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ANNEX 1

To the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Plan in favour of the
Federal Republic of Nigeria for 2023 - Part 2

Action document for Support to Climate-Smart Agriculture for Development (Agri-CADE) – Phase 2

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the action plans/measures in the sense of Article 23 of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	To Support to Climate-Smart Agriculture for Development (Agri-CADE) - Phase 2 OPSYS number: ACT-61660 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes Nigeria (Green Economy)
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Nigeria
4. Programming document	Nigeria Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) of the NDICI 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	This Action intends to contribute to priority area 1 of the MIP on Green and Digital Economy. The Specific Objective (Outcome) of this action is to develop climate-smart, innovative agriculture with an improved agribusiness climate and equitable participation of women and youth. The expected Results (Outputs) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance for agri-businesses (aggregators, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, transporters and retailers) is enhanced. • Skills of target beneficiaries, such as women and youth, are enhanced to promote their employability. • The capacity of farmers and agribusinesses to apply innovative farming techniques is improved. • Policies and international standards in sustainable and innovative agriculture, improved agribusiness environment and disaster risk management are developed and implemented
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority Area 1 Green and Digital Economy DAC code 311

7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): SDG 8 Decent jobs and economic growth Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger) SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), SDG12 (Responsible consumption and production), SDG13 (Climate action), SDG15 (Life on land) SDG 17 (Partnerships)			
8 a) DAC code(s)	31181- Agri-TVET- 17.5% 31120- Agricultural Development- 82.5%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	13000 - Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation) 10000 – Donor Government			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance ¹			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Reduction of Inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line BGUE-B2023-14.020120-C1-INTPA</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 74 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 29 000 000</p> <p>This action is co-financed by the French Government/Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for an amount of EUR 45 000 000².</p> <p>This action will contribute to the Green Economy TEI. Participating EU MS are DE, DK, FR and NL</p>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	<p>Direct management – Grant</p> <p>A Twinning grant with an EU Member State Ministry of Agriculture - Grants EUR 1 000 000</p> <p>Indirect management with a EU specialised agency to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.2 such as the European Space Agency - EUR 2 700 000)</p> <p>The action is co financed by EUR 45 000 000 (AFD) and EUR 5 000 000 Contribution to the Africa Investment Platform (UN Capital Development Fund, African Development Bank, African import – Export Bank) (as set out in 4.4.3)</p> <p>AgriFI ElectriFI (Nexus) Country Window, may be delegated to FMO – EUR 20 000 000</p>			

² Blending through sovereign loan to the FGN

1.2. Summary of the Action

The action is the second phase of a broader programme initiated under AAP 2022 with the “EU Support to Agriculture Value Chain Facility” (EU-VACE) programme. It links the agri-businesses supported in the first phase with financiers and upgrades the skills of target beneficiaries, such as women and youth to improve their employability. It also introduces innovative farming techniques and establishes policy dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) to promote an enabling agri-business environment.

Projects under this programme will focus on four components: (i) access to finance for agri- and energy- investments for productive uses (AgriFI-ElectriFI country window), (ii) agri-TVET support (blending loans for infrastructure with grants for skills and curriculum development), (iii) innovative agriculture (using Copernicus/remote sensing for applied agri-climate or geo-location uses), (iv) and twinning with the Ministry of Agriculture.

In both phases the focus will be on a limited number of value chains. The selection will be based on a series of criteria such as the potential for private sector investments, decent job creation, increased production, food autonomy and security, and capacity to mobilise support from other European partners, in a Team Europe approach. Rice, maize, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish products, livestock and dairy are indicative commodities at this stage.

Nigeria’s agriculture is the sector most vulnerable to climate change, environmental degradation and insecurity. It is also the backbone of the Nigerian economy, providing the main source of livelihood for most Nigerians and contributing to about 22% of the nominal GDP³. More than 70% of Nigerians engage in agricultural production at a subsistence level, agricultural yields and productivity are low⁴. The doubling of the population in the next 30 years points to enormous challenges for food production, raising both, food security concerns, and concerns over increasing conflicts due to limited resources such as land and water. They are furthermore exacerbated by deteriorating climate conditions and widespread environmental degradation. Smallholder farming systems rely on rain-fed agriculture and are highly prone to climate change. The government has addressed these challenges in a number of policy documents: the Nigeria Agriculture Transformation Agenda and Nigeria’s Agriculture Promotion Policy introducing sustainable agriculture driven by the private sector; the National Livestock Transformation Plan, already supported by the EU; as well as the Nigeria Digital Agriculture Strategy (NDAS), pointing to the introduction of digital technologies in the sector. The new national agriculture policy, National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP) has just been adopted in 2022, covering the period until 2027.

This Action is aligned with priorities under the European Green Deal, the EU Industrial Strategy, and “Farm to Fork” Strategy as it relates to sustainable food systems and contributes to strategic food autonomy, also reflected in the EU-Nigeria Ministerial Declaration of November 2020. Furthermore, the Action will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Consensus for Development, and in particular SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), , SDG 5 (gender equality) SDG 8 (good jobs and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 12 (responsible production), and SDG13 (Climate action). It will also contribute to the objectives of the Great Green Wall initiative.

Projects under this action will be implemented in indirect management with the EU Member States, their agencies and European Development Finance Institutions (DFIs); and in direct management (Twinning grant) The choice of partners is dictated by the long-standing cooperation and experience on the ground, expertise and the expert team assembled, and the good cooperation enjoyed with the Nigerian counterparts.

As envisaged in Nigeria’s EU Gender Action Plan III, Country Level Implementation Plan⁵, the action will also contribute to the realisation of the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 GAP III, in particular to its thematic area of engagement “Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women”; and “Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition”

³ <https://www.fao.org/nigeria/fao-in-nigeria/nigeria-at-a-glance/en/>

⁴ <https://www.statista.com/topics/6729/agriculture-in-nigeria/>

⁵ Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025. Country Level Implementation Plan-CLIP Nigeria

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa: young people under 25 represent sixty percent of the Nigerian population. Nigeria has a leading economy with a wealth of natural resources, a thriving entrepreneurial culture, and creative industries. After a recession in 2016, the country returned to marginal growth in 2017, but the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the collapse in oil prices in 2020, led the Nigerian economy into its second recession in five years. Following two decades of steady improvement, the human development indicators have slumped. The World Bank estimates that some 7 million more people have fallen into poverty as a result of the crisis. The unemployment is high, especially among the youth (at over 40 %), and 65 % of the economy is attributed to the informal sector.

Poverty in Nigeria is gendered⁶. Some studies have noted that women in Nigeria were twice as likely as men to live below the poverty line⁷. A recent study also showed that 44% of Nigerian women are involved in buying and selling of goods, 39% work in agriculture while 6% of them work in the manufacturing sector⁸. Female domination in these areas which largely require semi-skilled labour often translates to low income. The gender gap in financial inclusion was 8.4%, with 67.3% for women who are unable to access banking and other financial services compared to 59.1% of men⁹. Employment of women in the formal sector is relatively low with only about 36% of Nigerian women in the workforce. Overall, the country ranks 123 out of 146 countries on the 2022 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) in 2022.

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of the Nigerian economy. The sector contributes to 22% of nominal GDP and is the largest employer of labour accounting for 36% of the workforce, however over 80% of that workforce small holder farmers (SHF) are engaged in agricultural production at a subsistence level with very low yields. According to the General Household Survey conducted by the World Bank in collaboration with the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, across the nation, 57% of households are involved in agriculture. Nigerian women constitute an estimated 70 to 80% of the agricultural labour force, and play important roles in food production, processing and marketing. Despite their importance in increasing yields and value addition, they have limited access to financial services, credit facilities, technology and crop insurance. A study has also shown that men engaged in small-scale agricultural businesses in parts of Nigeria and access larger loan sizes than women¹⁰.

The crop production segment accounts for 87% followed by livestock at 8%. The livestock rearing is pastoral, relying on access to sources of water and pastures. Hence, herd movements are largely dictated by the weather and availability of these resources. Given the progressing desertification from the North, human-made deforestation, and climatic variability, herders have however started to compete increasingly with farmers for the same limited resources. Pressures are growing on communities with violent conflicts rising. The National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2020 articulates Nigeria's commitment to ensuring that the ways in which climate change affects men and women in all their diversity are properly managed. This involves gender mainstreaming to allow for participation, contribution to decision-making and optimal access to climate change adaptation initiatives, programs, policies and funds.

The crop production sector is very vulnerable to climate change, environmental and land degradation, especially in the drier northern states where projections mentioned in the updated NDCs 2021 indicate that rain-fed agriculture productivity could decline as much as 50%. This could result in the intensification of desertification, as well as the degradation of habitats and their biodiversity, exacerbated by climate change and the intensification of extreme events.

These factors have drastically reduced opportunities for sustainable agriculture and are contributing to the current conflict and insecurity. They are also the cause of a significant outflow of young population from agriculture, given the resulting lack of perspectives and decent job opportunities in the sector. This population, largely not well educated or

6 EU Gender country profile Nigeria available at GCP Nigeria | Capacity4dev (europa.eu)

Global gender Gap Report. World economic Forum. July 2022. (weforum.org)

7 Sue Enfield, K4D: Gender Roles and Inequalities in the Nigerian Labour Market (2019) in Gender Country Profile Nigeria. Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025

8 Oluyemi Adeosun et al, Gender Inequality: Determinants and Outcomes in Nigeria, (2021) 1(1) Journal of Business and Socioeconomic Development, in Gender Country Profile Nigeria. Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025

9 Global Gender Gap Report. World Economic Forum. 2021

10 Vivian Ugwuja et al, Gender Analysis of Micro-Loan Sizes Accessed by Small Scale Agro-Entrepreneurs in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria (2018) 10(1) Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics 20 in Gender Country Profile Nigeria. Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025

possessing limited skills, fuels the numbers of the city poor, unemployed or under-employed in precarious jobs, or joins the numbers of irregular migration.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Notwithstanding Nigeria's status as Africa's biggest economy, the country is confronted with numerous political, socio-economic, environmental, climatic and severe security challenges. The doubling of the population in the next 30 years points to enormous challenges for food production, raising both, the food security concerns, and concerns over increasing conflicts due to limited resources such as land and water.

Women and girls in developing countries are particularly affected by climate change and environmental degradation, such as ecosystem loss, loss of access to vital nature resources, malnutrition, and respiratory, water-related, and vector-borne diseases. As primary users and managers of natural resources, women play an essential role in climate change mitigation, adaptation, and environmental protection. However, they are prevented from participating equally in related governance processes for multiple reasons, including harmful gender norms, inadequate legal frameworks, low access to education, and land ownership.

The "youth bulge" challenges the demand for qualitative education, training, employment, and food security, especially for young women. Nigeria's youth are often unemployed, and the country's education curriculum does not match labour market demands. Young entrepreneurs have more significant constraints in accessing land and finances. The agriculture sector employs more than 36% of the country's labour force. While the Nigerian agricultural industry mainly focuses on crop production, which accounts for 90% of output, the value chain across the industry remains highly untapped. The agricultural sector is still one of the sectors that offer the most employment opportunities for youth.

Delivering competitiveness and inclusive growth in the agricultural and industrial sectors is critical to Nigeria's economic stability and security. Also, providing better prospects for a predominantly young population of Nigeria is a vital priority. The international donor community and the Nigerian stakeholders agree that the agriculture sector is critical in boosting inclusive and green economic growth of the country. Exploiting its potential requires addressing the resource shortages, outdated systems of agriculture, insufficient input supply, lack of access to finance, absence of value addition and supply-chain linkages and insufficient climate adaptation measures.

Modern agriculture, supported by training, advice and innovation, is part of the answer to making farmers indispensable managers of ecosystems, habitats and landscapes. To this end, the action also aligns with the goals of the EU's Adaptation Strategy and in particular the systemic mainstreaming of climate resilience through the promotion of nature-based solutions for adaptation and promotion of local adaptation action. It will contribute to the EU GAP III, and particularly its thematic areas of engagement 1) Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women; and 2) Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation, including women's and men's equal access to financial services, productive resources such as land, trade and entrepreneurship, women's decent work issues in the agricultural sector, and women's economic and social empowerment.. It will also contribute significantly to the Great Green Wall initiative and to Nigeria's NDC objectives and targets.

The action takes a comprehensive approach to support access to finance in the agricultural sector and investment in the energy sector targeting productive agro-food uses; Agri-skills and curriculum development, innovative agriculture and policy dialogue with FMARD to promote an enabling green agri-business environment.

Deforestation and forest degradation worldwide are driven by the expansion of agricultural land that is linked to the production of commodities such as palm oil, cattle, soy, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber. The EU through this action is committed to promoting the consumption of 'deforestation-free' products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

Key MDAs - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD); Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI); Ministry of Finance Budget and National Planning; Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy and Ministry of Women Affairs,

These are relevant government agencies with oversight functions in the sphere of youth and women employment, digital innovation, trade and investment, and development cooperation **coordination**. They will play leading roles in the action coordination bodies and provide strategic and policy guidance in the areas addressed by the action.

Selected State Governments – (e.g. Kano, Kaduna, Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Edo, Delta and Enugu States)

While the action will have a national outlook, the priority states would be focused on the states referred to as the “food production belt” (North West and North Central) and those labelled as the “consumption belt” with emphasis on employment, entrepreneurship (also indirectly addressing root causes of irregular migration and violent conflicts), access to markets and finance, and exports. In the northern states, the employment and entrepreneurship gains should primarily be on the producers and processors side, while in the southern states, the wholesale and retail sectors should mostly benefit. Consideration is also given to areas of ongoing intervention and potential collaboration with TEI partners.

Agri-businesses and smallholder farmers in Nigeria

These stakeholders operating in the sector will be as the main beneficiaries, with a focus on women and youth, both at the national and state level, as well as both, formal and informal sectors.

Farmers/Processors Associations

These associations organized around different commodities and activities value chains will be targeted for cooperation, collaboration and support.

European Business Organisation (EuroCham)

Recently renamed as EuroCham, the European Business Organisation was created with the support of the EU. It is a business group uniting the main European investors and corporate organisations in Nigeria. Its main objective is to actively promote trade, investments and exchanges between the European and Nigerian business, advocating European quality (including sustainable production) standards, best practices and corporate social responsibility. EuroCham is a member of the EBO worldwide Network representing European business interests in markets outside the European Union. It represents a network active in over 45 key markets that serves European multinationals, as well as micro, small, medium and large enterprises.

Public and private financial institutions

These institutions will be engaged as partners in terms of technical assistance, collaboration and access to finance and product development.

Youth and women organisations

These stakeholders will be engaged as businesses, employment beneficiaries and most importantly to ensure that the voice of women and the young population who are the largest demography is heard and taken on board. Specific attention will also be paid to involve entity supporting persons with disabilities, such as the national Commission for Persons with disabilities (NCPD), or specific CSOs

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to contribute to sustainable and climate-resilient socio-economic development in Nigeria.

The Specific Objective (Outcome) of this action is to develop climate-smart, innovative agriculture with an improved agribusiness climate and equitable participation of women and youth.

The expected Results (Outputs) are:

- 1) Access to finance for agri-businesses (aggregators, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, transporters and retailers) is facilitated
- 2) Skills of targeted beneficiaries such as women and youth are enhanced to promote their employability
- 3) The capacity of farmers and agribusinesses to apply innovative farming techniques is improved
- 4) Policies and international standards in sustainable and innovative agriculture, improved agribusiness environment and disaster risk management are developed and implemented.

The selection of targeted commodities will be made on the basis of their potential to deliver on private sector investments, decent job creation, increased production, food autonomy and security; and capacity to mobilise support from other European partners in a and Team Europe approach. Rice, maize, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish products, livestock and dairy have been indicatively identified.

The action supports the Nigerian government's efforts to diversify the economy by combining support to access to renewable energy for productive uses and boosting development of the agricultural sector, while integrating circular economy principles in the development models. It makes a significant part of the Green Economy Team Europe Initiative (TEI), of nearly EUR 1.3 billion, also supported by the EIB, other EU DFIs, Denmark, France and the Netherlands. It is also essential for the EU Global Gateway implementation in Nigeria and will help put the country on a sustainable development path.

3.2. Indicative Activities

The action will be organised into four components/projects (linking to the 1st component, EU-VACE covered under AAP 2022):

Component 1: *Access to finance for agri- and energy- investments for productive uses (AgriFI-ElectriFI country window)*

- Setting-up of an AgriFI ElectriFI (Nexus) Country Window for investments in early-stage companies; interim financing solutions to help projects overcome obstacles or otherwise reach a sufficiently mature stage where the private sector can take over.

The project intends to support emergence of new and growth of existing (women and youth-led) agri-businesses and improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers, while enhancing access to renewable, sustainable and reliable energy sources, principally in rural and underserved areas for economic activities.

Component 2: *Agri-TVET support (blending loans for infrastructure with grants for skills and curriculum development)*

- Provision of agricultural technical and vocational education and training (ATVET) through programmes offered in selected pre-tertiary formal agricultural related training institutions and informal agricultural apprenticeship. The major thrust of the project is to ensure smooth and efficient transition of the graduates to wage and/or self-employment in rural areas.

The project will contribute to Nigeria Government's social agenda of job creation, poverty reduction and agricultural productivity with focus on Benue, Plateau and Oyo States. It fosters a demand driven approach for technical and vocational skills development in the agricultural sector, with active women's participation and promotion of best environmental standards to ensure sustainability and resilience towards climate change. This pilot phase for the three states can be replicated to other interested states based on the results achieved.

Component 3: *Innovative agriculture (using Copernicus/remote sensing for applied agri-climate uses)*

- Creation of a detailed land cover map (updated annually) with crop and forest identification at species level by means of remote sensing and ancillary data available within the Nigerian Space Agency.

This will enable an objective and repeated assessment of the agricultural landscape especially in the priority states of the EU projects to the understanding of the processes in a coherent environmental system for improved efficiency and productivity. The richness of remote sensing data helps to obtain up-to-date information on farmland and agricultural processes, but it can equally feed information on climate change, natural disasters, deforestation, etc. It can also contribute to support Nigerian stakeholders to comply with new traceability requirements for products entering the EU market (such as those covered by the scope of the new EU deforestation regulation).

Component 4: *Twinning with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)*

- Provision of technical support to the FMARD by bringing together public sector expertise from an EU Member State Ministry of Agriculture and FMARD with the aim of achieving concrete operational results through peer-to-peer activities, provision of technical support for a yet to be identified key priorities (which will include fight against deforestation) and policy advisory services for at least 12 months.

Team Europe Initiative to which this action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe members. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective member's meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design. Agriculture is both, a victim and a perpetrator of climate change and environmental degradation. This is why the action will focus strictly on CSA, introducing new and innovative solutions in addressing climate change and environmental degradation, enhancing biodiversity and combating deforestation and desertification by focusing on organic fertility and other measures that promote soil water conservation; integrated pest-management solutions; clean charcoal production and cooking; non-timber forest products; improved livestock feeding and breeding solutions for the reduction of methane emissions; clean energy transition; etc. Interventions will take into account land usages, and potential pressures on natural resources. Specific value chains on which the Action is to concentrate will be selected based on strict criteria, including among others the climate and biodiversity impact considerations.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that interventions allow significant opportunities to promote and achieve equitable gender outcomes. All stakeholders will be supported to develop investment strategies capitalising on the economic potential of pro-active gender reforms. Enterprises offering significant opportunity for gender solutions delivering economic empowerment will be promoted with emphasis on marginalised communities and impoverished rural areas in anticipation of better livelihoods. Gender equality and other inclusivity considerations will be fully mainstreamed across all interventions, and particularly reinforced in the TVET component.

Disability

This action will not directly target persons with disabilities. At the same time, expanding equitable opportunities is at the heart of interventions of this action to build sustainable and inclusive communities that will contribute to reduction poverty and increase incomes. In that sense, the action, wherever possible, will pay attention to the opportunities to include persons with disabilities in its interventions. This will also include influencing policies framework that will promote inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and persons with disabilities through public-private dialogue and advocacy. Interventions will also ensure that any technological innovation and/or digital development are accessible and disability sensitive, including through the use of universal design and accessibility standards such as farming equipment, access to irrigation system, etc.

Democracy

NA

Human Rights

The program proposes an intervention maintaining the human rights approach in all its areas of action. The relationship between climate change and human rights is recognized by state and supra-state bodies. Since 2008, the Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and international human rights treaty bodies have devoted increasing attention to the issue. Countries need to assume more human rights responsibilities for climate change. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women have specifically drawn attention to the need to protect groups in vulnerable situations and the need to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, women or youth in climate decision-making.

Climate change threatens the existence of a wide range of human rights and directly affects the availability of food. Erratic weather patterns severely affect agriculture and directly reduce or alter the productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture. This also results in loss or changes in biodiversity, further affecting the right to food.

Gender, racial, class, ethnic, disability and intergenerational justice are essential to achieving climate justice. Human rights approaches can help ensure that climate actions do not harm communities, stressing the importance of considering the rights of certain groups that may be disproportionately affected by climate change and responses, including women, children, the elderly, indigenous peoples, minorities and persons with disabilities.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The action will contribute to climate change resilience and can mitigate stakeholder conflict in the implementing states. Approaches to strengthen and leverage social and natural capital, empower women, increase youth participation in agriculture processing, strengthen policy frameworks and systems will be adopted to mitigate environmental, economic and social shocks to vulnerable communities. Increased access to financial products and services in rural communities can increase resilience capacities of rural farmers as it will enhance access to better inputs. Deliberate efforts will be undertaken at strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and government in natural resource management to build resilience to facilitate secure and equitable access to natural resources and expand the economic well-being of the most vulnerable population.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The introduction and widespread use of climate smart technologies will address some of the effects of natural disasters and mitigate some of the negative impact of climate change and environmental degradation, including floods, droughts, pest infestation, soil erosion, storms and others. Governments at federal, state and local level will be carried along in the adoption and implementation of the relevant strategies to reduce the negative impact of disasters and disaster readiness would be considered at all phases of the project. Such strategies and the related support should consider early warning systems with outreach to communities; disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors, and protective infrastructure and equipment.

Reduction of inequalities

In the Nigeria agricultural sector, there are high levels of inequalities, these inequalities maybe driven mainly by gender, age categorization, geography, religion, cultural norms and access to finance.. In the northern region which is a priority for the intervention, there is a bias against women, in terms of property rights, which is based on religious and cultural tradition. These issues also affect unemployed youths, who have limited access to financial services, with stiff collaterals that affect their abilities to access finance.

Improving women's access to productive inputs (such as land, chemical fertilizer, improved seeds, and pesticides),reforming land discriminatory laws, and closing women's gaps in technology, agricultural finance, human capital, and extension services may help achieve gender equality in the agricultural sector.

Economic inequality in Nigeria has reached extreme levels, despite being the largest economy in Africa. The country has an expanding economy with abundant human capital and the economic potential to lift millions out of poverty. Nigeria has a gender policy that which been mainstreamed across all sectors of the economy to address issues around inequality. From the programme perspective, we will ensure apply the principle if inclusivity, to ensure, no one is left behind.

Other considerations if relevant

In particular, youth empowerment and gender considerations will be integrated throughout the Programme cycle from the design to its implementation since the aim is to improve these groups' participation in the economy. The action will target the root causes of internal and irregular migration through policy dialogue, advocacy and targeted opportunities for decent jobs, entrepreneurship and skills development for potential migrants, and foster a smooth integration and social cohesion for returnees, where relevant. Creation of viable livelihood and employment opportunities is critical in preventing irregular migration, as well as assistance to the returnees. It will be particularly

relevant for those states from which irregular migration prevails (or the transition states), e.g. Lagos, Ogun, Edo, Delta and Enugu States. As the action takes a value chain development approach it, will look at the development of the sector “from farm to fork”, or in other words, all the way from the “production belt” in the North (agricultural production, aggregation, storage, processing) to the “consumption belt” in the South (transport, cold chain, storage, wholesale, retail). In this way, decent job alternatives will be created in the states from which internal migration to the cities occurs, as well as those states from which irregular migration stems.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
People and the organisation	Limited knowledge and technological support base for proposed intervention activities	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure support is provided to increase the required literacy level for adequate access • Agriculture TVET
External environment	Shifts in governmental regulations and change of government and delays incurred through inability to develop essential policy frameworks or stakeholder consent	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Private Dialogues • Close engagement with public sector to anticipate potential regulatory changes • Interventions will be proposed on the basis of lessons learned around political economy and market development factors gained from precursor actions • Specific high-level advisory support offered to FMARD via twinning
Planning, processes and systems	Existing business models do not meet requirements of replicability and funding	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict selection process to identify sectors and partners to be supported that meet the minimum eligibility criteria
Planning, processes and systems	Existing innovative technologies are too expensive	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify partnerships that can support the adaptation of climate smart technologies (impact investors, private equity, DFIs)
External environment	Security challenges and localised conflicts.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations will be chosen after consideration of the potential unrest • Flexible implementation approach
External environment	Governments promote state-led investment models predicated on expropriation of land in conflict with inclusive principles	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively promote attractiveness and advantages of inclusive business models based on core best practice principles, emphasising their relevance to attracting large scale impact investment.
External environment	Environmental and climate/weather risks A gender-blind, neutral, or negative context and problem analysis could reinforce existing gender inequalities and non-realization of human rights in the sector and hinder the efficiency and	High Medium	High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively promote CSA and agro ecological practices

	sustainability of the action.			
<p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <p>Based on the lessons learned through the preceding NICOP project, efforts will need to concentrate on capacity building of agri-businesses to bring them to an investment-ready/bankable stage. Hence, support provided under Agri-CADE first component – Agriculture Value Chains Development Facility (EU-VACE) will be critical in building up an investment pipeline for the AgriFI-ElectriFI Nexus financing window.</p> <p>Other interventions under this Action will also target non-government stakeholders in the financial sector. The sector is relatively robust and solid but characterised by strong risk aversion to investment in the agricultural sector, for which capacity building and risk mitigation will be provided (incl. through EFSD 2024/2025).</p> <p>For scalability and broader outreach of the action, working with smallholder farmers will focus on support to their organisations (cooperatives/associations), and will tackle and basic business literacy, among others. Agri-CADE will expand the necessary support in a more systematic way under the Agri-TVET project, through relevant selected state-level educational establishments, also to target mores specifically the rural youth.</p> <p>Other lessons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and promoting climate-smart technologies is required at all stages of the production process. • Adequate engagement with public private sector actors to ensure alignment with priorities and expectations. • Technologies and innovations need to be fit for purpose for the specific requirement in the Nigerian context, adaptation to the local needs • Inclusive Businesses are fundamental to reach the last mile, small holder farmers and MSMEs to ensure inclusivity and sustainability. • Climate smart agricultural techniques provide small holder farmers with opportunities to add value and migrate to new and higher level activities along the value-chain with special emphasis on processing. • Informality of the sector needs to be addressed (i.e. contracts, rules and regulations, enabling environment). • Traditional finance perceives novel models as too risky so more responsible and innovative sources are required (i.e. impact investment, agent banking). Catalytic role of DFI needs to be optimised. • Driving wider scale food systems transformation through inclusive agribusiness can ensure long term sustainability, secure supply and nutrition and women's empowerment. • Empowering agricultural value chain actors, to access local and regional markets with the right quality, certification and standards, will improve their export potential and provide them with opportunities to benefit from the AfCFTA. • Improved data collection and analysis is essential for better planning, policy, governance, and accountability. 				

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that social stability in Nigeria will be preserved if the government, the private sector and other development partners (including the EU) invest in the youth who make up the majority of Nigeria's population and who are the most affected by unemployment and under-employment.

IF climate-smart agriculture and sustainable transformation of Agro-SMEs in selected value chains are developed in Nigeria, taking into account specific challenges for women and youth,

Then new and existing agribusinesses will grow and the capacity for employment creation especially for youth and women in rural, blue economy and agro-ecology sectors will be enhanced providing decent employment alternatives to internal and irregular migration;

IF investment opportunities and capacity development for small-holder farmers are available for improved sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods,

Then food security will increase, livestock and post-harvest losses will decrease; reducing climate change vulnerability, enhancing biodiversity and combating deforestation and desertification.

If relevant actors are provided with upgraded relevant skills and sustained by well-developed agriculture infrastructure,

Then employment opportunities in targeted states will increase - especially for youth and women - with a positive spill over effect on value chain development and entrepreneurship.

IF satellite-based innovation and other digital solutions are made available to, and adopted by, farmers and agribusiness in the selected states,

Then agricultural productivity will increase generating a positive impact on food security and employment opportunities.

IF high level policy advisory services on sustainable and innovative agriculture are made available to the relevant government partner (FMARD)

Then national capacity for policy making in the promotion agribusiness environment and disaster risk management will improve

Developing the agribusiness sector offers opportunities to deliver decent jobs for Nigeria's youths across a range of activities. Higher quality and production/processing standards, with a long-term goal of increased export potential for commodities, invites green and digital solutions in input provision, agricultural and processing practice, transportation and delivery in pursuit of 'farm to fork' strategy. Investment opportunities will be promoted in accordance with responsible principles of development to deliver meaningful outcomes for all stakeholders by ensuring commercially sustainable outcomes that recognize the essential human rights of producers whilst addressing the imperative to increase commercial production and processing, revenue generation and improved regulatory and governance structures. This will be achieved by leveraging on current initiatives promoting the inclusive adoption of technologies that aim to address environmental degradation, climate change and pollution.

The improvements that inclusive, responsible and sustainable approaches offer will serve to reduce conflict over diminishing resources. Improved land management, recognition of customary rights and more equitable outcomes will reduce local tensions and insecurity and mitigate the challenge of environmental degradation and climate change delivering improved livelihoods and by contribute to addressing the issues of forced displacement and irregular migration.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators : (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To Contribute to sustainable and climate-resilient socio-economic development in Nigeria.	<p>1. Youth unemployment rate in the target states compared to the national average, disaggregated by sex, disability status</p> <p>2. Value added of agriculture as % of GDP (WDI data¹¹)</p> <p>3. Volume and value of agricultural production (million tonnes & USD)</p>	<p>1. 40%</p> <p>2. 23.4%</p> <p>3. 28.2 m tonnes (2021)</p>	<p>1. TBD (2023)</p> <p>2. TBD (2023)</p> <p>3. 32 million tonnes</p>	<p>1. Government records</p> <p>2. World Bank Group database</p> <p>3. FAOSTAT</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Develop climate-smart, innovative agriculture with an improved agribusiness climate and equitable participation of women and youth.	<p>1.1. GEF 2.6 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]† (disaggregated by sex and age of their leadership)</p> <p>1.2. GEF 2.17 Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (all financial services)[SP][EFSD]‡, disaggregated by age, sex</p> <p>1.3. GEF 2.1 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [NDICI-</p>	<p>1.1. 0</p> <p>1.2. 0</p> <p>1.3. 0</p>	<p>1.1. 100</p> <p>1.2. TBD(2024)</p> <p>1.3. 50000</p>	<p>1.1. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p> <p>1.2. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p> <p>1.3. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p>	<p>That the government and other partners will continue to prioritise the agricultural sector, and provide the security conditions necessary for implementation</p> <p>Particularly, specific policies and policy funding for:</p> <p>1) Developing agricultural value chains and infrastructure;</p> <p>2) Improvement of business environment,</p>

		<p>Global Europe][SP]† (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>1.4. Extent to which proposed for adoption climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, and environmental protection strategies and plans (including energy policies/ strategies) are based on a gender analysis of risk, need, demand, barriers, and supply (GAP III indicator)</p> <p>1.5. Number of women with increased training, financial resources, technology or other resources for sustainable and safe food production, sustainable energy, sustainable transport, and clean water sources, for family consumption or for productive uses (GAP III indicators)</p> <p>1.6. % of women and men workers in each stage of the value chain of a product related to green technologies or the circular economy, disaggregated at least by sex (GAP III indicator)</p>	<p>1.4. 0</p> <p>1.5. 0</p> <p>1.6. 0</p>	<p>1.4. TBD(2024)</p> <p>1.5. TBD(2024)</p> <p>1.6. TBD(2024)</p>	<p>1.4. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p> <p>1.5. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p> <p>1.6. FAOSTAT action monitoring</p>	<p>infrastructure, and access to finance in agriculture, with a focus on gender equality, women and youth</p> <p>3) Expanding business advisory and extension services to support the agribusinesses;</p> <p>4) Developing application of innovative – satellite-based, digital processing equipment for land and crop analysis and planning;</p> <p>5) Developing agricultural TVET and qualification systems</p>
Output 1	Access to finance for agri-businesses (aggregators, processors, manufactures,	1.1.1. Number of agri-businesses supported by the EU	1.1.1. 0	1.1.1. TBD(2024)	1.1.1. Interventions' M&E reports	

¹¹ World Development Indicators

	wholesalers and retailers) facilitated.	interventions trained on responsible production practices (disaggregated by sex and age of the leader, location)				The supported agribusinesses are further supported by business support organisations (after-care support), the smallholders are supported by extension services
		1.1.2. Number of smallholders reached with EU supported intervention, aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to market and/or security of land. [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]† (disaggregated by sex, disability status and age)	1.1.2. 0	1.1.2. 15,000	1.1.2. Interventions' M&E reports	
		1.1.3. Number of agri-businesses a) included in the pipeline for investment and b) funded with the support of the Action	1.1.3. 0	1.1.3. 20/5	1.1.3. AgriFI and ElectriFI records	

Output 2	Skills of targeted beneficiaries such as women and youth are enhanced to promote their employability	1.2.1. GERF 2.13 Number of (a) new green jobs or (b) jobs supported/sustained by the EU in the agri-businesses and infrastructures , disaggregated by sex; location; disability (where feasible) and age with direct support of the Action	1.2.1. 0	1.2.1. TBD(2024)	1.2.1.Interventions' M&E	The government continues promoting and supporting an enabling environment for jobs creation in the sector
		1.2.2. Number of agricultural specialists enrolled into the TVET programmes supported by the Action, disaggregated by sex, location and specialty	1.2.2. 0	1.2.2. TBD(2024)	1.2.2. Enrolment records of TVET programmes	The trained specialists stay at their job
		1.2.3. Status of agricultural infrastructures in the targeted states, disaggregated by type and location	1.2.3. 0	1.2.3. TBD(2024)	1.2.3. Works completion and acceptance certificates	The government, local authorities are capable of maintaining the established infrastructures
Output 3	The capacity of farmers and agribusinesses to apply innovative farming techniques using satellite-based technology is improved	1.3.1. Number of farmers trained and capable of utilising innovative farming techniques using satellite technology, disaggregated by sex, location	1.3.1. 0	1.3.1. TBD (2024)	1.3.1.Interventions' M&E	That the government and partners will continue improving the business and investment environment for MSMEs
		1.3.2. Number of farmers who applied satellite based technology to improve their farming practice with the direct support of the Action	1.3.2. 0	1.3.2. TBD(2024)	1.3.2.Interventions' M&E	That the government and partners will continue to reach and

						<p>support farmers with satellite technology to improve the agricultural sector</p> <p>The trained framers use the new techniques continuously and maintain the received equipment.</p> <p>The agricultural support / extension service assist the farmers in maintenance and upgrade of the equipment</p>
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Output 4	Policies and international standards in sustainable and innovative agriculture, improved agribusiness environment and disaster risk management are developed and implemented.	1.4.1.Number of entities that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 with direct support of the Action	1.4.1. 0	1.4.1 TBD (2024)	1.4.1. UNISDR database	Climate change mitigation and adaptation policies pursued; CSA practices promoted by the government and partners The government and local authorities devote sufficient resources for DRR strategies' implementation The platform is further maintained and moderated Policies are endorsed and funded.
		1.4.2.Number of CSOs, local authorities and other stakeholders involved in defining risk reduction plans, disaggregated by categories including women's and youth NGOs	1.4.2. 0	1.4.2. TBD (2024)	1.4.2. Interventions' M&E reports	
		1.4.3.Status of a Platform for High-level private-public policy reform	1.4.3. 0	1.4.3. The Platform for exchange and news is functional online, hosted by the FMARD TBD (2024)	1.4.3. The online address and IT report	
		1.4.4.Number of policy advisory developed for FMARD	1.4.4 0	1.4.4. TBD (2024)	1.4.4. Minutes of discussion with FMARD	

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement**. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation of the Budget Support Component [For Budget Support only]

N/A

4.4. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹².

4.4.1. Direct Management (Grants)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

A Twinning grant with an EU Member State Ministry of Agriculture for a dedicated advisory support to FMARD is envisaged under Component 4. The purpose of the grant is to support the Ministry in addressing a specific policy issue in the agricultural sector critical for the sector development. The exact scope of support will be determined in consultation with the Ministry. The project will support policy dialogue on climate-smart agriculture, planned and agreed policy reforms in the partner country, and capacity building of beneficiary administration.

Support will be provided through secondment of a full-time Member State expert (Resident Twinning Adviser - RTA) and short term expertise.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The targeted applicants are EU Member State administrations or their mandated bodies. Member States (or their consortia) shall prepare proposals based purely on the comparative advantage of their administrative system and the quality, experience and availability of public expertise required for the implementation of the project.

In case twinning operation proves impossible due to the lack of interest/proposals from the EU Member States, this activity may be implemented through a service contract under direct management/procurement.

¹² www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.4.2. Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the European Space Agency. The Agency will be tasked with implementation of the Innovative agriculture Component 3 (using Copernicus/remote sensing for applied agri-climate uses). This will enable an objective and repeated assessment of the agricultural landscape, especially in the priority states of the EU projects. It will contribute to the understanding of the processes in a coherent environmental system.

The envisaged entity has been selected due to its specific mandate, in particular when it comes to implementation of the Copernicus Programme.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with another specialised EU or EU MS agency participating in the Copernicus Programme. The implementation by this alternative entity would be justified because of the following criteria: specific expertise and mandate, operational capacity, and pillar assessment.

4.4.3. Contribution to the Africa Investment Platform

Contributions to Components 1 and 2 may be implemented under indirect management with the entities, called Lead Finance Institutions, identified in the appendix 2 to this Action Document.

It is expected that implementation of the AgriFI ElectriFI (Nexus) Country Window, i.e. Component 1, may be delegated to FMO pending the completion of the EDFI MC pillar assessment.

AFD will be delegated a blending operation for Agri-TVET which will combine the loans for infrastructure with grants for skills and curriculum development under Component 2.

The added value (or additionally) of EU support in these blending operations lies in the enhanced development impact:

- Under Component 1, access to finance will be enhanced for much needed investments in agro-businesses, especially those supported by EU-VACE – a value chain development facility to be established under AAP 2022;
- Under Component 2, the EU contribution for “soft” support to curricula and skills development will leverage financing for “hard” infrastructure revitalisation and modernisation of TVET institutions.

4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.6. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4		
Component 1: Access to finance for agri- and energy-investments for productive uses (AgriFI-ElectriFI country window), composed of:	20 000 000	
<i>Indirect management with FMO - cf. section 4.4.3</i>	<i>20 000 000</i>	
Component 2: Agri-TVET support (blending infrastructure loans and grants for skills/curriculum development), composed of:	5 000 000	
<i>Indirect management with AFD - cf. section 4.4.3</i>	<i>5 000 000</i>	45 000 000
Component 3: Innovative agriculture (using Copernicus/remote sensing for applied agri-climate uses), composed of:	2 700 000	
<i>Indirect management with the EU Space agency – cf. section 4.4.2</i>	<i>2 700 000</i>	
Component 4: Policy dialogue, composed of	1 000 000	
<i>Twinning grant (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1</i>	<i>1 000 000</i>	
Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1	1 000 000	
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2	300 000	
Audit – cf. section 5.3		
Contingencies		
Totals	29 000 000	45 000 000

4.7. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Governance will be composed as follows:

1. High-Level Public-Private Sector Platform

A High-Level Public-Private Sector Platform will be established and chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to delve into some of the underlying issues inhibiting the agricultural sector such as low productivity, weak regulatory environment and access to agricultural resources i.e. land, inputs, extension services, access to finance and markets in Nigeria. Through this platform to be convened annually, the action will bring to the attention of the platform issues requiring high level policy dialogue that can only be addressed by a combination of government, development partners and organized private sector, including representation from women and youth organisations, for deliberation and resolutions. This platform will also form the basis of visioning on the future of CSA, agribusiness development, youth and women economic empowerment and an avenue for putting a spotlight on the economic sectors that have potential to drive economic growth and employment creation in the future. Specific Terms of Reference and Outline of this high-level platform are to be developed at the action inception (under AAP 2022).

1. Project Steering Committees

Project Steering Committees (PSC) will be established and be co-chaired at directorate level by the Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Finance Budget and Planning on the one hand, and a selected player in the agribusiness sector on the other.

The overall oversight of the projects will be one of the main tasks of the Steering Committees (SC). This includes the review of annual work plans, and the annual implementation reports. Steering Committees

will endorse the operational plans of the projects. The Committees will include the participation of European Commission (and other relevant contributors to the Team Europe Initiative), key federal and state level ministries, selected private sector organisations and youth and women based organisations. Strategic outcomes of broader contextual basis will feed into the agenda of the high-level Public-Private Platform. In situations where specific technical and expert-specific input is required, key partners will be invited as needed.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

4.8. Pre-conditions

No pre-condition has to be met prior to implementation at federal level.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The Action shall ensure that there is a systematic M&E system covering the overall programme, as well as specific M&E systems to capture each component's own progress towards implementation. The development of these component-level M&E systems shall be done in close association between EUD and each component leader IP. Yearly M&E sessions shall be set up at the level of the project, including the institutional beneficiaries' representatives, and regular M&E documentation shall be provided by the IPs (bi-annually or quarterly) to ensure a comprehensive follow-up and assessment.

The identification of the baselines and the collection of data shall be the responsibility of implementing partners while the overall M&E indicators follow-up shall be done by the EUD, with dedicated funds and staff, working closely with the M&E staff from the implementers. M&E focal points should also be identified within each of the institutional beneficiaries, to facilitate data gathering and collection, and smoothen the overall process.

Likewise, all monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is considering the principle of gender equality, human rights-based approach, and rights of persons with disabilities including inclusion and diversity Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a midterm and/or final evaluation will be carried out for this intervention or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. The focus will be on problem solving, corrective measures, accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The Commission may inform the implementing partner at least three months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and

effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The action will ensure gender and human rights expertise during all evaluation missions.

The evaluation will assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment. Expertise on human rights and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle has adopted a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a (n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of ‘Group of actions’ level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of ‘Contract level’, add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.4.3, Indicative Budget.

Option 1: Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Option 3: Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	EDFI - FMO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	AFD will be delegated a blending operation for Agri-TVET
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	EU Space Agency
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	

APPENDIX 2 - INDICATIVE LIST OF ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Eligible financial institutions to submit blending proposals to the Africa Investment Platform for the implementation of activities under the proposed action.

Acronym of Legal Entity	Legal Entity (sub-entities covered (if any) via hyperlink
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU-IBAR	African Union
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
EADB	East African Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for reconstruction and development
EDFI	European Development Finance Institutions ¹³
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	European Investment Fund
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
NEFCO	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TDB	The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
WBG	World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID)
WFP	World Food Programme
Acronym	National Agency, Country
AECID	Agencia española de cooperación internacional al desarrollo, Spain
AFD	Agence française de développement, France

¹³ EDFI is an association of 15 bilateral European development finance institutions with a private sector mandate. These institutions are the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO), the CDC Group, Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo (COFIDES), the German Investment and Development Corporation (DEG), the Finnish Fund for Industrial Cooperation (FINNFUND), the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), Denmark's Investment Fund for Developing (IFU), the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund), the Development Bank of Austria (OeEB), France's Proparco, the Belgian Corporation for International Investment (SBI-BMI), the Swiss Investment Fund for Emerging Markets (SIFEM), Società Italiana per le Imprese all'Estero (SIMEST), Portugal's Sociedade para o Financiamento do Desenvolvimento (SOFID) and Swedfund International AB.

BIO	Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries
CDP	Cassa depositi e prestiti S.p.A., Italy
COFIDES	Compañía española de financiación del desarrollo, Spain
DEG	Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH, Germany
FMO	Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Netherlands
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Germany
PROPARCO	Groupe Agence Française de Développement, France
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (Netherlands Enterprise Agency), Netherlands
SIMEST	Società Italiana per le Imprese all'Estero, Italy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development, USA