

USAID/Nigeria
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Country environment. Grave development challenges confront Nigeria. It is the tenth-largest country in the world, with a rapidly-growing and youthful population and abundant resources, but Nigeria has not been able to achieve its full potential. Decades of unaccountable rule suppressed democratic institutions, stymied job creation, eroded health and education infrastructure and failed to address the growing HIV/AIDS threat. Heavy dependence on earnings from oil has combined with an unstable policy environment, weak economic management, and corruption to stifle economic growth. Nigeria ranks 158 out of 177 countries on the 2005 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index; the country is not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and close to 60 percent of Nigerians live in extreme poverty. Key governance institutions remain weak and accountability is poor. Three million Nigerians enter the labor market each year, but few are able to find permanent employment. Although steps have been taken to revitalize the agricultural sector, which remains the nation's largest employer, returns to land and labor are poor and farming is an unattractive option. The basic education and primary health care systems are not effective service providers. Primary school attendance is low, at 60 percent, and many more girls than boys are out of school. Two of every ten Nigerian children born will die before reaching their fifth birthday from largely preventable causes such as malaria, diarrhea and measles, complicated by chronic malnutrition. Illiteracy, child mortality, and malnutrition rates are far higher in Nigeria's two northernmost geopolitical zones than in the southeast and southwest, and these inequities contribute to dissatisfaction and potential unrest. HIV/AIDS is an onerous burden, with nearly four million adults infected. Without urgent action this number will more than double by 2010. Nigeria already has over one million AIDS orphans and millions more children are made vulnerable by the disease; fear, stigma and discrimination against these children and people living with HIV/AIDS are high.

Opportunities. The 1999 democratic elections in Nigeria ushered in an administration that is committed to eliminating the legacy of misrule. Serious efforts to root out corruption and introduce transparency and accountability into government institutions and processes have been implemented, including ongoing reforms in public expenditure management, the procurement process, and the banking sector. Forward-looking education, health, and macroeconomic policies have been unveiled and institutionalized. The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy or NEEDS, Nigeria's poverty reduction strategy, was launched in 2003 and is being replicated at state and local government levels. The GON has actively engaged with the donor community and the private sector to build institutional capacity for reform and to leverage resources for improvements in infrastructure to attract foreign investment. In FY 2005 Nigeria paid \$6.4 billion in outstanding loan and interest payments, meeting the first deadline in a program to write off 60 percent of its \$30 billion debt owed to foreign governments. The GON's commitment to reform provides an unparalleled opportunity for partnership with the development community and the private sector to make a difference in the lives of ordinary Nigerians.

Beneficiaries. USAID's programs are concentrated in a dozen of Nigeria's 36 states. Education and health activities target women and their children, with a focus on northern Nigeria where girls are particularly disadvantaged in access to schooling. Smallholder farmers, traders, transporters and processors are the principal beneficiaries of technology transfer, agricultural input supply and credit in three "hubs" in the northern, central and southern zones of the country. USAID engages with civil society organizations both large and small across all programs to build capacity and accountability, as well as government and private sector institutions.

Achievements. USAID/Nigeria launched a new five-year sustainable development strategy in January 2004, and signed four development assistance agreements with the government of Nigeria in June of that year. Commitment to a process of full and open competition as a basis for awarding grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for program implementation required an 18-month procurement process that was completed in June 2005. With all development partners now on board across the portfolio, the stage is set for achievement of results.

Democracy and Governance. USAID's portfolio is designed to assist civil society and selected governance institutions in Nigeria to sustain dialogue and promote transparency; support credible national elections in 2007; and establish conflict early warning and mitigation systems. Groundbreaking work with the Publish What You Pay campaign has engaged the government in dialogue on a framework for

bringing greater transparency to the petroleum industry in Nigeria, including independent audits and public access to information. USAID worked with the national electoral commission to develop and implement policies and procedures for campaign finance reporting that were followed by 29 of 30 registered political parties. Conflict mitigation activities brought together elected representatives and militant youth from the Niger Delta, the first opportunity many of these youth had ever to present their grievances to such a forum and agree on solutions.

Agriculture and economic growth. USAID's agriculture program works with primary producers, processors, traders and consumers in specific commodity sectors, including rice, cassava, cereals and legumes, and forest products. The new activities launched in 2005 have already reached more than 15,000 farmers and entrepreneurs with training, technical assistance, and extension services. This work is complemented by economic policy dialogue, budget reform, and natural resource management activities that have helped the GON to modernize its budget process, and resource users to curb the expansion of their farms into Nigeria's last remaining tract of primary tropical forest. Support to the financial sector has made credit available to thousands of Nigerian borrowers.

Social sector services. USAID's social sector services program includes primary education, child survival and nutrition, and reproductive health/voluntary family planning components. In the education sector, the program reached 10,000 teachers and almost 500,000 pupils with improved teaching methods and classroom materials, and also worked with parent-teacher associations at 193 schools to rehabilitate school premises, provide clean drinking water, or purchase textbooks. On the health side, USAID efforts contributed to the immunization of five million children against polio; 350,000 more children were vaccinated against all common childhood diseases. USAID partners sold 1.3 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets, highly effective in the prevention of malaria, as well as 1.7 million prepackaged malaria treatment kits.

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Nigeria is one of 15 focus countries in President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and USAID collaborates with other U. S. Government agencies, the Government of Nigeria, the private sector, and the NGO community, including faith-based organizations, to provide treatment, prevention, and care and support services. 2005 saw a rapid increase in voluntary counseling and testing, and the inauguration of USG-supported antiretroviral treatment programs. USAID activities also provide prevention services with an emphasis on abstinence and faithfulness, and home-based care and counseling for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children.

Initiatives. USAID/Nigeria contributes directly to the achievement of key Presidential Initiatives through its programs on the ground in Nigeria. Resources from the Africa Education Initiative strengthen the provision of quality basic education services to thousands of children in three states, with emphasis on girls, Muslim children, and improved pupil and teacher performance in underserved and underperforming areas of the country. The Mission's groundbreaking work in the north with Islamiyya schools, which integrate Islamic teaching with the core academic curriculum, is an integral element of our approach to Muslim outreach, enjoying enormous stakeholder support and buy-in.

By far the largest Initiative program is HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, care and support under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Activities under this integrated USG program are providing Nigerians with antiretroviral drug treatment and have extended care and support to over 22,000 people living with the virus and orphans. Prevention messages emphasizing abstinence and faithfulness are core interventions targeted to 1.2 million vulnerable youth in six Nigerian states.

Funding from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) supports the Nigeria Agricultural Biotechnology Program, which has crop development, training, and public awareness components. The program is poised to field-test its first bioengineered crop pending passage of required biosafety legislation.

Global Development Alliances and other partnerships. USAID/Nigeria has worked aggressively to establish partnerships with other donors and the private sector to increase the impact of its development assistance portfolio. USAID implements four existing Global Development Alliances, addressing blood safety; cassava competitiveness; integrated crop/livestock development; and cassava productivity and

processing. Partners in these alliances include the Shell Petroleum Development Company, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the United Nations Foundation, Abbott Laboratories, Global Medical Technologies, and the Government of Nigeria. During the year USAID collaborated with ExxonMobil on two pilot activities, addressing malaria prevention and rice production, and also received a gift from the British Department for International Development (DFID) to expand our existing program of assistance to Nigeria's National Assembly. The Shell partnership will be expanded early in 2006 to add malaria prevention and aquaculture components. A strategy to guide the future development of partnerships and alliances has been put in place and USAID will also launch a dedicated public-private partnerships office with the mandate of pursuing additional alliances in new sectors such as youth employment and HIV prevention.

Conflict vulnerability. Since the peace agreement between President Obasanjo and leaders of militia groups in the Niger Delta late last year, episodes of violent conflict have been substantially reduced with only a few scattered incidents in various parts of the country. Though threats to oil installations remain, the volatile Niger Delta was notably more peaceful than in recent years as political leaders were more preoccupied with campaigns for more oil revenue at the Political Conference sponsored by the government to resolve some of Nigeria's persistent problems. The state of relative peace enabled the government to initiate a peaceful resolution of the long standing Ogoni crisis with Shell by appointing a renowned Catholic priest to reconcile the two parties.

Though Nigeria's self-styled "Talibans" attacked a police station and killed some of the men near Lake Chad in Nigeria's North-east and a few were arrested in Kano, little else was heard about them. Even the seasonal violence between farmers and herdsmen recorded a decline as well as the persistent armed activities of the notorious ethnic militia called Oodua People's Congress in the South West of the country. With the arrest, detention and on-going prosecution of all the well known militia leaders by the government and the re-enforcement of security in the Niger Delta, the era of sporadic and unmanageable violence in Nigeria may become a thing of the past. However, with the rising political tensions associated with the 2007 elections and the persistent rumors that the president may seek to amend the constitution to allow him to stand for a third term, USAID will continue to monitor the situation in known hot spots through its conflict early warning system.

At this time, conflict in Nigeria does not threaten the integrity of the country or the implementation of USAID programs.

Integrated programming. Integration and synergy within and between strategic objectives is a hallmark of USAID/Nigeria's program. All strategic objectives address core cross cutting themes, including gender, transparency, HIV/AIDS, civil society, and capacity development. The conflict program is integrated into the democracy and governance objective and seeks not only to develop conflict warning mechanisms, but to provide integrated services for youth, including HIV/AIDS prevention and microfinance programs. The governance and economic growth programs are collaborating to establish a budget and research office within the Nigerian National Assembly, an initiative that has attracted support from the British and Nigerian governments as well. Many exciting new opportunities for programmatic collaboration and integration are being developed, such as an initiative to produce effective malaria treatment drugs in Nigeria that will involve farmers, medical professionals, and the pharmaceutical industry. The program also demonstrates geographical synergies, with all four strategic objective programs working in Kano, Lagos and Abuja. The geographic focus of the program is being strengthened by the creation of satellite USAID offices outside Abuja and the possible secondment of USAID staff to states.

Gender: Gender is a core crosscutting theme of the USAID/Nigeria portfolio as well as a clear imperative in a country where gender disparities are so pronounced. The Mission has demonstrated progress in addressing gender issues in each programmatic area. The democracy and governance team has worked with women leaders and civil society organizations to increase women's roles in party politics, enhance their credibility as candidates for election, and support engagement with legislatures and other institutions on issues such as widows' rights, female genital cutting, and women's rights in the workplace. In northern Nigeria, where women have often lived in seclusion, USAID's dissemination of improved cowpea varieties and productive technologies has mobilized women to form groups that have been able to

negotiate with their husbands and fathers for access to land to cultivate in their own right for the first time ever. These women are investing their income in the education of their children - both boys and girls - and diversifying into other income-generating activities. The gender gap in basic education, which is manifested in an estimated two million more boys than girls enrolled in primary school, is being addressed by fostering a "girl-friendly" environment in the school setting and by counseling parents, teachers, and community leaders on the value-added of educating girls. In HIV/AIDS, greater attention is being focused on improving women's ability to assess personal risk, reduce vulnerability, and prevent mother to child transmission. As men are often the sole decision makers on health issues in the household, addressing their concerns, especially in the North, is an important strategy for improving maternal and child health. Increased attention will be paid in the coming years to addressing both gender and regional disparities in basic health and education indicators.

For more information, please visit the USAID/Nigeria website at <http://www.usaid.gov/ng/>

FY 2006 Program**SO: 620-011 Strengthened Foundations for Democratic Governance****Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$3,296,000 DA). USAID will boost technical and civil society anti-corruption interventions through support for: independent audit agencies, anti-corruption commissions, procurement agencies, legislatures at the national and state levels, line ministries, political parties, judicial actors and civil society. Particular attention will be paid to increasing oil sector transparency and strengthening governance institutions such as the judiciary, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offenses Commission and the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons. USAID will help civil society groups actively engage the government and demand accountability. Principal contractor and grantees: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI), Mississippi Consortium for International Development (primes); and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$4,950,000 ESF). USAID will strengthen national and state electoral commissions' ability to implement elections in 2007. Activities will include informing, motivating and fostering participation by citizens, especially women and historically disenfranchised groups. USAID will train 30,000 national elections observers and 100 master trainers. In addition, 10,000 core staff of electoral commissions will receive basic election administration training. USAID will also assist the Independent National Electoral Commission to develop an up-to-date voters' register. Principal contractor and grantees: International Federation of Electoral Systems (IFES), NDI, and IRI (primes).

FY 2007 Program**SO: 620-011 Strengthened Foundations for Democratic Governance****Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote and Support Anti-corruption Reforms (\$10,352,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with targeted civil society groups and organizations to promote transparency, accountability and openness in internal operations, and will support activities to increase the capacity of all branches of government and institutions with anti-corruption mandates and a commitment to reform. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$5,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance to improve Nigeria's 2007 national, state and local elections by strengthening 38 electoral commissions, professionalizing 20 political parties, and training 4,000 polling agents and 10,000 election monitors. USAID will continue to inform and motivate citizens and voters, and foster participation of women and historically disenfranchised groups. USAID will also implement an election information management system in five sites to reduce opportunities for fraud. Same implementers as FY 2006.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 620-012 Improved Livelihoods in Selected Areas****Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$960,000 prior-year DA; \$732,000 DA). USAID will provide policy analysis to the Government of Nigeria (GON) to promote change in banking operations and to streamline the microfinance sector, making it easier for more than 10,000 medium and small micro-enterprises (MSMEs) to access credit. This will include technical assistance to improve the capacity of

Nigerian businesses to take full advantage of incentives under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and to increase access to regional and international market opportunities. USAID will develop and deliver market-driven vocational training for more than 19,000 youth to foster self employment and increase youth competitiveness in the labor market. Skills training will focus on youth populations in the oil-producing states of the Niger Delta Region as well as in the Northern Region and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). USAID will transfer prior-year funds to the Development Credit Authority to stimulate investment by commercial banks to provide home financing to more than 500 families. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc. and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (primes); and others to be determined.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,483,000 DA). Activities to promote sustainable natural resource management in Nigeria's largest remaining tropical forest will ensure protection of 6,000 hectares of forest through community forest management plans in Cross River State in the Niger Delta. These activities will provide income-generating opportunities to 13 communities representing approximately 8,000 families. The production of cocoa, bush mango and cassava will increase average household income by 50%. Alternative and sustainable agricultural practices will be introduced and encouraged in the communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates for Rural Development (ARD) and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (primes); and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,212,000 DA). In selected states and the FCT, USAID will increase productivity of rice by 50% and cowpea by 100%. Activities will also increase production of dairy products and other selected commodities in up to four Northern States. Production of cassava will increase from the current level of 12.1 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha) to 17 MT/ha in up to five states in the Niger Delta. At least 100,000 farm households will benefit from improved production technologies and over 40,000 hectares will be planted using sustainable practices and technologies, including disease resistant crop varieties of cassava and cowpeas. Over 50,000 jobs will be created in the agricultural/agro-business sector. USAID will focus on dairy production and commercialization to improve rural family income and the nutritional status of children by increasing milk production per cow from 1.5 liters to 3.0 liters per day. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Inc., and IITA; and others to be determined.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 620-012 Improved Livelihoods in Selected Areas

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,244,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand access to critical financial services and credit to MSMEs, including \$1,500,000 in 20,000 new loans. The geographic focus of these activities is the Niger Delta and Northern Nigeria. USAID will continue to support the GON's policy change efforts by providing analysis and increasing the capacity of Nigerian businesses to take full advantage of AGOA incentives and to increase access to regional and international market opportunities. Labor market-driven vocational training and business management skills training for youths will continue in the Niger Delta. Under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative USAID will increase regional and international trade by increasing Nigeria's capacity to reduce trade barriers and work within the parameters of the World Trade Organization agreements. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with private sector entities and partners in the Niger Delta, several Northern States, and the FCT to enhance the competitiveness of key agricultural commodities, including cassava, rice, cowpea, and sorghum as well as dairy products and aquaculture. Over 250,000 farm households will to be impacted, with access to improved technologies increasing productivity by 50%. An additional 100,000 jobs will be created. Improving input markets will be an essential part of this strategy, including the provision of competitive, i.e. not subsidized by the government, supplies of fertilizer totaling over 1 million MT, six improved seed varieties, new technologies, the promotion of aquaculture and agricultural credit schemes. Activities will focus on improving the participation and decision making capacity of women and the involvement of unemployed youth. USAID will focus strongly on dairy production and commercialization to improve rural family income and the nutritional status of children. Same implementers as FY 2006.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 620-014 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS in Selected States

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,582,000 CSH). USAID supports the strengthening of the National Tuberculosis (TB) program which focuses on observing patients taking their TB medications and is called the Directly Observable Treatments/Short Course (DOTS) program. This support is provided in an effort to reduce death and disability in the general population, as well as in the especially vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population. USAID also supports the improvement in case-finding and treatment of both TB and HIV/AIDS by strengthening the referral systems between existing treatment programs. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization, and Family Health International (primes).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for further discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 620-014 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS in Selected States

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen the National TB DOTS program, and improve case-finding and treatment. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 620-015 Increased Use of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,856,000 CSH). USAID is improving routine immunizations, by strengthening the capacity of three State Immunization Coordination Committees. USAID is also establishing 370 immunization outreach posts in three states, increasing the number of

health facilities providing routine immunization from 75 to 230 and training 2,000 providers on routine immunization, malaria and nutrition. USAID is conducting a pilot program in one state to improve vaccine distribution and supply systems. To address poor nutritional status among Nigerian children, USAID is expanding its program of home-based, prevention-focused nutrition programs. The School Health and Nutrition program will de-worm 150,000 children, treat 7,500 children for schistosomiasis and provide 30,000 children with Vitamin A supplementation in 230 schools. In addition, USAID is providing 140 schools with improved water and sanitation facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International and The Futures Group International (primes); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Science for Health and Creative Associates (subs); and others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$8,067,000 CSH). USAID is expanding obstetric care into additional health facilities in new Local Government Areas (LGAs), training 150 health providers in life saving skills, and launching an important new program for the treatment and repair of 3,300 obstetric fistulae. Same implementers as above; and others to be determined.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,661,000 CSH). USAID is scaling up efforts to eradicate polio in Nigeria, which remains the global epicenter of wild poliovirus transmission. Efforts are focusing on strengthening monitoring systems and increased social mobilization in the eight high risk states in the North. In support of the new national anti-malarial treatment policy approved in 2005, USAID has begun the transition to promoting pre-packaged Artemisinin Combination Therapy, in piloting the program in one state, with full transition to all USAID focal states by 2007. USAID is beginning the scale-up of a larger commodity-based program, looking to sell and distribute two million insecticide treated mosquito nets, 50,000 doses of preventive treatment for pregnant women and 800,000 doses of pre-packaged malaria treatment this year. Direct procurement of appropriate drugs for treatment of pregnant women will reach 268 USAID-supported health facilities; 3,050,000 pregnant women and children less than five years of age will benefit from these programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International/Society for Family Health, Pathfinder International, The Futures Group International and JSI Research and Training Institute, Inc. (primes); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Sciences for Health (subs); and others to be determined.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$5,378,000 CSH). USAID continues to increase access to and demand for voluntary family planning services by increasing the number of facilities and providers. This entails upgrading and equipping 268 facilities and training 600 health care professionals in long-term and permanent methods and contraceptive logistics management. Additional reproductive health training for 1,000 doctors, nurse-midwives and community based providers addresses life saving skills and integrated reproductive health care. USAID is launching full scale implementation of its national contraceptives distribution program, developing innovative mass media campaigns and working with community-based drug retailers to increase coverage of contraceptives. USAID-provided couple years of protection will increase to 2.2 million. Same implementers as above.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement; a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 620-015 Increased Use of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID will assist an additional 70 health facilities to provide routine immunization, and will maintain support to 370 immunization outreach sites. In addition, USAID will train 3,000 providers and community members in routine immunization, malaria and/or nutrition interventions. USAID will ensure that 30,000 children receive Vitamin A supplementation and provide 159 schools with water and sanitation facilities. Home-based, prevention-focused nutrition programs will be expanded to 23 additional communities in USAID focal states. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$6,946,000 CSH). USAID will train 236 providers in life saving skills and emergency obstetric care, thus ensuring provision of a complete range of services in 335 facilities, and reach 3,500 new clients with treatment and repair of obstetric fistula. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,500,000 CSH). Interruption of the transmission of the wild poliovirus in Nigeria by 2008 is a distinct possibility. To achieve this goal USAID will support the use of a more effective monovalent polio vaccine for most of the North. To combat malaria, USAID will facilitate a full transition to the use of Artemisinin Combination Therapy in all target states, and sell or distribute 900,000 doses of effective, quality pre-packaged malaria treatment for children and pregnant women. USAID will also make 2.2 million insecticide treated mosquito nets available through commercial and public sector channels. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$4,631,000 CSH). USAID support will enable 67 additional health facilities to provide family planning services, bringing the total number of facilities to 335, and 1,200 providers will be trained in aspects of family planning and reproductive health. The USAID-supported national contraceptive distribution program will provide 2.5 million couple-years of protection and contraceptive prevalence will increase to 11% of married women of reproductive age in USAID focal states. Same implementers as FY 2006.

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

FY 2006 Program

SO: 620-016 Increased Demand for Quality Education and Training

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,277,000 DA). Under the Africa Education Initiative, USAID will develop, broadcast and support 540 interactive radio instruction programs focusing on literacy development in primary schools, with an audience of 1.4 million pupils; target 3,000 schools, including Islamiyya schools that offer a full academic curriculum; and provide both pre-service and in-service training for 42,800 teachers in child-centered instructional methods and improved teaching methodology. USAID will train the officers of 2,700 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) in financial accountability and community mobilization for schools, and provide 1,400 grants to PTAs for

infrastructure improvements, instructional materials, and other learning-related needs. The program will support PTAs in the development and implementation of action plans to improve pupil performance in reading and math, particularly for girls, and will sensitize parents and communities to the importance of educating girls. State-based education management information systems will inform education policies developed by the Federal Ministry of Education. A draft of a national policy on pre-service teacher training will be developed. Principal contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International and The Futures Group International (primes); Creative Associates International Inc., Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Management Sciences for Health, and Academy for Educational Development (subs), and others to be determined.

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FY 2007 Program

SO: 620-016 Increased Demand for Quality Education and Training

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,358,000 DA). Education activities will accelerate in-service teacher training and improve pre-service curriculum and methods. The program will target 4,400 schools, and will train approximately 60,000 teachers and school administrators in improved teaching methodology, school management and supervision. Over 3,000,000 pupils will receive language and mathematics training through radio instruction. USAID will recruit and train 3,600 PTAs and other community groups to support school-based improvements (e.g., infrastructure support, provision of supplemental learning material) and school health initiatives. An additional 2,000 grants will be awarded to PTAs and community groups for these initiatives. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development

Increase the Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support selected universities to revise and implement curriculums that reflect market-driven employment options in growth sectors such as agricultural processing and information technology/communications. In addition, USAID will strengthen student-friendly service delivery to mitigate student radicalism and extremism, and assist student leaders and administrators develop the skills needed to resolve issues posed by disaffected and militant student bodies. Activities will foster partnerships between four Nigerian universities and American institutions of higher education. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under the Strategic Objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities in this data sheet change substantially upon approval of the strategy statement; a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

Results Framework

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained

Program Title: Democracy and Good Governance

- 6.1: Government institutions demonstrate increased transparency and responsiveness
- 6.2: Foundation established for a fair and competitive electoral system
- 6.3: Increased participation by civil society in conflict management, public deliberations and oversight of government

620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth

Program Title: Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth

- 7.1: Government of Nigeria economic policy formulation process improved
- 7.2: Research-extension-farmer linkage improved
- 7.3: Private sector services of selected institutions improved

620-008 Develop the Foundation for Education Reform

Program Title: Basic Education

- 8.1: Functioning policy support system in targeted states
- 8.2: Teacher training in English literacy and numeracy improved in targeted areas
- 8.3: Community participation in primary education increased in targeted states
- 8.4: Skills training for out-of-school youth improved in target states

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/ HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment

Program Title: Integrated health information and services

- 9.1: Increased demand for family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services
- 9.2: Increased access to and availability of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services and commodities
- 9.3: Improved quality of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services
- 9.4: Increased capacity of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services
- 9.5: Improved policy environment for delivery of family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services

620-011 Strengthened Foundations for Democratic Governance

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

- 11.1: Increased civic awareness, advocacy and empowerment
- 11.2: Increased effectiveness of targeted institutions
- 11.3: Enhanced credibility of the electoral process
- 11.4: Strengthened conflict management

620-012 Improved Livelihoods in Selected Areas

Program Title: Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth

- 12.1: Increased market-driven employment opportunities
- 12.2: Improved agricultural productivity and marketing
- 12.3: Increased commercial viability of micro, small and medium enterprises
- 12.4: Improved policy environment

620-013 Increased Use of Social Sector Services

Program Title: Basic Education and Health Care

- 13.1: Improved quality of social sector services
- 13.2: Strengthened enabling environment
- 13.3: Expanded demand for improved social sector services
- 13.4: Increased access to services, commodities and materials

620-014 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS in Selected States

Program Title: HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

- 14.1: Increased use of quality HIV/AIDS and TB prevention services and interventions
- 14.2: Increased use of quality HIV/AIDS and TB care and support services and interventions
- 14.3: Increased use of quality HIV/AIDS and TB treatment services and interventions
- 14.4: Strengthened public, private and community enabling environments

620-015 Increased Use of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services

Program Title: Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services

- 15.1: Improved quality of child survival and reproductive health services
- 15.2: Strengthened enabling environment
- 15.3: Expanded demand for improved child survival and reproductive health services
- 15.4: Increased access to child survival and reproductive health services, commodities and materials

620-016 Increased Demand for Quality Education and Training

Program Title: Education and Training

- 16.1: Improved quality of education and training services
- 16.2: Strengthened enabling environment
- 16.3: Increased access to education and training services