Annex of the Country Development Cooperation Policy

Rolling Plan for the Federal Republic of Nigeria

As of April 2020

Basic Policy of Assistance	Promotion of high-quality and inclusive economic and social development as well as stabilisation of society

Priority Area 1	Building a foundation for high-quality economic growth

Development Issue 1-1

Core infrastructure

[Background and current situation]
In Nigeria, with the largest population of approximately 206.1 million (according to UNFPA, 2020) and economy in Africa, the power demand has been increasing due to population increase and economic growth. Nevertheless, according to Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Power, the installed generation capacity remains at around 5,000 MW, while the current power demand is estimated to be 11,000 MW. The absolute shortage of power supply has been an impediment to the industrial development that the Nigerian Government aims to achieve. In addition, the current transmission capacity remains at around 3,000 MW, while it is expected to reach 10,000 MW upon completion of the on-going National Integrated Power Project (NIPP). To achieve sustainable economic development, stable power supply through enhancing and improving power generation, transmission and distribution facilities is absolutely imperative.

aims to improve the power sector with its main focus on the urban areas such as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and the Lagos metropolitan area, taking the privatisation policy of the Nigerian Government into consideration. In particular, Japan plans to contribute to the infrastructure development by building and rehabilitating facilities for generation, transmission and distribution, as well as the reinforcement and stabilisation of the power supply capacity through capacity building for planning, operation and maintenance.

Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule: Before JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
Programme for improving power supply	This programme, based on Japan's past record of cooperation, aims to contribute to the enhancement and stabilisation of power supply capacity through infrastructure development by building and overhauling power generation, transmission and distribution facilities as well as by providing capacity building in planning,management, operation and maintenance, and thereby to improve the power condition.	Preparatory Survey for Power Transmission Project	PS	▬							
		The Project for Emergency Rehabilitation and Reinforcement of Lagos Transmission Substations	GA	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	23.49	
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Power	GGP	▬	▬					0.46	

Development Issue 1-2 Urban infrastructure	[Background and current situation] The concentration of economic activities in urban areas and the urban population growth are evident in Nigeria. In particular, approximately 10% of the total population lives in and 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is from the country's largest city, Lagos, and its economic area, while the population growth in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is considered to exceed 5% per year. The urbanization ratio of Nigeria is 47.8%, and it has increased by an average of 4.7% annually since 2015 (CIA, the World Factbook). Transportation and logistic infrastructures are insufficient in urban areas, causing chronic traffic congestion and severe air pollution problems. Because the inefficient movement of people and goods impedes economic development, traffic and transport facilitation is an urgent issue. Furthermore, the development of social services including water supply and waste management falls behind the population growth, and urban problems such as inadequate water usage and environmental degradation are serious challenges, resulting in impeding economic development.			[Strategy] Considering that labor and goods' supply support an urban economy, the objective is to facilitate traffic and transportation in major cities of Nigeria. Specifically, Japan aims to contribute to the formulation of plans regarding traffic and transportation and the development and revitalisation of alternative transportation means to automobiles through developing infrastructures. Furthermore, Japan plans to build a good practice of developing urban infrastructures and social services in FCT, where the development has fallen behind the population growth and economic expansion since the capital's relocation in 1991, and expects the expansion of the model in other areas in Nigeria.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024		
	Programme for transportation and traffic	This programme aims to contribute to the development and revitalisation of alternative means of transportation to automobiles through planning and infrastructure development, and thereby to facilitate smoother road traffic and transportation.	Project for Review and Upgrading of Integrated Urban Development Master Plan of Abuja, Federal Capital Territory (FCDA)	TCDP								
	Programme for water resource management	This programme, based on Japan's past record of cooperation, aims to enhance the institutional structure of government organisations on water resources including their human resource development through technical cooperation and in-country trainings, and thereby to improve the capacity of the Nigerian Government in comprehensive management and development of water resources. It also aims to improve the capacity of government officials in Abuja, FCT for water supply	Water Supply Business Advisor	EXP								

Development Issue 1-3 Diversifying economies and promoting industries	[Background and current situation] Due to high oil dependency, the Nigerian economy faces a difficult situation influenced by the fall of crude oil price. Considering the breakdown of GDP, the Nigerian economy can be regarded as diversified economy because the share of the primary sector including mineral mining is low; however, considering the industries earning foreign currency or securing government revenue, the dependency on oil and natural gas is significantly high, and in that sense, the economic diversification is not achieved. Trade particularly depends on oil and natural gas that occupies nearly 90% of total Nigerian export. For diversifying the economy, it is important to foster alternative industries to oil and natural gas industries. Therefore, developing and implementing policies to promote private sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, food, and manufacturing industries becomes an urgent task.			[Strategy] To support economic diversification by the Nigerian Government, Japan contributes to promote agriculture and fisheries as an alternative to the oil and natural gas industry as well as to establish a value chain between processing agricultural products and distribution, including food industry promotion. Furthermore, it contributes to developing an environment for investors, including Japanese private firms, and to strengthening the private sector through fostering human resources for industries.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024		
	Programme for promoting agriculture, fisheries, and food industries	Regarding agricultural development, the programme contributes to an entire value chain ranging from production to processing and distribution of agricultural products such as rice (Nigeria relies on import for one third of its rice consumption while being the leader of rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa) as well as other products that can best use Japanese technologies.	Policy Advisor for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	EXP								
			Advisors for Agricultural Development	EXP								
			Project on Promotion of Market Oriented Agricultural Extension System for Livelihood Improvement	TCP							4.89	
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Agriculture	GGP							0.81	
			Increasing Yam Productivity and Utilization in West Africa	ML								Contribution to IITA by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
	Programme for enhancing private sectors	This programme aims to improve the investment environment through the development of industrial human capacity and infrastructure, and the formation of a master plan, in order for private enterprises to set up operations and participate in projects.	Technical Advisor for Partnership and Coordination for Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment	EXP								
			Entrepreneurs Support and Innovation Promotion Advisor	EXP								
			SDGs Global Leader	CTR								
			Africa Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)	CTR								

Priority Area 2	Improvement of inclusive and robust health and medical systems

Development Issue 2-1

Improvement of health and medical systems

[Background and current situation]
While the Nigerian economy grows, strengthening the health system remains an issue. As health related indicators show, such as the under five mortality rate (120/1,000 estimated by UNICEF, 2018), the maternal mortality rate (917/100,000 estimated by The Word Bank, 2017), and the average life expectancy (54.3 years estimated by The World Bank, 2018), the health services are insufficient in quantity and quality, and access to the services is not ensured for socially vulnerable people, particularly expectant and nursing mothers, the poor, and the physically challenged. Furthermore, Nigeria has many undernourished people, and improving the nutritional status is urgent. The current administration places importance on economic growth and emphasises on public health as a major soft infrastructure to drive Nigeria's growth goal, and it is defined as the key sector in analogy with the two most important hard infrastructures, power and transportation. Under the previous administration, the Presidential declaration regarding Universal Health Coverage (UHC) was issued in March 2014, and the National Health Act 2014 implemented later shows a financial path toward the UHC achievement. Currently, the formation of new health policies and the revision of the National Health Development Strategy are diligently being conducted by the Federal Government and stakeholders. On the other hand, in addition to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, there are broad challenges regarding infectious diseases, such as emerging infectious disease like Ebola hemorrhagic fever. Establishing concrete measures including advocacy activities for treatment and prevention, vaccination campaign, improvement of an outbreak surveillance system, and strengthening research facilities are necessary in the control of an epidemic of these infectious diseases. Moreover, it is urgent to develop an infectious disease surveillance system, not just in Nigeria but for the entire region.

[Strategy]
For strengthening the health system, Japan supports to achieve the UHC through improving and disseminating the quality of health services for the urban poor, improving accessibility to healthcare facilities, and improving nutritional situations. In particular, the provision of equipment for improving the quality and quantity of primary health facilities and the procurement of ambulances and others for improving health and welfare services are to be considered. Furthermore, as tangible support for addressing infectious diseases, in addition to supporting polio vaccination, establishing a monitoring system for the outbreak, particularly, strengthening surveillance to promptly and precisely examine the presence of a virus, is also prioritized. Through enhancing the capacity of the Nigeria Center for Disease Control, Japan contributes to developing a surveillance system for infectious diseases, not just in Nigeria but for the entire West Africa region.

Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule: Before JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
Programme for improving health and medical systems	The programme contributes to strengthening the health system. In particular, it implements projects to strengthen the regional health services for the urban poor, improve accessibility to healthcare facilities, improve the quality and increasing the quantity of primary healthcare facilities, improve health and welfare services, and manage disease prevention.	Project for Strenghening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria	TCP							5.10	
		Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control	GA							15.80	
		Project for Strenghening the Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) Network Laboratories in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	GA							20.05	
		Project on Capacity Development for Nutrition Improvement in Federal Capital Territory	TCP							4.60	
		Advanced Training Program for Fostering Global Leaders on Infectious Disease Control to Build Resilience against Public Health Emergencies	CTR								
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Health	GGP							0.17	
		Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention	GA							5.00	Procurement of resuscitation mannequins that contribute to improving health services

Priority Area 3	Promotion of peace and stability including reconstruction assistance in the North (East) Region

Development Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction support	[Background and current situation] More than 2.7 million people became internally displaced people (IDP), and they need urgent humanitarian support as a result of frequent terrorist attacks by Boko Haram in the three (3) Northeastern states (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa), where a state of emergency was declared in May 2013, and in its surrounding states (April 2020). Protecting socially vulnerable people such as women and children, who are victims of Boko Haram, ensuring safe water and hygiene, providing healthcare services to address diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and diarrhea, and providing food, are not enough in many areas in the Northeast, and the humanitarian situation is critical. The Nigerian Government, through the North East Development Commission (NEDC) that was established in 2019, state governments, etc. takes actions to address the crisis, and UN agencies and international NGOs also continuously tackle the issues. While the population in need of emergency humanitarian assistance is increasing, these programmes suffer from a lack of funding. Thus, the government called on donors and international agencies for continued and more efforts to address the issues. Under these circumstances, support for people receiving IDPs (i.e. host communities) and returnees after security improvement has become an increasingly important issue, and it is necessary to work on the early recovery and reconstruction intended for them at once. The Northeastern states, particularly Borno State, are regions suitable for agricultural production with fertile land for rice and beans; however, resuming agriculture is not currently feasible because the farmlands are devastated by series of terrorist acts and farmers have stopped farming for a long time. With the objective of ensuring food availability, improving the nutritional situation, and increasing income by themselves, it is necessary to effectively implement agricultural supports for early recovery and reconstruction. Furthermore, to protect the communities from radical ideology, it is crucial to provide opportunities to generate income through work, including agriculture, and at the same time, it is necessary to create an environment in which people can live safely through enhancing the capacity of security organizations responsible for peacekeeping operations.	[Strategy] Considering the situation and issues, as well as the fact that safety is not assured, Japan provides the prompt and effective support through international organisations. In particular, providing food, non-food items and daily commodities, protecting women and children, supporting humanitarian activities regarding WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), health, and nutrition, improving income of people in North (East) states for the early recovery and reconstruction after the completion of humanitarian assistance, supporting development of small-scale infrastructure and agriculture, and providing entrepreneurship education, are considered for the implementation.

Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
				Before JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024		
Programme for supporting IDPs and affected people in the North (East) region	In collaboration with international organisations, this programme supports 1.7 million IDPs and affected people in the areas of protection, food, nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), housing, education, daily necessities in the Northeastern states, in which a state of emergency has been declared because of terrorist activities of Boko Haram, and in other neighboring states.	Strengthening the Capacity of the National Defence College's African Centre for Strategic Research & Studies (NDC/ACSRS) on Peace Support Operations	ML							0.33	Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund
		Strengthening Resilience of Women and Girls Affected by Conflicts, Violent Extremism and Climate Change in the Lake Chad Region	GA							1.25	UN Women

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emerency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic InformationSurvey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [———] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - - -] = Tentative Schedule