Nigeria is the most populous black nation in the world with a population of 160 million.

Nigeria has the second largest number of people living with HIV (PLWH) (3.1 million) after South Africa (5.6 million).

Nigeria accounts for 10% of the global HIV burden.

In addition to inequitable gender relations, sexual violence, and poverty, there are biological, social, and economic factors that increase a woman’s risk for HIV.

Women’s empowerment is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) that Nigeria aims to achieve by 2015.

The population with a comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV as of 2008 was 33% for men and 22% for women.

Women above age 15 have a HIV prevalence of 52%, men above ages have a 37% prevalence and children below ages 15 have a 11% prevalence.

Approximately 215,000 people died from HIV in 2010.

HIV is a major factor contributing to the declining life expectancy rate from 54 years in 1991 to 48 years in 2010.

Prevalence amongst most-at-risk-persons and their partners (brothel and non-brothel-based female sex workers, men who have sex with men, and injection drug users) remains high and accounts for 32.2% of new infections.

Stigma and discrimination remain high and continue to be a barrier for accessing services, especially for those living with HIV.

PLWH are also frequently coinfected with other diseases such as TB, sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis, malaria, and others which complicates diagnostic and treatment interventions.

Nigeria had a national HIV prevalence of 4.1% in 2010.

State prevalence ranged from 12.7% in Benue state down to 1% in Kebbi state in 2010.

The states with the highest prevalence are concentrated in the north-central, south-east, and south-south parts of the country.
**HIV/Tuberculosis Coinfection**

- Tuberculosis is more prevalent among HIV-positive individuals as a result of the weakened immune system caused by the HIV virus.
- Some 8% of the HIV-positive persons in Nigeria are Tuberculosis positive.

**TB-HIV Coinfection**

- 8% HIV-positive
- 92% HIV-positive with tuberculosis

**Care and Treatment Direct Result 2009**

- 9% PLWH with no care services
- 6% HIV-positive who received care and support (TB-HIV)
- 32% Individuals on antiretroviral treatment
- 53% Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) receiving support

**Funding**

- USG HIV funding had been on the increase until 2008, after which there was a leveling off. Unfortunately, there has been little or no significant decrease in the number of deaths since 2008.
- Nigeria is the third largest recipient of PEPFAR assistance for combating the spread of HIV after South Africa and Kenya.
- Nigeria’s sources of HIV funding include: US Presidential Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Global Fund (GF); World Bank (WB); The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United Nations (UN); domestic private sector; domestic public financing.

**Total International HIV Funding 2010**

- 77% USG
- 7% GF
- 8% WB
- 5% DFID
- 2% Clinton Foundation
- 1% UN

**Data sources**

- GON Federal Ministry Of Health (FMOH)
- USG Nigeria PEPFAR
- World Health Organization (WHO)