

	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2021-14.020120-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 39 000 000 Total amount of contribution EUR 39 000000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: - Grants - Procurement			

1.2. Summary of the Action

Following the 1999 elections that returned the country to civilian rule, Nigeria has conducted five consecutive general elections in 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015 and 2019 with varied and mixed outcomes. While the 1999 and 2003 general elections were perceived as largely flawed by Nigerians and the international community, the 2007 general election was condemned for falling far short of basic international and regional standards for democratic elections. The 1999, 2003 and 2007 elections were also marred by violence.

On the other hand, the 2011 and 2015 elections showed strong improvement thanks in part to EU support in this area. The 2019 elections was widely acknowledged as a missed opportunity in consolidating the gains made in 2011 and 2015. Nevertheless, good progress has been made in the implementation of some of the 2019 EU Electoral Observation Mission (EoM) recommendations, and the trajectory for the 2023 and 2027 elections will depend on continued reform on a range of issues involving the three arms of government - executive, legislature, judiciary, as well as varied stakeholders such as the Electoral Management Body (EMB), political parties, and security agencies. The level of civic engagement of Nigerians and in particular of youth, women, persons with disabilities, the media and civil society organisations will also be crucial to consolidate democracy and to make progress on the reform process.

Following the 11th EDF 'Support Programme to Democratic Governance', this successor programme is proposed for the remaining period of the 2019 to 2023 electoral cycle, as well as for the 2023-2027 electoral cycle. The programme is the result of an extensive lessons learned and review effort. It is a priority and in the long-term interest of the EU in Nigeria to continue supporting the process of democratic and electoral reforms that will enhance the capacity of Nigeria's national institutions to discharge their statutory duties in an efficient, unbiased and non-partisan manner, improve representation and increase civic engagement in governance of youth, women and persons/groups living in vulnerable situations such as Internally Displaced Persons, refugees, minorities and persons with disabilities in particular.

The new programme 'EU Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) phase II' aims to promote democratic consolidation in Nigeria by contributing to the building of strong, inclusive, effective and legitimate democratic institutions. The programme will be implemented from 2022 to 2027, and will be anchored in the priorities of the Nigerian government, in the EU-Nigeria Joint Ministerial roadmap set in 2021 and in the recommendations of the EU Election Observation Mission on the 2019 General Elections and of the 2021 follow up mission to Nigeria set to take place in November 2021. It will focus on six thematic areas of support: i) the Electoral Management Body (EMB); ii) the National Assembly iii) the Political Parties; iv) Media, v) Participation of Women, Youth and Marginalized Citizens; vi) Civil Society Organisations and other Non-State Actors.