



# COUNTRY PROFILE

HIV/AIDS

Office of the  
United States  
Global AIDS  
Coordinator

## NIGERIA

Nigeria has a population of 135 million people, with 70 percent of the population living below the poverty line; per capita gross domestic product is \$270. Over 40 percent of all Nigerians are under 15 years of age. In 2001, there were estimated to

be 3.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that this number will more than double to 7.4 million in 2010. HIV/AIDS prevalence for all adults is 5.8 percent and is projected to increase to 9 percent by 2010. Sixty percent of new infections occur in young Nigerians, and prevalence is highest in those 15 to 29 years of age, at 6 percent. HIV prevalence among tuberculosis patients rose from 2.2 percent in 1991, to 19 percent in 2000.

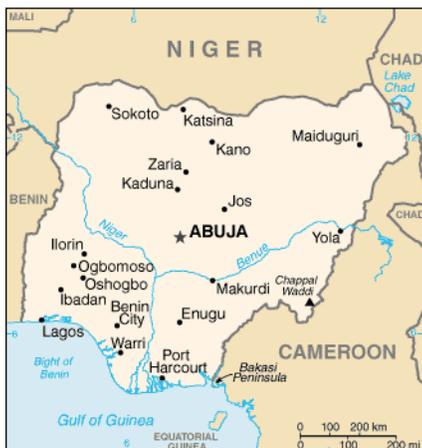
HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Nigeria	
HIV Prevalence in Pregnant Women	5.6%
Estimated Number of HIV-Infected People (2003)	4 million
Estimated Number of Individuals on Antiretroviral Therapy	14,000
Estimated Number of AIDS Orphans	1 million

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

In 2003, President George W. Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year, \$15 billion U.S. Government initiative that aims to provide treatment to at least two million HIV-infected individuals, prevent seven million new HIV infections, and provide care and support to 10 million people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. To help attain these goals, the U.S. Government is rapidly expanding its programs and engaging new partners in 15 focus countries, including Nigeria. Under the Emergency Plan, Nigeria will receive \$55.5 million in 2004 to support a comprehensive treatment, prevention, and care program.

### Treatment

The U.S. Government program will directly support antiretroviral therapy for more than 16,000 Nigerians. Besides procuring medications, the U.S. Government will support the management, distribution, laboratory infrastructure, and training needed to effectively deliver antiretroviral therapy.



### Prevention

The U.S. Government program will strengthen services for prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission by supporting and expanding existing sites and by creating new sites. The core of the prevention efforts by the U.S. Government will be built around Nigeria's national policy, which endorses efforts aimed at encouraging abstinence and fidelity. The program will support faith-based and other organizations with national, state, and local infrastructures capable of implementing these efforts. The program will inaugurate a multimedia social marketing campaign to encourage youth to abstain from sex. The U.S.

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Government will also assist in implementing a blood safety demonstration project, and will support safe injection practices and universal precautions in health care.

### **Care**

U.S. Government resources will increase access to non-antiretroviral treatment and care for those with tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections, and will create linkages between new and existing services for tuberculosis and opportunistic infections in eight focus states. The program will increase access to home-based care, including basic nursing care, counseling, first aid, and nutritional services. It will support activities to build the capacity of networks and groups of people living with HIV/AIDS so they can participate in the design and implementation of care, support, and stigma-reduction activities. The U.S. Government will support the development and implementation of sustainable programs to serve orphans and vulnerable children. The program will also support the expansion of voluntary counseling and testing, focused condom marketing to those at greatest risk, and control of sexually transmitted infections.

### **Other**

The U.S. Government program will improve linkages between surveillance activities and service delivery. It will introduce prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission and support services in the antenatal clinics that serve as sentinel sites, and will aim to add biomarkers to population-based and special surveys, and offer counseling and other services to those who test positive for HIV or another sexually transmitted infections. U.S. funding will support national efforts to institute ongoing viral resistance monitoring and evaluation to ensure that only effective drug regimens are used. The U.S. Government program will continue to assist in the development of a national monitoring and evaluation framework and will support the Nigerian National Response Information Management System. Crosscutting activities will support organizational and human capacity development.

**June 2004**