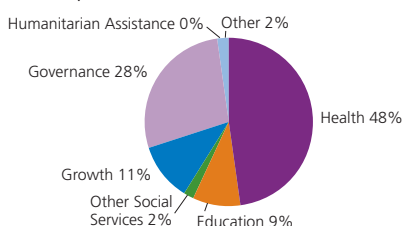


Nigeria

Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Red	Amber	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £110.5 million



Nigeria is off track to meet all the MDGs, and Northern Nigeria has the world's worst human development indicators outside conflict and post-conflict zones. Aid to Nigeria accounts for less than 1% of GDP, so helping Nigeria's government spend its own resources more effectively is critical to reducing poverty. DFID works through a joint strategy with the World Bank and USAID, focusing on systemic reform at federal level and in a number of states to help Nigeria tackle its 3 major constraints to achieving the MDGs: mismanagement of oil revenue; weak accountability mechanisms; low non-oil growth.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

70 million Nigerians (around half the population) live on less than a dollar a day⁶¹. To halve income poverty, sustained strong growth outside the oil sector is needed, with the benefits shared with the poorest. Nigeria achieved non-oil growth of 7.7% in 2008⁶², due to improved macro-economic management. Key to this were the Ministry of Finance (Budget Office), Federal Debt Management Office, and the Central Bank of Nigeria, all of which are supported by DFID technical assistance.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Nigeria still has around seven million children out of school⁶³. In nine States, DFID's assistance is establishing school grant systems that minimise leakage of funds and improve accountability. **Improvements in procurement systems have reduced the cost of textbooks**, classrooms and water and sanitation freeing funds to enable government to deliver more. In Kwara State, a comprehensive teacher assessment has been implemented and DFID is now supporting the State to roll out a teacher professional upgrade programme to improve the quality of teaching and learning.

Supporting better quality schooling:

In 2008 DFID provided grants to 375 school management committees. Each schools' local community and teachers jointly decide how to spend the money on school improvements, books, and subsidies to help get more girls attending school regularly. The goal is to deliver better quality schooling through more accountable use of resources. In 2009 DFID has begun to scale up this grant system to around 3,000 schools⁶⁴, with co-financing from four state governments.



Parental Demand for Qu'ranic Learning for Girls is High, Bauchi State, Nigeria

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Between late 2005 and late 2007, girls' attendance in schools directly supported by DFID in six States in Northern Nigeria increased by up to 83%. **Advocacy campaigns** funded by DFID have mobilised community leaders, state governments and the media to ban and inhibit practices such as early marriage and girls' exclusion from school. In early 2009, DFID began **supporting over 700 female teacher trainees** from rural areas, where there are almost no female teachers at present. This will provide role models for girls, encourage girls' enrolment, and make schools more inclusive. **School grants** systems have also been supported to provide separate toilets for girls, water uniforms, bags, and transport subsidies – all of which have helped to boost girls' school attendance⁴.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Roughly one million Nigerian children under five die every year, due in part to low immunisation rates – coverage is below 10% in many Northern states. In 2008/09, DFID provided **training and technical assistance** which enabled all local governments to be supplied with refrigeration equipment to preserve vaccines. This equipment will help ensure that all children have access to vaccines. DFID also supported **work in communities in Katsina State**, which has resulted in a doubling of the number of babies receiving their first immunisations to prevent deaths from measles, tuberculosis and polio.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality rates in Nigeria are amongst the worst in the world. Approximately 42,000 Nigerian women die each year due to pregnancy-related problems. In 2008/09, DFID and the Norwegian government agreed a cooperation arrangement, which will improve maternal health services for up to five million women. DFID **support to Katsina State** demonstrated a gap in the State's provision **of antenatal care**, which the state government addressed by providing mobile clinics. This significantly **increased the number of women attending**.

Improving access to health service

DFID, through the £30 million DFID Health Commodities Project, has provided **drugs** and **medical equipment** to a total of **1,000 health facilities in six Nigerian States**. Primary Health Care centres supported by this project have shown a **58% increase in utilisation within one year of DFID support**⁶⁵. By the end of the project in November 2009, a total of 1,468 facilities will have been supported by DFID, ensuring the availability of drugs for an estimated 24 million outpatient consultations per year.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Three million Nigerians are still living with HIV, but the last four national surveys show a decline in the HIV prevalence rate since 2001. DFID contributed to this decline by **providing 80% of condoms** in Nigeria, and by sending HIV prevention messages to 23 million young people (15 – 24 yrs) through a targeted mass media campaign delivered by the BBC World Service Trust. DFID is providing £50 million to the **National Malaria Programme** as part of an unprecedented multi-partner effort **to distribute 2 insecticide-treated bed nets to each Nigerian household** (totalling 62 million bed nets) by 2010. DFID has already procured 2.5 million bed nets and will provide a further 3.5 million by 2010.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Nigeria is likely to be one of the countries most affected by climate change, with desert encroachment in the North and a heightened risk of flooding along the highly populated coast in the South. Nigeria's response to these threats has been poor, due to the low awareness of climate change. In February, with support from DFID's **Coalitions For Change (C4C) programme** Nigeria's House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change was inaugurated. The Committee will champion climate change issues in Nigeria, help ensure that climate change issues are adequately addressed in legislation, and promote a more coordinated national response to climate change. DFID technical assistance is also supporting the government to develop a strategy for reform of the power sector.

1 UNSD 2003

2 World bank, Nigeria Economic Update, February 2009

3 Education for All Global Monitoring Report, UNESCO 2009

4 Girls Education Project Progress Report and Work Plans, UNICEF 2008,2009

5 Health Commodities Project Annual Review, 2008

6 Ministry of Finance, Government of Rwanda