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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX II

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of the Republic of Nigeria for 2023(Part 1)

Action Document for the Support to Migration Governance in Nigeria

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Support to Migration Governance in Nigeria OPSYS number: ACT-61640 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	The action will contribute to Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) for a Comprehensive Migration Approach in the Maghreb, Sahel and West African countries in the Atlantic/Western Mediterranean route and on the Central Mediterranean migration route.
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Nigeria.
4. Programming document	Nigeria Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) of the NDICI 2021-2027.
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The proposed action will contribute to priority area 2 of the MIP on Governance, Peace and Migration, and in particular in Specific Objective 3: improve the management of migration, forced displacement and mobility in a safe, orderly, regular, and responsible way, enhance criminal justice responses to counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and protect vulnerable migrants.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 2: Governance, Peace and Migration, Sector: Migration, DAC Code 151
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 16 [Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels] Other significant SDGs: SDG 5 [Gender Equality], SDG 8 [Decent Work and Economic Growth] SDG 10 [Reduce inequality within and among countries] SDG 13 [Climate Action]; as well as

	SDG 17 [Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development]			
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC Code 1- 15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility DAC Code 2- 13010 - Population policy and administrative management DAC Code 3- 16062 - Statistical capacity building			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	41128 - United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (UNODC) 47066 - International Organisation for Migration (IOM)			
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
digital governance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

	digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES	NO	/
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line (s) (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14.020120-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 28 400 000 Total amount of contribution: EUR 28 400 000 This action will contribute to the two Migration TEIs in Africa : (1) A Team Europe Initiative for a Comprehensive migration approach in the Maghreb, Sahel and West African countries in the Atlantic / Western Mediterranean route, led by Spain. Participating EU MS are BE, DE, CZ, DK, ES, FR, NL, IT and CH as an associated country. (2) A Team Europe Initiative on Central Mediterranean migration route, co-led by France and Italy. Participating MS are AU, BE, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL, IT, MT. CH also contributes to this TEI			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)			

1.2 Summary of the Action

The overall objective of the proposed intervention is to support Nigeria's efforts in strengthening governance systems to better manage mobility and migration at federal, state and local levels. Building on achievements under previous EU funded initiatives, the Action intends to strengthen the overall migration governance framework in Nigeria, including sustainable reintegration and the response to irregular migration, through the scaling up of interventions aimed at enhancing migration management, assisting returnees to achieve improved economic, social and psychosocial reintegration, as well as countering human trafficking¹ and smuggling of migrants.

¹ Nigeria refers to Trafficking in Human Beings as Trafficking in Persons (TiP) or human trafficking. References made throughout the Action Document to TiP are meant to ensure compliance with Nigerian counter-trafficking acquis, national ownership as well as coherence with previous EU programming documents, including activities and deliverables under previous EU funded programmes using that terminology since 2012. Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) is used in all other cases in the text or when referring to EU documents.

Previous EU support in the area of migration governance under the 10th EDF, the 11th EDF and the EUTF, including the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, recorded a considerable number of comprehensive evidence-based migration-related policies - National Migration Policy and related Action Plan, Labour Migration policy and related Action Plan, Border Management Strategy, National Diaspora Policy, Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants, Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for Return, Readmission and Reintegration - which laid the foundations for migration governance in Nigeria and mobilised complementary support from individual EU MS for interventions on migration and mobility. Furthermore, EU support on return and reintegration since 2017 has assisted more than 23,000 Nigerian nationals returning mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa, in their reintegration efforts. Effective implementation of the national migration architecture, support for return, readmission and sustainable reintegration processes as well as the fight against irregular migration continue to be compelling priorities for Nigeria. Capitalising on previous experiences, and in line with the EU's comprehensive approach on migration, effective whole-of-government and whole-of-community rights-based approaches will be used to improve implementation of national migration policies, support structures for labour migration and diaspora engagement, strengthen protection of migrants with a focus on women and children, improve capacity for the collection of migration data and statistics, tackle trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants as well as promote sustainable reintegration. The intervention will be complementary to the regional Migration Protection, Return and Reintegration programme in Sub-Saharan Africa programme (MPRR).

The new programme will be implemented at federal level over a five (5) years period - from 2023 to 2028 - and will be firmly anchored in Nigerian priorities as well as recommendations received from numerous studies and evaluations of EU support in the area of migration and mobility in the country. The Action addresses NDICI Priority area 6, Migration and Forced Displacement and will contribute to Priority area 2 Governance, Peace and Migration of the MIP. The Action is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG target 10.7 (Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people), and the European Consensus for Development, which recognises the importance of migration and mobility to inclusive growth and sustainable development, also reflected in the Action Plan and in the Action File for Nigeria adopted at the Council; the EU pact on Migration and Asylum; the strengthened partnership with Africa; ongoing dialogues and Action Plans from the EU-AU Continent to Continent Migration and Mobility Dialogue; the Joint Valletta Action Plan, the Rabat Process, as well as associated policy documents such as the African Union's (AU) Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2030). Finally, yet importantly, the Action will seek to enhance cooperation on return, readmission, and sustainable reintegration, in line with the ongoing negotiations on an EU-Nigeria readmission agreement, notably when it comes to existing gaps on national readmission capacities as well as needs on sustainable reintegration of returnees. As Nigeria is a key country within the ECOWAS space, this intervention will also look at enhancing coherence and synergies with regional and international institutional frameworks on migration. The Action will also contribute to the Team Europe Initiatives on the Atlantic/Western Mediterranean route and the Central Mediterranean route as well as a potential Talent Partnership on legal pathways to migration. Likewise, the action will contribute to the realisation of the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 GAP III, in particular to its thematic areas of engagement "Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence", "Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women", and "Integrating the women, peace and security agenda".

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Nigeria is Africa's leading economy and most populous country and has one of the fastest growing populations in the world. Challenges in accommodating the needs of Nigeria's diverse population such as lack of opportunities for advancement, natural calamities or political factors as well as an unemployment rate of 33, 3%² in 2022 further exacerbate social and economic vulnerabilities that act as push factors for irregular migration. Nigeria is a country of origin, transit and destination for diverse migratory configurations, both domestically and externally, including seasonal labour migration, undocumented or irregular migration, internal displacements, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, female migration but also migration of skilled professionals. World Bank data shows that Nigeria, with a total flow of US\$ 21, 7 billion in 2020 remains the largest recipient of remittances in

² ps://nigerianstat.gov.ng/

West Africa region. Nigeria has also experienced an increasing number of migrants returning back, mainly from Libya and transit countries.

Despite the challenging environment that characterises migration management in Nigeria due to its crosscutting nature and lack of effective coordination across sectors, EU support successfully pioneered an advanced multi-layered governance framework in the field. The government of Nigeria has made commendable efforts to develop policies and legislation to establish migration management structures and counter human rights violations that affect mobility, such as trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. The EU has been supporting Nigeria to reignite the focus on the National Migration Policy which is the centrepiece of the national migration framework. Drawing from the latter, the five (5) standing committees established to coordinate the policy at sectoral level, namely on return and reintegration, labour migration, migration data management, diaspora engagement as well as border management, have been steadily contributing to the implementation of the National Migration Action Plan. The activities of these committees are being coordinated by the Technical Working Group on Migration (TWG) which in turn provides recommendations to the Ministerial Committee, the highest level of coordination of migration in the country. A number of other comprehensive policies have also been adopted in the past few years, such as the 2014 National Policy on Labour Migration to strengthen the legal and policy framework for organised labour migration in and from Nigeria; the 2019 National Border Management Strategy; the 2021 National Diaspora Policy that provides a framework for diaspora engagement for development; as well as the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking (2022-2026) to address existing trafficking trends through multifaceted and multi-stakeholder approaches. Furthermore, Nigeria follows Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) detailing the roles and responsibilities of key agencies in return, readmission and reintegration while a set of Guidelines on a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for the protection and assistance to trafficked persons is also in place. Migration governance is also promising at state level, with twenty two (23) state governments having established Migration for Development Schemes and/or Taskforces against Human Trafficking. Nigeria can boast a vibrant and dynamic civil society in the field of migration, active in all thematic areas and levels of governance.

In the past years Nigeria has also benefitted from regional programmes and initiatives which support free movement and migration in West Africa and has established a powerful voice within ECOWAS structures on migration. The ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy was inspired by the Nigerian National Migration policy and Nigeria takes credit for it. Nigeria has ratified and domesticated several international instruments, and signed bilateral agreements on international cooperation with some transit and destination countries to address transnational crimes. Following the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), Nigeria showed commitment to implementing the compact and strengthening the capacity of its governance structures as well as putting in place a localised GCM as a migration management and governance tool.

Nigeria is the recipient of generous support from individual EU MS and other foreign donors, notably in the area of the fight against irregular migration. The latter has also been pursued within the scope of Nigeria-Frontex practical cooperation since 2011. Nigeria has also been a priority country for EU support on legal migration opportunities in selected EU MS through pilot mobility, knowledge transfer and capacity-building schemes which yielded limited but positive results. At political level, the Nigerian Government and the EU have been holding discussions since 2016 with the aim of concluding an agreement which addresses the issues of return and readmission. EU MS have showed great solidarity since negotiations resumed in 2022. Additional efforts and a further political push are needed to see an agreement concluded and implemented in the near future.

The Action is embedded with National Frameworks including the Migration Policy and Federal Government of Nigeria priorities and regional priorities, and in particular the National Development Plan (2021-2025) as well as ECOWAS frameworks on free movement, migration and transnational crime. The Action will support better migration governance and management, as part of a more coordinated, holistic, and structured approach to migration, one of the aims of the NDICI-Global Europe. The action will also reinforce the goals and support the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), of which Nigeria is a priority and champion country. The action is also aligned with and expected to contribute to the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Action Plan for Nigeria, the EU Strategy on voluntary return and reintegration, the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Being 2021-2025 and the EU action plan against migrant smuggling. In line with the ongoing negotiations on an EU-Nigeria readmission agreement as well as consistently manifested needs and requests from the government for further support on sustainable reintegration of returnees, the Action will seek to strengthen cooperation on return, readmission and reintegration, including

through support to national readmission authorities and facilitation of their readmission obligations. The Action will contribute to the Team Europe Initiatives on the Atlantic/Western Mediterranean route and the Central Mediterranean route as well as a potential Talent Partnership on legal pathways to migration.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Migration governance in Nigeria is very advanced and the first of its kind in West Africa in terms of institutional structures, legislative foundations and policy framework. However, effective management of migration and mobility is still constrained by limited capacity and resources at different levels and is hampered by major challenges at all levels of migration and labour migration governance which include: (i) Inadequate capacity for national migration and labour migration policy implementation, especially at state level; (ii) Irregular migration and poor border management; (iii) Inadequate implementation of return, readmission and reintegration policies as well as gaps in sustainable reintegration assistance (iv) Insufficient diaspora engagement; (v) Overall weak migration data coverage; (vi) Not fully empowered civil society structures. All these challenges present an urgent need to be addressed as they represent a major impediment towards an effective migration governance framework that works to the benefit of all.

EU assistance has contributed to the reform of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), the national migration coordinating agency and the guardian of the National Migration Policy. Important steps have been taken to improve the operational efficiency and coordination role of the Commission as well as the delivery of its mandate and responsibility to facilitate inter-agency coordination and align with best practices in migration management and in particular the Global Compact on Migration (GCM). However, implementation of the National Migration Policy needs to be stepped up, especially at state and local levels. Rolling out the policy to state level and building state capacities to ensure mainstreaming of migration issues in local policies and regulations, and cascading of responsibilities - identified as key actions for the implementation of the operational framework on migration - have not yet taken place. The role of the Technical Working Group on Migration and Development, aimed at strengthening migration governance in Nigeria, needs to be further reinforced to better address fragmentation of migration portfolios across ministries, agencies and local actors and provide an esemplastic approach to the migration agenda and discourse.

EU support towards the Labour Migration policy Action Plan, coordination platforms on labour migration such as well as services provided through Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) and Job Centres has resulted in significant improvements in the labour migration sphere. However, challenges persist. Unskilled workers dominate among Nigerian migrants. Labour migrants (both male and female), often migrate without specific skill sets or certification, which makes them vulnerable to high migration costs, fraudulent and exploitative recruitment practices with minimal protection, which may eventually result in trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. Nigerian women are particularly vulnerable as they mostly migrate for domestic work. Bilateral dialogue and cooperation on labour migration between Nigeria and countries of origin and destination outside the ECOWAS region, capacity building of labour inspectors on protection of migrant workers as well as private sector dialogue on ethical recruitment and decent employment of migrant workers are limited. Opportunities in this space have not yet come to fruition due to lack of concrete political will from the Nigerian side.

Nigeria is also a source, destination and transit country for trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. The EU has supported the government of Nigeria in the facilitation of the identification, referral, protection and assistance of trafficked persons as well as the validation of anti-trafficking legislation and regulations. Capacity building support has been provided to service-delivery partners, including counselors and rehabilitation shelters, to ensure that comprehensive and specialised care is available to all vulnerable migrants, including male and female victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors. Nigeria is the first country in West Africa to have criminalised smuggling of migrants as well as the first country to have established a shelter for male victims of trafficking. On border management, Nigeria has put in place a National Border Management Strategy which builds on a steadily developing and broadening support to the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) on training, data management, investigation and prosecution as well as intelligence gathering and border management systems, such as the Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS). However, this positively evolving context has been impacted by climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic as well as Russia's aggression against Ukraine which increased the costs to implement effective and sustainable victim-centered service delivery. Weak border management across the porous borders, further challenges the efforts to curtail trafficking in human beings and

smuggling of migrants, which disproportionately affect young women and children. The role of the state taskforces in addressing irregular migration needs to be stepped up. Operationalisation of instruments such as the National Action Plan on Trafficking, the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking, and the National Border Management Strategy, as well as investigation and prosecution capacities of the National Agency for the Prohibition against Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) need to be strengthened. Collaboration between EU MS' law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies with Nigerian law enforcement agencies and state taskforces is still embryonic. The capacities of the Risk Analysis Cell established by Frontex within NIS premises need to be reinforced.

Return, readmission and reintegration are additional key challenges in the Nigerian migration context. The operational and technical capacities of the National Commission for Migrants, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) in this area are not yet fully developed while return management and reintegration are predominantly project-based and third-party driven. Returnees face a myriad of challenges, including stigma within their communities as well as difficulties to cope with the pressures of a highly competitive job market and a difficult business environment. Return migration efforts need to be better matched with reintegration support by consistently utilizing all available services, partnerships and structures as well as strengthening the capacities and sense of ownership of national, state and local actors working in this area. Building on best practices, engagement with civil society organisations as well as the Regional Case Management Committees in the delivery of reintegration assistance needs to be sustained in order to facilitate a smooth and effective reintegration process through a community dialogue-approach. More innovative approaches to livelihood opportunities are required in order to engage Nigerian returnees in business and entrepreneurship opportunities, including through more linkages with state employment agencies and the private sector as well as more effective referrals to existing government actors and other reintegration programmes; in this regard, the utilisation of the existing Migrant Resource Centres operated by the Ministry of Labour for the creation and maintenance of a National Referral Mechanism is instrumental. Synergies with European joint reintegration structures succeeding the European Return and Reintegration Network (ERRIN) such as the Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF) should be thoroughly explored in Nigeria. Practical cooperation on returns with EU MS and Frontex needs to be enhanced by fully employing facilities and resources available at EU, MS, Frontex and local level, in order to also accompany and guide the recently revived political dialogue on readmission which formerly remained mostly dormant.

Other mainstream challenges affecting the effective implementation of migration governance are related to inadequate diaspora engagement, limited data collection capacities as well as the unlocked potential of the otherwise well-established civil society coalitions across the country. Support to the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM) and related bodies to mobilize high-skilled migrants in the diaspora in the health and education sector has been limited in the past. The Commission has repeatedly reiterated its will to drive diaspora investments into the Nigerian economy but is substantially short of funding. The National Diaspora Policy Action Plan is not yet operational. Despite substantial improvement in the migration data management skills of the agencies in charge of data collection through trainings and provision of technical equipment to aid migration data processing and dissemination, the technical capacity of the National Population Commission (NPopC) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to collect, process and disseminate migration data needs to be enhanced. Civil society organisations proactively bring in fresh perspectives and initiatives, act as human rights defenders and service providers and make important contributions to building and implementing inclusive migration policies. However, more efforts are needed to maximise the impact of civil society partnerships, in order to support a continuum of services across all areas of involvement and embed change which is durable and sustainable, especially in the return and reintegration sphere.

Overall, following the adoption and operationalisation of the National Migration policy, identified operational gaps and challenges - amplified by an unforeseen voluntary return of thousands of stranded Nigerian migrants due to the humanitarian crisis in Libya, the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the socio-economic crisis - necessitate further reinforcement and proper implementation of the migration governance framework, including a robust response to trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. Building on the already comprehensive migration framework Nigeria has in place, the EU, through this intervention, proposes support towards proper implementation, enforcement and advancement of existing policies, instruments and structures to ensure an all-inclusive response to management of migration and mobility that is framed around national ownership, cross-sector and inter-agency cooperation, community engagement and sustainability.

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

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and are the key stakeholders in this programme. NCFRMI remains the migration coordinating agency in the country and will have a central role in the implementation of the Action. Law enforcement agencies in charge of migration management will also be thoroughly involved in the programme. Non-state actors' and local authorities' engagement and participation are essential for the achievement of effective migration management hinged on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Civil society plays a pivotal role in governance ensuring a collaborative review of policies and legislation, a community approach to reintegration as well as ensuring monitoring of implementation. The main stakeholders of the action include: Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDSD); National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI); Federal Ministry of Budget, Finance and National Planning; Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA); Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS); National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); National Police Force (NPF); National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA); National Boundary Commission; National Population Commission (NPoC); Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE); Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ); Federal Ministry of Women Affairs; Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Agency (LSSTF); State Taskforces Against Human Trafficking; Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN), Civil Society Organizations, in particular through the Civil Society Network on Migration and Development Nigeria (CSOnetMADE), the Network of Civil Society Organisations Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL) and the West Africa Coalition on TIP and SOM (WACTIPSOM), IOM and UNODC as the implementing agencies as well as migrant communities, returnees and potential migrants as right holders of the action. Other relevant stakeholders active in the area of migration such as ECOWAS, Frontex and EU Member States have indicated acknowledgement of the project's key objectives, expected results and main activities during consultations in the context of Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), UN Network on Migration, the Africa-Frontex Intelligence Community (AFIC), Niamey Declaration as well as Migration & Mobility Meetings held with EU Member States at the EU Delegation.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **overall objective** of the action is to contribute to Nigeria's efforts in strengthening the overall migration governance framework in the country, through the scaling up of interventions aimed at enhancing migration management, assisting returning migrants to achieve improved economic, social and psychosocial reintegration, while ensuring that migrants and communities make better-informed decisions about migration, as well as countering trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are:

SO1: Improved Nigeria's capacity to implement evidence-based migration governance policies at federal and state level, promote channels for safe and regular migration and enhance diaspora engagement;

SO2: Enhanced national ownership and capacity in sustainable reintegration, to support the economic, social, and psychosocial resilience for returnees, including vulnerable migrants, especially women and girls, from Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU, their families, and communities;

SO3: Improved Nigeria's response to trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM), building on the existing capacity and cooperation to prevent, protect and prosecute.

Expected results (outputs) are as follows :

SO1. Improved Nigeria's capacity to implement evidence-based migration management policies, promote channels for safe and regular migration and enhance diaspora engagement

Output 1.1.: Policies and frameworks in the field of migration management strengthened and operationalised
 Output 1.2.: Migration governance coordination structures to guide policy implementation and partnerships in Nigeria strengthened
 Output 1.3.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders to collect, store, analyse, disaggregate and disseminate migration management data increased
 Output 1.4.: National capacity in border management enhanced
 Output 1.5.: National capacity in enforcement of labour migration policies strengthened
 Output 1.6.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders to structure, effectively engage and mobilise the Nigerian diaspora increased
 Output 1.7.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders in return and readmission procedures strengthened

SO2. Enhanced national ownership and capacity in sustainable reintegration, to support the economic, social, and psychosocial resilience for returnees, including vulnerable migrants, especially women and girls, from Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU, their families, and communities

Output 2.1.: Returnees' access to efficient and post-arrival assistance in Nigeria increased
 Output 2.2.: Returnees (men, women, boys and girls) and their communities' access to sustainable and comprehensive reintegration support increased
 Output 2.3.: Capacity of community members, migrant associations, state and non-state actors, including organisations representing rights of women and persons with disabilities, to support sustainable reintegration of returning migrants increased

SO3. Improved Nigeria's response to trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM), building on existing capacities and cooperation to prevent, protect and prosecute

Output 3.1.: National policies and frameworks in the area of TiP/SoM sector operationalised
 Output 3.2.: Capacity of national institutions to prevent TiP/SoM through data management, information and knowledge on trends and patterns of TiP/SoM enhanced
 Output 3.3.: Capacity of national authorities to protect victims and smuggled migrants, including through enforcement of victim centred management mechanisms to effectively prevent and combat TiP/SoM in high-risk and border areas, enhanced
 Output 3.4.: Capacity of Law Enforcement Agencies Criminal Justice Authorities and other governmental structures to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate TiP/SoM cases, aligned with a victim-centred and human-rights-based and gender-based approach increased
 Output 3.5.: National coordination as well as regional and international cooperation mechanisms and exchange of information to enable partnerships for efficient identification, investigation, and prosecution of TiP/SoM, through a human-rights based and gender-based approach increased

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1:

- Provide technical assistance to develop, revise and disseminate relevant migration management policies, legislation, SOPs and other guiding documents;

Activities related to Output 1.2:

- Organise training activities for relevant stakeholders on migration policies and legislation;
- Support the coordination and facilitation of the migration governance structures and frameworks under the National Policy on Migration (TWG on Migration, related thematic working groups; Committees, expert groups);

Activities related to Output 1.3:

- Organise training activities for Ministries, Departments, Agencies and CSOs on Migration Data Management, and Human Trafficking Case Data Standards (HTCDS);
- Provide relevant equipment and technical support on the National Migration Management Database to selected stakeholders, including development of interactive data sharing platforms;
- Support National Population Commission (NPopC) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to review, update and disseminate of National Migration Data Management Strategy;

Activities related to Output 1.4:

- Support the review of the National Border Management Strategy and development of its Action Plan;
- Assess the latest status of the Border Management Information System (BMIS) database and gaps in existing functionalities and equipment/infrastructure to achieve full Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) operational capacity;
- Deploy and install Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) equipment with connectivity at selected 4 border locations;

Activities related to Output 1.5:

- Support the implementation of 4 pilot projects under the National Policy on Labour Migration Action Plan;
- Develop a systematic Labour Market Information System (LMIS) to be integrated into the National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX) Web-portal;
- Support the implementation of existing recruitment guidelines and manual for labour recruiters to ensure ethical recruitment;
- Conduct a Labour Market Assessment aimed at outlining opportunities for bilateral and multilateral labour migration contracts with Nigeria, including circular migration;

Activities related to Output 1.6:

- Support the implementation of 4 pilot projects under the National Diaspora Policy;
- Conduct situational and gap analysis of the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) and the Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters (SCDM);
- Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Diaspora Policy Action Plan;
- Support capacity-building for NiDCOM staff;

Activities related to Output 1.7:

- Sensitize and train MFA and MoJ officials and other relevant stakeholders involved in readmission on the SOPs on return, readmission and reintegration;
- Support-capacity building, including operational support to of staff involved in readmission procedures across all agencies;

Activities related to Output 2.1:

- Sensitize and train all national and local stakeholders on return, readmission and reintegration procedures;
- Provide post-arrival assistance to returnees and referrals to EU-IOM transit centre and other partners;

Activities related to Output 2.2:

- Provide rehabilitation and reintegration support for victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants (including enrolment in national health insurance schemes, counselling, medical treatment, cash for work etc.), until national mechanisms are in place;
- Provide reintegration assistance /job matching/internship/mentorship through grants to Case Management Expert Teams (CMET) members and identified CSOs;
- Lay out community-based development initiatives including for job creation and safe social spaces for mental health and psychosocial support;
- Provide sensitisation/internship/mentor support through the private sector to support reintegration of returned migrants;

Activities related to Output 2.3:

- Strengthen and operationalise a National Referral Mechanism integrating assistance to vulnerable migrants and potential migrants, in synergy with the RRF programme;
- Provide capacity building and develop tools for state authorities and CSOs to deliver individual, collective and community reintegration;
- Establish additional Migrant Resource Centres in irregular migration hotspots in the Northern region of Nigeria and support the existing ones in Abuja, Lagos and Benin City;
- Refurbish and provide equipment to TVET centres active in reintegration process based on existing mapping;

Activities related to output 3.1:

- Support the coordination and facilitation of Policy Level Meetings, State Task forces Meetings, Technical Working Groups and the Annual Stakeholders Forum foreseen in the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022-2026);
- Promote the operationalisation of the National Action Plan amongst key stakeholders;
- Support the development and validation of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2027-2031);

Activities related to output 3.2:

- Support national agencies to improve data collection, analysis and reporting on TiP/SoM;
- Facilitate capacity building initiatives and TiP/SoM sensitisation campaigns in Nigeria and neighbouring countries of origin, transit, and destination in partnership with NACTAL and WACTIPSOM;
- Promote the Trafficking in Persons (or NAPTIP) Hotline (627) and expand to other forms of violence against vulnerable migrants;
- Refurbish and upgrade selected NAPTIP/NIS Zonal Commands facilities and the NPF Anti-trafficking Units (excluding shelters under SO1/SO2);

Activities related to Output 3.3:

- Promote the implementation of the guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for protection and assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria;
- Refurbish selected State Task Forces' offices and provide relevant equipment;
- Strengthen existing self-sufficient shelters/safe homes for victims of trafficking through a call for proposals for CSOs;

Activities related to Output 3.4:

- Conduct training for selected criminal justice authorities, other governmental institutions of Nigeria and CSOs, on identification, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of TiP/SoM cases and protection/assistance of victims, with a victim centred approach;
- Support the development and dissemination of guidelines and SOPs to aid identification, referral, prosecution and adjudication of TiP/SoM cases including sentencing guidelines;
- Support investigations of TiP/SoM on a variety of topics including financial investigations, cyber investigative skills;
- Support the functions of the Risk Analysis Cell within NIS, in collaboration with Frontex;

Activities related to output 3.5:

- Organise coordination meetings between State Task Forces' members, NAPTIP, NGOs and other national partners to counter TiP/SoM at state and community level;
- Support and facilitate informal networking, case consultation, joint investigations, mirror investigations between relevant law enforcement agencies in Nigeria with Agencies in selected origin, transit and destination countries in Europe to enhance exchange of information to counter TiP/SoM;
- Promote the coordination platforms of NACTAL and WACTIPSOM in the 15 ECOWAS member states;

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the 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

Acknowledging the risk that climate change poses for migration, stability and prosperity, this Action will approach climate change both as a root cause and as effect of internal and international migration and displacement and integrate to the extent possible environmental and climate change considerations. Although Nigeria ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2017, and has a national policy in this field, the country is still ranked as one of top ten most vulnerable countries to climate change. Extreme weather conditions in some parts of the country have resulted in displacement of affected communities and contributed to loss of livelihood. Although the Action does not have any specific outcomes on climate change-induced migration, interventions will be aligned to existing commitments made by Nigeria as indicated in the Global Compact for Safe and Orderly Migration (GCM) objectives 2 and 5 that address environmental migration and disaster displacement. Throughout this Action adaptive and mitigating measures will be taken to ensure that measures to protect the environment and address climate change are mainstreamed in all the socio-economic and structural interventions.

Outcomes of the SEA screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

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 C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment)

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 gender equality and empowerment of women and girls will be a significant objective of the partnership under this Action, addressing the multiple issues and challenges encountered by women and girls. Women and girls make up close to 50% of migrants worldwide and their vulnerability to trafficking in persons, predominantly for the purpose of sexual exploitation, is a serious concern. The different roles of women and men in community-based interventions, reintegration processes and livelihoods and development programmes are important to recognise and thus ensure their inclusive and equitable participation in decision making processes. IOM & UNODC will ensure that fair recruitment processes, training materials and other deliverables (guidelines, handbooks) presentations, methods will include gender-based responses, inter alia, women and girls' special needs, gender-sensitive identification and interviewing, the role of females in organised criminal groups, etc. The project will also encourage participation and access of women and girls and provide for equal access, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders. Service delivery capacity building initiatives within this action will mainstream gender considerations to ensure the peculiar needs of women and girls are addressed whilst prioritizing their dignity and safety when providing tailored support. Governmental authorities will be supported in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive policies and beneficiaries will include local communities through awareness raising campaigns on the gender-sensitive aspects related to mixed migration. Finally, as a standard monitoring practice, IOM & UNODC will collect gender-disaggregated data in terms of its target groups. Data collected and monitoring and evaluation exercises will also provide a comparative analysis of the needs and priorities of women and girls. The UNODC TOOLKIT for mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender Equality into criminal justice interventions to address trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants will be disseminated and consulted throughout the Action to ensure both gender mainstreaming and a human-rights based approach. Lessons learned through the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption (ROLAC) programme will be incorporated into the action. The Action aligns with the objectives of the EU Gender Equality Strategy (2020-2025) and the Country Level Implementation Plan (CLIP) of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) III (2021-2025), to ensure that women and children are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence through legislation and effective enforcement, and have improved access to essential legal aid, GBV services and provision of adequate, quality and inclusive services by justice and relevant public services, including in fragile and crisis situations.

Human Rights

Human rights, gender and conflict prevention are all fundamental issues that will be integrated throughout the programme cycle from design to implementation. At every stage of implementation, rights-based, and migrant-centred approaches will underpin all activities. Enhancing migration management and criminal justice responses to trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants require a strong commitment related to protecting and promoting the rights of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking. The intervention will address the mixed migration flows and its main aim will be protecting human rights, including right to life as endangered by perilous journeys as well as upholding human rights in the conduct of authorities, including criminal justice officers, during all stages (investigation, prosecution and adjudication). The Action will align with the objectives of the Human Rights Strategy for Nigeria as well as the objectives laid out in the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2020-2024), and the 2021 EU Parliament "Resolution on human rights and corruption in third countries" calling to integrate the fight against corruption into its human rights agenda, and emphasising EU duties to protect associations, investigative journalists and whistle-blowers who expose corruption. Given the significance of forced displacements within Nigerian driven by conflict and humanitarian crises, this action will also comply with the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) as well as with International Humanitarian Law on the rights of refugees although it does not target internal displacement as such.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the respect, promotion and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) are a significant objective of

the activities under this Action. Efforts will be made to ensure that structural interventions and direct assistance to migrants with disabilities, provide equal and meaningful access to services from various service delivery actors including technical and vocation education training institution and shelters to foster their participation, strengthen their resilience and support their sustainable reintegration. Relevant screening tools will be used to identify their unique needs and referrals to other relevant service delivery actors will be provided. Nigeria ratified the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disability in 2007. Since then, it has enacted the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2018 which serves as the overarching law with key provisions such as employment quota of 5% to PWDs in public organizations, with clearly stipulated penalties for discrimination against PWDs.

Democracy

The proposed intervention recognises the importance to intensify efforts to mainstream democracy.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The Action will take into account the recommendations from the Conflict Analysis Screening (CAS) for Nigeria undertaken in 2021. Conflict prevention will be integrated using dialogue at regional and national level and through specific actions to ensure that no tensions between national authorities and national bodies hampering the implementation of the programme. The Action will also consider the 2nd National Action Plan on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (2017-2020).

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Action acknowledges the risks that climate change and environmental degradation pose for migration, stability and prosperity of the region. This Action will approach environmental degradation both as a root cause and as an effect of internal and international migration and displacement.

Other considerations if relevant

Access to health care in migration movements also remains a challenge that could be addressed under the labour migration activities (in relation with the social protection of migrants). Cross-cutting issues addressed by the project include youth and children, who are targeted as special vulnerable groups, along with victims of trafficking and stranded migrants.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Risk category 1 – External environment	Security situation deteriorates in Nigeria	H	H	A rigorous risk assessment will help inform programmatic decision making. The programme together with the Federal Government of Nigeria, will make informed decisions to halt implementation or suspend activities in hotspot states and resume once the situation improves.
Risk category 1 – External environment	Outbreak of infectious diseases i.e Ebola, Covid etc.	H	M	A flexible approach combining satellite programme implementation, remote monitoring and in person physical implementation will be adopted by the project. Based on lessons learned through previous migration management programmes, implementation will be undertaken through online meetings,

				trainings and workshops to ensure continuity of activities. Furthermore, the project will implement initiatives at border crossings, supporting the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for personnel operating at the most engaged point of entry.
Risk category 1 – External environment	Change in government	H	H	A midterm evaluation is foreseen to allow for flexibility to adapt the programme to align with associated changes in policy decisions and funding priorities.
Risk category 2 Planning, processes and systems	Project management structure comprising two UN organisations with variable levels of representation and presence across the region that bring about competing interests, disagreements, and coordination challenges between the implementing agencies, although this is a risk well identified and manageable	H	M	The project team will seek to elevate the coordination mechanism put in place under the project. A coordination and conflict resolution strategy will be developed which will provide clear roles and responsibilities for the implementing partners. The strategy will contain coordination, communication, visibility and conflict resolution plans of action and activation of measures that will ensure inefficiencies of the management structure.
Risk category 2 Planning, processes and systems	Communication, coordination and visibility challenges	M	M	The project team will seek to ensure communication and coordination through mitigation measures put in place during project implementation. Regular channels and intervals for exchange, ensuring adequate information will be made available in accessible formats to enable preparatory actions for outcome-oriented consultations and engagement. A communication, coordination, visibility and information dissemination strategy with standard operating procedures on regular communications and updates will be developed and implemented.
Risk category 2 Planning, processes and systems	Stigmatisation of return migrants by community members	H	M	Returnees are less likely to be stigmatised though participation in community-based and sensitization programmes. Also, the project team will closely work with relevant state actors to establish contact

				with the returnees/Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) to further reduce the possibility of stigmatisation.
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Lessons Learnt:

The EU has been a trailblaser for migration governance in Nigeria; initially lacking an overarching vision and largely defined by heteronomous policy-making and one-time donor practices, the migration picture in the country has segued, by virtue of EU support, into a coherent, well-structured pillared layout, featuring a rich institutional tapestry of actors with diverse mandates, normative powers and roles in migration governance. Opportunities to build on achievements and gaps identified after ten years of engagement on migration and mobility will be further explored through this programme, to better address the limitations of Nigeria's enforcing power on migration-related policies but also increase the EU's leverage to effectively conduct political dialogue and establish cooperation on readmission. Domestic needs on return and reintegration emerging from the 2015 migrant crisis played a catalytic role in allowing for and implementing, through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in Nigeria, an all-encompassing, policy and operational response to migration management, expanding beyond emergency measures on return and reintegration and embracing the whole spectrum of migration governance policies with consistence and sagacity. Effectively sustained under the NDICI Individual Measure, the set-up of the Regional Case Management Committees to bridge the gap between top-level planning and local realities on the ground, the examples of community-based interventions in high return areas as well as Nigeria's zeal to align with global frameworks on return and reintegration, have all been identified as best practices in reintegration in West Africa and the continent. However, more efforts are needed to reinforce the role of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) in the realm of migration as well as the capacity of agencies in charge of migration data collection. Lead thematic agencies on reintegration need to continue efforts on decentralisation and localisation of initiatives, focus more on community-based interventions with a more prominent role for civil society organisations, as well as establish stronger links with the private sector. In this context, the design and sustenance of a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is essential. Greater collaboration between existing programmes and structures, government agencies and national development plans to fill in the gap between policy formulation and implementation is essential to placing Nigeria in the driver's seat on return and reintegration, with the ultimate goal of a self-reliant, government-led reintegration process which is no longer captive to donor-supported services.

As cooperation on return, readmission and reintegration continues to be priority for the EU and its MS, coordination and synergies of the action with initiatives succeeding the European Return and Reintegration Network (ERRIN) such as the Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF) or Frontex' Joint Reintegration Services, implemented in Nigeria by Belgium-based IRARA services in cooperation with the Edo state-based Concern for Women and Youth Empowerment (COWOYEM), are of paramount importance in order to ensure interoperability between EU MS' reintegration actors and the Nigerian national and local reintegration governance framework. Synergies will be sought with future actions on reintegration under the ICMPD-led Centre for Practical Skills in Enugu, including local referral mechanisms to facilitate more internal or outward referrals. Complementarities will be ensured with the regional Migrant Protection, Return and Reintegration in Sub-Saharan Africa programme (MPRR), return and reintegration programmes of individual Member States as well as Frontex Joint Reintegration Services. The Action will also seek to respond to government requests on sustainable reintegration in the framework of the EU-Nigeria Ministerial Dialogue and the ongoing EU-Nigeria negotiations on the conclusion of a readmission agreement for which a rigorous approach needs to be maintained as an anticipated response to eventual collaboration fatigue and lethargic negotiation patterns heretofore observed, but also in case of sluggish implementation of a potential agreement. In this regard, support under this Action to existing return management structures as well as assistance to increase national readmission and reintegration capacities are very relevant, including in the context of forced returns from Europe, for which post-arrival assistance and reintegration assistance may be exceptionally mobilised.

Past programming experiences suggest that investing in vocational and skills trainings that are useful for both Nigerian and European job markets may lead to future labour exchanges. More career advancement programmes should be put in place with individual Member States, potentially under a Talent Partnership and with the possible involvement of the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM). Albeit minimal in terms of interventions, the examples of the Nigeria-Lithuania exchange programme "Digital Explorers" and the "Migration of African Talent through Capacity Building and Hiring" (MATCH) could set the basis for more exchanges between EU MS and Nigeria on legal pathways on migration. Possibilities of replicating such mutually beneficial schemes based on joint definition of labour

needs and shortages in Nigeria and countries of destination could be further explored; the Action will seek complementarities with a Talent Partnership and similar initiatives, although it does not directly propose legal pathways to migration as such; capacity-building to institutions with an employment/job creation remit will add up to paving the way for actions that can contribute to more competitive and inclusive EU and Nigeria labour markets.

There is room for improvement in addressing trafficking in human beings in Nigeria through support to state taskforces against human trafficking as well as protection for victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, including through a more-gender based approach. The utilisation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) as a migration management and governance tool presents an excellent opportunity to embed the GCM's recommendations in the National Migration Policy and national positions on irregular migration and ensure coherence with global frameworks. Nigeria is uniquely positioned to influence migration dynamics in the region given its position as a powerhouse economically and demographically; therefore Nigeria's role in regional processes needs to be strengthened. Nigeria's participation in the Rabat Process, the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) and in the implementation of the ECOWAS Commission's Free Movement Protocol should be further encouraged. Synergies with the Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa II will be ensured throughout the lifespan of the action.

Overall, fostering EU cooperation with Nigeria on migration governance, including the response to trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants, along with solid support on sustainable reintegration have been identified by numerous independent and in-house studies and exercises as the preferable paths to follow. Experience from previous programmes under the 10th EDF, 11th EDF, EIDHR and the EUTF demonstrates that the EU should continue to be in support of a concerted and systemic whole-of government approach to migration governance in Nigeria, unlike foreign donors' tendencies to adopt rather fragmented approaches, merely focusing on the fight against irregular migration towards Europe. In harmony with the EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration, it is in the EU's interest to continue to treat return and reintegration as an integral part of its vision on migration governance in Nigeria, in order to maintain its role as a long-standing and credible partner on migration but also stay beyond locally elicited reproach for perpetually pursuing return and readmission-related talks and objectives. In this regard, EU cross-sectoral engagement with state and non-state actors as well relevant partners in migration management active in Nigeria, such as international organisations, pioneer EU member states, including those with a potential interest in co-funding this Action as part of the Team Europe approach, as well as specialised EU agencies in justice and home affairs, continues to be important.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that

IF the Government effectively implements comprehensive migration management policies;

AND IF migration management coordination structures are available to guide policy implementation and partnerships in Nigeria;

AND IF the Government expands channels for safe and regular labour migration and enhances diaspora engagement to contribute to sustainable national development;

AND IF community members, migrant associations and state and non-state actors have the knowledge, skills and tools to support sustainable reintegration of returned migrants;

AND IF migration management stakeholders and community members utilise improved mechanisms to effectively prevent, combat, and prosecute trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in high risk and border areas;

THEN migration governance, including the response against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and sustainable reintegration, while protecting vulnerable migrants and their communities in Nigeria, will be strengthened.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

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 Nigeria's efforts in strengthening the overall migration governance efforts in the country, through the scaling up of interventions aimed at enhancing migration management, assisting returning migrants to achieve improved economic, social and psychosocial reintegration while ensuring that migrants and communities make better-informed decisions about migration as well as countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1. No. of laws, policies and strategies on migration management developed/updated with the support of the Action 2. No. of state institutions and non-state Non- State Actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights 3. No. of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from EU support 4. % percentage of new actions that are gender responsive/targeted at country/regional levels	1. Zero (0) 2. Zero (0) 3. Zero (0) 4. Zero (0)	1. Twenty (20) by 2028 2. Thirty (30) by 2028 3. One hundred (100) by 2028 4. 80% of actions by 2028		<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	SO1: Improved Nigeria's capacity to implement evidence-based migration governance policies at federal and state level, promote channels for safe and regular migration and enhance diaspora engagement	1.1 Percentage of capacitated Ministries, Departments, Agencies who have integrated and utilized migration governance policies 1.2 % of capacitated MDAs and CSOs utilizing data to inform policy and planning 1.3 No. of actions taken for safe and regular labour migration 1.4 Number of unemployed youth accessing skill development initiatives 1.5 No. of initiatives involving diaspora members/Nigerians in Diaspora Commission based off strategy 1.6 Number of measures taken by government (i.e. protection, prevention, prosecution of traffickers, coordination and cooperation among key actors, knowledge) to combat trafficking in human beings (GAP III indicator).	1.1 Zero (0) 1.2. Zero (0) 1.3. Zero (0) 1.4 Zero (0) 1.5 Zero (0) 1.6 Zero (0)	1.1 75% 1.2 75% 1.3 Five (5) 1.4 Two thousand five hundred (2 500) 1.5 Two (2) 1.6 Twenty (20)	Project annual reports Policy/framework/manuals discussed and validated. Minutes of meetings Steering Meeting reports Reports of NIDCOM meetings	Commitment of the Government of Nigeria towards implementation of migration governance policies
Outcome 2	SO2: Enhanced national ownership and capacity in sustainable reintegration, to support the economic, social, and psychosocial resilience for returnees, including vulnerable migrants, especially women and girls, from Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU, their families, and communities	2.1 % of beneficiaries reporting sufficient levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability, and psychosocial wellbeing in their community of return, disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability 2.2 % of assisted returnees expressing satisfaction with their reintegration support. 2.3 % of surveyed community members and partners reporting that they feel involved in the implementation of reintegration support.	2.1 Zero (0) 2.2. Zero (0) 2.3. Zero (0)	2.1 75% 2.2 75% 2.3 75%	Migrant Management Operational. System Application)/AVRR database RA monitoring report, Final Evaluation MIMOSA/AVRR Satisfaction survey Final Evaluation	Commitment of the Government of Nigeria to support and build ownership of co-operation mechanisms within country

						sustainable on reintegration
Outcome 3	SO3: Improved Nigeria's response to trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM), building on existing capacities and cooperation to prevent, protect and prosecute	3.1 % of NAPTIP/NIS/STFs/NIS zonal commands/ NPF Anti-Trafficking Units refurbished/upgraded 3.2 % of police/immigration officers/prosecutors/judges trained 3.3 % of police/immigration officers/prosecutors/judges reporting knowledge improvement 3.4 No. of victims identified during the action 3.5 No. of cases investigated/prosecuted/adjudicated with the exchange of cooperation 3.6 % of gender-based violence cases reported to the police, brought to court which resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced, disaggregated at least by sex (GAP III indicator)	3.1 Zero (0) 3.2 Zero (0) 3.3 Zero (0) 3.4 Zero (0) 3.5 Zero (0) 3.6 Zero (0)	3.1 70% 3.2 70% 3.3 70% 3.4 300 3.5 One (1) 3.6 100	Activity reports Pre and post training questionnaires Official statistics Activity report Official statistics	Commitment of the Government of Nigeria to support counter-trafficking and anti-smuggling actions
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1.: Policies and frameworks in the field of migration management strengthened and operationalized	1.1.1 No. of laws, policies, and strategies on migration management (including integrated border management) developed/revised 1.1.2 No. of stakeholders trained on the revised strategies and policies	1.1.1 Zero (0) 1.1.2 Zero (0)	1.1.1 Twenty (20) 1.1.2 Two thousand five hundred (2,500)	Activity reports Policies and analysis reports Call for proposal and consultancy Terms of Reference	Interest and availability of national experts to participate in migration policy analysis and validation activities
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2.: Migration governance coordination structures to guide policy implementation and partnerships in Nigeria strengthened	1.2.1 No. of coordination meetings held 1.2.2 No. of trainings held for migration management coordination structures 1.2.3 No. of individuals trained 1.2.4 No. of individuals who score 75% or above on post training test	1.2.1 Zero (0) 1.2.2 Zero (0) 1.2.3 Zero (0) 1.2.4 Zero (0)	1.2.1 At least twelve (12) meetings held 1.2.2 At least two (2) trainings held 1.2.3 At least one hundred (100) individual trained 1.2.4 70%	Attendance/Activity report Meeting reports Project annual Reports Working groups meeting reports. Workshop/consultative meeting reports.	Commitment of officials and civils society to participate in coordination mechanisms
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	1.3.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders to collect, store, analyse and disseminate migration management data increased	1.3.1 No. of trainings and workshops organized for the migration management actors to improve capacity for the effective data processing and analyses. 1.3.2 % of trained participated showcase increased knowledge and skills on	1.3.1 Zero (0) 1.3.2 Zero (0) 1.3.3 Zero (0) 1.3.4 Zero (0)	1.3.1. Twelve (12) 1.3.2 70% 1.3.3 Two (2) 1.3.4 One (1)	Training reports Post training evaluation report Record from the National Migration Database Distribution register/ DOD	Commitment of relevant stakeholders to participate in collection, storage, analysis and

		<p>migration data management by scoring 80% or above in post-training evaluation.</p> <p>1.3.3 No. of migration management actors who enter the Migration data into the National Migration Database regularly</p> <p>1.3.4 Updated Country Migration Profile is available</p>				sharing migration management data activities
Output 4 related to Outcome 1	1.4.: National capacity in border management enhanced	<p>1.4.1 National Border Management Strategy and development of its Action Plan in place</p> <p>1.4.2 Needs assessment for Border Management Information System (BMIS) database and gaps in existing functionalities and equipment/infrastructure to achieve full Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) operational capacity</p> <p>1.4.3 Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) equipment with connectivity at selected 4 border locations</p> <p>1.4.4 No. of border and law enforcement officials trained on a rights-based border management approach.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.4.2 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.4.3 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.4.4 Zero (0)</p>	<p>1.4.1 One (1)</p> <p>1.4.2 One (1)</p> <p>1.4.3 Two (2)</p> <p>1.4.4 Two thousand five hundred (2500)</p>	<p>Attendance sheets and workshop reports</p> <p>Pre- and post-tests, questionnaires</p> <p>Training manuals endorsed</p> <p>Endorsed remedial guidelines</p>	Commitment of relevant stakeholders to participate in border management activities
Output 5 related to Outcome 1	1.5.: National capacity in enforcement of labour migration policies strengthened	<p>1.5.1 Pilot projects are in place</p> <p>1.5.2 Labour Market Information System to be integrated into the National Electronic Labour Exchange Web-portal in place</p> <p>1.5.3 No. of recruiters participating in the workshop on ethical recruitment</p> <p>1.5.4 No. of training manuals developed</p> <p>1.5.5 Fair recruitment guidelines developed for employers are implemented</p> <p>1.5.6 Labour Market Assessment is available</p>	<p>1.5.1 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.2 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.3 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.4 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.5. Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.5. Zero (0)</p> <p>1.5.6 Zero (0)</p>	<p>1.5.1 Four (4)</p> <p>1.5.2 One (1)</p> <p>1.5.3 One hundred (100)</p> <p>1.5.4 One (1)</p> <p>1.5.5 One (1)</p> <p>1.5.6 One (1)</p>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Pilot projects implementation reports</p> <p>Activity Report</p> <p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Post training evaluation report</p>	Commitment of stakeholders to activities improving labour migration policies
Output 6 related to Outcome 1	1.6.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders to structure, effectively engage and mobilize Nigerian diaspora increased	<p>1.6.1 Pilot projects are in place</p> <p>1.6.2 Report of Needs assessment and mapping conducted available</p> <p>1.6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Diaspora Policy Action Plan available</p> <p>1.6.4 No. of training curricula developed</p> <p>1.6.5 No. of trainings conducted</p> <p>1.6.6 No. of participants trained (TOT) on the new curricula disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>1.6.1 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.6.2 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.6.3 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.6.4 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.6.5 Zero (0)</p> <p>1.6.6 Zero (0)</p>	<p>1.6.1 Four (4) (1)</p> <p>1.6.2 One (1)</p> <p>1.6.3 One (1)</p> <p>1.6.4 One (1)</p> <p>1.6.5 Fifteen (15)</p> <p>1.6.6 One hundred fifty (75 men 75 women)</p>	<p>Pilot projects implementation reports</p> <p>Endorsed assessment and mapping report</p> <p>Signed Deed of Donations</p> <p>Mission report</p>	Commitment of relevant stakeholder to participate in diaspora engagement activities

Output 7 related to Outcome 1	Output 1.7.: Capacity of relevant stakeholders in return and readmission procedures strengthened	1.7.1 No. of national and local authorities staff, including MFA, MoJ staff, supported through capacity building, including operational support in return and readmission procedures disaggregated by gender	1.7.1 Zero (0)	1.7.1 Three hundred (150 men 150 women)	Activity reports Attendance lists	Commitment of relevant stakeholders to participate in capacity-building activities on return and readmission
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1.: Returnees' access to efficient and post-arrival assistance in Nigeria increased	2.1.1 % of migrants who report that they have been provided with and useful information to take an informed decision to return 2.1.2 No. of migrants who received direct post-arrival assistance disaggregated by gender and type service (such as pocket money, OTP, medical assistance, and accommodation at transit centre etc.) 2.1.3 No. of ministries, departments and agencies actively involved in implementing post-arrival assistance	2.1.1 Zero (0) 2.1.2 Zero (0) 2.1.3 Zero (0)	2.1.1 85% 2.1.2 10,000 (5,000 men 5,000 women) 2.1.3 Ten (10)	AVRR Monitoring Report Arrival Assistance Report	Availability and commitment of returnees to go through the post-arrival process
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2.: Returnees (men, women, boys, and girls) and their communities' access to sustainable and comprehensive reintegration support increased	2.2.1 No. of migrants benefited from community reintegration, collective/individual reintegration. 2.2.2 No. of vulnerable migrants benefited from enhanced and individualized reintegration. 2.2.2 No. of participants trained on business skills training disaggregated by gender 2.2.3 No. of agencies engaged to support reintegration of returned migrants 2.2.4 No. of reintegration hubs and migration resource centres strengthened disaggregated by gender, training, meetings, workshop and equipment 2.2.5 No. of migrants who received appropriate referral assistance through MRCs 2.2.6 No. of awareness activities in communities or migration spots conducted. 2.2.7 % of beneficiaries who are referred to other programmes in at least one aspect of reintegration (social, economic and/or psycho-social) 2.2.8 No. of cooperative societies established and strengthened	2.2.1 Zero (0) 2.2.2 Zero (0) 2.2.3 Zero (0) 2.2.4 Zero (0) 2.2.5 Zero (0) 2.2.6 Zero (0) 2.2.7 Zero (0) 2.2.8 Zero (0) 2.2.9 Zero (0) 2.2.10 Zero (0)	2.2.1 Ten thousand (10000) 2.2.2 10% of the case load 2.2.3 Six thousand (6000) 2.2.3 Ten (10) 2.2.4 Four (4) 2.2.5 Five thousand (5000) during the project's lifespan 2.2.6 Fifteen (15) 2.2.7 20% of the caseload 2.2.8 Five (5) 2.2.10 Fifty (50)	Migrant Management Operational. System Application) Training Report MOU/ Service Agreement Signed Deed of Donations Training reports Implementation reports	Availability and commitment of returnees to go through the reintegration process as well as referral procedures

		2.2.9 No. of national referral mechanisms established and strengthened 2.2.10 No. of ministries, departments and agencies, CSOs actively involved in implementing the national referral mechanism				
Output 3 related to Outcome 2	2.3.: Capacity of community members, migrant associations and state and non-state actors to support sustainable reintegration of returning migrants increased	2.3.1 No. of trainings conducted 2.3.2 No. of admin guidelines developed 2.3.3 No. of CSOs, state and non-state partners trained to utilize the developed administrative guidelines for Protection, M&E, AVM and RR handbooks. 2.3.4 No. of women and men CSO staff trained on conducting reintegration 2.3.5 No. of ministries, departments and agencies actively involved in implementing sustainable reintegration	2.3.1 Zero (0) 2.3.2 Zero (0) 2.3.3. Zero (0) 2.3.4 Zero (0) 2.3.5 Zero (0)	2.3.1 Fifteen (15) 2.3.2 One (1) 2.3.3. Eighty (80) 2.3.4 Two hundred (100 men 100 women) 2.3.5 Fifteen (15)	Training Reports Admin guidelines developed and endorsed	Willingness and availability of civil society and local authorities to participate in reintegration activities.
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	3.1.: National policies and frameworks in the area of TiP/SoM sector operationalized	3.1.1 No. of Policy Level Meetings, State Task forces Meetings, Technical Working Groups and the Annual Stakeholders Forum implemented 3.1.2 No. of activities to promote operationalisation of 2022-2026 National Action Plan on Human Trafficking amongst stakeholders 3.1.3 National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2027-2031) developed and validated	3.1.1 Zero (0) 3.1.2 Zero (0) 3.1.3 Zero (0)	3.1.1 One (1) 3.1.2 Twenty (20) 3.1.3 One (1)	Activity report Attendance lists Deliverables	Commitment of national institutions and stakeholders towards the implementation of policies governing the TiP/SoM sector
Output 2 related to Outcome 3	3.2.: Capacity of national institutions to prevent TiP/SoM through data management, information and knowledge on trends and patterns of TIP and SOM enhanced	3.2.1 No. of THB and SOM reports produced 3.2.2 No. of capacity building and training activities 3.2.3 No. of NACTAL and WACTIPSOM activities supported 3.2.4 No. of sensitization campaigns in targeted communities 3.2.5 TiP hotline promoted and expanded 3.2.6. No. of NAP TIP/NIS/STFs/NIS zonal commands/ NPF Anti-Trafficking Units refurbished/upgraded 3.2.7. No. of capacity building and training activities	3.2.1 Zero (0) 3.2.2 Zero (0) 3.2.3 Zero (0) 3.2.4 Zero (0) 3.2.5 Zero (0) 3.2.6 Zero (0) 3.2.7 Zero (0)	3.2.1 One (1) per year 3.2.2 One (1) per year 3.2.3 Ten (10) 3.2.4 Two (2) per year of implementation 3.2.5 One (1) 3.2.6. Twenty five (25) 3.2.7. Ten (10)	Activity reports Deliverables	Interest and availability of national institutions to participate in activities on prevention of TiP/SoM
Output 3 related to Outcome 3	3.3.: Capacity of national authorities to protect victims and smuggled migrants, including through enforcement of victim	3.3.1. No. of pilot states to operationalize the guidelines for NRM for trafficked persons	3.3.1 Zero (0) 3.3.2 Zero (0) 3.3.3 Zero (0)	3.3.1 At least five (5) States	Activity reports Deliverables Training attendance lists	Interest and availability of national

	centred management mechanisms to effectively prevent and combat TiP/SoM in high-risk and border areas, enhanced	3.3.2. No. of STfs offices refurbished/upgraded 3.3.3 No. of women and children who are victims of trafficking assisted 3.3.4 No. of shelters/safe homes for victims of trafficking refurbished/equipped		3.3.2 Five (5) per year 3.3.3 Sixty (60) per year 3.3.4 Five (5)	Attendance lists	institutions to participate in activities on protection against THB/SoM
Output 4 related to Outcome 3	3.4.: Capacity of Law Enforcement Agencies Criminal Justice Authorities and other governmental structures to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate TiP/SoM cases, aligned with a victim-centred and human rights-based approach increased	3.4.1 No. of investigation-led operations conducted on TiP/SoM 3.4.2 No. of guidelines or SOPs on TiP/SoM drafted and disseminated 3.4.3 No. of training/TOTs with investigators 3.4.4. No. of cases investigated/prosecuted/adjudicated with the exchange of cooperation 3.4.5 No. of coordination meetings of Risks Analysis Cells supported in collaboration with Frontex	3.4.1 Zero (0) 3.4.2 Zero (0) 3.4.3 Zero (0) 3.4.4 Zero (0) 3.4.5 Zero (0)	3.4.1 Ten (10) 3.4.2 Two (2) 3.4.3 One (1) 3.4.4. One (1) 3.4.5. Five (5)	Activity report Training attendance lists Attendance lists Deliverables	Interest and availability of national institutions to participate in activities on investigation and prosecution of TiP/SoM cases
Output 5 related to Outcome 3	3.5.: National coordination as well as regional and international cooperation mechanisms and exchange of information to enable partnerships for efficient identification, investigation, and prosecution of TiP/SoM, through a human-rights based approach increased	3.5.1 No. of coordination meetings on best practices between NAPTIP, state task forces and stakeholders 3.5.2 No. of case consultation meetings conducted 3.5.3. No. of NACTAL and WACTIPSOM activities supported	3.5.1 Zero (0) 3.5.2 Zero (0) 3.5.3 Zero (0)	3.5.1 Two (2) 3.5.2 Ten (10) 3.5.3 Ten (10)	Activity report Training attendance lists Deliverables	Interest and availability of national institutions to participate in activities strengthening partnerships on TiP/SoM

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

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 measures.

4.4.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This action will be implemented in indirect management with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The envisaged entities have been selected using the following criteria: long-standing cooperation with the EU in Nigeria's migration governance sector, as well as their expertise and input to the country's key policies on migration management. The two agencies were also the implementing agencies under the 10th EDF, and later on IOM the implementer of the two programmes that laid the foundations for the present intervention, namely the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration and the Individual Measure under NDICI. The two organisations are best positioned to support the government and civil society towards addressing the fundamental challenges of migration management and exploring innovative ways to shape migration governance in the country. Both organisations are pillar-assessed and have solid, well-established and fruitful relations with the most important national and international actors in the migration governance field in Nigeria. Signature of two separate Contribution Agreements is the preferred option for the Action. IOM will be in charge of migration and labour migration policies formulation as well as the return and reintegration component (SO1, SO2). UNODC will deliver on the response to TiP/SoM (SO3). A joint working group will be established for the implementation of the Action to ensure synergies across the different outcomes within the project as well as between the project and other migration and TiP/SoM initiatives in the country. In case EU Member States express interest and demonstrate added value for the implementation of this Action, the possibility for co-implementation and/or co-funding can be considered. The modality of Multi-Partner Contribution Agreement may be considered, in case a pillar-assessed entity from a EU Member State is included.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred may be recognised as eligible as of 1st May 2023 to avoid a funding gap between the difference phases of the programme.

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 realisation 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)
Implementation modalities- cf. section 4.4	
Specific Objective 1: Improved effectiveness of the Government of Nigeria to implement evidence-based migration governance policies at federal and state level, promoted channels for safe and regular migration and enhanced diaspora engagement	8 000 000
<i>Indirect management with IOM- cf. section 4.4.1</i>	8 000 000
Specific Objective 2: Enhanced national ownership and capacity in sustainable reintegration, to support the economic, social, and psychosocial resilience for returnees, including vulnerable migrants, especially women and girls, from Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU, their families, and communities	12 000 000
<i>Indirect management with IOM- cf. section 4.4.1</i>	12 000 000
Specific Objective 3: Improved Nigeria's response to trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SOM), building on the existing capacity and cooperation to prevent, protect and prosecute	8 000 000
<i>Indirect management with UNODC- cf. section 4.4.1</i>	8 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	400 000
Contingencies	0
Totals	28 400 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

At policy level, the project will be governed by a Committee for Project Steering and Coordination (CPSC). At operational / management level, the implementation of the project will be coordinated and executed by the Project Support Unit (PSU).

Committee for Project Steering and Coordination (CPSC)

A Committee for Project Steering and Coordination (CPSC) shall be set up to ensure national ownership of the project, to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project, and to ensure that activities of all components are in line with the National Migration Policy and other key strategic and policy orientations. This Committee will be chaired by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and

Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), represented at Commissioner and Director level, or their representatives. Other Members of the CPSC will include the IOM, UNODC, Ministry of Budget, Finance and National Planning and the EUD in Abuja. Where appropriate, participation to the CPSC meetings will be open to other observers (e.g. other donors, EU Member States, civil society representatives, workers and employers' organizations, research institutions, etc.) The CPSC shall meet every 4 months during the first year of programme implementation and every 6 months as of the year after. The frequency of meetings can be revised and a new calendar established by consensus of its members. The project team will aim for adequate coordination with all project stakeholders through the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Development which will serve as a platform for ensuring that all activities aimed at strengthening migration governance and reintegration in Nigeria is done in a highly collaborative way.

Project Support Unit (PSU)

A Project Support Unit (PSU) will be established to manage the implementation of the project. The PSU will comprise managerial, technical, financial and administrative staff of the two implementing agencies. Each agency will have a Project Manager who will ensure the management and coordination of their activities, and assume the final responsibility for the implementation of their respective activities. Each agency will recruit the number and profile of International Experts, local staff and support staff needed to implement their activities. The two agencies have agreed to manage their individual activities as they deemed appropriate to avoid possible differences in approach that could undermine the implementation of the project. The PSU staff members will be recruited according to the recruitment procedures of the respective implementing agencies. In addition, Short-Term Technical Assistants will be identified, selected and recruited to carry out operational activities as per project needs. Expertise will be drawn from in-house staff of implementing partners where appropriate, but also from public or private entities. Particular attention will be given to the use of national expertise. The PSU will be based in Abuja. The PSU members report monthly, and also when needed, to the EU Delegation in Abuja. 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.

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 partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner 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 joint M&E system covering the overall project, 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 the EUD and each component partner. 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. Monitoring and evaluation will assess gender equality results, an impact on rights of groups living in the most vulnerable situations and the implementation of the rights based approach working principles (applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data). Monitoring and

evaluation will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability and group when applicable. Human rights and gender equality competence is ensured in the monitoring and evaluation teams.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance and nature of the action, a mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the European Commission. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes. A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the innovative architecture of the action and the importance of the involvement of the EU in this field.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least three months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners 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 partners 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. Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract. In addition, all evaluations shall 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 and disability inclusion. Expertise on human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

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 will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

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.

The present Action identifies as:

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	