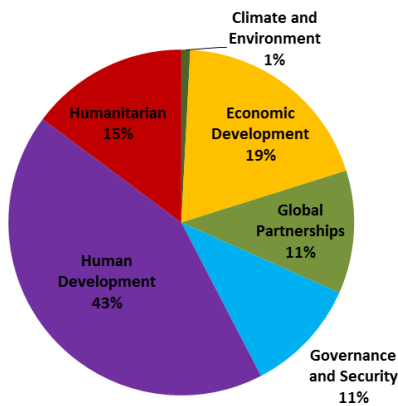




The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital part of Global Britain - harnessing the potential of new trade relationships, creating jobs and channelling investment to the world's poorest countries. Throughout history, sustained, job-creating growth has played the greatest role in lifting huge numbers of people out of grinding poverty. This is what developing countries want and is what the international system needs to help deliver. Whilst there is an urgent need for traditional aid in many parts of the world, ultimately economic development is how we will achieve the Global Goals and help countries move beyond the need for aid.

Planned budget for 2018/19	£235m
Planned budget for 2019/20	£220m

**Sector breakdown of 2018/19 bilateral plans**



**Top 3 planned spending programmes in 2018/19 (as at 9<sup>th</sup> May 2018)**

North East Nigeria Transition to Development Programme	£85.9m
Maternal and Newborn Child Health Programme	£28m
Sanitation, Hygiene & Water in Nigeria, Phase 2	£21.1m

**Contribution to the Global Goals and other government commitments (achieved as at March 2018)\***

- 242 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education
- 3.5 million** people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation
- 10.3 million** children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions
- 347 thousand** additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning between 2015-2017

**Headline deliverables**

- Humanitarian and building resilience to crises:** In 2017, UK aid targeted the provision of lifesaving support to more than 1 million people facing famine-like conditions in north-east Nigeria. The UK will also support the government of Nigeria to deliver a long term response to cope with the crisis, gradually decreasing the need for international humanitarian assistance.
- Economic development and basic services:** UK aid will improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Nigerian society, through creating jobs, better health and education. We have already increased the income of 1.6 million Nigerians since 2015. By 2019 we will help 11.9 million people to have better nutrition and 500,000 children to have a decent education.
- Building stability and institutions:** UK aid will support federal and state level governments to be more effective, transparent and accountable to their citizens, including through support to the 2019 elections process. The UK is supporting the Economic and Financial Services Commission to help improve its ability to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. UK aid will also help Nigeria increase its own revenues by improving its tax systems and making it easier for businesses to invest.

\* Results less than 1 million are rounded to the nearest thousand. Results over 1 million are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand

## **Why DFID is investing in Nigeria**

Nigeria is Africa's biggest country by population and its second largest economy. It has the world's 10th largest proven oil reserves and the 9th largest natural gas reserves. The UK-Nigeria trade relationship was worth £4 billion in 2015 and has the potential to grow significantly in the future. Nigeria is therefore a significant trade and investment partner for the UK in Africa.

However, Nigeria faces a number of challenges to its future growth and development. Conflict continues to affect its oil-rich delta region and there is a violent Islamist insurgency in its north-east which has caused a humanitarian crisis. Despite significant natural resources, around a third of Nigerians (60 million) live below the national poverty line with around another third just above; many of them are highly vulnerable and at risk of being trafficked to the UK. The government of Nigeria is taking the lead to tackle these issues, but struggles with corruption, as well as the necessary capacity and resources. The UK is focused on helping Nigeria overcome these challenges.

## **How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?**

The UK will help the government of Nigeria save lives in the north-east by: providing essential items (such as food) or the means to buy them; agricultural support so people can grow their own food; and education so children do not miss out during the crisis and Nigeria's economic growth does not suffer in the long term. We will use our technical expertise to influence Nigeria on security and justice issues, to help end the conflict.

The UK will help Nigeria reduce poverty and improve the lives of its citizens by: improving health services; increasing access to clean water and sanitation; and increasing access to modern family planning methods.

The UK will also help the government of Nigeria carry out ambitious reforms to grow and diversify its economy so it can tackle growth and development issues without international assistance. DFID support will include: expert advice and investment on infrastructure development; delivering training to increase people's skills enabling them to find jobs; creating jobs to improve incomes; tackling corruption; and making Nigeria an easier country to do business with.

## **What is being achieved for the UK?**

The UK and Nigeria have a strong partnership that builds on longstanding economic ties and mutual security interests. We are building on this to ensure the UK is the partner of choice for trade and investment. Helping Nigeria to reduce its dependency on oil and gas will not only benefit Nigeria, it will also provide greater commercial opportunities for UK investment in sectors such as financial services, agricultural technology and education.

UK aid will also tackle human trafficking and crime that directly affects the UK, including providing more economic opportunities for Nigerians within their own country. Combined with our political, military, intelligence and trade engagement, UK aid contributes towards a more peaceful, democratic and prosperous Nigeria. This in turn prevents migration and reduces the risk of violent extremism.

## **Partners**

- In 2017, approximately 70% of UK aid was delivered by the private sector.
- The remainder of DFID Nigeria's programme is delivered through multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, United Nations and international non-governmental organisations. DFID will continue to fund and work closely with international organisations to influence their approach and ensure they are delivering value for money for the UK taxpayer. No UK aid goes directly to the government of Nigeria.