

COUNTRY LEVEL EVALUATION

Federal Republic of Nigeria

January 2010

Consortium EVA 2007/geo-acp



AGEG
International
Consulting Services

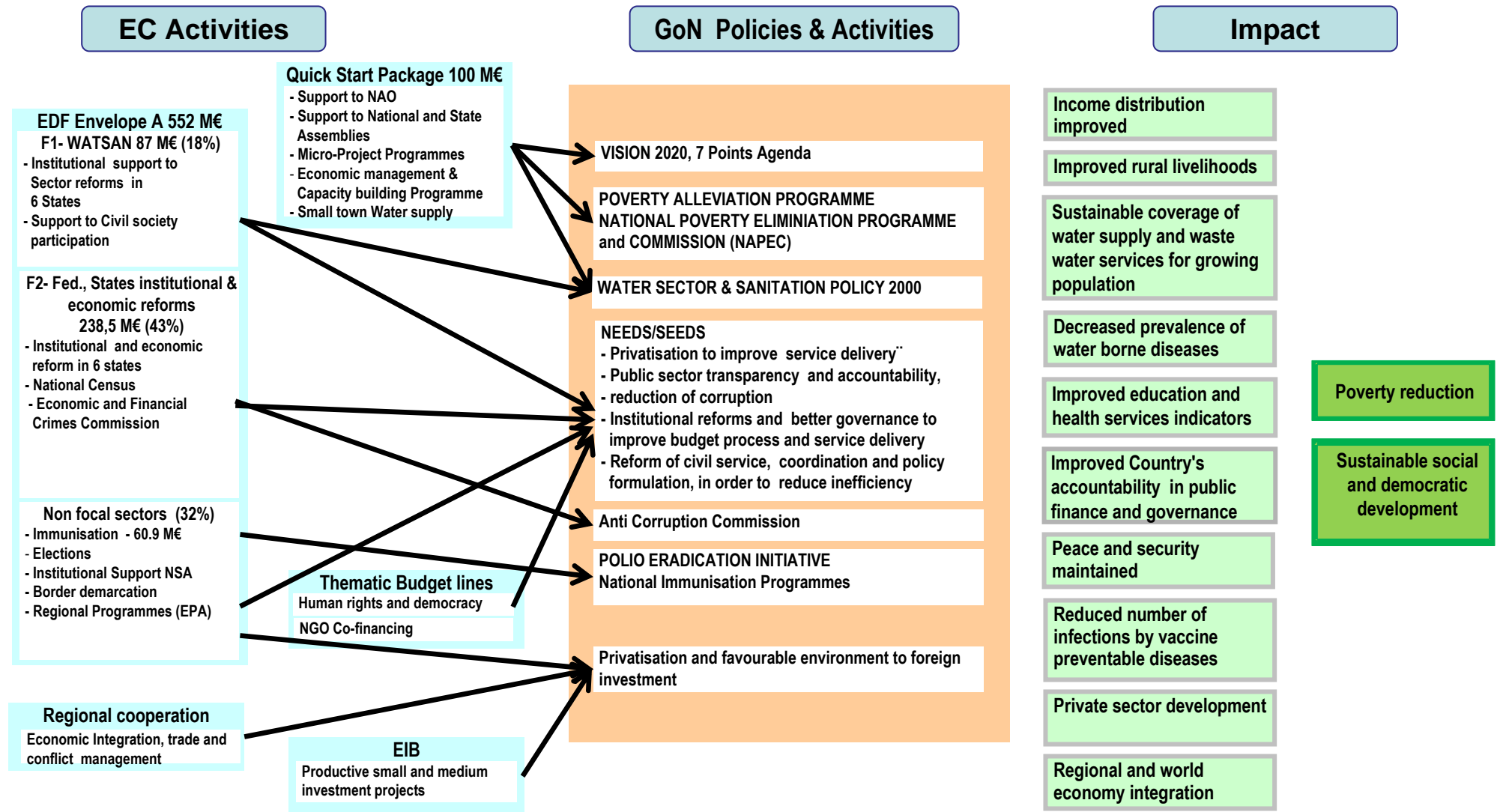


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EQ 1

Overall relevance to country needs and coherence with Partner Policies



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?

EQ1

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 assumptions made are still valid and the inherent risks of the strategy have been taken into account in order to avoid their materialisation.

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.

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 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.

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

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

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

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

Findings

EQ1

Convergence of objectives between the Strategy and the Nigerian policies

The intervention is consistent with EC and Nigeria goals

High degree of convergence

High

Results producing interventions are in line with the Strategy objectives

Strategy has only served as intervention guideline to a limited extent

Most projects have developed out of other considerations than the Strategy guidelines

Mixed

Valid assumptions considered in the strategy

Yes , but the validity of the assumptions has been limited

Limited

Replication materialised

No replication of success stories

Limited

Results in focus sectors 1 and 2

Focus sector 2 has impacted on the state level as opposed to 1.

Limited

Impact on state level

No identifiable results from change of cooperation states

None

Budget support materialised

Budget support was abandoned

None

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

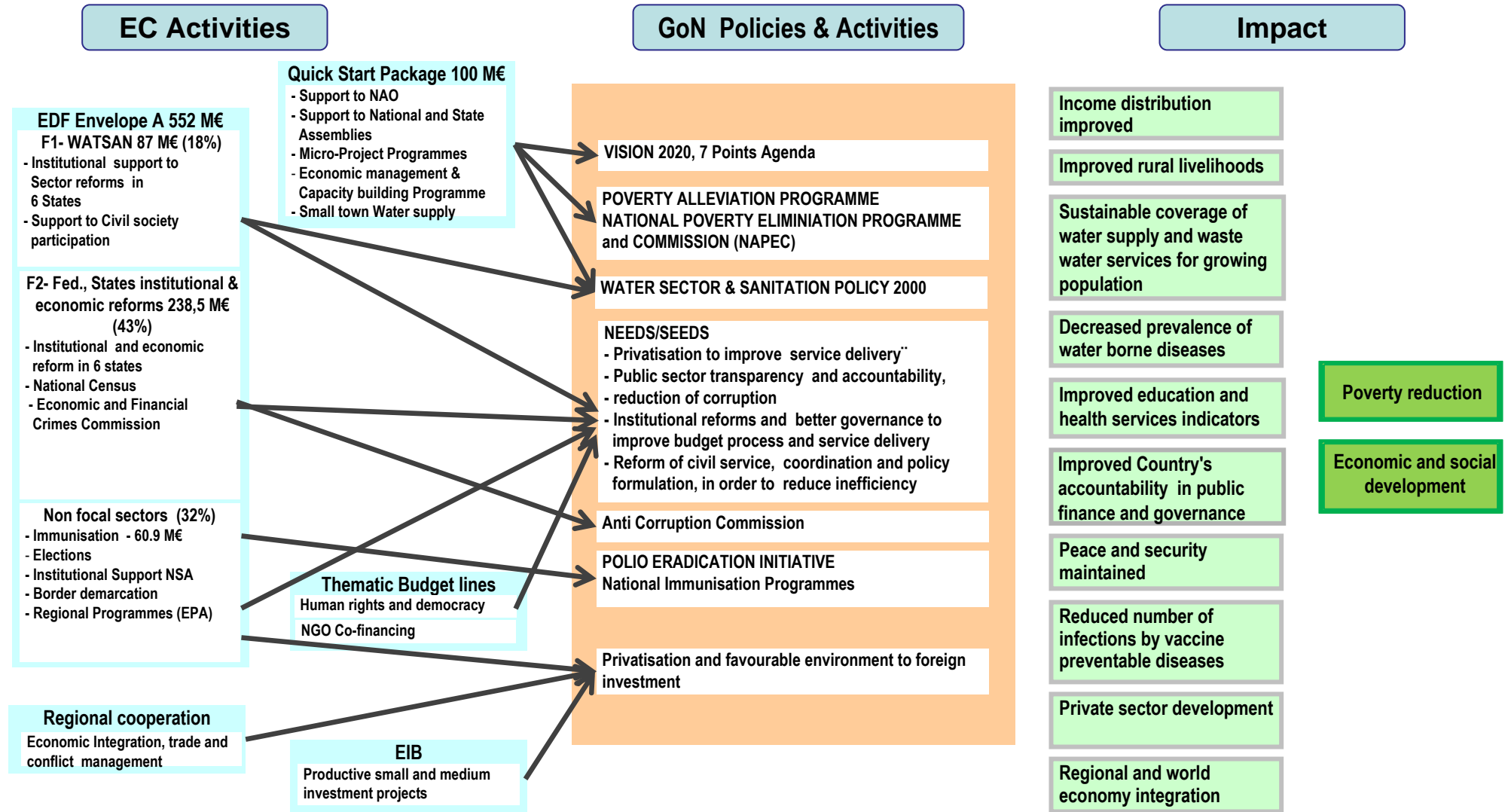
- Quick Start Package
- Strategy derived interventions under EDF9
- BL projects
- Regional integration support
- Policy dialogue

LIMITATIONS

- Unable to identify reason for weak high level EC-Nigeria dialogue
- The assessment is confined by limited studies (time) in states
- Not possible to explore the contra-factual situation
- Limited knowledge on BL projects

EQ 2

Efficiency



EQ 2 – To what extent has the mix of interventions, chosen delivery mechanisms and management of risk been adequate for implementation of the strategy?

EQ 2

The geographical and sectoral distribution of EC support has contributed to implementation of the CSP.

Chosen EC delivery mechanisms were optimal for implementation of NIP

High adequacy of risk management and consequent reactions.

The 'focal states' concept and selection of the 6 states led to synergy

Changes in the selection of states led to no loss of efficiency

Evidence of analysis found supporting EC selection of focal and non-focal areas of support.

Evidence of success or failure initially inherent in the target levels of support– federal, state, local, community.

EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States'

Evolution of rates of commitment and disbursement of EC funding as foreseen.

Adequacy of selected implementation channels (project/programme approach, budget support, micro-projects, Budget lines, direct support, technical assistance, support to institutional reform).

Evidence of success or otherwise of EC strategic choice to concentrate funding in support of national programmes.

Existence of adequate baseline data and M&E systems as basis for programming, design and informed decision-making.

EC sector support programmes include risk management measures.

Justified mitigation and/or remedial actions to reduce negative influences and impacts have been designed and are applied.

Evidence of national 'buy in' and involvement in identification and management of risk.

EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States

Adequacy of EC visibility

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

Findings

EQ 2

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

Change of focal states created delays

Limited

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

Chosen EC delivery mechanisms were optimal for implementation of NIP

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

Mixed

Classical approach justified by lack of wish for budget support

High adequacy of risk management and consequent reactions

Risk management was adequate but may have decreased ownership through cumbersome procedures

Mixed

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

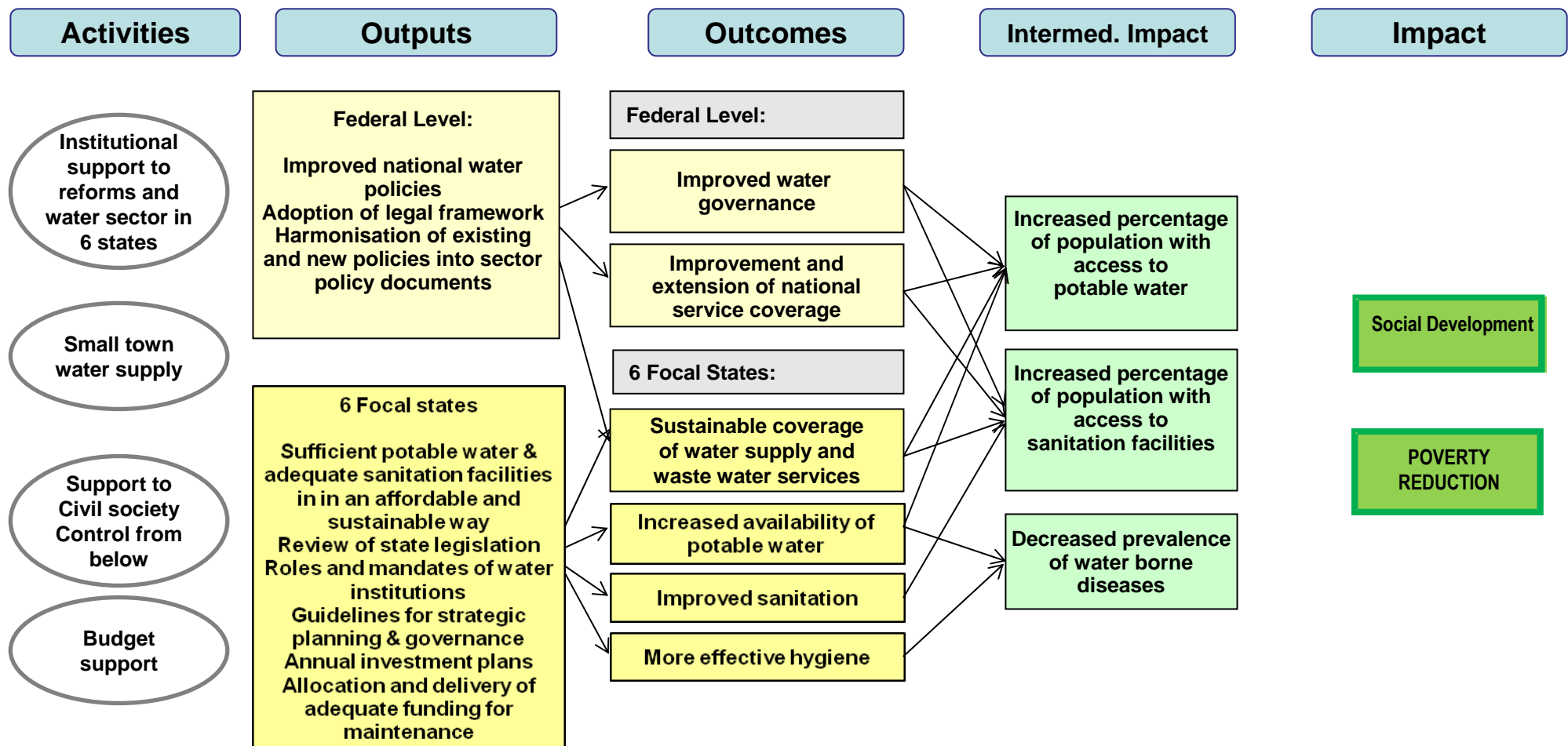
- Quick Start Package €100m
- Strategy derived interventions under the 9th EDF
Focal and Non Focal Sectors
- BL projects
- Regional integration support

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

EQ 3 - Focal sector 1, WATER & SANITATION



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?

EQ 3

Adequate and timely disbursed budgets to WATSAN sector for implementation policies and strategies

EC support has increased transparency in sector governance at fed+states lev

Increased Access to adequate sustainable systems for distribution of potable water in 6 focal states supported by EC

Allocation and funding by federal and states f. O&M has increased

(Urb + rur)Sector policies, strategies and master plans are in place

Laws and regulations facilitate adequate service delivery

Extent of partnerships and cooperation between Impl. Agencies

Conditions are in place for launching sector budget support

Institutional capacity for sector management is strengthened

Information on service delivery is made publ. available and used

Stakeholders and CS are increasingly involved in service delivery

Baselines and M&E systems to monitor impacts are improved

Public sector transpar. accountability & anticorruption improved

Increase of percentage of population with access to potable water

Water quality is improved

Levels of service delivery (in terms 24/7 availability) is improved

Water costs as a proportion of household exp. has decreased

Prospects of sustainability of supply services have improved

Judgement Criteria

Indicators

EQ 3 (contin.)

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

Judgment Criteria

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

Indicators

EQ 3

Findings

Adequate and timely disbursed budgets for implementation of WATSAN policies and strategies	Inadequate low budgets and insecure cost sharing by federal, state and LGA levels	Low
Transparency in sector governance	The Federal State retrieves from direct infrastructure investments and the states and LGAs have yet not taken their full responsibilities	Mixed
Sustainable distribution systems of potable water in 6 focal states	Institutional capacity for sector management is strengthened but transparency not improved The process of determining a clear policy/strategy set-up has been ended, and EC support helped	Low
Increased Access to sustainable sanitation services in 6 focal states	Major infrastructure investments are not yet implemented and economic and social issues not solved for sustainable water supply system Water supply is in process of improvement but there are many policy issues unsolved	Low
Improved hygiene and decreased infections in 6 focal states	Sanitation remains largely deficient and lacks priority among population and decision-makers, positive trends are visible where EC support provided demonstration Sanitation exists only in urban centres and requires considerable more hygiene and health education and planning Hygiene and sanitation measures are too sporadic and progress only recent. Health statistics inadequate to measure impact Watsan and Health not well coordinated	Low
Lessons learned	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. Considerable more planning and implementation capacity is required before socio-economic viable systems can be replicated.	Mixed

Success Criteria

Main Findings

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EC INTERVENTIONS

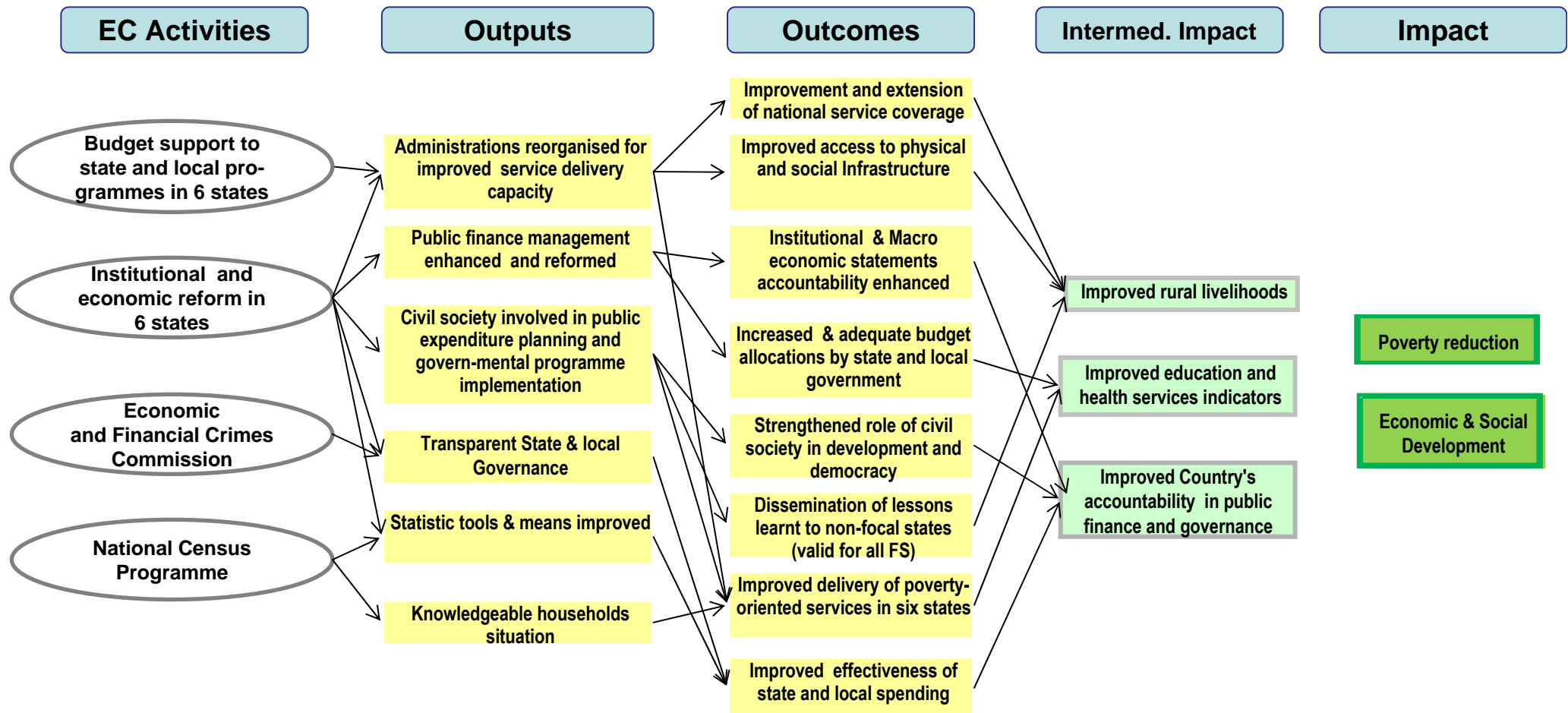
- Support to Drafting of Water Sector Policy Bills and Regulations
- Policy Advice to Federal and States Line Ministries
- Introduction of Integrated Water Resource Management Principles
- Introduction of Participatory Approaches to Sector Reform
- Focus on Users and MDG goal

LIMITATIONS

- State Budgets on Water sector not obtainable or consistent
- No data available on services, reliability and water costs.
- Major decision-makers on federal level not accessible for interviews.

EQ 4

Focal sector 2, Economic and Institutional Reform



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?

EQ 4

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

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

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

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

Judgment Criteria

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)

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

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

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

Indicators

Findings

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

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

Mixed

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

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

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

Mixed

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

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

Limited results due to the indirect nature of aid delivery

Mixed

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

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

Limited

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

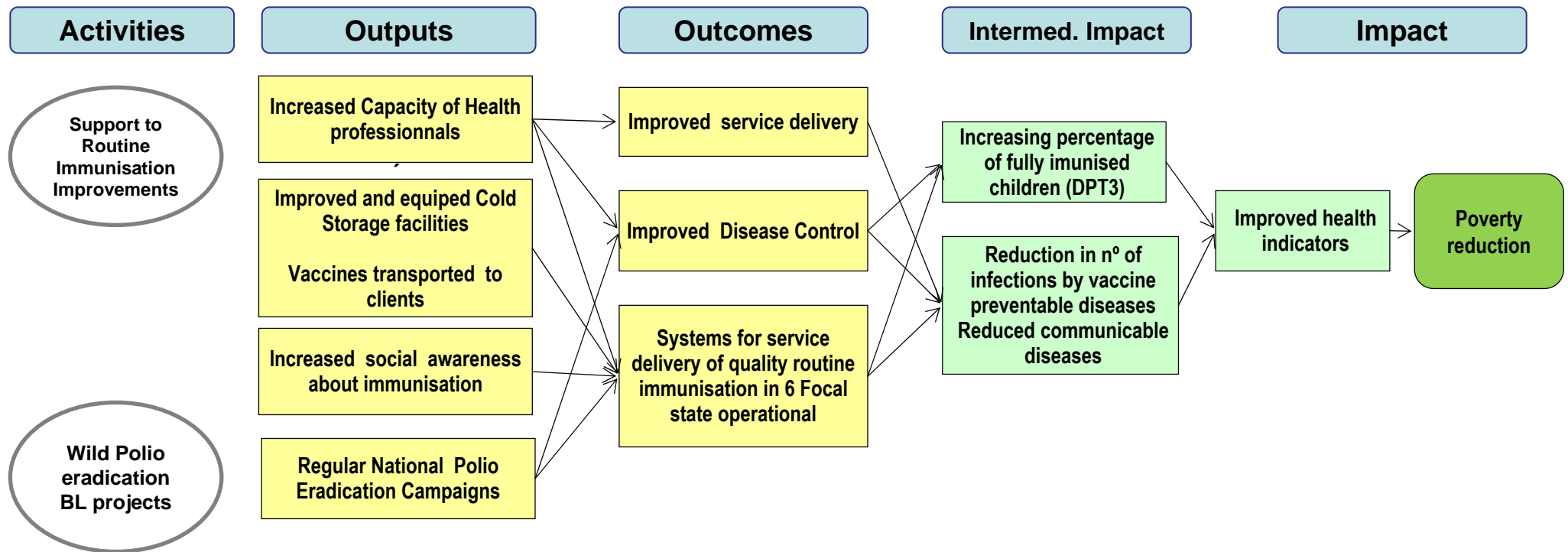
Federal, state and local institutional & economic reforms (€238.5m)

- Institutional and economic Reform in 6 States
- National Census Programme
- Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
- Election support

LIMITATIONS

- Insufficient evidence regarding the usability of Census data
- No meeting with the Independent National Election Committee
- No possibility for sufficient state visits during the field study

Health Related Programmes



EQ 5 – To what extent has EC Support to national immunisation programmes and polio eradication contributed to reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases?

EQ 5

Synergies developed and absence of conflicts between routine immunisation and polio eradication programmes

Improved Facilities and modalities for vaccine storage and distribution

EC support has contributed to greater immunisation coverage of population

Improving trends in infection rates in supported States

Crosscutting Issues have been embedded in EC support to immunisation programmes

Judgment Criteria

Joint information campaigns for both progr. are clear and compl.

Effective cooperation between campaigns (publ. logistics, TA)

Possible conflicts mitigated

Management capac. and delivery of imm. programs strengthened

Sufficient No. of staff trained and % of staff applying new skills

Increasing numbers of fully functional storage and distr. centres

Absence of geographical disparities in facilities

Increased state budgets for prospective sustainability of immun.

Increasing percentages of children being vaccinated

Adequacy of management, M&E systems and health info reports

Publicity materials available and used by sensitive target groups

Reported cases of vaccine prev. diseases incl. polio are reducing

Adequacy of reliable statistics and M&E systems for health sector

Campaigns regarding family health and hygiene integral part

Gender issues are embedded in EC support

Vulnerable group to be ident. by gender aggregated data and M&E

Existence and effectiveness of HIV/Aids awareness campaigns

EC has added value to the support offered by EU member states

Adequacy of EC visibility

Indicators

Findings

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

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

Mixed

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

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

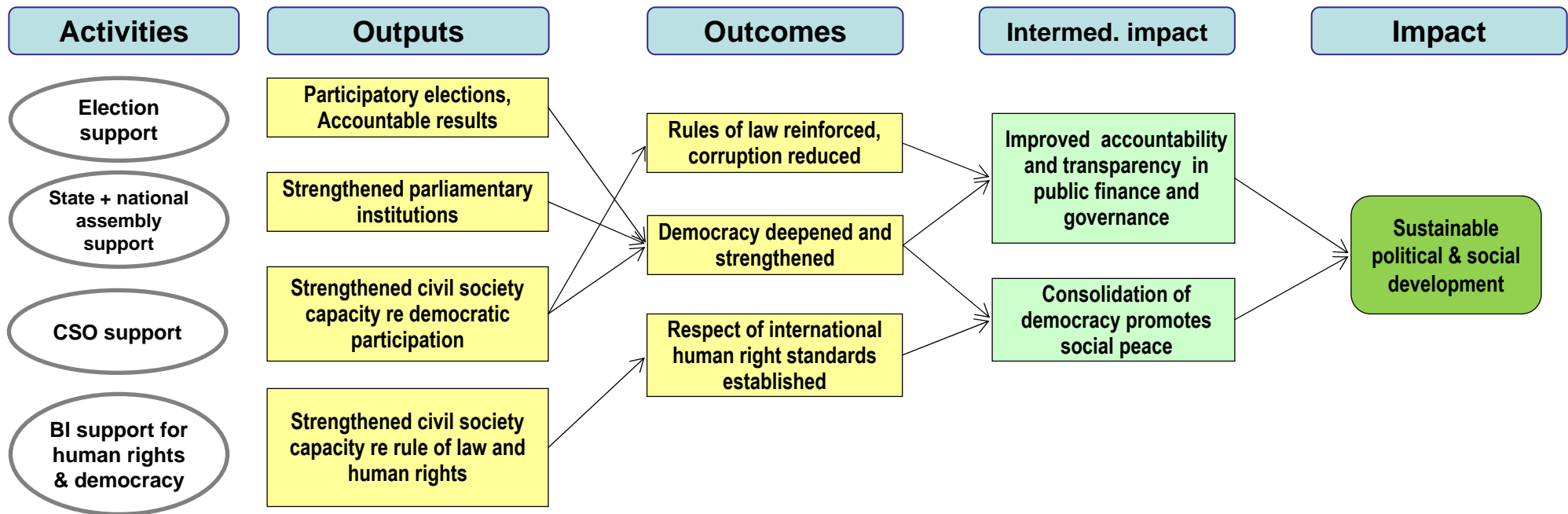
- Support to Polio Eradication has diminished new cases
- Policy to develop primary health care system with strong routine immunisation service delivery strongly promoted
- Effective management of routine immunisation service delivery demonstrated and replicated
- Resistance to immunisation overcome 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

Democracy and human rights



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?

EQ 6

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.

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

Findings

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

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

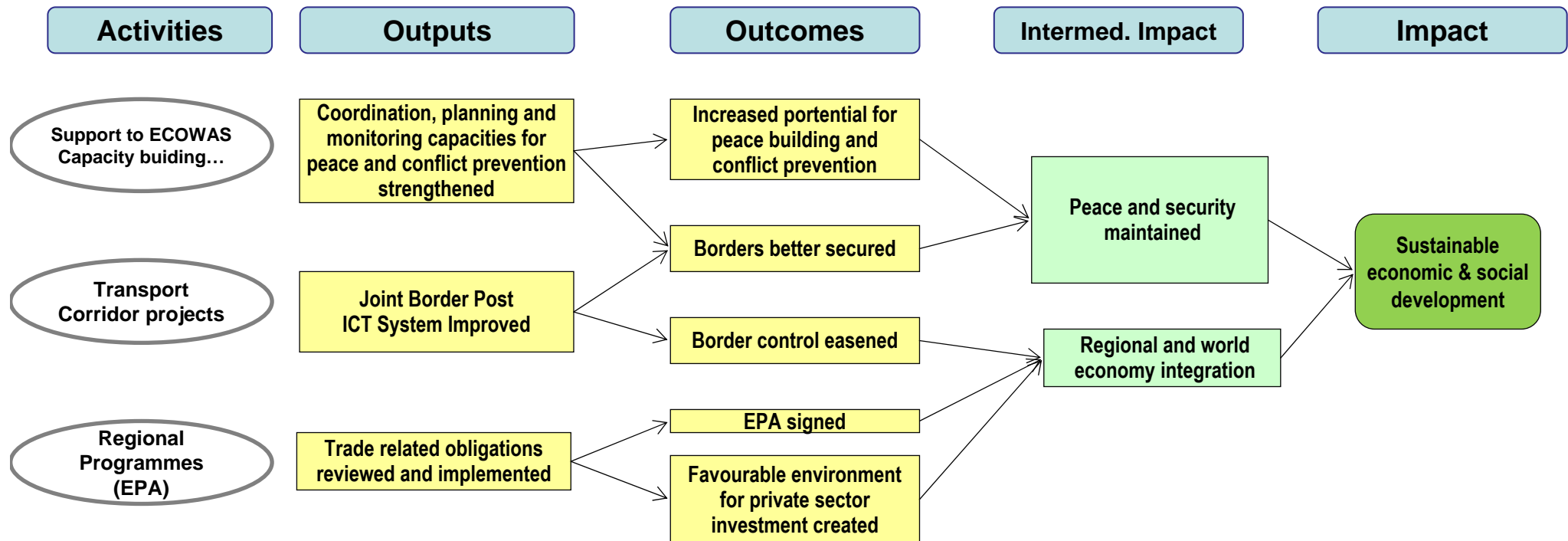
EC INTERVENTIONS

- 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

Regional Integration Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability



EQ 7 – Has EC support contributed to enhance Nigeria’s trade and participation in Regional Integration?

EQ 7

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.

Judgment Criteria

Negotiations towards EPA have progressed

Restrictions on trade, import & export bans, high tariffs reduced.

Border controls improved

Facilitation of ICT & transportation has improved

Increased share of ECOWAS countries in Nigerian exports and imports

Control of cross-border threats (e.g. drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of weapons and oil products) improved.

EC support has had a positive effect on Nigeria's potential to contribute to regional conflict management

Measures to combat human trafficking and organised crime across international borders have been strengthened

Cross-border environmental management issues have been implemented

HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns as integral component of EC regional support program are in place and effective.

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

EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States

Adequacy of EC visibility

Indicators

Findings

EC support has strengthened Nigeria's capacity to contribute to regional trade.

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

Mixed

EC support has strengthened Nigeria's capacity to support peacekeeping and conflict prevention regionally and nationally

No indication that the control of cross border threats have been improved. Allocated budget was too insignificant in EDF9

Direct benefits for Nigeria have not been strong

Limited

Adequate integration of crosscutting issues in regional co-operation.

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

Low

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

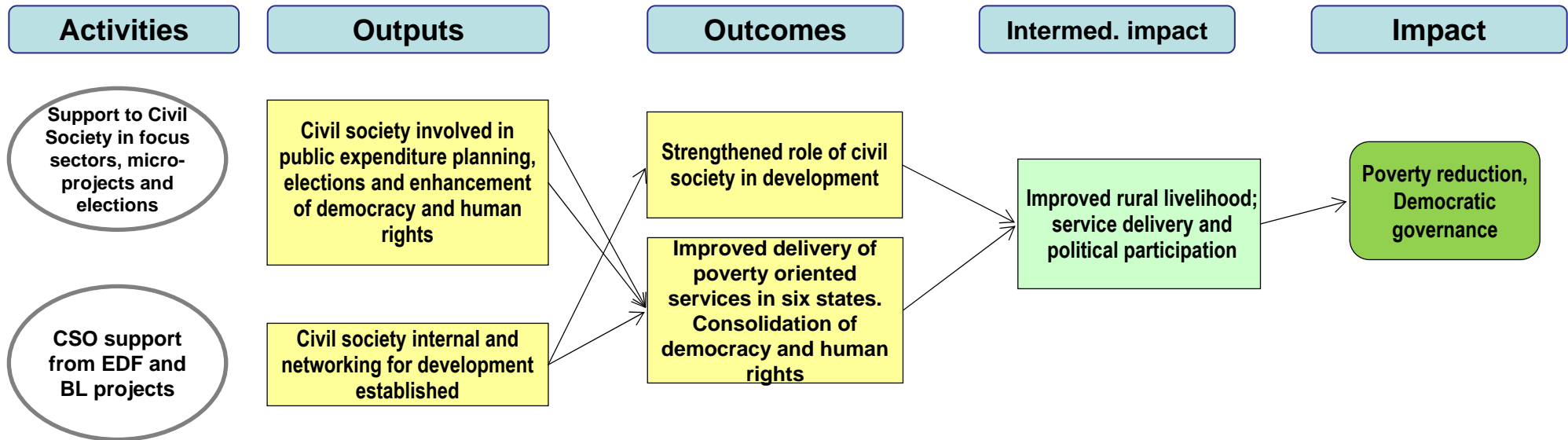
EC INTERVENTIONS

- 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.

Strengthening of civil society



EQ 8 – In which ways and to what extent has the overall support been conducive to the strengthening of civil society in Nigeria?

EQ 8

Enhanced internal capacity of CSOs as a consequence of the EC support

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

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

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 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

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

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

EQ 8

Findings

CSO internal capacity strengthened

Indications that support for CSOs increased their internal capacity and communication potential.

High

Enhanced CSO ability to act together

EC support led to coalition building in focus sector 2

Mixed

Strengthened CSO societal communication

Indications of effective CSO action as a result of strengthened capacity, but also of donor dependency and limited social representation

Mixed

CSO access to Government and general information strengthened

Yes. Progress mainly attributable to use of Internet due to EC support

High

CSOs involved in a dialogue with authorities

In general, no, but Government now inviting cooperation on local level

Mixed

CSOs exercise control from below in Focal sectors

Some control from below is exercised in focus sector 2, not very much in 1. coalition building takes place but with limited results

Mixed

CSO dialogue with Government and assemblies re democracy and human rights

Few indications (of improvement re womens' rights and the penitentiary)

Little

CSOs have contributed to enhanced participation of the poor in politics

Poor no, women yes

Mixed

EC support to CSOs has enhanced rule of law and human rights

BL CSO support projects have produced outputs but little is known about results and impact

Unknown

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

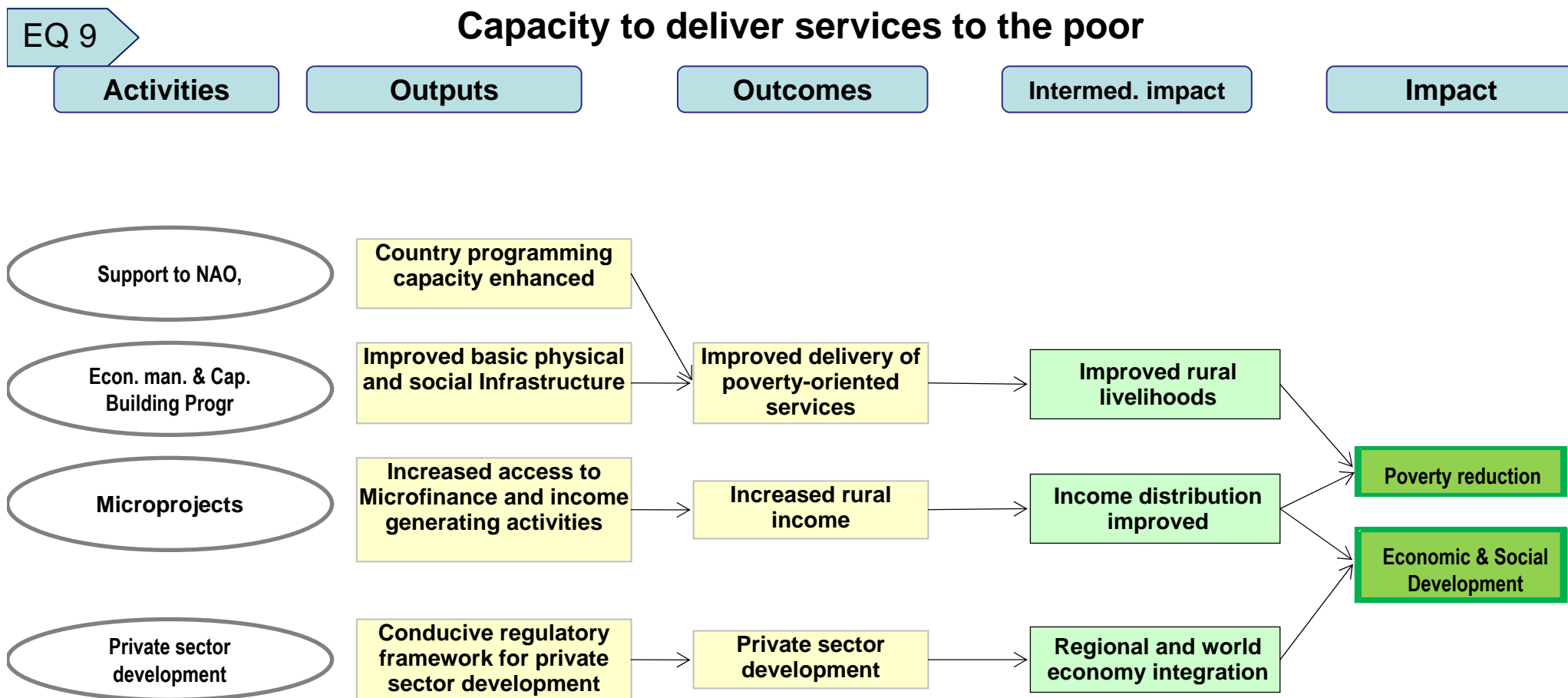
EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

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?

EQ 9

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 crosscutting issues

EC procedures and structures were appropriate for rapid response

Local and state authorities were adequate service providers

Increased attendance and improved service delivery at social facilities (e.g. schools, clinics).

Increased agricultural output marketed.

Increased family incomes.

Increasing numbers of private enterprises.

Constructive inter and intra-community relationships developed

Increased level of participation in decision making processes (in community and at local levels) and visible involvement of CBOs, NSAs and NGOs

Improved safety and security

Existence and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns as an integral component of EC support interventions

Evidence of gender related considerations in EC supp. interventions

Environmental considerations integral component of EC support interventions (incl. awareness rising of impacts of malpractices)

EC has added value to the support offered by EU Member States

Adequacy of EC visibility

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

Findings (EQ 9)

The institutional, managerial and human resources and procedural capacities of EC and national institutions facilitated implementation of QSP

No specific mechanism was put in place to facilitate QSP

QSP implementation was not particularly facilitated

Limited

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-Projects have contributed positively

Assessment of impact limited based on success stories and failure stories only

Mixed

Micro-project programmes have promoted transparency and accountability in use of resources and contributed to conflict resolution and prevention

MP have promoted transparency and accountability, while their contribution to conflict prevention is of an indirect nature

Successful CSO and community awareness raising, but sustainability appears limited in the absence of exit strategies

Mixed

Adequate integration of cross-cutting issues

Only occasional integration on project own initiative (not in ToRs)

Mixed picture, some MP generate new CC issues

Mixed

Success Criteria

Main Findings

Level of success

EC Interventions and Limitations of the Evaluation

EC INTERVENTIONS

Quick Start Package

Micro-Project Programmes

- MPP3
- MPP6
- MPP9

LIMITATIONS

- Little systematic knowledge about impact, much of the available builds on anecdotic evidence of success or failure stories

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?

EQ 10

EC aid is complementary to aid from EU-member states and other donors

Objectives of EC interventions and other EU policies converge in their intent towards Nigeria

EC and MS mechanisms for the coordination of their aid to Nigeria

The value added of EC-activities in relation to European bilateral cooperation is visible

The interventions by the donor community in Nigeria correspond with Nigerian priority sectors to the extent possible

Geographical and sector distribution of EC intervention is complementary to EU-member states and other donors.

Objectives of EC interventions and EU-policies are not contradictory

Common political agenda for the EC and the member states in relation to Nigeria has been established

EC and the member states meet regularly for discussing their interventions in defined sectors or related to crosscutting issues

EC and member states meet regularly

Cases of concerted action between the EC and the member states

The EC applies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness related to aid coordination

EC member states representatives consider EC interventions a valuable complement to their own action

Evidence of action by EU member states facilitated by the EC

Judgment Criteria

Indicators

Findings

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

Mixed

Complementarity increases the value of cooperation at large

EC cooperation not complementary to other cooperation

While complementarity is limited, no obvious harm has resulted

Mixed

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.

High

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.

Mixed

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