

USAID/NIGERIA

FY 2002

**RESULTS REVIEW AND
RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

31 March 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY

AED	Academy for Educational Development
AFP	Acute Flaccid paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Project
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
AVSC	Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception
AWA	Abakaliki Women Association
AWAC	Anambra Women Awareness Committee
AZT	Zidovudine (Drug)
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BRECAN	Breast Cancer Association of Nigeria
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BCI	Behavior Change Intervention
CA	Cooperating Agencies
CASC	Community Advocacy Support Committee
CBD	Community-Based Distribution
CBE	Community-Based Evaluation
CBO	Community –Based Organization
CCCD	Control of Childhood Communicable Diseases
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDPA	Center for Development and Population Activities
CID	Community Immunization Day
COWAD	Community Women and Development
CPH	Community Partners for Health
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
CYP	Couple- Years of Protection
DFID	Department of International Development (formerly ODA)
DG	Democracy/Governance
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus Vaccine
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EPR	Epidemic Preparedness and Response
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EXO	Executive Officer
FHI	Family Health International
FIDA	Federacion Internationale de Abogada (International Federation of Women)
FSN	Foreign Service National
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
FY	Fiscal Year
GON	Government of Nigeria

GYM	Gumel Youth Movement
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immno-deficiency Virus
IBHS	Integrated Baseline Household Survey (USAID/Nigeria)
ICC	Inter-agency Coordinating Committee
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFES	International Foundation for Election System
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMPACT	Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INITIATIVES	Private Initiatives for Primary Healthcare
IP	Implementing Partners
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IR	Intermediate Result
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JHU/PCS	Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services
LGA	Local Government Area
MICS	Multi-Indicator Clustered Survey (Federal Republic of Nigeria/UNICEF)
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
NAWOJ	Nigerian Association of Women Journalist
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (1990)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NISH	Nigeria Integrated Survey of Household (Federal Office of Statistics)
ODA	British Overseas Development Agency
OPV	oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salts
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
PABA	People Living with AIDS
PDT	Performance Data Table
PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPFN	Planned Parenthood Federal of Nigeria (IPPF Affiliate)
PSI	Population Service International
SFH	Society for Family Health (Affiliate of PSI)
SSS	Salt and Sugar Solution
SO	Strategic Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TTO	Tetanus Toxoid (Vaccine)
UNFPA	United Nations Family Planning Association
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

USIS U.S. Information Agency
VHW Village Health Worker
WHO World Health Organization
WIN Women in Nigeria

R4 Cover Memo

TO: Ms. Vivian Lowery-Derryck, AA/Africa Bureau

FROM: Thomas Hobgood, Mission Director, USAID/Nigeria

It was a wise decision not to completely shut down the program during the Abacha years. The women's groups we supported over those years prevented a complete collapse in the provision of health care during military rule. Moreover they grew in to an unprecedented force for change and played a significant role in making the transition to democratic governance in Nigeria become a reality. Now they are the mission's foundation for helping the new government achieve a democratic dividend for its people.

Steps taken by both the Nigerian and US government over the past year offer hope for a transition to economic, social, and political stability. In this spirit of hope and with cautious optimism, USAID/Nigeria is implementing a program to support this transition and to restore public confidence in civilian-led democratic governance. I am excited about the contribution that USAID can make to Nigeria's democratic transition through a collaborative approach involving Nigerians, US government agencies, and other donors. The Mission, with your encouragement and support, is implementing innovative management approaches to assure a program that is results oriented, consistent with USAID's comparative advantage, and makes effective and efficient use of Mission resources.

The task of rebuilding USAID/Nigeria with talented human resources, improving its management systems, while concurrently designing and making operational a program in the neighborhood of \$100 million in FY 2000, is a challenge. The R4 submitted herewith reports on the accomplishments of the Mission's programs in FY99, which include important results in health and local democratic empowerment, especially for women. It also reports on the monumental efforts of USAID/Nigeria and OTI to build on the platform of the previous programs to facilitate the transition to elected, civilian rule. Finally the report proposes resource levels to continue implementing the Transition Strategy you approved in September 1999.

We are already hard at work in transforming the four approved new Strategic Objectives and the one Special Program Objective into implementing actions. Since September, the USAID team has worked extremely hard resulting in two of the strategic objectives (D/G and Health) becoming fully operational. The other strategic objectives (economic reform/agriculture and education) are just beginning and consultations with Nigerian government and other donors to date have been encouraging. The Special Program Objective is likewise in its nascent stage of development and consultations with our other USG implementing partners is underway.

There are several factors which will affect the mission ability to achieve results which I would like to bring to your attention and for your follow-up with AID/W staff:

- **The Move to Abuja:** It is absolutely essential that we move to Abuja. Not being able to network and build coalitions for change with those decision makers affecting our program is severely limiting our ability to move quickly in influencing the key issues of the transition. As

you know, we have had difficulty in finding an office in Abuja that meets security requirements. After a six-month search we finally found commercial office space which, until recently, met security requirements. We have recently been told that requirements have changed and this new site may not be acceptable. I request AID/W to be an advocate for the mission in this regard and be prepared to fund a more expensive alternative should the current site not be approved.

- **Staffing:** I think all of us underestimated the time it takes to recruit staff in all categories (FSNs, USDHs, and USPSCs) and actually get them on board. Currently the mission has four of the eight authorized USDH on board. The candidate for the Project Development Officer position was assigned but has yet to arrive. The new Program Economist position has been advertised. The General Development Officer is due to arrive in April and a permanent Controller will arrive sometime this summer. In order to improve accountability, oversight, and accelerate start-up of this program, in addition to the approved 8 USDHs, we are requesting Legal Advisor, Contracting Officer, and Private Sector/Agriculture Officer positions be approved for USAID/Nigeria. We will need to re-calculate OE requirements should this request be approved. I hope AID/W will continue to give staffing USAID/Nigeria high priority.

- **Interagency Agreement Mechanisms:** Our ability to fund activities to be implemented by other USG agencies depends upon using 632(a) and (b) transfer mechanisms. However recent experience involving the former USIS has proved to be both complicated and lengthy owing to unclear instructions and the lengthy approval process. As a result we have lost some credibility with key implementing partners. If we are to achieve the stated objectives we must identify efficient procedures to effect interagency agreements. I ask that AID/W review these procedures and assist the mission in understanding our role in the process.

- **Operating Expense Funds:** The availability of increased operating expenses funds and support will be critical in getting the USAID Mission fully staffed and operating efficiently. The smooth and successful relocation of office and staff to Abuja, in the midst of a new and expanding program, will be dependent upon the timely receipt of OE funds. I hope the Bureau will continue to support us in this regard.

Proposed Changes to the Management Contract-- The management contract between USAID/Nigeria and Washington reflects the substance of the Transition Strategy Approval cable (99 State 183791). As requested in that cable, the Mission submitted a management plan in January 1999 outlining major actions, an implementation schedule, and contract mechanisms to be used. I understand that this plan was accepted.

The approval cable also required revisions to the results frameworks for SO1 (democracy and governance) and SO 3 (education) in consultation with major stakeholders from G/DG and AFR/SD. The revisions for SO1 were completed in December 1999 and sent to Washington and those for SO3 are in process. The changes being requested to the contract are approval to increase the ceiling of FSNs from 40 to 60 and USDHs from 8 to 11, for a total staff of 84.

I am very much encouraged and energized by the support of the Africa Bureau. I am confident that by working together we can move Nigeria forward towards realizing its goal of transforming its economy and political institutions into a viable, democratic country.

Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Introduction

In FY 1999, Nigeria moved from a military dictatorship that devastated the economic and social capital of the country to a civilian-led government ushered into power through elections that were considered to represent the will of the Nigerian people. As a result, USAID/Nigeria's program transformed from relatively small, yet particularly innovative health and women's democratic decision-making program to a fast-paced elections program and then to a full-fledged development program addressing critical transition issues. An essential programming partnership with the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) has also been forged. This overview will highlight results achieved in this period of great change in Nigeria, major program adjustments, critical transition issues that USAID/Nigeria seeks to address, and prospects for future success.

Overview of Progress Through FY 99

In FY 1999, USAID/Nigeria's \$7 Million program was relatively small and limited to implementation through NGOs. The program consisted of two SOs in population and health/child survival and two Special Program Objectives (SPOs) in democracy and HIV/AIDs. USAID/Nigeria's comparatively limited health and democracy program achieved impressive results that prevented a complete collapse in the provision of health care services in Nigeria prior to the transition and, after the transition, serves as the mission's foundation for helping the new government achieve a democratic dividend for its people. Specific results include:

- awareness of modes of HIV/AIDs transmission and prevention, in target areas, increased to 93%;
- 70 million children immunized against polio through the successful implementation of house-to-house National Immunization Days (NIDs);
- over 800,000 couple years of protection provided through the distribution of more than 53 million condoms and other family planning methods; and
- 1,000 women's NGOs, most of which are community-based, actively networking on democracy and governance issues.

Major Program Adjustments and Changes

The holding of successful national, state and local elections and the hand-off of power from the military to civilian leadership represented two country level changes that necessitated major program adjustments. In response to elections, the mission had to deliver a major assistance package. An important highlight was the work with women's grassroots networks that became the platform from which women were mobilized to vote, run for office and train newly-elected officials on their new roles and responsibilities. Added to this was the success of the mission in supporting the election process, which included correcting some of the worst technical lapses in electoral administration, deploying nearly 260,000 pollwatchers as well as, under the direction of OTI, training 10,300 newly-elected officials.

As a clear demonstration of commitment to Nigeria's newly-elected civilian leadership, the US Secretary of State, Madeline Albright, designated Nigeria as one of the top four democracy and governance priority countries in the world. The deployment of an USG interagency assessment team to Nigeria in June 1999 to explore how to best support a successful democratic transition followed. This assessment and the mission's own assessment of constraints and prospects

formed the basis of a two-year transition strategy approved in September 1999. The Mission's new objectives contribute directly and substantially to the following Mission Program Plan (MPP) goals: Democracy, Economic Development, Population and Health. USAID's assistance to Nigeria at this critical juncture is intended to bolster democratic governance, as well as expand the democratic dividend that will build confidence in the capacity of the new government to deliver on citizens' basic needs. Under the new transition strategy, there are four SOs in democracy, economic reform and agriculture, education, and health and one SPO in energy and infrastructure. These changes in content and scope of the program have been accompanied by significant increases in resources, both in terms of funding, from \$38 million in FY 1999 to \$93 million in FY 2000, and staffing, from one to eight USDHs.

Transitional Strategy:

Progress and Prospects

Progress-- USAID/Nigeria is working at the national level with the government and civil society as they develop the policy and legal framework to consolidate the transition and deliver services to communities as well as directly with communities themselves, particularly through women's groups. Progress at the SO level is highlighted below.

SO1 – Democracy and Governance. Since the May hand-over, the Mission moved quickly to implement a program aimed at shoring up the most critical elements of democratic governance – elections, legislatures and civil society. The Mission is now poised to add assistance to the executive branch, at its request, on policy analysis and coordination and to the judicial sector. OTI has been catalytic in the area of civil-military relations and is now working with other US government agencies to develop a strategy for reforming the civilian police force. Government and civil society actors finding creative solutions to violent conflict so that democracy as a system of governance is not discredited will be an important contributing factor to this SO's success.

SO2 – Economic Reform and Revitalization of Agriculture. USAID is working in close collaboration with the World Bank and other donors through its participation in the World Bank's Economic Management Capacity Project (EMCAP). Privatization and fiscal federalism efforts are moving forward. An investor's road map, transparency surveys and legislative capacity-building are soon to follow. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) has received funding for farmers' extension programs. Reaching agreement with the IMF on a staff monitoring program will be essential for the GFRN to achieve results in the economic and agricultural sectors.

SO3 – Education Reform. USAID is actively participating in the development of an education sector assessment for Nigeria. Joint consultative meetings among USAID, other multilateral and bilateral donors and the GFRN Ministry of Education (MOE) began in November 1999. USAID is recognized as a leading partner in this effort. The MOE has demonstrated strong commitment and leadership in this sector.

SO4 – Health, Population and Child Survival. A key part of USAID/Nigeria's strategy to support the democratic dividend is through its health and population programs. The mission is

supporting HIV/AIDS prevention and advocacy programs with the Nigerian military, AIDS programs with the Federal Ministry of Health, polio eradication efforts and malaria prevention. The GFRN is beginning to show increased leadership, which is so critical to the success of this SO, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS.

SPO – Infrastructure and Energy. USAID has begun preliminary dialogue with the Ministry of Power and Steel, the Bureau for Public Enterprises and Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA) on electricity policy reform, infrastructure assessments and regulatory work for independent power producers. Direct requests have been made for USAID to provide immediate technical assistance in rehabilitation of electricity infrastructure. The inability to reorganize NEPA to provide power seriously undermines this government's credibility in the eyes of Nigerians. Progress in this area is important to achieving the democratic dividend.

Prospects -- At the end of the first year of the transition, the Nigerian public continues to have high hopes for improved living conditions and better governance, while maintaining its broad commitment to democracy. In a nationwide opinion survey sponsored by USAID in January 2000, 80 percent of respondents agreed that "democracy is preferable to any other form of government," a level of support unequalled in recent surveys in Ghana (74 percent), Zambia (63 percent) and South Africa (56 percent). However, this confidence has yet to be rewarded with a tangible democratic dividend. In particular, progress related to economic reform and the implementation of fiscal federalism needs to move forward more quickly. A broad commitment to transparency and accountability is not yet in place. And, communal, political and ethnic conflicts continue to erupt, complicated by calls in some states for broader implementation of Sharia law.

On the other hand, positive prospects are evident. President Obasanjo has taken some bold moves including introducing the Poverty Alleviation Program and the Anti-Corruption and Niger Delta Development Commission Bills, that, despite some failings, signal a commitment to deal with three of Nigeria's most challenging problems. These efforts have undergone time-consuming, but important scrutiny by the National Assembly. Moreover, the mission has received indications that the Obasanjo Administration may be accelerating its efforts in delivering a democracy dividend as evidenced by the dismissal of the entire NEPA board and apparent insistence from the Office of the President that agreements are reached with international donors on key assistance programs.

Ultimately, Nigeria's new leaders must manage the country's resources in a way that proves their credibility and strengthens mechanisms for managing conflict, while citizens must become equally involved in reaching solutions to the country's many problems. This will take time. USAID is committed to work with Nigerian partners to accelerate the realization of the democratic dividend and the consolidation of democratic governance.

Part II. Results Reviews by SO

Strategic Objective: 620-001-00 Increased Use of Voluntary Family Planning

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Past USAID assistance in the population sector contributed significantly to the achievements recorded in family planning in Nigeria. At the beginning of the population program in 1987, contraceptive use was at a low level of 3.2%. As a result of USAID activities, this increased to about 12% by 1994. Events that occurred in the country in 1993 led to the withdrawal of assistance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) and, consequently, a significant drop in contraceptive use. Subsequent USAID's assistance to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) between 1994 and 1999 made it possible for the people on Nigeria to have access to family planning services, even in the remotest parts of the country. Funding constraints have remained the greatest obstacle to an expanded USAID-supported family planning program in Nigeria.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

- 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced
- 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved
- 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Summary of the SO: For the past 10 years, the population of Nigeria has been on a steady increase. With a growth rate of 3.0% and a total fertility rate of 6.2 children per woman, an average of 2,800,000 people are added to the population annually. With the current estimated population of 115 million, Nigeria remains the most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa.

The purpose of this objective, therefore, is to promote a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of safe and affordable voluntary family planning services in collaboration with community-level non-governmental organizations. The objective is directly in line with the US Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which includes support for a more productive society by contributing to market-oriented economic growth through the strengthening of programs in family planning, child survival, maternal and child health, and those which reduce sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

In 1994, when USAID refocused its population and health program in the NGO sector, budgetary limitations on family planning assistance in Nigeria had a devastating impact on what once held promise to be one of the successful population programs in the world. Since refocusing, USAID has been implementing its family planning activities as part of an integrated

health program. Program efforts are directed at increasing demand for contraceptive services, ensuring quality in the services, providing information and education on available contraceptive methods, and counseling potential clients for informed choice.

Key Results: USAID/Nigeria's key result under this strategic objective is achieved through increased availability of modern contraceptives. In FY 1999, the USAID-supported contraceptive social marketing implemented by Population Services International and its local affiliate, the Society for Family Health sold over 53 million condoms through 1,000 commercial outlets and additional 730,000 condoms distributed through the NGOs. In addition, close to 3 million cycles of oral pills, 225,000 injectables and 57,000 intra-uterine devices were sold while 26,000 cycles of pills, 15,300 injectables and 9,700 IUDs were provided to clients through NGO clinical sites supported by AVSC, CEDPA and Pathfinder. Five clients received Norplant services and 24 women had bilateral tubal ligation (BTL) through the clinical sites. All of these sales, distribution and service data translate into 805,835 couple-years of protection (CYP). This is 5% short of the 1999 target. The shortfall is as a result of stock-out of some of the contraceptives supplied through the contraceptive social marketing program.

Performance and Prospects: The family planning project continues to make progress in increasing the number of family planning sites in 14 of Nigeria's 36 states where modern contraceptive methods are available. In FY 1999, the number of community-based distributors (CBD) increased by 14% above FY 1998 number, that is from 2,000 to 2,500. The number of sites offering clinical services (intra-uterine device, Norplant, mini-laparotomy or vasectomy) increased by 27%, from 44 in 1998 to 56 in 1999.

Several activities were conducted by the NGOs to inform and educate potential users of family planning. Radio drama serials promoting the benefits of family planning were aired in three main Nigerian languages. A post-airing survey of these radio serials showed that at least 4.8 million men and women were reached with messages on family planning.

USAID's efforts to increase use of family planning services ensured that quality of family planning services is not compromised. In this regard, quality assurance meetings were held for private sector family planning providers, infection prevention workshops were conducted, clinical service providers were retrained, and on-site monitoring were conducted with immediate feedback provided to clinic managers and providers.

One of the activities planned for 1999 under this strategic objective was to collaborate with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in undertaking a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS was conducted in the third quarter of the fiscal year and it is expected to provide baseline information such as the current level of knowledge of family planning and contraceptive prevalence by age and parity. USAID, through Macro International, provided computer hardware and software in support of the survey data processing. The survey data is currently being processed with technical assistance from Macro International. The last DHS in the country was conducted in 1990.

Other Donor Programs: Nigeria relies heavily on donors for health sector support. While it is expected that the GFRN will double its budget for family planning, heavy reliance on donor

resources is anticipated, particularly during this period of democratic transition. In addition to USAID, other donors active in the population sector include UNFPA, British Department for International Development (DFID), Japanese International Cooperative Agency (JICA), the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the David and Lucille Packard Foundation and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: The major contractors with which USAID works to implement its family planning program include the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), the Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS), Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC) International, Pathfinder International and Population Services International (PSI).

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Planning

OBJECTIVE ID:620-001-00

APPROVED:1994

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: Increased Availability of Modern Contraceptives

INDICATOR: Couples Years of Protection

UNIT OF MEASURE: CYP

SOURCE: Calculated from sales figure of Population Services International/Society for Family Health, distribution and service data of AVSC, CEDPA and Pathfinder

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Aggregate of contraceptive effects of all commodities sold through PSI's contraceptive social marketing program and distribution and service data of AVSC, CEDPA and Pathfinder

COMMENTS: CYPs generated by PSI, AVSC, CEDPA and Pathfinder were all integrated to provide a unified reporting of CYPs facilitated through USAID support

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994	3,750,000	894,756
1995	4,000,000	1,058,092
1996	634,855	792,597
1997	698,341	699,954
1998	768,175	754,386
1999	844,992	805,835
2000	1,013,990	
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: Increased Use of Family Planning

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-001-00

APPROVED: 1994 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: Increased Demand for Modern Contraception

INDICATOR: Proportion of Women Knowledgeable of at least one Modern Method of Family Planning

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of Women aged (15-49)

SOURCE: NISH (1993-94), MICS (1995), Nigerbus (1999)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Nationwide

COMMENTS: Data for 1999 were taken from Nigerbus survey

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994	60.0%	61.0%
1995	70.0%	67.0%
1996	85.0%	74.3%
1997	87.0%	72.3%
1998	88.0%	57.0%
1999	90.0%	73.5%
2000	95.0%	
2001		
2002		

Strategic Objective: 620-002 Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID/Nigeria continued in FY99 to work through its Implementing Partners (IPs) and in the private sector, as has been the pattern during the years of military rule. Measurable progress was made, especially through the mechanism of Community Partners for Health (CPH), to improve access to and improve the quality of maternal and child health services in the 16 facilities that presently exist in three states in Nigeria. Expansion took place during the year to include the third state, Abia, in the family of CPHs that now provide services. In addition to the geographic expansion, the scope of work expanded as well to include family planning and reproductive health services in all facilities, involving the collaboration of another IP, CEDPA International, which works alongside BASICS and the private sector community facilities to offer an integrated maternal and child health program in these communities. The final quarter of FY99 was largely devoted to laying groundwork and creating a strategy for the period of transition to democracy--a period of 18-24 months--and a return to working with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) in a more direct manner.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

- 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced
- 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved
- 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured
- 7.4 Technical/Management Capacity Expand

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: None

Summary of the SO: The past decade of military rule in Nigeria has seen a near-total collapse in the health delivery systems nationwide. Immunization rates have plummeted from a high (in the late 1980s) of 85% to below 20% by 1998. Health care facilities at all levels deteriorated from the lack of maintenance and supplies, finally offering no services at all at the end of this period; i.e., vaccines were unavailable, funds were not available to any personnel, structures were not maintained, etc. In this decade also, maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates have been among the highest in the world—over 1,000 maternal deaths recorded for every 100,000 live births annually. Every year in Nigeria over 1,000,000 children die from preventable diseases and an average of 2,800,000 are added to the population.

This Strategic Objective (SO) aims to resuscitate those vital services for women and children, especially, in both public and private sectors, both during and beyond a transition period of

adjusting to democratic governance. Working with communities, other development partners, the GFRN and IPs, USAID/Nigeria seeks to ensure that basic, affordable health services are available to all women and children in need of them. This objective is synchronous with the US Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which includes support for a more productive society by contributing to market-oriented economic growth through strengthening of family planning, child survival, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS/STDs programs throughout the country.

Nigeria is one of a handful of countries globally that remains a significant reservoir of the polio virus; efforts have been intensified in these areas to eradicate this disease. House-to-house immunization campaigns, in this country of approximately 115 million people, were initiated and will continue until such time as surveillance mechanisms reveal that eradication has occurred. During the course of these house-to-house campaigns, work is ongoing to strengthen the system for provision of routine immunizations for sustained, long-term management of childhood killer diseases. The overall objective is to provide an integrated package of comprehensive health services that will include both counselling and service delivery.

Key Results: Key results for this period in the Child Survival SO were the establishment of CPHs in an additional state/zone and the integration of reproductive health services into the package offered in all facilities nationwide. Initiating the collaboration of an IP with a comparative advantage in reproductive health has expanded the scope of the program, even as the geographic reach of the program expanded simultaneously. Another, and equally important, key result was the successful implementation of house-to-house National Immunization Days (NIDs) toward polio eradication, during which a total of 34.2 million and 35.4 million children under five years of age were immunized against polio during rounds one and two, respectively, of NIDs.

Performance and Prospects: Ongoing work through the CPH system has and will continue to expand in both scope and reach. Presently, fully functional CPHs exist in 16 states, with plans going forward to establish centers in all 36 states of the Federation. The achievement of a successful collaboration between IPs and communities has made possible the progress to date, and these collaborations improve by taking advantage of lessons learned in the process.

Similarly, lessons learned in the implementation of house-to-house immunization on a nationwide scale have enhanced the success and coverage of subsequent NIDs. Training methods, social mobilization, financial matters, and IEC materials have been reviewed and changes undertaken to ensure more effective implementation. During each of two rounds of NIDs in 1999, on average 35 million children under five were immunized against polio. Measles vaccination coverage, on the other hand, remains low (around 30%) for children under the age of 12 months in USAID focus states. Plans for strengthening the routine immunization system to address that low coverage are a priority addition to the USAID/N portfolio. The GFRN has created the National Program on Immunization (NPI) to coordinate and carry out both supplemental and routine immunization activities throughout the country, demonstrating their commitment and concern at the highest levels. USAID/Nigeria continues to provide substantial technical leadership and resources in support of these activities and has begun to

collaborate with the GFRN in new areas, such as Rollback Malaria, while continuing support to ongoing activities in the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With increased funding, USAID/Nigeria has plans to expand operations into all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and to increase services offered as well. The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) will require alteration in the event of expanded program activities. As activities go forward, regular review of lessons learned has and will lead to necessary changes as we strive always to improve all aspects of service delivery, access and sustainability. Every effort has and will be made to achieve that objective.

Other Donor Programs: In addition to USAID, other donors active in maternal and child health in Nigeria include the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Japanese International Cooperative Agency (JICA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Rotary International/Polio Plus, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank. USAID/Nigeria meets with these agencies on a regular basis to coordinate implementation of programs, avoid duplication of effort and maximize resources available.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: The major contractors with which USAID/Nigeria works to implement programs in maternal and child health are: Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS II - Flagship) and Johns Hopkins University/PCS (Population Communication Services).

OBJECTIVE: Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-002-00

APPROVED: October 1993

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: IR4.3 Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

INDICATOR: Measles vaccination coverage among children under age one (USAID focus areas)

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent

SOURCE: Integrated Baseline Household Survey (1995), administrative estimates (doses distributed, divided by estimated population under one), based on Local Government Area (LGA) data (1996-98).

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of children in USAID focus areas aged 12-23 months vaccinated for measles, based on vaccination card only.

COMMENTS: At the end of 1998, in an effort to more closely reflect the local impact of integrated NGO programs supported by USAID, the IPs gathered current and retrospective data from LGAs for 1996-98. Survey data (card only) in targeted communities in Lagos indicate the following trend in measles coverage:

1995: 21.1% (IBHS, all surveyed parts of Lagos)

1996: 36.7% (CBE surveys in CPH catchment areas)

1997: 42.0% (CBE surveys in CPH catchment areas)

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995	40%	34%
1996	43%	41%
1997	50%	40%
1998	60%	42%
1999	75%	30%
2000	65%	
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-002-00

APPROVED: August 1992 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/NIGERIA

RESULT NAME: IR2.2 Improved Case Management of the Sick Child

INDICATOR: Correct Treatment of Malaria (USAID focus areas)

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent

SOURCE: Integrated Baseline Household Survey (1995),
Capacity-Building Exercise (1997)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of Children with
fever receiving anti-malarial drugs.

COMMENTS: Data are for Lagos only. Data for all focus
areas will be used following the second full IBHS.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995	50%	30.8%
1996		
1997	50%	43.3%
1998	70%	N.A.
1999	70%	N.A.
2000	70%	
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-002-00

APPROVED: August 1992 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/NIGERIA

RESULT NAME: IR 2.3 Improved Childhood Nutrition Practices

INDICATOR: Exclusive Breastfeeding (USAID focus areas)

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent

SOURCE: Integrated Baseline Household Survey (1995)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of children in USAID focus areas exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life.

COMMENTS: IBHS 1995 asked mothers whether they had ever exclusively breastfed in the past.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995	5.4%	3.2%
1996	5.4%	N.A.
1997	7.8%	N.A.
1998	10.2%	N.A.
1999	12.6%	11%
2000	20%	
2001		
2002		

Special Objective 1: 620-003 Improved HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Mitigation Practices

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Generally this special objective is on track and has exceeded some of its targets already. For instance, for FY99, a sales target of 55 million condoms was set against 58 million condoms that were sold. Similarly, a target of 80% was set for the proportion of men and women knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS transmission and how to prevent HIV/STI transmission for FY99 as against 93% that was achieved over the same period.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.4 HIV/AIDS

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

- 4.4 HIV/AIDS
- 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved
- 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured
- 7.4 Technical/Management Capacity Expand

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Summary of the SO: The SO aims to help Nigeria maintain a healthy population through increased use of improved HIV/AIDS Prevention and Impact Mitigation Practices and Services.

The first HIV sentinel survey in Nigeria was carried out in 1992 and the national prevalence was then estimated to be 1.2%. Since then the number of HIV infected individuals in Nigeria has increased rapidly from about 600,000 in 1992 to over three million in 1999.

Similarly, the number of cases of full blown AIDS reported by Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) to the World Health Organization increased rapidly from 1,148 in April 1994 to 20,344 by April 1998. Although these figures constitute a tip of the iceberg, they reflect an exponential growth in the magnitude of the AIDS epidemic in Nigeria.

One of the consequences of the AIDS epidemic that has manifested itself significantly is that of orphan-hood as a result of AIDS. As of December 1997, UNAIDS estimated that a cumulative total of over 400,000 children of 15 years and below has been orphaned by AIDS.

USAID/N's response to the epidemic was initiated in 1992 and consists mainly of preventive programs through behavior change interventions. As the epidemic matured and more people got infected, the need for care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) became obvious. And consequently USAID/N expanded its program to include care and support to

PLWHA. However, some of these PLWHA die and very often leave orphans behind. This has necessitated further expansion of USAID/N's program to include care and support to children orphaned by AIDS

Key Results:

- a) Increased Awareness of HIV/AIDS/STIs and how to prevent HIV/STI transmission
- b) Increased Availability of Condoms
- c) Mitigation of the Impact of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic on People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and People Affected By AIDS (PABA)
- d) Mitigation of the Impact of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic on Children Orphaned by AIDS
- e) Increased advocacy for political and social mobilization against HIV/AIDS/STI

Performance and Prospects: USAID/N's current HIV/AIDS program comprises 12 behavior change intervention (preventative) activities, eight activities on care and support to PLWHA, two activities on care and support to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and one activity on AIDS impact modeling and advocacy. The 1999 survey report shows that 93% of men and women interviewed are aware of modes of HIV/STI transmission and how to prevent HIV/STI transmission (from a baseline figure of 47% of 1993). This exceeded the 1999 target of 80% HIV/AIDS awareness level.

Similarly, condom sales for 1999 exceeded target of 55 million by three million (i.e., 58 million sold in 1999).

Linkages have been established with collaborating 38 health care facilities and over 90 outreach hospital and clinic workers trained pre-test, post-test and supportive counseling techniques and home-based care to PLWHA and PABA.

Baseline data collection and community mobilization for the Orphan Care activity in the Benue and River states are ongoing.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Presently, USAID activities are limited to 20 select states. However, with increased funding as part of the new transitional strategy, USAID/N will: i) intensify activities in these 20 states and expand into new states on a need basis; ii) strengthen Nigeria's HIV/AIDS/STI sentinel and routine surveillance systems; iii) commission studies on mother to child transmission of HIV; and iv) strengthen voluntary and confidential testing and counseling services.

Other Donor Programs: Department For International Development (DFID) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS provide some support to GFRN's anti-AIDS efforts. In addition, DFID supports condom procurement, packaging and distribution through Population Services International (PSI) and its local affiliate, the Society for Family Health (SFH).

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID/N works closely with Family Health International (FHI), Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), John Hopkins

University, Population Services Communication (JHU/PCS), and PSI in the design, implementation and evaluation of its HIV/AIDS country program.

OBJECTIVE: Improved HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Impact Mitigation Practices

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-003-00

APPROVED: 1992 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: IR4.1 Improved HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation

INDICATOR: Proportion of men and women knowledgeable of HIV/AIDS transmission

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent

SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Health (1998)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Proportion of adults who have heard of HIV/AIDS.

COMMENTS: Increases in knowledge of HIV/AIDS at the national level may be partly attributed to PSI and FHI activities supported by USAID/Nigeria. Direct Mission impact on the impact of HIV/AIDS is measurable among targeted groups.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994	52%	54%
1995	56%	55%
1996		
1997		
1998	71%	75%
1999	80%	93%
2000	95%	
2001		
2002		

Special Objective: 620-004-00 Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Sustainable Democracy and Good Governance

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: During FY99, the Nigeria Democracy and Governance program was transformed from a small, grassroots-based Special Objective focusing on women's empowerment, to a fast-paced elections-oriented transition program, and to a full-fledged Strategic Objective covering a wide range of program areas (approved Sept. 27, 1999). Indicators for the SPO were on track for the year, and the massive mobilization of new and existing programs in response to the opportunities presented by the political transition, while redirecting some activity, substantially increased the overall impact of activities supported under the objective.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Politically Active Civil Society

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

- 2.2 Credible Political Process
- 2.3 Accountable Government Institutions

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Summary of the SO: This R4 reports mainly on activities carried out under the Mission's previous DG SPO, "Strengthened civil society contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance." Under the SPO, activities focused on civil society participation in governance at the grassroots level, especially that of women, through an innovative combination of health and democratic participation activities. It included three intermediate results: 1) Increased numbers of women with decision-/policy-making skills; 2) Increased levels of knowledgeable participation by civil society in democratic processes and governance; and 3) More civil society organizations with greater capacity for democratic self-governance and protection of human rights. With the transition program in mid-1998, activities in support of voter education, election monitoring and capacity building for newly-elected officials were undertaken. A new SO, "Transition to democratic civilian governance sustained," approved at the end of FY99, encompasses a comprehensive program of assistance in DG and accommodates more than a tripling of program funds, and incorporates the essential contributions of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). (See Annex 1 for the new SO results framework.)

Key Results: Given the transitions in country context, program and staff over FY99, the DG program has several different types of indicators and results to report. Due to the constraints of the political environment, and low funding levels, targeted results under the SPO were modest, measured mainly by the provision of training to local women's organizations and the increased

participation of NGOs in networking activities (see tables). Among the other achievements of the programs implemented by JHU and CEDPA were 144 advocacy visits, 184 radio and television programs estimated to have reached over 12 million people, and support for 16 legal clinics that processed 157 cases. The most important proof of the success of the special objective came during the transition, when the grassroots networks developed through SPO programs became the platform from which women were mobilized to vote, women leaders were drawn to run for office (one NGO network supported 24 women to run for local council positions, and 16 of them won election), and training sessions were developed to introduce newly-elected leaders to the basic principles and procedures of their new jobs. Three years of support for human rights and other activist NGOs through an inter-agency transfer to the United States Information Service (USIS) not only kept the Abacha dictatorship in the international eye, but provided the foundation for a network of independent election monitors.

In support of the election process, new partners (NDI, IRI, IFES and MSI) worked with these national and grassroots networks to provide voter education, election monitoring and training of public officials. IFES produced performance reports which the INEC acknowledged helped them to correct some of the worst technical lapses in election administration. NDI and IRI deployed international observer missions for all four rounds of elections which helped reinforce the transition government's commitment to respect the outcome. IRI and NDI also trained 250,000 party poll agents and 11,000 domestic observers, respectively, resulting in wider and more constructive party and civil society participation in the electoral process. Lastly, JHU and CEDPA used their established track record in developing large-scale public education campaigns in Nigeria to create and distribute radio and newspaper materials for a voter education campaign.

Following the elections, USAID worked to ensure that the momentum toward the handover of power was sustained. Of the many initiatives undertaken, a few stand out. At the request of President Obasanjo, IRI sponsored a conference for 150 future cabinet ministers and senior administration officials which produced key initiatives, such as the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Commission. Through the joint efforts of MSI, NDI, JHU and CEDPA, OTI orchestrated training in the basic principles and procedures of democratic, legislative governance for over 11,000 newly-elected national and state legislators, state governors, and local council members. This high-impact activity provided new leaders, most of whom had never served in elected government before, and many of whom had not seen a functioning democratic government in Nigeria in their lifetimes, with a basic road map for their duties. After the inauguration, USAID, through NDI, answered a National Assembly request for training in appropriations and budgeting which helped legislators respond quickly to the President's first budget submission and establish their role in this essential process.

Performance and Prospects: Overall, the performance of the objective over the last year was robust, though straightforward assessment against specific indicators is somewhat difficult due to the changing nature of the political environment, and thus in the objectives the program could pursue. The transitional program was a resounding success insofar as it quickly mobilized extensive assistance to shore up the election and transition, revealing at the same time the success of the previous NGO support programs, as noted above. While USAID cannot claim credit for the ultimate transition to civilian-led government, the combined impact of monitoring,

consultations on electoral procedures, and the desire of the Nigerian people to leave military rule behind resulted in a rapid and viable, if still problematic, transition and handover of power in May 1999.

The new SO reflects expected performance over USAID's two-year transition period. Based on the work of an inter-agency assessment team in June 1999, as well as ongoing analysis of opportunities, constraints and USAID's comparative advantage, a comprehensive democracy and governance strategy was developed and approved in September 1999 (with minor revisions in November). In the short period since the transition, and with only minimal staff, programs have been launched that provide training and technical resources to national and state legislatures, political parties and electoral authorities, as well as expanded support for civil society advocacy. Initial assessments for work with the judiciary and selected executive branch institutions have been conducted. Moreover, a public attitudes survey on democracy and markets has been conducted to assist USAID and Nigerians to understand perceptions of and expectations related to the democratic transition. Performance indicators have been modified to reflect opportunities to achieve higher-level, less output-oriented, results. For example, for civil society programs, performance will be assessed against demonstrable progress in advocacy rather than in terms of the number of people trained. (A working draft of the new performance monitoring plan can be made available upon request.)

Possible Adjustments to Plans: There is considerable commitment from key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria. A major alteration in this trend, or a major, nation-wide outbreak of conflict, would necessitate significant changes in the program. While programs and diplomatic efforts to constructively control the spread of violence are clearly called for, USAID's DG program continues on the assumption that conflict is eventually best mitigated through good governance. Program alterations will be based mainly on the results of performance monitoring and consultations with Nigerians and other donors on needs and opportunities. The likely areas for new interventions are with the judicial branch and selected executive branch institutions.

Other Donor Programs: Before the transition, other donors in the DG sector focused on support for human rights and other democracy-oriented NGOs. USAID's program extended beyond this focus with its work with women's grassroots networks. With the transition, several donors are, like USAID, increasing their activities in support of democracy and governance. USAID is among the top three donors in this sector, along with the British and the European Union, and consults regularly with these and other donors to ensure complementarity of programs. Among the most important results of this consultation so far are better-coordinated assistance to NGOs and legislatures (to avoid duplication), identification of areas where other donors are not investing significantly (e.g., the judiciary), and identification of areas where other donors might take a leading role.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: U.S. NGOs: National Democratic Institute of International Affairs, International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Center for Development and Population Activities. U.S. contractor: Management Systems International. USG agencies: Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy (formerly USIS).

OBJECTIVE: SPO2: Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Sustainable Democracy and Good Governance

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-004-00

APPROVED: 1996

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: SPO2: Strengthened civil society contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance

INDICATOR: Number of newly-elected officials trained in basic principles and procedures of democratic governance

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals trained

SOURCE: OTI reporting

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of newly-elected officials (local, state and national) who attended targeted training workshops.

COMMENTS: a) This result responded to the opportunity presented by the political transition. However, in implementing this activity, civil society was a major contributor. This training effort represented an unprecedented cooperation among a wide range of DG partners. Management System International (MSI) worked with Nigerian scholars and activists to develop curricula and train trainers. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives provided the management mechanisms for immediate dispersal of DA funds to meet the pressing need to focus the newly elected on the duties they would soon have to take up. MSI trained national and state legislators, as well as trainers who then worked with JHU and CEDPA's networks of community-based NGOs to present 69 two-day workshops for local council members in 16 states over the course of four weeks. JHU and CEDPA networks then followed up with one-day workshops for local councilors in the remaining 20 states after the inauguration of the new government. NDI conducted a three-day workshop for new state and deputy governors.

b) This indicator is new this year, due to new program opportunities presented by the political transition.

c) This indicator will not be reported in next year's R4.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	10,300
2000		
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: SPO2: Strengthened civil society contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-004-00

APPROVED: 1996 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: Increased numbers of women with decision-/policy-making skills

INDICATOR: Number of women leaders/politicians trained in democratic decision making and public life skills

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of women (cumulative)

SOURCE: JHU, CEDPA record keeping

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Cumulative number of women leaders/politicians participating in public life skills training, leadership advocacy workshops and seminars held by USAID-assisted NGOs.

COMMENTS: a) 1998 numbers spiked due to the contributions of non-DG-funded activities responding to the political transition and the need for training and mobilization of voters. These non-DG-funded activities were not continued. In addition, consultation with program implementers revealed that they were instructed to report results achieved through March 1999 rather than September 1998. 1999 targets apparently were revised upward in keeping with 1998 performance, but without consideration of the possibility that the additional activities would not continue after the elections.

b) This indicator will not be reported in next year's R4.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995		
1996	NA	0
1997	NA	450
1998	570	3,090
1999	3,845	3,296
2000	NA	
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: SPO2: Strengthened civil society contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-004-00

APPROVED: 1996 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: Increased Levels of Knowledgeable Participation by Civil Society in Democratic Processes and Governance

INDICATOR: Number of Election Monitors and Party Poll Agents Trained

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Monitors/Agents

SOURCE: NDI, IRI reporting

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of individuals who were trained either in NDI- and IRI-conducted training of trainers workshops, or in subsequent workshops conducted by those trainers.

COMMENTS: a) IRI worked with political parties, conducting 64 training of trainer workshops in 24 states and consulting with party leaders in an additional seven states to prepare them to train party poll watchers. This methodology results in 250,000 party poll watchers being trained and provided with manuals of basic poll watching procedures.

b) NDI worked with a coalition of Nigerian NGOs which came together to monitor the transition. NDI conducted training of trainer workshops for 400 representatives of the coalition who then trained member of their own organizations. This methodology resulted in 11,000 people being prepared to act as independent domestic election monitors.

c) This indicator is new this year due to new program opportunities presented by the political transition.

d) This indicator will not be reported in next year's R4

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	261,000
2000	NA	
2001		
2002		

OBJECTIVE: SPO2: Strengthened civil society contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance

OBJECTIVE ID: 620-004-00

APPROVED: 1996 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Nigeria

RESULT NAME: More Civil Society Organizations with Greater Capacity for Democratic Self-governance and Protection of Human Rights

INDICATOR: Number of USAID-assisted NGOs networking on DG issues

UNIT OF MEASURE: USAID-assisted NGOs and CBOs (cumulative)

SOURCE: JHU, CEDPA records

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Cumulative number of NGOs and CBOs assisted by JHU and CEDPA programs directly and by program grant recipients to develop coalitions and networks in support of democracy and women's and youth participation and empowerment.

COMMENTS: a) CEDPA's contribution of 855 network groups to this total represents 3,213 community organization (e.g., town tailors' association, groundnut milling association, etc.)

b) 1999 target was inadvertently not revised upward to reflect higher-than-expected performance in 1998.

c) Cumulative totals rather than annual results are reported in order to maintain continuity with previous reporting.

d) This indicator will not be reported in next year's R4.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1994		
1995		
1996	NA	0
1997	NA	226
1998	477	733
1999	655	945
2000	NA	
2001		
2002		

Part III. Resources Request

III. Resource Request.

Whereas the Results Review of this R4 is based on the former Strategy which ended in September 1999, the Resource Request is based on the new Transition Strategy, approved in September 1999 through December 31, 2001, against which this Resource Request and as outlined in the Results Framework (Annex IV-B).

USAID/Nigeria resource request for FY 2002 is \$80 million plus ESF, and is made with the assumption that the assessments planned and the programs launched under the Transitional Strategy are completed or in progress, including the development of a long-term program strategy. Eighty million dollars also reflects the Agency's expectation that Nigeria's nascent democracy remains stable, and that measurable gains are made in economic, social and political reform, leading to the restoration of public confidence in civilian-led democratic governance, thereby ensuring continued U.S. government support.

Currently USAID/Nigeria's program is comprised of four Strategic Objectives and one Special Objective and takes into consideration recommendations made by an Interagency Assessment Team on how the U.S. can best support Nigeria to have a successful transition to a democratic and prosperous society. Two objectives, Democracy and Governance and Family Health, are carryovers from the program prior to the Mission's Transitional Strategy and have been expanded. Two other objectives, Education Reform and Economic Reform and Agriculture, are newly added. The Special Objective is funded mostly from ESF. Assessments will be undertaken and technical assistance will be provided in the Energy and Infrastructure sectors. The funding request for each SO/SPO is provided below and a detailed summary of each is in Annex IV C.

Strategic Objective 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance
(620-006-01)

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth (620-007-01)

Strategic Objective 3: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform (620-008-01)

Strategic Objective 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Child Survival, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment (620-009-01)

Special Program Objective: Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector (620-010-01)

620-006-01, SO1, addresses Nigeria's critical transition issues by supporting rapid, pivotal interventions and by strengthening (1) newly established democratic institutions, (2) the foundation for a competitive electoral system, (3) and the role of civil society as a counterpart in democratic governance. The amount requested for FY2002 is \$13.6 million.

620-007-01, SO2, is a new SO and will strengthen Nigeria's institutional capacity for economic reform and enhance its capacity to revive agricultural growth. It will also support economic empowerment for women at the grassroots level. The amount requested for FY 2002 is \$18.2 million.

620-008-01, SO3, is a new SO and will strengthen Nigeria's ability to develop the foundation for education reform. The strategy focuses on policy to improve the quality of the education system while supporting specific pilot interventions in selected communities. The amount requested for FY is \$6.1 million.

620-009-01, SO4, represents the combination of two former SOs and one SPO and combines family planning, child survival and HIV/AIDS into one SO that will increase the use of family planning services, maternal and child health and sexually transmitted disease services. It focuses on preventive measures and policy development, as well as partnerships between local NGOs and government to expand health services. The amount requested for this SO for FY 2002 is \$30 million.

620-010-01, SPO1, will build capacity for policy development and management of key infrastructure. Assessments will be conducted in the energy, aviation, rail, road and maritime sectors. ESF provided should be at a level sufficient to fund follow-on activities within the long-term strategy. The total amount requested for this SPO for FY 2002 is \$12 million.

Staffing and OE Implications

Although there was a planned increase of USDH staff in FY 1999, due to recruitment problems, most of the assignments actually took or will take place in FY 2000. In addition to the three USDH on board in FY 1999, an Executive Officer arrived in December. Project Development and a General Development Officers are scheduled to arrive in April 2000. An Economist and a Controller are scheduled to arrive in June or July 2000. Additional USPSC staff that are being currently recruited include an Education Adviser, a Macro-Economist, a Health Adviser, Private Sector Advisor, and local hire USPSCs for a Deputy Controller, and a Deputy Executive Officer. Due to the rapid growth of our program, we believe that an ag/private sector specialist is required to provide adequate analysis and support to the ag. And microenterprise sectors. Additionally, because of the volume of procurement and legal actions, a contracts officer and legal adviser are imperative to reduce vulnerability and increase accountability of the use of funds. The mission is requesting an increase of USDH from eight to eleven.

One of the biggest increases in USAID Nigeria's OE level evolves from the planned and approved move of the USAID office from Lagos to Abuja. This is a move of approximately 500 miles and entails the provision of a new office as well as new residences. It also entails the

moving of property, both official and personal (for U.S. and Nigerian staff) from Lagos to Abuja, as well as renovations and security upgrades to the new sites, office and a warehouse. Due to the “sellers” market for real property in Abuja, the cost to lease an office is nearly three times that of the cost for the office in Lagos, and the residential rents basically double in price. The normal requirement in Nigeria is to “demand” 3-5 years annual rent in advance, thus the requirement for making an excessively high request for funds for the first year of the move. It should be noted here that USAID most likely will not receive a refund for rents already paid for accommodations in Lagos.

An additional financial requirement will be for training of staff. With the large influx of new FSN staff, USAID specific training must be provided for both the new staff and the existing staff who did not receive training in the past.

USAID Nigeria does not foresee any decreases in FY 2000. Earlier discussions about savings from withdrawal from ICASS did not consider USAID having to acquire real property, personal property, and train staff to perform functions similar to ICASS staff. The biggest non-savings is the lease for the warehouse. This is a necessity as the Embassy does not have warehouse in Abuja.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

MISSION/OPERATING UNIT: USAID/NIGERIA 620

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE 620-006-01	CEPPS - 936-SS02.01	MEDIUM	2YRS.	7,349	6,250	7,150	6,449
STRENGTHEN INST. FOR ECONOMIC & REVIVE AGRIC.GROWTH 620-007-01	IARC - Food Security & Crisis Mitigation Program - 936-4111.02	MEDIUM	2YRS.	10,434	7,800	13,410	4,824
DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM 620-008-01	BEPS - Basic Education & Policy Support Project - 936-5862	HIGH	2YRS.	6,000	170	5,800	370
INCREASE USE OF F/PLANNING,HIV/AIDS AND CHILD SURVIVAL 620-009-01	AIDSMARK - 936-3090.03	HIGH	2YRS.	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500
	Applied Research in Child Health (ARCH) - 936-5986.09	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	100	0	100
	BASICS II - 936-3096.01	HIGH	2YRS.	1,000	4,500	1,500	4,000
	CEDPA Enable - 936-3084.03	HIGH	2YRS.	1,200	1,900	1,200	1,900
	CEDPA/TAACS - 936-5970.03	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	400	0	400
	Contraceptive Procurement - 936-3057.00	HIGH	2YRS.	0	1,000	0	1,000
	Family Planning/RH Services (Africa) - 936-3101.01	HIGH	2YRS.	600	1,000	600	1,000
	Health and Child Survival Fellow II - 936-6004.09	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	400	0	400
	IEC/PCS - 936-3052.02	HIGH	2YRS.	500	2,500	500	2,500
	IMPACT - 936-3090.02	HIGH	2YRS.	997	5,000	997	5,000
	MEDS - 936-3096.03	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	300	0	300
	NETMARK - 936-5994.09	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	300	0	300
	New Policy Results Package (NPR) POLICY Follow - on - 936-3078.02	HIGH	2YRS.	0	700	0	700
	Pgm for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) - 936-3068.00	HIGH	2YRS.	500	1,300	500	1,300
	Population Technical Assistance (POPTECH) - 936-3024.01	MEDIUM	2YRS.	500	800	500	800
Synergy (DMELLD) - 936-3090.04	MEDIUM	2YRS.	0	500	0	500	
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE & ENERGY 620-010-01		HIGH	2YRS.	12,000	0	12,000	0
GRAND TOTAL.....				42,580	37,420	45,657	34,343

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low
rsw/r401/fldsups99.wk4 - 12/8/98

**FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country
USAID/NIGERIA**

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/Country:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
	Bilateral	7,150						0					7,150	5,720	6,210
	Field Spt	6,250											6,250	6,250	0
		13,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,400	11,970	6,210
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
	Bilateral	13,700	7,100	6,600										6,850	6,850
	Field Spt	7,800	3,900	3,900										7,800	0
		21,500	11,000	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,650	6,850
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
	Bilateral	9,000			9,000									4,500	4,500
	Field Spt	1,500			1,500									1,500	0
		10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	4,500
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
	Bilateral	3,513					708	1,405	0	1,400	0			2,810	1,512
	Field Spt	22,487					5,792	6,395	950	8,200	1,150			22,487	0
		26,000	0	0	0	0	6,500	7,800	950	9,600	1,150	0	0	25,297	1,512
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
	Bilateral	11,100										11,100		5,550	5,550
	Field Spt	1,500										1,500		1,500	0
		12,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,600	0	7,050	5,550
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		44,463	7,100	6,600	9,000	0	708	1,405	0	1,400	0	11,100	7,150	25,430	24,622
Total Field Support		39,537	3,900	3,900	1,500	0	5,792	6,395	950	8,200	1,150	1,500	6,250	39,537	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		84,000	11,000	10,500	10,500	0	6,500	7,800	950	9,600	1,150	12,600	13,400	64,967	24,622

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	21,500
Democracy	13,400
HCD	10,500
PHN	26,000
Environment	12,600
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	54,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	54,000
CSD Program	30,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	30,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

Approp: 99/00C/ODA

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
	Bilateral	0						0						0	0
	Field Spt	0						0						0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
	Bilateral	9,000	5,000	4,000											4,500
	Field Spt	0	0	0											0
		9,000	5,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
	Bilateral	0			0										0
	Field Spt	0			0										0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
	Bilateral	0					0	0		0					0
	Field Spt	0					0	0		0					0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
	Bilateral	0											0		0
	Field Spt	0											0		0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		9,000	5,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		9,000	5,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	9,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	9,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

USAID/NIGERIA

Approp: DA RECOV.

Scenario:

FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O.	Pipeline
S.O.#, Title	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	End of FY2000
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	0						0						0	0	0
Field Spt	2,500												2,500	2,500	0
	2,500		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	1,500		0	1,500										750	750
Field Spt	0		0	0										0	0
	1,500		0	1,500										750	750
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
Bilateral	2,000				0	2,000								1,000	1,000
Field Spt	0				0	0								0	0
	2,000		0	0	0	2,000								1,000	1,000
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
Bilateral	0						0	0		0				0	0
Field Spt	0						0	0		0				0	0
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	3,500		0	1,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,750
Total Field Support	2,500		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,000		0	1,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	4,250	1,750

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,500
Democracy	2,500
HCD	2,000
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	6,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	6,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD

Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are

funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

Approp: G/ ATTR.

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	0						0						0	0	0
Field Spt	0						0						0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	0	0	0											0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
Bilateral	0				0									0	0
Field Spt	0				0									0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
Bilateral	0						0	0		0				0	0
Field Spt	5,000					2,500	1,200		850	450				5,000	0
	5,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,200	0	850	450	0	0	0	5,000	0
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
Bilateral	0												0	0	0
Field Spt	0												0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	5,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,200	0	850	450	0	0	0	5,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,200	0	850	450	0	0	0	5,000	0

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	5,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	2,500
CSD Program	2,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	2,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**)

Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

Approp: DFA RECOV.

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	0						0						0	0	
Field Spt	0						0						0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	200	200	0										100	100	
Field Spt	1,300	1,300											1,300	0	
	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	100	
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
Bilateral	3,500			0	3,500								1,750	1,750	
Field Spt	0			0	0								0	0	
	3,500	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,750	
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
Bilateral	0					0	0		0				0	0	
Field Spt	2,000					0	0		2,000				2,000	0	
	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
Bilateral	0											0	0	0	
Field Spt	0											0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0												0	0	
Field Spt	0												0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0												0	0	
Field Spt	0												0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0												0	0	
Field Spt	0												0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	3,700	200	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,850	1,850	
Total Field Support	3,300	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	3,300	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,000	1,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	5,150	1,850	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,500
Democracy	0
HCD	3,500
PHN	2,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	5,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	5,000
CSD Program	2,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	2,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

Approp: NOADA/CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O.	Est. S.O.
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance															
	Bilateral	2,250						0					2,250	1,800	2,366
	Field Spt	3,750											3,750	3,750	0
		6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	5,550	2,366
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
	Bilateral	0	0	0										0	0
	Field Spt	6,500	2,600	3,900										6,500	0
		6,500	2,600	3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform															
	Bilateral	2,500			2,000	500								1,250	1,250
	Field Spt	1,500			0	1,500								0	0
		4,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	1,250
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
	Bilateral	3,513					708	1,405	0	1,400	0			2,810	1,512
	Field Spt	15,487					3,292	5,195	500	5,350	1,150			15,487	0
		19,000	0	0	0	0	4,000	6,600	500	6,750	1,150	0	0	18,297	1,512
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.															
	Bilateral	0										0		0	0
	Field Spt	1,500										1,500		1,500	0
		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		8,263	0	0	2,000	500	708	1,405	0	1,400	0	0	2,250	5,860	5,128
Total Field Support		28,737	2,600	3,900	0	1,500	3,292	5,195	500	5,350	1,150	1,500	3,750	27,237	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		37,000	2,600	3,900	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,600	500	6,750	1,150	1,500	6,000	33,097	5,128

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,500
Democracy	6,000
HCD	4,000
PHN	19,000
Environment	1,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	20,000
CSD Program	17,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	17,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:

Approp: NOA ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															Est. S.O.	
FY 2000 Request															Expenditures	Pipeline End of FY2000
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G				
SO 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance																
Bilateral	4,900						0						4,900	3,920	3,844	
Field Spt	0						0						0	0	0	
	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	3,920	3,844	
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth																
Bilateral	3,000	1,900	1,100											1,500	1,500	
Field Spt	0	0	0											0	0	
	3,000	1,900	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	
SO 3: Develop the Foundation for Educational Reform																
Bilateral	1,000			0	1,000									500	500	
Field Spt	0			0	0									0	0	
	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.																
Bilateral	0					0	0		0					0	0	
Field Spt	0					0	0		0					0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SPO 1: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors.																
Bilateral	11,100											11,100		5,550	5,550	
Field Spt	0											0		0	0	
	11,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,100	0	5,550	5,550	
SO 6:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:																
Bilateral	0													0	0	
Field Spt	0													0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	20,000	1,900	1,100	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,100	4,900	11,470	11,394	
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	20,000	1,900	1,100	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,100	4,900	11,470	11,394	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,000
Democracy	4,900
HCD	1,000
PHN	0
Environment	11,100
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	20,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

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**FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country
USAID/NIGERIA**

Fiscal Year: 2001

Program/Country:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		Est. S.O. Expenditures
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democratic Civilian Government															
Bilateral	7,150						0						7,150	5,720	5,274
Field Spt	6,449												6,449	6,449	0
	13,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,599	12,169	5,274
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	11,677	6,175	5,502											9,342	3,835
Field Spt	6,557	3,325	3,232											6,557	0
	18,234	9,500	8,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,899	3,835	
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
Bilateral	6,170			6,170										4,936	2,484
Field Spt	0			0										0	0
	6,170	0	0	6,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,936	2,484	
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
Bilateral	6,165					3,300	1,080	0	1,785	0				4,932	2,705
Field Spt	23,832					7,700	4,920	700	10,112	400				23,832	0
	29,997	0	0	0	0	11,000	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	28,764	2,705	
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
Bilateral	6,000											6,000		4,800	6,250
Field Spt	6,000											6,000		6,000	0
	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	10,800	6,250	
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	37,162	6,175	5,502	6,170	0	3,300	1,080	0	1,785	0	6,000	7,150	29,730	20,548	
Total Field Support	42,838	3,325	3,232	0	0	7,700	4,920	700	10,112	400	6,000	6,449	42,838	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	80,000	9,500	8,734	6,170	0	11,000	6,000	700	11,897	400	12,000	13,599	72,568	20,548	

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,234
Democracy	13,599
HCD	6,170
PHN	29,997
Environment	12,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	54,833
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	54,833
CSD Program	25,167
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	25,167

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:

Approp: CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O.	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democratic Civilian Government															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
	Bilateral	0	0	0										0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
	Bilateral	3,170			3,170									2,536	1,884
	Field Spt	0			0									0	0
		3,170	0	0	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,536	1,884
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
	Bilateral	2,865					0	1,080	0	1,785	0			2,292	2,045
	Field Spt	16,132					0	4,920	700	10,112	400			16,132	0
		18,997	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	18,424	2,045
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
	Bilateral	0										0		0	0
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		6,035	0	0	3,170	0	0	1,080	0	1,785	0	0	0	4,828	3,929
Total Field Support		16,132	0	0	0	0	0	4,920	700	10,112	400	0	0	16,132	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		22,167	0	0	3,170	0	0	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	20,960	3,929

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	3,170
PHN	18,997
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	22,167
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	22,167

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

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FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:

Approp: NOA ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O.	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democratic Civilian Government															
Bilateral	2,630						0						2,630	2,104	4,370
Field Spt	2,370												2,370	2,370	0
	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,474	4,370
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	6,400	3,250	3,150											5,120	2,780
Field Spt	3,600	1,750	1,850											3,600	0
	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,720	2,780	
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
Bilateral	0			0										0	
Field Spt	0			0										0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.															
Bilateral	0					0	0		0					0	0
Field Spt	0					0	0		0					0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
Bilateral	5,000											5,000		4,000	6,050
Field Spt	5,000											5,000		5,000	0
	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	9,000	6,050
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0													0	
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0													0	
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0													0	
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	14,030	3,250	3,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,630	11,224	13,200
Total Field Support	10,970	1,750	1,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,370	10,970	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	5,000	22,194	13,200

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	10,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	25,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	25,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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**FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country
USAID/NIGERIA**

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
Approp: DFA
Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democratic Civilian Government														
Bilateral	4,520						0					4,520	3,616	904
Field Spt	4,079						0					4,079	4,079	0
	8,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,599	7,695	904
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth														
Bilateral	5,277	2,925	2,352										4,222	1,055
Field Spt	2,957	1,575	1,382										2,957	0
	8,234	4,500	3,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,179	1,055
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform														
Bilateral	3,000			0	3,000								2,400	600
Field Spt	0			0	0								0	0
	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	600
SO 4: Increase Use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Services.														
Bilateral	3,300					3,300	0		0				2,640	660
Field Spt	7,700					7,700	0		0				7,700	0
	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,340	660
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors														
Bilateral	1,000										1,000		800	200
Field Spt	1,000										1,000		1,000	0
	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,800	200
SO 6:														
Bilateral	0													
Field Spt	0													
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:														
Bilateral	0													
Field Spt	0													
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:														
Bilateral	0													
Field Spt	0													
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	17,097	2,925	2,352	0	3,000	3,300	0	0	0	0	1,000	4,520	13,678	3,419
Total Field Support	15,736	1,575	1,382	0	0	7,700	0	0	0	0	1,000	4,079	15,736	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,833	4,500	3,734	0	3,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	8,599	29,414	3,419

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,234
Democracy	8,599
HCD	3,000
PHN	11,000
Environment	2,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	32,833
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	32,833
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
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**FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country
USAID/NIGERIA**

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/Country:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures		
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democracy Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	7,150						0					7,150	5,720	6,705	
Field Spt	6,449											6,449	6,449	0	
	13,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,599	12,169	6,705	
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity To Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	13,410	8,170	5,240										10,728	6,638	
Field Spt	4,824	1,330	3,494										4,824	0	
	18,234	9,500	8,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,552	6,638	
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
Bilateral	6,170			6,170									4,936	3,401	
Field Spt	0			0									0	0	
	6,170	0	0	6,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,936	3,401	
SO 4: Increase Use Of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS And Child Survival Services															
Bilateral	3,777					1,200	852	0	1,725	0			3,022	3,652	
Field Spt	26,220					9,800	5,148	700	10,172	400			26,220	0	
	29,997	0	0	0	0	11,000	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	29,242	3,652	
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
Bilateral	10,560										10,560		8,448	6,950	
Field Spt	1,440										1,440		1,440	0	
	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	0	9,888	6,950	
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	41,067	8,170	5,240	6,170	0	1,200	852	0	1,725	0	10,560	7,150	32,854	27,346	
Total Field Support	38,933	1,330	3,494	0	0	9,800	5,148	700	10,172	400	1,440	6,449	38,933	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	80,000	9,500	8,734	6,170	0	11,000	6,000	700	11,897	400	12,000	13,599	71,787	27,346	

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,234
Democracy	13,599
HCD	6,170
PHN	29,997
Environment	12,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	54,833
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	54,833
CSD Program	25,167
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	25,167

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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:

Approp: DFA

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O.	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democracy Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	4,523						0						4,523	3,618	1,809
Field Spt	4,076												4,076	4,076	0
	8,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,694	1,809	
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity To Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	4,693	2,565	2,128											3,754	2,578
Field Spt	3,541	1,935	1,606											3,541	0
	8,234	4,500	3,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,295	2,578	
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
Bilateral	3,000			0	3,000									2,400	1,200
Field Spt	0			0	0									0	0
	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	1,200	
SO 4: Increase Use Of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS And Child Survival Services															
Bilateral	3,300					3,300	0	0	0	0				2,640	1,320
Field Spt	7,700					7,700	0	0	0	0				7,700	0
	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,340	1,320	
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
Bilateral	1,000											1,000		800	400
Field Spt	1,000											1,000		1,000	0
	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,800	400
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	16,516	2,565	2,128	0	3,000	3,300	0	0	0	0	1,000	4,523	13,213	7,306	
Total Field Support	16,317	1,935	1,606	0	0	7,700	0	0	0	0	1,000	4,076	16,317	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,833	4,500	3,734	0	3,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	8,599	29,530	7,306	

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,234
Democracy	8,599
HCD	3,000
PHN	11,000
Environment	2,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	32,833
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	32,833
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:

Approp: NOA CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O.	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democracy Civilian Governance															
	Bilateral	0					0						0	0	0
	Field Spt	0					0						0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity To Revive Agricultural Growth															
	Bilateral	0	0	0										0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
	Bilateral	3,170			3,170									2,536	2,201
	Field Spt	0			0									0	0
		3,170	0	0	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,536	2,201
SO 4: Increase Use Of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS And Child Survival Services															
	Bilateral	2,865					0	1,080		1,785				2,292	2,332
	Field Spt	16,132					0	4,920	700	10,112	400			16,132	0
		18,997	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	18,424	2,332
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
	Bilateral	0										0		0	0
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		6,035	0	0	3,170	0	0	1,080	0	1,785	0	0	0	4,828	4,533
Total Field Support		16,132	0	0	0	0	0	4,920	700	10,112	400	0	0	16,132	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		22,167	0	0	3,170	0	0	6,000	700	11,897	400	0	0	20,960	4,533

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	3,170
PHN	18,997
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	22,167
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	22,167

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

USAID/NIGERIA

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O.	
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Sustain Transition To Democracy Civilian Governance															
Bilateral	2,630						0						2,630	2,104	4,896
Field Spt	2,370												2,370	2,370	0
	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,474	4,896
SO 2: Strengthen Institutional For Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity To Revive Agricultural Growth															
Bilateral	6,400	3,250	3,150											5,120	4,060
Field Spt	3,600	1,750	1,850											3,600	0
	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,720	4,060	
SO 3: Develop The Foundation For Educational Reform															
Bilateral	0			0	0									0	0
Field Spt	0			0	0									0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increase Use Of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS And Child Survival Services															
Bilateral	0						0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Field Spt	0						0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Improved Management Of The Infrastructure and Energy Sectors															
Bilateral	5,000											5,000		4,000	6,550
Field Spt	5,000											5,000		5,000	0
	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	9,000	6,550
SO 6:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0													0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	14,030	3,250	3,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,630	11,224	15,506
Total Field Support	10,970	1,750	1,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,370	10,970	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	5,000	22,194	15,506

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	10,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	25,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	25,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

USAID Nigeria End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1		1			1	4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11
Other U.S. Citizens			1					1	2	1	1				4	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	6	4	26				36	36
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	11	6	28	1	1	0	47	49
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	0				1	3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	7	4	4	8			1	24		3					3	27
Subtotal	8	5	4	8	0	2	0	27	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	30
Total Direct Workforce	9	6	5	9	0	3	0	31	11	9	28	1	1	0	50	79
TAACS				1				1							0	1
Fellows				1				1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	6	5	11	0	3	0	33	11	9	28	1	1	0	50	81

Workforce Tables

USAID Nigeria End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total		
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff	
OE Funded 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1		1			1	4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	1	1				4	4	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	6	4	26				36	36	
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0	
Subtotal	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	11	6	28	1	1	0	47	51	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1				1	4							0	4	
FSNs/TCNs	7	4	4	8			1	24		3					3	27	
Subtotal	8	5	5	8	0	2	0	28	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	31	
Total Direct Workforce	9	6	5	9	0	3	0	32	11	9	28	1	1	0	50	82	
TAACS				1				1							0	1	
Fellows				1				1							0	1	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	6	5	11	0	3	0	34	11	9	28	1	1	0	50	84	

Workforce Tables

USAID Nigeria End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	All Legal Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1		1			1	4	3	1	1	1	1	7	11
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	1	1			4	4
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	6	4	26			36	36
Other FSN/TCN								0						0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	11	6	28	1	1	47	51
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1				1	4						0	4
FSNs/TCNs	7	4	4	8			1	24		3				3	27
Subtotal	8	5	5	8	0	2	0	28	0	3	0	0	0	3	31
Total Direct Workforce	9	6	5	9	0	3	0	32	11	9	28	1	1	50	82
TAACS				1				1						0	1
Fellows				1				1						0	1
IDIs								0						0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	6	5	11	0	3	0	34	11	9	28	1	1	50	84

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/NIGERIA
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1			
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*	1	1	1	1
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	11	11	11	11

*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: [Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw](mailto:Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw) as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA Org. No: 620 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0	657.2		657.2	683.5		683.5
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	321.4		321.4	353.6		353.6	389		389
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	321.4	0	321.4	1010.8	0	1010.8	1072.5	0	1072.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	11.2		11.2	134		134	299.4		299.4
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	28.3		28.3	42.43		42.43	43.93		43.93
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2.1		2.1	0.7		0.7	3.5		3.5
12.1	Quarters Allowances	28.4		28.4	19		19	31.6		31.6
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	13		13	10.6		10.6	10.6		10.6
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	13		13	20		20	20		20
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	5		5	7		7	10		10
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	101	0	101	233.73	0	233.73	419.03	0	419.03
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

OC	Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/NIGERIA 620	Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH				0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH				0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs				0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		102.3		102.3	102.3		102.3	102.3		102.3
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field		12		12	9		9	35		35
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel				0	2.5		2.5	12.5		12.5
21.0	Home Leave Travel		4		4	12		12	42		42
21.0	R & R Travel		9		9	24		24	76.5		76.5
21.0	Education Travel				0	10		10	26		26
21.0	Evacuation Travel		22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5
21.0	Retirement Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel		29.5		29.5	29.5		29.5	39.3		39.3
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel		63.8		63.8	63.8		63.8	63.8		63.8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		98.9		98.9	132.8		132.8	143.7		143.7
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats		106.3		106.3	130.3		130.3	130.3		130.3
21.0	Assessment Travel		49.3		49.3	49.3		49.3	49.3		49.3
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel		85		85	20		20	20		20
	Subtotal OC 21.0		582.6	0	582.6	608	0	608	763.2	0	763.2
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight		96		96	24		24	120		120
22.0	Home Leave Freight		1		1	1		1	86.3		86.3
22.0	Retirement Freight				0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.		110		110			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		140		140			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0		347	0	347	25	0	25	206.3	0	206.3

63.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

OC	Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/NIGERIA 620	Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.2	Rental payments to others			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		548	548		0	0	250		250	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		200	200		0	0	100		100	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		561.7	561.7		0	0	320		320	
	Subtotal OC 23.2		1309.7	0	1309.7		0	0	670	0	670
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
23.3	Office Utilities		21.6	21.6		23.8	23.8	26.1		26.1	
23.3	Residential Utilities		28.8	28.8		61.7	61.7	64.9		64.9	
23.3	Telephone Costs		60	60		69	69	79.4		79.4	
23.3	ADP Software Leases		1	1		1	1	1		1	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services		6	6		7.2	7.2	8.6		8.6	
	Subtotal OC 23.3		117.5	0	117.5	162.8	0	162.8	180.1	0	180.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction		4	4		4	4	4		4	
	Subtotal OC 24.0		4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations		10	10		5	5	5		5	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		10	10		5	5	5		5	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services		10	10		5	5	5		5	
	Subtotal OC 25.1		30	0	30	15	0	15	15	0	15
25.2	Other services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
25.2	Office Security Guards		55	55		63.3	63.3	72.7		72.7	
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		130.8	130.8		201.1	201.1	223.7		223.7	
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0	
25.2	Representation Allowances		3	3		4	4	4		4	
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		2	2		2.5	2.5	2.5		2.5	
25.2	Vehicle Rental		3.5	3.5		5	5	5		5	

OPERATING EXPENSES

OC	Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/NIGERIA 620		Overseas Mission Budgets						
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities	3		3	3		3	3		3
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	40		40	35		35	30		30
25.2	Staff training contracts	5		5	5		5	5		5
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	242.3	0	242.3	318.9	0	318.9	345.9	0	345.9
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	500		500	710		710	710		710
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	500	0	500	710	0	710	710	0	710
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	21.4		21.4	23.5		23.5	25.9		25.9
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	34		34	44.8		44.8	48.5		48.5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	55.4	0	55.4	68.3	0	68.3	74.4	0	74.4
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	8		8	8		8	8		8
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	38		38	38		38	41.8		41.8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	15		15	16.5		16.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	14		14	24.2		24.2	26		26
	Subtotal OC 25.7	70	0	70	85.2	0	85.2	92.3	0	92.3
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	45		45	45	0	45	50		50
	Subtotal OC 26.0	45	0	45	45	0	45	50	0	50

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/NIGERIA 620	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	36.7		36.7	94		94	81.7		81.7
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	114.5		114.5	76		76	78.2		78.2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0	70		70			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	25		25	69.3		69.3	49.5		49.5
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	37.9		37.9	121.3		121.3	46.9		46.9
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	214.1	0	214.1	430.6	0	430.6	256.3	0	256.3
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	18		18			0	105		105
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	206		206			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	36		36			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	260	0	260	0	0	0	105	0	105
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		4200	0	4200	3717.33	0	3717.33	4964.03	0	4964.03

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>2410.3</u>	<u>938.1</u>	<u>1598.7</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>100</u> _____	<u>95</u> _____	<u>95</u> _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 13 20 20

Organization: USAID/NIGERIA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	13.0	3.0	16.0	20.0	3.6	23.6	20.0	5.4	25.4
Withdrawals	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA Org. No: 620 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0	164.3		164.3	170.9	170.9	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	50		50	87.3		87.3	90.8	90.8	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	50	0	50	251.6	0	251.6	261.7	261.7	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	4.9		4.9	5.1		5.1	5.3	5.3	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.4		0.4	0		0	0.4	0.4	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	2.8		2.8	3		3	3.5	3.5	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	8.1	0	8.1	8.1	0	8.1	9.2	9.2	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/NIGERIA 620		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Training Travel	35.2		35.2	35.2		35.2	35.2		35.2	35.2	
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	3		3			0		4		4	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0		4		4	
21.0	R & R Travel			0	3		3				0	
21.0	Education Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel	3		3	3		3		3		3	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5.6		5.6	5.6		5.6		5.6		5.6	
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4		8.4		8.4	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	17.6		17.6	17.6		17.6		17.6		17.6	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	25.1		25.1	25.1		25.1		25.1		25.1	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0				0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0				0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	10		10	5		5		5		5	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	107.9	0	107.9	102.9	0	102.9		107.9	0	107.9	
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
22.0	Post assignment freight	24		24			0		24		24	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0		1		1	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0				0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	16.6		16.6			0				0	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/NIGERIA 620		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	11		11		0		0		0		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	51.6	0	51.6	0	0	0	25	0	25		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	58		58		0		25		25		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0		0				0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	60		60		0		30		30		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	118	0	118	0	0	0	55	0	55		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities	2.3		2.3	2.5		2.5	2.8		2.8		
23.3	Residential Utilities	4.1		4.1	4.5		4.5	5		5		
23.3	Telephone Costs	6.4		6.4	7.4		7.4	8.5		8.5		
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0		
23.3	Courier Services	2		2	2.2		2.2	2.4		2.4		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	14.8	0	14.8	16.6	0	16.6	18.7	0	18.7		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.2	Office Security Guards	5.9		5.9	6.8		6.8	7.8		7.8		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	16.4		16.4	21.5		21.5	43.2		43.2		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0		
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/NIGERIA 620		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0		
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	22.3	0	22.3	28.3	0	28.3	51	0	51		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	25.5		25.5	25.5		25.5	25.5		25.5		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	25.5	0	25.5	25.5	0	25.5	25.5	0	25.5		
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.5		3.5	3.9		3.9	4.3		4.3		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	4.8		4.8	5.3		5.3	5.8		5.8		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	8.3	0	8.3	9.2	0	9.2	10.1	0	10.1		
25.6	Medical Care											
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0		
25.7	Storage Services	4		4	4.4		4.4	4.9		4.9		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.3		1.3		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2.2		2.2	2.4		2.4		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	7	0	7	7.7	0	7.7	8.6	0	8.6		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:	USAID/NIGERIA	Overseas Mission Budgets									
		OC	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	4.8	0	4.8	4.8	0	4.8	4.8	0	4.8	
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	6		6			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		424.3	0	424.3	454.7	0	454.7	577.5	0	577.5	

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>358.1</u>	<u>248.4</u>	<u>363</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>100</u> _____	<u>95</u> _____	<u>95</u> _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 2.8 3 3.5

Part IV. Annexes

Annex IV-A. Compliance With Environmental Regulations

1. Compliance with previously approved Initial Environmental Examinations

All the activities carried under the two Strategic Objective and two Special Objectives active prior to the approval of the Transitional Strategy at the end of FY 1999 have been in compliance with the previously approved IEEs.

2. Planned Activities

USAID/Nigeria plans to request Initial Environmental Examinations for, “Develop the Foundation for Education Reform,” Strategic Objective 620-008-01 (SO3) and “Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors,” Special Objective 620-010-01 (SPO1) as required to fulfill the requirements of completing the obligation package. These activities were added to the portfolio when the Transitional Strategy was approved.

Annex IV- B

Results Framework

Strategic Objective 1: **Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance** (620-006-01)

- IR1 Government institutions demonstrate increased transparency and responsiveness
- IR2 Foundation established for a fair and competitive electoral system
- IR3 Potentially destabilizing forces mitigated
- IR4 Increased knowledgeable participation by civil society in public deliberations and oversight of government.

Strategic Objective 2: **Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth** (620-007-01)

- IR1 Government economic management capacity improved
- IR2 Private sector enabling environment enhanced with emphasis on agriculture

Strategic Objective 3: **Develop the Foundation for Education Reform** (620-008-01)

- IRs to be determined

Strategic Objective 4: **Increase Use of Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Child Survival, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment** (620-009-01)

- IR1 Improved HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation
- IR2 Increased voluntary use of family planning
- IR3 Improved maternal and child health practices

Special Objective: **Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector** (620-010-01)

- IR Key policies and regulations for improved infrastructure and energy sectors implemented

Annex IV-C - Program Under the Transitional Strategy

Strategic Objective 1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance

620-006-01

Summary of the SO

In its review and approval of USAID/Nigeria's Transitional Strategic Plan in July 1999, USAID/Washington requested that the Mission further refine its democracy and governance objective to clarify achievable results by January 2000 and develop a performance monitoring plan by September 2000. USAID/Nigeria welcomed the opportunity to provide this refinement, particularly in view of the pace of changes since the political transition in May 1999, and provided to Washington in January changes to the SO, accompanied by a detailed narrative rationale for these changes. USAID/Nigeria has also developed a performance-monitoring plan for the democracy SO; this plan is available upon request.

The key changes made to the SO included the following:

- Clarifying the focus of work with governance institutions to emphasize intergovernmental relations and linkages with civil society that produce transparency and responsiveness to public needs;
- Defining the scope of electoral system and political party support in terms of their contribution to the establishment of a foundation for fair and competitive elections;
- Identifying the key issues that might destabilize the political transition and clarifying roles for various arms of USAID in addressing these issues;
- Narrowing the focus of civil society work to those areas that link civil society with governing institutions through advocacy; and
- Specifying program focus through more precisely defined performance indicators.

The approved strategic objective has not been changed. Nigeria is still in a period of transition, with much progress to be made before it is completed or consolidated.

Three fundamental themes related to sustaining the transition are infused throughout the strategy: a) the importance of transparency and accountability in reestablishing the foundation for effective governance and citizen support for democracy, b) capacity for civilian oversight of the military, not only in terms of direct civil-military relations, but also in terms of the capacity of the government to fulfill its functions in such a way as to avoid any temptation for new military intervention into politics, and c) the importance of civil society as a foundation of democracy and a counterbalance and counterpart to government institutions in the democracy and governance equation. This last point is additionally important because it builds on the Mission's past investments in civil society programming under the previous Special Objective.

The strategy is based on several assumptions, the first one being that the elections and handover to civilian government in 1999 were just the beginning of the transition to democracy, not the end of it. Much needs to be done to solidify the security and legitimacy of civilian government

and to move it ahead to more meaningful democracy and accountable governance. Equally important is the assumption that democracy and accountability will not be the product of solely government efforts. Many leaders are committed to democracy, but many are also still learning what it means to be accountable and responsible leaders. Thus Nigerian society has an equally important role in ensuring that government is responsive to the needs and aspirations of citizens. As illustrated by the results framework, public participation is a fundamental foundation for effective governance, as well as an important result in its own right.

The results framework indicates the causal relationships around which the strategy is formulated. The combination of strengthening key institutions of governance and electoral administration, support for effective public participation in the governance process, and efforts to mitigate some of the key destabilizing forces in the country is considered to be the most effective approach to sustaining the transition. The four intermediate results represent what are considered to be the key challenges to sustaining the transition and building the foundation for lasting democracy. Within these broad categories, the most essential areas for work have been identified as part of the process of making strategic choices and narrowing the original strategy.

Among governance institutions, the role of legislatures is especially important in Nigeria, where rule by military decree has been the standard for so long. Legislators are inexperienced, and the tradition of legislative rather than executive rule is yet to be fully integrated into the expectations and practice of political leaders in all the institutions of government. At the same time, enhanced legislative performance must be met by equal development within the executive of the capacity to work with legislators and the public to develop and implement laws and policies effectively. Effective governance from the legislative and executive branches is an essential element without which Nigerian's expectations about the both the procedural and tangible benefits of democracy will be quickly undermined. Currently, the National Assembly and executive is the most important arena in which effective governance must be forthcoming, due to Nigeria's highly centralized government structure and the prominence of the national government as a symbol of what democracy can or cannot produce. However, states will become increasingly important as the highly-charged issues of federalism and power sharing continue to be raised throughout the country, so USAID considers support for effective legislative and executive performance and inter-governmental relations at the state level to be an important contributor to sustaining the transition.

For its part, the Nigerian judicial sector is in tatters after years of benign neglect, at best, and outright abuse, at worst. Transparency and responsiveness cannot be guaranteed without a judicial sector willing and capable of holding leaders to the law and functioning as an effective and efficient mechanism for arbitration of disputes. Moreover, a better-performing judiciary is key to reducing corruption both due to the role the judiciary must play in bringing perpetrators to book and because of the fact that much corruption exists *within* the judiciary itself.

The relationship between a fair and competitive electoral system and the maintenance of the Nigerian political transition is a second tenet of the strategy. History has shown that badly managed elections and irresponsible political competitors have been one of the most common triggers of military intervention. Further technical assistance to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to prepare itself for the next round of elections beginning with

local elections in 2002, as well as working with political parties to develop internal democracy and capacity for translating member interests into viable political alternatives, provides an important counterpart to and linkage between support for government institutions and civil society.

The strategy also posits an essential relationship between the participation of Nigerian citizens in the governance process and the sustainability of the transition. Two lines of logic apply: First, it is clear that governing forces in Nigeria still have much progress to make toward transparency and accountability, and therefore society must act as a check on and monitor of the use of government authority. In order for this to happen, citizens need to have reliable information on public issues, and they need to have mechanisms by which their views can be aggregated and articulated authoritatively to political leaders. Secondly, even if government were acting in the most responsible manner, it is still important for citizens to participate in the governance process in order to develop a sense of ownership of the political system, without which there is little reason for citizens to protect a democratic regime when it is threatened.

Finally, while the strategy assumes that strengthening government and civil society institutions will be essential to sustaining the current transition, it is also clear that there are important political and social dynamics, which may destabilize the transition, that are not primarily institutional in nature. The strategy thus includes a key relationship between mitigating these potentially destabilizing forces and sustaining the transition. The most important of these forces are the continuance of corruption, the lingering threat of new military interventions in politics, the potentially social and political ramifications of needed economic reforms, and the continued flare-up of conflict around the country.

Anticipated Key Results *(See attached Results Framework)*

Performance and Prospects

Performance

The Mission has already put programs in place in most of the areas of the strategy. In order to accomplish Intermediate Result 1, the Mission is working with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) on a comprehensive training and resource program for the National Assembly which focuses on providing senators and representatives with knowledge of how a legislature works and with support resources to help them deal with new challenges as they arise. The Mission is also supporting the Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID) to implement a pilot program of training and capacity building for six State Assemblies, one in each of Nigeria's geo-political zones. Depending on funding and the success of the model programs, this activity may be expanded to other states. Through the International Republic Institute (IRI), the Mission is supporting a program to facilitate smoother relations between the national executive and legislature as officeholders on both sides navigate the unknown waters of co-operative policy making. The MCID program includes an element of the same type of work at the State Assembly level.

To further improve the performance of the executive as a partner in policy making, the Mission is developing a program that will assist three or four selected ministries to strengthen their policy planning and implementation capacity, with an additional emphasis on training and support for more consultative methods of policy development. This activity will also be supported by the Mission's civil society activities, in which there will be an effort to assist organizations which are active on the issues being addressed through the executive branch policy development and implementation program.

The approach to assistance to the judicial sector will follow two tracks. First, the Mission is considering a small program of assistance in the areas of budget development and case management through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Federal Judiciary. As stated above, the goal is for the judiciary to be able to marshal more resources for itself and to better use the resources it already has by employing basic methods to process cases faster. The second track, currently under discussion with the government, consists of a broader judicial sector assessment and assistance in coordinating a multi-donor judicial sector assistance program. This assessment and co-ordination approach has been selected due to the potentially vast investments necessary to revive the judicial sector and the inability of USAID's programming and financial capacity to meet all of these needs.

To achieve Intermediate Result 2, the Mission is supporting the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to work with the Independent National Electoral Commission to implement a strategic plan of action to prepare for the next election cycle, particularly focusing on electoral law reform and developing an acceptable voters' register. Also in support of this result, the Mission is supporting IRI to provide assistance to political parties that is focused on developing better grassroots networks and internal democratic practices, with the goal of improving parties' ability to articulate and represent real constituency interests and provide viable alternatives for voters. On the other hand, USAID/Nigeria believes that extensive infrastructure support for the electoral process and institutional resources for political parties are not good investments at this time. The Nigerian government needs to make its own commitment to supporting the electoral process, while political parties remain very fluid entities which should be assisted in developing their internal democratic procedures, but probably do not represent institutional entities that should be too quickly solidified by more extensive assistance.

Programming for Intermediate Result 3 is mainly in the hands of OTI/Nigeria. OTI's programs include improving mechanisms for civilian oversight of the military and reducing conflict by supporting fora and building capacity for peaceful resolution of disputes and by providing economic opportunities to ease the tension created by poverty in particularly conflict-prone areas such as the Niger Delta region. OTI will also focus on transparency and accountability by strengthening the hand of independent media outlets and supporting anti-corruption efforts. OTI is also considering support to local government assemblies to strengthen community-level accountability. Lastly, OTI is positioned to work with the Mission to "jump start" economic reform and help build public consensus around necessary reforms.

Both OTI and the Mission view civil society's participation as essential to achieving all the other results in this strategy. The Mission's program gives civil society a central role, both as

the foundation for success in all the other areas, and as a result in itself. The Mission's support to civil society is strategically focused by emphasizing civil society groups' contributions the governance results outlined in the other IRs. In this regard, advocacy, which links civil society and government, and internal management, which contribute to the general level of transparency and accountability in the society, will be the main goals. For instance, the Mission's ongoing support to grassroots women's organizations, implemented through health partners Johns Hopkins University and the Center for Development and Population Activities, will sharpen its focus on networking and increasing these groups' ability to affect policy making and governance, to make democracy and democratic institutions mean something real to one of the most underrepresented sectors of the Nigerian population. This aspect of the program will also benefit from assistance to labor unions provided through the USAID Global Bureau. The Mission will also support the International Human Rights Law Group to provide sustained assistance to national-level civil society organizations to implement advocacy programs and improve their internal management capacity. The Mission will make clear the importance of seeking out opportunities to support organizations working on specific political and economic reform issues that dovetail with other aspects of the strategy, but best practices in civil society programming show that support is most effective when it builds on existing interests and initiatives rather than artificially creating new ones. Thus, in selecting partners and grantees, program implementers will highlight advocacy and other aspects of the linkage between governors and governed first, but always with an eye toward the key issues that are central to the success of the transition.

Under this result, the mission will also explore opportunities to support media and research organizations to provide balanced, independent and analytical information that is a fundamental ingredient of democracy. A first step in this direction is support for a national opinion survey on attitudes toward democracy and markets. This survey not only provides previously unavailable information on Nigerian's attitudes, desires and expectations which can feed essential discussions about the direction of democracy and governance, it will also provide the Mission with an exceptional source of information both for performance monitoring in several areas and for future program development.

Prospects

The democracy and governance situation in Nigeria remains fundamentally the same as it was when the strategy was originally submitted. Important developments have taken place in the six months since the new government took over from the military, but the underlying conditions remain unchanged. Leaders are inexperienced at working within democratic frameworks and are struggling to define their respective roles and responsibilities. The institutional arrangements themselves are still taking shape, and many of the important democratic forces, such as the judiciary and civil society, are still working to overcome the legacy of military neglect and abuse. The Nigerian public has high hopes for improved living conditions and better governance as a result of the return to civilian rule, but the government remains ill-equipped to manage resources responsibly and effectively, and public confidence has yet to be rewarded with significantly improved performance. Government remains disconnected from the people at nearly every level, as governors and governed alike come to terms with what accountability and responsiveness entails and politics continues to be dominated by personalities

and money. Communal, political and religion-based conflicts continue to arise—most, at base, over distribution of resources—and security and conflict mediation institutions are not equipped to deal with the crises constructively. Basic issues of economic and constitutional reform, and particularly the need for developing consultative mechanisms for addressing these issues, are not receiving sufficient attention. Overall, the country is ill-prepared to deal with all these challenges while still trying to build a workable system of governance.

On the other hand, important developments are taking place as the institutional and political frameworks of the new government take shape. President Obasanjo has taken bold moves—retiring military officers who held political positions under the previous regime, bringing to trial some of those who committed gross human rights abuses, and introducing an anti-corruption bill that, despite some failings, signals a strong commitment to address this pervasive problem. Procedures for legislative review of this year’s national budget were implemented. The National Assembly, while slow to take action on many fronts, has begun to propose some of its own legislation and has removed the Speaker of the lower house, who was revealed to have lied about his qualifications for office. It also removed the president of the Senate, who was perceived to have been illegitimately imposed through political machinations and whose presence led to a virtual standoff between the upper and lower houses of the Assembly. Some civil society groups, for their part, have begun to find ways to cooperate with government to find solutions to national problems, as evidenced by the introduction in the National Assembly of a freedom of information bill that was drafted by legislators working with a consortium of NGOs. Most importantly, Nigerians feel free to speak their minds and voice their concerns for the first time in decades. Conflict may be one of the natural results of this process, but the freedom to speak out may also provide the means for resolving that conflict.

These positive notes indicate the opportunities inherent in Nigeria’s current transition. There are reformers of good will in the National and State Assemblies, in the electoral commission, in the judiciary and in civil society. But the challenges that the USAID democracy and governance program must respond to are many. The weaknesses of the institutions of governance are mirrored by weak social institutions and a fragmented civil society. Perhaps most importantly, mechanisms linking citizens and government are notably lacking, making accountability and responsiveness a difficult goal, at best. To sustain the transition that was begun on May 29 with the hand over of power to a civilian government, Nigerian leaders must manage the country’s resources in such a way as to prove their credibility to the populace and strengthen mechanisms for defusing and managing conflict, while citizens must become equally involved in reaching solutions to the country’s many problems.

Possible Adjustments to Plans

As noted in the main reporting section, there is considerable commitment on the part of key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria. A major alteration in this trend, or a major outbreak of conflict, would necessitate significant changes in the program. Barring major changes in the political environment, program alterations will be based mainly on the results of performance monitoring and consultations with Nigerians and other donors on needs and opportunities. The most likely area for new interventions is in the executive and

judicial branches, while expanded or redirected assistance in several existing program areas will be forthcoming as the success of current programs is assessed.

In order to be successful, this strategy depends greatly upon the work of other USG entities, particularly USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). It was decided early in the process of expanding USAID's presence in Nigeria that OTI's and the rest of the Mission's programs should be complementary, and that the Mission's strategy should directly incorporate the results achieved by OTI. As OTI's mandate winds down, the Mission will play an increasing role, as appropriate, in supporting follow-on activities to their short-term interventions.

Other Donor Programs

Several other donors, like USAID, have expanded their assistance to Nigeria. The Mission consults regularly with British, Canadian, Japanese, European Union, United Nations and other donor agencies, particularly to avoid overlaps in programming. Through these consultations, for example, the Mission has been able to identify a strong interest on the part of several donors (e.g., the British) to assess opportunities to work with the Nigerian Police Force to improve service and respect for human rights. On the other hand, few donors have expressed interest in assistance to the judiciary, leading the Mission to begin developing plans to assist the Nigerian government in developing a comprehensive plan to revive the judicial sector and to co-ordinate a range of donor contributions to this important, but vast, institutional arena. In other areas, such as assistance to civil society, there is more than enough room for a wide range of support from donors. As already noted, the Mission meets regularly with other donors to co-ordinate this assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies

U.S.-based NGOs: National Democratic Institute of International Affairs, Mississippi Consortium for International Development, International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Center for Development and Population Activities, International Human Rights Law Group, American Center for International Labor Solidarity. U.S. based contractor: Management Systems International. USG agencies: Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy (formerly USIS), U.S. Federal Judiciary.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth.

620-007-01

Summary: USAID and other donors have initiated plans to provide substantial economic reform and agricultural assistance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) since democratic elections were held in March 1999. The reestablishment of democratic institutions has stimulated international donor confidence in the GFRN's determination to correct the results of over a decade of economic mismanagement and corruption under successive military regimes. Economic mismanagement has left the country with limited foreign reserves, an external debt of over \$30 billion, and its industry and infrastructure in need of significant repair and expansion. In the past 15 years, per capita income has dropped from \$1200 to \$300, making this nation of at least 106 million people one of the 20 poorest countries in the world. Eighty-five percent of Nigeria's poor live in rural areas where three out of four depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This increasing poverty has resulted in greater food insecurity. Worldwide, only China and India have more undernourished people. Farmers have little access to credit, fertilizer, agro-chemicals or extension services. Over 40% of Nigeria's crops are lost post-harvest to pests, spoilage and poor infrastructure. Nigeria has made some initial headway in stabilizing the economy, but much remains to be done. Economic activity needs to be stimulated through better economic management, increased transparency in the budgetary process, improved financial management information, increased audits of key government agencies, improved accounting and monitoring of public expenditures and transparent procurement practices. As fiscal responsibility lapsed and oil accounted for 95% of the GFRN's foreign exchange earnings, the economy was left highly vulnerable to the decline in oil prices that began in late 1997. This vulnerability was exacerbated by the neglect of the once vibrant agriculture sector during the oil boom years. Before oil was discovered, agriculture was the backbone of the GFRN's economy. Now, agriculture support systems have deteriorated, land has been abandoned, infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and agro-industries have experienced significant under-utilization of processing capacities.

Under the two-year transitional strategy, this program promotes market-based economic reform, private sector and economic development as a prerequisite to Nigeria's development and national integrity. Through investments in this area, the GFRN will gain the confidence of international donors, financial institutions and investors. The highest priorities are to strengthen economic governance and to improve economic efficiency. This intervention is directly in line with two of the goals defined in the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) for economic development and trade and contribution to Nigerian national unity and stability.

Anticipated Results: USAID will assist the GFRN to: 1. strengthen its institutional capacity for economic reform and enhance its capacity to revive agricultural growth. In addition, USAID will seek to strengthen key aspects of economic management and enhance the enabling environment for the private sector, especially as it relates to agriculture; 2. Will ensure greater transparency and accountability in fiscal operations by improving the quality, timeliness and dissemination of data for economic and social analysis; 3. Enhance the Government's capacity to carry out, coordinate, and monitor macroeconomic and structural policies, enhancing the enabling environment so the private sector will be better able to compete, and by identifying the

constraints to increasing agricultural growth; and 4. Studies and assessments, when completed, will form the foundation for longer-term assistance. These studies will examine issues such as infrastructure bottlenecks, privatization, monopoly dismantling, trade regime, the legal and regulatory environment and capacity building. They will enable the GFRN to better understand the present environment and develop realistic action and implementation plans. Parallel to these studies and assessments will be a series of on-the-ground activities aimed at stimulating private sector growth, particularly in the areas of community-based agricultural production, technology transfer and pilot micro-enterprise programs. Interventions will include technical assistance and training as well as preliminary studies and assessments.

Performance and Prospects: This is a new program. The performance to-date covers activities related to start-up of the program. Given the scope of the economic reform in Nigeria, USAID is working in close collaboration with the World Bank and other donors. This collaboration comes together through the World Bank's Economic Management Capacity Project, (EMCAP). In 1999, the following was accomplished: An agreement which outlines the partnership between USAID and the GFRN to assistance in the above areas was finalized and plans to expand the USAID's expertise in the field of economic reform were put in place. USAID's collaboration with the World Bank and the GFRN on privatization is moving forward. A workshop involving the Ministry of Finance, Office of the President and USAID has been organized for a study on fiscal decentralization. In consultation with the World Bank, plans have been completed to launch transparency surveys, strengthen legislative capacity related to key economic reforms, and develop an investor road map.

Moreover, a micro-enterprise workshop with World Bank participation is being organized. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture has received funding for farmers extension programs for tree crops and food crops. Semi-arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD) funding is imminent.

Other Donor Programs: The donors are just returning to the GFRN after over six years of virtually no activity. The major economic and agriculture donors currently in country or surveying prospects are the World Bank, United Nations agencies, the EU, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and China. The World Bank will likely take the lead on economic reform. United States plans to collaborate with other donors and support the World Bank's EMCAP program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID is working closely with the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Office of the President and the National Assembly. International bodies include the World Bank, Information Infrastructure Technology and Applications (IITA) and SAFGRAD of the Organization of Africa Unity. Funding of PVO's, grantees and other agencies is currently under review, as are contracting mechanisms.

Strategic Objective 3: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform

620-008-01

Summary: The current situation suggests there is much to do to reform education. Nigeria has approximately 50% of its population, or 50 million children, under the age of 15, yet, education's share of the national budget is less than 20%, one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Primary school enrollment is low at around 60%, and drop-out rates are high, at around 40%. Primary schools throughout the country lack basic infrastructure, supplies and instructional materials. Teachers are under-trained and largely unmotivated as result of low salaries. There is inefficiency in planning, monitoring and supervision of the schools by the federal, state and local government education agencies. There is a lack of participation and distrust in public education by civil society groups and communities due, in part, to dwindling resources, mismanagement, corruption and neglect. Severe problems in the education system have also contributed to the high levels of undereducated, unskilled and unemployed youth. The direct beneficiaries will be 50% of the Nigerian population under age 15.

The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to assist the newly elected government to develop the foundation for education reform. This will be accomplished by: a) supporting a Nigerian-led sector-wide assessment; b) facilitating policy dialogue; and c) initiating activities that encourage broad civic participation in the reform process. This Strategic Objective directly addresses the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) by focusing on activities that assist in rebuilding Nigeria's degraded education systems.

USAID's two-year transitional program will focus primarily on sector and sub-sector assessments and analyses, and in doing so will coordinate with other funding and technical assistance agencies. These studies will examine issues such as teacher and curriculum development and institutional capacity building for improving school effectiveness. The sector analyses will enable the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) to better understand the current education environment and to develop a reform agenda for the medium and long term. These results will be reached through the provision of technical assistance, training, institutional development, and grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The results achieved by this activity will lay the foundation for a longer-term, more comprehensive sector support program.

Anticipated Results: Although this is a new sector program, beginning in FY 2000, USAID is already actively participating in the development of the sector assessment initiative. Joint consultative meetings among USAID, other multilateral and bilateral donors and the GFRN Ministry of Education (MOE) began in November 1999. USAID was recognized as a leading partner in the January 2000 planning sessions held in Washington, DC, for the definition of logistical, communications and managerial support, as well as the initial definition of the explicit areas within the educational environment to be assessed. The MOE's Assistant Director in charge of the Education Sector Assessment (ESA) has developed a professional, trusting relationship with USAID, and has requested that USAID provide him with technical assistance in the review of the Terms of Reference for the ESA.

A key parallel activity is the identification and engagement of key stakeholders in strategic geographic areas (Nigeria has six geopolitical zones). A NGO/PVO survey is underway to assist in this regard. A third step is achieving consensus on strategies for reform that will impact school effectiveness. This stage will entail limited interventions with public/private (NGO) partnerships to reform the quality and management of services are initiated to explore feasibility and effectiveness of reform strategies. Planned activities include alternative education and career development for unemployed youth; a focus on gender equity in access, retention and completion rates in northern states; teacher training reform and establishment of professional accreditation guidelines; and strengthening community participation in basic education. Cross-sectoral activities are planned in areas such as the assessment of HIV/AIDS impact on the teaching profession; peace/conflict resolution education in areas experiencing political unrest; and work with the Senate and House Committees on Education in terms of legislative reviews and community dialogues on education topics.

Performance and Prospects: The long-term strategic objective of improving access, quality and equity in Nigeria's basic education system requires that the public and civic institutions responsible for organizing educational services be reformed. The problems in Nigeria's education systems are a consequence of lack of financing, low school quality, loss of teacher morale and discipline, and a marked deterioration in support services, materials and facilities. This has contributed immensely to the mass corruption, human right abuses, youth cults, sexual abuse, and selling of grades that are prevalent in schools, colleges and universities.

USAID's transition strategy focuses on laying a foundation for education reform based on accurate planning data to be provided as a result of the comprehensive sector assessment. The sector-wide assessment will facilitate policy dialogue and develop channels for broad civic participation. This approach in the transition phase of USAID's long-term program is intended to establish those understandings, relationships and technical insights needed to begin the process of reform on a larger scale. It focuses on organizing local, state and national capacity to reform the public service and private institutions that provide educational services. It also seeks to develop new partnerships between higher education and basic education, between the public and private sector, and between U.S. institutions and reform experiences in Nigeria.

Other Donor Programs: The GFRN's Ministry of Education will be primarily responsible for education reform activities. USAID is participating in an international group of donors and technical assistance agencies, led by the World Bank, which will coordinate an integrated assistance program to ensure development resources are used in the most efficient manner. In the primary activity, a collective of about twelve multilateral and bilateral donors are participating in the joint MOE/Donor Education Sector Assessment, expected to span a fifteen-month period. To date, the World Bank is acting as the coordinator for this activity.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: These relationships are in the process of being developed. It is anticipated that most sector assessment activities will be conducted through existing USAID/Washington managed agreements and contracts with grantees and contractors. Local NGOs are anticipated to be the key implementers for the pilot activities.

Strategic Objective 4: Increased Use of Family Planning, /Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Diseases/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment

620-009-01

Summary: This strategic objective merges two previous strategic objectives and a special objective. The objective is directly in line with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which includes support for a more productive society by contributing to market-oriented economic growth through the strengthening of programs in family planning, child survival, maternal and child health, and those which reduce sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The purpose of the objective is to promote a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of an integrated health care package in family planning, HIV/AIDS/Sexually-Transmitted Diseases, and maternal and child health.

For the past 10 years, maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates have been among the highest in the world - over 1,000 maternal deaths recorded for every 100,000 live births annually. Every year in Nigeria over 1,000,000 children die from preventable diseases and an average of 2,800,000 people are added to the population. An estimated 3 million Nigerians are living with HIV/AIDS and 600,000 new HIV infections are recorded annually. Consequent to the near total collapse of the public health system due to neglect, immunization coverage nationally plummeted from a high of 85% in 1990, to less than 20% by 1995.

Previous USAID/Nigeria assistance in the population sector contributed significantly to the advances made in this area. When the population program began in 1987, contraceptive use was as low as 3.2%. As a result of USAID interventions, the level of use was increased to around 12% by 1994. The political events which occurred in 1993 led to the withdrawal of USAID assistance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) and, consequently, a significant drop in contraceptive use. Between 1994 and 1999 USAID worked through NGOs, mainly to improve access to family planning services in even the most remote areas of the country.

Similarly, USAID/Nigeria intervention in the Child Survival area led to increased access to services by women and children through the mechanism of Community Partnerships for Health facilities, resulting in improved immunization coverage in the target areas. The house-to-house National Immunization Days (NIDs) polio eradication efforts achieved approximately 90% coverage in 1999. For this effort, USAID/Nigeria contributed significant support to training, social mobilization, planning, technical assistance and supervision. In part due to advocacy by USAID/Nigeria to secure vaccines in country in a timely and reliable manner, routine immunization coverage has grown from less than 20% coverage to nearly 30% and climbing.

HIV/AIDS activities have increased with the rapidly rising incidence of infection in all populations, including the issues of people affected by AIDS (e.g. children orphaned by AIDS). The USAID/Nigeria Mission has responded to the emergency with appropriate expansion of services and training, increasing the availability of condoms from 17million in 1997 to 53million in 1999 and climbing. The proportion of men and women knowledgeable about

AIDS increased from 75% in 1998 to 93% in 1999, with new and better programs now being undertaken to improve that number still further.

Anticipated Results: The new integrated Strategic Objective is being realized by achieving three key results: i) improving HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and impact mitigation practices, including promotion of consistent use of condoms through behavior change communication, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and care for children orphaned as a result of AIDS; ii) increasing the use of voluntary family planning services by intensifying information, education, and communication activities to promote contraceptive use and strengthen the capacity of the public and private sectors to deliver quality contraceptive services; and iii) improving maternal and child health services by working with other donors to eradicate polio and assist in developing government capacity to deliver routine immunization services. Additionally, USAID/Nigeria is undertaking activities to reduce the incidence of malaria and the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency.

Performance Prospects: Most of the activities under this integrated program commenced in the past 5-12 years, and USAID/Nigeria continues to build on the results achieved. Activities were scaled down over the past four years as a result of persistent military incursion in the governance of Nigeria, but since the return to democratic governance in May of 1999, the population and health program is focusing on harnessing the gains of democracy and helping to restore confidence in the civilian-led government by providing much needed population and health services.

In FY 1999, contraceptive services were made available to clients through 1,000 commercial outlets, 2,500 community-based distributors, and 56 clinics. Over 53 million condoms, 3 million oral contraceptive pills, 225,000 injectables and 57,000 intrauterine devices (IUDs) were sold through the contraceptive social marketing program while 26,000 cycles of pills, 15,300 injectables, 9,700 IUDs, 4 norplant services and 24 bilateral tubal ligation services were provided through the 56 clinics. All of these sales and service data translate into 805,835 couple-years of protection (CYP).

One of the activities planned for 1999 is to collaborate with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in supporting the conduct of a Demographic and Health Survey. The survey data is in the process of analysis. The DHS data will provide a new baseline in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), total fertility rate (TFR) and level of knowledge of family planning.

The proportion of men and women knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS increased from 75% in 1998 to 93% in 1999, and the number of projects providing care and support to people affected by HIV/AIDS increased to eight.

Forty million under-five children were immunized against polio during the three rounds of NIDs. Measles vaccination coverage among children under the age of 12 months in USAID focus states remains low at 30%.

The GFRN is demonstrating strong commitment to improving the quality of life of the Nigerian people. Two examples of this commitment are: a) the establishment of the National AIDS/STD

Control Program to implement and coordinate its AIDS education efforts at the federal level; and b) the creation of the National Program on Immunization (NPI), which coordinates and carries out both supplemental and routine immunization activities throughout the country. The GFRN has renewed its commitment to both of these critical health care areas in demonstrable ways (e.g. Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo chairs the Inter-Ministerial Committee on AIDS and four rounds of house-to-house immunization efforts are scheduled for the year 2000 to eradicate polio from Nigeria), including substantial financial support. USAID/Nigeria continues to provide technical leadership and resources in support of all three sub-sector activities and is now collaborating with the GFRN on new initiatives, such as Rollback Malaria, while continuing support to ongoing activities in the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI).

Other Donor Programs: USAID works collaboratively with a number of other donor organizations in each sub-sector (with much overlap between areas of activity), including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), The Japanese International Cooperative Agency (JICA), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), The Packard Foundation, Rotary International/Polio Plus, The Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS), and the World Bank. USAID/Nigeria meets with these agencies as needed to coordinate assistance efforts and avoid duplication of effort. Most agencies listed above fully support and assist GFRN with programs in Population, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The major contractors with which USAID works to implement programs in the three sub-sectors are: Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS II -Flagship); Johns Hopkins University/PCS (Population Communication Services); Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA); Family Health International (FHI); Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC); Society for Family Health (SFH); Population Services International (PSI); and Pathfinder/Nigeria. USAID/Nigeria also works closely with the Ministry of Health in such areas as immunization, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention and education programs within the military and police.

**Special Program Objective: Improved Management of Critical Elements of the
Infrastructure and Energy Sector**

620-010-00

Summary of the SPO: The United States has a role to play in assisting Nigeria rehabilitate its infrastructure and energy sector as an efficient and modern infrastructure is fundamental for economic development. Efforts to improve these sectors will have substantial benefits for economic and political stability. The Interagency Assessment Team recommended that USAID become involved in the following sub-sectors: maritime transportation, farm-to-market roads, rail transport, aviation, electricity and energy policies and regulations. The SPO will fund studies and assessments to determine the state of the country's deteriorating infrastructure and ways in which to assist the Nigerian government to efficiently manage its energy and telecommunications sectors. This SPO is linked to SO2 support to privatization of the country's key energy facilities.

Anticipated Results: Assisting the Nigerian government in reforming key policies and regulations in support of improved management of the infrastructure and energy sector is an important aspect of this SPO. Success of the activity will result in an increase in the availability of electricity, fuel and rail service to consumers and industry. Additionally, an increase in cargo handling in the ports, movement of goods from rural farms to markets and the resumption of airline services between Nigeria and the U.S. are anticipated.

Performance and Prospects: The short- and long-term strategic of improved management of the energy and infrastructure sectors requires that the governmental institutions responsible for management of these areas and the policies that regulate this sectors be reformed. The continued negative impact of fuel and power shortages, insufficient and inadequate roads, corrupt and inept management of ports, and airports, is severely retarding the growth of the private sector and business development. The SPO proposes to address these shortcoming through a concerted, coordinated approach and assistance of several U.S. government agencies along with other donors. Performance will depend largely on the positive political will demonstrated by the Nigerian policy makers to implement policy reform and deregulation.

Other Donor Programs: USAID will co-ordinate the management of this Special Objective with numerous U.S. agencies listed below and with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the African Development Bank. As other donors develop their plans for assisting Nigeria in the infrastructure and energy sectors, USAID will co-ordinate with those donors.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. Maritime Administration, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Railway Administration, Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN), Federal Airport Authority, Department of Energy (DOE), Trade and Development Agency, USDA, State Department, OPIC, NSC, DOC.

Annex IV. D Success Stories

620-001-00: SO 1 Increased Use of Voluntary Family Planning

- The Community Partners for Health in the Amukoko and Ajegunle communities of Lagos (South West Nigeria) slowly became aware of the fact that, while they valiantly strove to maintain good sanitation practices in their communities and to ensure that their children were able to live in a healthy environment, a major problem was the density of the population in those communities. The combined population of these two communities is approximately 200,000, with more homes being built all the time to accommodate the expanding numbers. Public health problems (e.g. adolescent pregnancies and unsafe abortions) were on the rise, together with a realization that something must be done, and soon, about the burgeoning population figures. Promotion of family planning methods was coming to the foreground.

The Community Partners for Health (CPH) model, pioneered by USAID/Nigeria Implementing Partner, BASICS II, had facilities operating in these two communities, concentrating on Child Survival programs. The CPH model is an innovative approach that establishes partnerships between health facilities and the communities to provide health services. These facilities and programs were thought to be an appropriate setting for the incorporation of family planning interventions and, consequently, CEDPA was approached to collaborate in setting up an integrated program. By this means of creative pairing of Implementing Partners, more comprehensive services are being offered in more accessible venues. Working side by side with Child Survival personnel and programs, CEDPA is training men and women in the communities to be distributors of family planning commodities, further enhancing access to a wide variety of services for women in their own communities. One of the local residents (a teacher and a father) trained as a distributor made the following comment: "I learned about various methods of family planning and their application. I also learned how to motivate people. This will help me to counsel my students. Information annex topic: success stories

620-002-00: SO 2 Improved Maternal Child Health Practices

- During a supervisory visit in the midst of the final 1999 round of sub-national immunization days (SNIDs), it was discovered that a Local Government Area (LGA) in Bauchi State (a large and populous state in northern Nigeria) had approved and released only 10,000 Naira (the equivalent of \$100 USD) for logistics support to the implementation of vaccine administration. This was in contrast to hundreds of thousands of Naira released by other, smaller and more sparsely populated LGAs. The vaccinators were, understandably dismayed at the limitations this lack of funding imposed upon them. They were, for example, expected to walk very far distances in extremely hot weather on their rounds because no vehicles were available for their use.

The USAID Supervisors discovered this situation in the field and went immediately to call on the LGA Chairman for an advocacy visit. After a short visit, during which the situation was explained to him and a request was made for greater support, the Chairman pledged the amount of 500,000 Naira (\$5,000 USD), to be released at once and put to use. This visit illustrated the importance of advocacy work and provoked a change in strategy. The result was further enhancement of government involvement in and ownership of health programs at all levels (i.e. Federal, State, LGA, District).

- BASICS II, USAID/Nigeria's Child Survival Implementing Partner, has taken a further step toward empowering women in their communities. BASICS has created an efficient system of Community Partnerships for Health (CPHs), which brings together community health facilities and community residents to work together providing health care services. Within this structure, which is community owned and driven, Breastfeeding Support Groups have been formed and trained to enable local women to carry out health activities in the CPH communities. These activities include health education, nutrition, child health promotion, registration of births and deaths, contact tracing and referral, and assisting other local women to exclusively breastfeed their children from 0-6 months of age. To date, in six separate CPHs in the Lagos area, a total of 558 women have been trained and are now working as outlined above.

- One of the ways by which CPHs can be self-sustaining is to be able to seek and secure funding from sources other than BASICS. In order to do that, CPHs must have the ability and the knowledge to write good, persuasive proposals to various agencies. Toward that end, four members of each of the dyads in Lagos CPHs were trained in proposal writing in mid-May 1999. Subsequent to the training, successful proposals have been submitted to and funded by the MacArthur Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Irish Government, and the Embassy of Japan to fund projects as varied as mobilizing youths to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS; increasing routine immunization coverage for children under 5 years of age; setting up a Youth Development Center; reducing teenage pregnancy in the community; and constructing a new primary health care clinic in the community.

620-003-00: SPO 1 Improved HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Mitigation Practices

- USAID/Nigeria program on HIV/AIDS was designed to be flexible in responding to rapidly changing faces of the epidemic in Nigeria. Like most HIV/AIDS programs elsewhere, USAID/Nigeria started with preventive IEC-based activities and interpersonal communication and counseling. As the epidemic matured and more people getting infected, USAID redesigned its HIV/AIDS program to include care and support, and impact mitigation services for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Networks of PLWHA were formed in the three USAID clusters – the precursors to the formation of the National networks of PLWHA.

However, many of these PLWHA die leaving children behind. USAID therefore, expanded the HIV/AIDS program to include care and support to children orphaned by AIDS. Two activities on care and support to orphans in Benue and River states are ongoing.

USAID supports NGOs to sensitize and mobilize government and community leaders in the fight against stigmatization and discrimination. This has created a conducive policy/enabling environment for wider community participation on issues concerning HIV/AIDS.

620-004-00: SPO 2 Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Sustainable Democracy and Good Governance

- With funding from CEDPA/Nigeria, The Edo State branch of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) in South – South Nigeria, networking with a coalition of other like-minded NGOs and through rallies and lobbying, persuaded the State House of Assembly to pass a law prohibiting female genital mutilation in October 1999. The law in part reads *“it is an offence to circumcise or mutilate the genital organ of any female whether consent is obtained or not.”*
- As a result of advocacy/ sensitization/awareness activities carried out by CEDPA/Nigeria partner, Federated Ebonyi Women’s Association (FEWA), the traditional ruler of Ishieke, Ebonyi State in the South East, banned early marriages (of girls below 17 years) and street hawking by young girls while making girl child education compulsory in his community.
- With support from CEDPA, the coalition of the 100 Women Groups and the Country Women Association Of Nigeria (COWAN) in the South West supported 24 women to contest in the Local Government elections held in December 1998; 16 of the 24 women were elected as councilors.

With funding from JHU, the Abia State branch of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) in South-South Nigeria established a legal clinic which provided free services to women whose rights are violated. Through collaboration with other groups, FIDA succeeded in securing the release of Mrs Nwosu and two other women who were wrongfully detained in prison custody for over 30 months.

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- With funding from JHU, the Nigerian Association of Women Journalists (NAWOJ), Bauchi, North East Nigeria, formed a 35 member women NGO coalition. This coalition carried out lobbying and advocacy activities that secured the appointment of Aisha Mohammed and another woman into the State Executive Council.

Annex IV-E Changes in the OE for Fiscal Years 2000-2001

FY 2000 AND FY 2001 INCREASES/DECREASES

O/C:	DESCRIPTION
11.8	There is an increase of 214% mainly due to the proposed recruitment of four USPSCs in FY 2001 as against none in FY 2000.
21.0	There is a 5% increase which can be attributed to increase in mission site visits and home leave.
22.0	The 93% decrease in this category can be attributed to: (1) the proposed movement of both office and residential equipment/furniture from Lagos to Abuja in FY 2000 and none in FY 2001; and (2) the provision of post assignment freight for five USDHs in FY 2000 as against one in FY 2001.
23.2	Rent is expected to be paid for a period of two years for office, warehouse and residences as is the prevailing practice in Nigeria during FY 2000 in Abuja. No rent is expected to be paid in FY 2001. This accounts for the 100% decrease in this category for FY 2001.
23.3	There is an increase of 13% due to the increased number of USDHs at post and the consequent increase in the cost of utilities.
25.1	A 50% decrease in cost is anticipated in FY 2001 due to an expected reduction in the number of advisory services after Mission relocation to Abuja in FY 2000.
25.2	An 11% increase in this category is mainly due to an anticipated increase in the cost of security guard service.
25.4	The 10% increase in FY 2001 is mainly to cushion the effect of inflation.
25.7	There is a 9% increase in FY 2001 due to inflation.
31.0	The 101% increase in FY 2001 can be attributed to the procurement of vehicles, ADP hardware and more residential furniture/equipment.
32.0	There is a 100% decrease in FY 2001 since all renovation work required in the new office/residences would have been done in FY 2000.

FY 2001 AND FY 2002 INCREASES/DECREASES

O/C	DESCRIPTION
11.8	There is a 6% increase which is mainly as a result of a possible salary increase in FY 2002.

- 11.9 The proposed arrival of five USDHs in FY 2002 to replace the outgoing ones and the assumption that most will have dependents in school; greatly accounts for the 118% increase in FY 2002.
- 21.0 There is a 19% increase in FY 2002 due to a possible increase in mission site visits necessitated by orientation for new USDHs who may have arrived at post.
- 22.0 Post assignment is planned for one USDH in FY 2001 while five is planned for FY 2002. This increase accounts for the 400% increase in FY 2002.
- 23.0 Rental payments are not anticipated in FY 2001 since rent prepaid in FY 2000 is valid till FY 2002. It is expected that one-year rental payment will be made in FY 2002 for office space, warehouse and residences.
- 23.3 There is a 13% increase in FY 2002, which is a provision for possible cost increases as a result of usage and inflation.
- 25.2 There is a provision of 10% for inflation in FY 2002.
- 25.4 There is a 10% increase in FY 2002 to cushion the effect of inflation.
- 25.7 There is a 9% increase in FY 2002, which is mainly in anticipation of inflation.
- 26.0 An 11% increase in FY 2002 is mainly due to an anticipated increase in the supply/use of consumables.
- 31.0 There is a 40% decrease in FY 2002 which can be attributed to cost savings in vehicle procurement and other ADP hardware.
- 32.0 The Mission intends to purchase two generators in FY 2002 to generate/supply electricity to residences of USDHs.