

NIGERIA STRATEGY COMPLETION REPORT REVIEW

The Bank resumed its assistance in 1998–99 after Nigeria’s peaceful transition from military rule. The government sought private sector led growth and identified corruption and governance as the proximate causes of the economic decline. The Bank’s three objectives since 1999 were to (1) improve governance and economic management, (2) support economic growth through private sector development, and (3) develop local communities through empowerment. Bank assistance included considerable economic and sector work and 19 IDA financed projects for US\$1,545 million, but disbursements remain low and project implementation poor (see paras. 4, 11, and 17). The Strategy Completion Report (SCR) spans four interim strategy updates since 1999.

The Bank’s three objectives were relevant, but were not attained to any significant degree. There were improvements in governance and economic management at the federal level, but fiscal decentralization has undermined these efforts: half of total government spending occurs at state and local levels, where controls are inadequate, monitoring is weak, and progress on improving economic management has not been commensurate with that at the federal level. Private sector development, consisting of privatization, removing infrastructure bottlenecks and promoting agriculture, was not achieved, although there was some privatization of state owned enterprises. Finally, there was little progress toward empowerment and local community development. Overall, the outcome of Bank assistance is rated unsatisfactory.

Government Objectives, Bank Strategy, and Overview of Implementation

1. The Strategy Completion Review (SCR) covers the period since the Bank reactivated its assistance in mid-1999 after the retired Gen. Obasanjo was elected to head Nigeria’s democratic government. The Bank had stopped preparing new projects and economic and sector work (ESW) in 1993 because of poor governance and economic management, although discussions on reforms and the supervision of ongoing projects continued. When the Bank reactivated its program, the government had yet to articulate a comprehensive strategy, so the Bank considered the government’s priorities to be those in the 1997–98 Vision 2010 document that sought better governance and private sector led economic growth. In 2004, the Obasanjo administration articulated a development strategy (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, or NEEDS and SEEDs, its state counterpart) after extensive consultations. This strategy forms the backdrop to the current CAS.

2. The Bank prepared four interim strategy reports/updates (May 2000, May 2001, February 2002, and June 2004 plus an additional information note in May 2002) instead of a CAS, and these reflected the evolving country situation. Coming after several years of limited involvement by the Bank, consisting only of supervising ongoing projects and limited analytic work and no new lending, the first update was optimistic in outlook but cautious with lending. It proposed (a) continued discussions on government priorities; (b) sector studies to update the Bank’s

knowledge; (c) advising on governance, economic management, and privatization; (d) preparing small projects to alleviate poverty and spur private investment; and (e) working with the IMF and others to resolve disputes with external creditors. None of the interim strategies had explicit outcome targets.

3. The Bank dropped a proposed adjustment loan because of concerns about the authorities' commitment to reform, including macro-economic stability¹, which led to a more cautious second strategy update in May 2001. The third update in February 2002 repeated these concerns, and after further reviewing developments in May 2002, the Bank moved to the "low case" lending scenario, dropping many planned projects and ESW. Following the appointment of a reformist economic team after Obasanjo's re-election in 2003, the fourth update in May 2004 proposed a larger Bank lending program.

4. Actual lending and ESW fell short of proposals in the interim strategies (Annex Tables 2 and 3). Since 1999, nineteen projects have been approved for US\$1,545 million (of which only US\$308 million disbursed as of mid-April 2005). Some of these projects followed earlier ones which had unsatisfactory outcomes² and progress on their implementation reflects inadequate learning from earlier project experience. Others were not able to address the most critical issues.³ Projects that have closed and been rated since 1999 had much lower outcome, institutional development impact, and sustainability ratings than the Africa region and Bank averages, reflecting the particularly difficult environment in which these projects, all but one of which were approved in 1993 or earlier, were implemented (Annex Table 4). Disbursement rates of on-going projects have been low, and as of this writing, 44 percent of the projects (by number) are at risk, well above the Regional average (26 percent), although this is an improvement over the last three years.

Implementation by Objectives

5. The SCR organizes the Bank's interim strategies' objectives as three pillars: (1) improving governance and economic management, (2) economic growth through private sector development, and (3) developing local communities through empowerment. The Bank's projects were generally consistent with these objectives, although they cannot always be neatly grouped under each.

¹ The non-oil economy was stagnant and the President's disputes with the National Assembly over doubling capital spending in the 2000 budget exposed the legal limits of his power under the 1999 Constitution.

² Procurement irregularities had plagued earlier projects in **agriculture**, including the 1992 Fadama-I project: the region's procurement audit of 6 agricultural projects resulted in 3 projects being closed and 29 companies and 7 people debarred for fraud. A \$70 million Fadama-II project was prepared, although its approval was delayed until FY04. In **education**, since 90 percent of the 1992 Primary Education Project (PEP-I) for US\$158.4 million was undisbursed, it was extended to 2000, when it was cancelled with 35 percent of the funds undisbursed. OED's ICR Review notes that it provided "millions of textbooks to students but did not train teachers in their use" and that neither the quality of education nor student attendance increased. PEP-II for US\$55m was approved in 2000.

³ For example, work on **environment** sought to build government capacity, although the strategy update notes that unrest and security prevented Bank staff visits to the oil producing Niger delta with serious environmental problems.

Objective I: Improving Governance and Economic Management

6. *Outcome.* The SCR lists many government initiatives to improve governance that were supported by Bank projects and ESW: better Federal budgeting, greater accountability to Parliament and transparency to the public (e.g. Federal budgets immediately published and posted on the web), starting to implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, establishing 138 anti-corruption units in government agencies, starting procurement reforms, and prosecuting corrupt officials (although the SCR notes that the sole conviction of a corrupt official was overturned on appeal). Other recommended improvements to monitoring and control have not been implemented, or have been implemented too recently to have had an impact on outcomes, such as the audit of the oil and gas companies.⁴ The SCR notes that “despite all of these efforts, Nigeria continues to be ranked low on governance and corruption in relationship to other countries, including sub-Saharan countries....[which] reflect the magnitude of the challenge ahead.”

7. Economic management has improved, especially at the Federal level (e.g. inflation halved to under 12 percent in 2004 as seen in the graph under Annex Table 1 reporting annual data). The recent Fiscal Responsibility Law formalizes the Federal government saving the recent surge in oil revenues, and this is currently being implemented. Fiscal decentralization poses challenges to these achievements, as half of total government spending is now by the 36 state and 774 local authorities, where adequate control mechanisms or systems to monitor their effectiveness are not well developed. Important sectoral policies remain distorted: for example, the foreign exchange allocation mechanism combined with inappropriate relative prices for oil distillates, encourage gasoline smuggling and generating electricity from diesel. Consequently, despite notable improvements in public procurement and macro-economic management at the Federal level, and some progress at the state level, this objective has not been achieved.

Objective II: Economic Growth through Private Sector Development

8. *Outcome.* The SCR notes that about a third of Bank commitments supported this objective, and that non-oil growth rose to 4.7 percent; but this reflects the spurt in 2003 following good rains.

9. Government actions that the Bank supported to develop the private sector were (i) privatizing parastatals; (ii) improving complementary infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads), and (iii) agriculture. Privatization also improves governance (Objective I) because the oversight and controls that apply to Ministries do not apply to parastatals' procurement. Bank financed technical assistance under the 2001 Privatization Support Project supported the sale of several firms (e.g. some truck manufacturing, newspapers, hotels etc.), but many of considerable economic importance (e.g. oil refineries) remain unsold, as the SCR notes, “probably due to entrenched interests and lack of a strong government commitment.” This project has been restructured with lower goals.

⁴ See “The Review of Flow of Funds in the Nigerian Petroleum Sector” (May 2000) and *Nigeria: Petroleum Revenue Management* (October 2004, Report 30316-NG) for the many recommendations to improve revenue collection and reporting.

10. Physical transport bottlenecks (e.g. roads, bridges, railways) inhibit private sector growth. The Bank's three infrastructure projects addressed these bottlenecks, but implementation has run into difficulties and they did not always address institutional issues and policy distortions.⁵ For example, Lagos accounts for much of the non-oil economic activity, but the SCR notes that the Bank project to improve transport infrastructure was "hindered by a failure of co-ordination between the Federal and state authorities regarding roads under federal responsibility." Bank strategy envisioned the private provision of infrastructure, but laws permitting the private provision of electricity that the Transmission Development Project expected in September 2001 only passed in December 2004, the regulatory entity is not adequately staffed and many price controls remain (especially in oil and gas) inhibiting investments. Except for cellular telephones where technology has driven down costs, privatization has not induced investment.

11. Agriculture is an important private activity especially for the poor, but improper procurement plagued earlier agricultural projects and additional lending awaited the resolution of these fiduciary issues. The SCR notes that "the Bank undertook Rural Sector Strategy Study and other analytical work; regretfully, their impact on either policy or lending was very limited." The first Fadama project in 1992 to improve small holder cultivation in the lowlands had raised yields but poor roads kept crops from markets; consequently, Fadama-II provided for rural roads, but it is on-going and experiencing some implementation problems. Despite the Bank's efforts, progress in the three areas discussed above fell short of interim strategy objectives.

Objective III: Empowerment and Local Community Development

12. *Outcome.* Over half the Bank's commitments since 1999 supported empowerment through several projects, but the SCR notes that they sometimes lacked clear objectives and often lacked proper monitoring and evaluation systems. Overall, the delivery of health and education has not improved: the SCR and other Bank reports note that only 60 percent of those eligible attended primary schools in 2003 (worse in the northwest where only 34 percent of girls attend, although data are unreliable and official Bank statistics reported in Annex Table 1 differ), and the immunization rate of children barely changed. The SCR notes success with polio eradication.

13. The unsettled relations between the Federal and state governments and the inexperience of state or local governments may hinder the effectiveness of on-going community development projects. As the SCR notes, the design of CDD interventions varied across operations, "which arguably has affected their effectiveness." The ICR of the closed FY00 Small Towns Water Project notes that despite high projected rates of return (26 percent), only one of the 16 systems is functioning and the Federal government did not involve local communities or cede control. OED's review of the ICR notes that the Bank did not cancel the project despite the fact that "corruption, mismanagement and poor governance at the Federal level plagued the project from start to finish" and that "the project, contrary to design, deepened the gulf between local and

⁵ The US\$100 million (Electric) Transmission Development Project supports many measures to reduce technical losses, some engineering (e.g. raising the voltage on selected lines using more step down transformers), some pricing and some staffing; the US\$120 million National Urban Water Sector Reform project to improve publicly owned utilities (with promised ERR of 16 to 25 percent); and the US\$100 million Lagos Urban Transport project covers several improvements to roads, buses, and bridges.

federal governments.” Fiduciary concerns remain an issue.⁶ The SCR notes that one ongoing project, the Community Poverty Reduction Project (CPRP), has had positive results, and that an ongoing review of CDD interventions will guide future operations and provide a common framework. Overall, it is too soon to assess whether the objectives of empowerment and local community development have been achieved.

Overall OED Assessment

14. OED finds the interim strategies’ three broad objectives to be relevant, congruent with the Federal government’s priorities, and the Bank’s activities (ESW, technical assistance and projects) to be consistent with them. Despite better economic management and governance at the Federal level especially since 2003, the fiscal decentralization represents a major challenge to this objective, and corruption indicators show little improvement. Private sector development has been modest. The only project that has closed that addressed empowerment and local community development was unsatisfactory and otherwise, it is too soon to assess whether this objective has been achieved. Overall, OED rates the outcome of Bank assistance as *unsatisfactory*.

15. Bank support was well calibrated to progress with reform; the Bank began cautiously in 1999, appropriately scaled back its planned lending while remaining engaged when reforms slackened in 2002, and resumed lending in 2003 when reforms resumed. OED agrees with the SCR’s warnings on the dangers of total disengagement as occurred prior to 1999, especially with respect to non-lending services, which makes re-engagement more challenging.

16. Despite appropriately calibrated overall support, OED finds that the Bank could have focused more on project design and implementation issues. *First*, OED agrees with the SCR that “the Bank did not take stock of the lessons from past involvements... covering health, education, roads, agriculture, electricity, water and sanitation.” A Country Assistance Evaluation would have been useful, but the region regularly reviews its portfolio and prepares ICRs, which also offer opportunities to learn. *Second*, the Bank’s current portfolio problems reflect project design issues, as, for example, social sector projects, which represented two-thirds of Bank commitments, did not appropriately reflect the division of responsibility in Nigeria’s federal system. *Third*, the approach to community development needed to be more cognizant of fiduciary and capacity issues and consistent across interventions. *Fourth*, the emphasis on the social sector came at the expense of physical infrastructure that constrains private sector growth. *Finally*, the Bank did little analytical work on external debt, an issue that the May 2000 strategy identified as important.

Assessment of Completion Report

17. The SCR describes the recent experience candidly, especially the Bank’s portfolio difficulties and inability to discuss policies without adjustment lending. The SCR’s

⁶ “The Effectiveness of World Bank Support for Community Development: An OED Evaluation” (CODE2005-0038, May 16, 2005) notes that in Nigeria internal controls are reported to be weak or inoperative and provide negligible assurance that the funds are being used entirely for their intended purposes.



recommendation that the Bank concentrate its efforts in a few states for all its projects seems appropriate and based on recent project and governance experience, but as the recent OED evaluation of Bank support to community development recommends, any scaling up should only follow careful evaluation. The SCR primarily focuses on projects and ESW undertaken and neglects omissions such as the external debt issue. Finally, the SCR should have focused more on past achievements, rather than discussing future actions and possible outcomes.

Lessons and Findings

18. Nigeria requires reforms to be sustained at the Federal level, and increased attention to similar issues at the state level. The Bank program during this period and the current portfolio problems have suffered from neglecting the lessons from earlier projects that also performed poorly. Sound analytical work and careful project design have had success in Nigeria, and this needs to be broadened and sustained. In designing projects during the next CAS period in Nigeria, the Bank must consider their vulnerability to changes in the pace of reforms, and should include adequate safeguards to mitigate such risks.

19. The recent emphasis on community development and social sector projects came at the expense of infrastructure whose inadequacy still constrains private sector development. Projects to improve roads and electricity also reduce poverty by raising economic growth, and these projects appear to have performed better in Nigeria. The Bank needs to improve monitoring and evaluation for all projects and to ensure that community development projects reflect recent experience.

20. The emphasis on governance was appropriate, but this should be at all levels of government. The SCR's recommendation of working with selected states is sound, but the attempt should be carefully evaluated before lending is substantially increased.

Annex Table 1: Macroeconomic and Social Indicators, 1998-2003

Series Name	Average 1998-2003											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Nigeria	Ghana	Kenya	Libya	S. Africa	Tanzania
GDP growth (annual %)	1.9	1.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	10.7	3.8	4.5	1.1	..	2.4	5.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	260.0	260.0	260.0	300.0	300.0	350.0	288.3	328.3	363.3	..	2,901.7	266.7
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	760.0	760.0	790.0	810.0	820.0	900.0	806.7	1,960.0	1,001.7	..	9,406.7	535.0
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-0.8	-1.4	1.7	0.6	-0.9	8.0	1.2	2.5	-1.0	..	0.5	3.1
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	39.0	36.6	28.8	30.6	31.2	26.4	32.1	36.0	20.1	..	3.6	44.9
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	33.4	35.2	43.6	47.8	43.8	49.5	42.2	25.1	18.3	..	31.5	15.9
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	27.6	28.2	27.6	21.6	25.0	24.2	25.7	38.9	61.6	..	64.9	39.3
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	33.5	36.9	53.3	43.3	40.8	50.0	43.0	40.5	25.8	31.7	28.9	15.5
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	38.1	41.1	37.5	34.4	41.0	40.9	38.8	55.9	32.2	22.0	26.2	25.7
Current account balance (% of GDP) ^{1/}	-13.2	1.5	10.3	2.6	-11.1	-2.7	-2.1	-5.1	-1.8	2.9	-0.4	-6.9
Present value of debt (% of GNI)	..	..	81.3	80.7	77.6	75.9	78.9	59.5	42.1	..	20.8	27.0
Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	11.3	6.9	..	..	..	..	9.1	16.1	19.3	..	11.1	12.4
External debt (% of GNI)	103.3	87.5	83.1	71.0	75.6	70.0	81.8	113.7	55.1	..	20.2	81.4
Total reserves in months of imports ^{1/}	5.5	4.6	7.3	7.6	4.9	3.8	5.6	1.9	3.0	17.9	2.3	5.8
Total Revenue (% of GDP) ^{2/}	..	29.4	42.5	42.1	36.2	36.5	37.3	..	25.7	..	27.3	..
Total Expenditure (% of GDP) ^{2/}	..	32.5	36.5	47.0	41.4	37.8	39.1	..	25.9	..	29.4	..
Overall Balance (% of GDP) ^{2/}	..	-3.1	6.0	-4.9	-5.3	-1.3	-1.7	..	..	..	-1.8	..
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	19.6	19.1	33.4	31.7	25.8	31.8	26.9	7.6	8.5	22.4	18.6	6.8
Gross Investment (% of GDP) ^{3/}	..	27.7	20.6	22.8	26.1	22.7	24.0	23.0	15.0	12.7	15.9	17.0
of which Private (fixed) (% of GDP) ^{3/}	..	20.1	12.1	10.7	15.9	13.4	14.4	..	..	..	..	..
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	10.3	4.8	14.5	13.0	12.9	14.0	11.6	21.1	6.7	-3.0	6.4	6.0
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	26.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	24.5	78.0	74.8	93.8	81.3	83.8
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	38.0	..	38.0	58.0	48.0	97.0	67.0	46.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	60.0	..	60.0	79.0	62.0	72.0	87.0	73.0
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	..	47.5	..	..	45.3	44.9	45.9	54.7	46.2	72.5	46.9	43.6
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	..	..	102.0	..	..	98.0	100.0	60.5	78.0	15.0	51.5	104.0
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	8.2	12.0	..	10.1	40.5	43.6	7.1	28.4	13.9
School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)	86.1	93.6	97.7	96.5	119.4	..	98.7	79.5	92.2	114.8	108.8	68.3
School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)	74.3	83.5	87.3	85.6	106.8	..	87.5	76.0	91.1	114.6	106.8	68.0
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.2	31.1	104.7	87.5	5.7
Population, total (million)	120.8	123.9	126.9	130.0	133.2	136.5	128.5	19.8	30.4	5.3	44.1	34.0
Population growth (annual %)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3
Urban population (% of total)	42.3	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.7	46.6	44.5	36.3	33.9	87.7	57.2	32.8

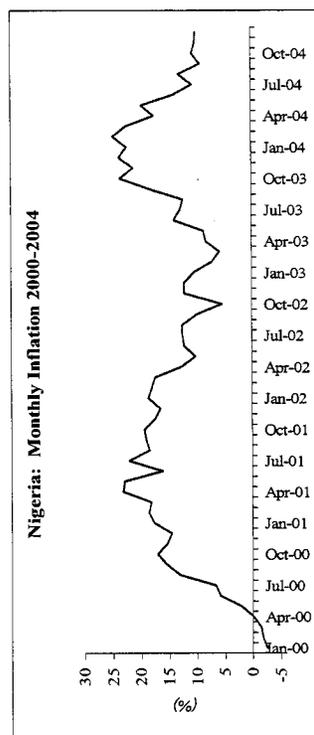
Source: WB Sima Database as of 04/22/2005.

Notes:

^{1/} Data for 2000-2003 from IMF Nigeria: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix, Table 24 (2004) (only for Nigeria)

^{2/} Source is IMF Nigeria-Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix, Table 11 and 12 Consolidated Government Operations (2004)

^{3/} For Nigeria, Gross Investment from the IMF: Nigeria Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix, Table 3 (2004). For comparator countries Gross Investment (% of GDP) source is SIMA series Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP).



Annex Table 2: Nigeria CAS Completion Report - Projects Proposed in Strategies

OED Review, Proposed and Approved Projects

Project Name	Proposed Amount	Proposed Date	Year Approved	Approved USD m.	Disbursed Apr:14:05	Project Name	Project ID	Sector Board	Label DD	Label IP	Label Rating	Label Link Rating	Label Link Type
May 2000 Strategy Note													
Small Towns Water	5	Apr-00	2000 (Closed 2005)	5	3.7	Small Towns Water	P064008	WS	U	U	S	S	INV
Economic Management	20	Apr-00	2000	20	15.0	Econ Mngt and Capacity Building	P065001	EP	S	S	#	#	INV
Primary Education Project II	55	Apr-00	2000	35	56.3	Primary Education Project II	P066571	ED	S	S	S	S	INV
Community Rural Development	60	Jun-00	2001	60	37.9	Community-based Poverty Reduction	P069006	SP	S	S	S	S	INV
Balance of Payments Support	250	Jun-00	Dropped										
FY 2000 Total	390												
Privatization TA	45	Sep-00	2001	114	30.2	Privatization Support Project	P070293	PSD	S	MS	#	#	INV
Micro- Watershed & Environment	100	Dec-00	2004	70	4.4	Local Empowerment & Evmt Mngt	P069892	SDV	S	U	S	S	INV
Community Urban Updating	60	Feb-01	2002	110	8.6	Community Based Urban Development	P069901	UD	S	U	S	S	INV
Fadama II	70	May-01	2004	100	12.2	Fadama II	P063622	RDV	S	S	S	S	INV
FY 2001 Total	275												
Health Services Fund II	-	Oct-01	2002	127	27.1	2nd Health Systems Development	P070290	HE	U	S	S	S	INV
FY 2002 Total	102												
Nain Univ. System Innovation	90		2002	90	25.3	HIV/AIDS Program Development	P070291	HE	MU	S	H	H	INV
HIV/AIDS project	50		2003	101	6.8	Universal Basic Education	P071494	ED	U	U	S	S	INV
Universal Basic Education	242												
Planned for later FY													
Strategy Updates of May 2001 & Feb. 2002													
CDD Umbrella Project	100	2002	Dropped			Transmission Development Project	P072018	EMT	S	S	S	S	INV
Lagos Upgrading Project	100	2002	2002	100	29.7								
Electric Pwr Transm. Project	100	2002	2002										
Hlth. Sys. Supp. Proj. (postponed)	120	2002	2002										
Univ. Basic Education (postponed)	50	2002	Dropped										
Micro-Watershd & Env. (postponed)	30	2002	Dropped										
Com. Based Urb. Dev. (postponed)	10	2002	Dropped										
HIV/AIDS project (postponed)	90	2002	Dropped										
FY 2002 Total	600												
Legal/Judicial	30	2003	Dropped										
Rural / Microfinance Project	40	2003	Dropped										
Rural Infrastructure Project	100	2003	Dropped										
Fadama-II (postponed)	75	2003	Dropped										
Nain Univ. Sys. Innov. (postponed)	100	2003	Dropped										
FY 2003 Total	345												
Update information Note May, 2002													
Delta Development Project	30	2003	Dropped			Lagos Urban Transport Project	P074963	TR	MU	MU	S	S	INV
Lagos Urban Transport	100	2003	2003	100	17.4								
Nain Univ. Sys. Innov. (postponed)	102.4	2003	2003										
Univ. Basic Edu. (postponed)	98	2003	2003										
Loc. Empow. & Env. Mgt. (postponed)	107	2003	2003										
FY 2003 Total	437.4												
Nigeria: State Governance	50	2004	Delayed to 2005	120	3.4	Urb Water Sector Reform 1	P071075	WS	S	S	S	S	INV
Urban Water Reform Project 1	100	2004	2004										
Lagos Water Sector Restructuring	100	2004	2004										
Fadama II (postponed)	100	2004	2004										
FY 2004 Total	350												
May 2004 Strategy Progress Report													
Youth and Urban Development	300	2005	Dropped			Econ. Reform and Governance Project	P088150	PS	#	#	#	#	INV
Gov. & Econ. Structure	200	2005	2005	140	0.0								
FY 2005 Total	500												
Energy Project	200	2006	Dropped										
Niger Delta Infra. Proj	200	2006	2006										
Lagos Water/Sec. Res. (postponed)	100	2006	2006										
FY 2006 Total	500												
Sust. Mining of Mineral Resources	50	2007	2005	120	0.0	Sustainable Mngt Mineral Resources	P086716	EMT	#	#	#	#	INV
2nd Comm Based Pov. Reduction	200	2007	2005										
Fadama III	250	2007	2005										
FY 2007 Total	500												
Unplanned Projects													
	29	2003	2003	29	30	Polio Eradication	P080295	HE	S	S	S	S	INV
	32	2004	2004	32	0.2	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	P083082	PSD	S	S	M	M	INV
	52	2005	2005	52	0	Suppl. Polio Eradication	P090652	HE	#	#	#	#	INV
Total	1,545					Disbursed as of April 14, 2005							
Pipeline Projects													
	18.1	2005	2005	18.1		State Gov. & Cap. Bldg Project	P074447						
FY05 Total	18.1												
	200	2006	2006	200		2nd Nain Urban Water Sec. Reform	P071391						
	172	2006	2006	172		National Energy	P090104						
	20	2006	2006	20		Customs & Port Modernization							
	100	2006	2006	100		State Platform Pilots							
FY06 Total	500												
	250	2007	2007	250		Federal Roads Development Project	P090135						
	100	2007	2007	100		CDD Productive (Fadama)							
	100	2007	2007	100		State Platforms (for 2 states)							
	50	2007	2007	50		Post Basic Edu. & Knowledge Economy							
FY07 Total	500												

Annex Table 3: Nigeria CAS Completion Report—OED Review, Proposed and Approved Non-Lending

Non-Lending Proposed in Interim Strategy and Updates			Actual Non-Lending Deliverables				
Proposed			Actual				
Strategy	ESW Name	FY	FY	ESW Name	Status	Report No.(Date)	Comment/ Report Name
Strategy 2000	Financial Sector Assessment	Sep-99	2000	Financial Sector Assessment	Completed FY 00	29941 (05/01/2000)	Financial Sector Review Vol 1-3
	Workshop for Parliamentarians	Oct-99	2000	Workshop for Parliamentarians	TA		
	CPAR/CFAA	Apr-00	2000	CPAR/CFAA	Completed FY 00	25732, 22246 (06/30/2000, 09/06/2000)	Country Procurement Assessment Report/ Country Financial Accountability Report
	Audit of Oil Sector	Jun-00	2000	Audit of Oil Sector	TA		
	Anti-Corruption Survey	Jun-00	2000	Anti-Corruption Survey	TA		
	Rural Sector Strategy	May-00	2000	Rural Sector Strategy	Completed FY 01	27470 (06/28/2001)	Rural Sector Strategy Study Vol 1-2
	Health Sector Study	Mar-01	2001	Health Sector Study	Completed FY 04		
	Education Sector	Sep-00	2003	Education Sector Assessment	Completed FY 04		Changed to Education Country Status Report
	Water Resources Management Strategy	Feb-01	2001	Water Resources Management Strategy	TA		
	PSD	Mar-01	2001	Private Sector Assessment	Completed FY 02		
Update 2001	Anti-Corruption Survey	2002	2002	Anti-Corruption Survey	Completed FY 04		
	State Government Capacity Study (Phase 2)	2002	2002	State Government Capacity Study (Phase 2)			Led to State Governance project proposed for FY 06
	Private Sector Assessment (Phase 2)	2002	2002	Private Sector Assessment (Phase 2)	Completed FY 02		
	Fiscal Federalism Study	2002	2002	Fiscal Federalism Study	Completed FY 02		
	SME Technical Assistance	2002	2002	SME Technical Assistance	TA		
	Oil/Gas Study	2002	2002	Oil/Gas Study	TA	ESM279, 29678 (02/01/2004, 03/01/2004)	Nigeria Strategic Gas Plan/ Nigeria LP gas sector improvement study
	Poverty Assessment	2003	2003/2004	Poverty Analysis	TA		
	Macroeconomic Assessment	2002	2003	Macroeconomic Assessment	Completed FY 04		
	CAS	2003	2003	Country Assistance Strategy	Board FY05		
Update Note May 2002	Sources of Poverty-Reducing Growth		2003/2004	Sources of Poverty Reducing Growth	Completed FY 04	26215 (06/30/2003)	Policy Options for Growth and Stability Vol. 1-2
	Country Gender Assessment		2003/2004	Gender Assessment	Completed FY 05	29771 (08/10/2004)	Strategic Country Gender Assessment
	Development Forum		2003/2004	Development Forum	Completed		
	Nigeria Policy Notes		2003/2004	Nigeria Policy Notes	TA		
	Strategic Conflict Assessment		2003/2004	Strategic Conflict Assessment	Completed FY 03		
	Gas Utilization Policy		2003/2004	Gas Utilization Policy	TA		
	Civil Service Reform		2003/2004	Civil Service Reform	Completed FY 04		
	Public Expenditure Work at Federal and State level		2003/2004	Public Expenditure Work at Federal and State Levels	TA		
	Health CSR	2005	2005	Health Country Status Report	TB Completed FY 06		
	Lagos Strategy for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	2005	2005	Lagos Strategy for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	TB Completed FY 05		
PFMU Support	2005	2005	PFMU Support	TA			
Poverty Assessment	2005/2006	2005/2006	Poverty Assessment	TB Completed FY06			
Country Portfolio Performance Review CPPR	2005	2005	Country Portfolio Performance Review	Completed FY 05			
Country Economic Memorandum	2005	2005	Country Economic Memorandum	Moved to FY06			
Debt Management	2005	2005	Debt Management	TA			
Telecom TA	2005	2005	Telecommunications TA	TA			
EITI Management/Gas and Oil Sector Policy	2005-2007	2005	EITI Management/ Gas and Oil Sector Policy	TA			
Communications Outreach	2005	2005	Communications and Outreach	TA			
Agriculture Sector Review	2006	2006	Agriculture Sector Review	TB Completed FY 05			
<i>Unplanned Actual- Underway Non-Lending Activities</i>							
Note: Information from the CAS Annex Tables B4 and Information Update Note.							
			2000	Rural Finance	Completed FY 00		
			2000	Capital Budget Review	Completed FY 01		
			2001	Public Expenditure Review	Completed FY 01		
			2002	States Governance	Completed FY 02	24447 (07/23/2002)	State and Local Governance in Nigeria
			2002	Rural Institutions Capacity Assessment (with FAO)	Completed FY 03		
			2002	Nigeria Health Service Delivery Survey	Completed FY 03		
			2002	Social Risk Assessment	Completed FY 02		
			2003	State Finances Study	Completed FY 03	25710 (04/01/2003)	States Finance Study
			2003	Environment/Poverty	Completed FY 03	25972 (06/30/2003)	Poverty: Environmental Linkages in the Natural Resource Sector- Empirical Evidence from the Nigerian Case studies with policy implications and recommendations
			2004	Power Sector Policy	TA		
			2004	Pensions Reform Dialogue	Completed FY 04		
			2004	Macro & Growth	Completed FY 04		
			2004	Lagos State Financial Accountability Assessment/State		29147, 29593 (03/01/2004, 11/20/2003)	State of Lagos Financial Accountability Assessment/ Lagos State Procurement Assessment Report
			2004	Procurement Assessment Report	Completed FY 04		
			2004	EFA Preparation Support Strategy	Completed FY 04		
			2004	Basic Agricultural Services for Poor Farmers	Completed FY 05		
			2004	Strengthening the Forestry Sector	Completed FY 05		
			2004	Risk and Vulnerability	Completed FY 04		
			2004	Strategic Options for Re-Vamping Agricultural Research and Extension	Completed FY 05	29970 (08/01/2004)	Strategic Options for Revamping agricultural research and extension services
			2005	Financial Sector Assessment Update	TB Completed FY 06		
Note: Information taken by CASCRC sent by region.							

Annex Table 4: OED Project Ratings, Exit FY 99–05

<i>Exit FY</i>	<i>Project ID</i>	<i>Approval FY</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Inst Dev Impact</i>	<i>Sustainability</i>
FY99	Oyo State Urban (Idf)	1990	Mod. Unsat.	Modest	Unlikely
	Population	1991	Highly Unsat	Negligible	Unlikely
	Fadama	1992	Sat.	Modest	Likely
	Economic Management	1993	Unsat.	Modest	Likely
	Lagos Drainage & San	1993	Sat.	Negligible	Uncertain
FY00	Ag. Research	1991	Mod. Unsat.	Modest	Unlikely
	Health Systems Fund	1991	Sat.	Substantial	Likely
	Primary Education	1991	Unsat.	Modest	Unlikely
	Agric Tech	1992	Mod. Sat.	Modest	Likely
	Dev. Communication	1993	Unsat.	Modest	Non-Evaluable
FY01	State Roads Ii	1993	Sat.	Modest	Unlikely
	Water Rehab	1991	Mod. Unsat.	Modest	Unlikely
FY04	State Water I	1992	Unsat.	Modest	Unlikely
	Small Towns Water	2000	Unsat.	Negligible	Unlikely

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total Evaluated (No)</i>	<i>Outcome % Sat (No.)</i>	<i>Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No.)</i>	<i>Sustainability % Likely (No.)</i>
Nigeria	14	35.7	7.1	30.8
AFR	426	64.4	39.0	53.4
World Bank	1,635	75.2	48.0	70.4

Source: Business Warehouse as of April 19, 2005.

Annex Table 5: Portfolio Status Indicators by Year, 1998–2005
(In USD million)

Country	Fiscal year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nigeria	# projects	13	8	5	5	9	12	15	16
	# projects at risk	3	1	0	0	8	9	8	7
	% at risk	23.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	88.9	75.0	53.3	43.8
	Net comm. amt	963.2	714.6	437.0	254.3	681.6	911.3	1,228.3	1,485.0
	Comm. at risk	169.2	101.0	0.0	0.0	554.6	722.6	812.6	630.3
	% commit at risk	17.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	81.4	79.3	66.2	42.4
Ghana	# projects	29	28	23	23	21	17	14	16
	# projects at risk	10	6	3	2	1	3	3	3
	% at risk	34.5	21.4	13.0	8.7	4.8	17.6	21.4	18.8
	Net comm. amt	1,244.5	1,195.0	953.6	1,045.8	1,207.7	878.3	865.3	1,132.3
	Commit. at risk	560.9	144.4	55.9	52.9	5.0	92.1	149.5	149.5
	% commit. at risk	45.1	12.1	5.9	5.1	0.4	10.5	17.3	13.2
Kenya	# projects	14	12	10	14	13	12	11	14
	# projects at risk	11	10	3	3	5	5	5	2
	% at risk	78.6	83.3	30.0	21.4	38.5	41.7	45.5	14.3
	Net comm. amount	661.5	542.8	494.1	804.3	701.0	762.7	629.7	749.7
	Commit. at risk	539.0	480.8	177.5	187.8	421.5	342.8	290.0	165.0
	% commit at risk	81.5	88.6	35.9	23.4	60.1	44.9	46.1	22.0
South Africa	# projects j	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
	# projects at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% at risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Net comm. amount	46.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	39.5	39.5	15.0
	Comm. at risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% commit at risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	# projects	21	18	21	18	22	24	23	23
	# projects at risk	6	2	1	1	2	2	0	3
	% at risk	28.6	11.1	4.8	5.6	9.1	8.3	0.0	13.0
	Net comm. amount	1,297.5	1,065.9	1,206.7	907.0	1,233.0	1,418.7	1,444.5	1,525.2
	Comm. at risk	711.2	105.6	31.1	41.2	71.1	17.0	0.0	127.1
	% commit at risk	54.8	9.9	2.6	4.5	5.8	1.2	0.0	8.3

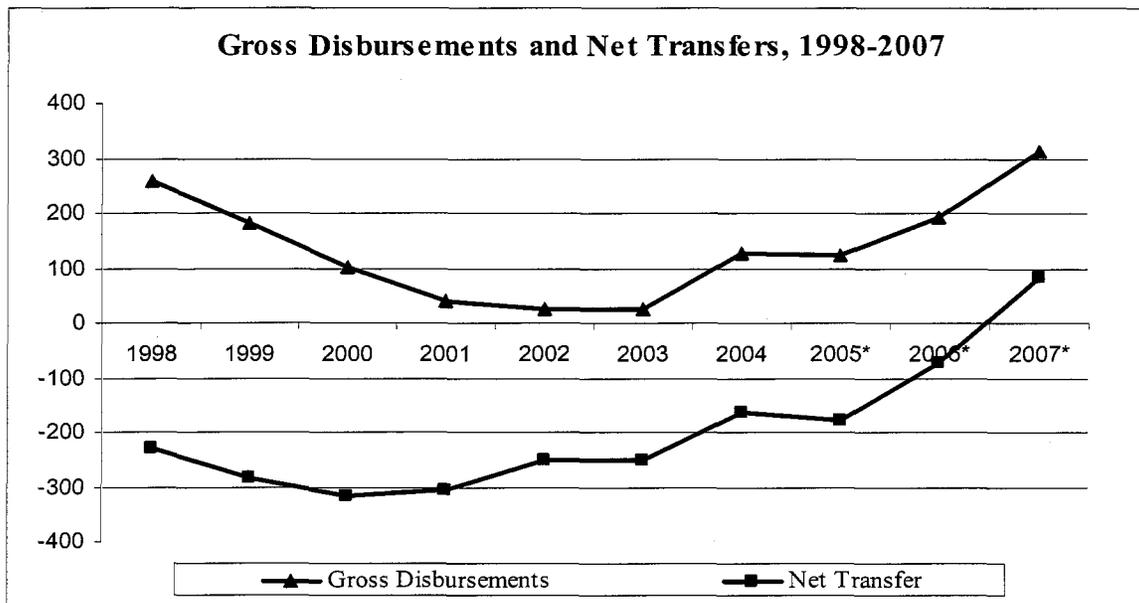
Source: Business Warehouse as of April 19, 2005.

Annex Table 6: IBRD/ IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report, FY 98–05
(In USD million)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Gross disb.</i>	<i>Repay</i>	<i>Net disb.</i>	<i>Interest and Fees</i>	<i>Net Transfer</i>
1998	257	322	-65	166	-231
1999	180	311	-131	151	-282
2000	102	291	-189	126	-315
2001	40	251	-211	94	-305
2002	26	196	-169	80	-249
2003	26	205	-179	73	-252
2004	127	226	-99	64	-163
2005*	122	238	-116	61	-177
2006*	192	220	-28	45	-73
2007*	314	189	124	43	82
Total	1,386	2,449	-1,064	903	-1,966

*Projections

Source: Controller's website as of October 29, 2004.



Annex Table 7: Nigeria—Millennium Development Goals

NIGERIA				
	1990	1995	2001	2002
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<i>2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day poverty and malnutrition rates</i>			
Population below \$1 a day (%)	..	70.2	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	34.9	..	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	..	4.4	..	..
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	35.3	39.1	30.7	..
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	13	8	8	..
2. Achieve universal primary education	<i>2015 target = net enrollment to 100</i>			
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	..	..	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	73.6	81.1	87.8	88.6
3. Promote gender equality	<i>2005 target = education ratio to 100</i>			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	75.8	80	..	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	82.3	89.2	94.7	95.3
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	36.4	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..
4. Reduce child mortality	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 under 5 mortality by two-thirds</i>			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	235	238	205	201
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	115	120	102	100
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	54	44	40	40
5. Improve maternal health	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by three-fourths</i>			
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	800	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	30.8	..	41.6	..
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<i>2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc.</i>			
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	5.8	..
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	6	..	15.3	..
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	1,000.0 thousand	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	..	..	235	304.2
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	9	16	12.3
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Forest area (% of total land area)	19.2	..	14.8	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	3.3	3.3	3.3
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	1	1.1	1.2	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.9	0.2	0.3	..
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	53	..	62	..
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	53	..	54	..
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	..	..	..	..
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	3	4.1	8	19.2
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	4.8	6.8	7.1
General indicators				
Population	96.2 million	111.3 million	129.9 million	132.8 million
Gross national income (\$)	25.5 billion	23.6 billion	39.0 billion	39.5 billion
GNI per capita (\$)	270	210	300	300
Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and over)	48.7	56.4	65.4	66.8
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	6	5.7	5.3	5.1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	49.1	49.9	46.8	45.3
Aid (% of GNI)	1	0.8	0.5	0.8
External debt (% of GNI)	130.7	131.7	77.2	75.1
Investment (% of GDP)	14.7	16.3	20.1	23.3
Trade (% of GDP)	72.2	86.5	84.3	81.3

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2004

Note: In some cases the data are for earlier or later years than those stated.

Goal 1 targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4 target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5 target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 targets: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 targets: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8 targets: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Annex Table 8: Bank Spending by Sectors (on Project Preparation, Supervision and ESW) 1998-2005

(In USD million)

Sector	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		TOTAL		
	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	Proj.	ESW	%	ESW	
Infrastructure	463		423		499	228	572	7	1,301	15	631	184	1,358	81	5,248	25%	515
Oil & Gas						616	333	8	200	1	151	90	332	108	1,016	5%	822
Policy	125		208		345	247	218	464	372	598	377	555	872	932	2,518	12%	2,796
PSD/ FSD	0		0		273	238	596	540	372	556	414	261	942	142	2,597	12%	1,737
Rural Sector	331		144		234	439	246	151	309	125	617	20	421	158	2,301	11%	892
Social Sector	532	82	305	82	839	294	1,475	100	1,604	451	1,156	310	1,126	353	7,037	33%	1,672
Other	232	288	133	337	0	919	76	600	5	636	82	361	62	153	590	3%	3,295
TOTAL	1,451	82	1,081	82	2,190	2,061	3,438	1,271	4,159	1,747	3,346	1,421	5,051	1,772	21,307	100	11,730

