



USAID NIGERIA

FY 2003 RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST April 2001

*Goal: Assisting Nigeria's transition
to economic, social and political stability*



*Sub-goal: Restoring public confidence
in civilian-led democratic governance*

Please Note:

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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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U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

COVER MEMORANDUM

TO: Valerie Dickson-Horton, Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa

FROM: Thomas D. Hobgood, USAID Nigeria Mission Director

DATE: May 7, 2001

SUBJECT: FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request

My cover memorandum to last year's FY 2002 R4 highlighted a number of challenges facing the Nigeria Mission as we embarked on a major expansion of the USAID program and build up of staff required to implement the new 27-month Transition Strategy. I noted at that time that staff recruitment in all categories was taking more time than anticipated. At the end of FY 1999, we counted 19 members on our staff, including three USDH. Those numbers rose at the end of FY 2000 to 25, including 8 USDH. In the first six months of FY 2001, we have doubled our staff to 50, and that number is expected to rise to roughly 80 by the end of FY 2001. Our program budget has also witnessed a dramatic rise, jumping from \$24 million in FY 1999 to close to \$100 million in FY 2000, more than a 300% increase. In the midst of this dramatic programmatic and personnel expansion, we also moved our offices from Lagos, where the USAID Mission has been located for the past 20 years, to Abuja, the capital of Nigeria. For several months, we operated out of the two sites with part of the staff in Abuja and the balance in Lagos, with others shuttling back and forth on a weekly basis. It is anticipated that by mid-May, we will have moved our entire staff to the new office site, provided temporary housing for our Nigerian staff, and leased 15 permanent residences for our American staff. We also negotiated a revised local compensation plan for our Nigerian staff who are moving to Abuja and who would otherwise be disadvantaged by the higher costs of housing in Abuja.

Despite the challenges, we have made significant progress toward implementing the recommendations from the Interagency Assessment report and achieving the objectives of our Transition Strategy. We are building new relationships and alliances with our Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) counterparts as well as building solid partnerships with the private sector and civil society. In FY 2000, we began a process of engaging the public sector in discussions on our program and forging new relationships and understandings. This was particularly notable in the economic growth/agriculture and education sectors where we signed, for the first time, bilateral Strategic Objective Agreements with the GFRN. The SOAGs will lay the foundation for a more formal and official relationship between the U.S. and Nigeria. USAID and the Department of State have cleared in draft a bilateral framework agreement and the Mission will begin negotiations with the GFRN immediately, expecting it to be signed by September 2001.

A few highlights of our program successes during the year include:

- *Democracy/Governance* – we expanded our activities from a focus only on NGOs to a program geared to shore up the most critical institutions required to sustain democracy such

as the National Assembly, executive branch, courts, state assemblies, and civil society advocacy groups. A USAID-funded survey confirmed that the majority of Nigerians are patient and prepared to give the new democracy a chance to address the many social and economic problems facing the country.

- *Economic Reform/Agricultural Growth* – in less than a year, USAID has become the lead bilateral donor supporting Nigeria's efforts to transform the economy through privatization and policy formulation. For the first time Nigeria is beginning to lay the foundation for effective coordination and management of the economy. We are also focusing attention on the neglected agriculture sector and on microenterprise. New initiatives during CY 2001 will help us implement a microenterprise and technology dissemination program that benefits rural Nigerians.
- *Education*. In 2000, the Mission, along with other multilateral and bilateral donors, engaged the GFRN education officials in extensive consultations to begin the long process of rebuilding the education sector. USAID's initial efforts in education are focused on community partnerships that improve education at the local level and provide job skills to unemployed youth as well as assisting the GFRN with an education sector assessment.
- *Health*. In FY 2000, the Mission began a process of refocusing and integrating HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning, maternal and child health activities into a more strategically targeted program. USAID assistance helped increase condom sales and the use of modern contraception in areas of USAID involvement. Two particularly significant results of USAID's support was the completion and launching of the partially USAID-funded 1999 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (the first in 10 years) which provided important data on the state of the health sector in Nigeria and an HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan.
- *Infrastructure/Energy*. USAID funding of two Inter Agency Agreements – with U.S. Department of Transportation and U.S. Department of Energy – led to some important accomplishments during the year. USDOT lifted the ban on direct Nigerian flights to the U.S. and USDOE began assisting the Nigerian Electric Power Authority on electricity power reform, infrastructure assessments and regulatory work for independent power producers.

The Transition Strategy is due to end in December 2001, nearly seven months from now. Additional time is required to fully implement this strategy and to design a longer-term development strategy. An action memorandum accompanies the R4 requesting a two year strategy extension to December 2003. In order to ensure adequate program management oversight and accountability, we are also requesting in the R4 additional USDH staff – regional legal advisor, contracting officer, agricultural officer, health officer NEP and project development officer NEP. These positions are required to fully staff the Nigeria Mission, which manages USAID's largest program in sub-Saharan Africa. As we engage even more at the community level the program is likely to become more management intensive. Based on our USDH level, USAID Nigeria's staffing to resources level is the highest in the Bureau at \$11.6 million per USDH. The Bureau average seems to be around \$4 million per USDH.

With excellent support from the Africa Bureau we have put in place the people and a program that is beginning to have an impact but we still have more to do before we can say that the average Nigerian has benefited from the democratic transition. The USAID/Nigeria team is working hard to make this become a reality.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Project
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
CA	Cooperating Agency
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDPA	Center for Development and Population Activities
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPSP	Country Program Strategic Plan
CYP	Couple-Years of Protection
DFID	Department For International Development (British)
DG	Democracy/Governance
DOT	Department of Transport
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus vaccine
ECOMOG	Economic Community of West African Observer Group
EMCAP	Economic Management Capacity Project (World Bank)
FAA	Federal Airport Authority
FAAN	Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GON	Government of Nigeria
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBHS	Integrated Baseline Household Survey (USAID/Nigeria)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
INITIATIVES	Private Initiatives for Primary Healthcare
IP	Implementing Partner
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IR	Intermediate Result
IUD	Intra-uterine (contraceptive) Device
JACC	Joint Agricultural Consultative Committee
JHU/PCS	Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (Federal Republic of Nigeria/UNICEF)
MMIA	Murtala Mohammed International Airport
NCCCD	Nigeria Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases Project
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 1990
NEPA	National Electric Power Authority (Nigeria)
NFHS	Nigeria Family Health Services Project
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NISH	Nigeria Integrated Survey of Households (Federal Office of Statistics)
NNPC	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
ODA	British Overseas Development Agency
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PASA	Participating Agencies Sub-Agreement

PHN	Population, Health, and Nutrition
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PPFN	Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (IPPF affiliate)
PSI	Population Service International
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SFH	Society for Family Health, affiliate of Population Services International (PSI)
SSS	Salt and Sugar Solution
SO	Strategic Objective
STD	Sexually-Transmitted Disease
TT	Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine
UNAIDS	United Nations Program on AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USIS	United States Information Service
WHO	World Health Organization

OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PROGRESS

Strategy Summary Progress: Roughly half way through the 27-month Transition Strategy the Mission is achieving results and successfully laying the foundation for a longer-term development program in Nigeria. The USAID Mission is re-engaging the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) and building a new partnership between the public, private and non-governmental sectors to collaboratively address development challenges in Nigeria. Following 15 years of political and economic isolation, Nigeria is at a turning point politically with upcoming elections in 2000 (local) and 2003 (national) and economically with an increasing population demanding more jobs and better incomes. In late CY 2000 the Mission conducted a portfolio review, the first in eight years, which confirmed that the basic tenets of our Transition Strategy remained sound and that focusing on strengthening democratic institutions, promoting economic reform and agricultural growth, improving education and health services and improving the management of critical infrastructure will lead to better living standards in Nigeria. This focus is consistent both with the Agency's goals and U.S. National interests of supporting broad based economic growth, increasing trade, addressing global issues such as population growth and HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and sustaining regional stability.

Significant Changes: The USAID Mission has faced considerable challenges over the past year of managing the largest portfolio in sub-Saharan Africa while building a staff of competent U.S. and Nigerian professionals and moving to Abuja. We have succeeded, but we now know that additional time is needed to fully implement the Transition Strategy and to allow Nigeria to more firmly establish the political path it will follow. Accompanying the FY 2003 R4 is an action memorandum requesting a two year extension to December 31, 2003. There have been no significant changes in Nigeria that would cause the Mission to change the overall direction of the program, though program interventions will shift somewhat from a focus on policy issues to more attention at the local level through targeted programs in youth skills development, agriculture and micro-enterprise development, education and health. We will also need additional time to develop performance-monitoring plans (PMPs) that measure realistic results. We are submitting a revised PMP for the D/G program in this R4. Revised PMPs for the other sectors will be developed during 2001 and submitted in the RY 2004 R4.

Major CY 2000 Program Achievements: USAID's program in Nigeria has made important progress during the year. In *democracy and governance*, USAID moved quickly to expand our focus from working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) only, to implementing a strategy aimed at shoring up the most critical elements of democratic governance – functioning legislatures at the national and state level, citizen participation in the new institutions, judicial independence and competitive elections. USAID's assistance to the Independent National Election Commission was particularly notable. Through USAID support, INEC conducted 37 public fora around the country during which some 10,000 Nigerians participated in the consultative process. This is one of the first times that input from such a broad base of civil society has been sought for draft legislation. The Mission also played a leadership role in the USAID has become the lead donor in Nigeria on *economic reform and privatization*. USAID is the only donor that has provided direct technical assistance to the GFRN's Economic Policy

Coordinating Committee, the apex macroeconomic policy body chaired by the Vice President, which consolidates Nigeria's efforts to manage and coordinate economic policy more effectively. This is a major change from the way in which economic policy was managed in the past when line ministries often drafted and promulgated policies without consultation with other ministries or the public. In addition, USAID's support for privatization led to divestment of 14 companies under Phase I, which is virtually completed.

USAID Nigeria's *education program* is still in the initial stages. With little data available on the status of the education sector, USAID has been instrumental in encouraging the GFRN to conduct an education census in 2001, which will be the building block for a longer term Education Sector Analysis. USAID is in the process of competitively procuring an implementation team for the education program through an Annual Program Statement and has already awarded a grant to Opportunities Industrialization Centers International to implement the youth skills training program. In the *health sector*, the Mission focused its efforts on redefining the integrated health sector program that engages the public sector, private sector and the non-governmental sector in reproductive health and family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and care and support, and child survival. Although fertility rates have been static over the past ten years, the use of modern contraceptives has increased in USAID-supported areas and more Nigerians are aware of at least one method to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Polio coverage (all three doses) has increased over the past year by 19%. USAID funding of the National Immunization Days program helped immunize 47 million Nigerian children against the poliovirus. In the *infrastructure and energy* sectors, USAID assistance has also been important in supporting GFRN efforts to privatize the Nigerian Telecommunications and the National Electric and Power Authority, as well as certain activities at the port and railway, that are negatively impacting economic development due to inadequate infrastructure and poor service.

Country Factors Influencing Program: Nigeria is in the midst of a difficult political transition after 40 years of corrupt and ineffective civilian governments and military dictatorships. Hopes are high – perhaps too high – for the new democratic government of President Obasanjo. International investors, the international community, especially Nigeria's Paris Club creditors, multilateral and bilateral donors and, above all, the Nigerian people are waiting for a "democratic dividend." GDP growth in 2000 was 3.8%, slightly above the population growth rate of 3%, allowing a small per capita income increase for the first time in several years. This gain, while positive, is not likely to rise much more so long as energy production and distribution remain in Government hands. The legacy of economic mismanagement and poor governance has left Nigeria with appalling poverty, dismal social indicators, crumbling and inadequate state-owned infrastructure, and an external debt of \$30 billion. *Macroeconomic Performance:* Economic policy and results in 2000 were mixed. President Obasanjo has had initial success in restoring macroeconomic stability. The exchange rate is now market-determined. The fiscal deficit was brought down to 7.7% of GDP in 1999 from a high of 18% in 1994, and to a sizable surplus in the first five months of 2000. The annual average inflation rate declined from 7% in December 1999 to close to zero in April 2000. However, since the latter half of 2000, the inflation rate has risen to 17% due to an increasing money supply related to excessive expenditures in 2000. *Setbacks* in the economy included the execution of the FY 2000 budget. Spending in the second half of 2000 increased rapidly, exceeding agreed-upon budget deficit targets. The GFRN is yet to sign a new Stand By Agreement with the IMF due to disagreement over the 2001 budget, both

for its expansionary aggregate level and a structure of expenditure not reflecting a priority on poverty alleviation and economic growth. Among the more positive developments in the economy during the year were the ongoing process of selling 14 state-owned (and partially owned) enterprises in the banking, cement, fuel retailing and hotel sectors; the transparent and financially successful auction of GSM licenses for mobile telephones; and the GFRN's agreement with the IMF to set macroeconomic targets under a Stand-by Arrangement (SBA). Further, the attempt to increase fuel prices, even though mishandled, and ultimately withdrawn, showed recognition by the Government of the unsustainability of the current price structure. A positive development in U.S.G – GFRN relations occurred in January 2001 with the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority lifting a six-year ban on flights from Nigeria to the U.S., allowing flights directly from New York to Lagos.

Political Developments: The new democratic dispensation has produced some important, though admittedly still small, gains: there is a consensus among Nigerians on the need to sustain the new democracy. One of the greatest risks to this consensus is the continued appearance that politics in Nigeria remains “business as usual.” Corruption remains the standard rather than an exception in public life. Though institutions of democratic governance are in place, elected and appointed officials alike are still largely caught up in a system of money– and personality-based politics that undermines transparent stewardship of public resources and distracts policy makers from dealing with important national issues. New initiatives aimed at oversight of government activities have emerged: the National Assembly quickly asserted its independence from the executive branch and has not been the rubber stamp that new legislatures have typically been in Africa. The Human Rights Violations Investigation Panel (better known as the Oputa panel) has held hearings on human rights abuses dating back to 1966, including some that might implicate current government officials. President Obasanjo finally named members to a long-awaited anti-corruption commission (though sufficient funding for the commission has yet to materialize).

The euphoria that greeted the new democracy, however, has not been met with equally strong democratic performance, and uncertainty is evidenced by: (1) unstable and negative executive-legislature relationships and frequent impeachment of parliamentary officials; (2) violent ethnic/regional/religious conflicts; (3) unstable and non-responsive political parties, (4) weak civil society organization that limits its ability to represent citizen interests in the governance process, and (5) biased media coverage of the new democracy. One of the most important challenges for the GFRN over the next two years will be the conduct of the upcoming local and state elections. Not only have poorly-managed elections historically ushered military rule back in, but violence in an election setting could quickly spread and become unmanageable.

The Mission's program to help sustain Nigeria's democratic transition is on target to achieving important results. However, more time is required to fully engage our Nigerian partners in the public, private and NGO sectors to collaboratively address critical political, economic and social issues that undermine Nigeria's potential as a leader on the continent. USAID's leadership in key sectors is an essential element of assisting Nigeria's efforts to liberalize the society after decades of isolation and neglect. We have accomplished a great deal in a short period of time, but more needs to be done to fully prepare Nigeria to assume its leadership role.

**Strategic Objective No. 1: Transition to Democratic Civilian
Governance Sustained, 620-006.01**

Self-Assessment: USAID’s democracy and governance program is meeting expectations. It is laying a foundation for sustaining Nigeria’s democratic transition through support for governance institutions, the electoral process and civil society. FY 2000 was the first full year of implementation of the Mission’s new two-year transition strategy (1999-2001) and of this expanded objective.

Summary: This Strategic Objective (SO) supports the Agency’s overall objective of strengthening rule of law and human rights (20% of activities), encouraging transparent and accountable governance (30%) and credible political/electoral processes (25%), and promoting politically active civil society (20%). Approximately 5% of SO activity supports improved program effectiveness. The SO directly supports U.S. national interests of promoting economic growth and regional stability. This SO is aimed at strengthening the ability of the new government to govern effectively, transparently and with the full participation of the people. Four intermediate results (IRs) capture the key steps toward achieving this SO: (1) Increased transparency and responsiveness in government institutions; (2) Establishing a foundation for a fair and competitive electoral system; (3) Mitigating potentially destabilizing forces (implemented by USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives); and (4) Increasing civil society participation in public deliberations and oversight of government. A common theme of women’s empowerment weaves through all of the results. In FY2000, this SO funded about 70 civil society organizations, of which 35 are women’s groups. Beneficiaries are the people of Nigeria—the ultimate customers—whose ability to create demand for good governance by actively participating in the democratic process will be improved, while government institutions are assisted to respond more effectively and perform at the level of public expectations.

Key Results: The democratic transition is still making important, if sometimes difficult, steps forward, but continued engagement of and support for reformers and those interested in sustaining the transition is necessary to shore up a still-fragile process. The most important threat to the transition lies in the deterioration of public confidence in democratic, civilian government. Though military rule is widely discredited, a major risk lies in the possibility that Nigerians will begin again to believe that the military would be more likely—or at least no less likely—to produce concrete improvements in daily living conditions. Progress at the SO level is thus measured in terms of public patience and confidence in democratic governance. Baseline data from a public opinion poll funded by USAID (carried out in Feb. 2000) testify to a high level of public willingness (nearly 80%) to give democratic government time to address social and economic problems as opposed to considering the possibility of an alternative form of government. Although this number is expected to decline due to the “honeymoon” effect, a still-positive result is a significant indicator of Nigerians’ perceptions that the democratic institutions and processes USAID supports are performing in a way that proves they are more likely than any other option to produce the improved political, economic and social conditions they seek.

A key litmus test for the government will be its ability to conduct credible elections. The

indicator for this intermediate result, an index which tracks the electoral law reform and voter registration process, shows reasonable progress for the first year of implementation and expected significant progress as the effort picks up speed in FY01. Particularly notable is the fact that, for the first time in Nigeria, a major reform in electoral law was undertaken with broad consultation and public participation. In 2000, USAID provided funding and technical support for 37 public fora during which 10,000 Nigerians nationwide provided comments on various sections of the draft elections law and issues related to the law. Not only has this process increased the likelihood that Nigerians will have sufficient faith in electoral administration to register and vote, but never before has input from such a broad base of civil society been sought by a government body for draft legislation on any matter.

To improve transparency and responsiveness of government, USAID works to strengthen several key government institutions. In particular, state and national legislatures have been assisted to learn to fulfill their appropriate roles as representatives of the people and counterweights to executive power. Results for this activity are reported in terms of the number of key bills which have been passed, a reflection of the institutions' own internal effectiveness and their ability to address the pressing issues of the day. Untypical for new legislatures in Africa, the National Assembly has moved quickly to establish itself and assert its independence, as evidenced by the passage of the National Assembly Service Commission Bill and the Legislative House Powers and Privileges Bill, and by its strong role in the 2000 budget process. (Though fraught with controversy, this process was an important learning experience and established the Assembly as a force to be reckoned with by leaders still accustomed to passing budgets by decree.) USAID assistance was involved in 80% of the key bills passed in 2000. USAID assistance also helped establish a National Assembly Women's Caucus and forged a new partnership with women NGOs to draft and sponsor legislation on a variety of gender-based topics. At the state level, important institutional innovations were also a direct result of USAID legislative strengthening assistance. In two of five target states, State Assembly members drew directly from observations and experiences provided by USAID-supported study tours to establish agencies responsible for internal management and staffing of the new legislative bodies.

USAID's civil society activities focus on public participation in and oversight of government through advocacy. A major effort was started in 2000 to reorient existing projects toward greater focus on engaging government institutions. Women's groups supported by USAID in three states in the Southeast and Niger Delta regions successfully introduced bills in their respective State Assemblies outlawing various forms of harmful traditional practices against women, such as female genital mutilation, widowhood rights and girl child marriages. Two of these bills were passed into law during the reporting period, and a third was moving quickly toward passage. USAID partners' advocacy drives also broke into deep-rooted cultural strongholds, resulting in the introduction of women into traditional councils (long the bastions of men and custodians of harmful traditional practices) and some councils discouraging or even banning these practices. At the federal level, a notable example of impact is the formulation and presentation a Freedom of Information Bill by a coalition of USAID-supported NGOs. Passage was stymied by internal crises in the National Assembly, but interest is still high and passage appears likely.

Performance and Prospects: The SO performed impressively in addressing the opportunities of Nigeria's democratic transition in terms of both the impact and the scope of the programs

implemented. Progress was made on initiatives to address important transition issues and start the process of real institutional development, but much remains to be done. Leadership is easily distracted from its stated goals of good governance by the incentives of “politics as usual,” and this situation is likely to worsen as elections approach in 2002 (local) and 2003 (national). Thus it is all the more important that USAID remain engaged with government, as well as with those in civil society who are best positioned to continually remind leaders of their responsibilities. A country-wide consultation to meet civil society program participants and collect feedback produced strong evidence of the importance of USAID’s commitment to assisting NGOs, especially grassroots and women’s groups, though it also highlighted the need to restructure the program to improve focus and results, improve delivery of capacity-building assistance, and enhance customers’ satisfaction with modes of assistance. USAID also led a multi-donor assessment team to design an integrated approach to rule of law activities, out of which came a new rule of law program and an ongoing effort to coordinate interventions with other donors. Despite strong progress, it must also be recognized that there were “islands of inertia”. The USAID initiative to improve executive-legislative relations at the national level was stalled due to the particularly virulent relations between the executive and legislature that prevailed for most of the year. Similarly, progress on USAID’s program to train political parties to improve grassroots organization was slowed by severe internal crises in the parties. Both programs are implementing new tactics believed to be more effective. Funding levels may decline in these areas if conditions continue to hinder progress.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: The challenge for the SO over the next two years will be to transform a broad and diverse program responding to a wide range of initial priorities into a more targeted program focused on a more clearly-defined set of key objectives affecting the stability of Nigeria’s democratic transition. At the same time, USAID will develop new activities to take up selected aspects of the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives program, most likely in the areas of conflict mitigation and police reform. The results of assessment and design teams for both activities will be available by June 2001. A review of USAID’s civil society programs will be conducted in mid-2001, with the goal of improving program focus and streamlining implementation. A refined Performance Monitoring Plan will be submitted in the FY 2004 R4.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is a leading donor in democracy and governance, with a broad program noted by other donors for the speed of its implementation. USAID co-chairs with UNDP the democracy and governance donor coordination group, whose main function is to coordinate and prevent duplication in donor assistance. The British and the World Bank are also significant donors, particularly in rule of law, civil society and governance. A large number of official donors, as well as private foundations, provide support to civil society organizations. USAID is a leading participant in a donor coordination group focused on this sub-sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S.-based NGOs: Center for Development and Population Activities, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, International Human Rights Law Group, International Republican Institute, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Mississippi Consortium for International Development, National Center for State Courts, National Democratic Institute. U.S. based contractor: Management Systems International. USG agencies: Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained			
Objective ID: 620-006			
Approved: 27 September 1999 Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria			
Result Name: Strategic Objective Level			
Indicator: Level of public patience with results of democracy			
Disaggregated By: none			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Percent of positive responses to survey question.</p> <p>Source: Nigeria Afrobarometer Survey (Item # 46 in the 2000 version), a nationwide survey conducted annually by Management Systems International (MSI).</p> <p>Indicator Description: A statistically representative survey of 3,603 adult Nigerians in January-February, 2000. Interviewees were asked to choose whether they agree with: A. Our present system of elected government should be able to deal with inherited problems, even if this takes time. B. If democracy can't produce results soon, we should try another form of government. This indicator is the percent agreeing with "A."</p> <p>Comments: Sufficient public confidence in democracy is a prerequisite for sustaining the transition by forestalling an "opening for derailment" by the military. All of USAID DG interventions collectively aim to strengthen democratic institutions and processes to the extent that the Nigerian public is satisfied with their performance. This proxy indicator is therefore used to track progress against the SO. Clearly, USAID's efforts join with those of many others, including the Government of Nigeria, other international donors, and Nigerian and international civil society, in determining the level of confidence in Nigerian democracy. Through assistance to critical democratic institutions, USAID expects to make a notable contribution to sustaining this confidence.</p> <p>Public perception is the result of multiple interacting factors and variables (of which USAID assistance is just one). Consequently, perception is highly unpredictable, as the significance of each factor cannot be distinctly determined. To address this issue, USAID set as targets "confidence sufficiency ranges" that delineate acceptable percentage bands for movement trends in public confidence. The margin of error is plus or minus 2%. In setting these targets, USAID makes 3 critical assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That societal pressures on fledgling democratic institutions and processes will not mount to unmanageable levels; • That the prevailing political climate will remain stable; and • That democratic institutions engaged with USAID will continue to be willing partners. <p>USAID will monitor these assumptions to identify necessary program adjustments, if any.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000		79.5 % (b)
	2001	65 to 70 %	
	2002	65 to 70 %	
	2003	70 to 75 %	
<p>Several steps were taken by MSI to strengthen data quality and validity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A probability sampling procedure to ensure that the responses were representative of the adult population. • Review of the questionnaire by social scientists at MSI and IFES • Utilization of experienced Nigerian survey staff • Data cleaning and verification by MSI • Questionnaire was pre-tested in 50 trial interviews to adapt it to local conditions. • Each of the eight field teams had a data quality control manager and all teams were trained. • Collated data was compared with initial data set and inconsistencies were identified, verified and corrected • Public reporting of results during dissemination of the survey data. <p>By any standard, 79.5% is considered a very high "popularity" rating but is largely explained by public euphoria at the end of repressive and corrupt military governance. Over the next few years, the rating is expected to decrease as the "honeymoon" effect wears off but will be sustained at sufficient levels. As the impact of USAID (and other donor) support takes effect a slight increase is anticipated in 2003 as a result of improved performance of key government institutions.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained																		
Objective ID: 620-006																		
Approved: 27 September 1999 Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria																		
Result Name: IR 1.1. Government Institutions Demonstrate Increased Transparency and Responsiveness																		
Indicator: Number of key bills passed by the National Assembly.																		
Disaggregated By: not applicable																		
<p>Unit Of Measure: Number of key bills passed by the National Assembly (NA) based on a qualitative assessment of total number of bills passed. Key bills are determined based according to type and USAID-supported process input as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type: A, B & C. "A" bills address internal management issues. "B" bills are those the legislature is mandated to pass by the constitution. "C" bills address USAID determined "key" transition issues: elections, conflict/security and the "democratic dividend". Process: A, B & C. "A" bills had USAID technical input/skills transfer assistance (formal training or workshop), "B" bills had USAID-supported committee procedures, "C" bills are those for which USAID consultation was requested and provided. <p>Source: National Democratic Institute and Clerk of the NA official records.</p> <p>Indicator Description: This indicator demonstrates the success (or failure) of the NA to carry out its constitutionally mandated function by the type and process of the passed bills. The behavior of the legislature is an essential determinant of the degree of success or failure of the democratic process. The ability of the legislature to conduct its affairs in a transparent and responsive manner supports the long-term sustainability of democratic governance as well as peoples' confidence in democracy. Passed bills are the end products of the legislative process that embody these concepts. USAID has made a commitment to improving the legislative quality and the process of passed bills. In later years and as the NA matures, to best interpret the significance of number of bills passed as a measure of legislative technical capacity, USAID intends to further disaggregate the bills as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bills introduced with USAID support; Number of bills introduced and passed with USAID support; how many times executive-initiated bills are materially amended by the legislature; civil society input into passed bills; and number of passed bills initiated by female members of the legislature. <p>Comments: For FY 2000, the NA passed a total of 10 bills of which 8 were qualitatively assessed and determined to be key bills. These are categorized by type as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A (internal management) – 2 B (constitutional mandate) – 3 C (key transition issue) – 3 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td></td> <td>8 (b)*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Planned	Actual	2000		8 (b)*	2001	12		2002	9		2003	12		<p>USAID supported the process in 6 (75%) of these bills as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A – technical input/skills transfer on the 3 Appropriations bills passed. B – assistance to legislative committees on 5 bills (3 Appropriations bills, 1 Legislative Houses bill and 1 NA Service Commission bill) C – consultative assistance on 5 bills (3 Appropriations bills, 1 Legislative Houses bill and 1 Niger Delta Development Commission bill) <p>Further analysis shows that USAID provided technical input/skills transfer on all the constitutionally mandated bills, legislative committee support to 2 internal management bills and all the constitutionally mandated bills, and consultative assistance on 1 key transition bill, 1 internal management bill and all the constitutionally mandated bills.</p> <p>The limitation of this low cost indicator, is the reliability of legislative records and possible subjectivity during classification. To address these data quality issues, NDI verified NA official records with the GON Gazette and NDI's process review was critically assessed by USAID for uniformity and accuracy.</p> <p>When setting targets based on the baseline figures for 2000, cognizance was taken of the fact that these are new legislatures and there are no established trends to rely on. Modest targets were therefore predicated on expected results from USAID activities. Improvement in internal management systems (enabling bills that allow the legislature to operate effectively and democratically) over the years is expected to reduce the number of A bills that will be passed. The number of B bills should remain the same unless there is a constitutional amendment. The number of C bills passed is expected to increase each year as the legislators attempt to provide the "democratic dividend". With the upcoming elections, and with the assumed preoccupation of the legislators with their re-election campaigns, there may be a lull in legislative activity resulting in a reduced number of bills passed in 2002. USAID expects to increase its legislative process support to 9 of the expected 12 bills to be passed next year.</p> <p>*Due to refinement of the indicator, this baseline figure has been revised downwards from the figure reported in the FY2002 Budget Justification.</p>	
	Year	Planned	Actual															
	2000		8 (b)*															
	2001	12																
	2002	9																
2003	12																	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained
Objective ID: 620-006
Approved: 27 September 1999 Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria
Result Name: IR 1.2. Foundation Established for a Fair and Competitive Electoral System
Indicator: Electoral law and administration capacity index
Disaggregated By: (none)

	Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Unit Of Measure: A weighted cumulative index (total of 35 possible) with each element scored as follows:</p> <p>a. INEC makes progress on multi-year strategic plan. Total of 10pts possible. Strategic plan developed (2pts), plan is published (1pt), USAID – supported objectives in the plan are achieved such as election management (3pts), voter registration (2pts), institution development (2pts).</p> <p>b. Civil society engaged in drafting of electoral law. Total of 5 pts possible. High degree of participation of civil society (2pts), degree to which outcome of civil society participation is reflected (3pts).</p> <p>c. INEC submits a comprehensive draft electoral law to the National Assembly. Total of 10pts possible. Law is internally consistent and clear (2pts), law is based on electoral best practices (2pts), high degree of transparency required (2pts), availability of redress to settle electoral disputes (2pts), clear delineation of voter, party and candidate rights (2pts).</p> <p>d. A credible voter register is established. Total of 10pts possible. Extent to which the registration plan is non-discriminatory (2pts), provides for equal access to registration centers (2pts), disqualification procedures are clear and objective (2pts), clear and competent procedure for correction of errors (2pts) and provision of adequate training of officials (2pts)</p>	2000		10.5 (b)
	2001	20	
	2002	25	
	2003	35	
<p>Source: International Foundation for Election Systems</p> <p>Indicator Description: The ability of the electoral authority INEC (Independent Electoral Commission) to fulfill its responsibility at this breakthrough election stage has been identified as “make or break” to the transition to democracy. From the perspective of elections, this translates to progress from the breakthrough 1999/2003 elections to expected consolidation in 2007. This indicator measures the capacity of INEC to manage, effectively and efficiently, the electoral process. A credible 2003 election will bolster public (NGO leaders, party leaders, the press, military elite, and the general citizenry) confidence in the transition and establish a solid electoral foundation. This indicator selects key elements of fair and competitive electoral processes that pertain to credible electoral administration to form the index.</p> <p>Comments: Baseline points for FY2000 totaled 10.5 out of 35, and were allocated by IFES as follows:</p> <p>a. 3pts -INEC developed and published its strategic plan in August 2000.</p> <p>b. 2pts – There was broad-based participation of civil society at the INEC/IFES public fora . Outcome of this debate to be determined when draft law is submitted.</p> <p>c. 0 pt - As of February, 2001, INEC is reviewing the second draft of the electoral law. The law is to be submitted to the Presidency and National Assembly by the end of March 2001).</p>	<p>d. 5.5 pts – Extent to which the registration plan is non-discriminatory (2pts), provides for equal access to registration centers (1.5pts), disqualification procedures are clear and objective (0pts), clear and competent procedure for correction of errors (1pt) and provision of adequate training of officials (1pt). Overall effectiveness of registration awaits finalization of the electoral law, training of election officials, etc. The voter registration process is to be completed by late CY 2001.</p> <p>IFES reviewed the official NA and GON data and combined with IFES’ own records determined the capacity score with USAID concurrence. USAID will continue to assess the basis of the IFES scoring system to maintain data quality standards.</p> <p>It is expected that with the passage of the electoral bill into to law there will be steady progress by INEC in its administration of the process. USAID assistance is both “event-driven” in seeking to ensure that 2002/2003 elections are accepted as credible as well as “institutional” by strengthening INEC as a manager and implementer of the electoral process. Progress on this indicator, as a result of USAID assistance, is contingent upon a continued favorable political environment. As elections are inherently political, politics can undermine or promote election implementation and competitiveness. No less important in achieving progress on this indicator will be the role of NGOs (in forging key links between government and citizens) and political parties (in whom is vested the political power and trust of civil society).</p>		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained			
Objective ID: 620-006			
Approved: 27 September 1999 Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria			
Result Name: IR 1.4. Increased Knowledgeable Participation of Civil Society in Public Deliberations and Oversight of Government			
Indicator: CSO advocacy outcomes summary			
Disaggregated By: none			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Percent (Total number of CSOs in the 2000 survey is 53)</p> <p>Source: Survey of USAID-assisted civil society organizations, conducted by MSI with collaboration of USAID civil society implementing partners (CEDPA, IHRLG, JHU, and PAS).</p> <p>Indicator/Description: Percent of partner CSOs that report that the overall outcome of their organization’s advocacy efforts at the national, state or local level has been positive. “Positive outcomes of advocacy” include (a) government’s reliance upon or acceptance of information provided by the CSO at the national level, or (b) inclusion of the CSO as a development partner in public decision-making at the local or state level.</p> <p>Comments: CSOs whose policy focus is mainly on issues of special concern to women displayed a modestly higher rate of positive advocacy outcomes (60.7 %) than did organizations without a focus on women’s issues (56.5 %). As USAID strives to streamline implementation of its civil society program in future years, and assuming steady improvements in state-society relations in Nigeria, modest improvement in this indicator is expected through 2003.</p> <p>Data validation for this indicator began with survey pre-testing, and will continue with occasional confirmatory spot-checks with CSOs.</p> <p>Targets for 2001 – 2003 are preliminary, pending discussion with civil society implementing partners.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000		60 % (b)
	2001	65 %	
	2002	70 %	
	2003	75 %	

Strategic Objective No. 2: Strengthened Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth, 620-007.01

Self-Assessment: USAID's economic growth program is meeting expectations of strengthening Nigeria's economic management capacity and efforts to promote private sector development, particularly in agriculture. FY 2000 was the full first year of implementation of the Mission's new two-year transition strategy (1999-2001) and the first year for this objective.

Summary: USAID's economic growth program contributes to the Agency's overall goal of encouraging broad-based economic growth and agricultural development leading to poverty reduction, employment generation and increased broad-based income. The program also supports the objectives of expanding private markets and increasing food security. Further, this program serves U.S. national interests by contributing to U.S. economic prosperity by providing opportunities for U.S. markets and increasing economic development. Economic development is essential to alleviate poverty, expand trade, sustain political and economic reform, and avert a national collapse that would impact on regional stability and vital U.S. interests. Two intermediate results support USAID's economic growth objective: (1) Government Economic Management Capacity Improved; and (2) Private Sector Environment Enhanced, with Special Emphasis on Agriculture.

Key Results: In June 2000, USAID Nigeria negotiated and signed the first Strategic Objective Agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN). In a short period of time, USAID's program has contributed to important accomplishments at the SO level in helping the GFRN lay the foundation for a more sustainable economic growth strategy. USAID is the lead bilateral donor supporting Nigeria's efforts to more effectively manage and coordinate economic policy. Following consultations with the IMF, World Bank and USAID, President Obasanjo created, in late 2000, the Economic Policy Coordinating Committee, the apex macroeconomic policy body for the government, chaired by the Vice President and composed of ministers of key economic sectors. USAID funding of a technical advisor and training has helped EPCC begin tackling some of the more problematic and thornier macroeconomic issues. For example, EPCC provided substantial advice and oversight in development of the new Trade Policy, drafted by a Ministry of Commerce-led steering committee, and the linchpin of the Government's new trade liberalization policy. This involvement led to the incorporation of two important policy issues in the trade paper: poverty reduction and relevance of privatization to trade policy. EPCC is also addressing other key macroeconomic issues such as inflation, monetary policy, and the budget. Further, USAID began assisting the Ministry of Finance in analyzing the existing tariff structure with a view to harmonization with the World Trade Organization and Economic Community of West African States, and to provide advice on other tax issues. This is a major change from the way in which economic policies was managed in the past where line ministries often drafted and promulgated policies that were created in a vacuum and without consultation with other ministries or the public.

USAID's assistance to the privatization process has strengthened the Bureau for Private Enterprise (BPE), the central GFRN agency responsible for managing the privatization process. With over 600 government-owned companies on the books, the GFRN recognizes that

privatization of inefficient loss making public enterprises is necessary to free resources for poverty alleviation. Major public enterprises have been identified for privatization in an ambitious three-phase process. USAID assistance has helped BPE divest 14 companies under Phase I, which is virtually completed, thus achieving the targets set last year for this activity.

USAID's support for agriculture consists of two strategic elements: (1) facilitate farmers' access to improved agricultural technologies to increase production and improve food security; and (2) lay a foundation for the development of improved policies and strategies to revitalize Nigeria's agriculture sector. In FY 2000, the rapid technology dissemination program enabled 4,700 farmers to access improved crop varieties (maize, millet, cassava, sorghum and cowpeas) cropping techniques and intensive livestock management practices. Those farmers using the combination of improved crop varieties and cropping systems increased their production by two- to five-fold for selected crops such as soybeans. Similarly, those involved in the intensive livestock management program saw their milk production increase by 100%.

In 2000, USAID funded an innovative pilot project, the Transition Institutions Microfinance Enterprises (TIME), which tested new alliances and fresh ideas to increase savings mobilization and credit services to local enterprises. Working together, the formal banking sector and the two of the largest microfinance institutions -- Country Women of Nigeria (COWAN) and Farmers Agriculture Development Union (FADU), together representing over 900,000 clients -- joined in partnership to launch an innovative off-line payment system -- Smart Card Technology to provide improved capacity to mobilize savings and disburse and collect credit funds directed to agriculture and small enterprise clients. The pilot tested targeted a select population of 4,000 mostly women farmers. Results from the 6-month trial are being evaluated and will be used to expand the program and develop a new microenterprise program.

Performance and Prospects: Economic policy coordination is on track and yielding impressive gains. For example, the EPCC developed two important documents for submission to the Consultative Group. These documents, the Economic Development Strategy and National Poverty Eradication Paper, will be used to develop the Poverty Strategy Reduction Program (PRSP) document, which is a pre-requisite to IMF and the World Bank support for Nigeria's goal of debt relief. In addition to the analyses supported by USAID, critical technical assistance has helped introduce Nigerian economic policy makers to focus on a more relevant methodology to calculate the inflation rate, one more timely and according to international standards. The GFRN previously used a methodology for calculating inflation, which lagged behind the actual rate. The improved internationally recognized methodology introduced by USAID-funded advisors calculated the inflation rate in early 2001 at 17.6%, a full 9% above the alternative measure. Over the next year, USAID's economic management and democracy and governance programs are joining forces to institutionalize the consultative process at different levels of society, including in the national and state legislatures, private sector organizations and civil society. It is clear that the economic agenda must be championed at all levels of society, including labor unions, private sector and other civil society members, in order to be successful.

In privatization, BPE has moved from an agency operating on an "ad hoc" basis to one operating with privatization procedures that are both consistent and meet international standards. This has accelerated the successful privatization of Phase I, which generated \$175 million in revenue from

the 14 companies sold. This process has been assisted by USAID through technical advisers who introduced a series of new procedures that facilitated transactions and through training of 200 key staff from BPE and other government agencies. The new procedures – for selection of consultants/advisors and of co-investors – are published in the Nigerian press and are available on the BPE website. In 2001, BPE will conduct a diagnostic review of 14 out of 42 companies to be sold during Phase II.

The Mission's ongoing technology dissemination program is already generating critical information on the need to complement the availability of technology options with an enabling policy environment and efficient production and financial support services. Should the prevailing political stability stay on track and the policy makers continue to address the institutional and policy constraints, the prospects to significantly enhance the role of agriculture in Nigeria's economic development is promising.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Mission's economic growth/agriculture strategic objective is broad and diverse and focused primarily at the policy level where more than 15 years of misguided policies have stagnated Nigeria's economy. However, the Mission recognizes that ensuring that the benefits of growth are realized by the grassroots is a key objective of our program. During the next year, the Mission will begin to strategically focus and target the program more on results at community/grassroots level to help increase the democracy dividend. A major focus will be on agriculture production, food security and microenterprise development. The Mission will finalize a revised PMP during 2001 and will submit this in the FY 2004 R4. Also, as the Mission is still operating under a transition strategy, a request for a two-year extension is in process. The extension will provide ample opportunity for the economic management objective to analyze the results of numerous studies and assessments currently underway and to develop a longer-term development strategy.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the IMF and the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors to leverage assistance and avoid duplication. The IMF provides assistance in fiscal and monetary stabilization and macroeconomic policy reforms. USAID supports Nigeria's efforts to reach consensus on a Stand-By Agreement for 2001. The World Bank convenes the Consultative Group of donors to Nigeria and manages the umbrella Economic Management Capacity Program (EMCAP). EMCAP provides a coordinated framework for donor assistance to economic reform and assists the GFRN achieve more transparency and accountability in government policies and strengthening of economic management. USAID, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, the British and the European Union participated in EMCAP. Other multilateral and bilateral donors involved in economic reform and agriculture include United Nations agencies, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and China.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Chemonics International, International Business and Technical Consultants, National Democratic Institute, The Services Group, Cassals and Associates, the Barents Group (Weidemann Associates), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Winrock, Land O'Lakes, International Fertilizer Development Center, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth			
Objective ID: 620-007.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: Strategic Objective Level			
Indicator: Economic analyses and other policy studies undertaken, consensus on recommendations reached and action plans developed for implementation			
Desegregated By: not applicable			
Unit Of Measure: Number of policies proposed/analyzed/adopted Source: Reports by USAID-funded contractors Chemonics and USAID staff consultation with EPCC Indicator Description: This indicator reflects the new policy environment in Nigeria and the Government's efforts to coordinate policies through a transparent and consultative process, a major departure from the past. Comments: The Economic Policy Coordinating Committee (EPCC), is the key Nigerian Government body responsible for managing economic policy. 2000 was an impressive year for EPCC particularly given that the body was created in September 2000. It is chaired by the Vice President, and composed of the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Ministers of Finance and Power and Steel, and the Economic Advisor to the President. A USAID-funded technical advisor heads the secretariat. Recommendations made by the EPCC are presented to the Cabinet for approval. The Nigerian Government covers all local costs for the technical advisor and all secretariat staff. One of EPCC's main responsibilities over the next year will be to monitor Nigeria's compliance with the IMF Stand-By Agreement. The Paris Club groups Nigeria's bilateral creditors and had made it clear that debt relief will be contingent on improved management of Nigeria's resources through the budget. Other key policies to be addressed by the EPCC include tariff, trade and poverty alleviation and monetary policy.	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000	1	1 (b)
	2001	1	
	2002	2	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth			
Objective ID: 620-007.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: Strategic Objective Level			
Indicator: Transparent privatization process established.			
Disaggregated By: (not applicable)			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Number of companies privatized through an open and transparent process.</p> <p>Source: Bureau of Private Enterprise, USAID-funded consultants.</p> <p>Indicator Description: This indicator measures Nigeria's capacity (through the Bureau for Private Enterprise) to allow the market to determine the value of its assets and to make decisions based on an open and transparent process, one that has been flawed in the past.</p> <p>Comments: One of the major first initiatives undertaken by the new government was the introduction of a privatization process. With over 600 government-owned companies on the books, the GFRN recognizes that privatization is critical to more efficiently managing government resources. There are three phases to the privatization process. Phase I, nearly completed, divested 14 companies. These were principally companies in which the government held a minority interest and were, thus, considered easier to divest. The real test comes with Phase II and III, the larger and more difficult companies to such as Nigerian Telecommunications (NITEL), Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA) and Nigerian Airways.</p> <p>In 2000, BPE gained experience and credibility as a result of USAID assistance, which focused on developing transparent procedures for the procurement of services. USAID's assistance focused not only on preparing the documentation to sell the government-owned assets, but also in helping the government transfer the ownership from the public sector to the private sector, a long and cumbersome process.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000	14	14
	2001	15	
	2002	27	
<p>BPE's target is to bring all 42 companies in Phase II to the point of sale in 2001. But USAID-financed consultants advise that 15 is a more reasonable target for the year, with the remaining 27 being privatized in 2002.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth			
Objective ID: 620-007.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: 2.1 - Government Economic Management Capacity Improved			
Indicator: Trade regime analysis conducted and new tariff schedule published.			
Desegregated By: (none)			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Number of major trade policy documents adopted and incorporating improved policies</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance and USAID-financed consultants.</p> <p>Indicator Description: This indicator measures the degree to which the Government of Nigeria is utilizing internationally recognized best practices in the development of new trade policies and that these best practices are adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Comments: USAID assisted the Ministry of Commerce Technical Subcommittee in the drafting of the new Trade Policy (discussed in the narrative). The result of USAID's assistance, through a technical advisor assigned to the Ministry, is a more export-oriented and less inward-looking document. The document was fully vetted by important stakeholders through workshops, which included a cross section of non-oil export firms and other members of civil society. This activity also funded the dissemination of a series of four widely accessible analyses of the problems facing Nigerian exporters, the developments taking place in other competitive countries and the opportunities available to Nigeria for access to other country markets, such as through the new U.S. Africa Growth and Opportunity Act.</p> <p>USAID is also funding an analysis of the existing tariff structure, including estimates of effective rates of protection for major sub-sectors, consequences of trade liberalization for major sectors of the economy and for government revenue, and the options available to Nigeria in relation to regional economic integration in the Economic Community of West African States.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000	1	1
	2001	1	
	2002	2	
<p>For example, where major sectors of the Nigerian economy could expected to be adversely affected by trade liberalization, (unlikely) economic strategies would be proposed, based on international experience for promoting adjustment and minimizing the negative consequences. Where tariff proposals are expected to lead to revenue reductions, identifying possible offsetting savings arising from readjustment of incentives will be incorporated (although tariff revenue is a minor issue in Nigeria).</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth			
Objective ID: 620-007.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: 2.2 - Private Sector Environment Enhanced, with special emphasis on agriculture			
Indicator: The National Investment Promotion Commission eliminates the more egregious constraints to private sector investment as identified during drafting of an "Investor's Road Map."			
Desegregated By: (none)			
Unit Of Measure: Number of diagnostic reports	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID-financed consultants.	2000	2	2
Indicator Description: This indicator measures Number of papers that identify major obstacles to private sector investment.	2001	1	
	2002		
<p>Comments: USAID and the Foreign Investment Advisory Services (FIAS) of the World Bank Group, jointly funded a diagnostic survey to obstacles to foreign direct investment in Nigeria. An "Investor Road Map" will be completed in the next few months. The survey results were well received by the Nigerian Government and the private sector. Follow-up work will permit formulating action teams to address specific problems identified. Even on the basis of the initial report, however, the Nigeria Investment Promotion Agency is shifting its focus from monitoring and screening to facilitating investment and helping resolve investors' problems.</p> <p>The survey and the Road Map will provide NIPC specific problem areas to focus on. As the diagnostic document is known in the private sector, it will also serve as a benchmark by which the private sector can monitor reform efforts in this area.</p>			

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

OBJECTIVE: Strengthening institutional capacity for economic reform and enhance capacity to revive agricultural growth			
OBJECTIVE ID: 620-007.01			
APPROVED: 1999 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.2 - Private Sector Environment Enhanced with Special Emphasis on Agriculture			
INDICATOR: Number of farmer with increased access to improved technologies			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of farmers</p> <p>SOURCE: IITA Project Review Reports (February, 2001)</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of farmers that are receiving and disseminating improved production technology.</p> <p>COMMENTS: There were no sufficient baseline surveys conducted by the various implementing partners of the rapid technology dissemination effort. The reported figures for 2000 are aggregated across crop, livestock, cultivation practices and post harvest system technologies.</p> <p>The current rapid technology dissemination program managed by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) commenced in May 2000 and is scheduled to complete in December 2001. With barely nine months into the project, initial results are very positive indeed considering that some local partners collaborating with IITA have yet to report their achievements. Out of about 30 projects reviewed, 22 were able to provide some information on the number of farmer groups gaining access to improved technologies through seed distribution, on-farm trials and training sessions.</p> <p>Some Key Highlights:</p> <p>Overall, farmers expressed great eagerness to adopt improved technologies if they are made available at a reasonable cost. At one location, land area cultivated under improved crop varieties far exceeded the expectations of project implementers. In another area, women expressed interest in adopting improved soybean varieties for nutrition purposes while others recognized its potential as a good source of cash income.</p> <p>A common problems experienced by different implementing partners was the shortage of planting materials to meet an unexpected demand from farmers. The shortage was especially profound for cassava plant materials.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999 (Base)	NA	NA
	2000	4,400	4,700
	2001	7,000	
	2002		
	2003		

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #3: DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION
FOR EDUCATION REFORM
620-008.01**

Self-Assessment: USAID/Nigeria's primary education program is meeting expectations for the first year of implementation. USAID focused on re-engaging the public and private sectors in education and developing an education sector program with targeted interventions that support education reform, improve the quality of education and encourage community participation in education in Nigeria.

Summary: USAID's education program directly contributes to the Agency's goal of building human capacity through education and training. Nigeria's program supports the Agency's objective of expanding access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women. In addition, program activities contribute to U.S. national interests of economic prosperity by promoting economic development and alleviating poverty. By supporting the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's (GFRN's) commitment to Universal Basic Education (UBE) as a foundation for national economic and social development, USAID's education program furthers the U.S. Government's national interest in helping Nigeria revitalize its economy. USAID measures the progress of this objective through improvements in the GFRN's ability to develop the foundation for education reform. USAID's education program targets two key intermediate results: (1) progress toward the completion of Education Sector Assessment (ESA) activities and (2) improved quality of education and increased civic participation in education reform. The SO's ultimate customers are 50 million children under the age of 15, their teachers and the communities that support them.

Key Results: It has been about thirty years since USAID fielded a full education program in Nigeria. Our efforts to re-engage the sector, along with donor consultations, revealed a serious gap in education data that hampers the GFRN's ability to effectively plan and allocate resources. The Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) conducted the last national education census in 1996 which analyzed and reported on data related to the number of schools and teachers in the country and their location, the number of students, number and type of text books and teaching materials in the system, and other quality of education indicators. Because of the lack of up-to-date data on education, in 2000, USAID, along with other donors, helped forge a commitment on the part of the FMoE to conduct a baseline education census during the current 2000/2001 academic session. This data will inform the development of the federal budget for the sector and pave the way for a more comprehensive Education Sector Analysis (ESA). The Education Strategic Objective Agreement, signed with the GFRN in June 2000, includes implementation of an ESA, a critical element of education sector reform, as without knowing the number of students and teachers or the extent to which teachers salaries are paid or teachers are trained, it is difficult to develop quality education programs with a corresponding national education budget.

Since signing the Agreement, USAID has contributed to several important achievements. USAID collaboration and technical assistance led to the incorporation of the ESA Secretariat within the FMoE, thus supporting institutionalization of sector assessments and contributed to the streamlining of Secretariat personnel from a proposed 100 to a current total of 28. Many tasks are now appropriately assigned to existing units within the FMoE, thus avoiding

redundancy and unnecessary personnel costs and strengthening the ministries' capacity to conduct ESA activities.

While the GFRN and the donors agree that the initial stage in the reform process is to undertake an ESA, 14 months have passed with limited progress in actually conducting the ESA. Two factors have contributed to the slow progress: the GFRN has difficulty defining the operational and implementation parameters for ESA, and there is some confusion about the Government's financial preparedness to support ESA. Although funds have been requested through a specific budgetary line item in the 2001 budget, funds have not been allocated. As a result, donors are cautious about defining their financial support for ESA, in particular for the establishment of the ESA Secretariat. In the meantime, the FMOE will be utilizing its personnel, infrastructure and some limited budgetary shifts in line items in support of the 2000/2001 baseline education census and the World Bank will utilize some of the Primary Education Program II (PEP 2) loan funds in support of the census. USAID will be the second major donor active in this baseline census, once an appropriate area for support is defined.

Performance and Prospects: Due to the inordinate amount of time it is taking the FMOE to implement ESA activities, USAID (along with other donors involved in ESA) has decided to focus its ESA support at the state and local government authority (LGA) levels. This support will (1) examine the data collection and utilization processes at the school, local government and state levels, (2) analyze the existing teacher training activities that facilitate skills development for teaching of English literacy and numeracy in primary schools, and (3) conduct a comprehensive review of factors related to primary school teachers within selected states, to include, but not be limited to: hiring and deployment criteria, professional qualifications, salary and benefits, conditions of service, reasons for staying in the profession and reasons for leaving the profession. Results from these focused analyses will be used to make decisions at the local level, feed into the national ESA and assist USAID in program planning for the development of activities in teacher training and education quality improvement.

In support of civic participation activities, the Mission developed an Annual Program Statement (APS) which addresses teacher training, education quality and community participation activities. The community participation component includes the provision of incentive grants to communities for their use in increasing literacy achievement within local primary schools. Program implementation is expected to begin in, July/August 2001. USAID's support for youth workforce development is also in the beginning stages of implementation. Youth unemployment and unrest represent a significant challenge to Nigeria's stability and democratic policies. The Youth Workforce Development activity seeks to explore ways of strengthening the school-to-work transition through targeted skills training and identification of employment opportunities. The development of employment opportunities would concentrate on exploring entrepreneurial and micro-enterprise activities that will generate self-employment and income. In early 2001, USAID awarded a grant to Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, a U.S. PVO, to implement this set of activities in three areas of Nigeria (the Delta, Lagos and Kano). OICI should be on the ground by mid 2001.

USAID Nigeria also began in late 2000 the initial stages of implementing a set of activities under the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). USAID Nigeria is a member

of the Nigeria EDDI Committee, which developed a set of five program activities that support the USAID Nigeria Strategic Objective in education. USAID's EDDI activity, named the Literacy Enhancement Assistance Project (LEAP), responds to the current low levels of literacy found in primary school children. As a means to address some of the critical education deficiencies throughout Nigeria's education system, the LEAP activity will work with teachers in formal and non-formal schools to strengthen the teaching of English literacy in three states (Kano, Nasarawa, Lagos), one in each of three of Nigeria's six geopolitical regions. Teacher support activities will focus on developing instructional skills, subject matter knowledge, and the use of new instructional materials. In recognition of the special needs of Nigeria's Koranic schools and the expressed willingness of a select group of reform-minded Islamic leaders to embrace contemporary education, LEAP activities will extend into this system, with up to one-third of all program resources being used for training teachers in Koranic schools. As a result of this initiative, beneficiaries will expand their options to include entry into the formal system, secondary education and/or vocational training, all of which require minimum levels of English language literacy proficiency.

President Obasanjo has indicated his displeasure with the excessive delays in implementing education reforms, particularly delays in implementing the UBE scheme. As a result, the top three positions within the FMoE (Minister, Minister of State and Permanent Secretary) have recently been re-staffed. While it is anticipated that this change in FMoE leadership will demonstrate a positive effect in FY 2001, it also helps clarify some of the problems and bottlenecks encountered in FY 2000 related to slow implementation of the ESA. It is expected that the new leadership will be supportive of efforts to more effectively address education constraints.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Due to the FMoE's prolonged preparations for the implementation of the ESA activities, USAID will adjust its Intermediate Result 1 (IR 1) to reflect this slow pace of implementation. The current IR 1 states: Education Sector Assessment Completed, and will become: Education Sector Assessments Conducted. The current IR 1 indicator is: designated education sector assessments and studies conducted and completed. This will become: Selected sector studies conducted by USAID. The slower than anticipated implementation of the ESA has led to the increased USAID emphasis on IR 2. Formerly, IR 2 was: Civic Participation in Education Increased; it now reads: Improved Quality of Education and Increased Civic Participation in Education. The development of a comprehensive Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is within the scope of work to be carried out in 2001 by the APS implementing partner.

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the World Bank are the largest donors in the sector. UNESCO and UNICEF provided additional limited support to ESA, and UNICEF has a program concentrated on the Child/School Friendly Initiative, that focuses on aspects of health, nutrition, socialization, family integration, personal development. The British program proposal is currently being reviewed by the GFRN, and will be limited to implementation in four selected states. Japan provides a number of extra-budgetary support grants to the FMoE.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI). Other implementing partners to be selected through the competitive APS process in mid-2001.

Performance Data Table

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform			
OBJECTIVE ID: 620-008-01			
APPROVED: 27 September 1999			
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria			
RESULT NAME: IR 1: Education Sector Assessments Conducted			
INDICATOR: Use of Education Census data to inform state and local government budget preparations for education sector			
DISAGGREGATED BY: Local Government Areas (LGA)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of LGAs	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Education, Department of Planning, Research and Statistics and USAID-funded contractor to be determined through Annual Program Statement procurement.	2000	0	0
	2001	3	
	2002	12	
	2003	21	
<p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The indicator measures the number of LGAs (774 total in Nigeria) that use education census data in development of the local government education budget.</p> <p>COMMENTS: Following extensive discussions with the donor community, the Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) has agreed to conduct an Education Sector Analysis (ESA) to determine the state of education in Nigeria. The Government has delayed initiating the ESA due to issues such as funding levels and management. However, the cornerstone of the ESA is the education census, which will serve as the baseline for ESA activities. The census, last conducted in 1995, will collect data on pupils, teachers and infrastructure at the primary, junior secondary, senior secondary and post secondary levels (universities, teacher training colleges, polytechnics). Specifically, the data will include gender, age and grade of students; gender, age, professional qualifications and length of service of teachers; and number of schools/classrooms, educational supplies and furniture, and books available. This information is critical for the development of the education budget and for the distribution of resources (e.g., teachers, textbooks and classrooms). Data collection is scheduled to begin in June 2001, with completion (analysis & publication) expected by June 2002.</p> <p>USAID is funding the printing of the forms for census data collection and the World Bank is funding every other aspect of the census, with personnel contributed by the FMoE. Results of the census will feed into the national ESA, which will then contribute to data collection in the remaining LGAs. USAID's contractor, to be selected through the APS process, will train LGA and state officials in interpreting the census data and using it to develop annual local government budgets. Once on the ground, the contractor will also conduct a parallel baseline survey in areas (LGAs/schools) directly targeted for USAID assistance. Initial targeted areas are Lagos, Kano and Nasarawa.</p>			

**Strategic Objective No. 4: Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/
HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures
Within a Supportive Policy Environment, 620-009.01**

Self-Assessment: USAID's health program is meeting expectations in accomplishing the objectives of promoting a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of an integrated health care package encompassing HIV/AIDS/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) prevention, family planning, and maternal and child health. FY 2000 was the first year of implementation of the Mission's new two-year transition strategy (1999-2001).

Summary of the SO: USAID/Nigeria's Health Program supports and contributes to the Agency's objectives of: reducing unintended and mistimed pregnancies (25% of budget); improving infant and child health and nutrition and reducing child mortality (30%); reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and child birth, reducing HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries (41%), and reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance (4%). This program forms the basis of the U.S. Mission Performance Plan goals of stabilizing population growth rates and promoting a healthier and more productive society that contributes to market-oriented economic growth. The objectives of USAID's health program are to increase the demand, availability, quality and use of specific health services that will help improve the quality of life for the Nigerian family. Nigeria accounts for 11% of the total worldwide HIV/AIDS cases, has the third fastest growing population in the world, after Pakistan and India, and very high levels of maternal and child mortality. USAID's program is focused on addressing these areas through three integrated intermediate results: (1) Improved HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Control practices; (2) Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning; and (3) Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices. Performance is on track – condom use, measured by sales, to prevent HIV/AIDS increased by 22% over 1999 levels; protection against unwanted pregnancies increased by 15% over 1999, and measles immunization coverage rates increased 53% over 1999.

Key Results: For more than six years, USAID's involvement in the health sector was limited to funding only non-governmental organizations (NGO) and excluded financial assistance to the public sector. In FY 2000, USAID began implementing a new strategy which refocused and broadened its health objectives in Nigeria from a small program of about \$7 million annually concentrating on women's NGO networks to one that has more than tripled in size (\$26 million) and now encompasses both the public and private sectors, in addition to NGOs. During this first year of implementation, USAID reactivated the HIV/AIDS/STI, child survival and reproductive health programs, redesigned activities and introduced new approaches that will ensure integration of services, improve access to services, improve client satisfaction, and engage policy makers at all levels with the aim of creating sustainable services and programs. This program is laying the foundation for a longer-term sustainable health program. A significant accomplishment during this reporting period includes the publishing of the 1999 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, the first in ten years. Key results include:

In 2000, USAID's HIV/AIDS program focused on increasing demand for and use of condoms through information, education and communication activities. These efforts resulted in a 16%

increase in condom sales over the 2000 target. In addition, USAID's new engagement with key public sector policy makers resulted in the development and promulgation of National Guidelines on the Management of STIs, the first national protocol. These guidelines are a prerequisite for the planned introduction of a new pre-packaged therapy (PPT), now being developed which is targeted at treatment of STIs in males. In family planning, the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) has remained stagnant over the past 10 years -- at 8.6% (1999), reflecting the near total collapse of the health delivery system nationwide during 15 years of prior military rule. This rate is expected to increase significantly in the next year through USAID's program expansion in the public sector, increased number of NGO partners and the development of more public-private partnerships. In child survival, the measles immunization rate increased significantly (53%) over the 1999 baseline, as a result of USAID's investment in routine immunization activities at the local government level, but missed the 2000 target by 4%. Missing the 2000 target was a result of the GFRN's focus on polio eradication in 2000 rather than on routine immunization against all six childhood illnesses. Despite not reaching the 2000 measles immunization target, the polio eradication program, partially funded by USAID and other donors, showed impressive results by immunizing 42 million children nationwide during the third round of National Immunization Days (NIDs) in 2000.

Performance and Prospects: HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention - USAID's activities are focused on policy development, behavior change information to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the care and support of children orphaned by AIDS and people living with AIDS. The GFRN is demonstrating more commitment to addressing the AIDS epidemic. An example of this commitment is the establishment of the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA), the technical arm of the President's Commission on AIDS, to implement and coordinate national efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2000, USAID contributed to NACA's development of an Emergency Action Plan, which provides the national framework for addressing HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. Under NACA auspices and through advocacy workshops, the governors of all 36 states are being encouraged to take a leadership role in fighting the spread of the disease in their states. Further, to increase sales of condoms, USAID supported efforts to stimulate a "condom culture" in Nigeria. In 2000 sales of condoms increased to 71 million from 58 million in 1999, and are expected to increase an additional 10% each year afterward. USAID's refocusing of the program in 2000 increased the involvement of the private sector as partners in USAID-supported activities. For example the National Union of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institution employees, and two state chapters of the National Union of Road Transport Workers have begun to provide HIV/AIDS prevention education to a workforce that is vital to the economic sector of Nigeria. These programs, though aimed at behavior change, include promoting increased health-seeking behavior for treatment of STIs, have secondary effects of enhancing economic growth by maintenance of productivity among the labor force. In 2000, USAID continued support for 3,000 orphans in selected communities who are benefiting from education, vocational training and basic subsistence as well as for nearly 500 caregivers who receive funding for small micro-enterprise projects supporting AIDS orphans in their care.

Family Planning: USAID's activities focused on increasing the use and availability of quality family planning services in 14 of 36 states. USAID provides 80% of all contraceptives, excluding condoms, in Nigeria. In 2000, couple years of protection increased by 3% over the 2000 target, and 18% over the 1999 level. It is estimated that these levels will continue to

increase by 10% annually. Baseline data on knowledge of contraceptive methods is estimated at 63% among all women and 79% for all men. These percentages are expected to increase through USAID's efforts at demand creation. There are now close to 3,000 community-based distributors (CBDs) and 60 clinics that provide family planning services and products. In addition, 164 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and 45 patent medicine dealers (PMDs) have been trained to provide family planning products, and more than 25 local NGOs, including journalist associations, advertising agencies and religious organizations promote family planning messages. In 2001, with USAID assistance, the GFRN will review, for the first time, the 1988 National Population Policy and will conduct a contraceptive logistics management system assessment.

Maternal/Child Health: In 2000, USAID/Nigeria actively supported the Ministry of Health/National Program on Immunization (MOH/NPI) National Immunization Days (NIDs) for polio eradication. Mission financial and technical support focused on social mobilization and on training of personnel, from the national Core Facilitators to the vaccinating teams who go door-to-door administering the oral polio vaccine (OPV) and vitamin A supplements to children under five years of age. A major accomplishment was the development of a plan to strengthen routine immunization and basic health services in 20 local government areas (LGAs) across the country. In the area of malaria control and prevention, USAID provided funding for the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiative and played a key role in the development of the RBM strategy in Nigeria. Further, USAID supported efforts to strengthen LGA communications capacity and organizational development, concentrating on airing of cluster-based radio serial dramas. These dramas promoted integrated health (family planning, child survival, maternal care and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care) and democracy and governance issues among the general population. In all, seventeen mostly state-owned radio stations broadcast a total of 78 episodes, reaching 5 million listeners. USAID also entered into a partnership during this reporting period with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), USDA, UNICEF and the Nigerian National Planning Commission to conduct a national nutrition survey and to enhance the micronutrient (vitamin A, zinc and iron) status of maize in Nigeria.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID Nigeria is soliciting proposals through an Annual Program Statement to strategically focus reproductive health activities and ensure integration with HIV/AIDS and child survival, and expects to award a grant by July 2001. Once the new implementing partner is on board, USAID will contract with MEASURE to help revise the current results framework and performance-monitoring plan for submission in the FY 2004 R4.

Other Donor Programs: UNICEF, UNFPA, DfID, CIDA, JICA, WHO, World Bank, EU, Rotary International, Ford Foundation, Packard Foundation, McArthur Foundation

Major Contractors and Grantees: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University, Pathfinder International, Engender Health (formerly AVSC), Family Health International, Population Services International, NetMark, The Futures Group, John Snow/BASICS.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment</p> <p>OBJECTIVE ID: 620-009-01</p> <p>APPROVED: October 1999</p> <p>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria</p>				
<p>RESULT NAME: Strategic Objective Level</p>				
<p>INDICATOR: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</p>				
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent</p>		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
<p>SOURCE: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 1999</p>				
<p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of all women of reproductive age currently using (or whose partner is currently using) a modern contraceptive method. Methods include the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, condoms, spermicide, female sterilization and male sterilization. The denominator for this indicator is the number of women surveyed, aged 15-49. The numerator is the number of those women who are currently using a modern method of contraception.</p>		2000 (B)		8.9%
<p>COMMENTS: USAID's voluntary family planning activities focus on increasing the use and availability of quality family planning services in selected communities of 14 of the 36 states. Current activities are focused on increasing demand for modern contraception, women's empowerment, and increasing access to and use of modern contraception. In order to focus USAID's efforts and to foster public/private partnerships, new activities in FP/RH will support improvement of services in three States representing the geopolitical zones of Nigeria (North, Southwest and Southeast).</p>		2001	10.1%	
<p>Modern contraceptive prevalence data will be collected during the next DHS; therefore, this indicator will not be reported again until then. The mission plans a review and revision of the PHN Performance Monitoring Plan in 2001 and will develop new indicators to report progress toward accomplishing this Strategic Objective.</p>		2002	11.6%	
		2003	13.1%	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment</p> <p>OBJECTIVE ID: 620-009-01</p> <p>APPROVED: October 1999</p> <p>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria</p>			
<p>RESULT NAME: IR 2: Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning</p>			
<p>INDICATOR: Couple Years Protection (CYP)</p>			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: CYP</p>			
<p>SOURCE: Distribution data of PSI and service data of AVSC, CEDPA and Pathfinder</p>			
<p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: An estimate of the protection against pregnancy provided by family planning services during a period of one year, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that year.</p>			
<p>COMMENTS: The Mission's Strategic Plan calls for a 10% annual increase in this indicator through the transition period. Nigeria, with an estimated population of 120 million, is the most populous country in Africa. By 2025, the population is expected to surpass 200 million. Since 1999, USAID has provided 80% of all contraceptives in Nigeria, excluding condoms, which are provided by DfID. Family planning information & contraceptives are available through 54 local NGOs funded by USAID. Socially-marketed contraceptives are available through the Society for Family Health (SFH) and the distribution network of a pharmaceutical company. Contraceptive services are provided through approximately 3,000 community-based distributors and 45 patent medicine dealers. Nationally, contraceptive use remains low – less than 10% - but unmet demand is estimated to be 18%. SFH promotes the use of contraceptives among low socio-economic groups at affordable prices. SFH-supplied contraceptives represent over 90% of the contraceptive market in Nigeria.</p> <p>USAID and DfID fund the contraceptive social marketing program. USAID funds the packaging of contraceptives and the publicity components of the program. USAID also provides 80% of contraceptives other than condoms. DfID funds 100% of condoms and the operational costs of the contraceptive social marketing (CSM) program. DFID plans to compete the CSM program this year in a worldwide competition.</p>			
	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999	844,992	805,835
	2000	929,491	953,030
	2001	1,022,440	
	2002	1,1,23,440	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment			
OBJECTIVE ID: 620-009-01			
APPROVED: October 1999			
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria			
RESULT NAME: IR 1: Improved HIV/AIDS/STD			
INDICATOR: Condom Sales			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Sales in Millions	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Distribution and sales data of Population Services International (PSI).			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Total number of condoms sold through PSI's social marketing program.			
COMMENTS: Although the first case of AIDS in Nigeria was reported in 1986, The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) did not conduct an HIV sentinel sero-prevalence survey until 1990. In 1990/91 the national prevalence rate was roughly 1.8 percent at that time, steadily rising to 5.4 in 1999. There are approximately 2.6 million Nigerians currently living with HIV/AIDS, the highest number of HIV/AIDS-infected adults in West Africa and representing 11 percent of worldwide HIV/AIDS. USAID is the second largest donor in the HIV/AIDS arena in Nigeria and plays a major role in donor coordination and collaboration and providing technical assistance to the GFRN to support development of a National Emergency Action Plan. USAID's HIV/AIDS activities are focused on policy, advocacy, behavior change information, including the use of condoms, and the care and support of children orphaned by AIDS and people living with AIDS. The mission has also initiated activities through the military and police network.	1998 (B)		50
	1999	55	58
	2000	61	71
	2001	83	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment</p> <p>OBJECTIVE ID: 620-009-01</p> <p>APPROVED: October 1999</p> <p>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nigeria</p>			
<p>RESULT NAME: IR 3: Improved maternal and child health practices</p>			
<p>INDICATOR: Measles Immunization Coverage Rate (USAID Focus Areas)</p>			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of children</p>			
<p>SOURCE: *Baseline data (1999) from survey (immunization card only) in targeted communities.</p>			
<p>**Actual value for nationwide measles vaccination in 2000 from Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (1999) includes vaccination card or mother's report data. These are the best data sources in Nigeria for these data points. BASICS/Nigeria assisted in the implementation of Nigeria's Integrated Child Health Survey (ICHHS), currently being analyzed, which will serve as the source for 2001 data and for revision to the PMP targets. Also, DPT3 data will be analyzed and reported as the indicator of immunization coverage in subsequent years.</p>			
<p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of children 12-23 months immunized for measles in 20 local government areas (LGAs) receiving technical assistance from BASICS/Nigeria.</p>			
<p>COMMENTS: 1999 DHS data for measles vaccination by region are: *(a) Southwest (64.8%), (b) Northwest (19.9%) and (c) Southeast (54.3%). More than 1 million Nigerian children die annually from preventable childhood diseases. In the past, the Mission has used measles coverage as a proxy to measure routine coverage of the six antigens (DPT, measles, BCG and polio). However, in the future we will use DPT3 as a proxy for routine immunization in the 20 LGAs. The low measles immunization coverage rate reflects a general deterioration of health infrastructure within the country. The recent emphasis on eradicating polio from Nigeria has extensively committed human and other health resources toward polio and away from the other diseases. The Mission is also a major contributor to the national polio eradication effort. Last year the NIDs reached an estimated 88% of children under 5 years of age (NIDs house-to-house data). A major focus of the Government of Nigeria is the eradication of polio by 2002 and certification of polio-free status by 2005. In an effort to support the Federal Government's goal of eradicating polio, USAID will increase its support of the NIDs in FY2001, while also assisting in the much needed strengthening of the infrastructure required for routine childhood immunizations. BASICS/Nigeria is currently re-designing their program to address, among other things, the need to stimulate routine immunization service delivery.</p>			
	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999 (B)		30%*
	2000	50%	40.5%**
	2001	65%	
	2002		

Special Objective No. 1: Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector, 620-010.01

Self-Assessment: USAID/Nigeria's energy and infrastructure strategic objective is meeting expectations of laying the groundwork for improving basic infrastructure services and management. FY 2000 was the first full year of implementation of the Mission's new two-year strategy (1999-2000). This is a new Special Objective (SPO); with implementation beginning in August 2000.

Summary: This Special Objective supports the Agency's goal of broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged (100%). The focus is on privatizing and streamlining management of key infrastructure, one of the biggest bottlenecks to Nigeria's economic growth. The program links directly to the Agency's objective of strengthening and expanding critical private markets. It also bolsters U.S. national interests that encourage U.S. exports in the energy and infrastructure sectors and promote economic development. Power shortages and unreliability of supplies are constraining the use of industrial capacity, estimated at only 30%. Most businesses are forced to purchase costly back-up generators. Only an estimated 34 percent of Nigerians have access to electricity and the proportion actually receiving electricity on a regular and consistent basis is much lower than this. Further, there are only three telephone lines per 1,000 people (one of the lowest telecommunication densities in the world), and most of the lines are confined to the major urban centers. Despite its world-class resources of oil and natural gas, the Nigerian economy is severely constrained by the failure of policies and public enterprises to provide adequate energy services. As a result, Nigeria is facing a severe energy crisis. The country's airline system is also suffering from years of neglect.

Five intermediate results reflect the foundation of USAID's program: (1) restructuring and privatizing the electricity sector; (2) increasing competitiveness and privatization of maritime sector; (3) implementing civil aviation organization standards; (4) privatizing the rail sector; and (5) improving farm to market roads on a sustainable basis. These activities are funded by USAID and implemented by the U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT).

Key Results: Electricity - In 2000 the Nigerian energy sector made important progress in the area of electric power sector reform and movement towards the privatization of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). Within the National Council on Privatization, the Subcommittee on Electric Power Reform has issued a Power Sector Reform Policy statement, and is currently reviewing the Power Sector Strategic Framework. USAID funded a diagnostic survey of NEPA management, and is now assisting NEPA to implement many of the survey recommendations, especially in the area of improving the utility's finance and accounts. In addition to restructuring of NEPA, USAID's assistance is funding the expansion of supply options of renewable energy technologies and sources and delivery mechanisms. This effort is underway to help increase end-user choices which reduce the cost of electricity connection and supply since NEPA will be unable to supply the level of electricity required throughout the country. Thus, USAID's assistance is targeting rural areas to help develop alternative energy sources.

Civil Aviation/Maritime/Rail - In 2000, USAID funded the initiation of a U.S. DOT transportation program in Nigeria that is addressing aviation safety and security, and providing training and technical assistance to the Ministries of Aviation and Transportation. This program is assisting the ministries with privatizing certain functions of the ports and rail systems and developing improved oversight mechanisms. In April 2000, the U.S. DOT completed and delivered a preliminary assessment of Nigeria's transportation system to the Ministry of Transportation, as well as a detailed aviation report to the Ministry of Aviation. On its own, Nigeria Airways cannot fly directly to the United States utilizing Nigerian aircraft and crew because the airline has not passed a safety assessment. All countries flying to the United States must meet category 1 safety standards, which are met by only three African countries: South Africa, Ghana, and Ethiopia. As a result of U.S. DOT and USAID's assistance, in December, Nigeria had substantially improved security at the Lagos airport. In early 2001, the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority lifted a six-year ban on flights from Nigeria to the U.S. In addition, the U.S. DOT developed an open skies agreement and signed a Memoranda of Cooperation with the Aviation and Transportation Ministries. In addition, to assist Nigeria to develop an effective aviation safety and oversight program, USAID provided funding for the training of inspectors and the development of procedures to ensure safe and efficient aviation systems, including air traffic control, air space management, air navigation services and radar training.

Maritime - USAID funding initiated activities in 2000 to begin addressing port services and environmental issues as well as developing a master port plan and port security assessment. Nigeria port costs are the highest in West Africa and, together with corruption, is a disincentive for increased investment and economic activity. The anticipated positive results of the USAID program will allow Nigeria to fully participate in the global market place, as an efficient transportation system is crucial to continued economic development.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's assistance to the infrastructure and energy sector is bearing fruit as the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) begins to take the necessary steps to restructure and privatize the energy sector, and to improve civil aviation standards. Within the electricity sector, a NEPA appointed Technical Board is pursuing a two track approach in 2001 and 2002 to (1) rehabilitate targeted generation and transmission; and (2) reorganize internal business functions along divisional lines (generation, transmission, and production) in order to configure NEPA for future unbundling into entities that are attractive to potential investors and to utilize current resources more effectively. In aviation, the U.S. DOT fully expects to have Nigeria at category I in aviation safety by the third quarter of 2001. Tier 2 of the Air Traffic Control Efforts is underway and maritime training will commence in April 2001. Planned work to privatize elements of the maritime sector and to develop oversight mechanisms will continue.

Although the GFRN has demonstrated success in the area of electric power sector reform and in the privatization of the NEPA, there has been little reform in the oil and gas sectors. The GFRN is actively at work preparing the foundation for the privatization of the oil and gas sectors, in collaboration with the World Bank Group, USAID and other donors. Further, the GFRN plans to take steps to formulate a strategy for more effective development of the natural gas sector and improve utilization of this clean burning fuel, large amounts of which are currently flared off.

The U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) program will focus principally on the reform and management improvement of the oil and gas sector. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will perform an assessment of the Kainji dam, a hydroelectric facility. The U.S. Energy Association (USEA) is carrying out an Energy Partnership Program, which will form a partnership between NEPA and a U.S. electric utility undergoing similar unbundling. The Tennessee Valley Infrastructure Group (TVIG) will install integrated infrastructure platforms in Jigawa State to provide electricity, water, medical, and telecommunications services at five sites. In addition, the West Africa Gas Pipeline Consortium is in the process of finalizing an agreement to transmit natural gas from Nigeria to Ghana.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: Implementation of the SPO began in late 2000 with the signing of InterAgency Agreements with USDOT and USDOE. As a result, there is a strong likelihood that some activities originally planned may be revised. Plans are underway to develop a realistic Performance Monitoring Plan. This exercise will be completed by late 2001 and will be submitted, along with a revised results framework in the FY 2004 R4.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank is the most active player in the energy sector, with (1) a \$79 million Privatization Support Credit to assist Bureau of Private Enterprise in preparing for and privatizing Nigerian Telephone Company (NITEL), the NEPA, and the Lagos Water system; (2) support for the Emergency Power Program; (3) a \$200 million Transmission System Improvement Project to repair critical sections of the network and remove bottlenecks; (4) through the Bank's International Finance Corporation, examining options for NEPA to seek bids to rehabilitate-operate-transfer (ROT) existing facilities, and (5) a program to promote rural economic development in Nigeria by scaling up Electricity access (rural electrification) and promoting renewable energy market development (with ESMAP and AFRREI). The World Bank, together with the GFRN, is also preparing an assessment of the oil and gas sector. The African Development Bank, The African Development Fund, and the UNDP also have small programs in rural in rural electrification and renewable energy market development and have indicated interest in joining with the world bank/USAID/USDOE programs with these areas

Major Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USG Agencies - U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. U.S. NGO - U.S. Energy Association, Solar Electric Light Fund, and Winrock and Associates. U.S. Contractor - Nexant Consultants.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Critical Elements of Infrastructure and Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 620-010.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: Strategic Objective Level			
Indicator: Plans for restructuring electricity sector developed			
Desegregated By: N/A			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Elements of the Nigerian electricity sector reform program.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Energy and USAD-financed consultants</p> <p>Indicator Description: Nigeria's electricity sector reform program is comprised of 7 elements as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. successful unbundling of Nigerian Electricity and Power Authority (NEPA's) financial accounts into 3 separate entities: generation, transmission and distribution (the unbundling is near completion) 2. establish sister utility program and begin policy exchanges (underway) 3. hold workshop on Rural Electrification/Renewable Energy market development; develop strategic plans 4. identify sites, purchase equipment, install solar power systems in rural communities 5. Successfully offer NEPA's 3 divisions to private investment 6. reduce losses on treasury from energy sector activities (NEPA) 7. achieve a large scale increase in site of rural electrification hookups per year. 	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000	NA	Preparation
	2001	Elements 1,2,3	3
	2002	Elements 3,4,5	
	2003	Elements 6,7	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Critical Elements of Infrastructure and Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 620-010.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: IR 1: Electricity Sector Restructured and Privatized			
Indicator: Increased Rural Electrification			
Desegregated By: N/A			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Percentage Increase</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Energy and USAID-financed consultants</p> <p>Indicator Description: Percentage increase of electricity connections in targeted rural areas.</p> <p>The poor state of infrastructure is a bottleneck to economic growth. Power supply is highly unreliable, forcing most businesses to purchase costly backup operations. Only an estimated 34% of Nigerians have access to electricity and the proportion actually receiving electricity is much lower than this. Power shortages and unreliability of supplies are an important constraint to industrial capacity utilization, estimated at 30%.</p> <p>USAID’s support for the power sector is just beginning and efforts are underway to support restructuring of NEPA to produce more power efficiently, and to increase power supply to the rural areas. This activity will support renewable power supply initiatives that focus on rural areas. Since this activity has just begun, baseline data is not available, but will be developed during 2001 and will be submitted in the FY 2004 R4.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000	NA	0
	2001	5%	
	2002	15%	
	2003		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Critical Elements of Infrastructure and Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 620-010.01			
Approved: 27 September 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Nigeria	
Result Name: IR 1: Increased Competitiveness and Privatization of Maritime Sector			
Indicator: Selected ports privatized			
Disaggregated By: N/A			
<p>Unit Of Measure: Number of port services Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Indicator Description: Nigeria's infrastructure assets are mismanaged and have been allowed to deteriorate for lack of maintenance and investment. The result has been inconsistent service, which frustrates businesses and the strangles economic growth.</p> <p>USAID's efforts are focused on encouraging the GFRN to privatize as many port activities as possible, such as and including container terminals, tugboat services and pilot boat services, and improve services. USDOT just began implementing the program at the end of CY 2000, thus baseline data is unavailable. A performance monitoring plan will be developed in FY 2001 and will be submitted in the FY 2004 R4. Activities include the following:</p> <p><u>Infrastructure:</u> Using the a privately-funded study of stability and functionality of the Lagos port complex at Apapa as a template, work with the Ministry of Transportation and Nigerian Port Authority to repair and replace various critical port infrastructure such as container gantry cranes, forklifts, straddle carriers, and hammer lifts.</p> <p><u>Security:</u> Security against theft and vandalism of cargo in the ports, equipment used by the ports, and trucks and vessels calling at the ports must be increased as well as covering dockworkers, officials, crewmembers, drivers and other persons required to be in the ports must also be ensured. Corruption, which has been rampant in the ports, must be eliminated or reduced to the bare minimum. Training and models from other countries will be the focus of this intervention.</p> <p><u>Safety:</u> Safety issues in the ports is linked to some degree to port infrastructure problems. While much of the repair and replacement of structure which is required for the quays, sheds, rail tracks, roads throughout the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt will be expensive to complete, there are some measures which can be taken quickly and are relatively inexpensive, such as filling in road craters properly.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000		
	2001		
	2002		
	2003		

FY 2003 RESOURCE REQUEST

Rationale for FY 2003 Resource Request

USAID/Nigeria is requesting a two-year extension of its current 27-month transition strategy. The FY 2003 budget levels assume USAID/W approval of the two-year extension request to December 31, 2003. By that time, the Mission will have received approval to develop a long-term program strategy in Nigeria. As the 8th largest oil producer in the world, and the fifth largest supplier of oil to the U.S. Nigeria is a key strategic partner. Nigeria is the second largest U.S. trading partner in Africa, and its stability is important to the region. U.S. support of Nigeria's democratic transition is critical to strengthening the base for economic reform, increasing opportunities for private sector growth and alleviating poverty. USAID's program is focused on consolidating the democratic transition in Nigeria. In a short period of time USAID has become the lead donor in several important sectors. USAID's leadership was key in FY 2000 in encouraging the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) to develop more focused and targeted programs in support of economic management and in education. USAID commands the respect of the GFRN and the donor community, and is recognized for providing high quality technical expertise to assist the GFRN in developing the critical development agendas required to achieve results in the long term.

The FY 2003 resource request will continue USAID support of Nigeria's efforts to forge a more productive, strategic framework for economic growth and poverty alleviation. CY 2003 will also present the GFRN with an interesting set of challenges in relation to the next set of national elections. Historically, the second set of elections is the most difficult and controversial. The GFRN will be pressured to fall off the fiscal discipline bandwagon due to increased demand to demonstrate the democratic dividend. USAID's continued assistance to the GFRN will be critical to encouraging fiscal discipline and staying the course. USAID assistance to the national assembly and the executive branch will also have crystallized by FY 2003 and will provide a unique opportunity to encourage the legislature and the executive to focus on strengthening their relationship and ensuring that policy decisions are fully vetted by key stakeholders before promulgation and implementation. The Mission's education program will be in full implementation as the results of the education census will be available and for use by education policy makers in focusing resources on improving the quality of primary education. We also expect to have achieved important progress in the Mission's health portfolio, which is currently being consolidated by integrating family planning, HIV/AIDS and child survival. The key challenges for Nigeria over the next five years are to accelerate economic growth by diversifying the economy and encouraging private sector-led initiatives; reducing the population growth rate by increasing the use of voluntary, modern methods of family planning; managing the HIV/AIDS epidemic by focusing on prevention, and improving educational equality by upgrading teachers conditions of service, technical skills and community participation.

SO1, Democracy and Governance. This SO was refocused in FY 2000 from a program strengthening solely women's' NGOs to a program helping to shore up Nigeria's nascent democracy and democratic institutions. By FY 2003, the Mission will have considerable experience in working with the national and state legislatures, executive branch, the courts, civil society, police and conflict mitigation organizations. This experience will allow for more

targeted and focused support of those institutions demonstrating the most political will to reform. In addition, 2003 is the next set of national elections and will be a critical turning point for Nigeria. The Mission is requesting \$18.5 million in Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) to help usher Nigeria through the transition period.

SO2, Economic Growth/Agriculture: Launched in June 2000, this SO is paving the way for a more technically sound and collaborative economic management process and a more focused agricultural development agenda which includes support for microenterprises. USAID is the lead bilateral donor in this sector and is highly regarded by the GFRN and multilateral and other bilateral donors. USAID is focusing resources on strengthening macroeconomic management and addressing the serious gaps in data and analysis. Most of these studies e.g., investor road map, competitiveness study, tariff study, corruption survey, agricultural rural sector assessment, national agricultural policy review, commodity studies (rice, tree crops) and agricultural input study) will be completed by the end of CY 2001. Based on the findings, the Mission plans to more strategically focus and target resources on those areas that have the most potential to stimulate economic growth and to reduce poverty, particularly microenterprise and food crop production. One of the GFRN's major initiatives, privatization, will continue to receive Mission support as the more difficult parastatals such as telecommunications and energy, are prepared for divestment. The Mission is requesting \$21 million in DA and ESF in FY 2003 to continue support for Nigeria's economic transformation.

SO3, Education. This SO was launched in July 2000, but has been slower to take off due to the total neglect of the education sector over several decades. President Obasanjo has made education the linchpin of his development agenda and inaugurated the Universal Basic Education program to focus government resources. Key to improving education, however, is analysis of the resource gaps and opportunities. By mid CY 2002, the GFRN will have completed the education census, partially funded by USAID and the World Bank, which will begin to provide data and analysis of the crisis in education. For FY 2003, the Mission is requesting \$7 million in DA and CSD to support community efforts to improve educational quality, conduct pre-service and in-service teacher training, review the national primary school curriculum and to develop a more rapid assessment capability for English and math.

SO4, Health. This SO, the largest component of the Mission's portfolio, was refocused in FY 2001 with priority placed on deepening the impact of the program through greater integration of components, and building public-private partnerships. Implementation of this new approach is expected to begin by September 2001. By 2003, the Mission expects that implementation of this new approach will be fully operational and that resources will be available to support the innovative models being tested, as well as for ongoing programs in the other states where USAID has had long term involvement. The Mission is requesting a total of \$34 million in FY 2003 DA, CSD and ESF for family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival activities.

SPO, Infrastructure/Energy. The activities under this SPO are being implemented by other USG Agencies (e.g., Transportation and Energy). The Mission has made a decision to incorporate infrastructure and energy issues into SO2, since the focus of the GFRN is on privatizing these government-owned businesses particularly in telecommunications, electricity, rail and maritime. Thus, the Mission is not requesting FY 2003 funding for this SPO.

Operating Expense and Workforce Requirements

FY 2001

In FY 2001, the OE workforce will continue to increase to provide the necessary management oversight for the Mission’s expanding Program portfolio. The USDH level has been approved to be increased to nine and the USPSC and FSNPSC levels are planned to increase to five and thirty-seven respectively. The program workforce will grow to a total of thirty-three employees. With the “move to Abuja” continuing, it is anticipated that the one time cost associated with this move will be approximately \$750,000. With the required increase in the O.E. staff and the “move to Abuja” costing more than first anticipated, our FY 01 O.E. budget needs to be increased from the initial \$4.2 million O.E. budget submitted earlier in the fiscal year to \$4.5 million. This is in comparison with the initial O.E. FY 01 AFR Bureau target of \$3.8 million for USAID/Nigeria and the \$5.0 million USAID/Nigeria O.E. allowance for FY 00. The details of the necessary increases are in the object class narrative section.

FY 2002

- **Personnel:**

We are requesting an increase of 5 USDHs. The following three count against our workforce ceiling in FY2002.

- (1) **USDH Contracting Officer:** It is critically important that the Mission be assigned a seasoned RCO as soon as possible. Given the estimated volume of fifty procurement activities representing \$60 million over the fiscal year, it is imperative that a RCO be a part of the Mission staff and not come on infrequent TDYs.
- (2) **USDH Agricultural Specialist:** Given the size of the Mission’s expanding agriculture portfolio and the renewed focus by the Agency in this activity, the Mission is requesting USDH Agricultural Specialist to manage this portfolio.
- (3) **USDH Regional Legal Advisor:** The Mission is requesting the assignment of a RLA to assist in implementing the largest program in Sub-Saharan Africa. The current RLA handling Nigeria’s program is stationed in Dakar, Senegal. It sometimes takes the RLA between two and three days to reach Abuja. Also compounding the matter is that we presently, and in the near future, have to communicate with the countries outside of Nigeria through the V-SAT communication system. Unfortunately, Dakar presently does not have this link. As more and more foreign Missions move to Abuja from Lagos, we anticipate that there will be more airline connectivity to the other West-African countries directly from Abuja. Therefore, the RLA could also cover the surrounding countries from Abuja on a regional basis. If the increased airline connectivity from Abuja to the other countries does not materialize over the next year, we request that the RLA handling Nigeria’s portfolio be re-located to a country closer to Nigeria that has better airline and telephone connectivity than Senegal.

In either of the two above scenarios, we believe it would be programmatically and financially more effective than the present arrangement.

The following New Entry Program positions will not count against Mission workforce ceiling the first year in FY 2002:

- (1) **USDH Health Officer (NEP):** The Mission's Health portfolio is growing exponentially and reaching a total combined resource level of \$30 million. Presently, there is only one USDH in the office (the GDO), who also serves as the head of the Education program in addition to the expanding Health programs. Therefore, the Mission requests a USDH Health Officer to be assured there is sufficient management oversight for the rapidly growing Health portfolio.
- (2) **USDH PDO (NEP):** The Mission requests a USDH PDO to assist in managing the large project development support required for an annual OYB of over \$90 million since FY 2000. The Mission is in the process of developing a new long-term strategy, which will also entail designing new programs. Currently, the Mission has one USDH Program Officer who is responsible for overall program management, programming documents, the budget, monitoring and evaluation, and project development and implementation activities. The Program Officer also supervises the Democracy and Governance team.

An additional four O.E. funded FSNPSCs are budgeted to complete the increased staffing for USAID/Nigeria to become a fully staffed Mission.

- **O.E. Budget Requirements:**

With the one time "move to Abuja", costs finalized in FY 2001, we project that our FY02 O.E. budget will only be \$4million.

FY2003

In FY 2003, we are requesting a USDH Deputy Controller on a NEP basis. This person will replace the USPSC Deputy Controller that was hired in FY 2001. Also the NEP USDH Health and PDO officers will be charged to our workforce ceilings this fiscal year. With the one-for-one changes, the total staffing for the target and requested levels remain the same as in FY 2002.

The FY 2003 O.E. budget for both the target and requested level is \$5.3 million. The \$1.3 million increase over the FY 2002 level is mainly due to rental payments and equipment replacements that were obligated in FY 2000. Rents for the residential, warehouse and office leases in Abuja required a two – three year rental payments. After these initial lease advances, most of the rental payments become annualized starting in FY2003. Equipment replacements are budgeted in FY 2003 for items procured in FY 1999 for residential and office equipment and furniture plus vehicles. Details of each object class are in the O/C narrative.

Operating Expense Table
FY 2001/2002 Target Budget Increases and Decreases

Object Class Code (O/C)

- 11.8 The increase in USPSC salaries is as a result of the three USPSCs being at post for the whole fiscal year in 2002 as against mid-year in 2001 fiscal year. This increase was significantly offset by a decrease in FSN salaries in FY 2002 due to non-payment of the unique “move to Abuja” allowances which were implemented in FY 2001.
- 12.1 The non-payment of transfer or “move to Abuja” allowance in FY 2002 because relocation was completed in FY 2001 will lead to a decrease in FSN benefits. The Contribution to the FSNPSC Separation Trust Fund will increase correspondingly with the increased number of FSNs and their service computation years. In addition, the anticipated arrival of seven USDHs (five new USDHs and two for replacements) is expected to increase the number of dependents eligible for education allowance. Overall, there is an anticipated increase of about 135% in this category.
- 21.0 In FY 01, only two USDHs arrived at Post. In FY 02, the Mission anticipates the arrival of seven USDHs. Also, two of the Mission USDHs may be eligible for retirement. These changes account for the overall 23% increase in this cost category.
- 22.0 The increase of 132% in FY 02 can be attributed to post assignment of seven USDHs and retirement freight estimated for two USDHs.
- 23.2 In FY 01, the Mission made an up-front payment of two years rent for all residences. The Mission also intends to secure a warehouse facility and pay for two years rent which is the local or prevailing practice in Nigeria. In FY 02, only office space rent will be paid. Hence, total cost is expected to be reduced by not less than 50% in FY 02.
- 23.3 With the successful installation of V-sat in Abuja and the maintenance of only one office building in FY 02, the cost of utilities and communication is expected to decrease by 15%.
- 25.1 Mission expects to complete most relocation and renovation costs in FY 01. Advisory and assistance services necessary for contract execution and supervision will decline in FY 02. This accounts for the 50% cost reduction in FY 02.
- 25.2 The anticipated decrease in this category can be attributed to decrease in the cost of security guard service due to retention of only one office building in FY 02 and reduction of miscellaneous transactions associated with relocation activities.
- 25.3 No change envisaged.
- 25.4 Since major upgrades/renovations are expected to be carried out in FY 01, it is, therefore, projected that the maintenance cost of both residences and office will decrease in FY 02.

- 25.7 Increases are mainly due to increased number of residential generators that need to be operated and maintained.
- 26.0 In FY 02, an increase of 10% is anticipated in order to meet the increased need of Mission enlarged workforce.
- 31.0 The Mission plans to procure one vehicle for warehouse operations in addition to furnishing the proposed warehouse in FY 01. In FY 02, the Mission plans minimal procurements; thus, the decrease in this cost category.
- 32.0 In FY 01, Mission plans to re-instate the vacated office building in Lagos to its original form for eventual handing over to the landlord. This is not expected to re-occur in FY 02. As a result there will be a significant cost reduction in FY 02.

Operating Expense and Workforce Requirements
FY 2002/2003 Target Budget Increases and Decreases

Object Class Code (O/C)

- 11.8 The increase in USPSC and FSNPSC salaries is mainly due to anticipated promotions and possible salary increases associated with changes in compensation plan.
- 12.1 An increase in COLA is anticipated due to arrival of a NEP Deputy Controller while transfer allowance will experience a decrease as a result of reduction in the number of USDH arrival in FY 03. Overall, an increase in cost of about 1% is expected.
- 13.0 No change
- 21.0 Training travel, post assignment travel and retirement travel will experience a cost decline in FY 03 as a result of the reduced number of new hires. Home leave travel is planned for four USDHs and their families. The generalized increase in this cost category is estimated at 1%.
- 22.0 The Mission plans to replace most of its current hardware/software and residential furniture/equipment in FY 03 to avoid risk of obsolescence and be able to embrace technological trends. The proposed shipment of these equipment account for the overall 44% increase in this category.
- 23.0 Residential and warehouse rentals paid in FY 01 will expire in FY 03. In FY 03, Mission plans to pay one year rent for all residences, office and warehouse. This accounts for the 134% increase in this cost category for that fiscal year.
- 23.4 The proposed increase of 2% is mainly to cushion the effect of inflation.
- 24.0 No change
- 25.1 An increase of 3% in FY 03 is mainly due to inflationary trends which might cause pice variations in the economy.
- 25.2 An increase of 6% is anticipated due to possible contract price variations in guard and other miscellaneous contracts.
- 25.3 An increase of 3% in ICASS bill is envisaged due to inflation.
- 25.4 An estimated increase of 4% in FY 03 is mainly due to inflation.
- 25.7 The maintenance costs of vehicles, office and residential equipment/furniture are expected to increase in FY 03 due to wear and tear of the equipment/furniture.
- 26.0 A 10% increase is anticipated as a result of inflation and increased usage.
- 31.0 The Mission plans to replace most of its current personal computers, printers and other office equipment in FY 03 with newer and modern versions. Also, the Mission

plans to replace some of the residential equipment that may have suffered significant wear and tear over the past years in FY 03. These replacement plans account for the huge increase in this sector.

- 32.0 The Mission anticipates procurement/installation of doors or other building equipment to replace existing ones due to possible malfunctioning resulting from continued usage. This accounts for the 25% increase in this cost category.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiv ersity	Environ mentally sound energy	Urban and polluti on preven tion	Natural resour ce manag ement
SO 1:	0					
Strengthen Insttln Capcty for Econ Refrm & Enhnce Cap						
SO 2: 620-0	####			1,000		1,000
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PRO	####	0	0	1,000	0	1,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiv ersity	Environ mentally sound energy	Urban and polluti on preven tion	Natural resour ce manag ement
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiv ersity	Environ mentally sound energy	Urban and polluti on preven tion	Natural resour ce manag ement
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiv ersity	Environ mentally sound energy	Urban and polluti on preven tion	Natural resour ce manag ement
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: N									
S.O. # , Title	Child Survival/Maternal Health/Vulnerable Children					Other Infectious Diseases*			
	Total	Immunization	Polio	Iron/Folate	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	Other
SO 4: 620-0 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVCES/PRVNTV MEASURES									
CSD	4,495		2,000					2,495	
Other	0								
	4,495	0	2,000				0	2,495	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	4,495	#####	2,000				0	2,495	0
Total Other	0	0	#####				0	#VALUE!	0
TOTAL PR	4,495	0	2,000				0	2,495	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: N									
S.O. # , Title	Child Survival/Maternal Health/Vulnerable Children/Other Infectious Disease								
Total	nary cau	Polio	ronutrie	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	Other"	
SO 4: 620-0 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVCS/PRVNTV MEASUR									
CSD	9	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	
Other	0								
	9	3	2				0	2	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	9	3	2				0	2	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PR	9	3	2				0	2	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: N									
S.O. # , Title	Child Survival/Maternal Health/vulnerable Children/Other Infectious Diseases*								
	Total	Primary cau	Polio	Ironutrid	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PR	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: N									
S.O. # , Title	Child Survival/Maternal Health		Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*				
	Total	Primary cau	Polio	Iron/nutrie	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PR	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2001 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Economic Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival Health (*)	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Maternal Children (*)	Environment	D/G	Est. S. O. Expenditures	Est. S. O. End of 2001 Pipeline
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE															
Bilateral	1,821	6,837						0					6,837	4,546	4,112
Field Spt	3,965	1,262											1,262	3,965	1,262
	5,786	8,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,099	8,511	5,374
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHEN INSTTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCNCE CAP															
Bilateral	11,544	9,067	4,300	2,767								2,000		#####	3,821
Field Spt	3,650	675	0	675								0		3,650	675
	15,194	9,742	4,300	3,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	#####	4,496
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM															
Bilateral	7,964	5,863			3,163	2,700								4,464	9,363
Field Spt	0	0			0	0								0	0
	7,964	5,863	0	0	3,163	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,464	9,363
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVC/PRVNTV MEASURES															
Bilateral	3,775	6,525					5,475	550	0	500				1,407	8,893
Field Spt	9,036	24,675					5,525	5,380	2,495	#####				9,036	#####
	12,811	31,200	0	0	0	0	#####	5,930	2,495	#####			0	#####	#####
SPO: 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR															
Bilateral	29	0											0	29	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		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
Field Spt		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
Total Bilat	25,133	28,292	4,300	2,767	3,163	2,700	5,475	550	0	500			2,000	6,837	#####
Total Field	16,651	26,612	0	675	0	0	5,525	5,380	2,495	#####			0	1,262	#####
TOTAL PR	41,784	54,904	4,300	3,442	3,163	2,700	#####	5,930	2,495	#####			2,000	8,099	#####

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,742
Democracy	8,099
HCD	5,863
PHN	#####
Environment	2,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program T	#####
CSD Program	#####
TOTAL	#####

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2002 Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other economic Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival Health (*)	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environ	D/G	st. S. Cst. S.O. Expenditures	End of Pipeline 2002
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral		4,112	6,193						0					6,193	7,548	2,757
Field Spt		1,262	1,180											1,180	1,262	1,180
		5,374	7,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,373	8,810	3,937
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR ECONOMIC REFORM & ENHANCE CAP																
Bilateral		3,821	8,307	4,676	3,631										9,067	3,061
Field Spt		675	1,000	1,000	0										675	1,000
		4,496	9,307	5,676	3,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,742	4,061
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral		9,363	5,545			3,170	2,375								5,863	9,045
Field Spt		0	0			0	0								0	0
		9,363	5,545	0	0	3,170	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,863	9,045
SO 4: 620 INCREASE USE OF FAMILY PLANNING, HIV/AIDS SERVICES/PRIVATE MEASURES																
Bilateral		8,893	7,500					6,555	370	0	575				7,804	8,589
Field Spt		#####	#####					4,695	5,380	2,000	#####				#####	#####
		#####	#####	0	0	0	0	#####	5,750	2,000	#####		0	0	#####	#####
SPO: 620-IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE																
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
Field Spt			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
SO 8:																
Bilateral			0													0
Field Spt			0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		#####	#####	4,676	3,631	3,170	2,375	6,555	370	0	575			6,193	#####	#####
Total Field Support		#####	#####	1,000	0	0	0	4,695	5,380	2,000	#####			1,180	#####	#####
TOTAL PROGRAM		#####	#####	5,676	3,631	3,170	2,375	#####	5,750	2,000	#####		0	7,373	#####	#####

2002 Request Agency Goal Total		FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Economic Growth	9,307	DA Program Total	#####
Democracy	7,373	CSD Program	#####
HCD	5,545	TOTAL	#####
PHN	#####		
Environment	0		
GCC (from all)	0		

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 A Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: DA/CS

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other econom Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	populati	Child Survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S. O. Expenditures	Est. S. O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: 620 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: 620 STRENGTHEN INSTTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCNCE CAP																
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 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION 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: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVCS/PRVNTV MEASURES																
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
SPO: 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
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	0
Field Spt		0	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																
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 8:																
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
Total Bilate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

02 ALT Request Agency Goal Total	0
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all)	0

02 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	0
DA Program T	0
CSD Program	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2003 Program/Country NIGERIA

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environment	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE															
Bilateral	2,757	7,140						0					7,140	6,193	3,704
Field Spt	1,180	1,360											1,360	1,180	1,360
	3,937	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	7,373	5,064
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHEN INSTTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCNCE CAP															
Bilateral	3,061	10,000	4,500	5,500										8,307	4,754
Field Spt	1,000	1,000	1,000	0										1,000	1,000
	4,061	11,000	5,500	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,307	5,754
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM															
Bilateral	9,045	7,000			3,000	4,000								5,545	10,500
Field Spt	0	0			0	0								0	0
	9,045	7,000	0	0	3,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,545	10,500
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVC/PRVNTV MEASURES															
Bilateral	8,589	7,725			0		6,305	510	0	910				7,500	8,814
Field Spt	24,275	24,275			0		4,695	5,380	2,000	12,200				24,275	24,275
	32,864	32,000	0	0	0	0	11,000	5,890	2,000	13,110		0	0	31,775	33,089
SPO: 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR															
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
Field Spt		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
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilat	23,452	31,865	4,500	5,500	3,000	4,000	6,305	510	0	910			0	7,140	27,545
Total Field	26,455	26,635	1,000	0	0	0	4,695	5,380	2,000	12,200			0	1,360	26,455
TOTAL PR	49,907	58,500	5,500	5,500	3,000	4,000	11,000	5,890	2,000	13,110		0	8,500	54,000	54,407

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	11,000
Democracy	8,500
HCD	7,000
PHN	32,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goa)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	34,500
CSD Program Total	24,000
TOTAL	58,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2001 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2001 Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other econom Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	populati	Child survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environ	D/G	st. S. Cst. S.O. Pipeline	st. S. Cst. S.O. End of 2001
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral	2,080	#####							0					#####	4,053	8,056
Field Spt	1,000	0												0	1,000	0
	3,080	#####	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	5,053	8,056
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHN INSTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCE CAP																
Bilateral	3,200	#####	6,904	5,705											3,200	#####
Field Spt	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0
	4,000	#####	6,904	5,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	#####
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral	1,000	2,320			2,320										1,000	2,320
Field Spt	0	0			0										0	0
	1,000	2,320	0	0	2,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,320
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVC/PRVNTV MEASURES																
Bilateral	0	1,055									1,055					1,055
Field Spt	0	0									0				0	0
	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	0	0	0	1,055	0
SPO : 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
Bilateral	5,500	5,825											5,825		5,500	5,825
Field Spt	375	0											0		375	0
	5,875	5,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,825	0	5,875	5,825
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	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	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	0
Total Bilat	#####	#####	6,904	5,705	2,320	0	0	0	0	1,055			5,825	#####	#####	#####
Total Field	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	2,175	0
TOTAL PR	#####	#####	6,904	5,705	2,320	0	0	0	0	1,055			5,825	#####	#####	#####

2001 Request Agency Goal Total		FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Econ Growth	#####	DA Program T	#####
Democracy	#####	CSD Program	3,375
HCD	2,320	TOTAL	#####
PHN	1,055		
Environment	5,825		
GCC (from all)	0		

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2002 Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other econom Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	populati	Child survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.C. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral		8,056	9,000						0					9,000	#####	7,027
Field Spt		0	0						0					0	0	0
		8,056	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	#####	7,027
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHN INSTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCE CAP																
Bilateral		#####	9,000	4,500	4,500										#####	9,000
Field Spt		0	0	0	0				0					0	0	0
		#####	9,000	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	9,000
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral		2,320	2,000			2,000									2,320	2,000
Field Spt		0	0			0									0	0
		2,320	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,320	2,000
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVC/PRVNTV MEASURES																
Bilateral		1,055	5,000					5,000							1,055	5,000
Field Spt		0	0					0							0	0
		1,055	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	5,000
SPO : 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
Bilateral		5,825	0												5,825	0
Field Spt		0	0												0	0
		5,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,825	0
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 Bilat	#####	#####	4,500	4,500	2,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	#####	#####
Total Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PR	#####	#####	4,500	4,500	2,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	#####	#####

2002 Request Agency Goal Total	FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)
Econ Growth 9,000	DA Program T #####
Democracy 9,000	CSD Program 2,000
HCD 2,000	TOTAL #####
PHN 5,000	
Environment 0	
GCC (from all) 0	

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 A Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other economic Growth	Children Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environment	D/G	Est. S. O. Expenditures	Est. S. O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections																
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: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program																
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 3:																
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:																
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 5:																
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	0
Field Spt		0	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																
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 8:																
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
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Total	0
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all)	0

2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	0
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2003 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2003 Request																	
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Growth	Children Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Maternal Children (*)	Environment	D/G	Est. S. O. Expenditures	Est. S. O. Pipeline End of 2003	
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																	
Bilateral		7,027	#####						0						#####	9,000	8,027
Field Spt		0														0	0
		7,027	#####	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	9,000	8,027
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR ECONOMIC REFORM & ENHANCE CAP																	
Bilateral		9,000	#####	5,000	5,000											9,000	#####
Field Spt		0		0	0											0	0
		9,000	#####	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	9,000	#####
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																	
Bilateral		2,000		0		0										2,000	0
Field Spt		0		0		0										0	0
		2,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,000	0
SO 4: 620 INCREASE USE OF FAMILY PLANNING, HIV/AIDS SERVICES/PRIVATE MEASURES																	
Bilateral		5,000	2,000								2,000					5,000	2,000
Field Spt		0	0								0					0	0
		5,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	#####	5,000	2,000
SPO: 620 IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE																	
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
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			#####	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####
Total Field			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM			#####	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####

2003 Request Agency Goal Total	FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)
Econ Growth #####	DA Program T #####
Democracy #####	CSD Program 2,000
HCD 0	TOTAL #####
PHN 2,000	
Environment 0	
GCC (from all) 0	

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2001 Program/Country NIGERIA

Appropriation: DA/CSD/ES/F/D

Scenario:

FY 2001 Request																
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other econom Growth	Children Educat (*)	Other HCD	Populati	Child survival Health	Other infectio	HIV/AIDS	Internal Children (*)	Enviro	D/G	Est. S.C. Expenditures	S.O. Pipeline End of 2001	
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral	3,901	22,577						0						#####	9,222	#####
Field Spt	4,965	1,262												1,262	4,965	1,262
	8,866	23,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHN INSTTNL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCE CAP																
Bilateral	14,544	26,676	#####	#####								2,000		#####	#####	#####
Field Spt	4,650	675	0	675								0		4,650	675	
	19,194	27,351	#####	#####	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	#####	#####	#####
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral	8,964	8,183			5,483	2,700									8,935	8,212
Field Spt	0	0			0	0									0	0
	8,964	8,183	0	0	5,483	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,935	8,212	
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVCS/PRVNTV MEASURES																
Bilateral	1,340	7,804					5,523	563	0	1,718					1,357	7,787
Field Spt	11,471	24,675					5,525	5,380	2,495	#####					#####	#####
	12,811	32,479	0	0	0	0	#####	5,943	2,495	#####			0	#####	#####	#####
SPO : 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
Bilateral	5,529	7,295										7,295			5,529	7,295
Field Spt	375	0										0			375	0
	5,904	7,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,295	0	5,904	7,295	
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	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 Bilat	34,278	72,535	#####	#####	5,483	2,700	5,523	563	0	1,718			9,295	#####	#####	#####
Total Field	21,461	26,612	0	675	0	0	5,525	5,380	2,495	#####			0	1,262	#####	#####
TOTAL PR	55,739	99,147	#####	#####	5,483	2,700	#####	5,943	2,495	#####			9,295	#####	#####	#####

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	#####
Democracy	#####
HCD	8,183
PHN	#####
Environment	9,295
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program T	#####
CSD Program	#####
TOTAL	#####

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Approp: DA/CSD/ESF

Scenario:

FY 2002 Request																
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Econom	Children Basic Educat	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival Health	Other Infectious Disease	IV/AIDS	Maternal Children	Environment	D/G	Est. S. C. Pipeline End of 2002	Est. S. O.	
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral	17,256	15,193						0						#####	#####	9,872
Field Spt	1,262	1,180												1,180	1,262	1,180
	18,518	16,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHN INSTTL CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNC CAP																
Bilateral	19,930	17,307	9,176	8,131										#####	#####	
Field Spt	675	1,000	1,000	0										675	1,000	
	20,605	18,307	#####	8,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral	8,212	7,545			5,170	2,375									8,183	7,574
Field Spt	0	0			0	0								0	0	0
	8,212	7,545	0	0	5,170	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,183	7,574
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVCS/PRVNTV MEASURES																
Bilateral	7,787	12,500					#####	370	0	575					7,804	#####
Field Spt	16,153	24,275					4,695	5,380	2,000	#####					#####	#####
	23,940	36,775	0	0	0	0	#####	5,750	2,000	#####	0	0	0	#####	#####	#####
SPO : 620-IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
Bilateral	7,295	0													7,295	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0	0
	7,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,295	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	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	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	0
Total Bilat	60,480	52,545	9,176	8,131	5,170	2,375	#####	370	0	575				#####	#####	#####
Total Field	18,090	26,455	1,000	0	0	0	4,695	5,380	2,000	#####			1,180	#####	#####	#####
TOTAL PR	78,570	79,000	#####	8,131	5,170	2,375	#####	5,750	2,000	#####	0	0	#####	#####	#####	#####

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	#####
Democracy	#####
HCD	7,545
PHN	#####
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program T	#####
CSD Program	#####
TOTAL	#####

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2002 A Program/Country NIGERIA

Approp: DA/CSD/E

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request														
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other econom Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	populat	Child Survival Health	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlabeled Children (*)	Environ	D/G	st. S. Cst. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections														
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

02 ALT Request Agency Goal Total	0
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all)	0

2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	0
DA Program T	0
CSD Program	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year 2003 Program/Country: NIGERIA

Appropriation: DA/CSD/E

Scenario:

FY 2003 Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Econom Growth	Children Basic Educat (*)	Other HCD	populati	Child Survival Health (*)	Other Infectious Disease (*)	IV/AIDS (*)	Unlcerat Children (*)	Enviroi	D/G	st. S. Cst. S.O. xpenditures	End of 2003
SO 1: 620 SUSTAIN TRANSITION TO DEMOCRATIC CIVILIAN GOVERNANCE																
Bilateral		9,872	#####						0						#####	#####
Field Spt		1,180	1,360												1,360	1,180 1,360
		#####	#####	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	#####
SO 2: 620 STRENGTHN INSTTLN CAPCTY FOR ECON REFRM & ENHNCE CAP																
Bilateral		#####	#####	9,500	#####										#####	#####
Field Spt		1,000	1,000	1,000	0											1,000 1,000
		#####	#####	#####	#####	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#####	#####
SO 3: 620 DEVELOP THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM																
Bilateral		7,574	7,000			3,000	4,000									7,545 7,029
Field Spt		0	0			0	0									0 0
		7,574	7,000	0	0	3,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,545	7,029
SO 4: 620 INCR USE OF FP MCH HIV/AIDS SERVC/PRVNTV MEASURES																
Bilateral		#####	#####					5,500	878	0	6,454				#####	#####
Field Spt		#####	#####					5,500	7,102	2,000	6,566				#####	#####
		#####	#####	0	0	0	0	#####	7,980	2,000	#####			0	#####	#####
SPO: 620 IMPROVED MANGMNT OF CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFRASTR																
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 6:																
Bilateral			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
Field Spt			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
Total Bilat		#####	#####	9,500	#####	3,000	4,000	5,500	878	0	6,454				#####	#####
Total Field		#####	#####	1,000	0	0	0	5,500	7,102	2,000	6,566				1,360	#####
TOTAL PR		#####	#####	#####	#####	3,000	4,000	#####	7,980	2,000	#####			0	#####	#####

2003 Request Agency Goal Total		FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Econ Growth	#####	DA Program T	#####
Democracy	#####	CSD Program	#####
HCD	7,000	TOTAL	#####
PHN	#####		
Environment	0		
GCC (from all)	0		

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 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.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/NIGERIA																	
End of year On-Board									Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total	
FY 2001 Estimate	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	2	0	1				4	3	1	1				5	9	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	1	2				5	5	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1					4	8	8	17				33	37	
Subtotal	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	8	13	10	20	0	0	0	43	51	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1				1	6							0	6	
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	6			1	22			1				1	23	
Subtotal	9	8	3	6	0	2	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	29	
Total Direct Workforce	11	12	4	7	0	2	0		13	10	21	0	0	0	44	80	
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2	
Fellows	1			1				2							0	2	
NEPs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	12	5	9	0	2	0	4	13	10	21	0	0	0	44	84	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/NIGERIA End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All		Total	Total	
FY 2002 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	3		1				5	3	1	1	1	1		7	12	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	1	2				5	5	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1					4	8	9	16	3	1		37	41	
Subtotal	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	9	13	11	19	4	2	0	49	58	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1				1	6								6	
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	6			1	22			1				1	23	
Subtotal	9	8	3	6	0	2	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	29	
Total Direct Workforce	11	13	4	7	0	2	0	37	13	11	20	4	2	0	50	87	
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2	
Fellows	1			1				2							0	2	
NEPs				1				1	1						1	2	
Subtotal	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	5	10	0	2	0	42	14	11	20	4	2	0	51	93	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/NIGERIA								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
FY 2003 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	3		2				6	4	1	1	1	1	8	14	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1	2			4	4	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0						0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1					4	8	9	16	3	1	37	41	
Subtotal	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	10	13	11	19	4	2	49	59	
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1				1	6						0	6	
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	6			1	22		1				1	23	
Subtotal	9	8	3	6	0	2	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	1	29	
Total Direct Workforce	11	13	4	8	0	2	0	38	13	11	20	4	2	50	88	
TAACS			1	1				2						0	2	
Fellows	1			1				2						0	2	
NEPs								0		1				1	1	
Subtotal	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	5	10	0	2	0	42	13	12	20	4	2	51	93	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/NIGERIA End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1	3		2				6	4	1	1	1	1		8	14	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1	2				4	4	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1					4	8	9	16	3	1		37	41	
Subtotal	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	10	13	11	19	4	2	0	49	59	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	2	2	1				1	6							0	6	
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	6			1	22			1				1	23	
Subtotal	9	8	3	6	0	2	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	29	
Total Direct Workforce	11	13	4	8	0	2	0	38	13	11	20	4	2	0	51	88	
TAACS			1	1				2							0	2	
Fellows	1			1				2							0	2	
NEPs								0		1					1	1	
Subtotal	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	5	10	0	2	0	42	13	12	20	4	2	0	52	93	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:	USAID/NIGERIA	please fill in mission name
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Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2

Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94			1	1

Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	2
Legal - 85	0	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93		1	1	1

Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	0	1	1	1
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	1	1	2	2
Education - 60				

Total	9	12	14	15
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GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

country03r2b.dh

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA
Org. No: 620.0
OC

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5 FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries	498.1		498.1	678.7		678.7	723.3		723.3	723.3		723.3
11.8 FN PSC Salaries	574.4		574.4	428.3		428.3	514.0		514.0	514.0		514.0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	1,072.5	0.0	1,072.5	1,107.0	0.0	1,107.0	1,237.3	0.0	1,237.3	1,237.3	0.0	1,237.3
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances	8.0		8.0	134.2		134.2	134.2		134.2	134.2		134.2
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances	37.5		37.5	37.5		37.5	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.4		1.4	4.9		4.9	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits	9.0		9.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	4.0		4.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits	29.0		29.0	13.5		13.5	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	88.9	0.0	88.9	209.1	0.0	209.1	211.3	0.0	211.3	211.3	0.0	211.3
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 620.0		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	54.5		54.5	66.7		66.7	57.0		57.0	57.0		57.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	14.8		14.8	44.3		44.3	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	25.3		25.3	0.0		0.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
21.0	R & R Travel	21.0		21.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Education Travel	12.0		12.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	46.0		46.0	84.0		84.0	84.0		84.0	84.0		84.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	9.4		9.4	20.8		20.8	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	84.0		84.0	88.5		88.5	88.5		88.5	88.5		88.5
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	200.0		200.0	180.0		180.0	180.0		180.0	180.0		180.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	60.0		60.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	579.0	0.0	579.0	710.3	0.0	710.3	716.0	0.0	716.0	716.0	0.0	716.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	40.0		40.0	144.0		144.0	96.0		96.0	96.0		96.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	6.0		6.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	24.0		24.0	48.0		48.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	10.0		10.0	3.0		3.0	144.0		144.0	144.0		144.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.0		5.0	2.0		2.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	85.0	0.0	85.0	197.0	0.0	197.0	284.0	0.0	284.0	284.0	0.0	284.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	58.0		58.0	306.8		306.8	306.8		306.8	306.8		306.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	200.0		200.0	0.0		0.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	353.3		353.3	0.0		0.0	310.5		310.5	310.5		310.5

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA
Org. No: 620.0
OC

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	611.3	0.0	611.3	306.8	0.0	306.8	717.3	0.0	717.3	717.3	0.0	717.3
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	65.0		65.0	40.0		40.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	100.0		100.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	120.0		120.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
23.3 IT Software Leases	1.0		1.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
23.3 Courier Services	10.0		10.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	306.4	0.0	306.4	273.4	0.0	273.4	278.4	0.0	278.4	278.4	0.0	278.4
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	60.0		60.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	10.0		10.0	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	72.0	0.0	72.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	150.0		150.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	130.0		130.0	143.0		143.0	157.3		157.3	157.3		157.3
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	40.0		40.0	25.0		25.0	27.5		27.5	27.5		27.5
25.2 Staff training contracts	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.7		7.7	7.7		7.7
25.2 IT related contracts	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3
Subtotal OC 25.2	342.0	0.0	342.0	313.0	0.0	313.0	330.8	0.0	330.8	330.8	0.0	330.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 620.0		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	350.0		350.0	350.0		350.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	350.0	0.0	350.0	350.0	0.0	350.0	360.0	0.0	360.0	360.0	0.0	360.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	120.0		120.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	52.0		52.0	57.2		57.2	62.9		62.9	62.9		62.9
	Subtotal OC 25.4	172.0	0.0	172.0	157.2	0.0	157.2	162.9	0.0	162.9	162.9	0.0	162.9
25.6	Medical Care	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	24.2		24.2	24.2		24.2
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	27.0		27.0	29.7		29.7	32.7		32.7	32.7		32.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	28.0		28.0	30.8		30.8	33.9		33.9	33.9		33.9
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	52.0		52.0	75.0		75.0	76.0		76.0	76.0		76.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	127.0	0.0	127.0	157.5	0.0	157.5	166.8	0.0	166.8	166.8	0.0	166.8
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	100.0		100.0	110.0		110.0	121.0		121.0	121.0		121.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	110.0	0.0	110.0	121.0	0.0	121.0	121.0	0.0	121.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			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.	85.5		85.5	20.0		20.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	44.9		44.9	18.0		18.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	41.0		41.0	0.0		0.0	160.0		160.0	160.0		160.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	200.0		200.0	200.0		200.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	188.9	0.0	188.9	55.5	0.0	55.5	648.0	0.0	648.0	648.0	0.0	648.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA													
Org. No: 620.0													
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	5.0	5.0	3.0		3.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	300.0	300.0	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	50.0	50.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	357.0	0.0	357.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL BUDGET		4,459.0	0.0	4,459.0	4,008.8	0.0	4,008.8	5,298.8	0.0	5,298.8	5,298.8	0.0	5,298.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>3,135.0</u>		<u>2,305.0</u>		<u>3,473.2</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>110.0</u>	_____	<u>110.0</u>	_____	<u>110.0</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: 4.0 19.0 19.0

Organization: USAID/NIGERIA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	4.0		4.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
Withdrawals	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 103.0 103.0 103.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 620.0		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	94.0		94.0	164.0		164.0	168.0		168.0	168.0		168.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	85.4		85.4	91.7		91.7	103.6		103.6	103.6		103.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	179.4	0.0	179.4	255.7	0.0	255.7	271.6	0.0	271.6	271.6	0.0	271.6
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.8		0.8	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	5.8		5.8	3.4		3.4	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	11.6	0.0	11.6	11.3	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	11.3
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 620.0		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	16.0		16.0	20.0		20.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	4.0		4.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	9.0		9.0	0.0		0.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	11.3		11.3	0.0		0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	24.0		24.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	62.0	0.0	62.0	97.7	0.0	97.7	88.4	0.0	88.4	88.4	0.0	88.4
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	24.0		24.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	10.0		10.0	30.0		30.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	90.0		90.0	0.0		0.0	86.0		86.0	86.0		86.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA												
Org. No: 620.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	117.0	0.0	117.0	117.0	0.0	117.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	17.0		17.0	10.0		10.0	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2
23.3 Residential Utilities	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	12.8		12.8	10.7		10.7	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	1.0		1.0	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
Subtotal OC 23.3	50.8	0.0	50.8	41.5	0.0	41.5	42.0	0.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	42.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.2		0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	17.0		17.0	14.0		14.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	26.0		26.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.3		0.3			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	5.0		5.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	48.3	0.0	48.3	36.0	0.0	36.0	37.0	0.0	37.0	37.0	0.0	37.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 620.0		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0	38.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	38.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	38.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	12.0		12.0	10.0		10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	10.0		10.0	8.7		8.7		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	22.0	0.0	22.0	18.7	0.0	18.7	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2.3		2.3	2.4		2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4	2.4
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.2		3.2	3.3		3.3		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	3.4		3.4	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	8.6		8.6	9.0		9.0		9.5	9.5		9.5	9.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	17.5	0.0	17.5	18.2	0.0	18.2	19.4	0.0	19.4	19.4	0.0	19.4
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	12.0		12.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			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		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0			0.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0			0.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	0.0		0.0			0.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0		0.0			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	71.0	71.0	0.0	71.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/NIGERIA												
Org. No: 620.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		30.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		40.0	0.0	40.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET			581.8	0.0	581.8	609.1	0.2	609.3	753.9	0.0	753.9	753.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>156.0</u>		<u>230.2</u>		<u>231.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>110.0</u>	_____	<u>110.0</u>	_____	<u>110.0</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: 0.8 2.0 1.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins
MISSION : NIGERIA

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO 1: 620-006 DEMOCRACY & GOVERNANCE	936-SS02.00 - Elections & Political process Coop.	High	1 Year		1,180		1,360
SO 2: 620-007 ECN./AGRIC. GROWTH	936-4111.02 - IARC - Food Security	High	1 Year		1,000		1,000
SO 2: 620-009 PHN/HIV AIDS	936-3096.01 - BASICS 11	High	1 Year		3,900		3,900
	936-3084.03 - CEDPA ENABLE	High	1 Year		1,400		1,400
	936-3057.0 - CONTRACEPTIVE PROCUREMENT	High	1 Year		2,150		2,150
	936-3052.02 - IEC/PCS	High	1 Year		1,600		1,600
	93-3090.02 - IMPACT	High	1 Year		6,000		6,000
	936-3068.01 - AVSC	High	1 Year		1,090		1,090
	936-3083.02 - MEASURE 11	High	1 Year		365		365
	936-3078.02 - POLICY 11	High	1 Year		1,500		1,500
	936-5994.09 - NETMARK	High	1 Year		1,600		1,600
	936-5986.09 - ARCH	High	1 Year		500		500
	936-5970.03 - TAACS CEDPA	High	1 Year		410		410
	936-3024.01 POPTECH	High	1 Year		100		100
	936-3089.01 DELIVER	High	1 Year		150		150
	936-6004.09 JHU FELLOW	High	1 Year		310		310
	936-3090.03 PSI	High	1 Year		3,200		3,200
GRAND TOTAL.....					26,455		26,635

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

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Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

In FY 2000, the Mission signed two strategic objective Agreements (SOAG) in support of economic management and agriculture (SO2), and education (SO3). Both SOAGs received categorical exclusions based on the fact that interventions as currently designed would not negatively impact on the environment.

Over the past year the Mission's economic management/agriculture program has focused on assessing and analyzing agricultural constraints to productivity and has joined forces with other donors to fund an agriculture rural sector assessment, national agricultural policy review, agricultural competitiveness survey (rice and tree crops) and a technology transfer and commercialization survey. The Agricultural Rural Sector Assessment, funded by USAID, the World Bank and the GFRN, will identify constraints and opportunities to guide the GFRN, private sector and donors on potential investment. The results of these assessments and surveys will form the basis of a USAID Nigeria program focused on increasing productivity of food security crops and building sustainable commercial enterprises, as well as increasing agricultural exports. The impact of agricultural productivity increases on the environment will be a central theme of USAID's future efforts. In the meantime, the Mission does not have plans to conduct an environmental assessment until we have further clarity on specific interventions to be supported. The Mission is also developing a microenterprise strategy which may have agriculture components, but it is too early to determine the exact interventions.

In education, the Mission also received a categorical exclusion. Activities are currently focused on conducting an Education Sector Analysis and an education census, along with efforts to increase community participation in education. We do not anticipate conducting an environmental assessment at this stage until specific interventions are designed.

Updated Results Framework

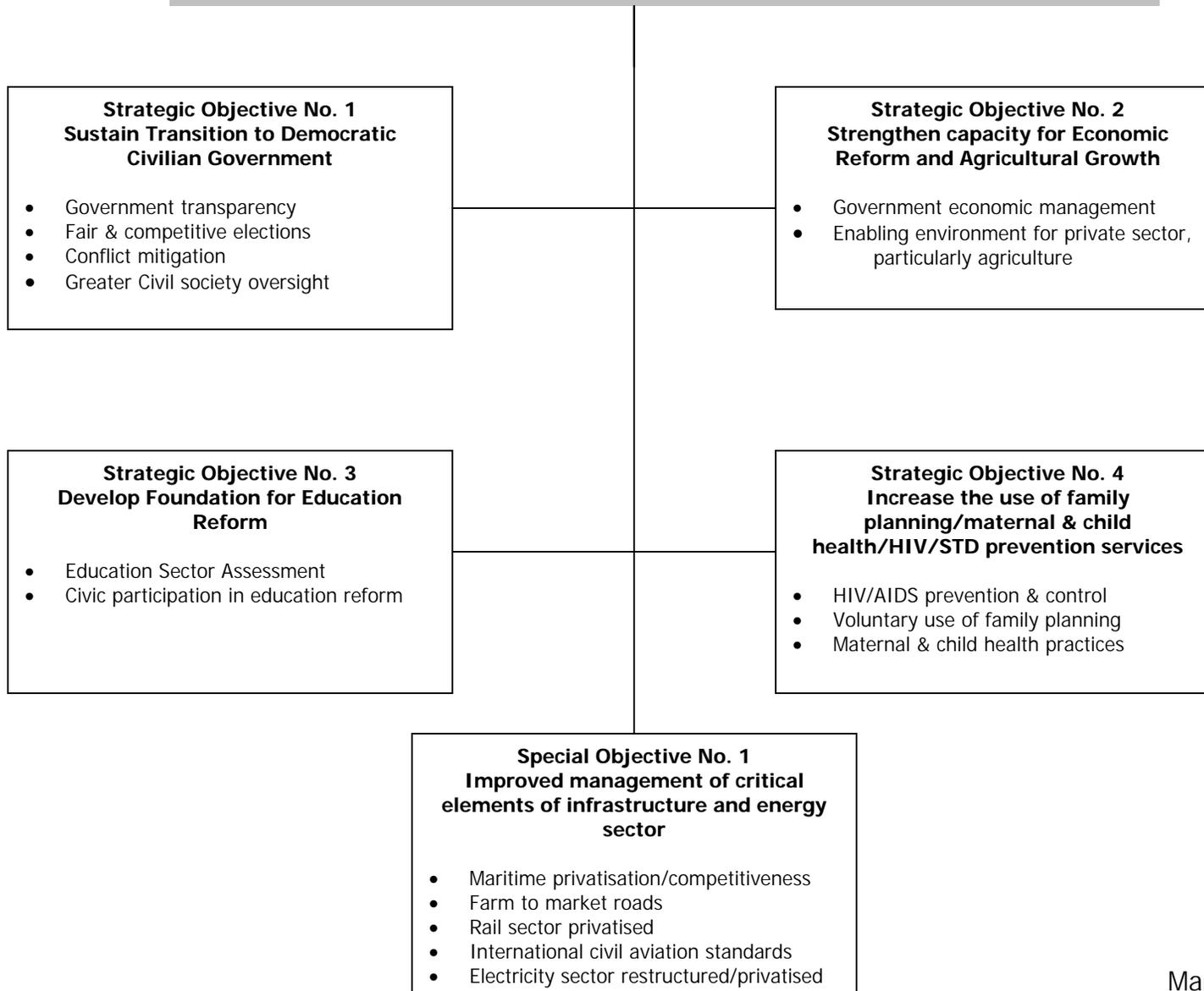
The Mission's current results framework was developed at the beginning of the transition strategy, in late 1999, and reflected the status of data available at the time. Now that implementation is in full swing, it is clear that many of the intermediate results and indicators need refinement in order to measure the impact of the Mission's program. The D/G Results Framework was revised during FY 2000 and is included here. Results Frameworks for the other sectors will be revised during FY 2001 and will be submitted in the FY 2004 R4. In the meantime, below is a summary of approved results framework for each SO, followed by a more detailed framework for each SO.

USAID NIGERIA	
Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results	
FY 2001	
Strategic Objective	Intermediate Results
1: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Government - Revised	1.1 Government Institutions demonstrate increased transparency and responsiveness 1.2 Foundation established for a fair and competitive electoral system 1.3 Potentially destabilizing forces mitigated (OTI) 1.4 Increased knowledgeable participation by civil society in public deliberations and oversight of government
2. Strengthen Capacity for Economic Reform and Agricultural Growth	2.1 Government Economic Management Capacity Improved 2.2 Private Sector Environment enhanced, with special emphasis on agriculture
3. Develop the Foundation for Education Reform	3.1 Education Sector Assessment Conducted 3.2 Improved Quality of Education and Increased Civic Participation in Education
4. Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a supportive policy framework	4.1 Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Practices 4.2 Increased Voluntary use of Family Planning 4.3 Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices
5. Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector	5.1 Increased Competitiveness and Privatization of Maritime Sector 5.2 Farm to Market roads Improved on a sustainable basis 5.3 Rail Sector Privatized 5.4 International Civil Aviation Organization Standards Implemented 5.5 Electricity Sector Restructured and Privatized

**USAID NIGERIA'S
TRANSITION STRATEGY
1999-2001**

Goal: Assist Nigeria's Transition to Economic, Social and Political Stability

Sub-goal: Restoration of public confidence in civilian-led democratic governance



USAID/NIGERIA TRANSITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 (620-006.01)

Sustain Transition to Democratic Governance

Indicators (as measured by a survey of Nigerian attitudes towards democracy)
through Afro-Barometer Survey and panel of Nigerian experts:

- Extent to which civilian institutions are effectively engaged in oversight of the military.
- Public perceptions of the performance of newly elected officials.
- Citizens perception of frequency of bribery of public servants.
- Extent to which citizens are satisfied with performance of political parties.
- Overall satisfaction with the way democracy works in Nigeria.
- Extent to which citizens are willing to allow democracy to take hold, even if it takes time.

Intermediate Result 1.1: Government Institutions demonstrate increased transparency and responsiveness

Sub-results

IR 1.1.1 – Increased capacity of national and selected state legislatures to make laws and influence policy and budget in a responsive manner

IR 1.1.2 Selected national and state executive branch offices are more effective partners with legislatures in governance

IR 1.1.3 – Increased effectiveness and transparency in the judiciary

Intermediate Result 1.2: Foundation established for a fair and competitive electoral system

Sub-results

IR 1.2.1 – Electoral Administration made more credible

IR 1.3.2 A more representative and effective party system in governance

Intermediate Result 1.3:Potentially Destabilizing Forces Mitigated

OTI

Sub-results

IR 1.3.1 – Anti-corruption mechanisms strengthened

IR 1.3.2 – Strengthened civil military relations supportive of democracy

IR 1.3.3 Mechanisms used to mitigate potential conflict

Intermediate Result 1.4: Increased knowledgeable participation by civil society in public deliberations and oversight of government

Sub-results:

IR 1.4.1 – Advocacy capacity of civil society organizations expanded

IR 1.4.2 – Civil society organizations improve transparency in their operations

IR 1.4.3 – Sources of credible information expanded

USAID/NIGERIA TRANSITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 (620-007.01)

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

Indicators:

- Government agencies publish , for wide dissemination and easy access, timely and reliable economic data and accompanying analysis to be used in the development and implementation of policy reform.
- Audits and data sets published on a regular (no less than annual, with a one-year time lag) basis and accessible to interested parties within and outside of Government.
- Economic analyses and other policy studies undertaken, consensus on recommendations reached and action plan developed for implementation.
- Transparent privatization process established
- Agricultural sector assessment completed, action plan developed for implementation.
- GON, NGOs, research institutions collaboratively implementing agricultural programs.

Intermediate Result 1.0: Government Economic Management Capacity Improved

Indicators:

- Auditor General's Office accountants trained
- Legislative members of the Public Accounts Committee acquire skills to carryout oversight functions.
- Study on fiscal decentralization conducted.
- Trade regime analyses conducted and new tariff schedule published.

Intermediate Result 2.0: Private Sector Environment enhanced, with Special Emphasis on Agriculture

Indicators:

- The National Investment Promotion Commission eliminates the more egregious constraints to private sector investment as identified during drafting of an "Investor's Road Map."
- Distortions in macro-economy creating disincentives for agriculture growth identified.
- Assessments to identify infrastructure constraints completed.
- Constraints to increasing agricultural growth identified and strategies/action plans developed.
- Farmer groups and market agents increase access to technologies and markets.

**USAID/NIGERIA TRANSITION STRATEGY
RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 (620-008.01)

Develop the Foundation for Education Reform

Indicators:

- Policies and strategies developed by GON and adopted by all stakeholders for reforming the education system and interventions begun.
- Strategy developed to address current constraints to greater and more effective community participation adopted.

Intermediate Result 1.0: Education Sector Assessment Conducted

Indicators:

- Selected sector studies conducted by USAID
- Use of Education Census data to inform state and local government budget preparations for education sector

Intermediate Result 2.0: Improved Quality of Education and Increased Civic Participation in Education

Indicators:

- Improved skills of primary school pupils in reading, writing and math
- Increased community and parent participation in local schools and children's education as measured by:
 - A. number of grants issued to CBO, NGO and local government areas
 - B. increased literacy rates in primary pupils in the grant's catchment areas
- Increased number of unemployed youths trained and established in a microenterprise/ self-employment context

USAID/NIGERIA TRANSITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 (620-009.01)

Increase Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment

Indicators:

- The GON will restore budget resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and control to 1991 levels.
- Modern contraceptive prevalence will increase by 1.5% annually from 1999 NDHS level.
- Access to and use of maternal and child health services and preventive measures will increase nationwide.

Intermediate Result 1.0: Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Practices

Indicators:

- Percentage of high-risk individuals consistently using condoms will increase by 30% over baseline.
- Condom sales will increase by 50% throughout the country, including level of sales in Northern Nigeria (50 m currently).
- Percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS that receive pre-test, posttest and supportive counseling increases by 20%.
- Percentage of orphans attending school and/or obtaining life-sustaining skills due to USAID program effort increases by 10%.

Intermediate Result 2.0: Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning

Indicators:

- Increase couple years of protection by 10% annually (over 1998).
- Decline in Total Fertility Rate below 6 children .
- GON will double budget for family planning activities.
- Proportion of women and men knowledgeable of three (3) methods of family planning increases by 5% over 1999 baseline.

Intermediate Result 3.0: Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices

Indicators:

- Polio eradicated, except for few wild strains.
- Measles coverage increases from 30% to 6%.
- TT2 coverage among pregnant women increases by 20%.
- One other major donor begins to provide vaccination supplies and equipment.
- Number of women attended by a medically trained birth attendant increases by 20%.

USAID/NIGERIA TRANSITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE (620-010.01)

Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector

Indicators:

- Increase in availability of electricity and fuel to customers
- Increase in availability of rail services to consumers and industry
- Increase in cargo handling in Nigerian ports
- Increase in movement of goods from rural farms to markets
- Resumption of airline services between Nigeria and the United States

Intermediate Result 1.0: Increased Competitiveness and Privatization of Maritime Sector

Indicators:

- Port prices competitive with other West African ports.
- Selected port services privatized.

Intermediate Result 2.0: Farm to Market Roads Improved on a Sustainable Basis

Indicators:

- Kilometers of key farm to market roads repaired and replaced.
- Dedicated fund for road improvements established.

Intermediate Result 3.0: Rail Sector Privatized

Indicators:

- Railway privatized.

Intermediate Result 4.0: International Civil Aviation Organization Standards Implemented

Indicators:

- US Department of Transportation/Federal Aviation Authority's assessment concludes that ICAO standards have been implemented at MMIA and Abuja airports..

Intermediate Result 5.0: Electricity Sector Restructured and Privatized

Indicators:

- Electricity sector privatized.
- Plan for restructuring energy sector developed.
- Rational and competitive electricity pricing policy developed and implemented.
- Price controls removed in electricity sector.
- Price controls removed in petroleum sector..

Voluntary Annexes – Success Stories

Improving Governance – The Nigerian National Assembly

The behavior of the legislature is an essential determinant of the degree of success or failure of the democratic process. Unlike the other 2 branches of government that continue to exist during military regimes, the legislature is always supplanted. Consequently, it is the least developed and most fragile democratic institution in Nigeria. In response to this, USAID initiatives in FY00 concentrated on improving the quality and process of passed bills. Extensive technical assistance was given to improve the internal effectiveness of the legislature and therefore their ability to address the pressing issues of the country.

Through workshops and US study tours, the institutional need for trained and skilled legislative staff within the legislative bureaucracy, was highlighted to targeted Nigerian national and state legislators. In response to this and also their need to establish their independence from the executive, the National Assembly and the Rivers State (1 of 8 USAID-assisted states) passed into law, the National Assembly Service Commission bill and the Rivers State Legislative Service Commission bill respectively.

It is expected that in these early years, legislatures will continue to pass enabling bills that allow them to operate effectively and democratically before a shift in focus to bills that address other key democratic issues. The hidden significance of this success lies in the long-term sustainability of the USAID-initiative. Formal structures are being established that collectively, will lay the foundation for a strong and vibrant legislature able to stand up to the interests of the citizenry as well as withstand the pressures it will face as a nascent democratic institution still in transition.

Enhancing Election Administration in Nigeria

The upcoming 2002 and 2003 elections will be the second, but still breakthrough, elections for Nigeria and therefore are a true litmus test for the government's ability to conduct credible elections. USAID is providing technical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). For FY00, USAID provided funding and technical support for 37 public fora, held throughout Nigeria, which provided an opportunity for over 10,000 Nigerians to substantively participate in developing various sections of the draft electoral law and issues related to the law. The fora recorded 291 contributors and 132 or 75% came from civil society (CSO's, political parties or individuals) and the remainder represented government agencies.

Of the 774 suggestions INEC received at the fora, 671 were unconstitutional under current laws and/or did not meet current international standards and were therefore unacceptable. However, of the 103 acceptable suggestions, 88 are of international standard and reflect best practice in election administration. Civil society provided 38 of these. Not only has this process increased the likelihood that Nigerians will have sufficient faith in electoral administration to register and vote, but never before has input from such a broad base of civil society been sought by a government body for draft legislation on any matter. This is a historic and notable occurrence and marks an epoch in Nigeria's political development.

Strengthening Community and Police Conflict Resolution in a Democratic Nigeria

Nigeria's past is checkered with deep-seated ethnic, religious and political tensions that have resulted in regional and national conflicts. These conflicts have often provided "windows of opportunity" for derailment of democratic governments by the military establishment. USAID therefore considers effective management of security (by statutory law enforcement agencies such as the police), a cornerstone in its goal to sustain the democratic transition.

Through the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives, rapid, catalytic and pivotal interventions have focused on developing conflict management mechanisms. During a pilot USAID OTI conflict prevention and mitigation program for Hausa and Yoruba Oke-Ogun communities in Oyo State, the Nigeria Police Area Commander, Haz Iwendi, not only decided to participate (of his own volition) but to also serve on the Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee (an end product of the activity). This committee, which had to be expanded from 16 to 20, to accommodate the interest shown by the police, the state security service and traditional rulers, has met every month since the activity. As a testimony of its efficacy, no inter-ethnic conflict has erupted since its inauguration even during the particularly violent Hausa-Yoruba conflicts in late 2000.

Apart from the immediate local success of the USAID OTI effort, there is great expectation for its impact to be amplified and institutionalized. Soon after the activity, Mr. Iwendi became the National Police Force Public Relations Officer and convinced the Inspector General of Police of the need to replicate the training for police officers nationwide. The USAID OTI-initiated Conflict Resolution Stakeholders Network (CRESNET) is scheduled to conduct the training in 8 phases nationwide. The USAID OTI-supported NGO that handled the training in Oke-Ogun has been contracted to design a conflict resolution curriculum for the Nigerian Police Staff College.

As a follow on to the OTI activities, the USAID Mission to Nigeria is now supporting the design of a program to provide support to the police force in its efforts to transform from policing under a military dictatorship to policing under a democracy. USAID Nigeria expects to begin implementing the new program by the end of CY 2001.

Child Survival - 47 Million Nigerian children immunized against Polio

From 1999 to 2000, the USAID-funded Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS II) Project supported the National Immunization Days (NIDs) initiative of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH). This highly effective house-to-house strategy for polio eradication requires the participation of cadres of vaccinators, supervisors and social mobilization personnel that must be well trained for activities within the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The critical role of BASICS II was to organize and facilitate the training of NIDs participants in a cascade fashion throughout the six zones and at the national level. During the reporting year, 41 Core Facilitators were trained within the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, as well as 774 facilitators -- one per local government area (LGA) -- and scores of other categories of personnel needed for this nationwide activity. USAID/BASICS has been successful in changing the "culture" of training within the National Program on Immunizations (NPI) to a more adult-friendly learning environment of small group work, as opposed to lectures, with particular attention being paid to training venues and quality of facilitation.

Johns Hopkins University Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS) Project provides a leadership role in social mobilization advocacy and program communication support for the NPI polio eradication campaigns. Specifically, JHU/PCS was involved in the conceptualization development and production of all social mobilization and advocacy materials, notably radio and television spots/jingles in five Nigerian languages, advocacy materials and fact sheets, posters, banners, aprons and armbands. The Research and Marketing Service Omnibus Survey of December 2000 indicated that 95% of respondents aged 25 and over, of both sexes and residing in both urban and rural settings, had knowledge of the NIDs. The messages most often mentioned were those of the National Social Mobilization Committee, which receives technical assistance from JHU. JHU/PCS also collaborates with the training sub-committee of the Inter-agency coordinating committee, developed dubbed and distributed 800 copies of a 15-minute training video for use at all levels of the NIDs training cascade from the national to district levels.

As a result of support from USAID, BASICS II and JHU, and other partners, more than 42 million children under five years of age were immunized during the first round of NIDs. During the second round, a reported 44.3 million children were immunized and round three ended with 47 million children being immunized against polio. In June of 2000, sub-national NIDs were held in six states, employing the services of the same trainers and communicators. These teams were successful in administering nearly 6.5 million doses of vitamin A to children from 6 to 59 months of age in the six targeted states, in addition to giving a dose of oral polio vaccine (OPV) to each child under five years. During rounds one and three of the NIDs, 31 and 10 million doses, respectively, of vitamin A were administered to children from six to 59 months of age.

Reproductive Health/Family Planning -- Improved Acceptance of Services in Northern Nigeria

The Katsina Nursing Home (KNH) project is a private sector initiative in a predominantly Muslim northern community which aims to improve access to and utilization of reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP) services among residents of Sabon layi, a high density area of Katsina city. During the past two years, the USAID-funded private voluntary organization, Pathfinder, worked with the grantee to train clinical service providers, patent medicine dealers (PMDs) and peer educators to counsel community members on family planning and reproductive health, including STD/HIV/AIDS prevention.

Katsina Nursing Home had problems implementing the project because of the core Muslim community it serves (Here, Islamic law strongly opposes family planning acceptance). This problem was further heightened with the introduction of the Sharia legal system by the state government, which negatively affected acceptance of RH/FP services. The project then embarked on intensive awareness-raising programs to sensitize the community on family planning/reproductive health services, including a weekly phone-in radio broadcast anchored by the project director - a medical doctor and devout Muslim - Dr. Mohammed El-Ladan.

Strong public/private sector collaboration between Katsina Nursing Home and other state and federal government health institutions in the city were established by strengthening referral linkages. This has led to increased support for the project by state government officials and the Ministry of Health. The project also organized a series of sensitization seminars for the community leaders and members of the state's Sharia Implementation sub-committee. Islamic scholars facilitated these seminars on Islamic law and family planning, which helped to dispel myths and misconceptions about family planning.

Following the introduction of the sensitization seminars, facilitated by Islamic scholars, and airing of the radio program from April to June, client load in the facility increased from 40 new users, 240 revisits, and 82 couple years of protection (CYPs) in March to 156 new users, 260 revisits and 336 CYPs in the following quarter. Five hundred additional clients visited the clinic for health talks. By September 2000, new users of FP commodities at the facility had increased to 390, with 672 revisits. A cross-cultural, experience-sharing platform was established by encouraging professional exchanges between this project and similar projects being implemented in southern Nigeria, e.g., the FP/RH project in Mokola Sabo community in Ibadan (group medical practitioners). These professional exchanges have helped break through barriers and reach the "purdah" women in the Hausa community and obtain the consent of husbands for their wives to use FP services. Consequently, FP clients visiting the clinic increased from 68 new users in October 1999, to 276 in the next quarter and were as high as 860 in subsequent quarters. CYPs achieved since then have increased from the usual 200, to more than 1,000 per quarter in subsequent quarters.

Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS – Reaching At Risk Populations in Nigeria

USAID Nigeria's funding of a Pathfinder International HIV/AIDS prevention program has supported St. Anthony's Hospital to implement a reproductive health project in Aba since June 1998. Aba, a commercial city, is located in Abia State, the eastern part of Nigeria with a population of about 750,000. Businessmen and women mostly inhabit the city: traders, transporters, artisans and unskilled laborers migrating from every part of the country. Its inhabitants are predominantly Christian, especially of the Catholic denomination. Aba City harbors youth from all over the nation particularly from the neighboring eastern states in search of greener pastures. This has resulted in a large pool of young adults working as petty traders, artisan and apprentices. Subsequently, adolescent sexuality, teenage pregnancies and abortion have been major issues in the city. The dominant Catholics, on the other hand, are resistant to use of modern contraceptives. St. Anthony's Hospital is an example of successful engagement of the private sector in community based reproductive health service delivery. As a private for profit organization, its entry into community-based service was initiated during the course of Pathfinder's support.

Commercial sex work in Aba is concurrently growing, with approximately ten brothels found within every 16 square kilometer radius in the city. Sexual activities in these brothels are usually unsafe and result in high rates of STD/HIV transmission in the area. The current national HIV prevalence rate of 5.4% is higher for Aba at 6.0%.

Brothel outreach services, including peer education, with commercial sex workers as peer educators. To date, a total of 600 peer educators have been trained to provide adequate reproductive health (RH) information and condoms distribution to their peers. Hotel managers and hoteliers are also involved in the program through advocacy and sensitization meetings. These stakeholders facilitated entry to the brothels and have continued to monitor implementation, with project staff. Other hotel outreach services include film shows and night programs targeting clients of prostitutes. Plans are underway to provide prostitutes with business management and skills building training to enhance their capacity for alternative businesses, should they wish to do so. Brothel-based clinical services have been established in six hotels, following requests from the prostitutes for such services. The managers have provided rooms in the hotels for these services.

Community outreach through a network of 56 community-based distributors (CBDs) comprising patent medicine dealers, representative of churchwomen organizations, market women, students and transport workers. These have been trained to distribute non-prescriptive FP methods, conduct peer motivation and generate demand for prescriptive and surgical methods that will be referred to St. Anthony's hospital. The CBDs conduct FP/STD/HIV/AIDS campaigns in the workplaces including markets, churches and school in and around Aba resulting in increased demand for RH/FP services. Such campaigns have reached 187,423 persons comprising students, parents and teachers. To date, the hospital through all its outlets (Clinic, workplace, brothel-based and CBD) has served over 12,953 new users, 28,045 continuing users and generated 18,790 couple years of protection.

Female Genital Mutilation and Age of Marriage – Legislation Passed in Nigeria

Mrs. Kate Isangha is a member of the Northern Cross Rivers Women’s Association (NCRSWA), a partner of the USAID-funded Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), a U.S. non-governmental organization. She lives in Obubra Local Government Area of Cross Rivers State and is a self-described victim of female genital mutilation (FGM). At the age of 16, both she and her sister underwent this rite of passage that is common in Nigeria. The experience ended her sister’s life and would later motivate Mrs. Isangha to become an activist.

Mrs. Isangha is a prime example of what a woman can accomplish if given the support and training. Mrs. Isangha received advocacy and grassroots mobilization training through NCRSWA. Using the skills and her commitment to prevent mutilation and possible death of others, Mrs. Isangha began to advocate against female genital mutilation (FGM). She told her story and the realities of FGM to her family, friends, community members, traditional leaders and, eventually, the state house of assembly. She used her position as head mistress of a primary school to inform the next generation of the dangers of FGM.

The NCRSWA has many women like Mrs. Isangha in its membership. The group has accomplished what few women’s groups in Nigeria have the capacity to do: through lobbying, grassroots awareness campaigns and advocacy, the coalition of women’s groups successfully lobbied for the passage of state-level bills banning FGM and raising the minimum age of marriage of girls. The enforcement of these laws is now a primary focus of NCRSWA’s activities. Successful enforcement will have a profound impact on the reproductive health and emotional well being of the girls and women in Cross Rivers State.

In describing the long and often difficult process of securing the bills’ passage, NCRSWA consistently emphasized the importance of advocacy, grassroots mobilization and the building of networks with other women’s groups. The women recognized that their commitment alone was not enough to get the bills passed, and point to CEDPA’s training and support of the **100 Women Group Initiative** and other democracy and governance activities as being key to their success.

Breaking the Silence in Nigeria: An Appeal to Presidents

A courageous speech by a Nigerian man living with HIV/AIDS and the response from Nigeria's President and the visiting President of the United States made a profound impression on a nation mired in denial of an epidemic that has already spread to over 5 percent of its adult population. John Ibekwe of Onitsha, Nigeria never thought he'd meet a president. But on August 26, 2000, in the Nigerian capital of Abuja, he had the opportunity to tell his story to the leaders of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the United States.

A program officer with the Humane Health Organization, a partner in the Family Health International (FHI) Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care (IMPACT) program in Nigeria, and President of the Nigerian Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS (NNPLWHA), Mr. Ibekwe was one of four speakers at an event organized for U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to Nigeria. Mr. Ibekwe also introduced President Clinton to the audience.

Tayo Akinmuwagun, a volunteer peer health educator with the Environmental Development and Family Health Organization, a youth-focused NGO that is also a partner in the FHI/IMPACT program, introduced Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo.

As President Obasanjo, President Clinton and an audience of about 1,200 health workers and community members listened, John Ibekwe told of the discrimination he faces as a person living with HIV. He urged both presidents to serve as powerful advocates against the pervasive stigma and denial associated with the virus.

Almost two weeks later, at a reception for African leaders assembled in New York City for the United Nations Millennium Summit, President Clinton spoke with emotion about John's presentation, calling it "one of the most moving experiences I have had as president."

"I have been through a lot of interesting and profoundly emotional experiences during the last eight years," he said, "but one of the most moving things that's happened to me happened when we were just in Nigeria and President Obasanjo and I went to this event in an auditorium with a lot of people to talk about what they were doing in Nigeria to try to prevent AIDS."

President Clinton recounted John's story and told his audience that at the end of the presentation, President Obasanjo embraced John's wife, Angela, who is also HIV-positive, in front of hundreds of people. "It was all over the press in Nigeria the next day," President Clinton added. "It changed the whole thinking of a nation about how to approach this disease - to treat the disease as the enemy, but not the people who are gripped with it. It was an amazing encounter."