



# USAID | NIGERIA

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Nigeria's move to a civilian-led government in 1999 set the stage for a major expansion of USAID's economic development assistance to Nigeria. The program grew from a relatively small but innovative and dynamic program supporting health and women's democratic decision-making to a fast-paced program of support for the 1999 elections, and then to a four-year transition program that ended in December 2003. USAID has moved from funding programs implemented solely by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to full bilateral relations with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN). The expansion of the USAID program is in response to the need for Nigeria to thrive as a progressive and democratically run nation, playing a stabilizing role within Sub-Saharan Africa. This has been accompanied by significant increases in resources: from \$7 million annually before the transition, to \$187 million for FY 2007.

To build on, and consolidate results achieved during the transition, USAID/Nigeria has developed a comprehensive, three-year sustainable development strategy (2006-2009) for its ongoing program in Nigeria. The new strategy was formally approved in May 2006, and will support the overall USAID goal of assisting Nigeria to achieve a **more transparent and participatory democracy with a healthier and better-educated population in a growing and diversified economy**. It is anticipated that USAID/Nigeria will have approximately \$1.6 billion in total funding for the new strategy over the next three years, which will support activities under five strategic objectives (SOs) and the Partnership Office, which builds public-private partnerships that mobilize resources, expertise, creativity and technologies to address issues of economic growth, poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS and social services in Nigeria:



**SO11: Strengthened Foundations for Democratic Governance** (FY 2007 budget \$14.1 million)

– SO11 will build the capacity of civil society and legislative bodies, support efforts to respond to and manage conflict, and address the need for professionalism and transparency in the future elections. Civil society is central to making government more responsive and accountable through advocacy and oversight. The National Assembly serves to balance power within government and its members, as directly-elected representatives of the people are a critical point of contact for civil society engagement. Frequent conflict perpetuates poverty, discourages investment, and compromises overall social and economic development. Properly managed elections whose results are accepted and agreed to by the people are the cornerstone of democracy. Progress in the achievement of the SO will be measured by client satisfaction with selected government services, and expert panel judgment of democratic progress.

**SO12: Improved Livelihoods in Selected Areas** (FY 2007 budget \$4.5 million) – SO12 will increase the productivity of selected commodities, and the number of value-added commodities and products, build a more commercial and competitive orientation among farmers and small entrepreneurs, and improve the policy environment. Low productivity, a weak business culture, and lack of market opportunities are binding constraints that the SO will address. SO12 will also support the goals and objectives of the presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), and the Agency's agriculture and trade development strategies. Success in achieving the SO will be measured by increases in income from selected commodities and products, job creation, and increased household investment.

**SO14: Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS in Selected States** (FY 2007 budget \$ 137 million) – Nigeria is a large country with a large HIV/AIDS problem and available USAID resources are insufficient to support a nationwide program. SO14 will therefore initially focus its program in seven key states plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja. These states have 30 percent of Nigeria's population and an equivalent proportion of the HIV/AIDS burden. Nigeria is also one of fifteen

countries worldwide to benefit under U. S. President George Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and SO14 will work closely with other USG agencies in Nigeria, as well as Nigerian partners and stakeholders, to support the national program and achieve 5-year Emergency Plan goals of anti-retroviral treatment for 350,000 Nigerians; prevention of 1.1 million new infections; and care and support for 1.7 million people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children.

**SO15: Increased Use of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Services in Target Areas** (FY 2007 budget \$ 23.7 million) – SO15 will foster a healthier and more productive population by controlling malaria, combating polio, strengthening routine immunization, and providing quality reproductive health services in targeted states. Malaria prevention and treatment efforts will be concentrated in the hyper-endemic states of the south, including Rivers, Delta, and Akwa Ibom, while integrated maternal and child health services, polio eradication and routine immunization efforts will be extended from the current three to six additional northern states, including Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, Zamfara, and Sokoto and the Federal Capital Territory. Working in local communities, the SO will continue to implement proven interventions to address health issues impacting children under five, particularly malaria. The SO will provide resources and technical assistance to support ongoing donor-coordinated immunization activities with a particular focus on interruption of the polio virus. In addition, the SO will continue to improve the quality, access, and demand for reproductive health service through capacity building of personnel, upgrading of facilities, and contraceptive social marketing. Engagement with religious leaders and other community opinion leaders, and development of culturally-appropriate and innovative behavior change communication materials will be expanded.

**SO16: Increased Demand for Quality Education and Training** (FY 2007 budget \$ 6.4 million) - The education funds available to the mission are small compared to the challenges in Nigeria. While girls' education, youth skill development, and education policy will be the focus of SO activities, the education team defines its strength in the synergies it develops with other SOs in the areas of health services, civic education, and employment generation. The SO team will implement successful grassroots programs which, through further USAID assistance, will inform education policies developed by the Federal Ministry of Education. The SO will directly support the transformational development framework goal of creating a better educated population in Nigeria.

**The Partnership Office** (FY 2007 \$30 million resources leveraged) - Recognizing that new partnership models are necessary in order to capitalize on the varying and unique capacities that different categories of actors bring to the table, the Mission has gone beyond the traditional award process and established both public/private partnerships and Global Development Alliances. These models bring together diverse partners in pursuit of a jointly-defined common goal, with each partner making its own distinctive contribution to achievement of that goal. Over the past three years, USAID/Nigeria has leveraged over \$20 million in private sector funding, and over \$100 million in total contributions, to help achieve priority development objectives in Nigeria through partnerships. These partnerships address development priorities across the Mission's strategic objectives in such areas as rice and cassava productivity, capacity building for legislative institutions, the national business coalition against HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and malaria prevention.

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