ABDULWAHAB SANI AND KABIRU ABUBAKAR GARBA

School of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi

ABSTRACT
The paper examines the Nigeria-USA Diplomacy for sustainable development the role of USAID in transforming Bauchi State. The research problem indicated that relationship between Nigeria and USA for sustainable development is mainly a dependant one, where Nigeria depends on USA for her development. The objective of the research is to identify the USAID sponsored project in Nigeria, Bauchi State in particular. Data was collected from the representative of TSHIP and NEI using oral interview techniques, literature was reviewed from relevant journals, magazines, internet service and newspapers. Research findings indicated that some of the projects and programmed in Bauchi state was sponsored and conducted by US government using USAID in collaboration with some NGOs. In conclusion, it is important to note that Nigerian development is being controlled and dictated through its economy by the use of foreign aid, projects and loans etc. Basic key words: DIPLOMACY; is the persuasive means of achieving foreign policy. USAID; United State Agency for International Development. TSHIP; Targeted State High Impact Project. NEI; Northern Education Initiatives. WOFAN; Women Farmers Advancement Network.

INTRODUCTION
The world commission on environment and development (1987) defined sustainable development as development of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It promotes the idea that social, environmental, and economic progresses are all attainable within the limit of our earth’s natural resources.

Diplomacy is the established method of influencing decisions and behaviors of foreign government and people through dialogue, negotiations and other measures short of war or violence. Diplomacy is the chief but not the only instrument of foreign policy. Whereas, foreign policies are established goals, prescribed strategies and set of broad tactics set by political leaders to be used in their accomplishment.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, the 8th most populous country in the world, with a population of over 140 million (U.S Census Bureau); despite the country’s immense resource a significant population lives in extremely poor conditions with the country’s ranked 158 out of 177 countries in the united nation development programme (UNDP) combined index for overall quality of life (UNDP: 2007-2008).

Moreover, about 1 million Nigerian children die each year before 5th birthday due to preventable illness like malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea. Of every 100,000 live births 800 women die with the country reported as one of the worst place in the world to be a mother(save the children 2008).

Hence, as a developing nation in quest for change, the Nigeria government under the regime of president Olusegun Obasanjo re-affirmed the bi-lateral relation by visiting the United State of America. In 1977, after addressing the United Nations, he had a dinner with the American business community where he categorically stated in his speech of the occasion that: “The history of industrialization in Nigeria will not be completed without American chapter” (Obasanjo 1977).

Indeed, this corresponds with the U.S Government willingness to offer help or assistance to the rest of the world at one end, and equally achieving foreign policy resources by the United State Agency for International Development (USAID).Thus:
The official U.S policy makers are determined to take beyond territorial jurisdiction of the U.S, in order to secure and advance the National interest of the American people and to enhance the power and prestige of the U.S in world affairs (Elke and Frank 1975:1).

BACKGROUND STUDY OF USAID

The United State Agency for International Development as an agency responsible for administering Aid to foreign countries in order to promote social and economic development have passed through some stages of evolution.

The USAID was created in 1961 which eventually corresponding with the independence of African countries from the imperial Western colonies. Motivated by diminishing the threat of communism expansion, the U.S help countries to proper under capitalism. It also focused on creating market for U.S by reducing poverty and increasing production in developing countries.

During this time, government leaders established various precursor organizations to USAID which includes: mutual security, foreign operation administration and international cooperation.

USAID have been a quite force for progress in fostering a more peaceful and secured world. With the spirit of innovation, they bring together technology, resources and global imperatives to meet the challenges of improving lives around the world.

A SHIFT TO BASIC HUMAN NEEDS.

In the 1970s, the USAID assistance was shifted from technical and capital assistance to basic human need.

A TURN TO FREE MARKET ECONOMY.

In the 1980s, USAID foreign assistance was also shifted to free market economy

SUSTAINABILITY AND DEMOCRACY.

In the 1990s, USAID top priority was on sustainable development or helping countries improve their own quality of life. The USAID development assistance programmed to a countries economic condition entails that:

- Developing countries received an integrated package of assistance; and
- Transitional countries received help in times of crisis.

In the 2000s, international Aid under the auspices of USAID engaged itself in what is popularly known as:

WAR AND RE-BUILDING.

USAID was called to help rebuild Government, infrastructures, civil society and basic services such as Healthcare, and education. This was witnessed in Iraq and Afghanistan in 2003/2005.

The agency began aggressive campaign to reach out to new partner organization- including the private sector and foundations to extend reach for foreign assistance.

Accordingly, the USAID continuously diversify its initiatives in practices which are feeding the future in order to address the challenges of growing people by investing in agriculture to accelerate farmers resources, improve international status, especially women and children and global health initiatives (GHI), to address serious global health concerns like: HIV/AIDS, malaria, child and newborn health.

USAID-N.G.O COLABORATION IN NIGERIA

Non-Governmental organization is a non-profit, voluntary citizen group which is organized at local, national and international level to advance a certain course in the society. It is an association independent of government which is actively engaged in political, social, scientific, technical and economic transformation of society.

They source fund through grants from international institutions, private or government donations and dues from their members to promote self-reliance amongst their beneficiaries.

The idea of formalized collaboration between Nigerian Government and the N.G.Os was first organized by the federal ministry of health for active N.G.Os in the health sector in the year 1987.

The F.M.O.H held a consultative meeting to mobilize N.G.Os to support the expanded program in immunization (EPI), drug abuse, and subsequently the HIV/AIDS campaign thus widening the spectrum of the collaboration.
With this, Nigeria network of N.G.Os was established under the auspices of F.M.O.H alongside partners such as: the USAID, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WORLD BANK, the British High Commission, D.F.I.D etc which is the fastest growing body for recognized N.G.Os involved in development activities in Nigeria. This research focuses its attention on the Health and educational institutions as well as economic sub-sectors such as: agriculture and water in order to unveil the giant stride took by the USAID as a result of Nigeria/U.S diplomacy for sustainable development. The specific N.G.O projects identified and selected includes; the Northern education initiative, (NEI), targeted states high impact project (TSHIP) and women farmers advancement network (WOFAN). Indeed, these N.G.Os have invested heavily on the institutions mentioned above most of whom their projects were being sponsored by the USAID in Bauchi state Government of Nigeria.

**USAID-TSHIP SPONSORED PROJECT IN BAUCHI STATE**

The targeted state high impact project under the sponsorship of USAID indentified Bauchi and Sokoto state Government as areas that require a special high impact project on the Health institution.

In response, TSHIP works to establish strong and durable bonds between community institution and the health care delivery in Bauchi and Sokoto states.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE TSHIP**

The overall objectives of the TSHIP are to increase the use of high impact and integrated maternal, child and newborn health. It also focuses on family planning and reproductive health intervention.

**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF TSHIP**

To achieve her goals, TSHIP engaged itself with the followings:

- **Strengthening state and local government capacity**: TSHIP considered capacity building as paramount; hence data managers and core trainers on maternal health and child survival were trained.

- **Strengthening delivery and utilization of services**: In order to ensure that the beneficiaries utilize the advantage of the health service delivery, the TSHIP strengthened the service by training and supported about 479 traditional births.

- **Strengthening community on household practice**: TSHIP have engaged itself with working community groups, mass media for behavioral change, communication messages and specific efforts to targeted men, religious and traditional leaders. This has demonstrated a promotion in positive health seeking behavior through a range community focused intervention (EMAP 2011).

- **Improving policies, programs and resources allocation**: TSHIP supported government at all levels to develop and implement policies and regulations. By so doing, they engaged in targeting specific answerable questions based on experience and evidence.

To improve resource allocation, the project conducted an analysis of state budget covering allocation and release of EPI/ORT, vaccines, immunizations, IPD’s e.t.c and dissemination of findings. The TSHIP also trained N.G.Os on resource mobilization, financial management, writing proposals and plans for partnership and fund raising in health sector financing.

- **Coordination, collaboration and partnership**: Through participatory approach, TSHIP encouraged collaboration with key project stake-holders. They collaborate with FHI/GHAIN projects to distribute 820 injection safety boxes that were placed in labor rooms.

They also collaborated with SPHCDA in Bauchi to develop print and distribute client right posters and job aids as well as infection prevention equipments. They convened a number of advocacies and sensitization meetings with relevant delivery agencies.

Additionally, TSHIP collaborates with NEI and LEAD projects which were sponsored by the USAID involved in the development of the community and social mobilization. Other collaboration of TSHIP with N.G.Os includes WHO, Marie Stopes Nigeria, DELIVER e.t.c.

The role played by the USAID/N.G.Os projects towards promoting sustainable development in Nigeria should not be over emphasized.

**NEI-USAID SPONSORED PROJECT IN BAUCHI STATE**

NEI as a USAID funded project aimed at:
Strengthening state and local government capacity to deliver basic education services by addressing key issues in the management, sustainability and oversight of basic education. The Northern education initiative works with government, civil society and other N.G.Os to improve opportunities for orphans and vulnerable children, while supporting future efforts to improve basic education in Bauchi state. It help education partners working in Bauchi to turn policy into action and increase effectiveness of education and other services that assist both schools and learning centers that support orphans and vulnerable children.

Statistics released by the UNESCO shows that over 10 million children of school-going age out of school in Nigeria. According to record, about 1 million of such helpless children mostly girls unfortunately from Bauchi state (UNESCO 2007). Similarly, there were less than 1,000 trained teachers to manage Bauchi state 247 public secondary schools with more than 200,000 students. 7000 thousand out of 16,000 primary schools teachers in the state were not qualified as they did not possessed the required minimum of NCE qualification (Eagle reporters 2014).

However, with the investment of N25 billion by the USAID ( Y.Akevi, 2014) to boost their capacity in expanding education and good governance of Bauchi and Sokoto state, a number of achievements were recorded. For example, enrollment of Nomadic primary education rose from 38,365 to 46,537 while the number of schools increases from 233 to 245 respectively.

Similarly, the Bauchi state government procured and distributed 6 million assorted textbooks to state owned educational institution in general. About 84, 434 teachers were trained and re-trained to ensure quality education in the state public school. The enrollment of pupil and students rise significantly with primary schools jumping from 985,053 to 1.22, 522, post primary rose from 221.178 to 305,800, and the number of children learning under the frees was reduced by 43% as well as 83,000 class rooms were renovated in the last five years (Y. Akevi 2014).

Indeed, the required 38% of budget allocation to be committed on education by the state, according to UNESCO standard was met in Bauchi state. As a result, Governor Isa Yuguda (2011) of Bauchi state was awarded by the NUT on educational transformation during commissioning best and modern primary schools in west-sub-region (Sa’adu Zungur) in Bauchi metropolis.

Moreover, the USAID sponsored the NEI to conduct a study on education performance entitled: early grade result and management assessment (EGRA, EGMA). The EGMA/EGRA study administered on May, 2013 as part of NEI supported by the USAID was aimed at measuring people’s performance in foundational reading and mathematics, skills in order to monitor learning achievement in the state, gather data to inform state level planning and improve instructions. This was conducted on primary school children in government schools and children that part of the integrated Qur’anic Tsangaya education system (IQTE) which helps the educational administration on decision making.

The Mission Director of the USAID, Michael Hawey (2014) said that the Northern education initiative programme sponsored by the USAID have demonstrated the potentials benefits of partnership between Nigeria and the U.S Government that for more than a decade; it help strengthen the country’s educational system. As partners, the USAID ensure that all of Nigerian children receive quality basic education.

Oral interview result conducted with DR H. M. Sadauki, Deputy Chief of Party TSHIP Bauchi. In the course of interview it was discovered that the TSHIP come in to being on October 2009 and to end 2015 after the completion of CAMPASS project of 2004 to 2009 which was also sponsored by USAID. It was found out that unlike CAMPASS project which worked in 5 states of Nigeria namely: Lagos, Nasarawa, Kano, Sokoto, and Bauchi and used some selected local government of the states, however, TSHIP on its approach selected only 2 states, Sokoto and Bauchi but worked in all the local government in the states.

The result have shown that the linkage between TSHIP and Bauchi state is solely to improve the health sector of state.
It was discovered that the activities of TSHIP which is in line with its targeted goals came in 3 components. The Governance: which deals with strategic health plan and minimum health package such as personnel welfare and service? The second component being the Data management was also improved to meet the challenges in line with global health initiatives. The third component is the health service delivery. Health equipments were provided as well as training and re-training of staff. Moreover, community – based approach to improve access to health facilities was employed such as the 100 women group co-operatives associations were co-opted, the community field volunteers to assist the training of TBAs for wider outreach to the benefitting communities.

The prospects indicate a significant change in family planning as a result of incorporating FOMWAN for enlightenment campaign and EMAP initiatives that was widened in scope. The result indicated that there was a change in maternal and child mortality as a result of distributed drugs and sensitization of women on exclusive breast feeding as well as new-born child immunization. In general, the TSHIP project has succeeded at transforming the entire health sector of Bauchi State NDHS (2011).

The challenges faced by TSHIP according to DR H.M Sarduna were enormous which motivated them to cooperate with the government in order to tackle them. One of it was that service providers are inadequate with few existing Doctors and Nurses, hence, TSHIP resort to training of nurses and midwifery, CHEW and JCHEW which form the bulk of health manpower.

The supply of health facilities was also inadequate hence, TSHIP had to brought in medical supply management agency to monitor and improve the situation. There was also challenge of accessibility due to cultural resistance, in spite of the effort traditional and religious institution.

Poor funding, also poses a serious challenge thus inhibiting the swift implementation of the project.

Moreover, TSHIP observed that only 15% of annual budget is allocated on health in Bauchi state. Thus TSHIP encourage the government to commit more fund and ensure that the budget is cost-efficient. There was also a challenge of sustainability of the project after 2015 which would be left at the hand of government.

6. In term of mutual benefit, U.S government beyond enhancing the power and prestige of the American people in world affairs, it has been found out that the U.S have interest in global economy in which diplomacy is one of the key means of achieving this foreign policy.

**Oral interview result on NEI project with A. U. Abubakar, Head of electronic management information service SUBEB Bauchi**

In the course of interview it was informed that the NEI project came about in the year 2009 and ended in September 2013. The NEI project was awarded by the USAID to 5 NGOs namely: RTI international, CREA, John hope king university U.S.A, FOMWAN and CSAKEFA after Nigeria government displayed her educational data indication backwardness of education in Bauchi and Sokoto states.

It has been proved that there was a good linkage between NEI and Bauchi state financially and otherwise. The activities of the NEI project in line with their targeted goals have shown that effort was put to ensure access to basic education. By doing so, infrastructures were brought nearer to the people based on certain kilometer radius and expanded opportunity to less privilege such as orphans and the vulnerable children.

The interview also proved that the goal of ensuring quality education was engaged by provision of management facilities and analysis. This was possible with the aid of technical working group on the data analysis.

Moreover, teacher recruitment and deployment was developed based on modern trend of human resource to address man power problems. For example, preference on science oriented teachers with condition of deployment right away from the recruitment exercise. It was also uncovered that community education forum was established which granted certain autonomy to members of community in execution of some projects e.g. SBMC. The interview proved that the prospects of the NEI project have outweighed the challenges and effort has been put in place to address these challenges.

Statistics indicated rising number of primary schools from 180 to 2,450 and secondary schools from 189 to 531 as well as teachers from 14,000 to 23,000. However, the total salary paid to Bauchi state teachers has risen to N 1.300, 000.000 which indicated the government commitment of 38% budget allocation on education required by the UNESCO.
The prospect was also witnessed due to the introduction of teacher information system and the state education account was captured in order to make comparison between expenses and the condition of education.

Due to the additional fund brought by the NEI project, the supervision and monitoring have been improved remarkably. However, the introduction of data management information system appeared to be the major mechanism that will sustain the project.

The challenges encountered according to the interview include resistance to changes due to cultural belief as opposed to westernization e.g. girl-child education, drop out for marriage, and poverty.

Moreover, the data management information system suffers poor cooperation from teachers as they avoid giving personal information. There were also challenges of political interest and willingness at the government level. Corruption as a global phenomenon also possesses as serious challenges to the project because of the public sector service.

The mutual benefit of the U.S government appeared that it strives to maintain the hegemony of its economy by providing assistance. It also appeared that the U.S is in search for talented people from Nigeria which encourages brain-drain.

However, effort to contact representative from WOFAN for the interview proved abortive as they based in Kano.

RECOMMENDATION

i. Nigeria should improve her internal and external security affairs already vulnerable to espionage by foreigners

ii. Nigeria should also improve her domestic cultural heritage as oppose to westernization which has a negative impact on national identity

iii. Nigeria should avoid foreign aid with its attached conditions that hamper sustainable development, instead it should mobilize its available resource for development as it was the largest recipient of American aid on HIV AIDS prevention says by US Ambassador

iv. Nigerian government should introduce policies that will control the activities of foreign NGOs from over-interference in our demotic affairs and to understand that it is her mandate to provide the basic welfare of its citizenry

v. Lastly government should put adequate measures that will guarantee sustainability in her developmental plan for example continuity in government reforms and programmed

CONCLUSION

The Nigeria-US diplomacy for sustainable development can be linked to the dependency theory of development, which subscribed to a radical break from international capitalism as an antidote to the crisis of less developed countries of which Nigeria is one. The theory originated from Marxist school of thought developed by Latin American economist and sociologist.

Dependency in international relations implies a weak state dominated by or under the jurisdiction of a more powerful state but not formally annexed by it. The dominant state may control certain of its affairs such as foreign relations, defense and internal security and allow the weaker state with autonomy in domestic affairs such as education, health and economy etc.

Ambiguously, in the context of Nigeria, the domestic affairs such as health, education and infrastructural development was left opened for help to U.S inspite of its abundant resources.

S. Amir (1976) argued that dependency manifest itself in international relation with the capitalist world. This is because the less developed countries did not possessed the attributes of capitalism, the features will have to be imported from outside, thus the capitalist countries will have a full monopoly and control of market in the terms of trade which are often in favor of the developed capitalist countries.

G. Frank (1978) added that the international division of labor between metropolis and satellite countries has ensured development in one area and under-development in another because of inequality in exchange.

REFERENCES
JSI Research Training Institute, Inc
U.S Census Bureau (2011)
www.tshipnigeria.org
www.wofan-ng.org,( 2012) :” World Toilet Day in Bauchi and Sokoto State”.
www.edelataglobal.org
Y. John Kelvin (2014):”Governor Isa Yuguda salvation of the education sector in Bauchi state, Eagle Reporter.
Save the Children (2008)¨ State of The World’s Mothers”
Save the Children (2011)¨ State of The World’s Mothers”