COUNTRY LEVEL EVALUATION
Federal Republic of Nigeria

January 2010
Consortium EVA 2007/geo-acp
Overall relevance to country needs and coherence with Partner Policies

**EC Activities**

- **EDF Envelope A 552 M€**
  - F1- WATSAN 87 M€ (18%)
    - Institutional support to Sector reforms in 6 States
    - Support to Civil society participation
  - F2- Fed., States institutional & economic reforms 238,5 M€ (43%)
    - Institutional and economic reform in 6 states
    - National Census
    - Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
  - Non focal sectors (32%)
    - Immunisation - 60,9 M€
    - Elections
    - Institutional Support NSA
    - Border demarcation
    - Regional Programmes (EPA)
- Regional cooperation
  - Economic Integration, trade and conflict management
- Thematic Budget lines
  - Human rights and democracy
  - NGO Co-financing
- EIB
  - Productive small and medium investment projects

**GoN Policies & Activities**

- **Quick Start Package 100 M€**
  - Support to NAO
  - Support to National and State Assemblies
  - Micro-Project Programmes
  - Economic management & Capacity building Programme
  - Small town Water supply

- **VISION 2020, 7 Points Agenda**
- **POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME**
- **NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION PROGRAMME** and COMMISSION (NAPEC)
- **WATER SECTOR & SANITATION POLICY 2000**
- **NEEDS/SEEDS**
  - Privilisation to improve service delivery
  - Public sector transparency and accountability, reduction of corruption
  - Institutional reforms and better governance to improve budget process and service delivery
  - Reform of civil service, coordination and policy formulation, in order to reduce inefficiency
- **Anty Corruption Commission**
- **POLIO ERADICATION INITIATIVE**
  - National Immunisation Programmes
- Privatisation and favourable environment to foreign investment

**Impact**

- Income distribution improved
- Improved rural livelihoods
- Sustainable coverage of water supply and waste water services for growing population
- Decreased prevalence of water borne diseases
- Improved education and health services indicators
- Improved Country’s accountability in public finance and governance
- Peace and security maintained
- Reduced number of infections by vaccine preventable diseases
- Private sector development
- Regional and world economy integration

**EQ 1 – to what extent has the EC strategy over time been adaptive and consistent with the overall Nigerian and EC policy objectives in serving the needs of the population and responsive to occurred experience?**
Judgment Criteria | Indicators
--- | ---
The strategic documents have been consistent with the overall policies and priorities of the EC and the GoN in relation to the needs of the population, with an emphasis on poverty reduction. | The initial CSP reflected the GoN priorities on poverty reduction
The initial CSP reflected the EC priorities on poverty reduction
The modifications of the CSP over time have reflected the evolvement of the Nigerian policies
The CSP has evolved in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in relation to coherence with the national policies.

The assumptions made are still valid and the inherent risks of the strategy have been taken into account in order to avoid their materialisation. | Adequate initial risk assessment was undertaken.
Adequate risk management led to the necessary strategy changes.
Adequate monitoring of the validity of the assumptions of the strategy was undertaken and contributed to changes in the strategy

Existence of ability and will at the federal and state level to proceed with institutional and financial management reform so that the conditions for budget support are created. | Choice of new co-operation states has contributed to the materialisation of the strategy through enhanced reform pace.
The inclusion of the federal level has, by enhancing the reform pace, contributed to the conditions for the materialisation of the strategy

Existence of ability and will at the federal and state level to proceed with institutional and financial management reform so that the conditions for budget support are created. | The state of the reform process at the federal level is conducive to budget support
The state of the reform process in the co-operation states is conducive to budget support
Findings

**Main Findings**

- Results in focus sectors 1 and 2
- Most projects have developed out of other considerations than the Strategy guidelines
- High degree of convergence
- The intervention is consistent with EC and Nigeria goals
- Strategy has only served as intervention guideline to a limited extent
- Budget support was abandoned
- No identifiable results from change of cooperation states
- Focus sector 2 has impacted on the state level as opposed to 1.
- No identifiable results from change of cooperation states
- No replication of success stories
- Limited

**Success Criteria**

- Convergence of objectives between the Strategy and the Nigerian policies
- Results producing interventions are in line with the Strategy objectives
- Valid assumptions considered in the strategy
- Replication materialised
- Results in focus sectors 1 and 2
- Impact on state level
- Budget support materialised
- Valid assumptions considered in the strategy
- Replication materialised
- Results in focus sectors 1 and 2
- Impact on state level
- Budget support materialised

**Level of success**

- High
- Mixed
- Limited
- Limited
- Limited
- None
- None
- Limited
- Limited
- None
### EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC INTERVENTIONS</th>
<th>LIMITATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Quick Start Package</td>
<td>• Unable to identify reason for weak high level EC-Nigeria dialogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strategy derived interventions under EDF9</td>
<td>• The assessment is confined by limited studies (time) in states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BL projects</td>
<td>• Not possible to explore the counterfactual situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Regional integration support</td>
<td>• Limited knowledge on BL projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Policy dialogue</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EQ 2 – To what extent has the mix of interventions, chosen delivery mechanisms and management of risk been adequate for implementation of the strategy?
The geographical and sectoral distribution of EC support has contributed to implementation of the CSP.

Choosen EC delivery mechanisms were optimal for implementation of NIP.

High adequacy of risk management and consequent reactions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment Criteria</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ‘focal states’ concept and selection of the 6 states led to synergy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in the selection of states led to no loss of efficiency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of analysis found supporting EC selection of focal and non-focal areas of support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of success or failure initially inherent in the target levels of support– federal, state, local, community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution of rates of commitment and disbursement of EC funding as foreseen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy of selected implementation channels (project/programme approach, budget support, micro-projects, Budget lines, direct support, technical assistance, support to institutional reform).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of success or otherwise of EC strategic choice to concentrate funding in support of national programmes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of adequate baseline data and M&amp;E systems as basis for programming, design and informed decision-making.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EC sector support programmes include risk management measures.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Justified mitigation and/or remedial actions to reduce negative influences and impacts have been designed and are applied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of national ‘buy in’ and involvement in identification and management of risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequacy of EC visibility</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Findings

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

The geographical and sector distribution of EC support has contributed to CSP implementation

Change of focal states created delays

The complexity of the intervention was not adapted to EC and country capacity

General project support with external PMU management reduced Nigerian capacity building and ownership

Classical approach justified by lack of wish for budget support

Limited

Limited

Mixed

Mixed

Limited

Limited

Limited
## EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

### EC INTERVENTIONS

- Quick Start Package €100m
- Strategy derived interventions under the 9th EDF Focal and Non Focal Sectors
- BL projects
- Regional integration support

### LIMITATIONS

- No EC mechanism to assess aid cost-efficiency
- Lack of ECD institutional memory
- ECD evaluation fatigue (orientation more towards 10th EDF than assessment of the past)
- Evaluation funding not proportionate to size and complexity of the intervention to the importance of Nigeria
- Short duration of field study limits in-depth investigations and field visits
- Not all key partners met during field visit
EQ 3 – To what extent has EC support to water and sanitation accountability, sector management and infrastructure contributed to increased access to potable water, sanitation services and improved hygiene in 6 focal states?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgement Criteria</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate and timely disbursed budgets to WATSAN sector for implementation policies and strategies</td>
<td>Allocation and funding by federal and states f. O&amp;M has increased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Urb + rur)Sector policies, strategies and master plans are in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laws and regulations facilitate adequate service delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extent of partnerships and cooperation between Impl. Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conditions are in place for launching sector budget support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC support has increased transparency in sector governance at fed+states lev</td>
<td>Institutional capacity for sector management is strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information on service delivery is made publ. available and used</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholders and CS are increasingly involved in service delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baselines and M&amp;E systems to monitor impacts are improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public sector transpar. accountability &amp; anticorruption improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Access to adequate sustainable systems for distribution of potable water in 6 focal states supported by EC</td>
<td>Increase of percentage of population with access to potable water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water quality is improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Levels of service delivery (in terms 24/7 availability) is improved</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water costs as a proportion of household exp. has decreased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prospects of sustainability of supply services have improved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Judgment Criteria

**Increased access to adequate sustainable sanitation services in 6 focal states supported by EC**

**Improved hygiene and decreased infections by water borne / water washed diseases in 6 focal states supported by EC**

**Indications of lessons learned from implement. in 6 focal states (incl replic.)**

**Adequate Integration of crosscutting issues**

### Indicators

- Trends towards increased % of pop. with acc. to sanit. services
- Levels of service delivery are improved
- Sanitation costs as proportion of household exp. decreased
- Functional wastewater and sewage systems in place + utilized
- Prospects of sustainability of sanitation services are improved
- Significant decrease in health indicators regarding water diseases
- Health education campaigns show increasingly positive effects
- Evidence of increasingly involvement of NGO,CBOs and NSAs
- Evidence of workshops attended by focal and non-focal states
- Evidence of existence and credibility of exit strategies included
- Reasons for possible sector support implementation found
- Existence of Environmental impact assessments and mitigation
- Adequacy of gender aggregated data on population served
- Existence of HIV/Aids awareness campaigns as integral comp.
- Gender issues are embedded in all stages of the EC sector supp.
- EC supp added value to the support offered by EU Member states
- Adequacy of EC visibility
### Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Success Criteria</th>
<th>Main Findings</th>
<th>Level of success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate and timely disbursed budgets for implementation of WATSAN policies and strategies</td>
<td>Inadequate low budgets and insecure cost sharing by federal, state and LGA levels</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency in sector governance</td>
<td>Institutional capacity for sector management is strengthened but transparency not improved</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable distribution systems of potable water in 6 focal states</td>
<td>The Federal State retrieves from direct infrastructure investments and the states and LGAs have yet not taken their full responsibilities</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Access to sustainable sanitation services in 6 focal states</td>
<td>The process of determining a clear policy/strategy set-up has been ended, and EC support helped</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved hygiene and decreased infections in 6 focal states</td>
<td>Major infrastructure investments are not yet implemented and economic and social issues not solved for sustainable water supply system</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessons learned</td>
<td>Water supply is in process of improvement but there are many policy issues unsolved</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation remains largely deficient and lacks priority among population and decision-makers, positive trends are visible where EC support provided demonstration</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation exists only in urban centres and requires considerable more hygiene and health education and planning</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hygiene and sanitation measures are too sporadic and progress only recent. Health statistics inadequate to measure impact</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watsan and Health not well coordinated</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Political changes can jeopardize consensus on Sector reform strategy. Financial implications need to be transparent and cost sharing based on capability. Increasing state-priority of the sector.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Considerable more planning and implementation capacity is required before socio-economic viable systems can be replicated.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EC INTERVENTIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>LIMITATIONS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support to Drafting of Water Sector Policy Bills and Regulations</td>
<td>State Budgets on Water sector not obtainable or consistent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Advice to Federal and States Line Ministries</td>
<td>No data available on services, reliability and water costs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of Participatory Approaches to Sector Reform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on Users and MDG goal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EQ 4 – To what extent has EC support to federal, state and local institutional and economic reforms contributed to strengthen the capacity to deliver services to the poor through better public financial management and civil service structures?
### Judgment Criteria

**EC support to institutional and economic reforms has reduced macro-economic imbalances**

- Evidence of greater macro-economic stability including reduction of national debt
- Improved statistics for macro-economic management
- Federal and state budgets are increasingly poverty-orientated
- Availability of Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

**EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to improved governance and delivery of public services at federal, state and local levels**

- Evidence of increasing accountability and reduced misuse of public funds
- Evidence of national interest and commitment in improving PFM
- Evidence of national interest in budget support
- Publication of annual technical and financial audits and budgets
- Progress towards control of public expenditure

**EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to improved PFM at federal, state and local levels**

- Improved delivery of poverty-oriented services (education, health, WATSAN) in 6 focal states
- Increased CSO involvement in decision making processes
- Evidence of improved transparency in sector governance
- Evidence of greater levels of trust and/or faith in public service
- Evidence of policy changes at federal level being adopted by states

**EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to the effectiveness of the policy dialogue**

- Evidence of increasing quality and frequency of technical discussions between EC and all levels of national government
- Enhanced EC/Nigeria political dialogue
- Evidence of policy changes
- Positive perceptions of donors (especially EU MS) towards improved dialogue with national institutions
Findings

**Success Criteria**

- EC support to institutional and economic reforms has reduced macro-economic imbalances
  - Mixed

- EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to improved PFM at federal, state and local levels
  - Mixed

- EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to improved governance and delivery of public services at federal, state and local levels
  - Mixed

- EC support to institutional and economic reform has contributed to the effectiveness of the policy dialogue
  - Limited

**Main Findings**

- Imbalances have been reduced, but not possible to determine EC attribution in the absence of relevant indicators
  - Mixed

- Some contribution to improved budgeting on federal level, but impossible to measure accurately
  - Mixed

- EC support has produced results at state level, mainly through sensitization of the authorities

- Budget transparency has increased, while effect on service delivery is limited
  - Mixed

- Limited results due to the indirect nature of aid delivery

- Policy dialogue at diplomatic level not translated into high level dialogue at aid delivery level
  - Limited

**Level of success**
## EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC INTERVENTIONS</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal, state and local institutional &amp; economic reforms (€238.5m)</td>
<td>• Insufficient evidence regarding the usability of Census data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Institutional and economic Reform in 6 States</td>
<td>• No meeting with the Independent National Election Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• National Census Programme</td>
<td>• No possibility for sufficient state visits during the field study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic and Financial Crimes Commission</td>
<td>• Election support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EQ 5 – To what extent has EC Support to national immunisation programmes and polio eradication contributed to reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment Criteria</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synergies developed and absence of conflicts between routine immunisation and polio eradication programmes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Joint information campaigns for both progr. are clear and compl.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improved Facilities and modalities for vaccine storage and distribution</strong></td>
<td><strong>Effective cooperation between campaigns (publ. logistics, TA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EC support has contributed to greater immunisation coverage of population</strong></td>
<td><strong>Possible conflicts mitigated</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improving trends in infection rates in supported States</strong></td>
<td><strong>Management capac. and delivery of imm. programs strengthened</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crosscutting Issues have been embedded in EC support to immunisation programmes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sufficient No. of staff trained and % of staff applying new skills</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increasing numbers of fully functional storage and distr. centres</strong></td>
<td><strong>Absence of geographical disparities in facilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Absence of geographical disparities in facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased state budgets for prospective sustainability of immun.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increasing percentages of children being vaccinated</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increasing percentages of children being vaccinated</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adequacy of management, M&amp;E systems and health info reports</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publicity materials available and used by sensitive target groups</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reported cases of vaccine prev. diseases incl. polio are reducing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adequacy of reliable statistics and M&amp;E systems for health sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adequacy of reliable statistics and M&amp;E systems for health sector</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campaigns regarding family health and hygiene integral part</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender issues are embedded in EC support</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable group to be ident. by gender aggregated data and M&amp;E</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vulnerable group to be ident. by gender aggregated data and M&amp;E</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existence and effectiveness of HIV/Aids awareness campaigns</strong></td>
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<td><strong>EC has added value to the support offered by EU member states</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adequacy of EC visibility</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adequacy of EC visibility</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Findings**

**Success Criteria**

**Main Findings**

**Level of success**

- **Strengthened Management capacity of immunisation programmes**
  - Management capacity at federal and state levels strongly improved but still not sustainable
  - Training not yet institutionalised and finance of equipment still not budgeted in state budgets
  - **Low**

- **Strengthened delivery of immunisation programmes**
  - Delivery in serviced states strongly improved
  - But M&E remains a weak domain not providing decision relevant information for programming
  - **Mixed**

- **Greater Immunisation Coverage achieved**
  - Supported States reach 50% higher coverage than national average both through adequate awareness campaigns and large scale training and transportation + cold storage improvements
  - **Low**

- **Decreasing infection rates in supportive states**
  - Polio eradication is still not achieved but outbreaks of other diseases are decreasing
  - Encouraging success but longer term approach is essential
  - Supported states provide more resources
  - **Mixed**

- **Crosscutting issues embedded in immunisation programmes**
  - Mother/child focus mainstreamed in programs, general primary health care of population insufficiently addressed, satisfactory EC visibility
  - Health service insufficiently serves whole population and is therefore below its potential appreciation
  - **Limited**

- **Synergies developed between routine immunisation and polio eradication**
  - Polio eradication (PE) programmes benefit from cold storage infrastructure and increased health staff capacities
  - Successful approaches like focus on change agents among traditional and religious leaders adopted by PE
  - **High**

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EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

• Support to Polio Eradication has diminished new cases
• Policy to develop primary health care system with strong routine immunisation service delivery strongly promoted
• Effective management of routine immunisation service delivery demonstrated and replicated
• Resistance to immunisation overcome through effective partnership approach
• Greatly appreciated EC support

LIMITATIONS

• Not possible to obtain reliable data of Federal, State and LGA Level financial expenditures for health sector in general and immunisation in particular.
• No health statistics available on LGA level which would allow to measure impact through reduction of incidence of vaccine preventable diseases.
EQ 6 - To what extent has the non-focal support for consolidating democracy and the respect for human rights been conducive to progress in these areas?
EC support has contributed to increased democratic participation of the poorer parts of the population.

Examples of improvement (results and possible impact) in the functioning of democracy, including the effective participation of the poorer population strata, related to the EC-support.

The support for the Federal and State Assemblies provided under the Quick Start Package (EC support 1999-2002) has improved their functioning.

EC support has contributed to the enhancement of the rule of law.

Examples of improvement of the respect for human rights (results and possible impact), including personal security, religious tolerance, law enforcement and penitentiary conditions, related to the EC-support.

Examples of strengthening the rule of law (results and possible impact), including the functioning of the justice sector and the access to justice for the poorer part of the population, related to the EC-support.
**Findings**

**Success Criteria**

**Main Findings**

**Level of success**

- **Improved functioning of democracy, incl. participation of the poor, related to EC-support**
  - Indications that EC election support through CSOs has had a positive effect on women’s democratic participation. General improvement of elections is contested.
  - Mixed

- **Support for assemblies under the EC support 1999-2002 has improved their functioning**
  - According to monitoring, supported by independent observers, the support has had little or no effect
  - Limited

- **Improved respect for human rights, related to EC-support**
  - BL projects have produced outputs for this purpose, but little is known about results. The Strategy foresaw support for a Human Rights Institute, which has not materialised
  - Limited

- **Strengthened rule of law, incl. functioning of the justice sector related to EC-support**
  - EC-support for anti-corruption, including judiciary reforms, has contributed to improve its public esteem whereas general support is marginal.
    - BL project results are unknown
  - Mixed
### EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

**EC INTERVENTIONS**

- Support to National and State Assemblies under Quick Start Package
- Election Support, Institutional Support NSA
- Support from Thematic Budget Lines (Human Rights and Democracy, NGO Co-financing)

**LIMITATIONS**

- Not possible to find evidence for voting participation of poor
- No interviews with INEC and assembly members
- No available documentation for results and impact of the BL projects
EQ 7 – Has EC support contributed to enhance Nigeria’s trade and participation in Regional Integration?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment Criteria</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negotiations towards EPA have progressed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrictions on trade, import &amp; export bans, high tariffs reduced.</td>
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<td>Border controls improved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitation of ICT &amp; transportation has improved</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased share of ECOWAS countries in Nigerian exports and imports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC support has strengthened Nigeria’s capacity to contribute to regional trade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of cross-border threats (e.g. drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of weapons and oil products) improved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC support has had a positive effect on Nigeria’s potential to contribute to regional conflict management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures to combat human trafficking and organised crime across international borders have been strengthened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-border environmental management issues have been implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns as integral component of EC regional support program are in place and effective.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-border initiatives to reduce incidence of disease (e.g. malaria, TB) have been supported and there is better coordination with health initiatives in neighbouring countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy of EC visibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Support has strengthened Nigeria’s capacity to support peacekeeping and conflict prevention regionally and nationally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate integration of crosscutting issues in regional co-operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings

**Success Criteria**

- EC support has strengthened Nigeria’s capacity to contribute to regional trade.
- EC support has strengthened Nigeria’s capacity to support peacekeeping and conflict prevention regionally and nationally.
- Adequate integration of crosscutting issues in regional co-operation.

**Main Findings**

- Negotiations towards EPA have progressed. Increased share of ECOWAS countries in Nigerian exports and imports.
- But Border Controls not considerably eased, New joint border posts still in planning phase.
- The deficient capacity of ECOWAS and the lack of concrete interest of Nigeria makes progress rather slow.
- No indication that the control of cross border threats have been improved. Allocated budget was insignificant in EDF9.
- Direct benefits for Nigeria have not been strong.
- Cross border environmental issues such as drought or water resource management are not addressed in programmes.
- Common health threats such as HIV/aids; polio or malaria not addressed.

**Level of success**

- Limited
- Mixed
- Low
EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

**EC INTERVENTIONS**

- Support to ECOWAS capacity building has a major focus
- Border demarcation
- Trade policy dialogue and EPA negotiation preparation

**LIMITATIONS**

- To identify specific perceptions of Nigerian stakeholders on the EC support to regional integration would require considerable more field study time
- Nigeria specific data on regional trade is scarce and not linkable to EC intervention.
EQ 8 – In which ways and to what extent has the overall support been conducive to the strengthening of civil society in Nigeria?
Enhanced internal capacity of CSOs as a consequence of the EC support

- Increased viability of EC-supported CSOs, measured by budget, staff and gender equality
- CSO ability to act in a concerted way is improved
- Most EC-supported CSOs have increased publicly visible level of activity

CSOs have strengthened “control from below”, through advocacy, lobbying and “watch-dogging” within the focal sectors

- CSOs have improved access to information, which makes it possible for them to exercise advocacy and lobbying
- CSOs are more actively involved in a dialogue with the authorities, including through the establishment of consultative arrangements
- Examples of control from below, which has impacted on the delivery of services in water and sanitation sector.
- Examples of control from below, which impacted on institutional and financial reform through advocacy and watchdogging

EC support has enhanced civil society contribution to democracy and respect for human rights.

- CSO dialogue with the authorities and / or the National and State Assemblies through consultative arrangements.
- Examples of EC-supported CSO activity in relation to democratic consolidation in Nigeria, re participation of the poor.
- Examples of EC-supported CSO activity in relation to the rule of law and respect for human rights
Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Success Criteria</th>
<th>Main Findings</th>
<th>Level of success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSO internal capacity strengthened</td>
<td>Indications that support for CSOs increased their internal capacity and communication potential.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced CSO ability to act together</td>
<td>EC support led to coalition building in focus sector 2</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened CSO societal communication</td>
<td>Indications of effective CSO action as a result of strengthened capacity, but also of donor dependency and limited social representation</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO access to Government and general information strengthened</td>
<td>Yes. Progress mainly attributable to use of Internet due to EC support</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs involved in a dialogue with authorities</td>
<td>In general, no, but Government now inviting cooperation on local level</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs exercise control from below in Focal sectors</td>
<td>Some control from below is exercised in focus sector 2, not very much in 1. coalition building takes place but with limited results</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO dialogue with Government and assemblies re democracy and human rights</td>
<td>Few indications (of improvement re women's rights and the penitentiary)</td>
<td>Little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs have contributed to enhanced participation of the poor in politics</td>
<td>Poor no, women yes</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC support to CSOs has enhanced rule of law and human rights</td>
<td>BL CSO support projects have produced outputs but little is known about results and impact</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

**EC INTERVENTIONS**

- Direct support for CSO capacity development
- Support for exercising control from below in the focal sectors
- Implementation of micro-projects
- Election support
- Budget line support

**LIMITATIONS**

- Little quantitative data available
- CSOs tend to exaggerate their results in qualitative interviews
- Unprecise knowledge about the CSO community, no existing NGO directory
- Not possible to identify NGO share from implementation of projects
- No available data on the participation in elections by the poor
- No evaluation of budget line support
EQ 9 – To what extent has EC support to federal, state and local institutional and economic reforms contributed to strengthen the capacity to deliver services to the poor through better public financial management and civil service structures?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment Criteria</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The institutional, managerial and human resources and procedural capacities of EC and national institutions facilitated implementation of QSP</td>
<td>EC procedures and structures were appropriate for rapid response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local and state authorities were adequate service providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC non-focal interventions have contributed to improved rural access to economic and social infrastructure, to improved agricultural production and encouraged rural private sector development</td>
<td>Increased attendance and improved service delivery at social facilities (e.g. schools, clinics).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased agricultural output marketed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased family incomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increasing numbers of private enterprises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-project programmes have promoted transparency and accountability in use of resources and contributed to conflict resolution and prevention</td>
<td>Constructive inter and intra-community relationships developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased level of participation in decision making processes (in community and at local levels) and visible involvement of CBOs, NSAs and NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved safety and security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate integration of crosscutting issues</td>
<td>Existence and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns as an integral component of EC support interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of gender related considerations in EC supp. interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental considerations integral component of EC support interventions (incl. awareness rising of impacts of malpractices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adequacy of EC visibility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings (EQ 9)

**Success Criteria**

- The institutional, managerial and human resources and procedural capacities of EC and national institutions facilitated implementation of QSP.
- EC non-focal interventions have contributed to improved rural access to economic and social infrastructure, to improved agricultural production and encouraged rural private sector development.
- Micro-project programmes have promoted transparency and accountability in use of resources and contributed to conflict resolution and prevention.
- Adequate integration of cross-cutting issues.

**Main Findings**

- No specific mechanism was put in place to facilitate QSP.
- Micro-Projects have contributed positively.
- MP have promoted transparency and accountability, while their contribution to conflict prevention is of an indirect nature.
- Only occasional integration on project own initiative (not in ToRs).

**Level of success**

- QSP implementation was not particularly facilitated.
- Assessment of impact limited based on success stories and failure stories only.
- Successful CSO and community awareness raising, but sustainability appears limited in the absence of exit strategies.
- Mixed picture, some MP generate new CC issues.

- Limited
- Mixed
### EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC INTERVENTIONS</th>
<th>LIMITATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quick Start Package</td>
<td>• Little systematic knowledge about impact, much of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the available builds on anecdotic evidence of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>success or failure stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-Project Programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MPP3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MPP6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MPP9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EQ 10 – To what extent has the Commission’s support to Nigeria been coordinated, coherent with and complementary to other policies and actions of the European Commission and other donors?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment Criteria</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC aid is complementary to aid from EU-member states and other donors</td>
<td>The interventions by the donor community in Nigeria correspond with Nigerian priority sectors to the extent possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives of EC interventions and other EU policies converge in their intent towards Nigeria</td>
<td>Geographical and sector distribution of EC intervention is complementary to EU-member states and other donors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC and MS mechanisms for the coordination of their aid to Nigeria</td>
<td>Objectives of EC interventions and EU-policies are not contradictory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The value added of EC-activities in relation to European bilateral cooperation is visible</td>
<td>Common political agenda for the EC and the member states in relation to Nigeria has been established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC and the member states meet regularly for discussing their interventions in defined sectors or related to crosscutting issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC and member states meet regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases of concerted action between the EC and the member states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The EC applies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness related to aid coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC member states representatives consider EC interventions a valuable complement to their own action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of action by EU member states facilitated by the EC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Findings**

**Working coordination enhances results for the benefit of the poor**
- Working coordination enhances results for the benefit of the poor
- EC cooperation not well coordinated with other cooperation
- EC perceived by other donors as contributing little to coordination. Well coordinated with the UNDP/UN

**Complementarity increases the value of cooperation at large**
- Complementarity increases the value of cooperation at large
- EC cooperation not complementary to other cooperation
- While complementarity is limited, no obvious harm has resulted

**Convergence in intent and practice between the cooperation and other EU policies**
- Convergence in intent and practice between the cooperation and other EU policies
- EC cooperation is coherent with other EU policies
- Convergence is in place – while EU member states would still like a stronger relation.

**EC comparative advantages and ability to act on behalf of EU member states increases the results of the cooperation of both parties**
- EC comparative advantages and ability to act on behalf of EU member states increases the results of the cooperation of both parties
- EC cooperation does not add value to the cooperation of EU member states
- Opinions divided between EU, which finds a role in reminding MS about poverty goals, while MS see no such role materialised.

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**Success Criteria**

**Main Findings**

**Level of success**
EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

**EC INTERVENTIONS**

- Coordination within the donor community
- Coordination with member states
- EC acting on behalf of member states

**LIMITATIONS**

- Limited institutional memory with the interlocutors
- Possible divergent opinions between member states’ local representatives and home offices
- Limited number of interviews, however answers were equivocal