

Nigeria

The Development Challenge: Following on the 1999 transition from military dictatorship to elected government, Nigeria successfully concluded a second, largely peaceful round of democratic elections in 2003, leading to the first civilian to civilian electoral transition in 43 years of independence. In the opening months of his second term in office, President Obasanjo has taken a number of positive steps to improve economic and social conditions for Nigeria's citizens, address corruption, improve service provision, and to fight HIV/AIDS. Despite these efforts, public support for and trust in the current administration in Nigeria is weakening. While more than two-thirds of Nigerians continue to concur that democracy is preferable to any other form of government, their trust in institutions and leaders declined significantly in 2003 and the President's approval rating dipped from 72% to 58%. Improved performance in economic management, health and education service delivery, conflict resolution, and ensuring household food security is urgently needed to rebuild public confidence in government.

With 70% of the Nigerian population living in poverty on less than a dollar a day, the need for a national poverty reduction strategy is clear. One of the biggest disappointments of the first Obasanjo government was its failure to develop such a strategy or to engage the wider Nigerian society in the process. The new administration has taken rapid and proactive steps to rectify this failure by putting in place the framework of a National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), with poverty reduction as one of its core goals. The NEEDS process is envisioned as open and participatory, inviting the contributions of a broad array of stakeholders, and the President and his new economic team appear committed to making it work. Agriculture and natural resource management are the principal livelihood strategies of the rural poor, and sound investments in these sectors is key to implementing NEEDS, strengthening the rural economy, reducing poverty, and building strong democratic institutions at the community level. Completion of a viable program for improving the welfare of the majority of Nigerians will be an important milestone in the country's development.

Any poverty reduction strategy must also address the status of Nigeria's social indicators. The preliminary results of the 2003 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and other data sources confirm the poor state of basic indicators of social well-being in Nigeria. The under-five mortality rate stands at 203 per 1,000, meaning that one out of every five Nigerian children dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. Many of these deaths are from causes that are largely preventable. Only 12% of Nigerian children in their second year of life have been completely immunized against common childhood diseases, and almost 40% of young children suffer chronic undernutrition. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has claimed an estimated 1.5 million lives, and at least four million Nigerians are currently living with the virus. Although legislation authorizing a program of Universal Basic Education has been passed by the National Assembly, resources to put the infrastructure for the program in place are inadequate. Half of Nigerian adults are illiterate and only 55% of eligible children currently attend primary school. Pervasive poverty and the poor educational and health status of Nigerian children and adults are the key development challenges for the country.

Primary U. S. national interests in Nigeria are reinforcing democracy and good governance, combating international crime and trafficking in persons, promoting global economic growth and stability, battling HIV/AIDS, and preventing regional conflict. As the most populous sub-Saharan African nation and as an established leader in regional initiatives, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Nigeria's prosperity and stability are essential to growth and stability in West Africa and more generally to the continent as a whole. Nigeria also supplies about 10% of U. S. crude oil requirements, is our second-largest trading partner in Africa, and is the recipient of significant U.S. foreign investment.

The USAID Program: USAID/Nigeria's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2004-2009 was approved in Washington in September 2003. The new strategy builds on results achieved under the previous Transition Strategy that covered the period 1999-2003. The four new Strategic Objectives that comprise the new CSP were designed to help Nigeria address the core development challenges that the country faces.

USAID's democracy and governance Strategic Objective will build the capacity of civil society to demand accountable government, and selected government institutions to operate more openly and transparently. The program will also support public sector and civil society efforts to respond to and manage conflict. The new Strategic Objective addressing agriculture, economic growth and the environment will use environmentally-sustainable technologies to increase the productivity of selected commodities, including cassava and cowpeas, and will introduce new value-added commodities and products. The program will also build a more commercial and competitive orientation among farmers and small entrepreneurs, increase their access to financial services and products, and improve the policy environment. Particular attention will be given to improving agricultural policy and the budget process. In the social sectors, USAID will focus on issues of access and demand for quality basic education and health care, and will build a more supportive enabling environment for service delivery at community, state, and national levels. Because there are powerful, mutually-reinforcing linkages between health and education-related behaviors, programs in reproductive health and family planning, child survival and basic education will be implemented in a strategically integrated fashion wherever feasible and practical.

Nigeria is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). All proposed HIV/AIDS activities are being integrated into PEPFAR and are subject to the approval of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005. USAID/Nigeria has developed a stand-alone HIV/AIDS Strategic Objective that will expand HIV/AIDS programming significantly to respond to the initiative. In collaboration with the government of Nigeria and other USG partners, the program will provide treatment for HIV/AIDS patients and HIV-positive pregnant women, behavior-change programs for youth and other at-risk populations emphasizing prevention, including abstinence, delayed sexual debut, fidelity, and condom use, as appropriate, and care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children.

Other Program Elements: USAID partners in the West African region and in Washington support programs in Nigeria that complement the Mission's objectives. The West Africa Regional Program (WARP) implements regional trade capacity, business linkages, infrastructure (including oil pipeline and power grid development) and technology transfer activities that benefit Nigeria. Technical and financial support from the Office of Microenterprise Development has enabled the Lift Above Poverty Organization, a microfinance institution based in Edo state, to inaugurate six new branches and to increase the number of borrowers and lenders it serves from 3,000 to 20,000. This exciting development reinforces the Mission's efforts to make scarce financial services and products more widely available, especially in rural areas of Nigeria. The country also benefits from collaborative research programs and university linkages programs managed from Washington.

Other Donors: USAID remains the largest bilateral donor in Nigeria. The British Department for International Development (DFID) also implements a large bilateral program. Since FY 2000, active World Bank lending in Nigeria stands at approximately \$900 million, with an additional \$450 million in the pipeline. Encouragingly, the International Monetary Fund will reinstate permanent representation to Nigeria by the beginning of 2004, and several other donors, most notably Canada, are planning to expand their programs. Donor coordination is strong and USAID has joined forces with both bilateral and multilateral partners to combat polio, support behavior change, enhance food security, and promote basic education, good governance and conflict mitigation.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Nigeria
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	620-011
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA; \$3,250,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,352,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID's new program to strengthen foundations for democratic governance in Nigeria will work with civil society and selected government institutions to improve the environment for accountable governance and conflict management in Nigeria. The program will strengthen civil society advocacy capacity to build constituencies for targeted reforms; improve processes for policy and legislative reforms within selected government institutions; strengthen the capacity of both civil society and government to mitigate and manage conflict; and support transparent and credible elections.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Civil society capacity (\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will assist civil society organizations, including women's groups, labor unions, faith-based organizations, community groups and think tanks to hold public officials accountable for their actions, to actively engage in oversight of government, and to advocate for key reforms. ESF resources will support civil society oversight of national budget preparation and implementation, policy reform and advocacy. Women will be assisted to become more active participants in political processes. Reintegration and rehabilitation assistance will be provided for 1,400 victims of human trafficking. Principal contractors and grantees: International Organization for Migration (IOM), others to be determined.

Accountable governance (\$500,000 DA). Anti-corruption "arms" of government, the National Assembly (NA), and targeted State Legislatures will be strengthened in the areas of economic and health policy, legislative drafting and reporting, committee operations, public hearings and constituency outreach. The program will also seek to build permanent linkages between the NA and key civil society organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Credible elections (\$300,000 DA). USAID will support the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to improve voter registration procedures and elections administration and to revise selected electoral laws and regulations. The program will also assist political parties to institutionalize representative and competitive multi-party processes. Principal contractors and grantees: the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Conflict Management (\$700,000 DA; \$1,750,000 ESF). Interventions to address conflict in Nigeria will strengthen the capacity of selected civil society organizations and government institutions to predict and prevent conflict and reduce its impact. ESF funds will be used to strengthen the capacity of local NGO networks and conflict resolution practitioners to mediate conflict as well as the capacity of community groups to institute conflict avoidance and peace maintenance. Potential and actual ethnic, religious, land tenure, and resource allocation conflicts will be targeted, with a specific focus on offering opportunities for social participation and employment to youth as alternatives to violence in target states. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Civil society capacity (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support a diverse group of civil society organizations to be more effective in holding government accountable and advocating for their interests, and support to victims of trafficking to enable them to be reintegrated into society will continue. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Accountable governance (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen economic and health policy-making, legislative drafting and reporting, committee operations, public hearings and constituency outreach. Work with the National Assembly will continue. USAID support for State legislatures will be completed during FY 2005. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Credible elections (\$5,000,000 ESF). Activities to lay the groundwork for free and fair elections in Nigeria in 2007 will be stepped up to include voter education, development of training for election monitors and election officials, sensitization campaigns for local officials, elections administration, support for international election observation, and strengthening of political parties. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Conflict Management (\$852,000 DA). USAID will continue to support peace-building, social participation, counseling and vocational training efforts directed toward conflict-prone youth, and will also further develop conflict early warning systems in target states. Same implementers as in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: FY 2004 is the first year of implementation for this program. By the end of the program in FY 2009, Nigerian citizens will play a greater role in policy-making; the National Assembly will operate more efficiently; outbreaks of inter-ethnic violence will have been reduced in conflict prone areas of the country; victims of trafficking will have been rehabilitated and reintegrated within their communities; and, Nigeria's 2007 elections will have been conducted in a transparent and non-violent manner.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Nigeria
Program Title:	Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	620-012
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,351,000 DA; \$1,721,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,067,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's new program to improve livelihoods in selected areas of Nigeria will begin in FY 2004. USAID interventions will contribute to sustainable increases in agricultural productivity, enhance marketing and processing opportunities, encourage a more commercial orientation among farmers and entrepreneurs, and improve the enabling policy environment for private sector growth and poverty reduction. The program will increase the availability of yield-enhancing inputs; link producers to markets; support new product development through technology transfer, including biotechnology; foster policy reform in key sectors; strengthen microfinance institutions; and increase the availability of financial services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural productivity (\$2,628,000 DA). FY 2004 funds will be used to increase the productivity of cassava and other selected agricultural commodities. About 25,000 farm households will benefit from productivity enhancing technologies, inputs and practices. Over 10,000 hectares will be planted using new and sustainable agricultural technologies, including disease resistant and high-yielding varieties of cassava, cowpeas and cereals. In a new sustainable agriculture activity, USAID will promote agroforestry and other sustainable land-use practices to further enhance on-farm productivity and increase the area under community forest management plans in critical environments. The program will also support research to develop improved crop varieties through biotechnology, and conduct controlled field tests of transformed crops which are resistant to insect and disease pests. Principal contractors and grantees: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (prime), Shell Petroleum Development Corporation (SPDC), others to be determined.

Marketing and processing opportunities (\$2,050,000 DA; \$430,000 ESF). The 2004 program will introduce new interventions to target 15,000 microentrepreneurs for improved marketing and processing opportunities and increased access to credit through microfinance institutions. Women farmers, as primary producers of food and cash crops in Nigeria, will be a special focus of technical assistance efforts, particularly in post-harvest processing and marketing enterprise development. Processing technology packages for selected commodities, including cassava, cereals and cowpea, will be developed and marketed through the private sector, and linked to the expanded provision of commercial credit. Industrial domestic markets for cassava products, including ethanol, livestock feed and starch, will be developed. ESF funding will be used to identify and develop competitive clusters in key commodity sectors that link to agro-industrial markets, and create economic opportunities for small-scale producers and processors. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Commercial orientation (\$673,000 DA; \$431,000 ESF). The program will increase the volume and the value of selected commodities, both raw produce and processed products, and directly link primary producers with new market opportunities. In order to improve the linkages among producers, processors and consumers, ESF funding will be used to support the development of a nationwide market information

system for key commodities that will be integrated with regional West Africa market information systems. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Enabling policy environment (\$1,000,000 DA; \$860,000 ESF). FY 2004 funds will be used to provide technical assistance and training to the Budget Office of the Ministry of Finance to support the use of public expenditure management tools such as the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) and the adoption of the IMF chart of accounts according to international norms. Key recommendations of the Nigeria Governance and Corruption Study will be adopted and used to advocate for increased transparency in economic management processes. ESF resources will support technical assistance to key federal and state economic policy making institutions to develop policies that lead to increased private sector investment and trade. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), others to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Agricultural productivity (\$2,628,000 DA). FY 2005 funds will be used to further pursue increased productivity of cassava and other selected commodities. Beneficiaries of improved production technologies will increase to 40,000 farm households, and over 16,000 hectares will be planted using sustainable agricultural technologies, including disease resistant cassava varieties. Activities to promote environmentally-friendly agricultural practices and conserve critical environments will continue. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Marketing and processing opportunities (\$2,369,000 DA). The 2005 the program will expand support for increased marketing and processing opportunities for 30,000 micro-entrepreneurs. USAID will support the strengthening of financial institutions, and will assist micro and small business owners by creating a more positive business climate and providing access to credit and other financial services and products. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Commercial orientation (\$1,070,000 DA). USAID will continue to identify new market opportunities for raw and processed agricultural and natural resource products, and to provide crucial market information to farmers and entrepreneurs. In order to increase their leverage in the marketplace, the program will assist farmers to form sustainable producer associations that can negotiate better prices and conditions for their members. Same implementers as FY 2004

Enabling policy environment (\$1,000,000 DA). The program will continue to work in the areas of liberalized agricultural input markets, a more transparent and accountable budget process, strengthened management of domestic debt, expanded coordination of economic policy, and more effective anti-corruption measures. Civil society will be engaged to monitor progress in the implementation of key reforms, and to advocate for increased transparency in economic management processes. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: At the end of 2009, SO12 activities will result in increased production and marketing of cassava, cowpeas and other crops. The number of agro-processing enterprises established through public-private partnerships will also increase. At least 100,000 farmers will have opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Women farmers will account for at least 30% of this number. Over 50,000 hectares of agricultural lands will have been planted using new technologies and products, including disease resistant cassava varieties. Rural credit will be more accessible to newly created agro-processing enterprises. Both the volume and the value of cassava, cowpeas and other selected crops will grow by 20%. As a result, participating farmers will have their incomes increased by 25%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Nigeria
Program Title:	Basic Education and Health Care
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	620-013
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$22,000,000 CSH; \$4,750,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$23,174,000 CSH; \$5,171,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID/Nigeria's new social sector program integrates activities and approaches in basic education, child survival, and family planning/reproductive health at the community level to achieve synergistic impact. The program will improve the quality of social sector services by developing standards based on best practices and training teachers and health care providers to meet these standards. It will also improve the enabling environment for service provision and use by fostering community-based partnerships, mobilizing resources, and advocating use of these resources for health and education. The planned activities plan to expand demand for improved social sector services through scaling-up of successful models of community mobilization and increase access to services, commodities and materials through strengthened behavior change programs and social marketing, development of supplemental teaching and learning materials, and targeted initiatives for special groups. This SO also programs resources from the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) for teacher training and girls' education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Quality social sector services (\$2,940,000 CSH, \$733,000 DA): USAID will support pre-service and in-service training for primary-level school teachers and training of health workers to internationally recognized standards of practice. In FY 2004 an estimated 5,000 teachers and 3,000 health personnel in five target states will be directly reached through these training activities. The program will also improve supervisory skills by engaging relevant local and state government officials, associations and NGOs to implement supportive mentoring for both newly-trained and previously-trained teachers and health care providers. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Demand for improved social sector services (\$6,225,000 CSH, \$1,221,000 DA): Technical assistance will be focused on communities to raise awareness and increase demand for health and education services, and also to increase community-level capacity (particularly in community-based organizations such as PTAs and women's groups) to advocate for their health and education priorities. USAID will work at the local level with entities such as faith-based organizations (FBOs) and community groups to create demand for behavior change, and for services to increase knowledge of disease prevention and treatment options in the community, as well as the importance of investing in girls' education. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International (PSI), Academy for Educational Development (AED), others to be determined.

Access to services (\$7,105,000 CSH, \$1,221,000 DA): USAID will increase the availability of health and education services and products by working with the public, private and NGO sectors. Social marketing will focus on behavior change messages, contraceptives, insecticide-treated bed nets, and pre-packaged drugs for malaria treatment. Wider availability of these and other commodities such as Vitamin A, essential medical supplies and instruction materials will also be promoted through commercial and public sector channels. Activities directed at improving primary school retention and completion will be expanded, especially for girls in northern Nigeria. USAID will foster the development of public-private

partnerships to increase the availability of health and education services. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International (PSI), AED, others to be determined.

Enabling environment (\$5,730,000 CSH, \$1,575,000 DA): USAID will work with the relevant ministries at the national level, as well as state and local counterparts, to strengthen policy development and implementation by creating an environment for dialogue, debate and action that will result in policy change. Strengthened data collection capacity will improve decision making and facilitate performance monitoring and impact assessment in the education and health sectors. The program will engage community groups and leaders - PTAs, NGOs and community and faith-based organizations - to create an enabling environment for policy implementation at the local level, especially targeting schools, clinics and local government entities. Building public-private partnerships will also be an important tool for improving the enabling environment for service provision. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Quality social sector services (\$3,519,000 CSH, \$960,400 DA): USAID plans to improve the quality of basic education and health services by enhancing the ability of the public and private sectors and NGOs to deliver services more effectively and efficiently. USAID will ensure performance improvement and use of state-of-the-art standards of practice in health and education. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Demand for improved social sector services (\$4,895,000 CSH, \$1,655,600 DA): USAID will continue to work at the state and local levels to raise awareness and increase demand for health and basic education services. Mass media campaigns promoting effective malaria treatment and use of insecticide-treated bed nets will be conducted. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Access to services (\$7,975,000 CSH, \$1,390,600 DA): Efforts will continue to focus on improving the availability of key health and basic education services and products. CSH resources will be used to further expand and strengthen behavior change and social marketing of insecticide-treated bednets and prepackaged malaria treatments, and both CSH and DA funds will be used to strengthen public-private partnerships to achieve results. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Enabling environment (\$6,785,000 CSH, \$1,164,400 DA): USAID will continue to work with institutions at the national, state and local levels to strengthen policy development and implementation for health and basic education. Resources will also be used to provide technical assistance to support advocacy networks that promote the involvement of civil society organizations in health and education sector decision-making. Same implementers as FY 2004.

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

Performance and Results: FY 2004 is the first year of implementation for USAID's new social sector program. By 2009, principal outcomes of USAID's social sector service delivery program in target states and local government areas will include an increase in the use of modern contraceptives from eight percent to 10%, DPT3 (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus) coverage increased from 20% to 60%, and a five percent increase in girl's retention rates and a 10% improvement in literacy and numeracy scores in targeted primary schools.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Nigeria
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	620-014
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$20,550,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$700,000 CSH; \$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$20,550,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: In support of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID's new HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis program will implement HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care activities in partnership with other USG agencies. The program will seek to prevent HIV transmission and alleviate the suffering caused by HIV/AIDS in selected Nigerian states, with reduced transmission of tuberculosis as an additional program element. Activities will address key issues of demand for services and interventions; access to quality services; and an improved enabling environment at national, state and community levels. The program will create demand and promote behavior change for risk reduction among most-at-risk populations; use of voluntary counseling and testing services for HIV/AIDS and directly observable treatment of tuberculosis (DOTS); and provision of quality services for people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children, and pregnant women in high-risk situations. USAID will support faith-based organizations (FBOs) and the private sector and foster the development of public-private and private-private partnerships, within the context of the PEPFAR country operational plan.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Demand for HIV/AIDS & TB services and interventions (\$4,810,000 CSH; \$500,000 prior year ESF; \$700,000 prior year CSH). A primary objective of the program is to increase the demand for preventive interventions, including ABC (abstinence, be faithful, and consistent use of condoms); voluntary counseling and testing; and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. Comprehensive and balanced ABC behavior change strategies will be developed to respond to crucial differences between target groups, including most-at-risk groups and young people. USAID, with its USG partners, will also seek to improve the detection and treatment of active tuberculosis cases through the DOTS approach, building on community structures to increase awareness and demand for services. The development of new community norms and standards, providing alternatives to such behaviors as multiple partners, sexual violence and discrimination arising from stigma, will also stimulate demand, particularly for care and support services. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International (PSI), others to be determined.

Access to quality HIV/AIDS & TB services and interventions: (\$14,600,000 CSH). As part of the USG PEPFAR country team, USAID/Nigeria will initiate access to anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy and treatment of opportunistic infections and expand existing care and support efforts. Under PEPFAR, USAID and partners have targeted 350,000 HIV infected individuals for ARV treatment by 2008. The program will build on community structures and FBOs to further meet the psychological and material needs of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) within family and community settings. Tuberculosis prevention and control measures and prevention and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections will be improved through adequate treatment of infected persons and targeted promotion of behavior change in high-risk groups. Other activities will include scaling-up of voluntary counseling and testing by increasing the number of counselors and screening and counseling centers. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies include: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Safe Blood for Africa, others to be determined.

Enabling environment (\$1,140,000 CSH). In support of PEPFAR goals, the program will focus on developing national political and financial support for HIV/AIDS interventions; strengthening state and local government capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate interventions; strengthening health systems to provide adequate services; broadening multi-sectoral collaboration with other sectors and partners for enhanced response to HIV/AIDS, and improving surveillance, monitoring and evaluation. USAID will assist FBOs with nation-wide reach and broad-based membership to develop policy and guidelines for the implementation of HIV prevention and care activities. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: CDC, others to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Nigeria is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Demand for HIV/AIDS & TB services and interventions (\$4,810,000 CSH). Programming will continue to focus on raising awareness and demand for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis services through adoption of new behaviors and creating new community norms, as well as targeting high-risk groups and addressing stigma. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Access to quality HIV/AIDS & TB services and interventions: (\$14,600,000 CSH). Building upon investments to assist the GON and consistent with the PEPFAR operational plan for Nigeria, planned activities will continue to improve and expand appropriate and effective care of PLWHA, including those who are also infected with TB; scale up voluntary counseling and testing programs by increasing the number of counselors and of screening and counseling centers; and expand access to ARV treatment for PLWHA and for pregnant women. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Enabling environment (\$1,140,000 CSH). As part of the USG PEPFAR country team in Nigeria, USAID will continue assistance to the GON to develop national political and financial support for HIV/AIDS interventions; state and local governments to improve their capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate interventions; and will engage the private sector in expanding the reach of government services. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: FY 2004 is the first year of implementation for the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis program. By 2009, the program in support of PEPFAR targets for Nigeria will result in increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, reduction in high risk sexual behavior and stabilization of the seroprevalence rate among the high-risk groups in focus states. Fifty thousand pregnant women receiving antenatal care will have access to PMTCT services at 24 centers of excellence and 350,000 HIV infected individuals will have received ARV treatment. Twenty-five percent of the estimated population of PLWHA and 25% of orphans and vulnerable children in targeted states will have access to care and support services, and there will be a 70% treatment success rate among smear positive tuberculosis patients.

Nigeria PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	36,066	47,911	42,550	43,724
Development Assistance	21,968	23,385	13,601	15,590
Economic Support Fund	8,500	3,850	4,971	5,000
Total Program Funds	66,534	75,146	61,122	64,314

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
620-006 Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	7,886	7,532	0	0
ESF	7,500	1,850	0	0
620-007 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth				
DA	9,412	10,013	0	0
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
620-008 Basic Education				
DA	4,670	5,840	0	0
620-009 Integrated health information and services				
CSH	36,066	47,911	0	0
ESF	0	2,000	0	0
620-011 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	2,500	3,352
ESF	0	0	3,250	5,000
620-012 Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	6,351	7,067
ESF	0	0	1,721	0
620-013 Basic Education and Health Care				
CSH	0	0	22,000	23,174
DA	0	0	4,750	5,171
620-014 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis				
CSH	0	0	20,550	20,550

Mission Director,
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