

Mapping of National PDBs in Nigeria and their Operational Procedures Including Investments in Relation to the SDGs.

1. Bank of Industry (BOI) Operational Procedure

The Bank of Industry exists to facilitate the transformation of Nigeria's Industrial sector by providing financial (loans) and non-financial (business, advisory /support services, mentoring, capacity building) for the establishment of large, medium, and small projects/enterprises, and the expansion, diversification, rehabilitation, and modernization of existing enterprises. BOI also encourages local industrial production and value creation through manufacturing, production and agro processing activities.

The commitment to transform the industrial sector has driven the BOI to develop innovative strategies, interventions and solutions that are propelling the Nigerian economy towards sustained growth. BOI has made impact in their 58 years of economic development and support harnessing strategic partnerships and promoting development through established strategic partnerships with key private, public, and multilateral institutions towards enabling the bank to effectively achieve its mandate. Some of BOI partners include Dangote Foundation, Central Bank of Nigeria and Federal Ministry of Finance.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

Since inception, BOI has consistently supported numerous Nigerian businesses across various sectors, including Agro and food processing, oil and gas, solid minerals, healthcare and petrochemicals, creative industries, renewable energy, engineering and technology; leveraging its 30 state offices nationwide.(Abia, Abuja, Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kwara, 2 Lagos offices, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto and Taraba).

The Bank of Industry offers development and impact support in relation to the SDGs to the following specific Nigerian sectors:

1. **Agriculture:** BOI has a mandate to support industrialization, and enterprises in the agricultural value chain are given the necessary support that will enable them increase efficiency and output.
2. **Creative industries:** BOI provides financial and business advisory support for the creative industry through the various subsectors.
3. **Healthcare and petrochemicals:** BOI provides long term funding for healthcare investment professionals in the sector and harnessing opportunities for growth across primary and speciality healthcare as well as petrochemicals manufacturing and distribution.
4. **Engineering and technology:** BOI continue to provide funding for businesses in the sector to optimize their potential and actively support Nigeria's growth and development.

5. **Oil and Gas:** BOI is at the forefront of providing long-term funding for modular refineries, offshore/onshore support and marine services. BOI also encourages private sector participation in the petroleum industry and the development of host communities.
6. **Renewable Energy:** BOI provides financial support and advisory services to commercial and industrial businesses that are switching their needs from fossil fuels to clean and sustainable energy sources.
7. **Solid Minerals:** BOI is a strong advocate for the sector and participates in activities aimed at establishing necessary reforms and infrastructure to spur growth.
8. **Women-Owned Business:** BOI supports women entrepreneurs through a dedicated Gender Desk for loans and partnerships. BOI also promotes gender equality and female empowerment within and outside our organization by building capacity and providing financial support for Female Entrepreneurs.
9. **Youths:** BOI is committed to providing young aspiring entrepreneurs with the opportunity to access funds, technical training and support. BOI provides youth-focused funds, business advisory and specific interventions to address the challenges of youth unemployment, job creation, and poverty alleviation. **Source:** <https://www.boi.ng/>

2. Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN)

Operational Procedure

Development Bank of Nigeria exists to alleviate financing constraints faced by Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in Nigeria through providing financing, partial credit guarantees and technical assistance to eligible financial intermediaries on a market-conforming and fully financially sustainable basis.

The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) was conceived by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in collaboration with global development partners to address the major financing challenges facing Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in Nigeria.

The DBN's mandate fully supports the stimulation of diversified and inclusive growth by contributing to alleviate specific financing constraints that hamper the growth of domestic production and commerce by providing targeted wholesale funding to fill identified enterprise financing gaps in the MSME segment.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) aims to alleviate financing constraints faced by MSMEs and small corporates in Nigeria through the provision of financing and partial credit guarantees to eligible financial intermediaries on a market-conforming and fully financially sustainable basis.

The Development Bank of Nigeria offers development and impact support in relation to the SDGs in the following areas:

1. **Wholesale lending:** The Development Bank of Nigeria provides wholesale term funding and risk-sharing facilities to Participating Financial Institutions (eligible retail intermediaries such as commercial banks, microfinance banks, existing retail DFIs and leasing companies) for on-lending to MSMEs. This is designed to develop the society while supporting local entrepreneurs and empowering small business owners to drive economic growth. The DBN loan repayment tenure is flexible (up to 10 years)

with a moratorium period of up to 18 months). DBN is committed to facilitating increased access to financing for MSMEs.

2. **Finance to finance on-lending scheme:** This on-lending scheme is designed specifically for Financial Institutions (FI) with lending operations to MSMEs. It allows DBN participating Financial Institutions cater for the financing needs of their FI customers that lend to MSMEs for a period of up to 7 years. Qualifying PFIs include: Microfinance Banks, Microfinance Institutions, Financial NGOs, Cooperatives, Fintech Companies and other Non-Bank Financial Institutions.
3. **Long Term Finance Scheme for PFIs:** The Long-Term Finance is provided to Participating Financial Institutions to support their long-term lending to MSMEs for a period of up to 10years. The structure of the fund is flexible and can be easily adapted to suit the PFIs peculiar needs and finance structure. PFIs can request for this facility to cater for the long-term finance needs of their MSME customers where available funding is typically short-term.
4. **Partial Credit Risk:** Participating Financial Institutions may opt to share risk with the Development Bank of Nigeria.
5. **Capacity Building:** Technical assistance is provided to both the participating financial institutions and the ultimate end borrowers. **Source:** <https://www.devbankng.com/>

3. Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM)

Operational Procedure

The Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM) was established by Act 38 of 1991 as an Export Credit Agency (ECA) with a share capital of N50,000,000,000 (Fifty Billion Naira) held equally by the Federal Ministry of Finance Incorporated and the Central Bank of Nigeria. The Bank which replaced the Nigerian Export Credit Guarantee and Insurance Corporation earlier set up under Act 15 of 1988, has the following main statutory functions:-

- Provision of export credit guarantee and export credit insurance facilities to its clients.
- Provision of credit in local currency to its clients in support of exports.
- Establishment and management of funds connected with exports.
- Maintenance of a foreign exchange revolving fund for lending to exporters who need to import foreign inputs to facilitate export production.
- Provision of domestic credit insurance where such a facility is likely to assist exports.
- Maintenance of a trade information system in support of export business.

The Bank presently provides short and medium term loans to Nigerian exporters. It also provides short term guarantees for loans granted by Nigerian Banks to exporters as well as credit insurance against political and commercial risks in the event of non-payment by foreign buyers. The Bank is also the government's National Guarantor under the ECOWAS Inter-state Road Transit programme.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The Development Bank of Nigeria offers development and impact support in relation to the SDGs in the following areas:

1. **Export Credit Insurance Facility:** NEXIM's export credit insurance facility is designed to protect exporters in Nigeria against the risks of non-payment for goods and services exported on credit terms.
2. **Export Credit Guarantee Facility:** NEXIM's credit guarantee facility is designed to protect banks in Nigeria against the risks of non-payment for loans or advances granted to exporters to meet short-term export contracts.

3. **Export Development Facility (EDF):** The EDF facility is used to support export oriented enterprises in the non-oil exports value-chain.
4. **Direct Lending Facility:** Direct loans are available to assist exporters complete their export sales, by providing working capital and/or facilities and funds for procurement of equipment. Service include, but are not limited to consultancy, tourism, oil and gas services provided by Nigerians. Loans are granted directly to a Nigerian exporter in both local and foreign currencies up to 80% of the total project cost.
5. **Foreign Input Facility:** NEXIM grants short, medium and long term fixed rate loans in foreign currency, to participating banks on behalf of their export clients for the importation of raw materials, packaging materials, capital equipment and spare parts needed for the production of goods for export.
6. **Local Input Facility:** NEXIM grant short, medium and long term fixed rate loans in local currency, to participating banks on behalf of their export clients.
7. **Nigerian Creative Arts and Entertainment Industry Loan Scheme:** NEXIM has the mandate to provide export credit and risk bearing facilities, as well as, trade information and export advisory services to facilitate exports Nigerian goods and services.
8. **Rediscounting and Refinancing Facility:** NEXIM provides short-term finance support to assist commercial and merchant banks in support of exports, directly or indirectly influence the cost of credit to the export sector; enhance its competitiveness and to encourage banks to finance the procurement of non oil export goods, raw materials, and processing.
9. **Small and Medium Enterprise Export Facility (SMEEF):** The intention of the SMEEF is to stimulate and increase deliberate funding to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) towards broadening Nigeria's export basket and facilitating industrialization for value added exports.
10. **The Women and Youth Export Facility (WAYEF):** This is designed to support Women and Youth in the non-oil exports value-chain. The intention of the WAYEF is to stimulate and increase deliberate funding to Women and Youth (between the ages of 18 to 35 years) towards broadening Nigeria's export basket and facilitating regional industrialization for value added exports. **Source:** <https://neximbank.com.ng/>

4. **The Infrastructure Bank PLC (TIB)**

Operational Procedure

The Infrastructure Bank (TIB), formerly known as the Urban Development Bank of Nigeria Plc. Was established in 1992 under Decree No. 51 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's 1992 constitution to foster the rapid development of infrastructure across Nigeria. In line with its establishing act, the infrastructure Bank was recently acquired by Norrenberger, an integrated financial services Group, and has created Nigeria's first Public Private Partnership (PPP) spectacle of reform and innovation in the infrastructure finance space in Nigeria. The objective of TIB is to bridge the funding gap that exists between the availability of public funds and the immense capital requirements of infrastructure projects. TIB seek out private sector participation and mobilize finance by offering favourable terms, managing investment risks, and providing expertise in project evaluation including assessing project viability, and ensuring that funds mobilized are utilized effectively.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The Bank provides custom-made financial solutions by promoting economic development to projects in its focus sectors namely:

1. Transportation and infrastructure
2. Municipal Common Services
3. Power and Renewable Energy
4. Water and Sanitation
5. Mass housing and District Development **Source:** <http://tibplc.com/>

5. Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN)

Operational Procedure

Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) was established in 1956, known then as the Nigerian Building Society (NBS), a joint venture of the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Federal and Eastern Governments of Nigeria. In 1994, FMBN assumed the status of an apex mortgage institution in Nigeria with the promulgation of the FMBN Act 82 (1993) and the Mortgage Institutions Act 53 (1989).

It also commenced the management and administration of the contributory savings scheme known as the National Housing Fund (NHF) established by Act 3 of (1992). The National Housing Fund (NHF) is a social savings scheme designed to mobilize long-term funds from Nigerian workers, banks, insurance companies and the Federal Government to advance concessionary loans to contributors.

In fulfilling its mandate, the Bank is to also float capital market instruments such as Mortgage-Backed Bonds and Mortgage-Backed Securities for sale to institutional investors, such as pension funds, insurance companies and banks, to raise long term funds for its secondary mortgage lending activities. This is to ensure a sustainable supply of liquidity to finance first home mortgage loan originations.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria provides mobilization of funds for the provision of affordable residential houses for Nigerians and provides support in relation to the SDGs in the following areas:

1. NHF Mortgage Loan: This facility is granted at 4% interest to accredited Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) for on-lending at 6% to NHF contributors over a maximum tenor of 30 years, which is secured by the mortgaged property.
2. Estate Development Loan: The EDL is a facility granted to private developers, state housing corporations and housing cooperatives to bridge the housing deficit through mass production of houses for ownership by NHF contributors.
3. Home Renovation Loan: This loan is to afford Nigerians an opportunity to access mortgage loans for the renovation or improvement of their existing homes.
4. Rent to Own: The FMBN Rent-to-Own scheme is an innovative affordable housing product, which provides an easy and convenient payment plan towards homeownership for Nigerian workers.
5. Construction Loan: The loan is to afford Nigerians an opportunity to access mortgage loans for the construction of homes.
6. Diaspora NHF Mortgage Loan: The Diaspora NHF Mortgage Loan is a mortgage product targeted at Nigerians living outside the shores of the country. The product will afford Nigerians in the Diaspora an opportunity to register with the NHF Scheme, make monthly contributions and ultimately access mortgage loans to own houses back home.

Source: <https://www.fmbn.gov.ng/>

6. Ibile Holdings Limited (IHL)

Operational Procedure

Ibile Holdings Limited is the Investment Company of the Lagos State Government created to spur economic growth of the Lagos State economy by deploying Capital in Commercial, Viable and Strategic industries that are crucial to the development of Lagos State and be of economic benefits to its citizens.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

Lagos state is Nigeria's economic hub and commercial capital. It is Nigeria's 1st point of contact for most foreign investors and the standard by which investment potentials and business practices in the country are assessed. Ibile Holdings Limited being the investment company of the Lagos State. Government invests and will seek active equity partners in the following key sectors:

1. Real Estate: Ibile Holdings Limited is currently expanding its portfolio of real estate properties through joint venture partnerships to reduce the shortage of affordable residential accommodation and commercial space.
 2. Agriculture: Ibile Holdings Limited focuses on partnerships in the largely undeveloped, but compelling areas of Agriculture storage and processing. This will boost Lagos State's and Nigeria's economies, increase self-sufficiency in food production; enhance food security; thereby achieving economic diversification and creating employment.
 3. Building and Construction: Ibile Holdings aim to partner with investors to enhance the availability of good quality building and construction materials and equipment which will in turn favorably impact the construction industry in Lagos.
 4. Electricity and Power: Ibile Holdings collaborates with investors in the power value chain to support the availability of electricity in Lagos State.
 5. Transportation and Logistics: Ibile Holdings is keen to develop the waterways, as this area is virtually unexplored and a water-based transit system has huge potential to ease up the bottleneck currently experienced by the commuters in Lagos State.
 6. Medical Diagnostic and Services Scheme: It is anchored on facilitating the availability of laboratory, diagnostic, imaging, and other investigative services at the lowest level medical facilities (Primary Healthcare Centres – PHCs) to the Secondary Healthcare Facilities (General and Specialized Healthcare Facilities).
- Source: <https://ibileholdings.com/>

7. National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)

Operational Procedure

National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) was a Nigerian financial institution established to support indigenous micro, small and medium scale industrial enterprises through the provision of medium to long term financing. It was established in 1989, by the NERFUND Act, cap.254. Years later, the merger of the mandates of Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry and the National Economic Reconstruction Fund led to the establishment of Bank of Industry in 2001.

As of 2013, it was reported that NERFUND ran at huge losses up to N5.7 billion. As of 2017, NERFUND had N17.5bn in bad loans. After a special assessment report by the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mahmoud Isa-Dutse, the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance announced the closure of NERFUND stating it was too expensive to run, it has a bad balance sheet, salary expenses and overheads.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Economic_Reconstruction_Fund

8. Bank of Agriculture (BOA)

Operational Procedure

The Bank of Agriculture is the largest Agricultural Financial Institution in Nigeria wholly owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in the ratio of 60%: 40% respectively.

The Bank of Agriculture (BOA) Limited was incorporated as Nigerian Agricultural Bank (NAB) in 1972 and became operational in 1973 to carry out the functions of a Development Finance Institution for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. The Bank of Agriculture (BOA) emerged from the Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB).

The BOA's mandate is to provide agricultural credit facilities to support all agricultural value chain activities, provide non-agricultural micro credit, Savings mobilization, Capacity development. This is achieved through cooperative development of agricultural information system and provision of technical support and financial advisory services.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The Bank of Agriculture provides rural and agricultural finance for the development of agricultural information system and provision of technical support and financial advisory services in relation to the SDGs in the following areas:

1. Supporting Nigeria's Agricultural Value Chain: The Bank provides Agricultural Credits finance to support rural savings and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
2. Savings Product: Account offerings for individuals, corporate entities, gender targets and rural initiatives.
3. Credit Product: The bank also has credit offerings for Micro, Small, Medium, and Large Enterprises (MSMLE).
4. On-Lending Facilities: BOA partners with State/Local Government, NGOs, and Self-Help Groups to reach larger segments.
5. Collaboration: BOA has a joint agricultural project financing with a third party through a formal relationship. Source: <https://boanig.com/#>

9. The African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

Operational Procedure

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) is a multilateral development finance institution headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, since September 2014. The AfDB is a financial provider to African governments and private companies investing in the regional member countries (RMC). The AfDB's mission is to promote sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in Africa.

The AfDB was founded in 1964 by the Organisation of African Unity, which is the predecessor of the African Union. The AfDB comprises three entities: The African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Nigeria Trust Fund.

The primary function of AfDB is making loans and equity investments for the socio-economic advancement of the RMC. Secondly, the bank provides technical assistance for development projects and programs. Thirdly, it promotes investment of public and private capital for development. Fourthly, the bank assists in organizing the development policies of RMCs. The AfDB is also required to give special attention to national and multinational projects which are needed to promote regional integration.

Investments in relation to the SDGs

The African Development Bank Group mission is to fight poverty and improve living conditions on the continent through promoting the investment of public and private and capital in projects and programs that are likely to contribute to the economic and social development of a region and provision of technical support and financial advisory services in relation to the SDGs in the following key strategic priority areas:

1. To Feed Africa: Access to food in quantity and quality is a fundamental human right. It is also essential for ending hunger and malnutrition and ensuring a healthier and productive workforce. <https://www.afdb.org/en/the-high-5/feed-africa>
2. To Light Up and Power Africa: Access to energy is crucial not only for the attainment of health and education outcomes, but also for reducing the cost of doing business and unlocking economic potential and creating jobs. <https://www.afdb.org/en/the-high-5/light-up-and-power-africa-%E2%80%93-a-new-deal-on-energy-for-africa>
3. To industrialize Africa: Africa is at the bottom of the global value chain with its share of global manufacturing at around 1.9 percent. African economies still rely too heavily on raw commodities; between 2011- 2013 manufactured goods made up only 18.5 percent of exports, while 62 percent of total imports were manufactured goods, a commercial imbalance that drains wealth away from the continent. <https://www.afdb.org/en/the-high-5/industrialize-africa>
4. To integrate Africa: Africa's regional integration challenges are well known. Intra-African trade is the lowest globally- approximately 15% compared to 54% in the North America Free Trade Area, 70% within the European Union and 60% in Asia. The continent's difficult physical landscape makes connection between communities, countries, and even entire regions challenging. <https://www.afdb.org/en/the-high-5/improve-the-quality-of-life-for-the-people-of-africa>
5. To improve the quality of life for the People of Africa: The objective of this priority is to ensure that Africa's demographic growth yields significant economic dividends and contributes to inclusive growth. <https://www.afdb.org/en/the-high-5/improve-the-quality-of-life-for-the-people-of-africa>

Source: <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/nigeria>