

## Nigeria

**The Development Challenge:** With the 1998-1999 transition from military rule to a democratically elected government, Nigeria committed itself to the development of a sustainable democracy and the expansion of economic and social opportunities for all Nigerians. Over the intervening four years, Nigeria has made significant progress in laying the foundation for future democratic consolidation and economic growth. Nonetheless, Nigeria still faces formidable challenges.

Nigeria's economic and social stability is threatened by the rising tide of poverty. The population is projected to double to over 260 million by 2025. This growth will require a doubling of the already inadequate infrastructure and GDP simply to sustain the current level of poverty. Per capita income has declined by 75 percent in real terms over the past 20 years, and 70 percent of Nigerians now live on less than one dollar per day. The economy is dependent on oil revenues, which provide 85 percent of federal budget resources and 95 percent of export earnings. Oil dependence has overshadowed the needs of agriculture, which employs nearly three-quarters of Nigerians and accounts for over 40 percent of GDP. Revitalization of the stagnant agricultural sector is a key strategy for poverty reduction. Pervasive corruption, which acts as a regressive tax and redistributes wealth in favor of the privileged, is also a major contributing factor to poverty that must be addressed.

Nigeria's social indicators also paint a grim picture. Nigeria's infant and maternal mortality rates are unacceptably high and similar to rates of its poorer, smaller, neighbors. High fertility - about six children per woman - and inadequate birth spacing contribute to poor health and limit Nigerian women's productive capacity. While about 35% of women between 15 - 49 years of age want to space or postpone a subsequent pregnancy, only 9% of women are currently using modern contraceptives. While the estimated HIV/AIDS seroprevalence of 5.8% is relatively low compared to rates in southern Africa, Nigeria's 3.5 - 4 million seropositives account for nearly one-tenth of the HIV/AIDS-infected worldwide. Far more alarming is the potential for explosive growth in the near future, to as many as 10 to 15 million HIV-infected individuals over the next eight years. Half of Nigeria's population is under the age of 15 years, at high risk of infection and/or becoming orphaned. An estimated 900,000 Nigerian children have already been orphaned by HIV/AIDS, and this number could increase to nine million in the next decade. Just 55 percent of primary school aged children in Nigeria are enrolled in school, and the increase in orphan numbers may reduce this even further, with the greatest impact on girls. At the same time, Nigeria's rapidly growing population threatens to overwhelm the country.

Nigeria plans to hold local, state and federal elections during the first half of 2003. While the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has recently completed a national voter registration drive, media and other reports suggest that the process may not have been completely transparent or accountable. The registration exercise is nonetheless a major step forward in preparing the country for a second round of democratic elections. Political tensions are rising in anticipation of the elections and threaten to exacerbate ethnic, communal and religious differences, increasing the risk of more destabilizing conflicts that continue to plague the country.

The primary U.S. national interests in Nigeria are democracy, global economic growth and stability, and regional conflicts. Nigeria's prosperity and stability are essential to growth and stability in West Africa and more generally in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria is the fifth largest exporter of oil to the United States, and a top-ten exporter worldwide.

**The USAID Program:** The current USAID transition strategy was developed in 1999 to respond to the challenges and the opportunities offered by Nigeria. Initially scheduled to end in 2001, the transition program has been extended through December 2003. A new five-year strategy is being developed, which will take effect in January 2004. Programs under the current strategy support USAID's goal of "Assisting Nigeria's Transition to Economic, Social and Political Stability." The strategy's four strategic objectives and one special objective were designed to address the key development challenges outlined above. USAID's programs also build on the opportunities that Nigeria offers, including a large human

resource base, enormous agricultural potential, an abundance of natural resources, a commitment to sustaining the democratic process, and nascent efforts to address pervasive corruption.

The current portfolio addresses democracy and governance, economic growth and agriculture, basic education, reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS services, and infrastructure. Focal areas for the democracy and governance objective include support for efficient electoral processes, building capacity of legislatures and courts, conflict mitigation, and enhancing the effectiveness of civil society in advocating for accountable government. The economic growth and agriculture objective addresses improved performance of the agriculture sector, an enhanced environment for private sector growth, and greater access to financial services. The basic education objective will improve teacher skills, promote community support for primary education, and provide skills training for out of school youth. In the health sectors, USAID's programs seek to strengthen the delivery of basic reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention and support services; to increase their use; and to engage in policy dialogue to improve the enabling environment. Improvements to elements of the energy and transport sectors are addressed by the infrastructure objective.

Under the proposed strategy, USAID will continue to work in all areas supported under the current strategy, but the objectives will be restructured to increase management efficiency and impact. The democracy and governance objective will emphasize transparent governance and conflict management, with a strong focus on civil society. Agriculture will become the focus of efforts in a new objective for agriculture and economic growth. Since improved health and education are key determinants of development in Nigeria, previously separate efforts in basic education and health care will be integrated into a new objective for improved social sector service delivery. Given the projected impact of the epidemic on Nigeria over the next ten years, an expanded response to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis will form a discrete strategic objective.

**Other Program Elements:** The Sustainable Tree Crop Development Program, being implemented by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) with support from AFR/SD, strives to improve the quality of production and marketing of perennials such as coffee and cocoa for export. USAID is already actively working on cocoa and gum arabic activities and has identified other tree crops such as cashews that can also benefit under this program. The West Africa Regional Program (WARP), based in Mali, works in Nigeria to enhance economic integration through assistance to public and private sector institutions, particularly in the energy sector. WARP also addresses early detection and response mechanisms to prevent regional conflicts, and addresses HIV/AIDS prevention. Nigeria is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. USAID also receives resources from the Presidential Initiative Strengthening Basic Education in Africa to support interactive radio instruction for teacher training.

**Other Donors:** The USG is the largest bilateral donor in Nigeria, followed closely by the United Kingdom (U.K.), which supports democracy and governance, health, HIV/AIDS, education and conflict. Collaboration with other donors is a critical component of the USAID's work throughout its portfolio. USAID participated in a multi-donor assessment of conflict (with the World Bank and others), and chairs the donor committee monitoring Nigeria's 2003 elections. USAID co-chairs the Education Donor Coordinating Committee with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which was instrumental in completing an Education Baseline Survey in Nigeria, and serves as a key advisor to Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Education. USAID has worked closely with the U.K. to establish a collaborative condom social marketing program in Nigeria and to disseminate complementary behavior change information on abstinence and faithfulness, leveraging a \$75.5 million contribution from the U.K. USAID has also joined forces with Japan to develop programs to address HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases.

## Nigeria PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,363	36,066	41,356	46,300
Development Assistance	30,941	21,968	23,879	12,639
Economic Support Fund	23,445	8,500	0	5,000
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>77,749</b>	<b>66,534</b>	<b>65,235</b>	<b>63,939</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

620-006 Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	8,099	7,886	7,373	2,767
ESF	9,330	7,500	0	2,500
620-007 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth				
DA	9,142	9,412	11,131	6,007
ESF	10,309	1,000	0	2,500
620-008 Basic Education				
CSH	3,163	0	0	19,700
DA	2,700	4,670	5,375	3,865
ESF	2,351	0	0	0
620-009 Integrated health information and services				
CSH	20,200	36,066	41,356	26,600
DA	11,000	0	0	0
ESF	1,055	0	0	0
620-010 Infrastructure and Energy				
ESF	400	0	0	0

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Nigeria
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Good Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	620-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$7,373,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,404,000 DA; \$450,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,767,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's Democracy and Governance program in Nigeria implements activities to strengthen the capacity of the legislative assemblies at the national level and in selected states; improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary; build the capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to organize and administer elections; assist political parties to define policy agendas, encourage grassroots women's participation, and mitigate political conflicts; and strengthen the capacity of civil society to participate in policy dialogues and to demand transparency and accountability from government.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Capacity building for legislators and other elected officials (\$1,907,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of the legislature and other elected officials through training workshops, networking exchange visits, and information technology support. The program will also provide assistance in the area of constituency cultivation and linking the legislature with civil society organizations (CSOs). Following national and local elections scheduled for April 2003, USAID will provide essential basic orientation training to elected officials, especially those who may be new to elected office. Prior year funds will be used for key assessments of the political dynamics and democratization process in Nigeria that will lead to development of USAID's new Country Strategy Plan. Principal contractors and grantees are: the National Democratic Institute (prime), and Mississippi Consortium for International Development (prime).

Transparent and accountable electoral processes (\$2,111,000 DA). USAID funding will assist INEC and local election officials to monitor national and local elections, conduct post-election planning and review, and carry out by-elections. Political parties will continue to receive support to build capacity at grassroots levels. The increased participation of labor unions and women in politics, including standing for elected office and assuming leadership positions in post-election party activities, will be emphasized. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Election Systems (prime), and International Republican Institute (prime).

Prior year ESF funds will be used to support the objective of peaceful and democratic elections by financing domestic election monitors and supporting VOA coverage of the 2003 national elections.

Increase efficiency of selected courts (\$1,104,000 DA). USAID will continue to support capacity development in budget preparation, presentation, and management for selected courts and the National Judicial Council. Resources will be used to train judges and court staff and to provide equipment needed to speed up the process of case disposition. USAID will also work with selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and CSOs to enhance their management and institutional capacities and their ability to serve as "watchdogs" to promote transparent and ethical judicial performance. Principal grantee: National Center for State Courts (prime).

Strengthen capacity of civil society to demand greater accountability (\$2,251,000 DA). USAID will assist selected CSOs to address freedom of information, electoral fraud, corruption and violence. Labor organizations will also be strengthened to play more effective roles in policy advocacy, oversight of implementation of key policies, conflict mitigation, anti-corruption, and joint problem solving and peace building. Prior year funds will be used to support Trafficking in Persons activities through the International Office of Migration (IOM) and program performance monitoring activities. Principal contractors and grantees are: Center for Development and Population Activities (prime), Solidarity Center (prime), and Management Systems International (prime).

**FY 2004 Program:**

FY 2004 is the first year of a new program strategy for Nigeria. Notification to Congress will be provided once the new strategy is formally approved. Specific program details will be determined during the strategy development process. At this time, USAID expects to place significant emphasis on improving the conditions for accountability and transparency in Nigeria through continued support for improved governance, increased civil society advocacy and participation, and conflict mitigation. USAID's principal implementing partners will be determined after approval of the strategy. It is expected that the program will incorporate a mix of assistance to government institutions and civil society to achieve the following results:

**Governance:** Improving accountability and transparency in selected government institutions (\$1,000,000 DA). Based on the outcome of the current strategic assessment and strategy development work, USAID may support improving legislators' understanding of key issues such as HIV/AIDS and economic policy. This approach would continue USAID's efforts to build the legislative branch as a balance to executive power. Other options for improving accountability and transparency in government are also under evaluation, including the possibility of further work with the judiciary or with specific agencies charged with investigating corruption and oversight of expenditures.

**Civil Society:** Enhancing the effectiveness of civil society in the policy making process (\$1,767,000 DA and \$1,000,000 ESF). DA will be used to fund civil society assistance through the strengthening of civil society's role in the policy making process and oversight of government. There will be continued emphasis on improving the ability of the public to hold leaders accountable through increased and more effective public participation in governance. ESF will fund anti-corruption activities for civil society oversight of national budget preparation and implementation, policy reform and advocacy.

**Conflict management:** Increasing the capacity to manage conflict (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will support conflict mitigation by strengthening the capacity of local NGO networks and conflict resolution practitioners to mediate conflict as well as the capacity of community groups to institute conflict avoidance and peace maintenance mechanisms. Other approaches might include continued support for a new experiment to build "eminent persons groups" at regional and national levels to mediate conflicts, and for civil society's contributions to resolving controversial resource distribution and federalism issues.

**Performance and Results:** Despite a number of challenges, USAID recorded appreciable progress in FY 2002 in the areas of legislative support, electoral administration, judicial reform, and civil society strengthening. Both civil society and government organizations in Nigeria are nascent, emerging from under military domination only in 1999, and strengthening their capacity is central to the democracy and governance program. Training of elections authorities at the state and national levels reached more than 260 INEC staff and 288 state electoral commission staff. This training builds capacity among election staff, though INEC performance has been hampered by delays and shortfalls in Nigerian government funding, numerous court cases contesting aspects of the electoral process, and poor institutional management. Support to three pilot state courts leveraged additional resources from the courts themselves to complement USAID investments in training and equipment, and lawyers report seeing an improvement in case management in these courts. The High Court in Abuja matched USAID seed funds to establish a strategic planning committee to implement reform plans developed as a result of earlier USAID training events. Two staff persons from GON agencies have been seconded to serve full time on USAID funded activities.

USAID's support for civil society has led to a measurable increase in the level of political activism among NGOs, in particular civil society participation in public policy dialogue and oversight of public institutions. The number of USAID-supported civil society organizations (CSOs) with advocacy agendas increased by 36% last year, and their direct contacts with legislators and other influential individuals doubled. USAID's women's political empowerment program also demonstrated progress both in generating political opportunities for women political aspirants as well as in setting up support structures to generate the necessary financial and material resources for women's political campaigns. In Anambra State alone, 32 women are standing for elected office, facilitated in part by USAID-supported advocacy for exemptions from party nomination fees. In the area of conflict management, USAID has been successful in strengthening the capacity of networks of conflict mediators as evidenced by responses to actual and potential conflict in different parts of the country. As just one example, a long-standing conflict over land between two hostile neighboring communities on the Mambilla Plateau was mitigated with USAID support. The two rival communities established a joint committee that conducted peace advocacy, successfully defusing the extant conflict and preventing further flare-ups.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

620-006 Democracy and Good Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	8,311	4,033	5,914
Expenditures	5,754	746	3,879
Unliquidated	2,557	3,287	2,035
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	12,979	918	9,443
Expenditures	2,039	1,927	6,415
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	21,290	4,951	15,357
Expenditures	7,793	2,673	10,294
Unliquidated	13,497	2,278	5,063
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	1,404	0	450
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	7,373	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	8,777	0	450
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	2,767	0	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	32,834	4,951	18,307

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Nigeria
<b>Program Title:</b>	Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	620-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$11,131,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$6,007,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program supports economic growth and agricultural development by negotiating improvements in the policy environment and by providing technical assistance, training and technology transfer to farmers and entrepreneurs. The program will increase agricultural productivity by making yield-enhancing inputs more readily available to farmers, and linking producers with markets; implement policy reforms in the agricultural and export sectors; strengthen capital markets, with an emphasis on microfinance institutions; and foster private sector development through regulatory reform, technical assistance and training.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Improving the performance of the agriculture sector (\$7,500,000 DA). FY 2003 funds will promote private sector fertilizer and crop input marketing; improve farmers' access to higher yielding crop varieties, including disease-resistant cassava, banana and plantain; provide brokerage services to link producers with domestic and international markets; and promote agro-processing through public-private partnerships. Women farmers, as primary producers of food and cash crops in Nigeria, will be a special focus of technical assistance efforts, particularly in post-harvest processing and marketing enterprise development. A biotechnology initiative will focus on public outreach, research to improve food and fodder crops, and establishment of a bio-safety regulatory framework. Environmental impacts of agriculture will be mitigated through promotion of agro-forestry and other sustainable land-use practices. Principal contractors and grantees: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (prime), Winrock International (prime and sub); International Fertilizer Development Center (prime); Land O'Lakes (sub), U.S. Department of Agriculture (prime); and Associates in Rural Development (prime).

Increasing the private sector's access to critical financial services (\$1,816,000 DA). USAID will support the expansion of financial services, with a strong focus on micro and small enterprises. Technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen microfinance institutions and to develop micro and small scale businesses. Women entrepreneurs will be the principal beneficiaries of credit and business development services. USAID will also provide support for policy reform to improve the environment for small enterprise growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improving the environment for private sector growth (\$1,815,000 DA). USAID will assist the Nigerian government to institute economic reforms to foster rapid growth of the non-oil private sector economy. USAID's support will ensure that more prudent, growth-promoting macroeconomic policies are put into place. Other resources will be provided to reform the budget process, increasing transparency and better matching allocations to social and economic priorities. USAID will also continue to support the government's anti-corruption efforts. USAID will build on past work to strengthen investment promotion, competitiveness, and trade policies in order to reduce trade distortion and obstacles to investment. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: The U.S. Treasury Department, Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), and others to be determined.



**FY 2004 Program:**

FY 2004 is the first year of a new program strategy for Nigeria. Notification to Congress will be provided once the new strategy is formally approved. Specific program details will be determined during the strategy development process. USAID expects to place significant emphasis on increasing agriculture production and productivity, diversifying exports, providing a broader range of financial services and products to the private sector, and policy reform to enhance the enabling environment for private sector development. USAID's principal implementing partners will be determined after approval of the strategy. Focal areas for the SO will include the following:

Improving the performance of the agriculture sector (\$4,653,000 DA). FY 2004 funds will be used to improve food security of vulnerable populations through dissemination of improved agriculture technologies on a regional level. Pilot efforts to develop agro-processing at the household and micro- to small enterprise levels will be scaled up, with an emphasis on creating opportunities for women entrepreneurs. USAID will leverage funding from the private sector and other donors, including the World Bank, to expand the potential for agribusiness development. Efforts will focus on expanding marketing of agricultural commodities on a national level by improving market information, linkages between buyers and sellers, and access to financing from commercial lenders. Activities supporting the integration of environmental concerns in agriculture will include the development of community-based natural resource plans and activities.

Increasing the private sector's access to critical financial services (\$500,000 DA). USAID support for strengthening financial institutions providing assistance to micro and small enterprises will be continued and expanded. The program will also address improvements in capital markets through technical assistance and training.

Improving the environment for private sector growth (\$854,000 DA, \$2,500,000 ESF). The DA program will continue to work on improving the budget-making process. The Government of Nigeria (GON) and civil society will be engaged to monitor progress in the implementation of key reforms, and to advocate for increased transparency in economic management processes. ESF funds will be used to focus on trade and investment promotion, competitiveness, and trade policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's agriculture programs have worked to improve agricultural productivity, promote private sector input marketing, address threats to food security and strengthen agribusiness. In FY 2002, more than 11,000 farmers received technical assistance to improve production of honey, fruit, fish, dairy products, and staple foodstuffs. Producers in four states have realized \$2.4 million in sales through USAID-leveraged commodity contracts. Through a series of studies and workshops, USAID has convinced the GON that private sector marketing of fertilizer and other inputs is more efficient and effective than government monopolies and subsidies, and is assisting the government to develop and implement agricultural input policies that do not distort the market. In a pilot effort in two states, over 150 retail input suppliers were trained to distribute yield-enhancing agricultural inputs such as fertilizer through the private sector, and to provide appropriate and accurate information to the purchasers on the proper use of the inputs. In FY 2002 farmers purchased fertilizers, improved seeds and agrochemicals valued at over \$21 million from these suppliers. USAID has also identified six export sectors in which Nigeria holds a competitive advantage, and has successfully established a public/private partnership in area, gum arabic production, that has already leveraged \$176,500 in private sector investment. With technical assistance from USAID, Nigeria's Bureau for Public Enterprise (BPE) prepared 19 parastatals for privatization in FY 2002, for a total of 92 firms since the privatization program started. BPE's capacity to implement the privatization process in a competitive, transparent, and accountable manner leveraged \$127 million in additional support from the World Bank and other donors. USAID has also been successful in gaining GON support for anti-corruption efforts. The government will sponsor the dissemination of the results of the USAID-funded corruption survey. Anti-corruption media messages have been produced for nationally-known radio and TV media personalities, and promotional materials such as T-shirts, buttons, and caps have been designed and distributed, in order to increase the visibility of the GON's anti-corruption campaign. USAID has also engaged with high-level policy makers and civil society to improve their understanding of the elements of economic reform and to improve the overall environment for business development and investment.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

620-007 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	26,645	6,300	4,400
Expenditures	6,142	367	616
Unliquidated	20,503	5,933	3,784
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	9,216	0	9,645
Expenditures	10,864	197	2,676
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	35,861	6,300	14,045
Expenditures	17,006	564	3,292
Unliquidated	18,855	5,736	10,753
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	11,131	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	11,131	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	6,007	0	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	52,999	6,300	16,545

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Nigeria
<b>Program Title:</b>	Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	620-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$5,375,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$19,700,000 CSH; \$3,865,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2000
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's basic education program provides technical assistance and training at the primary level to improve classroom teaching skills in literacy and numeracy, increase community participation, and strengthen data collection and policy support systems. For out of school youth, USAID supports improved skills training by setting a model for reformed, market-driven vocational education, including training in HIV/AIDS awareness and conflict mitigation. USAID also provides technical assistance to the Federal Ministry of Education on the implementation of the Education Baseline Census.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Improving teacher training in English literacy and numeracy (\$3,375,000 DA). In order to consolidate teacher training activities that began in FY 2002, USAID will use FY 2003 funds for continuation of both the Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) program, and face-to-face master teacher training programs in targeted primary schools in selected states (330 schools in total, 78 of them Islamic). For IRI, lessons will be broadcast three times per week for Grades 3 and 4 during the 2002-2003 academic year. The IRI lessons provide instruction in English language literacy and basic mathematics both for students and teachers, with additional training provided to teachers via a bi-monthly program of master teacher training focusing on the teaching of reading, writing and basic mathematics. Principal contractors and grantees are: Education Development Center (prime), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), and World Education (sub).

Increasing community participation (\$1,000,000 DA). The community participation component of the basic education program began training parents and community members in the skills required for mobilization in support of their schools in FY 2002 and these efforts will be consolidated in FY 2003. In addition, beginning in early calendar year 2003 and then continuing throughout the year, an estimated 100-136 incentive grants will be disbursed to Parent-Teacher Associations that have submitted Literacy and Numeracy Agendas (action plans) that meet established criteria. Principal contractors and grantees are: Education Development Center (prime), RTI International (sub), and World Education (sub).

Strengthening policy support systems (\$1,000,000 DA). In FY 2003, a series of studies on primary school teachers will be conducted, covering topics such as teacher recruitment, deployment, qualifications and training, accountability, and incentives/sanctions. These studies will feed into the development of literacy and numeracy agendas at the school, local government, and state levels, while at the federal level they will support the Federal Ministry of Education's (FMoE) Education Sector Analysis. Head teachers, PTA members and state and local government officials will also be trained in the use of school-based data for decision-making. The Mission will also support the first-ever nationwide household survey on education demand in Nigeria. Principal contractors and grantees are: Education Development Center (prime), RTI (sub), World Education (sub), Macro International (prime).

Improving skills training for out of school youth. Using already obligated prior year ESF, USAID will continue to implement youth workforce development activities, focusing in particular on the upgrading of

technical courses to make them more market-driven and on job placement for trainees. Four thousand trainees will benefit from revised training courses in 18 technical areas, including new curricula in marine engineering and navigation and computer hardware maintenance. Continued sensitization on HIV/AIDS and conflict mitigation will be an integral part of the training. The basic education program will also collaborate with the economic growth program to develop strategies to assist your thin making the school-to-work transition. Principal contractor is: Opportunities Industrialization Centres International (OICI) (prime).

**FY 2004 Program:**

FY 2004 is the first year of a new programming strategy for Nigeria. Notification to Congress will be provided once the new strategy is formally approved. This new objective will combine basic education and maternal and child health care interventions. Specific program details will be determined during the current strategy development process. USAID expects to place significant emphasis on increasing access to and demand for quality maternal and child health, basic education, and family planning/reproductive health services, and improving the overall policy environment for basic education and health. USAID's principal implementing partners will be determined after approval of the strategy.

Increasing knowledge and skills (\$5,100,000 CSH, \$865,000 DA). Programming will continue to focus on communities in part to raise awareness and increase demand for services, but also to increase community-level capacity (particularly in community-based organizations such as PTAs and women's groups) to advocate for their health and education priorities. Activities to educate the public about critical issues in health and education, including service availability, will be emphasized.

Increasing access to and use of quality services (\$13,100,000 CSH, \$2,500,000 DA). Programs will be directed at increasing awareness, demand for, and use of quality services. Improving quality will be addressed by enhancing the knowledge and skills of service providers and increasing the supply of materials and commodities such as contraceptives, insecticide-treated nets, and instructional materials. Focal areas will include birth spacing, exclusive breastfeeding, routine immunization, and increased primary school enrolment and retention, particularly for girls in Northern Nigeria.

Improving government support for social sector policies (\$1,500,000 CSH, \$500,000 DA). At the national level, USAID will continue to identify opportunities for nationwide impact on education, family planning/reproductive health and child survival. In the education sector, USAID will explore avenues for achieving national and state-level impact on teacher training and curriculum development for pre-service candidates. Improved policy development and implementation will be critical across all programming areas.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID formally initiated its program in primary education early in FY 2002 to upgrade teachers' skills, improve student performance in core subjects, strengthen data collection and policy support, and broaden community participation in education. Three hundred twenty-two schools in three target states, with a total enrolment of over 90,000 pupils, are participating in the program. Host state governments have demonstrated strong support and commitment to the program by providing office space, materials and radio time free of charge. In addition, each state government has committed \$200,000 of its own resources for project implementation during FY 2003. Almost 3,000 teachers have already begun training in basic numeracy and literacy skills through an innovative program of interactive radio instruction, for which lessons have been developed that are culturally appropriate and sensitive to key local issues of gender, ethnicity and religion. Of the 78 Islamic schools participating in the program, many are including English literacy and basic math skills in their instruction for the first time ever, providing teachers and pupils - the majority of whom are girls - with the skills they will need to fully participate in and benefit from Nigeria's new political, social and economic environment. Almost 200 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) have joined the community participation program and have developed action agendas for improving the quality of literacy and numeracy instruction and pupil performance in their respective schools. A baseline against which performance improvement will be assessed has been

established through the testing of both project and control schools at the beginning of the 2002-2003 academic year.

USAID's program in youth workforce development took off in FY 2002, with major accomplishments including development of new curricula, training of trainers, and instruction in HIV/AIDS awareness and conflict mitigation; training of trainers in competency-based education approaches to vocational skills training; development of new or revised curricula for 16 courses based on the results of a baseline survey as well as input from employers; and construction and equipping of new training facilities in Lagos and Delta states.

Outside these two programs, USAID has provided technical assistance and support to the Federal Ministry of Education with the Education Sector Analysis (ESA) activity, and particularly for the Education Baseline Census. The census was conducted in February 2002 and represented the first education data to be systematically collected, analyzed, and published since 1996. USAID participated in a task force formed to ensure that the census was conducted in a timely, transparent, and accurate manner, and also supported the printing of forms and information booklets for the census. This data will inform most major planned reform activities, as well as those already underway, by both the Ministry and donor agencies in the years to come.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

620-008 Basic Education	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>				
Obligations	5,163	6,350	3,500	3,000
Expenditures	298	360	0	764
Unliquidated	4,865	5,990	3,500	2,236
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>				
Obligations	0	4,670	0	2,320
Expenditures	766	1,685	1,478	1,177
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>				
Obligations	5,163	11,020	3,500	5,320
Expenditures	1,064	2,045	1,478	1,941
Unliquidated	4,099	8,975	2,022	3,379
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	5,375	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>				
Obligations	0	5,375	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>				
Obligations	19,700	3,865	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	24,863	20,260	3,500	5,320

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Nigeria
<b>Program Title:</b>	Integrated health information and services
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	620-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$41,356,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$26,600,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2003

**Summary:** USAID's health program aims at increasing access to and improving the quality of comprehensive health services for the people of Nigeria. Funding supports HIV/AIDS prevention; Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) treatment, care and support measures such as voluntary counseling and testing and orphans and vulnerable children programs; training for service providers; socially-marketed commodities including contraceptives and insecticide-treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention; polio eradication, routine immunization and nutrition; and capacity building for public and private sector partners.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Increase voluntary use of family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) services (\$11,816,000 CSH). USAID will continue to supply contraceptive commodities through the national social marketing program, pioneered by USAID, and other public and private sector partners. USAID will develop the capacity of public and private institutions and providers to deliver FP/RH services by training 1,000 physicians, nurse-midwives, community-based distributors, and traditional birth attendants to provide information and services. USAID will support the Government of Nigeria to develop or revise policy documents, plans and/or guidelines that support or promote the delivery of quality FP/RH services. Demand for services will be generated and sustained by employing innovative and effective information, education, and communication strategies such as public service announcements, radio drama, and live performances and testimonies. Principal contractors and grantees: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) (prime), EngenderHealth (prime), Johns Hopkins University/Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP) (prime), Pathfinder International (prime), Innovative Technologies for Health Care Delivery (INTRAH) (sub), Population Services International (prime), and the Futures Group International (prime).

Reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality (\$8,040,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide support to the National Immunization Days (NIDs) for polio eradication, and contribute to efforts to revive routine immunization mechanisms, both nationally and at the local government level. An estimated 35 million children under the age of five years will receive at least two doses of polio vaccine and will also receive a dose of vitamin A. To further reduce morbidity and mortality, USAID will continue to support the national Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiative and promote the marketing of insecticide-treated bednets. Nutrition interventions will include support for food fortification, exclusive breastfeeding promotion, and nutrition education efforts, and will build on the results of a USAID-initiated and -facilitated national nutrition survey, the first in Nigeria in more than 30 years. Principal contractors and grantees: BASICS II; JHU/CCP; The Futures Group International; Applied Research in Child Health (ARCH); and International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Increase access to HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation services (\$21,500,000 CSH). USAID's HIV/AIDS program in Nigeria will address prevention, STI treatment, care and support. Public campaign activities will target high risk populations and will focus on promoting increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS

and condom use at high risk sexual encounters. At the grassroots level, USAID grants to more than 120 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations will equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to promote prevention of HIV/AIDS in their communities and provide care for HIV positive persons and orphans. Voluntary counseling and testing services will be provided at an additional 40 sites, and the condom social marketing program implemented in collaboration with the United Kingdom and Population Services International will continue to expand. Coalition-building and public-private alliances to leverage resources and build capacity for advocacy at all levels of society will be expanded, as will efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International; Population Services International; The Futures Group International; the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), AIDS Alliance, JHU/CCP, Africare, and Solidarity Center.

**FY 2004 Program:**

FY 2004 is the first year of a new programming strategy for Nigeria. Notification to Congress will be provided once the new strategy is formally approved. This new objective will discretely target HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Specific program details will be determined during the current strategy development process. USAID expects to place significant emphasis on targeting high-risk, high prevalence groups, including youth, prostitutes, and the uniformed services. USAID will also continue to support capacity building efforts for NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and other community level organizations that are active in the fight against HIV/AIDS. USAID's principal implementing partners will be determined after approval of the strategy. Key areas of intervention will include:

Increasing knowledge and behavior change about HIV/AIDS (\$4,100,000 CSH). USAID will place a greater emphasis on activities that create an enabling social environment and provide individuals with the tools they need to change their behavior. Intimate behaviors can only change when society endorses risk reduction behaviors, and will only change when individuals, regardless of sex or age, are fully informed and empowered to adopt new behaviors. A related objective of these efforts will be to reduce the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Increasing access to and use of quality services (\$20,000,000 CSH). The USAID program will continue to support activities that enable individuals to be informed of their HIV status and to protect themselves and others. The program will support improved training and knowledge for service providers, and increase supply of and access to critical voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and STI treatment services. Tuberculosis will be singled out for special attention, including strategy development and implementation or expansion of treatment.

Improving government support for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS policy (\$2,500,000 CSH). Educating Nigeria's leadership about the seriousness of the HIV/AIDS threat through technical assistance and institutional support, particularly to national, state and local Action Committees on HIV/AIDS, will remain a priority. Outside of the government, efforts to educate religious and other leaders will help garner their support and that of their constituencies. In addition, promising new initiatives with business organizations and labor unions to put in place policies and programs related to HIV/AIDS and TB in the workplace will be expanded.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's interventions in family planning and reproductive health continue to expand the range of choices available to Nigerian men and women who wish to prevent or postpone pregnancy. The program is implemented through a network of over 150,000 commercial outlets (patent medicine stores and pharmacies), 3,100 community-based distributors and close to 200 clinics in 180 local government areas, providing oral contraceptives, condoms, injectables, and other family planning methods. In FY 2002 USAID provided almost 1.9 million couple-years of protection to Nigerian consumers (one couple-year of protection prevents pregnancy during that year for those users). This 27 percent increase in CYP over the previous year demonstrates the increasing demand for services and products being generated by the USAID program.



Maternal and child health initiatives continue to show significant progress. Nigeria is one of three remaining 'hotspots' in the world for wild polio virus transmission, but the polio eradication initiative is entering the final stages. In FY 2002, with the support of USAID, other major donors, and the Nigerian government, nearly 35 million children from birth to 59 months of age received at least two doses of oral polio vaccine during National Immunization Days (NIDS). Because of the rapid localization of the virus, it is anticipated that transmission will be interrupted and the disease effectively eliminated from the country by the end of CY 2003. Working closely with other donors, the Nigerian government and NGOs, USAID helped to re-introduce nutrition to the national policy agenda.

During FY 2002 the first two voluntary counseling and testing centers for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria became operational as a direct result of USAID support. USAID has assisted churches and other faith-based groups to develop HIV/AIDS policies consistent with their beliefs and to incorporate effective AIDS prevention messages. Increased access to HIV/AIDS services is demonstrated by a consistent increase in condom sales and in the numbers of HIV/AIDS sufferers utilizing care and support services. Capacity building efforts are yielding results, with local NGOs and organizations recording a 75% increase in the numbers of people accessing and benefiting from HIV/AIDS services. For the first time since its inception, the Armed Forces AIDS control program has trained 1,800 armed forces personnel as peer educators and has reached over 50,000 high-risk service personnel with HIV/AIDS information and counseling. Advocacy efforts at local and national level have resulted in an increase in HIV/AIDS education and information on national and state television and radio, and increased dialogue on HIV/AIDS, both in public and private institutions.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

620-009 Integrated health information and services	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>				
Obligations	22,283	9,813	15,223	0
Expenditures	1,743	1,203	14,966	0
Unliquidated	20,540	8,610	257	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>				
Obligations	33,166	0	0	1,055
Expenditures	10,367	4,012	0	401
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>				
Obligations	55,449	9,813	15,223	1,055
Expenditures	12,110	5,215	14,966	401
Unliquidated	43,339	4,598	257	654
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	1,000
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>				
Obligations	41,356	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>				
Obligations	41,356	0	0	1,000
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>				
Obligations	26,600	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	123,405	9,813	15,223	2,055

**Data Sheet**

**620-010: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

	DA	ESF
620-010 Infrastructure and Energy		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	352	8,849
Expenditures	127	2,248
Unliquidated	225	6,601
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	70	4,116
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	352	8,849
Expenditures	197	6,364
Unliquidated	155	2,485
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	352	8,849