

An Assessment of the Department for International Development (DFID) Development Assistance in Nigeria (2010-2015)

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Abstract—The Department for International Development (DFID) support to the government and people of Nigeria dates back to the 1960's. One perspective sees it as agent of imperialism, some as desirable while others with mix-feelings. The aim of the study is a) to find out the motivations for DFID support for development in Nigeria b) find out the volume of DFID support in Nigeria c) assessment of DFID's support for development in Nigeria. Lastly, we discovered that one of the motivations for DFID interventions in development process in Nigeria is driven by deficiencies in government which its Country Partnership Strategy 2009-13 identifies as: Limited transparency and accountability in public resources management at all levels of government, exacerbated by weak sanctions; and low capacity of the civil service to implement programmes. The Second reason is bore out of the fact that Nigeria has a quarter of her citizens who are extremely poor, with about 100 million of the population of 183.5 million populations. Besides, the volume of DFID support has increased on an annual basis since 2011. Moreover, DFID support to Nigeria has been impactful in promoting development in Nigeria especially in the area of health service delivery, governance, education and capacity building.

Keywords— Development Assistance, Development, Nigeria, DFID, Economy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Development Assistance as a concept has been one of the most prominent, persistent and enduring features of international development policy, originating from the development activities of the colonial powers in their overseas territories. Although, development assistance is perceived as one of the approaches for closing the gap between the developed and developing countries. Thus, development assistance is one form of interaction in which the Global North provides technical assistance to the Global South (Akor & Momoh, 2015).

Besides, development assistance has been provided as a varying rate. Though, the success of the Marshall plan created considerable and the 1969 Commission on International Development (the Pearson Commission) which was set up at the recommendation of the World Bank provided perhaps excessive optimism about the prospects for helping poor nations in different circumstances through foreign assistance.

Moreover, there are various purposes of development assistance. Some of which are humanitarian, political and

others are intended to create future economic advantages for the donors. Thus, development assistance in some cases overlap because it often creates or extends the relationship between the donor and the recipient that is simultaneously political and cultural as well as economic. Besides, international donors often have a clearly defined goal and objectives, which they seek to achieve with their philanthropic gestures of development assistance (Jega, 2007).

Also, central to development assistance is that it goals include not only the reduction of poverty, through economic development but also human development, environmental protection, reduced military spending, enhancing economic management, the development of private enterprise, increase power of women, the promotion of democratic governance and human rights, humanitarian disaster relief and assistance to refugees etc.

However, United Kingdom development assistance to Nigeria dates back to the colonial era. Since then, the British government through her International Agency for Development known as the Department for International Development (DFID) have been involved with democracy assistance in Nigeria, perhaps much longer than the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Since the 1990's DFID have supported Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), local governance etc. Therefore, DFID is the single donor agency with the highest number of projects in Nigeria estimated at (ninety-one) both completed and ongoing projects (www.devtracker.DFID.gov.uk/counties/NG/projects).

Besides, DFID projects in Nigeria has focus on economic growth and poverty reduction; improving governance and accountability; and improving human development particularly in health, education and HIV/AIDS (DFID, 2009:12).

In addition, since the return of Nigeria to democratic rule on May 29, 1999, DFID support in Nigeria has been scaled up in order to support health system, Water and Sanitation, Education, and democratic institutions among other. Nevertheless, perspective differs among Scholars and Researchers in terms of the impact of UK aid in Nigeria. One perspective holds that it has been catalyst for development

while, another perspective holds it that it has been an instrument of imperialism and neo-colonialism as well as strengthens dependency with the developed capitalist countries that finance development assistance in Nigeria.

Lastly, in the literature some work has been done in terms of cost analysis of DFID intervention in Nigeria from DFID evaluative report, log frame and review reports but this study identify gap in terms of the impacts of the DFID interventions in development process in Nigeria. It is against this background that this study seeks to find out the motivations for DFID support for developmental process in Nigeria owing to the fact that Nigeria is not an aid dependent country; find out the volume of DFID support in Nigeria and assess the impact of DFID's interventions in Nigeria.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND PERSPECTIVES

A lot of theories have been developed by Scholars and Researchers to explain developmental processes in the literature which can be grouped into three broad perspectives such as Development as a Long-Term Process of Structural Societal Transformation, Development as a Dominant "Discourse" Of Western Modernity and Development as a Short- Medium-Term Outcome of Desirable Targets. One of the confusions, common through development literature is between development as immanent and unintentional activity (Cowen and Shenton, 1998:50). Hettne, (1990:2) assert that there can be no fixed and final definition of development only suggestions of what developments should mean in a particular context. Thus we shall view the three dominant perspectives of development base on the following:

Development as a Long-Term Process of Structural Societal Transformation

The first conceptualisation is that "development" is a process of structural societal change. Thomas, (2004) refers to this meaning of development as "a process of historical change" Gore, (2000) view the "structural transformation" and "long-term transformations of economies and societies" as one that predominated in the 1950s and 1960s. He added that today one might argues that definitions of development that emphasized "structural transformation" and "long-term transformation" by the academic or research aspect of the development of community is less emphasis on this perspective in the practitioner part of the development community. Scholars who conceive development in terms of long term process of structural societal transformation includes; Seers, (1969), Todaro, (1982), Stightz (2000), Todaro and Smith (2004), Chambers (2004).

Development as a Dominant "Discourse" of Western Modernity

The second perspective of development emerged as a reaction to the efforts at progress made since World War II and has triggered in 1949 by the Declaration made by President Truman that:

"We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement

and growth of underdeveloped areas" (cited in Esteva, 1992).

This perspective of development focus on the view that development has consist of "bad" change and "bad" outcomes through which the imposition of western ethnocentric notions of development are made upon developing countries. This can be describe as the "post-development" conceptualization of development or what can be called "post-development", "post-colonial" or "post-structuralist" perception of development.

Thus, this perspective on development is prescriptive and is often associated with development theories, which include the concept of "modernization" (that is having an "ideal type" to which most countries are expected to develop to in the long run). Scholars who have contributed this perspective of development include Political Scientist like David Apter (1967) and from Economic or Economic history is W.W. Rostow (1960). It is within the contest of the first conceptualization of development that sees development as prescriptive while the second conceptualization of development which "Post-modernists argues that some people and countries are "inferior" to other "more developed" people and countries.

Development as a Short- Medium-Term Outcome of Desirable Targets

The third perspective on "development" is what Thomas, (2004) perceive as "a vision or measure of progressive change" while Gore, (2000) relates it to "performance assessment". This conception of development is concerned with development as occurring in terms of a set of short-to medium-term "performance indicators" or goals or outcomes which often favour international development agencies such as Development Assistant Committee, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The World Bank and bilateral aid donor like the Department for International Development (DFID). One major characteristic of this perspective of development is that it focuses on the outcomes of change that is relatively short-term in outlook. However, this perspective has been criticized for been "ahistorical" by Gore, (2000).

From the forgoing, we adopt the perspective that sees development in terms of "performance assessment" which is a set of short-to medium-term "performance indicators" or goals or outcomes which often favour international development agencies such as the Department for International Development (DFID) development assistance in Nigeria.

III. CONCEPTUAL DISCOURSE ON DEVELOPMENT

The concept of "development" is contested both theoretically and politically and is inherently both complex and ambiguous (Thomas, 2004:1-2) Sachs, (1992:4) posit that development as a concept has become "an amoeba-like concept, shapeless but ineradicable that spreads everywhere because it represent the best of intentions that create the platform for right and left elites and grass roots fight their battles.

Todaro, (1982) define development as "a multi-dimensional process involving the re-organisation and re-

orientation of the entire economic and social system” this involves, according to him, in addition to improvement of income and output radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures as well as popular attitudes, customs and beliefs in the institutional administrative structure of the society. The main contention of Todaro is that development is both a physical process and a state of mind of the people. We can say that transformation of institution is an aspect of development and the other aspect is that the thinking of the people must change along with the institutional transformation of the society. Therefore, transformation of institution and thinking of the people are central to our understanding of development

Todaro and Smith (2004) conceived development as a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures popular attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty from the foregoing it can be argued that development is targeted at enhancing economic growth, reduction in inequality and poverty

Chambers (2004:2-3) sees “development” to encompass “change” in a variety of aspects of the human condition, however, the notion of “good change” is contestable and value ridden, although, this raises all manners of equations about what is “good” and what sort of “change” matters as Chambers (2004) says about the role of values and whether “bad change” is also seen as a form of development. The multiplicity of contentions over the definition of development shows that there is a general consensus on the perspective of “change” in various aspects of human society. Thus, the dimensions of development are extensively vast as it cut across various field of human endeavour. Therefore the usage of development to encompass “change” is vague and not specific.

Seers, (1969) conceptualisation of development captures the new thinking about development. According to Seer “the questions to ask about a country’s development are therefore; what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three of these have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result “development even if per capita income doubled”

Stightz (2000) conceive development as the transformation of society, a move from old ways of thinking and old form of social and economic organisation to new ones. He added that development should also change the way people think and the societies function, a change in norms, expectations and institutions. He further added that development should not just involve the acceptance of change but its promotion and indeed, its reutilization. Stiglitz position on development is similar to Todaro. Stiglitz conception of development focuses on change in thinking, social and economic organisation; norms, expectations, institutions and the promotion and reutilization of the accepted change. However, Stiglitz conceptualisation of development does not tell us what will

instigate the change or transformation that will lead to development, as change cannot happen for nothing. Therefore, the socio-economic and political factors within a country such as economic and political reforms that are driven by good governance can instigate change or transformation that will eventually lead to development.

Lastly, in this study, our conception of development will be taken from the state level. Thus, development is conceive as the process of holistic transformation of a country’s economic, political and socio-cultural sphere such that the living conditions of the citizens are improved over a period of time.

IV. HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF DFID SUPPORT IN NIGERIA

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the arm of the United Kingdom (UK) aid assistance agency to developing countries globally including Nigeria which is arguably “aid-dependent” country from donors as aid represent less than 1% of its GDP when compared to sub-Saharan with an average of 10% and other bilateral and multilateral channels of development assistance (DFID, 2009) as it is known today the Department for International Development (DFID) started as the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) between 1964 and 1970 charged with the responsibility of providing overseas development administration and assist needy countries globally. By October, 1970 the Ministry of Overseas Development was incorporated into the Foreign Office and was renamed the Overseas Development Administration (ODA).

Moreover, by 1974 the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) was changed back to its initial 1964-1970 name Ministry of Overseas Development. However, by 1979 the Ministry of Overseas Development was again renamed Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and finally in 1997 it was renamed Department for International Development (DFID) and was separated from the Foreign Commonwealth Office headed by a Secretary of State with Cabinet rank (www.gov.uk/.../DFID/nigeria).

However, the existence of Department for International Development (DFID) in Nigeria dates back to 1960 when Nigeria gained her independence from Britain with the goal “to promote sustainable development and eliminate world poverty”. Since then, DFID have been providing developmental assistance to the people and government in the following sectors: Economic Management, Governance, Health, Education, Community Development and Water and Sanitation etc. Today DFID established an office in Abuja in 2001 and also has regional offices in Enugu, Lagos and Kano states in 2009 (DFID, 2009).

Moreover, the mission of DFID in Nigeria states that:

“We improve the bilateral strategic partnership, with a view to seizing common opportunities and addressing mutual threats. We support shared goals on prosperity, security, migration, development and co-operation in the international field and support the interest of British nationals working and living in Nigeria” (www.gov.uk/government/world/nigeria).

TABLE 1. Sectorial Engagement of International Donors in Nigeria

Economic Management	World Bank, EU, DFID, USAID
Governance	UNDP, DFID, Germany, Sweden
Health	DFID, World Bank, AfDB, Italy, UNFPA, UNICEF.
Education	World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO
Water Supply and Sanitation	World Bank, EU, EDB, UNICEF, DFID, Japan, France
Community Development	World Bank, EU, AfDB, UNDP, Japan

Source: Country Support Strategy and Indicative Programme for the period 2001-2007 <http://www.delng.ec.europa.eu/docs/countrystategy.pdf>

From Table 1 above show that DFID plays significant roles amongst international donors that engage in one form of sectorial support in Nigeria, as prevalence of DFID is practically in almost all sectors of the Nigerian economy. For instance, DFID has an estimated ninety-one projects both on-going and completed in Nigeria (www.devtracker.DFID.gov.uk/countries/NG/).

On the whole, the Department for International Development (DFID) since 1999 have been providing development assistance to the government and people of Nigeria through various sectorial intervention projects such as Economic Management, Governance, Health, Education, Community Development, Water Supply and Sanitation. However, one of the major sectors of the Nigeria economy where DFID has provided considerable assistance is in the health sector.

V. OVERVIEW OF UNITED KINGDOM OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Table 2 below shows the annual budgetary graphical representation of UK bilateral official development assistance globally to developing countries based on it sector.

TABLE 2. United Kingdom Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries (2012-2015)

Year	Budgetary Allocation (In Billion Pounds)	Percentage Of Gross National Income
2012	8.8	0.56 Below the Expected Figure
2013	11.3	Expected figure 0.7
2014	11.9	Above the expected 0.7
2015	12.4	Above the expected 0.7

Source: OECD DAC, (2014:27)

From table 2 above shows that UK development assistance to developing countries as at 2012 fell below the expected 0.7 % GNI to be allocated to developing countries as development assistance. In 2013, the United Kingdom was able to meet the 0.7% of development assistance to developing countries while in 2014 and 2015 the UK aid to developing countries exceeded the expected 0.7 % GNI to developing countries

From Figure 1 below, the UK development assistance to developing countries was 8.8 billion pounds representing 0.56% of GNI in 2012, and in 2013 the figure rose to 11.3 billion pounds representing 0.7% of GNI, an increase was recorded in 2014 of 11.9 pounds and 12.4 billion in 2015 which is above the 0.7 % of GNI to be allocated for ODA to developing countries.

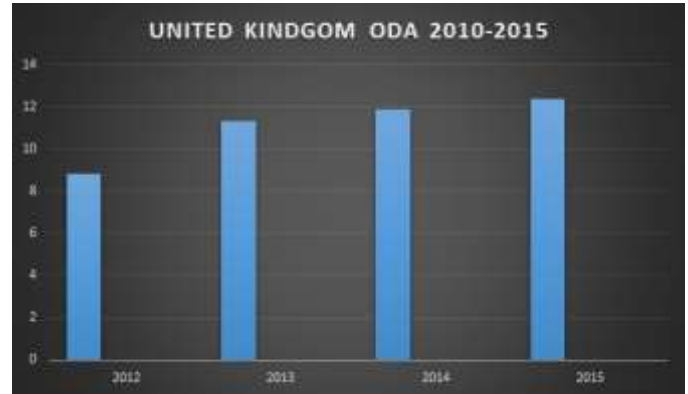


Fig. 1. United Kingdom Official Development Assistant (2010-2015)

VI. MOTIVATIONS FOR DFID SUPPORTS FOR NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT

DFID describe Nigeria as “a classic example of a resource-dependent developing country”. It added that the discovery of oil in the 1960’s and the subsequent mismanagement of the revenues have had a profound impact on economic growth, the political economy and on the relationship between citizen and state. Thus, the negative impact of resource wealth (often known as “Dutch disease”) arising from large inflows of foreign capital and resulting to high currency exchange rates, which makes manufacturing non-competitive and encourages de-industrialization. Moreover, in resource-rich countries, politics and public services often become entangled with business interests, which breed corruption and mismanagement. Thus, DFID points to Nigeria’s “oil curse” as the cause of its many years of political and economic instability including over 30 years of military rule (DFID, 2009:10).

One of the motivation for DFID interventions in development process in Nigeria is driven by deficiencies in government which its Country Partnership Strategy 2009-13 identifies as: Limited transparency and accountability in public resources management at all levels of government, exacerbated by weak sanctions; Low capacity of the civil service to implement programmes; An ineffective judicial system; Limited effectiveness of state assemblies; and an absence of social accountability mechanisms to give voice to citizens’ views on government services (DFID, 2009b)

The Second reason that informed the Department for International Development (DFID) interventions in Nigeria is bore out of the fact that Nigeria has a quarter of her citizens who are extremely poor, with about 100 million of the population of 183.5 million population (UN-ECOSOC, 2015) living on less than 1 pound a day from complications during pregnancy and child birth, Besides, over 2000 children do not go to school (the most of any country in the world) (www.gov.DFID.org). This is in line with the goal of the Department for International Development (DFID) which is targeted at eradicating extreme poverty in the world.

VII. VOLUMES OF DFID SUPPORTS FOR NIGERIA’S DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria is one of DFID’s top five bilateral programmes and the second largest in Africa behind Ethiopia (DFID, 2016). While Nigeria is DFID’s third largest bilateral programme in 2016–17, receiving over £264m in Official Development Assistance (ODA), other types of financial flows between the UK and Nigeria are far more substantial. Remittances were worth almost ten times as much as ODA in 2014 and foreign direct investment (FDI) about nine times as much in 2012 (DFID, 2016).

DFID works across the country with Federal and State Governments and its programme implementers to assist with development in Nigeria. DFID provides no financial aid to the Government of Nigeria because of fiduciary risk and to avoid substituting Nigerian resources. Aid represents less than 1% of its GDP compared to a sub-Saharan African average of 10%. Rather, DFID describes the purpose of its programme in Nigeria as ensuring “Nigeria is able to deploy its own resources effectively towards the delivery of services.” (DFID, 2016).

According to DFID Programme report in Nigeria, 75 per cent of DFID’s expenditure in Nigeria is on technical assistance; 20 per cent is spent on MDG-related projects; and 5 per cent goes to civil society organisations. 60 per cent of expenditure is at state level, where the main responsibility for delivery of services lies (DFID, 2009). Over the years, UK aid to Nigeria is not about resource transfer. As none of UK aid to Nigeria goes through government systems because of fiduciary risk and to avoid substituting for the Government’s own resources but rather it is about influencing how Nigeria uses its own resources: to reduce poverty, to create better livelihoods and to deliver improved services for Nigerians (DFID, 2016).

However, the 2010/11 figures reflect actual outturn as the baseline year before the current spending review period. Figures for 2011/12 to 14/15 are planned budget within the spending review period. The 2012/13 figures differ from the previously published Operational Plan as the 2012/13 budget round has now taken place and updated allocation for this year

have been agreed. 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are subject to updates in subsequent years.

In terms of trade relations, Aribisala, (2013) posit that figures from the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment reveals that trade between Nigeria and Britain has increased from 1.42 billion pounds in 2010 to 7.02 billion pounds in 2012. However, contrary to the 2012 figure the British Deputy High Commissioner to Nigeria, Peter Carter puts it at NGN 960 billion (\$6.1 billion) as at the end of 2012. Moreover, the British Deputy High Commissioner to Nigeria, Peter Carter revealed that the trade between Nigeria and Britain as at 2014 stood at NGN 1.920 trillion naira (\$12.2 billion) (Sotunde, 2013).

DFID Development Tracker, (2016) states that Nigeria is one of DFID’s top five bilateral programmes and the second largest in Africa behind Ethiopia. Despite operations in Nigeria being DFID’s third largest bilateral programme in 2016–17. Aid represents less than 1% of its GDP compared to a sub-Saharan African average of 10%. In 2009–10, DFID’s budget for Nigeria was £120 million. Since then, DFID has scaled up its Nigeria programme to £244 million in 2015–16 in line with the UK Government’s previous commitment to spend 30% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in fragile and conflict-affected states (DFID, 2016:11).

The Department for International Development (DFID) increased its budget in Nigeria from 11.7 billion pounds in 2014/2015 to 12.2 billion pounds in 2015/2016 to help meet the United Kingdom government’s commitment of spending 0.7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Income (GDI) on Official Development Assistance (ODA) (www.gov.uk/.../DFIDnigeria). In 2009–10, DFID’s budget for Nigeria was £120 million. Since then, DFID has scaled up its Nigeria programme to £244 million in 2015–16 in line with the UK Government’s previous commitment to spend 30% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in fragile and conflict-affected states. DFID focuses its efforts in eight out of 36 states and now spends more than 60% of its allocated funds in six northern states.

The DFID Operational Plan 2011-2015 shows that the following resources are allocated to various segments of the Nigerian economy from 2010-2015 has shown in table 3 below

TABLE 3. DFID Operational Plan 2011-2015

Pillar/Strategic Priority	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	Total (2011-2015)
Wealth Creation	24,700	35,000	41,000	72,000	78,000	226,500
Climate Change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governance and Security	41,800	40,000	34,904	46,000	52,000	172,904
Education	24,304	27,035	23,850	47,000	42,000	139,885
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	20,648	37,000	11,483	65,000	59,000	172,483
Malaria	8,998	14,000	15,328	18,000	18,000	65,328
HIV/Aids	17,573	15,000	13,326	15,000	15,000	58,326
Other Health	1,074	1,394	19,413	0	0	20,807
Water and Sanitation	3,613	7,571	10,610	21,500	21,000	60,681
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	80	3,000	14,086	20,000	20,000	57,086
Humanitarian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other MDG’s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Global Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	142,790	180,000	185,000	305,000	305,000	974,000

Source: DFID Nigeria, Operational Plan 2011-2015, (2012:7).

The three main pillars of the current Operational Plan for DFID Nigeria for 2011–16 are: promoting better governance at local, state and federal levels, and helping to improve management of Nigeria’s own resources to benefit its citizens; improving the business environment to create jobs and incomes for poor people; and helping Nigeria to deliver basic services more effectively and efficiently (DFID, 2016).

Despite operations in Nigeria being DFID’s third largest bilateral programme in 2016–17, it is one of its smallest relative to the size of the population, the size of the economy and the scale of poverty. Thus the influencing approach, if executed effectively, has the potential to deliver maximum impact for taxpayers’ money. In this sense, efforts to improve governance can be considered the key component of DFID Nigeria’s strategy that ties all of its programming together.

VIII. IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DFID SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA (2010-2015)

Nigeria is one of 5 pilot countries set to receive funding from the new UK Prosperity Fund. DFID report (2016) asserts that DFID have been “working closely with the FCO and UKTI to develop interventions that will reduce barriers to trade and tackle corruption within the business environment.” DFID’s economic development programmes have delivered some commendable results for women, raising the incomes of

at least 247,000 and giving 9.8 million additional women access to finance (DFID, 2016:33-36).

In 2007 the United Kingdom established the Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility. The facility is a technical assistance programme designed to enhance the government of Nigeria’s capacity to better plan, finance and operate infrastructure delivery at the Federal and State level. The second phase started in 2011 and will provide up to 98 million pound until 2016. This according to OECD DAC Peer Review of the UK Memorandum report of February 2014 have increase power supply in Nigeria by 45%, and supporting the recent privatisation of the power sector which brought in US\$2.5 billion of private sector finance (OECD DAC, 2014:14).

Since 2008, DFID’s £89 million Support to National Malaria Programme (SuNMaP) has been fighting malaria and strengthening health systems in Nigeria through its support for the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP). SuNMaP assisted NMEP through capacity building, harmonisation, prevention, treatment, demand creation and operational research, resulting in an estimated 48,000 lives saved over the course of the project.

The table 4 below shows the indicators, baseline, process and expected result of the United Kingdom development assistance performance in Nigeria.

TABLE 4. DFID indicators, baseline, process and expected result in Nigeria

Pillar/Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (2010 unless specified)	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected Result (By 2015 unless specified)
Governance	Number of people voting in Nigeria’s national elections.	35 million (2007)	40 million people voted in the 2011 election. Target on Track	55 million (45% women) (DFID contribution)
Wealth Creation	Number of people whose income increase by between 15% and 50% due to DFID projects	0	No data is available yet to measure this indicator, but the number of people participating in project interventions is an early indication that this target is on track	600,000 (of whom 250,000 women) (Partially attributed to DFID).
	Number of people with access to formal financial services.	30.7 million	The indicator is only measured bi-annually. The project is on track	40.7 million (44% women) (DFID contribution)
Health	Number of additional pregnant women and children under five able to access health care free at the point of use.	0	The project to achieve this indicator is slightly delayed, but the target is regarded as feasible	4 million (600,000 directly attributable to DFID)
	Number of insecticide treated malaria nets distributed with DFID support.	2 million (2009)	750,000 bednets were distributed in 2010/12, and latest data shows 500,000 bednets have been delivered so far in 2011/12. Target on track.	10 million (Directly attributed to DFID)
Education	Number of additional children receiving education in Nigeria	0	Data is not yet available, but project is regarded as on track	800,000 (75% girls) (Partially attributed to DFID)
Water and Sanitation	Number of pregnant using safer water and living in open-defecation free villages as a result of DFID support	0	497,200 people between April and December 11 are benefitting from improved hygiene, and sanitation. Safe water component has not yet started. Some delay but target feasible.	5.5 million (50% of girls and women) (Directly attributed to DFID)
Poverty and Vulnerability	Number of pregnant women and unique under five children reached by DFID supported nutrition programmes in Northern Nigeria.	0	320,600 pregnant women and Children were reached bu DFID nutrition programmes up to the end of 2011. Target on track.	2.345 million (50% girls and women) (Directly attributed to DFID)

Source: DFID Nigeria, Operational Plan 2011-2015, (2012)

Furthermore, despite the additional operational difficulties created by the conflict, DFID has provided support to the North Eastern part of Nigeria through: A £41.5 million humanitarian programme in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa; over

£2 million committed to conflict prevention and stabilisation programming; and £8.6 million development portfolio which includes programming in health, education, governance, social development and economic growth (DFID, 2016).

Although, while DFID's commitment to humanitarian support in the North Eastern Nigeria have been acknowledged, it seems that DFID's response to the crisis has been small when compared to the financial support offered to other crises area, like in the Syria. In 2015, the UK committed US\$635 million in humanitarian funding in Syria, and only US\$6 million in Nigeria. Though, the intensity of the two crises differs in magnitude, there is still a large imbalance in the funding per person affected. The relatively low levels of support contributed to a seriously underfunded UN Nigeria appeal in 2014, with the 2015 appeal only 58% funded and support to education being the most underfunded sector at 25% (UN OCHA, 2016).

In addition, DFID has the largest education programme in Nigeria known as the Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN). Also, after the abduction of 276 Government secondary school Chibok girls, DFID has provided support to the Safe Schools Initiative, aimed at bolstering the security of schools in partnership with community groups and the Nigerian Government. Besides, DFID's approach through the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) has proved successful in supporting policy and delivering good value for money in addressing issues relating to employment and empowerment, management of land and water and environmental degradation due to oil spills (DFID, 2016).

Besides, The Facility for Oil Sector Transparency (FOSTER) is a £14 million DFID-funded programme designed to promote greater transparency and accountability within Nigeria's oil and gas sector. It works in partnership with the Nigerian government, civil society and the private sector to reduce opportunities for corruption or revenue mismanagement by improving the understanding of oil and gas sector issues in Nigeria; strengthening the capacity of civil society to challenge government and industry; and working with reformers within government.

On the whole, the FOSTER programme has played an important role in supporting the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB), first initiated in 2007, which seeks to achieve a much needed restructuring of the oil and gas sector. While the PIB is still awaiting approval by Parliament, it has made considerable progress. Other achievements by FOSTER include over £300 million of Nigeria's public revenues identified and recouped though support for forensic audits of the petroleum sector and developing an evidence base for policymaking and advocacy on gas flaring.

IX. CONCLUSION

From the forgoing, we discovered that one of the motivations for DFID interventions in development process in Nigeria is driven by deficiencies in government which its Country Partnership Strategy 2009-13 identifies as: Limited transparency and accountability in public resources management at all levels of government, exacerbated by weak sanctions; Low capacity of the civil service to implement programmes. The Second reason is bore out of the fact that Nigeria has a quarter of her citizens who are extremely poor,

with about 100 million of the population of 183.5 million populations.

Also, DFID interventions in development process in Nigeria are mostly visible in Health sector governance, Education and support for democratic institutions. Besides, these supports are based on certain outputs and indicators. So far with over 91 completed and on-going programmes in various states and local government areas in Nigeria. DFID technical supports which represent 75 percent of its interventions in Nigeria have helped in the area of capacity building.

One the whole, despite the success stories recorded from most DFID programmes in Nigeria, one of the major challenges facing it is the issue of sustainability. This is because most DFID programmes and by extension other donors support in Nigeria are often not sustainable. It is against this backdrop that we argue that sustainability is central to achieving long term impact of DFID programmes in Nigeria.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the study above, we recommend that:

Firstly, the Department for International Development (DFID) should put in place monitoring mechanism in collaboration with the Federal and State government in order to ensure that it programmes after it completion are sustainable even after they had left.

Secondly, Department for International Development (DFID) should ensure that the goals of its programmes and projects in Nigeria are specific, measurable, achievable, realizable and time-bound.

Thirdly, DFID should also make youth consultations a key feature of its planning processes for future activities in Nigeria.

Moreover, DFID should encourage the Nigerian Government to launch large scale temporary employment generation programmes and cash transfers targeting the poorest households with DFID support.

Furthermore, DFID should fund and make use of the experiences of faith-based organisations and other civil society groups, who are in a unique position to bridge divisions within and between communities.

On the whole, DFID should aim to scale up its community-based efforts in the areas of justice, peace and security, with a particular focus on the communities worst affected by Boko Haram in the North East. Besides, DFID should continue its support to address the drivers of conflict through the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) in states prone to violence. In addition, DFID should also prioritise livelihoods and peace building in its programming in the North East.

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