos State Coastal Resilience Project	00125011	Lagos State Coastal Resilience	Output 3.3	2020	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$ 222,000.00	\$ 64,114.75
00137465	Institutional Strengthening_Ext_XI	00127944	Instit. Strengthening_Ext_XI	Output 3.3	2021	2023	GEN0	NIM	\$ 181,319.35	\$ 180,672.98
Sub-total Outcome 3									\$ 34,783,043.99	\$ 28,845,029.72
COVID 19 Response										
00111076	GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE & SECURITY	00120804	Response to COVID-19 Pandemic	COVID 19 Response	2018	2021	GEN0	DIM	\$ 267,500.00	\$ 267,494.21
00127475	Support to COVID-19 Response	00121397	Support to COVID-19 Response	COVID 19 Response	2020	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 49,336,584.11	\$ 41,625,069.78
00127825	Inclusive & Multi-Sectoral Response to COVID-19	00121758	Health Systems_COVID-19	COVID 19 Response	2020	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 1,038,879.88	\$ 694,565.97
		00124239	Crisis Management_COVID-19	COVID 19 Response	2020	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 432,000.00	\$ 434,958.13
		00124240	HR & Socio-Economic_COVID-19	COVID 19 Response	2020	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$ 2,222,135.00	\$ 2,205,538.67
Sub-total COVID-19 Response									\$ 53,297,098.99	\$ 45,227,626.76
Grand Total									\$ 222,628,300.79	\$ 174,510,808.77

Source: Data from Power BI as of 19 January 2022

ANNEX 6. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS

Outcome level indicators

Indicators	Baseline	Target 2022	Status (Progress/Regression)		
			2018	2019	2020
Outcome 1: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery					
Indicator 1.1. Percentage of citizens that have confidence and satisfaction in good governance and public service delivery	26%	30%	47.9%, Progress	47.9%, No change	47.9%, No change CO Comments: 2018 Data
Indicator 1.2 Voter turnout (registered voters)	42.4%	65.5%	45%, Progress	41.1%, Regression	41.1%, No change CO Comments: Based on 2019 Nigeria Presidential Elections Source: https://www.inecnigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2019-GE-PRESIDENTIAL-ELECTION-RESULTS.pdf
Indicator 1.3 Percentage of women in national Parliament	6%	20%	6%, No change	4.26%, Regression	4.26%, No change
Indicator 1.4 Percentage increase in the number of citizens co-existing peacefully (Global Peace Index)	2.91%	N/A	2.87%, Regression	2.9%, No change	2.87%, No change
CPD Outcome 2: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation					
Indicator 2.1 Employment rate, disaggregated by sex					

2.1.1 Female employment rate 2.1.2. Male employment rate	15.9%	12.4%	47.25%, Regression	47.32%, Regression	45.15%, Regression
	12%	8.25%	55.23%, Regression	56.24%, Regression	54.85%, Regression
					CO Comments: Available data is 2017
					Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.MA.ZS?locations=NG
Indicator 2.2 Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years) 2.2.1. Female Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years) 2.2.2. Male Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years)					
	9.8%	6.3%	18%, Regression	6.52%, Progress	18.24%, Regression
	6.2%	4.5%	18%, Regression	5.73%, Progress	18.36%, Regression Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=NG
Indicator 2.3 Percentage share of targeted sectors in GDP 2.3.1. Percentage share of Agriculture sector in GDP 2.3.2. Percentage share of Solid Minerals sector in GDP					
	23.1%	30%	21.6%, Regression	21.2%, Regression	25.79%, Progress
	0.1%	10%	0.1%, No change	0.1%, No change	0.1%, No change
Indicator 2.4 Annual budget allocation for social protection programmes	0	10	0, No change	2, Progress	2, No change CO Comments: Values in millions of dollars Source: https://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/breakdown-of-2019-fgn-approved-budget

CPD Outcome 3: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources					
Indicator 3.1 Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy	1	5	1, No change	2, Progress	1, Regression Source: Energy Commission of Nigeria, Annual Reports.
Indicator 3.2 Reduction in greenhouse gases (CO2 per capita)	2	1.6	2, No change	2, No change	1, target surpassed Source: Federal Ministry of Environment Reports

Indicators	Baseline	Target 2022	Status(Progress/Regression)		
			2018	2019	2020
Outcome 1: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery					
Indicator 1.1. Percentage of citizens that have confidence and satisfaction in good governance and public service delivery	26%	30%	47.9%, Progress	47.9%, No change	47.9%, No change
					CO Comments: 2018 Data
Indicator 1.2 Voter turnout (registered voters)	42.4%	65.5%	45%, Progress	41.1%, Regression	41.1%, No change
					CO Comments: Based on 2019 Nigeria Presidential Elections Source: https://www.inecnigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2019-GE-PRESIDENTIAL-ELECTION-RESULTS.pdf

Indicator 1.3 Percentage of women in national Parliament	6%	20%	6%, No change	4.26%, Regression	4.26%, No change
Indicator 1.4 Percentage increase in the number of citizens co-existing peacefully (Global Peace Index)	2.91%	N/A	2.87%, Regression	2.9%, No change	2.87%, No change
CPD Outcome 2: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation					
Indicator 2.1 Employment rate, disaggregated by sex 2.1.1 Female employment rate 2.1.2. Male employment rate	15.9% 12%	12.4% 8.25%	47.25%, Regression 55.23%, Regression	47.32%, Regression 56.24%, Regression	45.15%, Regression 54.85%, Regression CO Comments: Available data is 2017 Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.MA.ZS?locations=NG
Indicator 2.2 Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years)					
2.2.1. Female Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years)	9.8%	6.3%	18%, Regression	6.52%, Progress	18.24%, Regression
2.2.2. Male Youth	6.2%	4.5%	18%, Regression	5.73%, Progress	18.36%, Regression Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=NG

unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years)					
Indicator 2.3 Percentage share of targeted sectors in GDP 2.3.1. Percentage share of Agriculture sector in GDP 2.3.2. Percentage share of Solid Minerals sector in GDP	23.1% 0.1%	30% 10%	21.6%, Regression 0.1%, No change	21.2%, Regression 0.1%, No change	25.79%, Progress 0.1%, No change
Indicator 2.4 Annual budget allocation for social protection programmes	0	10	0, No change	2, Progress	2, No change CO Comments: Values in millions of dollars Source: https://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/breakdown-of-2019-fgn-approved-budget
CPD Outcome 3: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources					
Indicator 3.1 Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy	1	5	1, No change	2, Progress	1, Regression Source: Energy Commission of Nigeria, Annual Reports.
Indicator 3.2 Reduction in greenhouse gases (CO2 per capita)	2	1.6	2, No change	2, No change	1, target surpassed Source: Federal Ministry of Environment Reports

Output level indicators

Output Description	Output Indicator # /description		Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target by 2022	Output Indicator Value 2018	Output indicator value 2019	Output indicator value 2020
Outcome 1: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery							
CPD Output 1.1: Governance and electoral institutions at the central and local level enabled to perform core functions, for improved, inclusive, and accountable political processes	Indicator 1.1.1 Extent to which the parliament improves its capacities for law-making, oversight and representation to support implementation of the SDGs	1.1.1.1. Extent to which the parliament improves its capacities for law-making to support implementation of the SDGs	1	2	2, Target reached	2, Target reached	2, Target reached CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: National Institute for Legislative Studies of Nigeria (NILS) Annual Report
		1.1.1.2. Extent to which the parliament improves its capacities for oversight to support implementation of the SDGs	1	2	2, Target reached	2, Target reached	2, Target reached CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: National Institute for Legislative Studies of Nigeria (NILS) Annual Report
		1.1.1.3. Extent to which the parliament improves its capacities for representation to support implementation of the SDGs	1	2	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: National Institute for Legislative Studies of Nigeria (NILS) Annual Report
	Indicator 1.1.2 Extent to which the INEC complies with all the electoral benchmarks as per their operational plan		1	3	2, Progress	2, No change	2, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: INEC Election Report

	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of registered voters in total voting age population by sex	1.1.3.1. TOTAL Number of registered voters in total voting age population	N/A	N/A	84,004,084	84,004,084	84,004,084
		1.1.3.2. Number of WOMEN registered voters in total voting age population	N/A	N/A	39,598,645	39,598,645	39,598,645
		1.1.3.3. Number of MEN registered voters in total voting age population	N/A	N/A	44,405,439	44,405,439	44,405,439
	Indicator 1.1.4 Percentage of women in leadership positions		7.3%	30%	6%, Regression	5.27%, Regression	5.27%, No change Source: INEC Election Report.
	Indicator 1.1.5 Number of CSOs, including women and youth networks supported by UNDP	1.1.5.1. Total number of CSOs supported by UNDP	50	400	29, Regression	29, No change	33, progress but under baseline
		1.1.5.2. Number of CSOs (WOMEN networks) supported by UNDP	20	200	1, Regression	1, No change	11, progress but under baseline
		1.1.5.3. Number of CSOs (YOUTH networks) supported by UNDP	30	200	1, Regression	1, No change	1, No change
	Indicator 1.1.6 Number of national institutions with mechanisms for mediation and consensus building showing increased capacities to resolve disputes		0	10	4, Progress	4, No change	5, Progress Source: Annual Report of Civil Defence

CPD Output 1.2: Capacity of human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services	Indicator 1.2.1 Extent to which capacity of human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services by sex		1	3	2, Progress	2, No change	2, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate
	Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of states with HIV anti-stigma laws passed		22%	30%	22%, No change	50% Target surpassed	50%, Target surpassed
CPD Output 1.3: Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability.	1.3.1.1. Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability.	N/A	N/A	3	3	3
		1.3.1.2. Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring TRANSPARENCY	N/A	N/A	1	3	3
		1.3.1.3. Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring REPRESENTATION	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
		1.3.1.4. Number of CSO networks with improved mechanisms for ensuring ACCOUNTABILITY	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
CPD Output 1.4: Strengthen national capacities for peace building including reduction of small arms violence at	Indicator 1.4.1 Number of functional peace infrastructures at national and sub-national levels	1.4.1.1. Number of functional peace infrastructures at national and sub-national levels	2	N/A	4, Progress	5, Progress	6, Progress
		1.4.1.2. Number of functional peace infrastructures at NATIONAL level	1	N/A	1, No change	1, No change	2, Progress

national and sub-national level		1.4.1.3. Number of functional peace infrastructures at SUB-NATIONAL level	1	N/A	3, Progress	4, Progress	4, No change
	Indicator 1.4.2 Number of States with strengthened institutional / legal frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation and armed conflicts	1.4.2.1. TOTAL Number of States with strengthened institutional / legal frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation and armed conflicts	0	5	1, Progress	3, Progress	3, No change Source: Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM
		1.4.2.2. Number of States with strengthened institutional frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation	0	5	1, Progress	3, Progress	3, No change Source: Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM
		1.4.2.3. Number of States with strengthened institutional frameworks to reduce armed conflicts	0	5	1, Progress	3, Progress	3, No change Source: Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM
		1.4.2.4. Number of States with strengthened legal frameworks to reduce small arms proliferation	0	5	1, Progress	3, Progress	3, No change Source: Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM
		1.4.2.5. Number of States with strengthened legal frameworks to reduce armed conflicts	0	5	1, Progress	3, Progress	3, No change Source: Annual assessment of small arms and light weapons situation in Nigeria, PRESCOM
	Indicator 1.4.3 No. of national institutions including CSOs/Networks with improved capacity for	1.4.3.1. No. of national institutions with improved capacity for conflict prevention and peace building.	0	4	4, Progress	4, No change	4, No change Source: Ministry of Interior annual report; IPCR Annual reports; CSOs' reports

	conflict prevention and peace building.	1.4.3.2. No. of CSOs/Networks with improved capacity for conflict prevention and peace building.	0	6	4, Progress	4, No change	5, Progress Source: Ministry of Interior annual report; IPCR Annual reports; CSOs’ reports
CPD Output 1.5: At risk communities in ‘hot spot’ areas, are enabled to access livelihood opportunities, including skills-building, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities	Indicator 1.5.1 income of female-headed conflict-affected households in NE		60	80	67, Progress	67, No change	67, No change Source: Livelihood Assessment
	Indicator 1.5.2 % households borrowing money to buy food		48%	20%	48%, No change	47%, Progress	47%, No change Source: Livelihood Assessment
	Indicator 1.5.3 % households feeling unsafe		16%	10%	16%, No change	16%, No change	16%, No change Source: Livelihood Assessment
Outcome 2: By 2022, Nigeria has an inclusive and diversified economic growth driven by science, technology, innovation, investment in infrastructure, and job creation							
CPD Output 2.1: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable, employment and livelihoods-intensive	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated disaggregated, by formal and informal sectors and by sex	2.1.1.1. TOTAL Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated	0	N/A	930	1,768	0
		2.1.1.2. Number of new jobs generated for WOMEN in formal sectors	0	N/A	176	476	0
		2.1.1.3. Number of new jobs generated for MEN in formal sectors	0	N/A	182	475	0
		2.1.1.4. Number of new jobs generated for WOMEN in informal sectors	0	N/A	97	195	0

		2.1.1.5. Number of new jobs generated for MEN in informal sectors	0	N/A	113	203	0
		2.1.1.6. Number of other livelihoods generated for WOMEN in formal sectors	0	N/A	101	101	0
		2.1.1.7. Number of new other livelihoods generated for MEN in formal sectors	0	N/A	88	88	0
		2.1.1.8. Number of new other livelihoods generated for WOMEN in informal sectors	0	N/A	66	75	0
		2.1.1.9. Number of new other livelihoods generated for MEN in informal sectors	0	N/A	108	155	0
CPD Output 2.2: Policies and strategies for value addition and entrepreneurship developed to enhance sectoral productivity in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors.	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of value chain enabling strategies in allied sectors		1	6	1, No change	1, No change	0, Regression Source: UNDP Annual Reports
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of entrepreneurs benefiting from the value chain development and improvement initiatives.		200	1000000	89, Regression	89, No change	0, Regression Source: FMARD, FMMSD Annual Reports
	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of innovation strategies in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors.	2.2.3.1. Number of innovation strategies in agriculture, solid minerals and allied sectors	3	N/A	3, No change	3, No change	3, No change
		2.2.3.2. Number of innovation strategies in agriculture	1	N/A	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change

		2.2.3.3. Number of innovation strategies insolid minerals sectors.	1	N/A	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change
		2.2.3.4. Number of innovation strategies in allied sectors.	1	N/A	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change
CPD Output 2.3: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection	Indicator 2.3.1 Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups, disaggregated by sex, rural and urban	2.3.1.1. Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups - WOMEN rural	1	3	2, Progress	2, No change	2, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Annual Budget Report
		2.3.1.2. Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups - WOMEN urban	1	3	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Annual Budget Report
		2.3.1.3. Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups - MEN rural	1	3	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Annual Budget Report
		2.3.1.4. Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups - MEN urban	1	3	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Annual Budget Report
CPD Output 2.4: National data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to support	Indicator 2.4.1 Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with SDGs		1	3	1, No change	1, No change	2, Progress CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Annual Monitoring Report

inclusive planning, SDGs mainstreaming and progress monitoring	Indicator 2.4.2 Number of national or sub-national development plans aligned on the SDG framework	2.4.2.1. Number of national or sub-national development plans aligned on the SDG framework	1	20	12, Progress	12, No change	12, No change Source: Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs Nigeria (OSSAP-SDGs) Progress Report
		2.4.2.2. Number of NATIONAL development plans aligned on the SDG framework	1	1	1, Target maintained	1, Target maintained	1, Target maintained Source: Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs Nigeria (OSSAP-SDGs) Progress Report
		2.4.2.3. Number of SUB-NATIONAL development plans aligned on the SDG framework	0	19	11, Progress	11, No change	11, No change Source: Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs Nigeria (OSSAP-SDGs) Progress Report
Outcome 3: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources							
CPD Output 3.1: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of SSC and development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency targeting underserved communities/groups and women	3	7	3, No change	3, No change	4, Progress Source: Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) Reports	
	Indicator 3.1.2 Extent of modern energy coverage	1	2	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) Reports	

CPD Output 3.2: Effective institutional legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels	Indicator 3.2.1 Extent to which integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, are in place	3.2.1.1. Extent to which integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans mechanisms, are in place	1	2	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
		3.2.1.2. Extent to which dedicated institutional frameworks mechanisms, are in place	1	2	1, No change	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
		3.2.1.3. Extent to which multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, are in place	1	2	2, Target reached	2, Target reached	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of national, sector and local policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed	3.2.2.1. TOTAL Number of national, sector and local policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
		3.2.2.2. Number of NATIONAL policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
		3.2.2.3. Number of SECTOR policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports

		3.2.2.4. Number of LOCAL policies/plans adopted/revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
	Indicator 3.2.3 Number of state plans that address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented, disaggregated for those which are gender responsive	3.2.3.1. Number of state plans that address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented that are gender responsive	0	10	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
		3.2.3.2. Total number of state plans that address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented	0	10	5, Progress	5, No change	5, No change Source: Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Reports
CPD Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable communities is funded and implemented	Indicator 3.3.1 Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures – plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets –to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved		0	2	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: 3 – Satisfactory 2 – Partial 1 - Inadequate Source: Federal Ministry of Environment Reports
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of national and state development plans that address biodiversity land degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, deforestation, and climate risk management	3.3.2.1. Number of national and state development plans that address biodiversity land degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, deforestation, and climate risk management	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	2, Progress CO Comments: Evaluation Reports
		3.3.2.2. Number of national and state development plans that address biodiversity	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: Evaluation Reports

		3.3.2.3. Number of national and state development plans that address land degradation	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	2, Progress CO Comments: Evaluation Reports
		3.3.2.4. Number of national and state development plans that address desertification	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: Evaluation Reports
		3.3.2.5. Number of national and state development plans that address coastal erosion	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: Evaluation Reports
		3.3.2.6. Number of national and state development plans that address deforestation	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	1, No change CO Comments: Evaluation Reports
		3.3.2.7. Number of national and state development plans that address climate risk management	0	5	1, Progress	1, No change	2, Progress CO Comments: Evaluation Reports

Data Source: UNDP Corporate Planning System



Independent
Evaluation
Office

United Nations Development Programme

Independent Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme
One UN Plaza, DC1-20th Floor
New York, NY 10017, USA
Tel. +1(646) 781 4200



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