



**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**  
**MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2021-2027**

## **1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Nigeria)**

### **1.1. Basis for programming**

The basis for programming is a joint framework document between the EU and its Member States built on an assessment by the EU and its Member States present in the country of their policy priorities towards the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the period 2021-2027. Against the backdrop of the Nigerian geopolitical context and the challenges and opportunities the country represents, it sets a vision of shared values, mutual interests and common objectives both parties would need to pursue with full political commitment and integrated action to maximise the benefits of their partnership.

Nigeria, with its estimated population of 400+ million by 2050, could determine whether some of the long-term ambitions the EU has set for its partnership with Africa will be met or not. Nigeria's future political stability, social development and economic performance will significantly impact peace, security and economic growth in the West-Africa/Sahel region and hence shape European interests. Engagement with Nigeria offers important opportunities - economic and political alike. The country represents Africa's biggest market, with a dynamic private sector economy, rich natural resources, as well as thriving creative industries, including in the sprawling megacity of Lagos. In addition, Nigeria has a large cosmopolitan and young population, as well as an active civil society, engaged in all fields of life.

Guided by these geopolitical priorities and the Nigerian development plans, the programming overarching priority is to support better prospects for a predominantly young population. It is expected to tackle some of the critical issues for both Nigeria and the EU, such as irregular migration, criminality and violent extremism and armed conflict.

While Nigeria's previous three-year development plan, the Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (2018-2020), has come to an end, a new long-term development plan is under preparation in 2021. Meanwhile, the Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP), adopted by the Federal Government in June 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, is considered the most relevant national development strategy available. The ESP defines the short to medium-term objectives for mitigating the massive socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Nigeria's economy and population.

Although categorised as a middle-income country, Nigeria's poverty and human development indicators, as well as its current performance with respect to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) including the education sector, are deteriorating. According to UNICEF data, Nigeria has one of the highest out of school children in the world with 34% of school age children not in school. More than 40% of the population lives below the poverty line. Even before the current global recession, Nigeria's massive population growth exceeded its GDP growth, and that divide will likely widen. Diversifying the economy beyond oil, creating opportunities and empowering young people, women and girls will be vital to overcome these challenges. Nigeria has a population of over 200 million with a median age of 18.1 years old and more than 60% of the population is under the age of 25. Thus, the political, economic and social development of Nigeria will largely depend on the ability to provide young Nigerians with opportunities for employment, education and health, and access to the decision making processes.

Nigeria also faces numerous security and governance challenges. Despite evidence of democratic consolidation following six successive elections, Nigeria still grapples with many challenges to sustain and consolidate democratic governance. Violent armed conflicts and insecurity remain widespread in the country, particularly in the North East, the North West, the Niger Delta and the Middle Belt. There are also important maritime security issues in the Gulf of Guinea. While there are challenges, there are also promising dynamics. The large-scale youth and civil society protests against police use of excess force at the end of 2020, under the #EndSARS, demonstrated the strong appeal of younger generations for good governance and security.

Addressing the root causes of vulnerability, fragility and conflicts and wider development challenges requires an *integrated approach* – combining political, economic, development cooperation and

provision of principled humanitarian assistance - as well as a *differentiated approach*, taking into account local needs and conditions. It also requires efforts to implement the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (H-D-P) Nexus, in line with the Council Conclusions of 19 May 2017.

Against this background, the EU has a role to play in responding to security crises, in providing life-saving assistance to the population affected conflict and natural disasters, as well as in the democratic and economic development of Nigeria. In particular, the EU should facilitate a private sector led, digital and green economic growth and job creation, while positioning itself as a key trade and investment partner. In order to mitigate the demographic risks, the EU should also invest in Nigeria's human capital while helping the country address its population growth. The EU should also strengthen its partnership with Nigeria to consolidate democracy and promote inclusive governance, human rights, the rights of women and children, peace and resilience and address issues of forced displacement, migration and mobility. In line with Gender Action Plan III<sup>1</sup>, the EU in Nigeria will scale up the EU contribution to SDG 5 in all policy areas and across the 2030 Agenda, making it more effective as a cross-cutting priority throughout all actions. In addition, a rigorous support for multilateralism will be vital to successfully promote common interests in the future.

In such a vast country (including 36 States) with huge needs, it is clear that EU action, depending on the thematic area, must be focused, geo-localised in specific States where EU interventions can have the best political leverage, and ensure close coordination with EU MS and other partners to ensure an effective division of labour and maximum impact. Focusing interventions in a few States will also allow for better monitoring. Priority States will be selected, seeking synergies and complementarities across the different priority areas to ensure an integrated and coherent approach in regards to what the EU wants to achieve in Nigeria. However, flexibility and adaptation is also needed in order to accompany a fast evolving situation, as well as evolving crises and conflicts.

The "Team Europe" approach in response to the COVID-19 crisis, where the EU was the first contributor to the COVID-19 national basket fund, has repositioned the EU as a strategic and trusted partner, providing a stronger point of departure for future relations. The seventh EU-Nigeria Ministerial Dialogue, held on 18 November 2020, provided an opportunity to discuss with Nigerian authorities the elements of a renewed, more strategic and comprehensive partnership at the highest level and with the necessary political commitment. Both sides acknowledged the importance of digitalisation, energy access and renewable energy, green partnership, research and innovation, peace, security and stability, social development and youth empowerment, humanitarian assistance, as well as their common interest to work together on migration and mobility. A Joint Roadmap was approved following the Ministerial Meeting, including commitments to partner on a number of policy priorities, which are reflected in the MIP. Both Sides agreed to continue holding a regular/annual Ministerial and high-level political dialogue to take stock of agreed priorities and deliverables.

## **1.2. Status of joint programming**

There is currently no joint EU programming in Nigeria. Even though 19 EU Member States are represented with an Embassy in Abuja, Nigeria is not a priority country for a large majority of them in terms of bilateral development cooperation (the main cooperation portfolios are those of France and Germany). There are however many examples of the ability and willingness to define common frameworks and produce joint analytical documents underpinning the programming efforts. Furthermore, the "Team Europe" approach has been broadly embraced locally by the EU Embassies with the aim to strive for the greatest transformative impact in support of Nigeria. Member States make meaningful contributions in steering the political dialogue on priority topics. The Member States development agencies and financial institutions have actively contributed to EU programming, often building on previous joint funding and implementation. A series of consultations has led to the development of two Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) with participation of Member States. The Team Europe approach created a new political impetus, highlighting the urgency for the EU and its Member States to work better together by pooling expertise and aligning contributions for common priorities,

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<sup>1</sup> [GAPIII](#)

including for possible joint actions, and leave open the possibility for other Member States to join along the way. Coordination and joint implementation with Member States will therefore be an integral part of this programming.

### **1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with Nigeria**

Three priority areas have been identified as particularly important for the future EU engagement with Nigeria:

#### **1. Green and Digital Economy**

This priority focuses on achieving low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development while promoting job creation for youth and better conditions for economic growth, including through development of digital economy. EU support in this area will bring positive effects in climate change mitigation and adaptation, reduced negative health impact from pollution, , food security, job creation and, ultimately, poverty reduction and stability. EU support will be implemented, among others, through a specific Team Europe Initiative leveraging on the resources of the EU, its Member States and relevant European financial institutions. It will help diversify the Nigerian economy by enhancing access to renewable energy for productive uses and boosting development of the agricultural sector, while integrating circular and digital economy principles. As for the other priority areas, a specific geo-localisation will be followed, to ensure focus and high impact.

Nigerian agri-(aqua-)culture need to move from the prevalent subsistence farming to climate-smart, nature-positive income and jobs generating activity at the centre of sustainable food systems, creating economic growth and food security, while ensuring a low environmental footprint in line with the EU's Farm to Fork Strategy, as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy. Such agriculture requires appropriate knowledge and skills, agronomic and agro-ecological techniques, climate-resilient crop varieties and livestock species, fostering biodiversity conservation and enhancing productivity, sustainable land management, irrigation and integrated water resources management. It also requires enhanced access to finance and risk mitigation, support for agribusiness development, access to energy and to markets, including for export, as well as climate change considerations. Unsustainable agricultural/livestock practices, fuelwood consumption (by up to 80% of population), extractive industries, illegal logging, poaching or fishing, etc. all result not only in ecosystem loss and deforestation, but also in losses in economic sectors, including agriculture, fishing, or water.

Nigeria's electrification target (90% population by 2030) has stagnated at around 55%, affecting rural population and SMEs in particular. Only up to a third of installed generation capacity is available through the grid, while the country holds a considerable potential in renewable energy. The government aims at reaching 30% of renewables by 2030, but this needs to be accompanied by appropriate grid upgrades. Interventions are hence necessary to unlock the sector's potential through further policy reform to promote off- but also on-grid electricity supply from renewable energy resources. They need to address market and regulatory hurdles, standards, and access to finance, accompanied by renewable energy, climate and economic diplomacy. The EU will support investments in all power sources, energy efficiency in energy intensive sectors and circular economy for better resource utilization.

Innovation and digital solutions, including advanced ICT solutions will be sought in agriculture and energy sector interventions, and special focus will be on creating jobs for the country's youth. Energy generated from renewable energy sources like solar photovoltaic results in a higher number of jobs created per unit of energy produced than energy produced through conventional sources. The support will however go beyond these two sectors to specifically address the high youth unemployment, currently standing at over 50%, as well as overall innovation ecosystem. The country's youth holds a potential for innovative digital economy, and the EU can also help fill in the support and infrastructural gaps through investment.

#### **2. Governance, Peace and Migration**

A functioning system of governance and security are key for Nigeria's stability, hence democratic and economic development, including the inclusion of youth, women and people with disabilities. Progress

in this area is in the interest of the EU in terms of regional stability, economic growth, trade opportunities, migration dynamics and human rights protection. Our partnership will build on the results achieved and the experience acquired by the EU over the years while remaining flexible to adapt to the changing context in light of lessons learned and shifting priorities of the Nigerian authorities in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall objective of the proposed EU support in this priority area is to contribute to government (federal and state levels) and civil society actions in order to enhance democracy, participatory governance and accountability, improve human security, respect for human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and ensure the sustainable and mutually-beneficial management of migration, including enhanced cooperation on return, readmission and sustainable reintegration. Youth empowerment and creating an enabling environment for youth to participate in decision-making processes at all levels will be integrated in all actions supported under this priority area. The creation of a Youth Sounding Board in Nigeria will play a crucial role to achieve this objective. Gender equality will be a strong focus of our partnership under this priority area addressing the multiple issues and challenges encountered by women and girls.

Part of EU support in this area will be implemented through a specific Team Europe Initiative leveraging on the resources of the EU, its Member States and relevant European financial institutions to strengthen peace in Nigeria by setting up a more strategic and coherent support framework. It builds on existing actions, the expertise and the added-value of the EU on peace and governance. The initiative will be implemented at the federal level and at state level where violence is the most acute (North East, North West, Middle Belt and Niger Delta/Gulf of Guinea). Nigeria is a major hub and entry point for European trade to the region, but the increasing levels of maritime insecurity, stemming from pirate attacks and other maritime crimes, pose a serious threat. This holds true for the European shipping companies and seafarers operating in the area, but also for the continued economic development in the country and region broadly. Evidence shows that piracy stems from the Niger Delta and it is therefore in the EU's interest to actively address the root causes on land, including major environmental degradation and pollution that are affecting the livelihoods of millions of people, as well as engaging with Nigerian maritime authorities to tackle the issue at sea. EU support in this area will also be complemented by regional actions, notably in the field of migration with the two Team Europe Initiatives on the Western Atlantic and Central Mediterranean migration routes.

Addressing Peace and Security challenges will help attract more investments and unlock the huge development potential of Nigeria in many areas (agriculture, trade, digital services, etc.), support human development, reduce humanitarian needs and contribute to the sustainable management of migration.

### 3. Human Development

With a rapid population growth and an increasing number of people falling into extreme poverty, human development and poverty reduction are key priorities for Nigeria and managing population growth to maximise opportunities otherwise tagged the demographic dividend agenda is at the heart of this challenge. Strengthening the linkages between social protection, education and reproductive health should bring the human capital transformation that is needed to reduce poverty leaving no-one behind. All other challenges in Nigeria largely depend on the ability to address this matter. To maximise its "demographic dividend", Nigeria must prioritise investment in education with a special focus on girls and youth to ensure that the next generations of all young adults are healthier, better educated and more able to contribute to economic growth and development. The proposed approach is an integrated one, which supports access to basic services and livelihood and institutional capacity building to develop systems both at State and Federal levels, which are more sustainable and address population growth while reducing poverty.

This priority aims to reinforce coordination mechanisms and complementarities between different ministries and sectors to efficiently and coherently address rapid population growth unleashing the potential of women and youth. Improving social protection data governance and coordination to improve the management of social protection framework and linking it to the health and education information systems, will be an important component. The EU is proposing to work in one state each from the 3 zones of northwest, north-central and northeast using the State registry (as an identifier of

poverty and vulnerability) to strengthen human capital and people's resilience in times of crisis and shocks building on lessons learned from past programming.

Bringing back to school as many children as possible and focusing on girls education, will remain the priority while continuing to support the Government in the roll out of the Accelerated Basic Education Curriculum, which is a condensed version of the 9 Year Basic Curriculum to be implemented in a 3 year cycle for children out of school. Similarly, in the health sector, we will build on the achievements made in the area of health insurance, linking it to social protection and to family planning and reproductive health to improve access for the most vulnerable working in the informal sector.

Human development is at the core of the EU multilateral commitment towards achieving the SDGs by 2030. The envisaged interventions in Nigeria will be complemented by the Sub-Saharan Africa 2021-2027 MIP, in both health and education areas. Synergies between the regional and the Nigeria MIPs are especially important in the field of Sexual and Reproductive Health to reap the demographic dividend and health security and pandemic preparedness, building on past investment on the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Surveillance and Disease Control (RCSDC). Another area of synergy between regional and bilateral programming is local vaccine and medicine production as Nigeria used to produce vaccines and there are some public-private initiatives aiming to revive local vaccine production. Where appropriate, coordination with humanitarian interventions on social protection, education in emergencies and health will be ensured, both at project design and implementation phase.

#### 4. Cross-cutting issues

Support under the three priority areas will pay particular attention to European values, including safeguarding of democracy, human rights, international humanitarian law, promoting gender equality and fighting against inequalities. In line with EU interests, it will address root causes of irregular migration and insecurity, by promoting opportunities for transformational action in terms of creating jobs and providing better social services to a rapidly growing and young Nigerian population. It will be important to challenge the structural causes of gender inequality by taking a transformative approach of social/gender norms, empower women and girls as drivers for positive change, and pay particular attention to women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination. Much also needs to be done when it comes to youth inclusion and mobilisation given a very high-ratio of unemployed, unskilled, poorly educated and disgruntled youth - something the "National Youth Policy: Enhancing Youth Development and Participation 2019-2023" is expected to address.

Enhancing the role of the private sector, which is the engine of the economy, is equally important. It can also be critical in addressing regional inequalities, financial exclusion/increasing access to finance for unserved and under-served populations and providing innovative and ICT/digital solutions, including in the area of public governance and human development. Conversely, also the private sector nascent businesses and industries, are in need of support. Digital transformation and innovation should play a particular role in the country's development, and consequently, the EU support across priority sectors, capitalising on its young population and entrepreneurial culture. The government recognises this potential in the key policy documents and programmes, such as the *National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (2020-2030)* or the Nigeria Innovation Programme. Lastly, programmes and actions shall mainstream the fight against climate change and environmental protection, and be guided by the principles of 'do no harm'.

### 1.4. Justification and context

#### 1. Green and Digital Economy

Nigeria is one of the world's most resource-rich countries and the country with the largest oil and gas reserves in sub-Saharan Africa. It has a fast-growing labour force, an affluent diaspora – playing an important role in the development of their communities, and a sizeable internal market/demand. The size of the economy and the country's young population also create a strong digital economy potential. Nigeria's relatively stable and sound financial sector, as well as the strong entrepreneurial culture - even if business is for now concentrated in only a few major centres - are a strong basis for growing its formal private sector. This, in turn, can help broaden the public revenue base and, subsequently, increase much

needed public investment in infrastructure and social sectors, further fuelling the development of the economy and the recovery from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic induced recession.

The Nigerian economy has proved resilient in 2020, with a relatively modest real GDP annual contraction of -1.92%. This modest trend is however constrained by illicit financial flows (said to account for up to \$18 billion annually by the *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative* (NEITI)) and a growing debt to revenue ratio (reaching 92.6% in 2020). Low revenue levels, due to the lack of diversification of revenue sources, weak governance and reliance on crude oil, pose debt sustainability risks. Slow growth and increased COVID-related spending are set to further increase budget deficits, affecting the much needed fiscal space for infrastructural and social investments to relaunch the economy.

In order to boost inclusive and green economic growth, efforts will focus on agriculture, which is the sector most vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation, insecurity and the backbone of the Nigerian economy, providing the main source of livelihood for most Nigerians and contributing about 22% to the nominal GDP. More than 70% of Nigerians engage in agricultural production at a subsistence level, agricultural yields are low and productivity is increasing by only 2.5% per year, while the population is increasing by 2.6%. The doubling of the population in Nigeria in the next 30 years points to enormous challenges for food production, raising both, the food security concerns, and concerns over increasing conflicts over limited resources such as land and water, exacerbated by deteriorating climate conditions and widespread environmental degradation. Smallholder farming systems rely on rain-fed agriculture and are highly prone to climate change. The government has addressed these challenges in a number of policy documents: the *Nigeria Agriculture Transformation Agenda* and *Nigeria's Agriculture Promotion Policy* introducing sustainable agriculture driven by the private sector; *the National Livestock Transformation Plan*, already supported by the EU; as well as the *Nigeria Digital Agriculture Strategy (NDAS)*, pointing to the introduction of digital technologies in the sector.

Nigeria also has a great, largely untapped, blue economy potential for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, marine transport, off-shore renewable energy and – subject to security constraints - coastal tourism. Pollution stemming from unsustainable extractive industry, oceans acidification, overfishing, coastal erosion, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, plastic waste, etc. undermine this potential. Nigerian harbours are favoured by many shipping companies and are a major entry point for trade to the region, notwithstanding their congestion and difficult road access. The maritime security situation in the Gulf of Guinea is however driving up costs for the shipping industry, ultimately falling on end-consumers.

Nigeria is particularly sensitive to climate change due to its extreme climate conditions, but also its high population growth. It is signatory to the Paris Agreement, pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2030. Meanwhile, Nigeria's use of renewable energy, if increasing, remains limited. In spite of its abundant renewable resources (solar, hydro, wind) renewable energy only contributes about 18% of total power available on the grid, and is dominated by hydropower. Previous work by the EU led to the development of several national renewable energy policies, electrification strategies and regulations, which increased the private sector participation in renewable energy market. Given the government aim to reach 30% of renewable generation by 2030, more is needed to develop the sector from its current nascent stage. Waste generation and insufficient waste management constitute another challenge to the country's sustainable development. Renewable energy and circular economy can be profitable areas of investment and a source of job creation, if supported by the right policies and financing mechanisms.

Development of any of these sectors requires improvements in the overall business and investment environment. Nigeria ranks 131 out of 190 in the World Bank Doing Business (2018 data). Trade and investment diplomacy will continue through the EU-Nigeria Business Forum and support to the EU-Nigeria Investment Facilitation Agreement. Support to investment climate reform, investment promotion and business enabling measures, strengthening of capacities in quality infrastructure and standardisation, AfCFTA implementation and other trade facilitation (customs, SPS, value chains, IPR), will continue at national and regional level.

Any support to Nigeria should also capitalise on the country's young population and digital economy potential, the ICT sector being a sizeable contributor to the GDP growth (9.65% in 2018). Digitalisation is set to drive the growth of MSMEs, while digitally enabled entrepreneurship holds a major potential for creating new jobs. The country has the largest mobile market in Sub-Saharan Africa, but the broadband infrastructure is scarce, and the costs of Internet-enabled devices and data remain too high for most Nigerians, resulting in one of the world's lowest broadband penetration rates (0.04%). Nigeria is connected internationally with five undersea links securing connectivity to high-speed Internet, but only reaching the major urban centres. The digital divide is further exacerbated by low digital literacy, and scarce digital skills of the workforce, especially women and girls, hold back the sector's growth. The country is nevertheless home to high-growth digital companies, especially in Lagos, which has a developed digital and business ecosystem with incubators, access to finance and digital service platforms. Nigeria also has the biggest e-commerce market in Africa in terms of revenue and the number of shoppers, with 87 platforms, employing some 2.9 million people. Yet, opportunities for digital entrepreneurs in the rest of the country and especially in rural areas remain very limited. Overall, the connectivity, skills and ecosystem gaps cause the country to rank 143rd out of 176 countries on the ICT Development Index (2017 figure), falling behind its potential for digital transformation.

## 2. Governance, Peace and Migration

After the return to the civilian rule in 1999, Nigeria has made significant progress in building its democracy, including a peaceful transfer of power between civilian governments of opposing political parties in 2015, strengthening its institutions and opening up its civic space. The country continues to face challenges in accommodating the needs and the preferences of its highly diverse and fast growing population. Real and perceived marginalisation of certain groups and regions as well as political and economic dynamics of exclusion are deeply rooted. Conflicts and violence have increased in intensity over the last few years, often inflamed by groups or individuals promoting narrow political interests in a difficult economic context. Nigeria continues to look for the right balance in order to keep its unity based on a complex federal organisation.

In this context, it is crucial for the EU to continue supporting the governance system and addressing the causes and consequences of conflicts and violence. This includes support to deepen democracy, strengthen the rule of law and the fight against corruption. This also includes reducing gender-based violence, promoting gender equality, the full enjoyment and respect for human rights, ensuring inclusivity for all Nigerians irrespective of sexual orientation, rights and the protection of civilians during conflict and ensuring access to principled humanitarian assistance. Building on successful public diplomacy efforts oriented towards the Nigerian public at large, providing information about EU core values and its multifaceted engagement with Nigeria should be given continued priority. In light of the need to spend more as a result of the pandemic and to spend better to ensure sufficient funding for the 2030 sustainable development agenda (SDGs), it will be important to ensure continued monitoring, political dialogue and support towards improving domestic resource mobilisation, the transparency and accountability of public finances through modern and digital public financial management institutions, gender responsive budgeting and the fight against money laundering, illicit financial flows and corruption.

Promoting peace and stability in Nigeria is of strategic interest to the EU. The crisis in the North-East, inter-communal clashes and criminality in the North-West (which has markedly deteriorated over the past years) and the Middle Belt, the conflict dynamics in the restive Niger Delta, a secessionist movement in the South East, sporadic communal clashes across the South, entrenched organised crime syndicates known as cultists and increased maritime crime – have the potential to linger on for years to come. The impact will not only be damaging in Nigeria but also on the stability in the wider Sahel, Lake Chad and Gulf of Guinea area.

There is no clear end in sight to the protracted crisis in the North East where there are currently more than eight million people in need of humanitarian assistance, more than two million Internally Displaced Persons and more than one million estimated to be living in areas not controlled by the Government, thus not accessible to humanitarian assistance. The intensified conflict has also led to increased food insecurity with more than four million people in dire need of assistance in 2021 and a real risk of famine.



In the North West, banditry is widespread and insecurity has increased significantly over the last few years in a region with appalling human development indicators and whose rural areas are largely ungoverned. Farmers and herders' conflicts and tensions over the access to natural resources and land, which used to be a concern primarily for the North Central region can now be found in other regions of the country especially in the North West and in the South.

The situation is compounded by the availability of small arms and light weapons throughout the country and the widespread presence of criminal networks. West Africa remains a hotbed for irregular migration and trafficking facilitated by Nigerian crime syndicates, which are increasingly gaining territory in Europe. They are responsible for trafficking drugs and human beings, money-laundering and cyber-crimes, among others.

The shores of Nigeria are increasingly a source of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea accounting for 95% of all kidnapping cases at sea in 2020. Maritime insecurity has profound effects on European companies and seafarers operating in the area, but also on the Nigerian market and end-consumers who bear the burden of high business and security costs. Maritime security is interlinked with the situation in the Niger Delta, which remains an operating ground for criminals and pirates in a context of widespread youth unemployment, environmental degradation and weak governance. Nigeria is arguably also the most important stakeholder to give impetus to the regional bodies, which seek to address maritime security.

The security sector in Nigeria is exceedingly complex with a plethora of formal and informal security actors. The security sector also suffers from a trust deficit in many areas of the country for its inability to ensure a minimum level of human security for all, especially for the most vulnerable groups. In addition, security responses are necessary but insufficient to address the more complex issues of insurgency and crime. Joining the insurgency could increasingly become attractive alternatives for undereducated, jobless youth, including vast numbers of street children (in particular the so-called *Almajiri*). In this context, Nigeria-led responses such as police reform, the national Counter-Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism frameworks, policies to manage forced displacement, in line with the internationally approved standards laid down in the Kampala Convention, as well as conflict resolution mechanisms at federal, state and local levels need to be supported based on a thorough understanding of the root causes of insecurity across the country and based on a conflict sensitive approach.

Nigeria is one of the priority countries for the implementation of the EU Migration Partnership Framework and of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. Nigeria is also participating in the Rabat Process; the Migration Dialogue in West Africa (MIDWA) and has in the past few years been active in the implementation of the ECOWAS Commission's Free Movement Protocol. Nigeria has strengthened its migration governance framework with significant progress on Migration policies, Labour Migration and Diaspora policies as well as related trafficking and smuggling acts. The EU has played a key role to support policy formulation in this field especially since the signature of a Common Agenda on migration and mobility between the EU and Nigeria in 2015. EU support under priority 2 will be targeted to ensure that effective migration management, fighting irregular migration and countering migrant smuggling, as well as enhanced cooperation on return, readmission and sustainable reintegration are implemented and key issues addressed. Nigeria is also uniquely positioned to influence migration dynamics in the region given its economic position and demography. Coherence of future interventions in this area with future EU regional interventions on migration governance, free movement or return and reintegration will need to be ensured, notably with the two Team Europe Initiatives on the Western Atlantic and Central Mediterranean migration routes.

The EU has used an integrated approach combining strong political engagement and actions under several instruments to obtain results on governance, peace and migration. A number of monitoring missions and relevant strategic, instrument and programme evaluations have been conducted recently. The recommendations and conclusions have fed into the definition of the priorities. The support to Peace will require to move from targeted interventions in key areas to a more strategic approach to peace and security challenges looking at security sector reform and supporting the peace architecture at different levels. Actions under the MIP will be complemented by the Rapid Response Mechanism under

NDICI and possible support to the armed forces and relevant regional security arrangements under the European Peace Facility. Sustainability and maintenance of the Nigerian armed forces is a major issue across several theatres of operation.

### 3. Human Development

Despite a number of government programmes and policies geared towards alleviating poverty, the number of poor people has continued to grow and eradicating poverty has been one of the major challenges of successive governments. Access to basic services remains a challenge for most Nigerians in terms of health and education. An estimated 77% of Nigerians have to pay to access basic health care and family planning, making health inaccessible to the more than 90 million extremely poor Nigerians. Universal basic education was included in Nigeria's 1999 Constitution; still, over 13 million children do not go to school making Nigeria the country in the world with most children out of school. There are huge regional and gender differences in access to education, with only 4% of girls completing secondary school in the Northern zones. Poverty is the biggest barrier, incentives and economic opportunities are needed to encourage attendance. On the other side, the high quality Nigerian school curriculum is undermined by the low quality of teachers which translates into low levels of learning achievement: Nigeria has among the worst learning outcomes in the world. Malnutrition is a major obstacle to child development as 37 per cent of children under five are stunted while 7 per cent are acutely malnourished. The National Home Grown School Feeding programme had to be discontinued during the pandemic due to school closures having serious implications on the nutrition and education of the most vulnerable children. While about one in every five children is stunted in the South, as high as one in every two children is in the North. The situation is even worse in the Northeast as is currently facing a famine risk while civil unrest, increasing basic food prices and natural disasters (flood, crop infestation and wind storm) are leading to food insecurity in other parts of the country.

Historically, social protection had been implemented in a fragmented manner until 2015 when the *National Social Investment programme (NSIP)* followed by the *National Social Protection Policy* were adopted. The policy presents Government's desire and President Buhari's commitment to lift out of poverty 100 million Nigerians, an objective that is at the heart of the upcoming National Development Plan (2021-2025). The recently created Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD) is in charge of institutionalizing social protection and now requires system strengthening of the social development division for the coordination and coherence of government policies affecting human development, and the multi sectorial approach that the EU wants to implement in Nigeria. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that despite tremendous progress, the current social protection system is not sufficient to reach vulnerable households quickly and effectively, especially in times of crises. It has further affected basic education of the most vulnerable leading to the closure of schools to reduce the spread of COVID19. Insecurity and increasing student kidnappings threaten collapse of the education system which is deep into crises on multiple fronts including in areas of access and quality of education.

Nigeria has one of the lowest government expenditures in social sectors in relation to its GDP. With a population growth that is substantially higher than its economic growth, the demographic transition will not be sufficient to harness the demographic dividend unless further investments in human development takes place. The population policy would identify and drive the necessary sustained investments in education, health, nutrition, food security, skills development, job creation and good governance, which can all yield social and economic benefits and achieve economic growth and reduce poverty in the country.

Where relevant, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus will guide the implementation arrangements and the coordination mechanisms to ensure synergies from the start. Given the current context in Nigeria, the choice and definition of actions will also integrate conflict sensitivity principles throughout the programme cycle.

#### **1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation**

This MIP will cover the period between 2021 and the end of 2027.

EU cooperation will be aligned to the new national development plan, successor of the ERGP, currently under preparation. Convergence of the new EU programme with the broad lines of that plan has been confirmed in the consultations with the Federal government. A mid-term review of the MIP will be conducted in 2024 following general elections in 2023. If possible, the review will be synchronised with a review of the national development plan. In 2025, Nigeria will also be halfway through the next electoral cycle (2023-2027). The results of the mid-term review will determine whether there is a need to adjust the content of the MIP and the choice of priority areas and indicative sectors for support. The allocation for the period 2025-2027 will be decided on the basis of the performance in the period 2021-2024 and other factors considered in the mid-term review.

## **2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives**

### **2.1. Priority area 1: Green and Digital Economy**

The EU is Nigeria's key economic partner, and a strong ally in fighting the impact of climate change. The EU will support Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable and resilient development while promoting creation of jobs and employability for youth and women. Interventions will focus strategically on increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability, MSMEs and value chains development, opportunities of innovation and digital economy, access to renewable energy, especially for productive uses, and energy and resource efficiency, including through circular economy. Interventions will be in line with the European Green Deal, the EU Industrial Strategy, the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP), and "Farm to Fork" Strategy as it relates to sustainable food systems.

In agriculture, the EU will promote and support climate-smart agricultural production and nature-based solutions, value added creation in selected value chains (including plant, livestock and aquaculture) and logistic hubs infrastructure, tackle skills gaps and access to finance in order to reduce crop losses, mitigate crop and animal diseases, address food insecurity, increase exports and create jobs. Biodiversity will be supported in line with Nigeria's commitments under AFR100, the Great Green Wall programme, and the "High ambition Coalition for Nature and People", an inter-governmental coalition to protect at least 30% of world's land and ocean by 2030. Action in this area will contribute to the NaturAfrica initiative. Copernicus can share Earth observation data to support the management of natural resources and natural disasters, such as floods. Funding from Horizon Europe may allow collaboration with European researchers on waste-to-wealth models. In aquaculture, Nigeria can also benefit from coordination under European and Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMOs) and multi-agency cooperation on IUU fishing. Support for the eradication of the sheep and goat plague "peste des petits ruminants" will also be provided at the regional level. Where appropriate, coordination with humanitarian interventions on food security and disaster preparedness will be ensured, both at project design and implementation phase.

Policy and political dialogue will be institutionalised under a Nigeria-EU Agri-food Platform (part of a Commission-led pan-African Agrifood Platform) in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and in line with the *Nigerian Agriculture Promotion Policy and Agricultural Transformation Agenda*. It will bring together stakeholders from public, private sector, academia etc. to advance policies and investments. Field interventions will concentrate on value chain "missing middle", the approach proven (e.g. WA Competitiveness Programme) to create positive spillover effects along value chains through smallholder farmers, aggregators, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, transporters and retailers. Supported by TVET initiatives, smallholder farmers will gain access to better/cheaper inputs, on the one hand, and markets and higher sale prices, on the other. Agri-businesses will potentially benefit from capacity building, access to finance/EFSD+ de-risking and EU investments in line with the government's backward value chain integration policy. The Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Programme (RAAMP) supported by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank will contribute to this objective. Selection of value chains will stem from the Government priorities and will be based on clear impact criteria. Nigeria may also benefit from continued regional/cross-border value chains development and trade facilitation programmes, especially to strengthen AfCFTA implementation. Special attention will be paid to Nigeria's "food

production belt” (North-Western Kano, Kaduna; Kebbi, Plateau), and its links with “the consumption belt” (South-West: Lagos, Ogun; South-Southern: Edo, Delta; South-Eastern: Enugu).

Interventions in the energy sector will include capacity building, policy dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Power, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Petroleum and their relevant agencies, on “cleaning” the extraction and uses of fossil fuels (Methane Strategy, Clean Cooking) and developing enabling policy environment. They will concentrate on effective delivery of the Ministries’ mandates, monitoring, reporting and verification for their sector, as well as support for the achievement of the 47% NDC target under the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) targets. Development of new energy access business models with the private sector will be promoted and investments in both on- and off-grid projects potentially supported by EFSD+ and other blending instruments in partnership with MS financial institutions, the EIB and the EU private sector, to de-risk projects and bridge financing gaps. Private-sector led interventions may concentrate in the North-West, North-Central and Southern regions. Skills gaps in the sector will be addressed through TVET initiatives.

Providing access to sustainable and reliable energy will be primarily for yet to be connected rural areas and productive users, including for clusters of SMEs, farms and industries, critical public facilities (e.g. health and education) that are off the grid, as well as peri-urban and informal settlements, including sites and camps for refugees and internally displaced persons. Interventions will promote all renewable energy sources, including solar, wind, hydropower and waste-to-energy, digital solutions, management systems and efficiency measures to reduce costs and emissions. Support will be provided to innovative on- and off-grid projects. In on-grid space, the EU will continue addressing the grid absorption of renewable energy and promoting novel sector models, e.g. “Premium Grid” (renewable embedded and franchise distribution), working with Electricity Distribution Companies (DisCos), Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) on tariff/regulations and EU MS agencies.

Nigeria is one of the co-founders of the African Circular Economy Alliance (ACEA) and a member of the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE). In line with the new *Federal Solid Waste Management Policy*, the national *Policy on Plastic Waste Management*, and the “Circular Economy in Africa-EU Cooperation-Country report for Nigeria”, actions may tackle resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption in productive (non-oil) sectors. Interventions will be coordinated with a Nigeria Circular Economy Working Group (NCEWG) under a multi-partner and multi-annual Nigeria Circular Economy Programme (NCEP), with the government of Nigeria and Ministry of Environment in the lead, and participation of several EU Member States and other development partners

Linked to the above, sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions, e.g. through green bonds and other relevant sustainable finance instruments.

In line with Nigeria’s “*National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (2020-2030)*”, as well as the Communication “2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade”, the EU will support Nigeria in the development of a fair and inclusive digital economy. Interventions will aim at growing digitally enabled businesses and services to create new jobs for youth, narrowing the digital divide and socio-economic inequalities. Low broadband connectivity, affecting employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, will be tackled through the EFSD+, by de-risking potential private sector investments. EFSD+ may also be used to facilitate access to capital for digital/innovative entrepreneurs with a focus on youth from rural areas and marginalised groups. Moreover, the EU will support actions to strengthen development of innovation and digital ecosystems. This could include the establishment of (or support to the existing) innovation hubs (notably in the framework of the African-European Digital Innovation Bridge), maker-spaces and dedicated incubators, which will in turn provide digital skills, and other skills increasing employability of young people and women. TVET support will be demand/market-driven focussing on decent job creation, start-ups and entrepreneurship. The EU may draw on partnerships with EuroCham, the Nigeria Jubilee Fellowship Programme (private sector internships for graduates), the National Innovation Programme (NIP), or the Abuja Chamber of Commerce TVET academy. Interventions should concentrate on (but not be limited to) the regions with

most enabling environments, i.e. North-West: Kano, Kaduna; South-West: Lagos; South-East: Abia, Enugu, South-South: Edo, Delta, Cross river and the North-Centre: Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Nigeria may also benefit from the Commission's regional/pan-African initiatives on regulatory frameworks such as data protection and open internet standards, crucial for boosting consumer trust in the digital economy and safeguarding human rights. In the area of Science, Technology and Innovation: the Commission's regional/pan-African initiatives on research and innovation, in particular in the areas of health and agriculture will be of interest for the country.

Actions under this priority area will support Nigeria's efforts in attaining SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 7 (access to energy), SDG 8 (good jobs and economic growth), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG13 (climate action), SDG15 (life on land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships). A Team Europe Initiative (TEI) focussing on the Green Economy is also under preparation, to harness participation and contributions from a number of Member States (France, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands), the EIB and other EU Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 50 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Civil society has been consulted in the development of the programme and will be involved in the formulation of actions and in implementation (public consultations), focusing in particular on business, women and youth.

### **2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority areas**

#### **Specific Objective 1: Develop climate-smart agri- (aqua-) culture and sustainable transformation of Agri-SMEs in selected value chains (DAC codes 310)**

To support Nigeria in boosting Nigeria's sustainable agri-(aqua) cultural production to address food insecurity, while mitigating and adapting to climate change; reducing environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, and increasing agricultural exports, and job creation/entrepreneurship for women and young people.

#### **Specific Objective 2: Expand renewable and smart energy and promote circular economy (DAC code 230)**

To support Nigeria in improving access to sustainable and reliable energy, including through the application of energy efficiency measures, and to seize the environmental, social and economic potential of renewable energy and circular economy.

#### **Specific Objective 3: Develop innovation and create jobs for youth (DAC code 160)**

To enhance Nigeria's innovation and digitalisation potential and create new smart jobs.

### **2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective**

#### **Specific objective 1:**

- Emergence of new, and growth of existing agri-businesses (aggregators, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, transporters and retailers) in sustainable agricultural value chains to achieve growth in production, including exports of agricultural commodities and products;
- New jobs created in rural and blue economy sectors, as well as agro-ecology, especially for youth and women;
- Improvement of smallholder livelihoods through capacity building and investments;
- Improved food security, reduction of livestock/crop losses, and application of EU standards;

- Introduction of nature-based agricultural measures reducing climate change vulnerability, enhancing biodiversity and combating deforestation and desertification.

#### **Specific objective 2:**

- Enhanced access to sustainable electricity, especially for agricultural and productive uses (Off-grid), peri-urban areas and informal settlements including sites and camps for refugees and internally displaced persons, urban areas SME and industrial clusters in selected states (On-grid);
- Improved Renewable Energy regulatory frameworks and their implementation;
- Increase in renewable energy share in the total national energy share;
- Solar micro-grids provided to public infrastructure (health, education, lighting) in selected states;
- Increased energy efficiency measures in energy intensive sectors, as well as development of a National strategy to accelerate access to clean cooking technology by the private sector;
- Improved implementation of circular economy and low-carbon/climate-resilient measures in policy and economy.

#### **Specific objective 3:**

- Enhanced employability of Nigerian youth and women;
- Enhanced access to the internet and digital services, especially for marginalised groups and in rural areas;
- Improved human-centric innovation/digitalisation regulatory frameworks and their implementation;
- Increased creation of digital start-ups outside major urban areas;
- Creation of new green and smart jobs.

### **2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

#### **Specific Objective 1:**

- Number of agri-businesses supported through the EU interventions, disaggregated by sex and age;
- Number of processes related to policies and practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced;
- Number of nature-based solutions implemented with EU support;
- Number of (a) new green jobs or (b) jobs supported/sustained by the EU in the agriculture sector, disaggregated by sex and age;
- Number of smallholder farmers reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production and access to markets, disaggregated by sex and age;
- Volume of agricultural production (million tonnes);
- Level of food insecurity reduced;
- Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

#### **Specific Objective 2:**

- Number of people and connections benefiting from off-grid and on-grid new access or improved access, disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status;
- Number of new Inclusive Green and Circular Economy policy instruments adopted / implemented;
- Increase in Renewable Energy share in the energy mix achieved with EU support;
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq) with EU support;
- Number of benefitting social infrastructure (hospitals, schools) served by solar micro-grids;
- Number of households with access to clean cooking technology with EU support;
- Number and volume of circular economy investment projects supported;
- Number of new energy efficiency measures adopted with EU support.

### **Specific Objective 3:**

- Number of jobs supported by the EU, disaggregated by sex and age;
- Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms/programmes for innovation and employment;
- Number of entrepreneurship/digital/innovation hubs created or expanded with the EU support;
- Number of digital start-ups supported by the EU, disaggregated by location and sex (of founders);
- Number of people who have benefited from TVET/skills/digital/ICT development programmes with EU support, disaggregated by sex and age;
- Number of individuals with improved access to Internet with EU support, disaggregated by sex and age.

#### **2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

The bulk of the EFSD+ interventions will fall under this priority area, and will concentrate on commercially viable business models in the priority sectors of agriculture, renewable energy/energy efficiency and climate/circular economy. In particular, EFSD+ guarantees in support of private sector operations will be key to providing on-lending, leasing, equity, guarantees, etc. to agri-businesses, innovative, ICT/digital and climate-smart investments, fostering job creation and economic growth. Financing instruments will in particular consider the needs of women and young entrepreneurs, and will promote the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to stimulate digital transformation of traditional business.

EFSD+ guarantees in support of private sector operations will also be used to bridge financing gaps in both on- and off-grid electricity provision projects with a focus on productive uses, and mitigate the off-taker risks through equity, lending or guarantee instruments. EFSD+ guarantees in support of private sector operations may also enhance MSME access to finance and green bonds.

Blended finance (EU grant with loan from a partner financial institution) can be used for on-grid generation and transmission and distribution projects, where justifiable, especially to support energy provision for public infrastructure (health, education, lighting).

The sovereign and sub-sovereign loans provided by the EIB thanks to the EU guarantee can support the energy transmission segment, as well as the states investing in renewable energy for public uses, as well as agriculture. Such investments in infrastructure and private equity climate funds could also play a role in getting critical renewable energy and other climate-related projects financed and developed. Small-scale microfinance operations (e.g. loans or microfinance investment funds) could also be instrumental in strengthening the resilience to climate change and providing access to finance to smallholder farmers and other underserved segments of the economy.

With a focus on the energy and agriculture sectors (as well as ICT/digital and circular economy), businesses will be helped to grow to the stage where they become ready to be supported by individual EU MS DFIs.

Investments will be coupled with technical assistance channelled through partner DFIs to serve concrete projects' needs. Available technical assistance facilities will be drawn upon for horizontal policy support. In Nigeria, a technical assistance interventions will identify and build the capacity of the eligible investment beneficiaries and enhance direct cooperation with the private sector.

Subject to confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that an indicative amount of EUR 72 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the three priority areas.

## **2.2. Priority area 2: Governance, Peace and Migration**

The EU support in this area will be defined based on the relevant laws and key policy reform processes (electoral reform, administration of the criminal justice, Security Sector Reform and Police Reform,

Countering Violent Extremism policy, Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, Child Rights Act and migration policies for example) to ensure ownership and alignment to national and state priorities. The focus will be on translating these key reforms into tangible results through an integrated approach combining political and policy dialogues, programmes implemented under the MIP and non-programmable interventions while ensuring the sustainability of EU support.

Specific attention will be given to engaging with youth in the definition, implementation and monitoring of all actions under this priority. Youth are often portrayed as victims or perpetrators of weak governance, insecurity, violence, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Under this priority area, the emphasis will be put on engaging with youth to drive positive change by strengthening the democratic system, fighting against corruption and gender inequality and supporting them to take a key role in preventing and resolving conflicts, in building peace and in managing migration better.

Actions under this priority area will focus on effective migration management, fighting irregular migration, border management and countering migrant smuggling through operational cooperation, as well as enhanced cooperation on return, readmission and sustainable reintegration.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) will also play a key role in promoting peace and improving governance by leading advocacy on key reforms, stimulating civic engagement, protecting the civic space and implementing actions defined under the three priority sectors. More generally, CSOs will help improve the trust deficit between the citizens and the authorities at all levels.

The successful completion and/or implementation of key reforms will need to be closely monitored. It will require political and policy engagement, a targeted and incentive-based approach to reform and a balanced approach between the demand side (through CSOs, civic engagement and relevant institutions such as the National Assembly) and the supply side of the reform processes. The COVID-19 crisis, although having had significant secondary impacts, is also creating a momentum to build back better and is leading to new opportunities such as in digitalisation. The EU will support the Nigerian government's efforts to digitalise core governmental operations and services. This could include the support to the establishment of a coherent e-ID system, digitalisation of the justice sector and registries to fight corruption, as well as to the implementation of the Nigeria Open Data Policy. Moreover, the EU could support the building up of Nigeria's cybersecurity capacities, fighting cybercrime and supporting the implementation of privacy regulation according to international standards and best practices such as EU's GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation). The pandemic has also created a wake-up call for a closer monitoring of and better coordination of responses to human rights violations and gender-based violence.

Peace, governance and migration actions also require strong coordination with EU Member States, and the International Community and through reinforced donor coordination mechanisms. Actions under this priority area will support the federal level, but whenever relevant, they should be targeted at specific geographic (e.g. State Governments) and thematic areas based on priorities, needs and in coordination with other priority areas of the MIP.

A Team Europe Initiative focusing on Peace and Governance is under preparation to help achieve the specific objectives 1 and 2 under this priority area with the support of several Member States (initially France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden). The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 75 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Actions to improve human security (specific objective 2) will be implemented using the principles and the best practices of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. They will be used to strengthen EU's partnership with Nigeria to address the protracted crisis in the North-East (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Gombe States), where the fight against violent extremism is not over, and to tackle maritime security, which requires not only addressing piracy off-shore but also the causes of instability on-shore in several States of the Niger Delta. Furthermore, based on sound conflict sensitive analysis and in a do no harm



approach, we will intensify our support to Nigeria in preventing the security situation in the North West from deteriorating, with a focus on Zamfara, Sokoto and Katsina states. Our support will also be used to ensure the full implementation of government policies designed to resolve and prevent conflicts around the access to land and natural resources, in particular between herders and farmers, both at federal level and in selected pilot states. Where appropriate, coordination with ongoing humanitarian interventions in the three states will be ensured.

Actions under this priority area will support Nigeria's efforts in attaining SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).

### **2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area**

#### **Specific Objective 1: Enhancing democracy, participatory governance and accountability (DAC Code 151)**

To contribute to deepening democracy and the strengthening of the governance system and institutions that respond to the needs and preferences of citizens across Nigeria, in particular of youth and women.

#### **Specific Objective 2: Improving human security (DAC code 152)**

To support state institutions, civil society and youth engagement to prevent violence, address the root causes of conflicts and crime based on an Integrated Approach to conflicts and crises.

#### **Specific Objective 3: Ensuring the sustainable management of migration (DAC code 151)**

To contribute to improve the management of migration, forced displacement and mobility in a safe, orderly, regular and responsible way and fight against human trafficking.

### **2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective**

#### **Specific objective 1:**

- Increased accountability, transparency, inclusiveness (youth, women and people with disabilities) and effectiveness of the democratic and governance system, including through improved electoral processes and strengthened involvement of Civil Society Organisations;
- Improved rule of law, fight against impunity and access to justice through a more independent, effective, responsive, transparent and gender sensitive justice sector;
- Improved access to government services and information through enhanced e-Government applications, with highest data protection standards;
- Increased resource mobilisation and quality of public spending by strengthening public financial management, the gender and climate responsiveness of the budget and the fight against corruption, money laundering and illicit financial flows;
- People in all their diversity and with a specific attention to women equality and the most vulnerable groups have their rights promoted and better protected from all forms of violence (sexual and gender-based violence in particular) through legislation and effective enforcement.

#### **Specific objective 2:**

- Enhanced community security and peacebuilding, including by supporting inclusive (youth, women and civil society) conflict resolution mechanisms and initiatives related to climate change, including supporting pollution prevention and depollution of the Niger Delta, the competition to access land and the management of natural resources;
- Strengthened mechanisms for the effectiveness, regulation, representativeness (women) oversight and accountability of the security sector (Security Sector Reform) in particular in areas of active conflicts, violence and fragility in line with Human Rights Principles and International Humanitarian Law;
- Strengthened prevention of armed conflict including through building community resilience and successful reintegration of individuals formerly associated with non-state armed groups;
- Improved mechanisms to protect civilians and safeguard women's and children's rights in fragile and conflict-affected contexts;

- Strengthened prevention and repression of maritime insecurity, transnational organised crime and terrorism combining local, national and regional actions.

### **Specific objective 3:**

- Enhanced migration governance and improved national and local institutional and civil society capacities to manage migration and forced displacement in a safe, orderly, regular and responsible way with a gender and human-rights based approach, including with the international standards laid down in the Kampala convention and using digital tools when appropriate;
- Improved sustainable reintegration by supporting returnees and host communities, Internally Displaced Persons and migrants returned from countries of transit and destination, including through circular migration schemes as coordinated with Member States;
- Adopted legal and policy frameworks on return, readmission and sustainable reintegration;
- Digitalisation and enhanced administrative and operational migration management related capacities;
- Improved integrated border management to counter trafficking in human beings, and operational cooperation on anti-smuggling of migrants, including through possible anti-smuggling operational partnerships;
- Improved mechanisms for preventing, combatting and prosecuting trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including through awareness-raising, joint investigation teams, criminal justice responses and inter-agency cooperation;
- Improved regular migration pathways for the youth in particular through information provision, labour migration, scholarships (e.g. ERASMUS+) schemes and support to the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol;
- Improved diaspora engagement and remittances management (notably mapping, cost reduction and contribution to development).

### **2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

#### **Specific Objective 1:**

- Rule of Law score, Voice and Accountability score, and Control of Corruption score(EU Results Framework);
- Number of specific actions taken by government to address discriminatory practices and improve youth, women and people with disabilities representation in parliament and government institutions at federal, state and local level;
- Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support;
- Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU;
- Score in the E-Government Development Index (EGDI);
- Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes and other non-oil revenues;
- Number of individuals benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence;
- Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the EU.

#### **Specific Objective 2**

- Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention;
- Number of fatalities per year;
- Percentage of citizens who believe security sector institutions serve their interests (disaggregated by sex);
- Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to community resilience, successful reintegration and reconciliation of individuals

formerly associated with violent extremist groups or non-state armed groups in communities and efficient criminal justice responses to cases of terrorism and violent extremism;

- Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on protection of civilian population and human rights (women and children rights in particular);
- Global Terrorism Index and Organised Crime Index.

### **Specific Objective 3**

- Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support;
- Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons and individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support;
- Number of returnees assisted with direct upon-arrival assistance and reintegration assistance, including access to training and employment opportunities;
- Number of integrated border management strategies or policies or protocols a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support;
- Number of individuals assisted and/or number of cases resolved (Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants);
- Number of legal migration initiatives taken, including under Talent Partnerships foreseen by the new Pact on Migration and Asylum, and initiatives contributing to free movement in the ECOWAS region;
- Number of initiatives involving Diaspora members/Nigerians in Diaspora Commission.

#### **2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

Following the EIB/AFD/WB loan to support the roll-out of Digital ID in the country, further sovereign loans blended with EU grants could be made available to the Federal government in support of digital transformation of public administration and e-governance systems, for instance, in civil registration and the administration of justice with due consideration for social inclusion and protection of public freedoms. EFSD+ guarantees can also support reintegration of migrants (including circular migration schemes) and improved livelihoods of internally displaced persons, similarly to the model already implemented under the first batch of the EIP instruments (NASIRA by FMO), targeting youth and women businesses. Similarly, such instruments could reach out to persons with disabilities. Finally, EFSD+ guarantees may be equally useful to mobilise investments in digital/ICT start-ups and businesses, which may ultimately enhance access to information, financial inclusion, provide solutions to public institutions enhancing transparency and efficiency of public services, or security solutions.

Subject to confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that an indicative amount of EUR 72 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the three priority areas.

### **2.3. Priority area 3: Human Development**

The EU in Nigeria is a key player in social sectors and brings years of experience of successful community based resilience support, strengthening communities and helping avoiding food crises and further people dropping into poverty. The EU is proposing an integrated multi-sectorial approach in three states (one state each from the 3 zones of northwest, north-central and northeast) linking social protection to education and family planning with a special focus on young women and girls education. The EU will work with selected State Governments to ensure that the Social registry becomes a gateway for social policies and will contribute to ensuring increased access to education, family planning while addressing malnutrition. Connectivity of health and education information with the Social registry will be strengthened helping States to align their policy with the National Health, Education and Social protection frameworks. At the same time, will continue to engage with the Federal Government on speeding up of the roll out of the Accelerated Basic Education curriculum and the Harnessing the Demographic Dividend roadmap which will be essential to implement President Buhari's Vision 2050 and its vision to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty. Research and innovation cooperation with

the EU public and private institutions will be sought to help Nigeria address social challenges of the growing population.

The focus of the education component at State level will be to support efforts to ensure inclusive quality education and promote learning opportunities for children, especially girls, in line with the Federal Ministry of Education's Vision for Education. This will translate into improving retention and completion rates and achieving better learning outcomes through capacity development and motivation of teachers. Keeping girls in school longer furthermore has a proven impact on reducing early marriage and pregnancy and therewith helps in limiting population growth. Special attention will be paid to bringing out of school children back (including *Almajiri*) through the roll out and implementation of the Accelerated Basic Education Curriculum and setting up an Education Management Information System (EMIS) for policy implementation. Proposed actions will contribute to the strengthening of Nigeria's health and education system at State, Local Government Areas (LGAs), schools, Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) and community level. The EU could consider promoting technical assistance embedded in State ministries (health, education, and women's affairs) and coordinated by State Operations Coordination Units (SOCU) to ensure that the State registry is the main database for targeting of beneficiaries. The overall objective will be to make all Ministries work together in their mandate of reducing poverty and improving quality of public service delivery.

Working closer to the end beneficiary by putting State governments, LGAs and communities at the centre of interventions is a way to achieve measurable results while developing models that can enrich policy dialogue at aggregated level and therewith improve nation-wide policy responses. In conflict settings, coordination with humanitarian interventions on health, livelihoods and education in emergencies will be ensured, both at project design and implementation phase.

The challenges and risks of the Nigerian social system have been exacerbated by the pandemic: underfunding, poor stakeholder coordination, weak health, education and social protection systems to respond to the crisis, inadequate number and skills of health and education workers, poor infrastructure, limited data for planning and decision-making. The division of labour between the three tiers of government (federal, state and local) complicates the efficiency and cost-effectiveness delivery of services to the population. Many policies exist already but their implementation at State level and below (down to communities) remains problematic. This is why the EU is proposing to work closer to the beneficiary and focus its support in States committed to reform and face these challenges including sustained investment in pro-poor policies, again making sure that experiences will be guiding policy dialogue and development at macro level.

The EU will work partially with Civil Society Organizations and/or multilateral organisations for programme implementation at LGA and community level while promoting a rights-based approach where the authorities co-finance the programme and assume their responsibilities to provide basic services.

Furthermore, within the public sector, there is a growing realisation and impetus to further engage and create an enabling environment for private sector support in social development, a process in which the EU should be a main player. Working with the private sector will also be essential to ensure sustainability and the EU will promote corporate social responsibility with local and EU private companies.

Finally, the EU will explore the possibility to provide budget support (State Building or Sector Reform Contract) in selected State(s), provided the eligibility criteria are met.

Actions under this priority area will support Nigeria's efforts in attaining SDGs 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (no hunger), SDG 3 (good health), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities).

### **2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area**

#### **Specific Objective 1: Improving the Social Protection (DAC code 160)**

Contributing to poverty reduction by supporting Government's efforts to implement the national social protection framework in selected States and improving its effectiveness through e-governance.

### **Specific Objective 2: Supporting Family Planning and Reproductive Health (DAC code130)**

Contribute to harnessing the demographic dividend and human development at Federal and selected States level through investment in youth, family planning and reproductive health.

### **Specific Objective 3: Improving basic Education, in particular for girls (DAC code 110)**

Contribute to quality and equitable education by supporting efforts at Federal and at selected States level to bring back out-of-school children and to ensure inclusive quality learning and skills development opportunities for children, especially girls through relevant technical vocational education training (TVET), including skills for green jobs.

#### **2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective**

##### **Specific objective 1:**

- Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD) and selected State government's lead, oversee, implement, monitor, strengthen and expand their social protection system to address poverty;
- A State-led cash transfer scheme is established to meet basic needs, empowering people and reducing poverty;
- The digital State Social Registry (SSR) is fully developed and strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection with improved mechanisms for interoperability with other databases, making it a shock responsive system for rapid relief response to vulnerable groups;
- Sustainable financing for social protection is ensured;
- Health Insurance as a mechanism to achieve Universal Health Coverage in selected States and subsidies for those that cannot afford it is expanded and includes nutrition and family planning.

##### **Specific objective 2:**

- Support the implementation of the Road Map on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend (HDD);
- State governments' capacity to lead, oversee, implement, monitor, strengthen and expand family planning services is strengthened;
- Reproductive health is integrated in the State strategies and programmes;
- Health workers capacity to deliver quality gender sensitive health, including nutrition and sexual reproductive health is enhanced;
- A comprehensive health management information system is in place and linked to the digital social registry.

##### **Specific objective 3:**

- Children, in particular girls, in selected States have access to inclusive quality education and skills development with a special focus on bringing and keeping girls in school;
- Out of School children, with a focus on girls, are supported through the Accelerated Basic Education programme. Synergies with Education in Emergency Actions funded by EU humanitarian actors will be sought;
- Teachers have increased capacity to deliver quality learning in targeted schools including in child-centred pedagogy, sexual reproductive health, nutrition and gender equality;
- A comprehensive education management information system is in place and linked to the digital social registry.

#### **2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

##### **Specific Objective 1:**

- Number of States that develop and implement a social protection policy and establish a council/platform for coordination by different ministries;

- Number of Government staff trainings undertaken and bi-annual monitoring and evaluation reports produced by States;
- Number of people supported under State-led cash transfers lift-out-of-poverty;
- Number of times that the SSR is used to respond to shocks;
- The percentage of the budget allocated to social protection in each State increases;
- Number of people covered through health insurance with access to malnutrition treatment and family planning (disaggregation by sex).

#### **Specific Objective 2:**

- Number of activities implemented in line with the Road Map on HDD;
- Number of health centres and schools that deliver family planning education and commodities reducing fertility rate in selected States;
- Number of women of reproductive age using modern contraception and number of policies and State programmes that integrate reproductive health;
- Number of health staff trained with increased capacity to deliver quality health, including nutrition and sexual reproductive health (disaggregation by sex);
- Status of a comprehensive health management information system.

#### **Specific Objective 3:**

- Net enrolment rate of children in primary education disaggregated by sex in the States supported by the EU;
- Primary education completion rate in the States supported by EU (disaggregated by sex);
- Junior Secondary education completion rate in the States supported by EU (disaggregated by sex);
- Percentage of children at the end of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics in the States supported by EU (disaggregated by sex);
- Number of children aged 10 to 18 who have completed the Accelerated Basic Education Programme (ABEP) supported by the EU;
- Number of teachers who have completed training programmes also addressing child-centred pedagogy, gender equality, nutrition and sexual reproductive health supported by the EU (disaggregation by sex);
- Status of a comprehensive education management information system (EMIS).

#### **2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

Under objective 2, EFSD+ supported private sector investments can be made in the health sector to scale up and improve health services. This may include instruments to be implemented by international Foundations (eg the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) or European Financial Institutions, or scaling-up those particular instruments for investments in local medical laboratories, medicines and vaccines production.

Investments under objective 2 may be accompanied by technical assistance channelled through the partner financial institutions, and also supported by the EU MS.

Subject to confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that an indicative amount of EUR 72 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the three priority areas.

#### **2.4. Proposals for Team Europe Initiatives in Nigeria**

Based on specific consultation with Member States, two potential areas for TE Initiatives were proposed, which correspond directly with priority areas 2.1 and 2.2.

The identified initiatives for joint action by the EU, its Member States and their development finance institutions, reflect a collective interest between EU partners for future engagement with Nigeria as well as capitalise on existing or decided commitments, programmes and policies from the EU, Member States and other actors involved. Moreover, the proposed priority themes are considered areas where

EU and Member States' support could have a comparative advantage and the biggest collective impact. The two proposed areas are also deeply interlinked: the green economy alliance requires peace and a stable environment to be implemented and peace will be sustained only if the economy grows in an inclusive and climate friendly manner.

The identification of areas for TE initiatives is an expression of intent of all concerned to consider working jointly in these areas in the future, but concrete commitments from Member States remain to be confirmed. For its part, the EU's indicative contribution to the TEIs, represents 50 % of the MIP indicative total amount, across priority areas as they link different sectors into targeted interventions. The EU's indicative contribution is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies. TEIs promote interventions across.

### 1. Green Economy

In line with the EU's Green Deal and the aim of a green recovery from the COVID crisis, the 'Nigerian Green Economy Alliance' Team Europe Initiative would support the Nigerian government's efforts to diversify the economy through enhancing access to renewable energy for productive uses, integrating circular economy principles in the economic development model, and boosting development of the agricultural sector. Collectively the actions would help Nigeria attain the SDGs and put the country on a sustainable development path.

The initiative would offer support in areas of European expertise such as climate smart agriculture, technological/digital solutions, technical assistance and vocational training, employment and entrepreneurship creation, as well as access to sustainable energy, which is key for economic activity as a whole, and agriculture in particular. In addition to a strong presence on the ground already established in the agricultural sector (including Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, France and Spain) and energy (currently mainly France and Germany), this TEI would forge new partnerships with the MS interested in supporting Nigeria's circular economy efforts (including the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and possibly others). In parallel, the loans and investments in infrastructure and private equity climate funds provided by the EIB thanks to the EU guarantee could support Nigeria's climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, critical renewable energy projects, as well as access to markets (rural roads) for agri-sector.

Combining investment platforms for sustainable energy and agriculture, coupled with policy dialogue and technical assistance, this flagship initiative would create space for EU trade and investments while generating job opportunities, in particular for Nigeria's youth. The initiative would focus on connecting the North West and North Central regions (the "food belt") with the Southern regions ("consumption belt").

In line with EU global human rights, economic, social, cultural and labour rights will be effectively integrated in the EU dialogue with Nigeria and promote decent work, zero tolerance for child labour, labour rights in EU trade relations, and due diligence in global supply chains. The TEI would also entail public diplomacy actions to demonstrate the EU commitment to Nigeria in addressing the development challenges. In particular, the Nigeria-EU Business Forum will continue building on the successes of its earlier editions. Since 2012, the EU Delegation and EU Member States present in the country have organised the Forum specifically to bring European companies operating in Nigeria and Nigerian businesses together with policy makers to deliberate on mutually beneficial topics. It has been useful for raising issues, which affect the business climate for the EU and Nigerian companies alike. Promotion of the EU's positive role in Nigeria's economy will also continue through Eurocham, the organisation of European Businesses in Nigeria established with the EU Delegation support in 2018, as well as the EU-Nigeria Business Forum. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 171 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States

to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

## 2. Peace and Governance

The EU and its Member States are considered reliable political interlocutors for the Federal Government and for a number of State Governors and Civil Society Organisations. Such a mutually beneficial relationship anchored in trust and respect for common values, can be enhanced by a reinforced political and security dialogue at all levels, which includes discussions on governance, peace, human rights issues and IHL issues based on a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach.

The COVID-19 crisis and sustained efforts by the EU to support Nigeria in this crisis has created a wider space to discuss reforms with the authorities, as became evident during the EU-Nigeria Ministerial Dialogue in November 2020.

The security situation is perceived by many as deteriorating. This opens up an opportunity for the EU to engage and provide support and expertise at strategic level on issues such as Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disengagement, Dissociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation (DDRR). The EU Delegation in Nigeria and a number of Member States have a unique position to engage with Nigeria and with ECOWAS, making it a centre of gravity for the coordination of national and regional actions.

Given the strong interest of EU Member States in Governance and Peace at the political level and in light of the ongoing and future financial support in this area (especially from FR, DE, SE and NL), the Team Europe Initiative would include a number of specific actions in order to contribute to democratic governance and a peaceful and inclusive society in Nigeria in line with SDG 16. The first action is the support to the strengthening of the democratic system in order to preserve unity, reinforce trust between the government and the citizens and encourage greater women and youth participation in governance, therewith reducing the risk of conflict in the country and migration. The second action is on Security Sector Reform and police reform. A Team Europe approach is necessary in this field to increase the relevance and the impact of the EU by combining political dialogue, security cooperation, development cooperation and peacebuilding instruments in an integrated approach. Finally, it would support a more coordinated and impactful engagement to help address three specific issues that have an important impact on sustainable development in Nigeria and the wider region: maritime security, conflicts related to the access to natural resources and land (in particular in the Middle Belt and the North West) and the protracted crisis in the North East. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 85 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

The Team Europe Initiative would also include specific public diplomacy / visibility actions to demonstrate the commitment of the EU in supporting Nigeria to address these challenges. It would build on successful past experiences such as EU's engagement on Fighting Sexual and Gender Based Violence during the 16 days of activism against SGBV (an estimated 74.7 million people were reached on social media thanks to EU supported campaigns during the 16 days in 2020) and on encouraging young people to register and vote ahead of the 2019 general elections.

## 3. Support measures

### 3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

The EU is committed to supporting civil society around the world and to ensure that they have a greater role in designing and implementing European policies, programmes and projects. The NDICI regulation underlines the need to promote an enabling environment for civil society, to enhance their meaningful, continuous and structured participation in policies as well as their capacity to perform their roles as independent development and governance actors.



Nigeria's civil society is vibrant and active and has been thriving with the opening of the civic space after the return to civilian rule in 1999. Civil society in Nigeria is very diverse and the EU will engage with CSOs in the wider sense to include youth and women organisations, business associations, academic institutions and think tanks, faith-based organisations, traditional and religious leaders.

Support will be articulated around two main priorities:

The first priority will be to support CSOs whose membership is mostly made of young people and/or whose main objectives are youth development, youth empowerment and youth employment. Consultations with youth organisations in Nigeria during the programming phase have highlighted the needs and the willingness of youth organisations to partner with the EU to define joint objectives, implement joint actions and advocate for a more enabling environment for youth to participate in democracy, development and peace in Nigeria. Specific measures could therefore include support to youth organisations as actors of governance, as drivers of economic development especially in the agricultural sector, as advocates of peace and biodiversity and as actors on the frontline in the fight against climate change. In this context, it will be important to use the convening power of the EU and support coalitions of youth organisations active in the priority areas of the MIP and/or in specific locations where the EU will be focusing the implementation of its programmes. Youth organisations will also be supported through leadership and mentoring initiatives.

The second priority will be for the EU to set up a greater and more structured partnership with CSOs active in the three priority areas defined under the NIP. It will help to meet the following objectives: to support dialogue and raise awareness with the Nigerian authorities and the citizens around common EU-CSOs priorities; (when appropriate) to support CSOs provide services in complement to the authorities for innovative and catalytic engagement especially in fragile and crises contexts; and to participate in policymaking and the oversight of government policies as well as of actions implemented under the priority areas. The involvement of CSOs will be particularly important to ensure that no one is left behind and for the conflict sensitivity of EU engagement. This will require dedicated support to strengthen the legitimacy, capacity and representativeness of CSOs to maximise this partnership as well as ensure there is an enabling environment for CSOs to operate in Nigeria. It will be particularly important to reach and engage CSOs at the local level beyond the well-established CSO communities in the main urban areas especially Lagos and Abuja.

### **3.2. Cooperation facility**

The EU and Nigeria have a very substantial, intertwined, bilateral relationship, which encompasses political, security, economic and commercial cooperation as well as an active portfolio in development programmes. There is a need to enhance visibility and public knowledge over the EU's role as a main partner and interlocutor with the Nigerian authorities.

Knowledge and know how amongst Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), at both Federal and State levels, about EU policies and instruments, as well as international and multilateral cooperation, could be further enhanced with the aim of facilitating an efficient and result-based cooperation at all levels.

A cooperation facility is included in this MIP, the use of which should assist in pursuing the following objectives:

- 1) Inform, provide evidence-based data and avail of expertise for the implementation of the MIP:
  - Improve understanding of the context through analysis and research on areas relevant to the achievements of the objectives of the MIP and Team Europe Initiatives;
  - Improve formulation, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of EU and TEI programmes and better compliance with commitments taken by the Federal Republic of Nigeria as part of international cooperation agreements (e.g. the Sustainable Development Agenda); This includes Technical Assistance for Nigeria's participation into global EU initiatives such as for the local production of vaccines and essential medicine;

- Development of investments via the EIP/EFSD+ through dissemination of information of EU financing opportunities leveraging private capital for development oriented investments, dialogue with the authorities and the private / financial sector;
  - Enhance EU’s leading role in international and multilateral cooperation including coordination amongst the international community and development partners.
- 2) Reinforce the EU strategic communication:
- Enhance visibility, knowledge and understanding among the Nigerian population about the EU’s role and actions in Nigeria through public diplomacy/advocacy activities targeting the youth, with a specific focus on jobs and growth, participation in governance, migration and mobility, and flagship initiatives such as Erasmus+ and the Youth Sounding Board, and also targeting disinformation;
  - Implementation of the EU cultural diplomacy, in line with the Council Conclusions on an EU strategic approach to international cultural relations, and in particular through the network of EU Cultural Institutes (EUNIC) to support culture as an engine of development, promote intercultural dialogue, and strengthen cooperation in the area of cultural heritage.
- 3) Reinforce the EU role as Nigeria’s policy dialogue partner:

Reinforced political and policy dialogue on key areas of the EU-Nigeria Ministerial Roadmap, including trade, investment and green partnership, peace and security (including maritime security), governance, human rights, digitalisation, privacy and data protection, research and innovations, social development, migration and mobility and humanitarian issues; as well as other key areas of engagement, including in particular jobs and growth, climate, culture, gender, youth and disability.

These objectives can be achieved through: (i) supporting capacity development and institution building through technical assistance and exchange of expertise; (ii) supporting policy dialogues; (iii) participation of Nigerian stakeholders in EU initiated events and EU support of Nigerian events; (iv) supporting the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the EU’s cooperation via technical assistance, including budget support eligibility analysis; (v) public diplomacy and political dialogue (vi) organisation of events of public outreach and visibility (vii) outreach and development of investment operations with the private sector.

The facility can be used for Nigeria’s participation into global Team Europe Initiatives, including on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa.

#### **4. Financial overview**

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Nigeria and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Nigeria.

<b>Priority area</b>	<b>Amount (MEUR)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
<i>Green and Digital Economy</i>	177.8	35%
<i>Governance, Peace and Migration</i>	152.4	30%
<i>Human Development</i>	152.4	30%
<i>Support measures</i>	25.4	5%
<b><i>TOTAL for initial period*</i></b>	<b>508 MEUR</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Subject to confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that out of the total of EUR 508 million, an indicative amount of EUR 72 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the three priority areas.

#### **Attachments**

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

<b>Attachment 1: Intervention framework</b>				
<b>Priority area 1: Green and Digital Economy</b>				
<b>Specific objective 1: Develop climate-smart agri- (aqua-) culture and transformation of Agri-SMEs in selected value chains</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Emergence of new, and growth of existing agri-businesses in agricultural value chains to achieve growth in production, including exports of agricultural commodities and products	Number of processes related to policies and practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced	0	6	Implementation M&E
	Number of agri-businesses supported through the EU interventions, disaggregated by sex and age	0	500	
New jobs created in rural economy and agro-ecology, especially for youth and women	Number of (a) new green jobs or (b) jobs supported/sustained by the EU in the agriculture sector, disaggregated by sex and age	0	100,000	Implementation M&E
Improvement of smallholder livelihoods through capacity building and investments	Number of smallholder farmers reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production and access to markets, disaggregated by sex and age	0	100,000	Implementation M&E, WOCAT, FAO
Improved food security and application of EU standards	Volume of agricultural production (million tonnes)	28.2	32	FAOSTAT

<sup>2</sup> Targets for custom made indicators are indicative.

Introduction of nature-based agricultural measures reducing climate change vulnerability, enhancing biodiversity and combating deforestation and desertification	Number of nature-based solutions implemented with EU support  Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	0  0	4  5	Implementation M&E  National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR
<b>Specific objective 2:</b> Expand renewable and smart energy and promote circular economy				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Enhanced access to sustainable electricity, especially for agricultural and productive uses (Off-grid), informal settlements including sites and camps for refugees and internally displaced persons, peri-urban areas, urban areas SME and industrial clusters in selected states (On-grid)	Percentage of people and connections benefiting from off-grid and on-grid new access or improved access, and migratory status	57%	75%	Implementation M&E  SDG7 Energy Progress Report
Improved Renewable Energy regulatory frameworks and their implementation	Number of new Inclusive Green Economy policy instruments adopted / implemented	0	5	Implementation M&E
Increase in renewable energy share in the total national energy share	Renewable Energy generation capacity installed with EU support	0	1,000 MW new on and off-grid generation	Nigerian Central Data Management System, Implementation M&E
Solar-micro grids provided to public infrastructure (health, education, lighting) in selected states	Number of benefitting social infrastructure (hospitals, schools) served by solar micro-grids	0	43	Implementation M&E

Increased energy efficiency measures in energy intensive sectors as well as development of a National strategy to accelerate access to clean cooking technology by the private sector	Number of households with access to clean cooking technology with the EU support Number of new energy efficiency measures adopted with EU support	0 0	4,000,000 3	Implementation M&E
Improved implementation of climate resilient/circular economy and low-carbon measures in policy and economy	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq) with EU support	0	Target will depend on intervention design in 2022	Nigerian Central Data Management System, Global Carbon Atlas
<b>Specific objective 3: Develop innovation and create jobs for youth</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Enhanced employability of Nigerian youth and women	Number of people who have benefited from TVET/skills/digital/ICT development programmes with EU support, disaggregated by sex and age	0	100,000	Implementation M&E
Enhanced access to the internet and digital services, especially for marginalised groups and in rural areas	Number of individuals with improved access to Internet with EU support, disaggregated by sex and age	0	10,000,000	Implementation M&E
Improved human-centric innovation/digitalisation regulatory frameworks and their implementation	Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms/programmes for innovation and employment	0	5	Implementation M&E

Increased creation of digital start-ups outside major urban areas	Number of digital start-ups supported by the EU, disaggregated by location and sex (of founders)	0	500	Implementation M&E
	Number of entrepreneurship/digital/innovation hubs created or expanded with the EU support	0	36	
Creation of new green and smart jobs	Number of jobs supported by the EU, disaggregated by sex and age	0	80,000	Implementation M&E
<b>Priority area 2: Governance, Peace and Migration</b>				
<b>Specific objective 1: Enhancing democracy, participatory governance and accountability</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Increased accountability, transparency, inclusiveness (youth, women and people with disabilities) and effectiveness of the democratic and governance system, including through improved electoral processes and strengthened involvement of Civil Society Organisations	Voice and Accountability score (EU Results Framework)	34.98	50	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports</a>
	Number of specific actions taken by government to address discriminatory practices and improve youth, women and people with disabilities representation in parliament and government institutions at federal, national and local level.	0	5	The Nigerian Constitution Electoral Act Political party manifesto Media reports Mid-term evaluation reports

	Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support;	0	5	Implementation M&E
Improved rule of law, fight against impunity, and access to justice through a more independent, effective, responsive, transparent and gender sensitive justice sector.	Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU	0	10,000	Implementation M&E
	Rule of law score (EU Results Framework)	18.75 (2019)	35	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports</a>
Improved access to government services and information through enhanced e-Government applications	Score in the E-Government Development Index (EGDI).	0.4406	0.6	<a href="https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/125-Nigeria">https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/125-Nigeria</a>
Increased resource mobilisation and quality of public spending by strengthening public financial management, the gender and climate responsiveness of the budget and the fight against corruption, money laundering and illicit financial flows	Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes and other non-oil revenues.	0.53 (2019)	0.7	CBN Statistical Bulletin
	Control of corruption score	12.98 (2019)	30	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports</a>



People in all their diversity and with a specific attention to women equality and the most vulnerable groups have their rights promoted and better protected from all forms of violence (sexual and gender-based violence in particular) through legislation and effective enforcement.	Number of individuals benefitting from EU funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence;	0	2,000,000	Implementation M&E
	Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the EU.	0	1,500	Implementation M&E
<b>Specific objective 2: Improving human security</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Enhanced community security and peacebuilding	Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention.	0	TBD when targeted areas are selected	Implementation M&E
Strengthened mechanisms for the effectiveness, regulation, representativeness (women), oversight and accountability of the security sector (Security Sector Reform)	Number of fatalities per year	121,075 (2020)	100,000	ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, <a href="https://acleddata.com/#/dashboard">https://acleddata.com/#/dashboard</a>

				Relevant Barometer surveys at national and regional levels
Strengthened prevention of armed conflict including through building community resilience and successful reintegration of individuals formerly associated with violent extremist groups or non-state armed groups	Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to community resilience, successful reintegration and reconciliation of individuals formerly associated with non-state armed groups in communities and efficient criminal justice responses	0	15 000	Implementation M&E
Improved mechanisms to protect civilians and safeguard women's and children's rights in fragile and conflict-affected context	Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on protection of civilian population and human rights (women and children rights in particular)	0	20	Implementation M&E
Strengthened prevention and repression of maritime insecurity, transnational organised crime and terrorism combining local, national and regional actions	Organised Crime Index (Criminality score and resilience score)	7.70; 5.67 (2019)	6,5; 6	<a href="https://ocindex.net/">https://ocindex.net/</a> (data updated every two years)
	Global Terrorism Index	8.314 (2020)	7	<a href="https://www.visionofhumanity.org/indexes/terrorism-index/">https://www.visionofhumanity.org/indexes/terrorism-index/</a>
<b>Specific objective 3: Ensuring the sustainable management of migration</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>

Enhanced migration governance and improved national and local institutional and civil society capacity to manage migration and forced displacement in a safe, orderly, regular and responsible way with gender and human rights based approach and using digital tools when appropriate	Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support	0	4	<a href="https://ncfrmi.gov.ng/resources">https://ncfrmi.gov.ng/resources</a> <a href="https://www.nelexnigeria.com/labour-migration">/https://www.nelexnigeria.com/labour-migration</a> Implementation M&E Third party monitoring
Improved sustainable migration by supporting returnees, host communities, Internally Displaced Persons and migrants returned from countries of transit and destination, including through circular migration schemes	Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons and individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support  Number of returnees assisted with direct upon-arrival assistance and reintegration assistance, including access to training and employment opportunities	0  0	30,000	<a href="https://ncfrmi.gov.ng/resources">https://ncfrmi.gov.ng/resources</a> <a href="https://www.nelexnigeria.com/labour-migration">/https://www.nelexnigeria.com/labour-migration</a> Implementation M&E Third party monitoring
Improved integrated border management to counter trafficking in human beings and operational cooperation on countering smuggling of migrants (for example through anti-smuggling operational partnerships)	Number of integrated border management strategies or policies or protocols a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support	0	2	Implementation M&E Third party monitoring
Improved regular migration pathways for the youth in particular through information provision, labour migration, scholarship (e.g. ERASMUS+) schemes, and support to the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol	Number of legal migration initiatives taken, including under Talent Partnerships foreseen by the new Pact on Migration and Asylum, and initiatives contributing to free movement in the ECOWAS region	0	4	Implementation M&E

Improved diaspora engagement and remittances management (notably mapping, cost reduction and contribution to development).	Number of initiatives involving Diaspora members/Nigerians in Diaspora Commission	0	3	<a href="https://nidcom.gov.ng/national-policy-on-diaspora/">https://nidcom.gov.ng/national-policy-on-diaspora/</a> Implementation M&E Third party monitoring
<b>Priority area 3: Human Development</b>				
<b>Specific objective 1: Improving the Social Protection</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources</b>
Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD) and selected State governments lead, oversee, implement, monitor, strengthen and expand their social protection system to address poverty	Number of States that develop and implement a social protection policy and establish a council/platform for coordination by different ministries  Number of Government staff trainings undertaken and bi-annual monitoring and evaluation reports produced by States	0	30	Implementation M&E, State policy reports, third party monitoring
A State-led cash transfer scheme is established to meet basic needs, empowering people and reducing poverty	Number of people supported under State-led cash transfers lift-out-of-poverty.	0	2,000,000	Implementation M&E, SOCU registers, third party monitoring
The digital State Social Registry (SSR) is fully developed and strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection with improved mechanisms for interoperability with other databases, making it a shock responsive system for rapid relief response to vulnerable groups impacted by shocks	Number of times that the SSR is used to respond to shocks	0	The digital SSR covers at least 70% of extreme poor and provides for interoperability with other databases	Implementation M&E, National Social Register

Sustainable financing for social protection is ensured	The percentage of budget allocated to social protection in each State increases	TBD for selected states	Increase by 25%	Annual State budgets, State Health Accounts
Health Insurance as a mechanism to achieve Universal Health Coverage in selected States and subsidies for those that cannot afford it is expanded and includes nutrition and family planning	Number of people covered through health insurance with access to malnutrition treatment and family planning (disaggregation by sex)	0	10,000,000	Implementation M&E, Progress reports, NDHS, NBS
<b>Specific objective 2: Supporting Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data Sources</b>
Support the implementation of the Road Map on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend (HDD)	Number of activities implemented in line with the Road Map on HDD	0	20	Implementation M&E
State government's capacity to lead, oversee, implement, monitor, strengthen and expand family planning services is strengthened	Number of health centres and schools that deliver family planning education and commodities reducing fertility rate in selected states	0	200 Health centers and 200 Schools	Implementation M&E
Reproductive health is integrated in the State strategies and programmes	Number of women of reproductive age using modern contraception and number of policies and State programmes that integrate reproductive health	0	2,000,000	Implementation M&E, NDHS
Health workers capacity to deliver quality gender sensitive health, including nutrition and sexual reproductive health is enhanced	Number of health staff trained with increased capacity to deliver quality health, including nutrition and sexual reproductive health (disaggregation by sex)	0	5,000	Implementation M&E, Progress reports, third party monitoring

A comprehensive health management information system is in place and linked to the digital social registry.	Status of a comprehensive health and education management information system	Not present	A functional information system, linked to the state social registry, reflects all health facilities by LGAs, number of workers per facility and beneficiaries to inform decision making.	Implementation M&E, Ministry reports, third party monitoring
<b>Specific Objective 3: Improving basic Education, in particular for girls</b>				
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data Sources</b>

<p>Children, in particular girls, in selected States have access to inclusive, quality education with a special focus on bringing and keeping girls in school</p>	<p>Net enrolment rate of children in primary education disaggregated by sex in the States supported by the EU</p> <p>Primary education completion rate disaggregated by sex in the States supported by EU</p> <p>Junior Secondary education completion rate disaggregate by sex in the States supported by the EU</p> <p>Percentage of children at the end of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics disaggregated by sex in States supported by the EU</p>	0	TBD	<p>Education Sector Analysis, NDES, Data provided by EGRA and SEGRA reports monitoring report</p> <p>End of term evaluation in reading, writing and arithmetic</p>
<p>Out of School children, with a focus on girls, are supported through the Accelerated Basic Education Programme</p> <p>Synergies with Education in Emergency Actions funded by EU humanitarian actors will be sought</p>	<p>Number of children aged 10 to 18 who completed the Accelerated Basic Education Programme supported by the EU</p>	0	TBD	<p>Attendance register</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Project report</p>
<p>Teachers have increased capacity to deliver quality learning in targeted schools including in child-centred pedagogy, sexual reproductive health, nutrition and gender equality</p>	<p>Number of teachers who have completed training programmes also addressing child-centred pedagogy, gender equality, nutrition and sexual reproductive health supported by the EU</p>	0	TBD	<p>Attendance register</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Project report</p>

<p>A comprehensive education management information system is in place and linked to the digital state social registry.</p>	<p>Status of a comprehensive education management information system (EMIS)</p>	<p>Not present</p>	<p>A functional information system, linked to the state social registry, reflects all educational facilities by LGAs, number of workers per facility and beneficiaries to inform decision making.</p>	<p>Implementation M&amp;E, Ministry reports, third party monitoring</p>
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**Annex 2 - Donor Matrix**

Explanatory note: 1) Data extracted from IATI database on 21 June 2021. 2) Financial figures show ongoing commitments for DAC sectors available for Nigeria in IATI from 2021 to 2027 (although with different budget cycles), 3) Missing data will be completed with other sources of information, 4) The financials are computed per DAC sector, covering all sectors available for Nigeria data in IATI. 5) All figures are in USD

	311	152	111	231	151	121	
Donors	Agriculture	Conflict prevention, peace & security	Education	Energy generation, distribution & efficiency	Government & civil society	Health	Sector Total
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>525,350</b>	<b>7,525,876</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,321,155</b>	<b>7,639,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,011,513</b>
EU	N/A	290,100	N/A	N/A	2,222,839	N/A	<b>2,512,939</b>
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,051,953	N/A	<b>3,051,953</b>
Germany	N/A	7,235,776	N/A	5,318,172	N/A	N/A	<b>12,553,948</b>
Netherlands	525,350	N/A	N/A	2,983	2,364,340	N/A	<b>2,892,673</b>
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>8,229,338</b>	<b>8,340,543</b>	<b>8,652,329</b>	<b>3,451,052</b>	<b>30,824,817</b>	<b>23,394,156</b>	<b>82,892,235</b>
Canada	1,025,542	N/A	828,960	N/A	3,271,581	133,661	<b>5,259,744</b>
UK	3,209,495	5,424,480	7,823,369	2,583,806	26,562,246	23,260,495	<b>68,863,891</b>
USA	3,994,301	2,916,063	N/A	867,246	990,990	N/A	<b>8,768,600</b>
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>314,044,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,082,470</b>	<b>22,671,945</b>	<b>246,323,599</b>	<b>212,266,686</b>	<b>863,389,664</b>
AfDB	76,825,190	N/A	3,950,834	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>80,776,024</b>
World Bank	237,219,774	N/A	64,131,636	22,671,945	246,323,599	212,266,686	<b>782,613,640</b>
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>114,662</b>	<b>5,283,161</b>	<b>32,447,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,428,992</b>	<b>17,231,067</b>	<b>66,505,860</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>

UN Women	114,662	342,136	N/A	N/A	1,706,161	N/A	<b>2,162,959</b>	
UNDP	N/A	4,775,597	N/A	N/A	2,009,415	N/A	<b>6,785,012</b>	
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,388,747	N/A	<b>3,388,747</b>	
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>	
UNICEF	N/A	165,428	32,447,978	N/A	4,324,669	13,834,100	<b>50,772,175</b>	
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,396,967	<b>3,396,967</b>	
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>	
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>322,914,314</b>	<b>21,149,580</b>	<b>109,182,777</b>	<b>31,444,152</b>	<b>296,216,540</b>	<b>252,891,909</b>	<b>1,033,799,272</b>	
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	31.24%	2.05%	10.56%	3.04%	28.65%	24.46%	100.00%	
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	2.50%	35.82%	0.00%	25.32%	36.36%	0.00%	100.00%	
<b>Donors</b>	<b>311</b>							
	<b>Agriculture</b>							
	<b>Y2021</b>	<b>Y2022</b>	<b>Y2023</b>	<b>Y2024</b>	<b>Y2025</b>	<b>Y2026</b>	<b>Y2027</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>525,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>525,350</b>
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>
Netherlands	525,350	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>525,350</b>
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>8,102,072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,130</b>	<b>62,136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,229,338</b>
Canada	1,025,542	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>1,025,542</b>

UK	3,082,229	N/A	65,130	62,136	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,209,495
USA	3,994,301	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,994,301
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>37,744,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,361,616</b>	<b>110,961,624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,856,433</b>	<b>5,120,519</b>	<b>314,044,964</b>
AfDB	5,125,008	N/A	30,461,616	30,461,614	N/A	5,656,433	5,120,519	76,825,190
World Bank	32,619,764	N/A	84,900,000	80,500,010	N/A	39,200,000	N/A	237,219,774
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>114,662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,662</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UN Women	114,662	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	114,662
UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>46,486,856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,426,746</b>	<b>111,023,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,856,433</b>	<b>5,120,519</b>	<b>322,914,314</b>
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	4.50%	0.00%	11.17%	10.74%	0.00%	4.34%	0.50%	31.24%
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%

Donors	152							
	Conflict prevention, peace & security							
	Y2021	Y2022	Y2023	Y2024	Y2025	Y2026	Y2027	Total
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>5,041,531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,484,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,525,876</b>
EU	290,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	290,100
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Germany	4,751,431	N/A	2,484,345	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,235,776
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>4,835,488</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>882,578</b>	<b>2,622,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,340,543</b>
Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UK	1,919,425	N/A	882,578	2,622,477	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,424,480
USA	2,916,063	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,916,063
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
AfDB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
World Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>5,283,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,283,161</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UN Women	342,136	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	342,136

UNDP	4,775,597	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,775,597
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	165,428	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	165,428
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>15,160,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,366,923</b>	<b>2,622,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,149,580</b>
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	1.47%	0.00%	0.33%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.05%
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	23.99%	0.00%	11.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.82%

<b>Donors</b>	<b>111</b>								
	<b>Education</b>								
	<b>Y2021</b>	<b>Y2022</b>	<b>Y2023</b>	<b>Y2024</b>	<b>Y2025</b>	<b>Y2026</b>	<b>Y2027</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>3,063,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,589,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,652,329</b>
Canada	828,960	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	828,960
UK	2,234,253	N/A	5,589,116	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,823,369
USA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>2,508,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,603,643</b>	<b>27,892,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,077,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,082,470</b>
AfDB	N/A	N/A	1,436,667	1,436,667	N/A	1,077,500	N/A	3,950,834
World Bank	2,508,644	N/A	35,166,976	26,456,016	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,131,636
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>32,447,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,447,978</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UN Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	32,447,978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,447,978
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>38,019,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,192,759</b>	<b>27,892,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,077,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,182,777</b>
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	3.68%	0.00%	4.08%	2.70%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	10.56%
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Donors	231								
	Energy generation, distribution & efficiency								
	Y2021	Y2022	Y2023	Y2024	Y2025	Y2026	Y2027	Total	
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>5,321,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,321,155</b>	
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
Germany	5,318,172	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,318,172	
Netherlands	2,983	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,983	
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>1,605,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,845,611</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,451,052</b>	
Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
UK	738,195	N/A	1,845,611	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,583,806	
USA	867,246	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	867,246	
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>3,710,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,289,067</b>	<b>4,672,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,671,945</b>	
AfDB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
World Bank	3,710,166	N/A	14,289,067	4,672,712	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,671,945	
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
UN Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	

UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>10,636,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,134,678</b>	<b>4,672,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,444,152</b>
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	1.03%	0.00%	1.56%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.04%
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	25.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.32%

<b>Donors</b>	<b>151</b>							
	<b>Government &amp; civil society</b>							
	<b>Y2021</b>	<b>Y2022</b>	<b>Y2023</b>	<b>Y2024</b>	<b>Y2025</b>	<b>Y2026</b>	<b>Y2027</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>5,884,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,697,917</b>	<b>56,486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,639,132</b>
EU	2,222,839	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,222,839
France	1,992,150	N/A	1,059,803	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,051,953
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Netherlands	1,669,740	N/A	638,114	56,486	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,364,340



<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>17,506,970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,700,445</b>	<b>10,323,997</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,824,817</b>
Canada	1,717,755	N/A	967,016	293,405	N/A	293,405	N/A	3,271,581
UK	14,798,225	N/A	1,733,429	10,030,592	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,562,246
USA	990,990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	990,990
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>68,865,590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169,685,280</b>	<b>7,772,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,323,599</b>
AfDB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
World Bank	68,865,590	N/A	169,685,280	7,772,729	N/A	N/A	N/A	246,323,599
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>11,428,992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,428,992</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UN Women	1,706,161	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,706,161
UNDP	2,009,415	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,009,415
UNFPA	3,388,747	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,388,747
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	4,324,669	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,324,669
WHO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>103,686,281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174,083,642</b>	<b>18,153,212</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>296,216,540</b>
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	10.03%	0.00%	16.84%	1.76%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	28.65%
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	28.01%	0.00%	8.08%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.36%

Donors	121								
	Health								
	Y2021	Y2022	Y2023	Y2024	Y2025	Y2026	Y2027	Total	
<b>1 EU DPs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>2 Non-EU DPs</b>	<b>6,027,802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,949,499</b>	<b>5,160,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,394,156</b>
Canada	60,874	N/A	20,615	52,172	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	133,661
UK	5,966,928	N/A	11,928,884	5,108,056	N/A	256,627	N/A	N/A	23,260,495
USA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>3 Multilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111,160,750</b>	<b>87,074,710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,031,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212,266,686</b>
AfDB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
World Bank	N/A	N/A	111,160,750	87,074,710	N/A	14,031,226	N/A	N/A	212,266,686
<b>4 UN</b>	<b>17,231,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,231,067</b>
FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UN Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNHCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
UNICEF	13,834,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,834,100
WHO	3,396,967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,396,967
WFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>23,258,869</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,110,249</b>	<b>92,234,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,287,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>252,891,909</b>	
<b>Sector % of Total - ALL donors</b>	2.25%	0.00%	11.91%	8.92%	0.00%	1.38%	0.00%	24.46%	
<b>Sector % of Total - EU DPs</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	