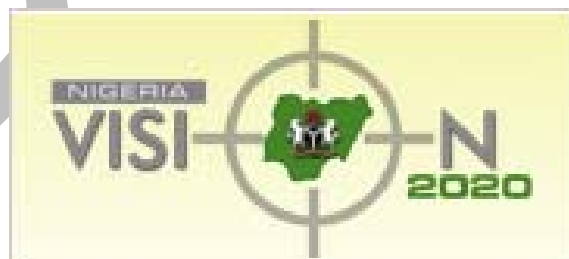




Nigeria Vision 20: 2020

The 1st NV20:2020 Medium Term Implementation Plan (2010 – 2013)

Volume I: The Vision and Development Priorities



May 2010



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
1. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	25
1.1 Introduction	25
1.2 Nigeria Vision 20:2020	25
1.3 Structure of the Plan	3
1.4 National Investment Priorities	11
1.5 Strategic Direction	11
1.6 Sources of Growth	12
1.7 Private Sector Development	12
1.8 National Statistics and Demographic Data	13
1.9 Financial Sector Strategy	15
1.10 Regional Development.....	18
2. MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK: REVIEW OF PAST DEVELOPMENT (1999 - 2009) 21	
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	21
2.3 Fiscal Sector	28
2.4 External Sector.....	30
2.5 Monetary and Financial Policy Development.....	32
2.6 Private Investment	
3. MACROECONOMIC: OUTLOOK (2010 - 2013)	38
3.1 Objectives.....	38
3.2 Goals and Strategies.....	38
3.3 Key Assumptions	39
3.4 Global Economic Outlook.....	39
3.5 Growth Prospects.....	40
3.6 Domestic Aggregate Demand.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.7 Aggregate Final Consumption	43



3.8	<i>External Demand</i>	44
3.9	<i>Sectoral Output</i>	44
3.10	<i>Sectoral Projections</i>	45
3.11	<i>Resource Balance (Economy-wide Resource Gap)</i>	49
3.12	<i>Public Sector Accounts</i>	50
3.13	<i>Aggregate Federal Government Expenditure</i>	52
3.14	<i>Financing Gap</i>	54
3.15	<i>External Sector</i>	55
3.16	<i>Monetary and Credit Policy</i>	58

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY, MONITORING & EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT

COOPERATION AND FINANCING PLAN 60

4.1	<i>Implementation and Coordination Strategy</i>	60
4.2	<i>Intergovernmental Collaboration and Coordination</i>	64
4.3	<i>Institutional Reforms and Legal Frame Work for Plan Implementation</i>	70
4.4	<i>Plan Revision</i>	73
4.5	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</i>	73
4.6	<i>Monitoring & Evaluation Reports</i>	76
4.7	<i>Financing the Plan</i>	76
4.8	<i>Development Cooperation/External Assistance</i>	87

i

5.	<i>Program Costs for Thematic Areas</i>	<i>i</i>
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LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SIZE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS: SUMMARY OF TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	XVIII
TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES, 2010 – 2013..	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 3: GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP BY BROAD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AT 1990 CONSTANT PRICES (PER CENT)....	22
TABLE 4: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP, 1999 – 2009.....	25
TABLE 5: BANKING SYSTEM CREDIT.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 6: MONEY SUPPLY AND INFLATION	36
TABLE 7: INTEREST RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE	36
TABLE 8: KEY MACROECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR 2010 – 2013.....	39
TABLE 9: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY AT 1990 MARKET PRICES AND ECONOMY-WIDE OVERALL RESOURCES BALANCE, 2010 – 2013 (NAIRA BILLION)	40
TABLE 10: GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY AT 1990 MARKET PRICES AND ECONOMY-WIDE OVERALL RESOURCE BALANCE, 2010 – 2013 (PER CENT).....	42
TABLE 11: GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY AT 1990 MARKET PRICES AND ECONOMY-WIDE OVERALL RESOURCE BALANCE, 2010 – 2013 (PER CENT)	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 12: MACROECONOMIC PARAMETERS AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY AT 1990 MARKET PRICES, 2010 – 2013.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 13: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORY AT 1990 CONSTANT BASIC PRICES, 2008 – 2013 (NAIRA BILLION).....	44
TABLE 14: GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES AT 1990 CONSTANT PRICES, 2008 – 2013	46
TABLE 15: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GDP BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES AT 1990 CONSTANT PRICES, 2008 – 2013.....	45
TABLE 16: GDP BY FACTOR INCOME CATEGORY, GROSS NATIONAL SAVINGS IDENTITIES, 2008 – 2013 (NAIRA BILLION)	48
TABLE 17: SECTORAL AND ECONOMY-WIDE RESOURCE GAP, 2010 – 2013	49
TABLE 18: KEY ASSUMPTIONS, 2010 – 2013.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.



TABLE 19: PROJECTED FEDERALLY COLLECTABLE REVENUE, 2010 – 2013	51
TABLE 20: SHARED REVENUE FROM FAAC AND VAT POOL, 2010 – 2013	51
TABLE 21: DISTRIBUTION OF FAAC TO FGN, STATES AND LGAs, 2010 – 2013.....	52
TABLE 22: DISTRIBUTION OF VAT TO FGN, STATES AND LGAs, 2010 – 2013	52
TABLE 23: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE, 2010 – 2013	53
TABLE 24: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL RESOURCE GAP FOR 2010 – 2013	54
TABLE 25: EXTERNAL SECTOR INDICATORS	55
TABLE 26: STRUCTURE OF EXTERNAL TRADE.....	56
TABLE 27: EXTERNAL TRADE.....	CXXVIII
TABLE 28: GROWTH RATES OF EXTERNAL TRADE	CXXIX
TABLE 29: NIGERIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ANALYTICAL STATEMENT	CXXIX
TABLE 30 MEMORANDUM ITEMS	CXXXI
TABLE 31: MONETARY PROJECTIONS FOR 2010 – 2013 (BILLION NAIRA).....	CXXXIII
TABLE 32: SUMMARY OF TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 33: AGGREGATE INVESTMENT PROJECTIONS, 2010 – 2013	80
TABLE 34: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES, 2010 – 2013	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 35: SECTORAL BREAKDOWN – GRANTS FROM DONORS (2000 – 2010)	89
TABLE 36: HEALTH SECTOR BREAKDOWN – GRANTS (2000 – 2010).....	90



LIST OF FIGURES

<i>FIGURE 1: OVERARCHING FINANCIAL SYSTEM STRATEGY</i>	15
<i>FIGURE 2: OIL AND NON-OIL GDP GROWTH RATES AT 1990 CONSTANT BASIC PRICES – 1999 – 2009</i>	23
<i>FIGURE 3: SECTORAL GROWTH DRIVERS AND MAJOR RETARDANTS</i>	27
<i>FIGURE 2: SECTORAL GROWTH DRIVERS AND MAJOR RETARDER</i>	27
<i>FIGURE 2: SECTORAL GROWTH DRIVERS AND MAJOR RETARDER</i>	27
<i>FIGURE 4: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1999 – 2009</i>	28
<i>FIGURE 5: MOVEMENTS ON OFFICIAL, PARALLEL AND BUREAU DE CHANGE EXCHANGE RATES</i>	31
<i>FIGURE 6: MONETARY INDICATORS</i>	CXXVII
<i>FIGURE 7: FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1999 - 2009</i>	33
<i>FIGURE 8: MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH RATES, 1999 - 2009</i>	36
<i>FIGURE 9: STRUCTURE FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</i>	67
<i>FIGURE 10 POLICY FLOW FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND POLICY COORDINATION</i>	68
<i>FIGURE 11: NATIONAL M&E GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK</i>	74



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The First National Implementation Plan (1st NIP), for Nigeria Vision 20:20 20, (NV20:2020) has three main volumes. The first volume (Volume I) contains three main parts. The Part 1 of the document presents the strategic framework for the Plan, which is premised on Nigeria's Vision of becoming the 20th economy in the world by the year 2020. The Part II is the macroeconomic framework. This encompasses a review of recent developments in the economy (1999-2009), the global macroeconomic outlook and the macro-economic projections for the Plan period. The Part III deals with implementation arrangement, monitoring and evaluation strategy and the Financing Plan.

The volume II, details the sectoral Plans of four, out of the six identified, thematic areas. These, include : Physical Infrastructure; Productive Sector; Human Capital and Social development, and Knowledge-based Economy; The sectoral chapters, encompasses, sector policy thrusts, objectives, strategies and targets, as well as, costed programmes and projects that will be implemented during the Plan period.

The volume III, contain two thematic areas: Governance and General Administration, and Regional/Geo-political Zones Development. In addition, the Plan integrates the States' proposed programmes and investment plan, for the Plan period. It must be noted that not all the States have made available their State programmes as at date. The document will therefore continue to be updated as more States submit their investment plans. The highlights of the programme thrusts for each thematic area are presented below:

The highlights of the 1st NIP are presented below:

Part 1: Strategic Framework

The strategic framework encompasses the background, the Vision statement, the strategic objectives, the theme and Plan thrust, and the national investment priorities for the next four years. It also integrates the strategic framework for the national statistics and demographic data, private sector, financial sector and regional development strategies. The articulation of the strategic framework was premised on Nigeria's Vision of becoming one of the twenty largest economies by the year 2020. The strategic objectives include, the promotion of responsible leadership, transparency, accountability,



rule of law and security of lives and property; enhancing productivity, diversification and competitiveness of the nation's economic sectors; improving the nation's prospects for achieving the MDGs and creating employment in a sustainable manner.

The Plan and Programme Thrusts:

The Plan Thrust

In line with the three key pillars of the Vision, and the theme, the Plan, seeks to engender accelerated pro-poor growth, achieve an average GDP growth rate of 11 percent, raise the GDP per capita from \$1075, in 2009 to \$2,008.75 by 2013, generate jobs to absorb the teeming unemployed and create new opportunities, improve the nation's global competitiveness and raise the public confidence on the nation's governance and political system, among others, in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and move the nation towards achieving its Vision by 2020. The plan has six main policy thrusts. These are:

- Bridging the Infrastructural Gap to unleash Economic Growth and Wealth Creation
- Optimising the sources of economic growth to increase productivity and competitiveness
- Building a productive, competitive and functional human resource base, for economic growth and social advancement
- Developing a knowledge-based economy
- Improving Governance, Security, Law and Order and engendering more efficient and effective use of resources and promoting Social Harmony and Conducive Business Environment for Growing the Economy
- Fostering Accelerated, Sustainable Social and Economic Development in a Competitive and Environmentally friendly manner

The Programme Thrusts

In developing the programme thrusts for the Plan period, the concept of the human body was adopted, to reflect the economy. There are several components of the human body working collaboratively and harmoniously to maintain a healthy body and preserve life. No component of the body is deemed irrelevant to the system. Similarly, all sectors of the economy are important and must work together to achieve the nation's goals. In other words, a holistic approach to national development was adopted in programme conceptualization and resource allocation.



However, as all fingers are not equal, the sectors perceived as critical to the stimulation of growth in other sectors of the economy, or those that are necessary to relieve the economy of binding constraints, have been targeted for more investments. The programme have been encased in thematic areas. These are

- Physical Infrastructure
- Productive Sector
- Human Capital Development
- Developing a knowledge based economy
- Government and General Administration
- Regional Geopolitical Zone Development

In addition, the Plan integrates the States Programme and investment.

The highlights of the programme thrusts for each thematic area are presented below:

Physical Infrastructure

This thematic area covers 5 key sectors: Power, Transport, Oil and Gas infrastructure, Housing and Water Resources. Between 2010 and 2013, Nigeria will dedicate significant resources to the rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of its infrastructure assets. This will include aggressive rehabilitation of power installations, expansion of generation, transformation, and distribution networks, It also involves widening the scope of Independent power Projects(IPP), feasibility studies for alternative energy sources, regular rehabilitation of roads, standardization of rail tracks and railway development, rehabilitation and upgrading of airport facilities, concessioning of more ports and strengthening the regulatory framework and dredging of water ways. It also covers housing infrastructure and water resources development, including earth dams for irrigation and portable water supply. Highlights of sector Plans include:

Power

The proposed Federal Government investment during the plan period is N 813.760billion approximately. The minimum target set for the Plan period is 16,000MW by 2013. The strategies to be employed are:

- Rehabilitation of all existing power generation, distribution and transmission assets to guarantee a minimum 6,000MW of electricity



- Completion of all National Integrated Power Projects (NIPP) to add about 4,770 MW of electricity by 2012
- Completion of ongoing Independent Power Projects (IPPs) estimated to add about 4,000 MW of electricity to the national grid by 2013
- Use of alternative sources of energy such as coal, wind and solar for power generation. These captive power plants will account for the outstanding 1,300 MW of power generation capacity

Transport Sector (Roads, Railways, Ports, Inland waterways and Airports)

The plan is to develop an intermodal transportation network which will link rail, sea, air and road network in strategic locations across the country thereby, introducing efficiencies in the distribution of goods and services. The sectoral targets and programmes include:

Rail

The key initiatives include: Rehabilitation of 3,500 km of the existing narrow gauge rail and the completion of the Ajaokuta – Warri standard gauge rail line; Concessioneering of the Lagos to Kano and the Port Harcourt to Maiduguri rail lines; the construction of the rail lines to the ICDs, and the mass transit rail lines in Lagos and Abuja.

Waterways

The targets are to increase the navigable routes on the inland waterways to 3,000KM; increase inland waterways traffic and passengers substantially; and introduce private sector participation in the provision of inland waterway services. The major projects are the dredging and reclamation of the rivers Niger and Benue, and the rehabilitation and construction of key river ports, jetties and wharfs in Baro, Lokoja, Onitsha, Oguta, Degema and Yenagoa by 2013.

Road

The major programme is the recovery of not less than 30 per cent of the existing federal roads (7,677km) by 2013. Strategies that will be employed to achieve the desired result include: direct rehabilitation and reconstruction of the major trunk roads; concessioneering of major and viable routes; and securing funding arrangements from both the private and public sector for the remaining 40 per cent of the bad federal roads.



Airways

The thrust is to upgrade and expand the international airports, improve air safety to ICAO standards and recommended practices, concession the four international airports, improving the safety and to transfer all other airports to state governments.

Sea Ports

The objective is to reduce the turn-around time of ships, reduce administrative charges, to create competition, and improve safety and security at the ports. The strategies involve developing new deep seaports at Epe/ Brass, Bonny and Badagry, Calabar Ports, as well as dredging the harbors in Lagos and Bonny to accommodate large ocean liners and provide standard facilities.

Shipping

The major target is to encourage the establishment of indigenous shipping lines that will transport the wet and dry cargo in Nigeria.

Oil and Gas Infrastructure Development Strategy

The implementation of the Gas master plan will be pursued with renewed vigour due to the interdependency with the power sector other economic benefits. The proposed strategy includes:

- Prioritization of gas infrastructure expansion across the country during the plan period. Particularly, the following gas infrastructure plans will be completed:
 - The gas infrastructure network from Calabar to Ajaokuta through Umuahia and from Ajaokuta to Kano through Abuja; and
 - Interconnector pipelines from Obiafu/Obrikom in the East to Oben node in the West to increase gas supply to the west and create redundancy in the system. This will also help to provide alternative supply nodes to the frequently vandalized Escravos-Lagos Pipeline System (ELPS) pipeline.

The target is to increase the transportation of gas, crude oil and PMS via pipelines. The major strategies are to construct new, and rehabilitate aging pipelines.

Housing Development

The specific projects for the housing sector include construction of 600,000 Housing units by the Federal Ministry of Housing, 240,000 units by the Federal Housing Authority and 500 prototype units by the Public private partnership (PPP) across the federation. Others include the provision and



equipping of building materials testing workshops as well as the re-capitalisation of the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria. The proposed allocation, during the plan period is N250.500 billion.

Productive Sectors

Focus increased productivity expanded production, enhancing value addition through linkage of primary production for industrial processing intensification of R & D improving access to finance and markets.

Some of the proposed interventions include industrial centres and clusters . The benefits of existing trade agreements such as AGOA, optimization of existing free zones and development of export processing zones, creation of industrial parks, industrial clusters and enterprise zones in strategic locations across the country to facilitate competitive manufacturing activities over the next four years.

Production of reliable geological data to boost investments in the Nigerian Mining sector, etc will be made available. The development of Steel Sector will continue to be promoted to accelerate growth of the national economy.

Human Capital Development (HCD)

The Human Capital Development Thematic Area covers, education, Health, Labour and Productivity, Sports Development, Food and Nutrition Youth Development and social protection and safety nets. A major challenge is the low human development index, as Nigeria was ranked low. Major strategies targeted at improving quality of life indicators include:

- Addressing infrastructural gaps and building institutional capacities
- The expansion of health care coverage for the poor through the National Health Insurance Scheme..
- Strengthening disease control and preventive health care measures
- Maintenance and upgrade of facilities at our primary and tertiary health care institutions
- Strengthening inspectorate service
- Overhauling education curricula
- Expansion of school sports
- Enhancing private sector participation in sports development
- Enhancing industrial peace and harmony and improving labour productivity.
- Skill development and upgrading



- Development of youth centres and
- Creating new jobs and opportunities

Knowledge-Based Economy

The major focus is on the development of the required knowledge infrastructure, as well as the framework for the development of a knowledge driven economy. The four areas of focus are: human resource development; investment in ICT to Postal Services and Science, Technology and Innovation.

Governance and General Administration

The main thrust is to achieve a system of government that works for the people and guarantees their welfare and progress. To this effect, a wide range of institutional reforms will be implemented. These will include:

- Establishing accountability and transparency in governance to ensure that citizens get value for money;
- Addressing the root causes of corruption through value reorientation;
- Consolidating the democratic process by ensuring a credible electoral process; and
- Streamlining institutions of state to guarantee a healthy and competitive business environment
- Strengthening the rule of Law, Justice and the Judiciary.
- Equipping and building the capacity and capability of law enforcement Agencies and institutions
- Addressing the increasing security issues.

Regional Development

The overarching strategy objectives are the preservation of sustainable socio-economic development.

Part 2: Past Developments - 1999-2009

A review of past development indicates significant improvement in the performance on most of the macroeconomic indices. The economy grew at average rates of 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent over the periods 1999-2009 and 2004-2009, respectively, while inflation slightly dropped from an average of 11.9 per cent (12-month moving average) in 1999-2003 to 11.6 per cent in the 2004-2009 period.



d. This positive growth was driven by the non-oil sector, which recorded an average annual growth rate of 10.5 per cent. The external sector remained stable as the level of foreign reserves increased from US\$16.96 billion in 2004 to US\$53.00 billion in 2008 before declining to US\$43.00 billion in 2009 (N.B. Need to include the year with the highest figure). The Naira exchange rate was relatively stable before the global financial crisis of 2008. Nigeria's per capita GDP rose from N56,968.0 in 2000 to N170,122 in 2008, representing an annual average of N101,276 (US\$940.0) during the period. In terms of welfare, the incidence of poverty declined in relative terms from 65.6 per cent in 1996 to 54.7 per cent in 2004. The incidence of poverty in the urban areas equally declined relatively from 58.2 per cent in 1996 to 43.1 per cent in 2006, while the incidence of poverty in the rural areas declined from 69.3 per cent to 63.8 per cent during the period under review. The relative growth in the economy did not translate into commensurate job creation or poverty reduction as income inequality which is currently at 48 per cent remains high.

The fiscal deficits during the period (Federal component) measured as a ratio of GDP narrowed significantly from 7.7 per cent in 1999 to 1.1 per cent in 2008, while those of the states and local governments was negligible. The Public debt stock declined substantially from about 74.8 per cent of GDP in 2003 to about 11.7 per cent in 2009, largely because of a successful debt relief agreement with the Paris Club.

Capital Market Developments

The performance in this sector was most remarkable, as all capital market indicators grew rapidly. The all share value index rose from 5, 226.4 in 1999 to 66,371.20 at end-March 2008 before declining to 31,450.78 at end-December 2008. In the same vein, market capitalization grew progressively from N294.10 billion in 1999 to N15.3 trillion at end-March 2008 before declining precipitously to N9.5 trillion at end-December 2008. Similarly, the value of stock traded rose from N14.1 billion in 1999 to N2.4 trillion in 2008. The unprecedented growth was attributed to the banking sector reform of 2004-2005. The exposure of banks to the capital market had negative impact on the banks during the 2008 global financial crises.

Part 3: Macroeconomic Outlook



The overall macroeconomic target for the medium term is for Nigeria to achieve a GDP of N50 Trillion by 2013 (\$333 Billion). This is premised on an average GDP growth of 11 percent over the plan period.

Table 1

The underlying macroeconomic assumptions include:

Crude Oil Production (mbd)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Crude Oil Price (US \$)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Real GDP Growth Rate (per cent)	8.2	10.9	11.8	13.1
CPI Inflation Rate (per cent)	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
Nominal Exchange Rate (per cent)	147.0	146.5	146.0	145.0
Population Growth Rate (per cent)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Growth in Non-Oil Exports (per cent)	29.0	29.5	30.5	31.0
External Debt (per cent Growth Rate)	2.0	2.8	0.2	-0.4
Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) (per cent)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Fiscal Deficit (per cent of GDP)	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0

Other assumptions include:

- Transparent and steady fast implementation of the budget in the next four years and beyond
- The effective implementation of an integrated Public Private Partnership policy
- Sustenance of macroeconomic stability and
- Sustenance of fiscal prudence and
- Addressing of critical infrastructural gap



Part 4 : Implementation Strategy

Part 4 covers the implementation arrangement, monitoring and evaluation strategy and financing the plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation and Financing the Plan

The success of this Plan will depend to a large extent, on the establishment of a strong monitoring and evaluation system that ensures high performance, accountability and value for money. The requisite infrastructure and institutional capacity required for the unbiased monitoring of government's activities throughout the plan period and beyond will be put place.

At the apex of Monitoring and Evaluation of public sector programmes, is the National Planning Commission. A full fledged, well equipped and adequately staffed department of Monitoring and Evaluation, will be established in the National Planning Commission, to produce key performance indicators for different sectors of the economy and prepare annual Nigeria country report. This annual country report will encompass performance of national and sub-national institutions, against defined mandates and will also be a key instrument in the annual budgeting process. Ministries, Departments and (MDAs) will report on the progress of programmes and complete the quarterly score cards on their performance.

In addition other stakeholders will be encouraged to monitor the execution, as well as the evidence-based evaluation of the impact, of the developmental projects and programmes, on the quality of life of our people. In this regard, the government will collaborate with the private sector, donor agencies and civil society organizations (CSO) to obtain independent assessment reports on the impact of the medium term projects and programs.

Financing Plan:

The total investment requirement for the next 4 years is estimated at N10.0 trillion while it is estimated that the Public Sector Programme (Federal, State and Local Government) will amount to N19.0 trillion. The implication is that the states will invest about N9 .0 trillion. The projected resource allocation to the sectors under the Federal Government Programme as highlighted in Table 2 below.

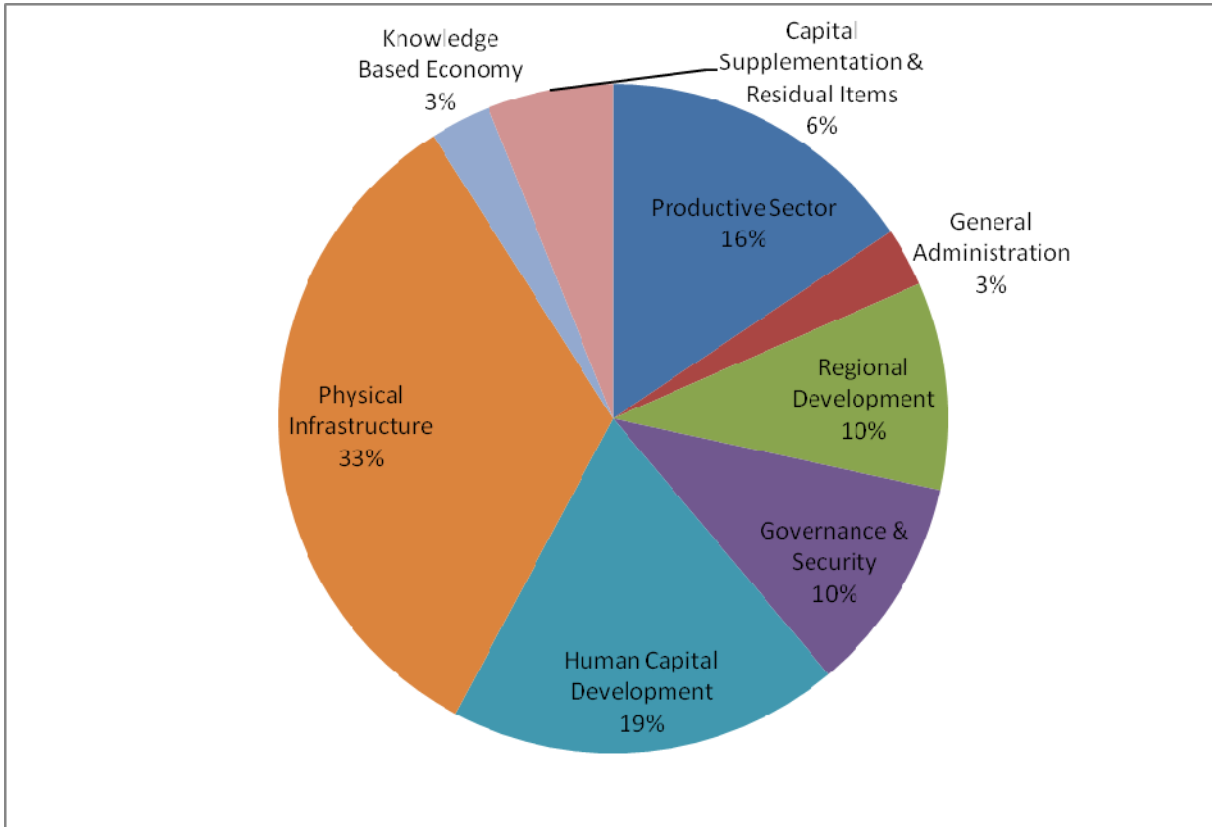


Table 2: Size of the Federal Government programmes and projects: Summary of total program costs

Sector	TOTAL (N' million)	2010 (Budget) (N' million)	2011 (N' million)	2012 (N' million)	2013 (N' million)
Productive Sector	1,557,062.08	209,060.89	381,809.98	427,937.82	538,253.39
General Administration	283,474.39	77,447.72	65,036.96	69,492.15	71,497.56
Regional Development	1,002,381.07	255,393.79	225,813.61	251,858.25	269,315.43
Governance & Security	1,042,839.23	342,338.17	226,952.30	235,037.73	238,511.04
Human Capital Development	1,894,046.33	195,131.05	512,731.79	583,319.18	602,864.30
Physical Infrastructure	3,318,497.42	599,874.06	838,596.51	930,482.44	949,544.41
Knowledge Based Economy	294,709.29	51,174.41	73,806.32	81,856.00	87,872.56
Capital Supplementation & Residual Items	606,990.19	123,486.63	165,680.27	158,911.64	158,911.65
GRAND TOTAL	10,000,000.00	1,853,906.72	2,490,427.75	2,738,895.20	2,916,770.33



Sectoral Distribution of Programme Cost



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The capital expenditure of N7.02 trillion will be financed from recurrent revenue surplus, domestic borrowing, and external finance.

Financing Sources

The funding will be mainly from the Treasury.

Private Investment

The projected average annual private sector investment of **three trillion Naira** is a minimum target. This is to be achieved with the right policies and improved business environment, this target could be surpassed. Although, Public investment accounts for 60.0 per cent of the investment during the period, this does not undermine the role of the private sector as the engine of growth as public investment will mainly focus on critical areas such as infrastructure, human capital development, security and law and order, the Niger Delta, regional development and other investments aimed at providing an enabling environment for the private sector to grow.

Development Cooperation/External Assistance

Nigeria will continue to foster development cooperation, although this is not expected to be a major source of finance for the Plan given the past trend.



INTRODUCTION

The Vision document sets the trajectory for Nigeria's socio-economic growth and advancement in the next ten years and defines, in broad terms, the long-term strategic policy direction and the imperatives for Nigeria to achieve her Vision. It reflects the desire of all Nigerians to engender socio-economic transformation and development that will catapult the nation's economy from its current global ranking of 39th position, to the 20th largest economies in the world, by the year 2020. This imperative, has been tagged Nigeria Vision 20:2020. In this respect, the identified policies, programmes and projects, contained in this Plan, are specifically targeted towards achieving our national aspiration of becoming one of the 20th economy in the world by the year 2020

The Vision 20:2020, first four year implementation plan, has been formulated to serve effectively as Nigeria's 5th National Development Plan, as it contains both the Federal Government and State Governments' Investment Plans for 2010-2013, time-frame. It is hereby, defined as the Plan or the 5th Plan. The Plan has been formulated in the context of the NV20: 2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint, which was developed in 2009. It is the first of the three four-year medium-term implementation Plans that will be used to segment the implementation of the Vision.

The projects and programmes are therefore, consistent with the three key pillars of our Economic Transformation Blue-Print, which are:

- Optimizing our key sources of economic growth;
- Guaranteeing the productivity and well-being of our people; and
- Fostering sustainable economic development

The projected annual, average GDP growth rate, for the Plan period, 2010-2013, is 11.0 per cent. This is a substantial increase from the 7.0 per cent per annum growth rate achieved in 2004-2009. In this respect, GDP at current basic prices, is projected to rise from N24,715.5 billion in 2009 to N50,913.4 billion in 2013. Similarly the GDP per capita is expected to rise from US\$1,075.19 in 2009, to \$2008.74 in 2013, indicating significant improvement in the well being of Nigerians. Given the expected boost in the productive sector, enabled by improvement in critical infrastructure and favourable business environment, it is projected that at least two million jobs, will be created annually.

The process of formulating the 1st NIP was consultative and participatory. The plan was developed by a Central Working Group (CWG), comprising various experts from the public and private sectors, the



Academia, Civil Societies, Development Partners and other special interest groups. In order to optimize the input of members of the CWG, 8 sub-groups were created, in line with the identified thematic areas. The sub-groups worked extensively with representatives from the relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as State representatives that were selected from each of the six geo-political zones in the country, to determine the projects and programmes that will drive our developmental aspirations over the next 4 years. The costing of the proposed sectoral programmes and projects are indicative, however, but, in line with the guidelines provided by the National Planning Commission (NPC).

Structure of the 1st NIP

The Plan has three volumes (Volume I, II and III):

- Volume I sets out the strategic framework, including strategic policy direction and the national investment priorities. Part II covers the macroeconomic framework, with detailed information on past developments in the macro-economy, an overview of global economic outlook, and projections for the Plan period (2010 – 2013). Part III deals with Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and the Financing Plan frame-work.
- Volume II of the Plan details the sectoral plans. The sectoral plans have been encased in appropriate thematic or key result areas for the Plan. Volume II contains four, out of the six thematic areas. These, have been arranged in four broad parts, in line with the thematic areas identified in the NV20:2020, as critical priority areas, for the nation:
 - Part I deals with Physical Infrastructure and covers the following sectors: Power, Transport, Oil and Gas infrastructure, Housing, and Water Resources. These sectors are necessary enablers that would drive our developmental aspirations.
 - Part II covers the Productive Sectors – these are primary sectors that produce goods and services in the economy and include Agriculture and Food Security, Trade and Commerce, Manufacturing, Small and Medium Enterprises. Solid Minerals, Oil and Gas Culture and Tourism, and the Film and Entertainment Industry. These sectors have been identified as growth drivers for the economy.
 - Part III deals with Human Capital Development. It details the sectoral plans for, Education, Health, Women and Child development, Youth development, Labour and Productivity,



Social Protection and Sports Development. These are social assets that drive all sectors of the economy.

- Part IV covers Knowledge-based economy and includes the following sectors Information and Communication Technology, Postal Services and Science Technology and Innovation. This thematic area deals with the generation, penetration and utilization of knowledge, to enhance the production of high value goods and services, that will boost our global competitiveness. Knowledge has become a key asset for national development and global competitiveness, world- wide, as evident from the strides made by emerging economies such as India, Ireland, Brazil, China and Finland.

- Volume III

This volume contains the sectoral plans for two thematic areas: Governance and General Administration, and Regional/Geo-political Zone Development, and is divided into three parts. It also incorporates States' Investment Plans, as articulated by the sub-national governments, towards achieving the national Vision. The Part I, deals with Governance and General Administration, which contains 5 main sectoral chapters and two sub-sectors. These are: Governance and Political system, Justice and the Rule of Law, Legislature, Public Service, Security and National Defence, Media & Communication, Corporate Governance and Anti-Corruption. These are enablers that are very crucial for attracting investments and ensuring sustainable growth and societal harmony.

The Part II, covers the Regional/Geo- Political Zones Development thematic area, which contains four sectors namely: Regional Development; Niger Delta Region Development, Environment and Water and Sanitation. These sectors are critical for balanced and sustainable development, as well as, social equity.

The Part III highlights States' proposed investment plans, for the Plan period. The integration of State Plans ensures the robustness of the 1st NIP, as it gives a more holistic view of estimated public sector investments during the Plan period. Further more, accommodation of the sub-national Governments capital estimates, underscores the complimentary and collaborative efforts needed to drive the Vision. It also gives visibility to the vast opportunities that abound at the state level, for investors to take advantage, in order to grow the State economies and empower the people to develop one economy: the Nigerian economy



This Plan has been formulated using the concept of thematic areas to group related sectors. This is intended to promote cooperation, coordination and the building of synergies among the MDAs to focus on achievement of results and improved quality of life for Nigerians.

The total estimated investment size for the Federal Government during the plan period is N7,026,876.65 trillion or the equivalent of US\$46.85 billion, giving an average of US\$11.71 billion per annum. This figure is however, tentative and requires further refinement. This magnitude of investment expected from the treasury demands very prudent management and accountability. In this respect, the National Planning Commission, the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Budget Office of the Federation, will work collaboratively to ensure that resources are used for the purposes allocated and that the nation gets the intended value from the investment. Government's commitment to the NV20:2020 will largely be determined by the level of success achieved in the implementation of this plan.

The Plan has an in built broad-based monitoring and evaluation system that will track progress in programmes and projects implementation and a reporting score card system, for quarterly and annual reports, that will enhance effective decision making and policy reviews. It also has impact assessment measures that will be employed to ascertain the degree to which desired results are being achieved and to gauge the public confidence level. It is our expectation that by 2013, Nigeria would have overcome some of its immediate challenges to growth and be on track towards developing a more enhanced competitive business environment on route to becoming the 20th largest economy in the world by the year 2020.

Finally, my special thank you goes to His Excellency, Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, GCFR, President and Commander-in-Chief, Federal Republic of Nigeria, for giving us the opportunity to formulate this First Implementation Plan for our Vision, as well as, his confidence, commitment and political will to drive the Plan. I thank you.



1.

1. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1.1 Introduction

The First National Implementation Plan (1st NIP), for Nigeria's Vision 20:20 20, (NV20:2020), covers the period 2010 – 2013. The strategic framework for the 1st NIP is premised on the Vision of Nigeria as a nation built on strong democratic principles, economic efficiency and competitiveness, with a view to becoming one of the twenty largest economies in the world by the year 2020. The Vision is hinged on optimizing the country's key sources of economic growth, guaranteeing the productivity and well-being of our people and fostering sustainable economic development, under a free enterprise and private sector-led model that is facilitated by the public sector. The first four years of the Vision, is expected to set the stage for the economic transformation of Nigeria, towards achieving the nation's long term Vision. This chapter outlines the Vision, the development challenges to be addressed during the plan period, the Plan and programme thrusts as well as the structure of the Plan. It also integrates the national data generation and management strategy, private sector development strategy, , regional development strategy, as well as the Financial sector strategy, that will be pursued during Plan period.

The Plan has been formulated in the context of the NV20: 2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint, which was developed in 2009. It is the first of three four-year medium-term implementation plans.

The theme for the 1st NIP is 'Accelerating development, competitiveness and wealth creation". This theme is inconsonance with the nation's Vision of engendering rapid socio-economic transformation that will translate into substantial improvement in the wellbeing and quality of life of Nigerians. The 1st. NIP is therefore a reflection of government's programme of action towards the actualization of the nation's aspiration.

1.2 Nigeria Vision 20:2020

As encapsulated in the Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 Economic Transformation Blue-Print; Nigeria aspires to become one of the 20th largest economy in the world by the year 2020, with a GDP growth target of not less than US\$ 900billion and a per capita income of US\$4000 per annum.

The platform for the success of the Vision as outlined in the document includes:



- Correcting the weaknesses of the revenue allocation mechanism (towards achieving a paradigm shift from “sharing the cake to baking the cake”
- Intensifying the war against corruption
- Establishing the mechanism for free and fair elections guided by democratic principles
- Expansion of investments in critical infrastructure
- Fostering private sector powered non-oil growth to build the foundation for economic diversification
- Investing in human capacity development to enhance national competitiveness
- Entrenching merit as a fundamental principle and core value
- Addressing threats to national security
- Deepening reforms in the social sector and extending reforms to sub-national level

Developmental Challenges:

The Plan has been articulated to eliminate the major constraints hindering growth and development in order to enable the economy to spring up and attain the desired growth rates. The key challenges to be addressed include the following:

- Dearth of critical infrastructure, such as power and transportation network to support rapid economic development;
- High level of youth and graduate unemployment
- A non functional education curriculum that does not equip the Nigerian graduates to be job creators and the eroding quality of education, in Nigerian schools;
- Overdependence on oil as major source of national income, which is a potential threat to sustainable development;
- Poor accountability in government, which impacts the value our people get for money spent by government agencies;
- Uncoordinated approach to addressing the development needs of our people, which accounts for the gap between planned and actual project outcomes;
- Sub-optimal value creation in productive activities such as agriculture, oil & gas and manufacturing;
- Relatively high cost of production for manufactured goods partly due to the absence of a robust import substitution program to support local sourcing of manufacturing inputs; and



- A very weak research for development and innovation culture across public and private institutions and;
- Disparities in income

These are major constraints to economic growth and development, through their debilitating impact on productivity, investments in-flow, competitiveness, the cost of doing business, and peoples' confidence in the economy and governance. Achieving the GDP target by 2013 is directly linked to the ability to overcome these challenges and lay a solid foundation for growth and sustainability in priority sectors of the Nigerian economy.

1.3 Structure of the Plan

This Plan is has been articulated in two main volumes, structured as follows:

- Volume I, which sets out the strategic framework has four main parts. Part I contains the strategic direction, while part 2 deals with the macroeconomic framework for the plan, which includes the theme for the Plan, vision, plan and programme thrusts, strategic policy direction and critical policy priorities. It also contains national statistics and demographic data generation and management strategy, private sector development strategy and the financial system strategy. Parts 3 and 4 deal with the developments in the economy 1999-2010, and the macro-economic out look for the plan period, while contain implementation strategies , monitoring and evaluation, and financing the plan.
- Volume II of the 1st NIP details the sectoral plans and incorporates States investments plans, as articulated by the sub-national governments towards achieving the national Vision. The Volume 2 document is arranged in seven broad parts. The first six parts are the thematic areas as identified in the NV20:2020, while part 7 shows States investment plans for the plan period : The highlights are presented below:
 - Part I deals with Physical Infrastructure, which covers the following sectors: Power, Transport, Oil and Gas infrastructure, Housing, and Water Resources. These sectors are necessary enablers that would drive our developmental aspirations.
 - Part II covers the Productive Sectors - these are primary sectors that produce goods and services in the economy and include Agriculture and Food Security, Trade and Commerce, Manufacturing, Small and Medium Enterprises. Solid Minerals, Oil and Gas Culture and Tourism, and Film and Entertainment Industry. These sectors have been identified as growth drivers for the economy.



- Part III deals with Human Capital Development. It details the sectoral plans for, Education, Health, Women and Child development, Youth development, Labour and Productivity, Social Protection and Sports Development. These are social assets that drive all sectors of the economy.
 - Part IV covers Knowledge-based economy and includes the following sectors information and Communication Technology and Science Technology and Innovation. This thematic area deals with the generation and utilization of knowledge, to enhance the production of high value goods and services for our people. Knowledge has become a key asset for national development and global competitiveness.
 - Part V deals with Governance and General Administration. It contains sectoral plans for Governance, Justice and the Rule of Law, Legislature, Public Service, Security and National Defence, Media & Communication, Corporate Governance and Anti- Corruption. These are enablers that are very crucial for attracting investments and ensuring societal harmony.
 - Part VI deals with Regional and Urban Development. It contains sectoral plans for Regional development, Niger Delta development, Environmental Management and sustainability and others. These are critical for balanced development and social equity.
 - The final part of this document, Part VII, contains State Investment Programmes for the Plan period. The investment plan is not yet inclusive of all the 36 States programmes and therefore will be updated as more information is received. However, it should be noted that the integration of State Plans ensures the robustness of the 1st NIP, as their investments proposals have been given adequate space in support of the complimentary efforts to develop one economy: the Nigerian economy.
- Volume III of the 1st NIP contains two (2) thematic areas and States' Investment Plans

The plan differs from previous national development plans as it has been formulated using the concept of thematic areas to group related sectors. This is intended to break away from the unproductive and destructive mentality of mini-empire building among the MDAs, and to focus on achievement of results, through establishing inter-sectoral linkages, enhancing cooperation and building synergies that are critical for harnessing the nation's potentials and translating them into improved quality of life for Nigerians.



- Volume 2 details the sectoral plans and their respective investment plans. It covers the six identified thematic areas, highlights the macroeconomic framework; with detailed information on past developments in the macro-economy, an overview of global economic outlook, and projections for the Plan period (2010 – 2013).
- The third part of Volume 1 contains the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements, as well as the financing plan

Strategic Objectives

The Vision 20:2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint, has broadly outlined, the nation's long term objectives, in four dimensions:

- i. Institutional: to promote responsible leadership, transparency, accountability, rule of law and security of lives and property
- ii. Economic: to enhance productivity, diversification and competitiveness of the nation's economic sectors
- iii. Social: to improve the nation's prospects for achieving the MDGs and creating employment in a sustainable manner
- iv. Environmental: to halt environmental degradation, promote renewable energy and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In order to achieve these broad objectives, and ensure that the nation is en route to achieving her Vision, specific goals for the Plan period, include to:

- Establishing governance and political systems that ensure voice and accountability;
- Improving the quality of life of all Nigerians;
- Reducing the level of unemployment;
- Raising the quality and standard of education
- Achieving substantial improvement in Nigeria's competitiveness;
- Raising the capacity for a knowledge based and innovation driven economy;
- Removing constraints to ensure that the private sector becomes the engine of growth of the economy; and
- Ensuring environmental sustainability.

Establishing governance and political systems that ensure voice and accountability



Most of Nigeria's development challenges are traceable to bad governance, poor economic management and the numerous contradictions in the conduct of politics in Nigeria. These include electoral malpractices, a high level of poverty incidence, dilapidated economic and social infrastructure, collapsing education system, gross abuse of office, pervasive unemployment, institutionalization of mediocrity, endemic corruption, low human development index, prison congestion, youth restiveness, high crime rates and general apathy and apprehension among Nigerians over the electoral process. Bad governance has continued to remain the most binding constraint to national development. The challenge for the nation is to raise the quality of governance, in order to accelerate economic growth and raise public confidence in our political systems and governance to over 80 per cent. The strategy to be employed during the Plan period will include, mobilizing Nigerians to institute good governance, ensure free and fair elections and transparent economic management, at all levels of government. Other strategies include building and strengthening the institutional capacities and capabilities of all Agencies, charged with the responsibility of fighting corruption and empowering the media and Civil Society Organizations to become better pressure group.

Improving the quality of life of all Nigerians

The Nigerian economy has continued to exhibit the phenomenon of growth with persistent poverty and unemployment, due mainly to the fact that the growth is driven by highly capital-intensive activities, such as: oil and gas, large-scale manufacturing and reliance on heavy equipment and imported goods by the construction industry. This is evident from the 7 per cent average GDP growth rate, achieved in the last five years, without commensurate reduction in poverty incidence (54.3% NBS) and job creation. A key objective of the Plan is to ensure that the reforms have clear social goals that are attainable, such as creating the incentives and opportunities for the poor to participate productively in economic development and, thereby, reduce income disparity. It is expected that private consumption in real terms, will remain in double digit numbers in the next four years. The strategy for that will be pursued will include skill development and entrepreneurial training, intensification of investments in Agriculture, and SMEs, enhancing access to micro-credits, improving access to qualitative education and ICT among others.

Reducing the level of unemployment

A high unemployment level is an indicator that an economy is not working at optimal capacity. A situation where a significant population of productive manpower, (particularly trained youths) remains



outside a nation's labour market portends serious danger to **sustainable rapid** growth. Nigeria faces the dilemma of growing youth unemployment, with its attendant youth restiveness and insecurity to lives and property. Therefore, creating adequate and gainful employment opportunities for the labour force is a fundamental objective that will be pursued during the plan period. This is in line with the NV 20:2020 pillar: guaranteeing the productivity and well-being of our people. The strategy for employment generation will include the adoption of appropriate technologies in production, giving preferential treatment to labour intensive technologies and methods of production in appropriate circumstances, such as public works, agriculture and SMEs. It will also involve, addressing the infrastructural deficiency and the pursuit of the local content policy to ensure that qualified Nigerians are giving first preference in employment opportunities, in the country. Improving the business operating environment will enable inflow of investments that will create new job opportunities.

Raising the quality and standard of education

The persistent decline in the quality and standard of education in Nigeria is evident from the low proportion of children who achieve minimum entry requirements for tertiary education, the mass failure in National examinations such as the 2009 NECO, and the fact that about 50 per cent of the teaching force is unqualified. Nigerian students are increasingly becoming uncompetitive and unemployable due to low and inappropriate knowledge and skill development. These are clear indications that the nation's education system is in crisis. Education remains a critical transformation tool and a formidable instrument for socio-economic empowerment. There is no doubt that achieving Nigeria's aspiration of becoming a major global economic player, is largely dependent on the quality of the nation's human capital and the capacity to improve productivity and efficiency at individual and firm levels, in order to boost production. In this respect, the Education sector is a critical component for the human capital development thematic area under the 1st NIP. The challenge is for the nation to raise the quality and standard of Education to international comparative levels. Every Nigerian child must have opportunity to acquire quality education, in an environment conducive to learning. The strategy to be employed during the Plan period will include redesigning the curricula to sooth the labour market demand and benchmarking of the quality of education standards with global standards. Other strategies will focus on improving the capacity and capability of the teachers, through sustained training, ensuring substantial improvement in teachers' welfares, upgrading of infrastructure facilities at all levels of education and removal of import duties on educational materials.

Addressing the persistent socio-economic inequalities and ensure social inclusion



The growing inequality which is currently put at 49 per cent is a serious threat to political and economic stability. The increasing insecurity to life and property due to the menace of miscreants in the society, facilitated by the preponderance of small arms and ammunition exported from the developed world to as Nigeria, has continued to militate against economic growth, and social harmony.

Therefore, addressing the persistent socio-economic imbalances and ensuring that no Nigerian is left behind in the development process is a key objective of this plan. This objective is in line with the third pillar of the Economic Transformation Blueprint: *fostering sustainable economic and social development*. The strategy will continue to focus on more targeted capacity building and skills acquisition programmes that would generate wealth for the teeming poor. Additional strategies would include the adoption of a community **driven development approach that** targets grassroots empowerment and development in the rural economy, in order to bridge the income disparity between the urban and rural areas. A conscious effort will be made to develop the rural economy.

Achieving substantial improvement in Nigeria's competitiveness

The performance of the economy in the past five years has been impressive with a GDP average growth of 7.0 per cent per annum, when compared with the less than 3 per cent rate achieved in 1999. However, given the immediate challenges, including pervasive poverty, infrastructural decay, youth unemployment, low productivity, low technology, poor business environment, insecurity as well as the need for Nigeria to meet the MDG goals by 2015, it is imperative that the economy doubles the present growth rate. The macroeconomic average GDP target growth rate for the Plan period is 11 per cent per annum. Attaining this growth rate demands the deployment of appropriate policies and initiatives that will stimulate massive production in high value chain activities that promote economic growth and enhance competitiveness. The key challenge is for us to raise productivity and efficiency levels at both individual and firm levels through the application of knowledge and technology that will ensure substantial improvement in the quality of made in Nigeria goods in order to improve global market access. The strategy that will be adopted during the Plan period will include Government's facilitation of private sector access to affordable financing, the creation of targeted incentive structure to enable investment in the identified growth drivers and substantial investment in R&D, to enhance the application and diffusion of knowledge in the nation's production process. Other strategies will involve the development and effective utilization of human capital, bridging of physical infrastructure gaps especially, power, road and railways, and deepening of regional and global integration



(especially ECOWAS, E.U., AGOA, WTO, and NEPAD). In addition, specific sector policies and strategies that will enhance productivity and mitigate immediate challenges will be promoted.

It also calls for removal of major impediments to enhanced productivity and innovation. During the plan period, government will continue to maintain a fiscal policy stance that would broaden the tax base, strengthen the tax administration and ensure reduction in the tax burden, in order to induce growth and improved welfare for Nigerians. Fiscal policy will focus on sustenance of a comprehensive framework for fiscal coordination at the national level.

Raising the capacity of knowledge and innovation driven economy

Knowledge and innovation has become national assets for engendering economic growth and social advancement in an economy. In emerging economies such as India the ICT and other ICT enabled services are becoming the live wire of the economy, generating foreign exchange and creating high value jobs for the teeming population. Knowledge is crucial for igniting significant improvement in total factor productivity that enables efficiency gains in resource utilization and for the achievement of strategic change in production, required for enhanced global competitiveness. In the context of the national vision, the role of knowledge in driving growth is very strategic, as it impacts on all activities in the economy, from agriculture, infrastructure, solid mineral development, tourism, to creating new opportunities for growth. Government recognizes that the production and delivery of quality goods and services in the economy in the next ten years will depend on our ability to optimize the key sources of growth in the economy. To achieve this, the nation must raise the capacity for knowledge and innovation in order to improve total factor productivity, shift the structure of production to high value-added activities capable of increasing output, generate employment opportunities, create wealth and improve competitiveness. During the Plan period, a three-pronged strategy will be employed in developing the foundation for a knowledge driven economy. These are: human resource development; sustained investment in ICT to enhance penetration, usage, and local software and hardware development and improved funding for priority R&D in STI sub sectors.

Removing constraints to ensure that the private sector becomes the engine of growth of the economy

Nigeria is rated poorly in the business environment and competitiveness global index. The high cost of doing business is impacting negatively on the economy as investors seeking greener pasture relocate to neighbouring countries, while mortality rate for Industries, particularly SMEs remains high. There



are many factors contributing to the dismal performance of the private sector in this respect. These include the poor state of the nation's infrastructure, the existence of obsolete and restrictive laws, the high cost of fund, multiple taxation and unpredictable macroeconomic environment, lack of security of life and property and high administrative charges among others. These culminate in poor business operating environment, inefficiency and low profitability. In most advanced economies, it is the private sector that creates jobs and wealth for a nation. We cannot achieve the nation's Vision without a vibrant, technology enabled, efficient and innovative private sector that produces high quality goods and services, generates jobs and creates wealth. The challenge is how to ensure that the private sector is enabled within the shortest possible time, to perform the task expected of it. The strategy that will be employed will include improving governance, accountability and transparency, reducing the cost of doing business, addressing the infrastructure challenges, reducing administrative costs to the barest minimum, improving the regulatory environment, reviewing obsolete laws, ensuring a predictable macroeconomic environment that enhances profitability and increasing access to cheaper funds.

Environmental Sustainability

Nigeria's aspiration to join the league of the top 20 economies necessitates the pursuit of accelerated economic growth and development. While growth is desirable, it must not compromise the ability of future generations, to improve their standard of living and enjoy a better quality of life. This implies that the national environmental assets must be maintained at a level that meets the need of the present generation without jeopardizing the interests of future generations. The protection of the environment is therefore a key objective in the 1st. NIP. We must nurture and protect the nation's rich eco-system and bio-diversity as the nation harnesses its natural resources, while also tackling the myriad of environmental challenges facing the nation, including, oil and gas pollution, erosion, desertification, land degradation, climatic changes and adaptation, and waste management. The challenge for the medium term Plan is to ensure that the programmes and projects that will be implemented are environmentally friendly and that effective measures are put in place to mitigate the existing challenges. In this regards the strategy to be adopted include, impact assessment of programmes and strengthening of the institutional capacity and the regulatory framework, to ensure effective protection of the nation's environment, as well as the protection of endangered species of animals, fauna and flora in the nation's eco-system. Other strategies are articulated in the main chapter, in the volume 2 of the NIP.



1.4 National Investment Priorities

Achieving the goals set in this Plan, given the enormity of the challenges, will require substantial public sector and private sector investment in the economy during the Plan period.

The proposed public sector (Federal Government) investment during the plan period is N7.02 trillion.

The breakdown according to the thematic area is as follows:

Table 3

Sectors	N' Million
Productive Sector	1,557,062.08
General Administration	283,474.39
Regional Development	1,002,381.07
Governance & Security	1,042,839.23
Human Capital Development	1,894,046.33
Physical Infrastructure	3,318,497.42
Knowledge Based Economy	294,709.29
Capital Supplementation & Residual Items	606,990.19
TOTAL	10,000,000.00

The capital expenditure of N10.0 trillion will be financed from recurrent revenue surplus, domestic borrowing, and external finance as reflected in the table below:

1.5 Strategic Direction

The strategic direction of the plan will focus on:

- Strengthening of institutions and systems, particularly markets and economic governance structures.
- Promotion of private sector leadership of the economy through public sector support and encouragement of well developed private sector initiatives such as IPP, PPP and BOT, and similar schemes.
- Enhancement of national savings and investment to the level necessary for sustaining desired growth.
- Strengthening of government's social commitment to poverty reduction and economic justice



- Promotion growth with gainful employment opportunities by encouraging the growth of science and technology, and their application especially in IT and high-end services.
- Intensifying and reinvigorating public sector reforms

Sectoral Priorities

For Nigeria to consolidate the economic gains achieved in the last ten years, the Government intends to deepen reforms that improve human capital, promote high-quality public infrastructure, and encourage competition. The pillars to sustain this consolidation include:

- Macroeconomic policies that create stable economic environment to deepen investor confidence; encouraging a vibrant private sector; and
- Harnessing domestic and international trade for growth.

Other policies include the promotion of productivity and Nigeria's global competitiveness as well as deepening stakeholder buy-in of the reforms, particularly those that would ensure the transition from the informal to the formal sector of the economy.

The key sectoral priorities of government during the Plan period will also among others, address the following immediate challenges: Achieving

- Sustainable growth in the productive sector of the economy;
- Physical Infrastructure: Power, Energy, Transportation, Water, Housing etc;
- Human Capital Development: Education & Health;
- Good Governance, Security, Law and Order
- A Knowledge based economy
- Regional and urban development (Niger Delta Development, Mega City Development).

1.6 Sources of Growth

All the sectors of the economy are very important. However, some sectors of the economy including Agriculture, Manufacturing, Small and Medium Enterprises, Power and Transportation have been identified as the key drivers of growth during the Plan period.

1.7 Private Sector Development

Government recognizes the need to continue with prudent macroeconomic management, while further fostering an environment conducive to private sector development, employment and growth. Key



private sector activities are expected to drive economic growth. The Plan will ensure that both the public and private sectors play their due roles in the development drive towards achieving the Vision.

The Plan period is expected to witness rapid private sector investment in response to projected public sector interventions in critical sectors of the economy. The Plan is anchored on an empowered private sector, which is expected to lead domestic investment to a level where the domestic capital stock would sustain the growth level envisaged under the plan. To achieve the overall GDP growth target, aggregate nominal investment (both public and private) spending is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 30.7 per cent during 2010-2013. This is also expected to translate into increased efficiency and a nominal investment/GDP ratio of about 20.0 per cent, during the period. This compares favourably with the investment/ GDP ratio of 16.6 per cent recorded in 2004-2009. While government investment spending is expected to accelerate due to infrastructure development needs, it is hoped that this phenomenal growth would attract corresponding private sector investment. The public-private partnership (PPP) framework for infrastructure development is expected to facilitate this process. Financial sector reforms and innovative measures in the capital market are expected to increase the volume of investable funds available in the economy. A stable political environment as well as Government's commitment to sustaining the implementation of the reform agenda should help restore the confidence of investors in the economy.

Public sector investment priority will focus on the rehabilitation and expansion of the nation's stock of infrastructure and on those areas that are critical for growing private sector investment. The current Federal Government programmes for investment promotion will be strengthened. They include; reinvigoration of the Industrial Development Coordinating Committee (IDCC); investment incentives strategy; stimulation of non-oil exports; the privatization and commercialization programme; shift in macroeconomic management in favour of industrialization; deregulation and market-based arrangements; and National Information Technology Policy. In addition, the government will ensure that clearly spelt out policies and rules governing investment have an appropriate legal framework. The Government will also take firm steps to ensure the existence of peace, law and order and the existence of viable economic infrastructure.

1.8 National Statistics and Demographic Data

Over the years, data problems have plagued policy making and implementation in Nigeria. The Nigerian Statistical System (NSS) has been characterized by inherent weaknesses including weak



statistical coordination, weak legal framework, lack of infrastructure, inadequate capacity, lack of incentives, non-congenial working environment, lack of awareness of the importance of statistics in planning and policy design, low use of statistical data and poor funding.

It is in this context that efforts are being made to strengthen the Nigerian statistical system. To this end, the Statistics Act 2007 established the National Statistical System (NSS) and created the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as its co-coordinator. The strategic objectives of the system include building capacity for providing high quality statistical information; promoting standardization in statistics production, and ensuring uniform high quality and quantity and reliability of statistical products across the entire NSS. The NSS is also to build sustainable capacity across the country for the production and use of statistical data, promote cooperation, coordination and rationalization among users and providers of statistics at all levels of government to prevent unwarranted duplication of efforts and ensure optimal utilization of scarce resources. The objectives of the system are to:

- Raise public awareness about the importance and role of statistical information to society;
- Collect, process, analyze and disseminate quality statistical data; promote the use of best practice and international standards in statistical production, management and dissemination;
- Promote the use of statistical data and information at all levels, especially for evidence-based policy design and decision-making; and
- Build sustainable capacity for the production and use of statistical data and information in the country for planning purposes, co-ordination of the National Statistical System.

The Plan will promote the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of the Statistics (NSDS). The Plan articulates the processes and procedures for strengthening national statistical production and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). During the Plan period, sustained effort will be made to strengthen the production of statistics by the Federal MDAs and the State and Local government across the country. This will entail building the capacity (infrastructure and human resources) and the legal framework in all the institutions in order to produce the required data.

In addition, strategic goals have been identified for the NSS. These include; statistical advocacy; organizational and institutional development; human resource development; infrastructural development; ICT development; coordination of data production processes; data dissemination policy; statistical auditing to ensure compliance with local and international standards; statistical management and data quality management and statistical funding strategy.

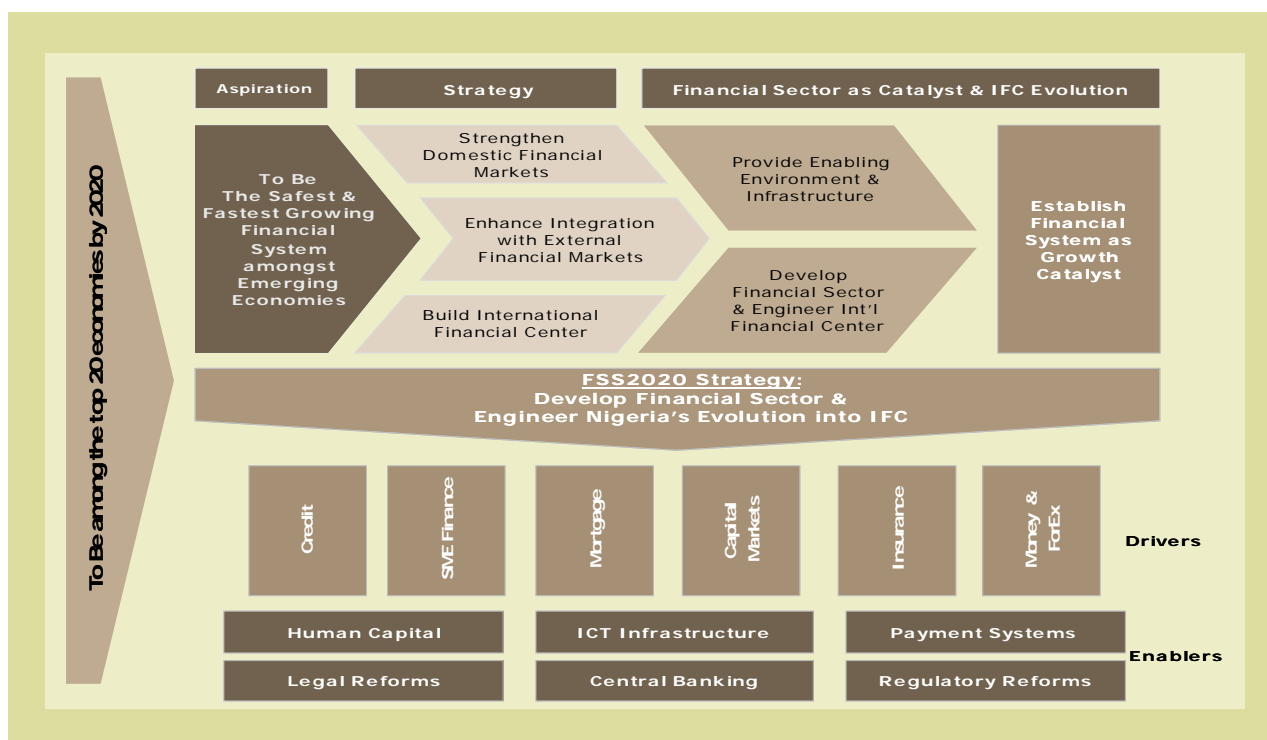


Demographic data are critical for planning. Policy makers obviously need to know the number of people being planned for. It is also necessary to know the characteristics of the population in order to effectively take account of the peculiar needs of each group. This is expected to enhance the mechanism for collecting data on the country's population. The National Population Commission would be strengthened and better equipped to perform its functions.

1.9 Financial Sector Strategy

In the area of the financial sector, Nigeria aspires to have the safest and fastest-growing financial system amongst emerging economies. The Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020 is the blueprint for achieving these goals, developing and transforming Nigeria's financial sector into a growth catalyst, and engineering Nigeria's evolution into an international financial centre.

Figure 1: *Overarching Financial System Strategy*



To accomplish these, the strategy is to concurrently strengthen the Nigerian domestic financial markets; enhance their integration with external financial markets; and engineer Nigeria's evolution into an international financial centre (IFC). The improved financial system shall thereafter be used to catalyse growth in other parts of the economy.

Strengthening Domestic Financial Markets

The first prong of the strategy for achieving the national aspirations focuses on strengthening the domestic financial markets. The strengthened financial sector shall then serve as a catalyst to drive growth in the real sector. To develop the financial sector, the following framework shall be implemented.

- Develop competence and skills in the financial services industry;
- Leverage on oil and gas sector to develop the non-oil sectors;
- Integrate the informal financial sector into the formal financial sector;
- Revolutionise access to finance;
- Build integrated infrastructure for the financial industry;
- Enhance integration with external financial markets.



Enhancing Integration with External Financial Markets

The second prong of the strategy focuses on enhancing integration with external financial markets, concurrently with strengthening the domestic financial markets. The plan is to focus on initiatives that would enable the financial sector to reinforce the expansion of Nigeria's export base. Simultaneously, it is also planned to adopt initiatives that support exchange rate stability and create an environment that attracts foreign direct investments (FDI) as well as drives integration with external markets. The integration with external markets would commence with the regional bloc and later expand to other global economic blocs. These would be achieved by:

- Creating a platform for seamless linkages with international markets;
- Pursuing currency convertibility while maintaining macroeconomic stability;
- Maintaining a healthy foreign reserves level;
- Ensuring the progressive unification of trade and commercial laws amongst ECOWAS and African Union (AU) countries;
- Creating an environment that attracts global financial services firms and enables Nigerian financial institutions to export their products and services.

Building an International Financial Centre

The third prong in the financial system strategy focuses on engineering Nigeria's evolution into an international financial centre (IFC). The plan is for Nigeria to become an international financial centre in the medium-to-long-term. This will be achieved by weaving into the other two prongs the necessary ingredients for building a successful international financial centre.

Using Nigeria's Improved Financial System as a Growth Catalyst

In developing the blueprint for transforming Nigeria's financial sector into a growth catalyst, the Central Bank of Nigeria and other stakeholders have identified the following segments as the "drivers" whose immediate development would enable the financial sector to catalyse growth in other parts of the economy:

- Capital markets
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises finance
- Credit
- Mortgage
- Insurance



- Money markets
- Foreign exchange markets

The blueprint also contains foundations (enablers) that would facilitate the transformation and sustain the improvements in the various segments. These foundations include:

- Human capital
- Conducive legal and regulatory environments
- ICT infrastructure
- Payment Systems
- Central Banking

For each of these drivers and enablers, the FSS 2020 blueprint includes a set of strategic objectives and initiatives that would develop that part of the financial sector. While FSS 2020 addresses these environmental factors solely from the perspective of what the financial sector needs, the recommendations from this project as they relate to these factors, necessarily dovetail into broader on-going national reforms in the judicial, educational, regulatory, communications and information technology sub-sectors, amongst others.

Intergovernmental Collaboration and Regional Development

Nigeria is a federation operating three tiers of government, namely federal, state and local. The federation is made up of 36 states and the administration of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Each state is further made up of administrative units called local governments. By the provision of the Nigerian Constitution, government at each level has a specific responsibility that makes that level of governance relevant to nation building and economic development. The plan will explore all constitutional, legal and other avenues to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation for the mutual benefit of all the governments and the overall development of the country.

1.10 Regional Development

One of the core objectives of the Vision is balanced regional development. The critical issues, such as the need to promote sustainable development of the regions; environmental degradation of the Niger Delta; erosion (gully and sheet), soil leaching, landslides and desertification; the need for land restoration after depletion by mining; the demands of the manufacturing industry, agriculture and transport; the need to plan human settlements and the requirements of recreation and educational facilities; urban and growth centers and the demands of depressed areas; future developmental



requirements- all require comprehensive planning and therefore a proper regional development master plan, the determination of the optimal resource utilization and their inter-relations as well as their impact analyses for implementation.

The Federal Capital of Abuja already has its master plan which is being implemented. However, its new demands will be interpreted within the context of the National Regional Development Strategy.

The resolution of the crisis in the oil rich Niger Delta is paramount to the promotion of economic development, national unity, understanding, prosperity, peace and security. The crisis had undermined oil exploration activities in the Niger Delta and therefore affected government revenues. In pursuit of this objective, a holistic approach to poverty reduction is needed. The Government will vigorously pursue the implementation of the Niger Delta Development Master Plan (NDMP). Also, following the resolution of the crisis, the Federal Government has committed itself to the action programme to be drawn up by a committee in consultation with the respective states and local governments: Action on this can proceed, pending the comprehensive national Regional Development Master Plan recommended above. The NDMP and the action plan would then be incorporated as part of the determinants of the National Development Master Plan.

Community and Rural Development

The Plan adopts a bottom-up development strategy which incorporates the interests of communities and rural areas. Community involvement is critical to the success of the Plan as it will engender ownership. Community and rural development are therefore major policy issues addressed in the strategic framework for implementing and achieving the goals of this Plan.

States Collaboration and Cooperation Strategy

This is an integrated plan as it contains both national and sub-national investment programmes. Effective collaboration and coordination at the three tiers of government (Federal, State and Local governments) will be critical to the achievement of the national Vision. Strong partnership and collaboration are envisaged from all stakeholders in the implementation of the plan. Pg13

Business Environment and Competitiveness

Nigeria has a vast human and material resource base, with the potential to build world class social and economic infrastructure, create wealth, eradicate poverty and build a fast growing, dynamic and prosperous economy. However, several factors, including a hostile business environment, have continued to undermine the country's development, inhibiting foreign direct investment, necessary for



engendering growth and development. The overall objective of Government during the plan period is to reduce the cost of doing business in Nigeria, thereby making it easier for prospective and existing local and foreign investors to grow and expand their businesses profitably and with ease.

DRAFT



2. MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK: REVIEW OF PAST DEVELOPMENT (1999 - 2009)

2.1 Introduction

The economy witnessed a period of sustained increase in economic growth during 1999-2009. The economy grew at average rates of 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent over the periods 1999-2009 and 2004-2009, respectively. This positive growth was driven by the non-oil sector. The domestic price level declined marginally as inflation slightly dropped from an average of 11.9 per cent (12-month moving average) in 1999-2003 to 11.6 per cent in the 2004-2009 period. The external sector remained stable as the level of foreign reserves increased from US\$16.96 billion in 2004 to US\$53.00 billion in 2008 before declining to US\$43.00 billion in 2009. Following the deregulation of the foreign exchange market, the Naira exchange rate stabilized, albeit at a depreciated level - NB.

The macroeconomic performance of the economy is reviewed within the framework of the four sectors of the economy namely real, fiscal, financial/monetary and external sectors with a view to bringing out the significant developments during the period under review. The details of the performance of the macroeconomic aggregates and the economy in general during the period, 1999-2009 are discussed in the following sections.

2.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at 1990 constant basic prices, recorded an average annual growth rate of 8.0 per cent during the eleven-year period 1999-2009. This was significantly above the 3.2 per cent average population growth rate during the same period, but lower than the annual average growth rate of 9-12 per cent of aggregate output in emerging market economies. This development was achieved as a result of macroeconomic stability during the period. Consequently, real per capita output growth averaged 4.8 per cent during the period. This is less than the rate of about 7.0 per cent required for sustainable development. The economy performed better during the 1999-2003 period, as it posted an average annual growth rate of 9.2 per cent compared with an average of 7.0 per cent in the 2004-2009 period. At an average of 7.0 per cent, the growth rate of output surpassed the annual target of 5.7 per cent for the 2004-2009 period. However, as shown in Table 1, the real growth rate fluctuated widely between 0.4 per cent in 1999 and 7.0 per cent in 2009.



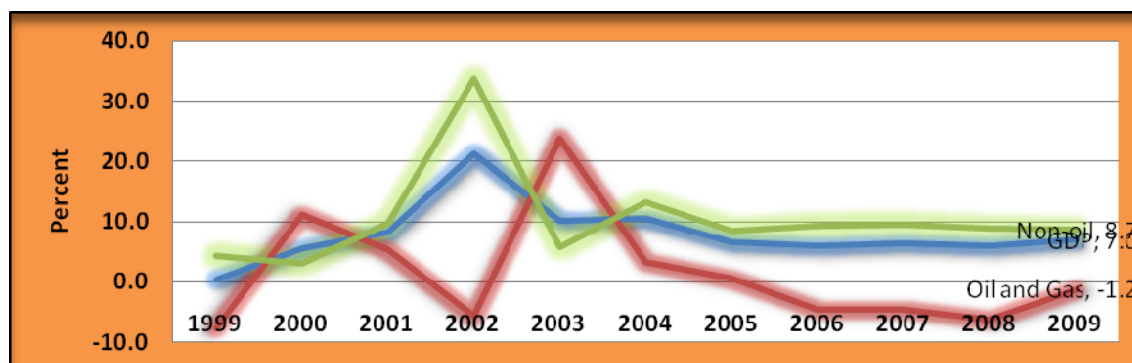
Table 4: Growth Rate of Real GDP by Broad Economic Activities at 1990 Constant Prices (per cent)

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average		
												1999-2003	2004-2009	1999-2009
Non-oil	4.4	2.9	10.0	33.8	5.8	13.2	8.6	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.3	11.4	9.7	10.4
GDP	0.4	5.4	8.4	21.3	10.2	10.5	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.7	9.2	7.1	8.0
Agriculture	5.3	2.9	3.9	55.2	7.0	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.9	14.9	6.7	10.4
Building, Construction and Real Estate	3.8	3.9	8.7	3.7	6.2	1.0	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.7	5.3	10.2	8.0
Oil and Gas	-7.5	11.1	5.2	-5.7	23.9	3.3	0.5	-4.5	-4.5	-6.2	-1.3	5.4	-2.1	1.3
Health	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.8	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	1.6	10.3	6.3
Finance and Insurance	3.5	4.0	4.5	29.5	-9.6	2.7	2.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.0	6.4	4.1	5.1
Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	7.0	10.1	5.7	11.9	9.6	9.4	9.6	8.9	7.6	5.9	9.7	7.9
Mining and Quarrying	-7.4	11.1	5.3	-5.6	23.7	3.5	0.6	-4.3	-4.3	-5.9	-0.8	5.9	-1.4	1.9
Other Services	16.2	7.0	4.3	12.5	3.7	29.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	13.5	8.7	13.8	11.5
Public Administration	1.7	1.6	1.6	18.1	0.0	10.8	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.1
Telecommunication and Postal Services	6.1	6.7	595.3	27.0	23.8	55.8	29.6	33.7	33.8	34.0	34.2	131.8	36.9	80.0
Transportation	4.0	3.5	4.7	17.4	1.2	49.9	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	14.0	10.4
Utilities	15.4	0.0	713.3	13.1	17.1	16.8	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.1	151.8	6.7	72.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.5	1.6	2.5	6.5	5.8	36.7	13.5	15.3	15.2	14.0	11.3	3.8	17.7	11.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja

The performance of the non-oil sector was encouraging. It recorded an average annual growth rate of 10.5 per cent within the eleven-year period. In contrast, the oil sector contracted in six out of the eleven years, ranging from declines of 1.2 per cent in 2009 to 7.5 per cent in 1999. Indeed, the average annual growth rate for the 2004-2009 period was negative (-2.1 per cent) as there was positive growth in only two years of the period [see Chart 1]. This was largely due to Nigeria's inability to take advantage of favourable prices prevailing in the international oil market due to youth restiveness in the Niger Delta Region. The expansion in the non-oil sector is attributable to macroeconomic stability, favourable weather conditions for agriculture, and further deregulation of some sectors of the economy. However, economic activity was in general constrained by persisting infrastructural decay and shortage of energy/power supplies.

Figure 2: Oil and Non-oil GDP Growth Rates at 1990 Constant Basic Prices – 1999 – 2009



Nigeria's per capita GDP rose from N56,968.0 in 2000 to N170,122 in 2008 representing an annual average of N101,276 (US\$940.0) during the period. In terms of welfare, the incidence of poverty declined in relative terms from 65.6 per cent in 1996 to 54.7 per cent in 2004. The incidence of poverty in the urban areas equally declined relatively from 58.2 per cent in 1996 to 43.1 per cent in 2006,pg16 while the incidence of poverty in the rural areas declined from 69.3 per cent to 63.8 per cent during the period under review. However, the extent to which the per capita output growth translated into improved well-being for the generality of Nigerians was constrained by income inequality which is currently at 48 per cent. This situation further amplifies the lingering policy challenge in the sphere of income distribution.

3.2.1 Sectoral Distribution Patterns and Growth Drivers

The structure of the economy remained largely unchanged over the years as the oil sector continued to dominate export earnings and government revenues despite the policy objective of product base diversification. An analysis of the sectoral composition of GDP indicates that the relative contribution of oil and gas to aggregate domestic output declined continuously from a high of 33.4 per cent in 1999 to 17.3 per cent in 2009 (Table 3). As the sector registered declines in six out of the eleven years between 1999 and 2009, its annual contribution to GDP was negative on the average. At an average growth rate of 1.3 per cent, the oil sector constituted both a drag on growth and a source of instability in the GDP growth pattern as shown in Table 3 and Chart 1 above.

The driver of growth is the non-oil sector. In this regard, the agricultural sector remained the dominant sector, as its share in the overall GDP averaged 40.3 per cent in the 1999-2009 period. Despite its



dominance the sector remained largely uncompetitive due to reliance on traditional patterns – low productivity, dominance of rain-fed agriculture, the failure to deliver the appropriate package of improved inputs to the farmer at the farm gate, including improved access to infrastructure. Agriculture continued to experience colossal wastages due to low level of relative absence of preservation and processing facilities; the inadequate transportation system also served as a drag on the sector.

The manufacturing sector continued to perform poorly with a low share in output that varied between 3.6 and 4.4 per cent, resulting in an annual average of 4.0 per cent, although it exhibited an average growth rate of 7.9 per cent during the period. Similarly, the industrial capacity utilization rate averaged 54.2 per cent between 2004 and 2008. This lacklustre performance was attributed to infrastructural deficiencies, poor policy environment and policy discontinuities. The share of the building, construction and real estate sector averaged some 3.3 per cent. The sector grew steadily from 3.4 per cent in 2000 to 12.5 per cent in 2008, with an annual average of 8.1 per cent. In spite of the pivotal role of the sector in driving the economy, its contribution to GDP remained relatively low, due largely to low public sector investment, poor policy environment, and the high cost of inputs.

Other major sectors of the economy worthy of note include wholesale and retail trade; finance and insurance; and telecommunications. With an average annual share of some 14.0 per cent in the GDP, the wholesale and retail trade sector ranked next to agriculture and oil in terms of contribution; it grew at an average rate of 11.4 per cent for the period. Notwithstanding the fair size and growth rate of the sector, much of the trade goods, especially consumer items, originate in imports, especially and have little or no domestic content. Consequently, the sector, rather than add value to aggregate output, remained a drain on the domestic economy.

The share of finance and insurance in output averaged 4.4 per cent for the 1999-2009 period, with a high of 5.4 and low of 3.8 per cent in 2003 and 2009, respectively. The sector witnessed consolidation in the finance and insurance sub-sectors between 2004 and 2007 which, to some extent, helped to mitigate the effect of the global financial meltdown of 2008/2009 on the domestic financial system. In spite of this, the sector witnessed the stock market crash, which resulted in the impairment of the asset values of many financial institutions between 2008 and 2009.

The Telecommunications and Postal Services sector, growing eleven fold, increased its share from 0.1 per cent in total production in 1999 to 2.9 per cent in 2009. This rapid growth was consequent on



the deregulation of the sector, particularly the mobile phone component. Notwithstanding this impressive development, severe challenges however remain.

The non-oil sector, which is critical to the livelihood of the majority of Nigerians, has been the driving force behind the improved growth performance in the domestic economy. It grew at an average rate of 10.5 per cent per annum [compared with annual average of 8.5 per cent target during the period]. This was facilitated by the relative success of the Agricultural and Trading sectors. This trend was, however, later threatened by the global economic contraction previously noted. Developments since the third quarter of 2009, however, indicate a near term positive outlook for commodities on the global scene and resumption of growth in the world economy.

The GDP growth was driven largely by non-oil sectors of agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, telecommunication and manufacturing. Agriculture remained the highest growth driver of all the sectors as it grew by 10.0 per cent on the average and contributed about 73.1 per cent of output expansion annually throughout the period. Crops production, which was driven largely by favorable weather conditions, was the dominant agricultural sub-sector with an annual growth rate of 11.4 per cent. Wholesale and retail trade grew at an average rate of 11.5 per cent per annum and contributed about 27.0 per cent of output. Other manufacturing sub-sector, with an annual average growth rate of 7.9 per cent, contributed a mere annual average share of 6.6 per cent to real GDP due to poor infrastructure, especially erratic power supply. The dominant services sector was wholesale and retail trade which contributed 27.0 per cent to growth with an annual average real GDP growth rate of 11.4 per cent. This was followed by telecommunications and postal services with average growth rate of 77.6 per cent, but accounting for 6.6 per cent of the growth during the period. The sector's impressive performance was attributable to the reform embarked upon which brought about private capital injection and competition.

Table 5: Sectoral Contributions to GDP, 1999 – 2009 – To work on the Table and the paragraph

	Per cent of GDP N.B	Growth (per cent)	Contribution to GDP Growth (per cent)
Large sectors			
Agriculture	40.3	10.0	73.1
Mining & quarrying*	25.0	1.4	-42.5
Oil and gas	24.7	1.3	-42.9

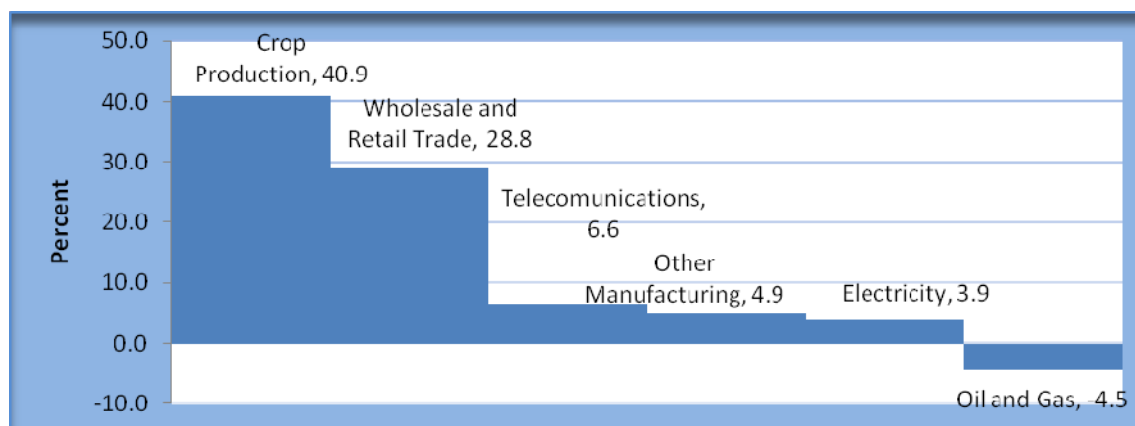


	Per cent of GDP N.B	Growth (per cent)	Contribution to GDP Growth (per cent)
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	11.4	27.0
Medium sectors			
Finance and Insurance	4.4	5.1	6.0
Manufacturing	4.0	7.9	6.6
Health	0.0	3.9	0.0
Services	1.4	11.5	5.7
Transportation	2.5	10.3	3.9
Building, Construction and Real Estate	3.3	8.1	6.2
Telecommunications and Postal Services	1.4	77.6	6.6
Utilities	2.9	72.6	7.2
Non-oil	75.3	10.5	142.9

Source: Compiled from National Bureau of Statistics Data

In terms of relative size of the component parts, two of the large sectors, agriculture and wholesale and retail trade contributed more to real GDP growth rate than the medium-sized sectors. On balance, the oil and gas sector detracted from growth significantly within the period (-42.9 per cent); its negative influence on GDP growth in the six years that it contracted far outweighed its positive impact in the five years that it grew. The low level of domestic value added remains the greatest bane of the sector. As much as 100.1 per cent of the GDP growth over the decade was contributed by the remaining two large sectors, agriculture (which contributed 73.1 per cent of GDP growth) and wholesale and retail trade (which contributed 27.0 per cent). Five of the medium-sized sectors, utilities, manufacturing, telecommunications and postal services, building, construction and real estate, finance and insurance contributed 7.2, 6.6, 6.6, 6.2 and 6.0 per cent to GDP growth, respectively; two of the remaining medium-sized sectors, services and transportation, contributed 5.7 and 3.9 per cent, respectively, to GDP growth.

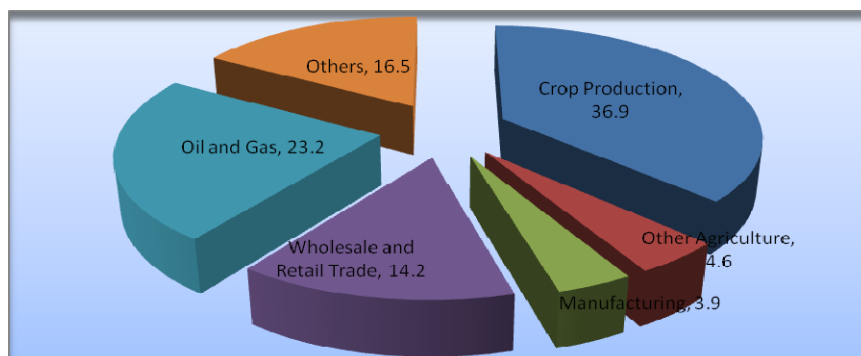
Figure 3: Sectoral Growth Drivers



At the bottom end of sectoral activity are some sectors that are practically none performing: health, coal mining; rail transportation and pipelines, and metal ores. During the period, these sectors made little or no contribution either to the GDP or its growth in the period under review. This is in spite of the fact that coal mining could have contributed significantly to the nation's manufacturing and electricity generation capacities as in other countries worldwide (South Africa, for example, generates about 96 per cent of its electricity from coal.). Rail transport would have been a very profitable investment proposition and growth driver given Nigeria's population and spatial distribution requiring haulage of goods from production to market centres.

One main point from the foregoing analysis is that the role of manufacturing in the domestic economy at present is limited. Its potentials are, however, great, especially when considered against its inter-industrial linkages. Manufacturing is thus a potential growth driver that needs to be encouraged, so as to maximize its linkages within itself and other sectors and thus promote industrialization and rapid economic development. Even though wholesale and retail trade has a high contribution to GDP, its linkage to domestic production was low. Given that the contribution of the telecommunications sector was 1.4 per cent of GDP, there is the need to promote competition in the sector, its linkages with the rest of the economy, and domestic value added.

Figure 4: Sectoral Distribution of Gross Domestic Product, 1999 – 2009



2.3 Fiscal Sector

2.3.1 Revenue and Expenditure

The fiscal policy thrusts of the Government were focused on strengthening fiscal consolidation and promoting growth and development. This policy thrust was kept in focus even as the fiscal operations of Government were largely dictated by events in the external sector particularly the oil market. Revenue from crude oil increased from 26.3 per cent of federally collectible revenue in 1970 to about 81 per cent in the 1980s. The share of oil in total federally collectible revenue covered over 74 per cent during the period under review. The share of company income taxes was less than 5 per cent of the total annual current revenue on the average. Budgetary expenditure was persistently in deficit, and averaged 6.3 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), in the period before 1999. The over reliance of Government revenues on oil receipts as opposed to taxation, was largely responsible for exceptional rent seeking and corruption that plagued the Nigerian economy during the period.

Public revenues improved significantly in absolute terms, rising from N920.7 billion in 1999 to N7,433.4 billion in 2009, due largely to the sustained increase in prices of oil. When considered as a ratio of nominal GDP, however, public revenues declined from 27.8 per cent in 1999 to 3.9 per cent in 2008 due largely to the general expansion of economic activity. The favorable revenues enabled implementation of annual budgets especially recurrent expenditure. On the other hand, Capital expenditure, performed below expectation as implementation level was less than planned magnitudes. The improved revenues coupled with financial prudence made the fiscal operations of the three tiers of government to be within the specifications of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.



Macroeconomic stability was achieved through fiscal reforms centered on the introduction of an oil price-based fiscal rule; public tendering procedures for contracts, central procurement of goods and services under the Due Process, and a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which significantly enhanced public expenditure management. The oil price-base fiscal rule cushioned the government budget from the vagaries of the oil market. For instance, the Federal Government budgets for 2004 through 2009 were based, respectively, on US\$25.0; US\$30.0; US\$35.0; US\$40.0; US\$59.0 and US\$60.0 a barrel price of oil despite higher realized prices of US\$38.7; US\$55.4; US\$66.4; US\$74.96; US\$101.15 and US\$70 (see Table A.2.1). This enabled the country to save the accrued sums in an Excess Crude Account (ECA) in the CBN. Adherence to the fiscal rule resulted in an accumulated savings of US\$20.3 billion by the three tiers of government by the end of December, 2008.

2.3.2 Public Debt

The pursuit of fiscal prudence manifested in reduced fiscal deficits during the period, as the Federal Government deficit measured as a ratio of GDP narrowed significantly and consistently from 7.7 per cent in 1999 to 1.1 per cent in 2008, while those of the states and local governments was negligible. Progress in oil revenue management and implementation of monetary policy was complemented by improvements in debt management through the budget process. The Public debt stock declined substantially from about 74.8 per cent of GDP in 2003 to about 11.7 per cent in 2009, largely because of a successful debt relief agreement with the Paris Club. In 2004, Nigeria's stock of debt amounted to about US\$46.6 billion, comprising US\$35.9 billion of external debt and US\$10.7 billion of domestic debt. High debt servicing costs on Nigeria's US\$30.4 billion Paris Club debt had placed a significant strain on government fiscal resources, crowding out space for other necessary social expenditure and investments in public infrastructure.

The successful debt negotiation exercise with the Paris Club in 2005, however, led to Nigeria's payment of outstanding arrears of US\$6.4 billion, receipt of a debt write-off of US\$16 billion on the remaining debt stock, and the purchase of its outstanding US\$8 billion debt under a buyback agreement at 25 per cent discount for US\$6.0 billion. The entire debt relief package totalled US\$18.0 billion, or a 60 per cent write-off in return for a US\$12.4 billion payment of arrears and buyback. Consequently, the stock of consolidated government debt (domestic and foreign) at end-2009 was 11.7 per cent of GDP compared with 70.25 per cent of GDP in 1999.



2.4 External Sector

2.4.1 Exports

The performance of Nigeria's external trade during the 1999-2008 period depicted the character of the economy. Total export value rose from N1,188.97 billion in 2004 to N9,495.06 billion in 2008 while the average growth rate of exports stood at 32.7 per cent during the period. However, during the period 1999 – 2003, the average annual growth rate was 37.6 per cent, reflecting the positive impact of the Gulf War on the fortunes of crude oil which was the dominant export commodity. The average annual growth rate of exports later moderated to 27.76 per cent during 2004-2008. The dominance of crude oil exports was evident during the period.

2.4.2 Imports

Total imports rose from N1,638.35 billion in 2004 to N4,991.39 billion in 2008, representing an average annual growth rate of 40.0 per cent during the period. Oil imports rose from N303.95 billion in 2004 to N920.1 billion in 2008, representing an average annual growth rate of 44.5 per cent.

2.4.3 Current Account Balance

Nigeria benefited from commodity price increases in the international markets and other favourable developments in the global economy during the 2007-2008 period. The CAB expressed as a ratio of GDP ranged from 0.7 per cent in 2002 to 27.2 per cent in 2007 and averaged 11.0 per cent for the eleven-year period. The overall balance of payments position (BOP) recorded a surplus in seven out of the eleven years and posted an average annual BOP/GDP ratio of 0.6 per cent for the period. The external reserves grew progressively from US\$5.42 billion in 1999 to \$53.00 billion in 2008 before declining to US\$43.82 billion in 2009. This quantum of external reserves level resulted in an average annual stock of US\$25.1 billion that could finance 12.9 months of imports. This was against the backdrop of the resolution of Nigeria's external debt position with the Paris Club of creditors in 2005. The de-listing of Nigeria from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the sovereign rating of the economy at BB- for two consecutive years (2005 and 2006) enhanced the inflow of foreign investment into the economy. Capital importation rose from \$265.6 million in 2002 to \$4,092 million in 2006. The net FDI inflow into Nigeria stood at US\$4,500.3 million in 2006 compared with US\$1,004 million in 1999. Also, the net FDI inflow into the non-oil sector rose from a mere US\$19.2 million in 1999 to US\$472.5 million in 2006 while the inflow into the oil sector rose from US\$985.7 million in 1999 to US\$4,027 million in 2006.

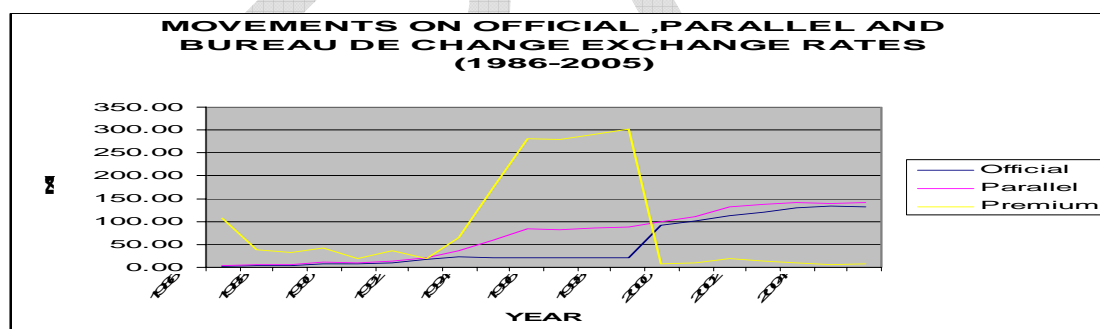
2.4.4 Overall Balance of Payments Position

The overall balance of payments position was in surplus for most of the period due to the favourable performance of the current account, which swamped the capital and financial account. Consequently, the external reserves position rose even with the payment of US\$12.0 billion to exit the Paris Club debt in 2005. This possibility was facilitated by the overwhelmingly favourable current account position. This enabled the country to shore up its foreign reserves level from US\$5.4 billion in 1999 to an all time high of US\$53.0 billion in 2008 before it dropped to US\$43.8 billion in 2009.

2.4.5 Exchange Rate Policy 1999-2009

The policy objectives of foreign exchange management were to preserve the external value of the naira; diversify the productive base of the economy by encouraging non-oil exports; broaden and deepen the foreign exchange market; conserve foreign exchange resources, discourage speculators and ensure that the exchange rate stays within a narrow band; and narrow the arbitrage premium between the official and parallel market rates. Exchange rate stability was achieved prior to the emergence of global financial crisis in late 2008. After many years, the exchange rates in the various markets including the parallel market re-converged in 2006. The efficient and effective management of the exchange rate had a salutary effect on the stock of external reserves.

Figure 5: Movements on official, Parallel and Bureau de Change Exchange Rates



The wholesale Dutch Auction System (wDAS) was re-introduced in February 2006, aimed at a further liberalization of the foreign exchange market in order to facilitate the unification of the exchange rate between the official and inter-bank rates, reduce the premium between the Official and Bureau De Change (BDC) / parallel market and convertibility of the naira. The naira appreciated at N127.2/US\$1.0 and N118.2/US\$1.0 and remained stable by 2006 and 2008, respectively. In addition,



the official and bureau de change/ parallel market rates converged for the first time since the deregulation in 2006, while the premium was within internationally acceptable 5.0 per cent band.

2.5 Monetary and Financial Policy Development

2.5.1 Monetary policy

Nigeria's monetary policy evolved from an era of direct monetary control to a market-based monetary management, in line with the changing market dynamics. The major monetary policy thrust of the Central Bank of Nigeria was anchored on the achievement of the following basic objectives: ensuring monetary and price stability, non-inflationary growth and supporting the development initiatives of government. The monetary policy initiatives have striven to achieve the desired objectives.

The main policy initiatives of the CBN's monetary management and financial stability included the establishment of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) (charged with the primary responsibility of formulating monetary policy decisions); and the liberalization of the foreign exchange market. The latter was to be attained through the introduction of various foreign exchange regimes for clearing and deepening the market. Others included the reform of Nigeria's payments and settlement system; and the currency restructuring programme with the issuance of the redesigned lower denomination currency.

A number of steps were adopted to strengthen the financial sector and enhance its ability to provide credit to the productive sectors of the economy as well as create a stable and sound environment for effective monetary policy. Of particular importance was the Banking Consolidation and recapitalization exercise of 2005, which resulted in reduction in the number of banks from 89 in 1999 to 24 in 2006.

The monetary authorities also embarked on implementing more active, transparent and predictable interest rate and exchange rate policies. Accommodating monetary policy was discouraged during the period under review. In addition, the monetary policy operating target shifted to inter-bank rate with the monetary policy rate (MPR) as the indicative rate. The MPR was situated within an interest rate corridor of +/- 200 basis points, at inception, with the upper band serving as the rate for Standing Lending Facility (SFL) and the lower band for Standing Deposit Facility (SDF). The MPR and its corridor were reviewed from time to time by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in line with prevailing financial and economic conditions. Also, the foreign exchange market witnessed reforms, resulting in migration from the retail Dutch Auction System (rDAS) to the wholesale Dutch Auction



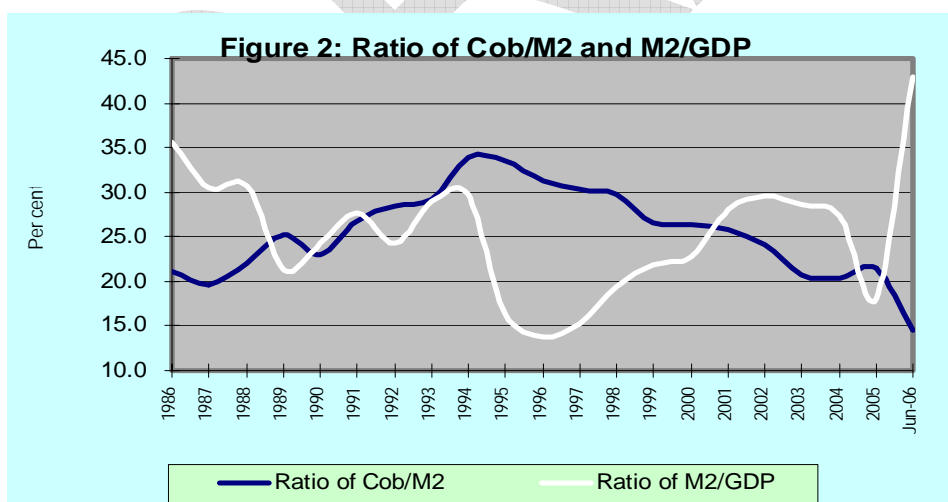
System (wDAS). This led to the unification of the exchange rate in all the segments of the market in 2006. These measures were aimed at preventing the financial system from being the weak link that could precipitate instability in the event of domestic or external shocks.

The growth in broad money M2 was highly unstable and accelerated slightly from an average of 30.8 per cent in 1999-2003 period to 31.9 per cent in 2004-2009 period and therefore could not rein in price inflation sufficiently. However, corresponding price inflation dipped from an average of 11.9 per cent to 11.6 per cent.

Credit to the private sector during the 1999-2009 period improved compared with the situation prior to the advent of the civilian administration. The pre-1999 period was characterized by a near crowding out of the private sector as a result of excessive government borrowing. Aggregate credit to the private sector averaged 29.5 per cent per annum while government became a net creditor to the banking system for much of the period. The average lending rate fell steadily from 24.9 per cent in 2002 to 16.0 per cent in 2009. This culminated in the narrowing of the spread between lending and deposit rates.

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Figure 6: Financial Development, 1999 - 2009





2.5.2 Banking Sector Reform

The number of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria fell from 90 in 1999 to 25 in 2006, as a result of the consolidation exercise and the recapitalization of the banking system, which commenced in June, 2004 and ended in December, 2005. The total assets of the banking system rose from N1, 184 billion in 1999 to N17,220.2 billion in 2009. Similarly, the system's branch network grew tremendously, with most of the banks becoming global players, following their favorable ratings by international rating agencies and their foray into other parts of Africa, Europe and North America.

Banking system aggregate credit to the economy grew steadily throughout the eleven-year period, except for 2000 and 2006, resulting in an average annual growth rate of 50.1 per cent. In line with the policy of making the private sector the engine of growth, the sector's credit grew annually at 33.7 per cent on the average. Banking system credit to the preferred sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, solid minerals and exports), however, declined steadily from a high of 52.7 per cent in 1999 to an all time low of 25.5 per cent in 2009. The emergence of relatively well capitalized banks engendered greater public confidence in the banking system deepened the capital market (aggregate capitalization of banks as a share of the stock market capitalization rose from 24 per cent in 1999 to 48.1 per cent in 2009). It also resulted in a significant fall in bank lending rates from an annual average of 24.6 per cent in the 1999-2003 period to 20.1 per cent in the 2004-2009 period, induced by the resulting excess liquidity in the system. The depth of the financial sector, as measured by the ratio of M2 to GDP, rose to 38.1 per cent in 2008 as against 18 per cent at end-December 2005. The intermediation efficiency of the banks, as measured by the ratio of currency outside banks to broad money supply, improved from 21.4 per cent in 2005 to 9.7 per cent at end-December 2008. The capacity of the banks to finance big ticket transactions with higher single obligor limits also increased significantly.

The rapid expansion in banking sector activities (portfolio size and diversity; and branch network) however, stretched the capacity of the operators and regulators to the limit. With the onset of the global financial and economic crises, non-performing assets grew phenomenally such that, by mid-2009, the banking system was under stress. It took the CBN's initiatives of special audit, change in the managements of some DMBs, monetary policy stimulus of N667.0 billion, implementation of good corporate governance, full information disclosure and firming up of prudential regulations, among others to contain the impending crisis in the system.



2.5.3 Capital Market Developments

The Nigerian capital market witnessed unprecedented growth and development from 1999 through the first quarter of 2008, as all capital market indicators grew rapidly. The all share value index rose from 5,226.4 in 1999 to 66,371.20 at end-March 2008 before declining to 31,450.78 at end-December 2008. In the same vein, market capitalization grew progressively from N294.10 billion in 1999 to N15.3 trillion at end-March 2008 before declining precipitously to N9.5 trillion at end-December 2008. Similarly, the value of stock traded rose from N14.1 billion in 1999 to N2.4 trillion in 2008. The banking sector consolidation programme of 2004-2005 had a positive impact on the capital market as most of the DMBs raised funds from the stock market through initial public offers (IPO's) to achieve the minimum shareholders' fund of N25.0 billion prescribed by the CBN. However, the drive to be market leaders unduly exposed the banks to the stock market as well as other risky ventures, as they engaged in behind the scene maneuvers to raise funds. This undue exposure impacted adversely on their balance sheets, and this was further exposed and exacerbated by the global financial crises. This difficult state of affairs posed severe challenges for improved bank supervision and management. Another factor was the inflow of foreign portfolio investment that took advantage of the high growth rate of the domestic capital market. This positive development was truncated by the global financial meltdown in the first quarter of 2008 and continued to end-December, 2009.

2.5.4 Inflation

Over the years, inflationary trend was largely influenced by monetary and fiscal policies. In the period under review, though inflation rate moderated at an average of 11.7 per cent from the over 20.0 per cent level of the 1980-1990 era, (12-month moving average) for the eleven-year period, it was still high compared with global price trends. The annual inflation rate ranged from a low level of 5.4 per cent in 2007 to a peak of 18.9 per cent in 2001 and averaged 11.9 and 11.6 per cent for 1999-2003 and 2004-2009, respectively. Although the domestic price level was in the low double-digit rate, the single-digit target inflation rate was met only in four years 1999, 2000, 2006 and 2007 at 6.6, 6.9, 8.2 and 5.4 per cent respectively. The composite consumer price index showed that household goods witnessed significant price increases in 2001, 2005 and 2008 with 18.9, 17.9 and 15.4 per cent per annum, respectively (see Table 6). The observed inflationary trend had both cost-push and demand-pull elements. These included increased liquidity as the broad measure of money supply (M2) surpassed target for most of the period and depreciation of the exchange rate of the naira from N92.00/US\$1.00 in 1999 to N145/US\$1.00 in 2009. Other factors included surging commodity prices;



global food crisis; energy and infrastructural constraints; as well as the global financial and economic crises.

Table 1: Money Supply and Inflation

	Average		
	1999 – 2003	2004 – 2009	1999 – 2009
Inflation Rate per cent	11.9	11.6	11.7
Money Supply (M2) Growth per cent	30.8	31.9	31.4
GDP Growth rate per cent	9.18	6.88	7.90

Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria and National Bureau of Statistics

Figure 7: Money Supply Growth Rates, 1999 - 2009

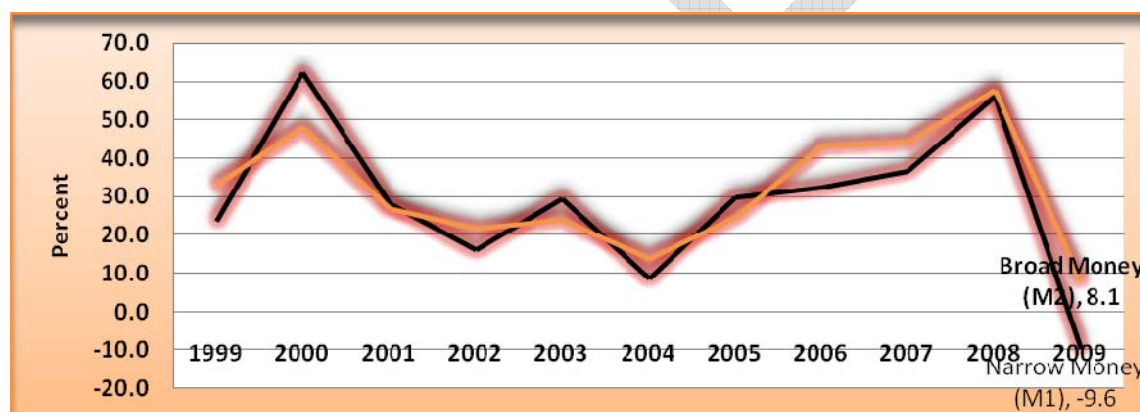


Table 2: Interest Rate and Exchange Rate

	Average		
	1999-2003	2003-2009	1999-2009
Treasury Bill rate	15.2	8.9	11.7
Lending rate	20.6	17.1	18.7
Deposit rate	12.8	11.5	12.1
Nominal exchange rate	111.4	130.7	121.9

Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria



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3. MACROECONOMIC: OUTLOOK (2010 - 2013)

3.1 Objectives

Macroeconomic management for the 1st NIP seeks to position the country to become one of the top 20 largest economies in the world by the year 2020. Macroeconomic management during the Plan period will focus on improving macroeconomic stability so as to position the economy on a sustainable and non-inflationary growth path, with inter-sectoral balance and equity. It also seeks to consolidate the gains of the reforms embarked upon during the 2004 – 2009 period.

The broad macroeconomic objectives during the Plan period are as follows:

- i. Reduction in the incidence of poverty and of income equality;
- ii. Increased employment opportunities;
- iii. Macroeconomic stability, with a single digit inflation rate;
- iv. Broad based growth, with regional balance and equity;
- v. Sustainable and rapid GDP growth driven by a competitive non-oil sector;
- vi. External viability; and,
- vii. Increased savings and investment.

3.2 Goals and Strategies

The key macroeconomic strategies to be implemented during the 1st NIP will be anchored on the three pillars of the Vision, namely: guaranteeing the productivity and well-being of our people; optimizing our key sources of economic growth; and fostering sustainable social and economic development.

The goals will include the following:

- i. Achieving double digit growth rates and maintaining strong economic fundamentals;
- ii. Achieving significant progress in economic diversification so as to achieve an economic structure that is robust and consistent with the goal of Vision 20: 2020;
- iii. Stimulating the manufacturing sector and strengthening its linkage to other sectors especially agriculture, transport, construction and oil and gas, in order to both achieve the sector's growth potentials and serve as a strong driver of growth;
- iv. Raising the relative competitiveness of the real sector, to increase the demand for Nigeria's non-oil products and services;
- v. Deepening the financial sector and sustaining its stability, to enable it finance the real sector;

- vi. Massive investment in infrastructure and human capital and creating an enabling environment for private domestic investment; and
- vii. Adoption of pragmatic fiscal management and implementing appropriate monetary, trade and debt management policies to support domestic economic activities.

3.3 Key Assumptions

The macroeconomic projections are based on key assumptions as highlighted below.

Table 3: Key Macroeconomic Assumptions for 2010 – 2013

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crude Oil Production (mbd)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Crude Oil Price (US \$)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Real GDP Growth Rate (per cent)	8.2	10.9	11.8	13.1
CPI Inflation Rate (per cent)	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
Nominal Exchange Rate (per cent)	147.0	146.5	146.0	145.0
Population Growth Rate (per cent)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Growth in Non-Oil Exports (per cent)	29.0	29.5	30.5	31.0
External Debt (per cent Growth Rate)	2.0	2.8	0.2	-0.4
Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) (per cent)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Fiscal Deficit (per cent of GDP)	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0

Source: National Planning Commission

3.4 Global Economic Outlook

The Nigerian economy during the Plan period will be partly influenced by developments in the international economy. During the Plan period, the world economy is expected to show strong recovery above the projected 3.9 per cent global growth rate in 2010. The growth rate will be led by advanced and emerging economies. The expected overall growth of the world economy will also depend on the quick recovery of general economic activities in the US and China and particularly the continued stability in global financial markets and the rebounding of the East Asian economies from



the financial crisis. Growth prospects for China and India are expected to increase from 10.0 per cent and 7.7 per cent in 2010 to 13.0 per cent and 9.3 per cent in 2013.

Global inflation during the Plan period is expected to be moderate and stable, reflecting the adoption of non-inflationary monetary policies by major developed countries. The consumer price index (CPI) for advanced and emerging economies is projected at below 1.1 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively, in 2013, compared with 0.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively in 2009. For Africa, the inflation rate is expected to decrease from 6.5 per cent to less than 4.7 per cent in 2013. World trade in goods and services is expected to grow at a positive rate during the plan period. The terms of trade are projected to be in favour of emerging and developing economies. World trade prices of oil and agricultural raw materials are expected to be positive during the plan period from their negative growth rates of 9.15 per cent and 20.7 per cent in 2009.

3.5 Growth Prospects

The Nigerian economy is projected to grow at an average rate of 11.0 per cent per annum during the plan period. This growth rate is expected to surpass the average growth rates of 5.3 per cent and 7.0 per cent per annum achieved in 1990-2003 and 2004-2009 respectively. GDP at 1990 constant basic prices is projected at N1,086.1 billion in 2009, while GDP at current basic prices is estimated at N50,913.4 billion in 2013 compared with N24,715.5 billion in 2009. The projected growth rate will be anchored substantially by the non-oil sector. The non-oil sector is expected to grow at 12.2 per cent per annum. The increase in non-oil sector activities will require higher capacity utilization in manufacturing, large investment in infrastructure, strengthening of reforms to better support private sector activities and further reform to increase the productivity of human capital. The strong growth in the non-oil sector is the reflection of good performance in agriculture; wholesale and retail trade, telecommunications, building, construction and real estate and manufacturing.

Table 4: Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Category at 1990 Market Prices and Economy-wide Overall Resources Balance, 2010 – 2013 (Naira Billion)

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average	
					2004-2009	2010-2013
GROSS Investment (I)	233.4	311.2	419.3	627.0	130.3	397.7
Public Investment (I _g)	140.0	186.7	251.6	376.2	93.8	238.6
Private Investment (I _p)	93.4	124.5	167.7	250.8	36.5	159.1

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average	
					2004-2009	2010-2013
Total final consumption expenditure (C)	659.8	696.8	733.8	770.8	524.8	715.3
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (Cg)	156.3	175.7	196.1	221.4	131.0	187.4
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (Cp)	517.3	577.3	640.4	718.8	393.9	613.5
Domestic Absorption (A)	893.2	1,008.0	1,153.1	1,397.8	655.1	1,113.0
Net Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	17.3	6.8	12.9	-4.2	-1.4	8.2
Export of Goods and Non Factor Services	302.0	331.3	379.9	415.3	216.0	357.1
Import of Goods and Non-Factor Services	284.7	324.5	367.0	419.5	217.4	348.9
Gross Domestic Product (at 1990 Market Prices)	910.5	1,014.8	1,166.0	1,393.6	653.7	1,121.2
Less Net factor Income From Abroad	43.1	44.1	45.0	45.9	40.4	44.5
Gross National Income (GNI)	867.4	970.7	1,121.0	1,347.7	613.3	1,076.7
Net Current Transfers	48.6	52.9	57.2	61.5	32.1	55.1
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	916.0	1,023.6	1,178.2	1,409.2	645.4	1,131.7
Total Final Consumption Expenditure (C)	659.8	696.8	733.8	770.8	524.8	715.3
Gross Nat Savings (S)	256.2	326.8	444.4	638.4	120.6	416.4
Public Sector Gross National Savings (Sg)	179.3	228.8	311.1	446.9	94.1	291.5
Private Sector Gross National Savings (Sp)	76.9	98.0	133.3	191.5	26.5	124.9
Gross Investment (I)	233.4	311.2	419.3	627.0	130.3	397.7
Total Resource Balance: S-I=Current Account Balance(CAB)	22.8	15.6	25.0	11.4	-9.7	18.7
Public Sector Resource Balance: Sg - Ig	-39.3	-42.0	-59.4	-70.7	-0.2	-52.9
Private Sector Resource Balance: Sp-Ip	16.5	26.4	34.4	59.3	10.0	34.2
Absorption (A) or Domestic Demand: I+C	893.2	1,008.0	1,153.1	1,397.8	655.1	1,113.0
GNDI – A: S=I =CAB	22.8	15.6	25.0	11.4	-9.7	18.7
Gross Domestic Savings	250.7	318.0	432.2	622.8	128.9	405.9 ¹
Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR)	0.01	2.70	2.99	3.84	11.58	2.38

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 5: Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Category at 1990 Market Prices and Economy-wide Overall Resource Balance, 2010 – 2013 (per cent)

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average	
					2004-2009	2010-2013
GROSS Investment (I)	0.06	33.35	34.73	49.51	102.7	29.41
Public Investment (I _g)	-16.62	33.35	34.73	49.51	102.7	25.24
Private Investment (I _p)	42.94	33.35	34.73	49.51	102.7	40.13
Total final consumption expenditure (C)	5.94	5.61	5.31	5.04	7.6	5.48
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (C _g)	-12.33	12.36	11.62	12.91	109.7	6.14
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (C _p)	16.38	11.61	10.92	12.24	3.4	12.79
Domestic Absorption (A)	4.34	12.86	14.39	21.21	12.1	13.20
Net Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	-450.70	-60.72	89.60	-132.55	-443.5	-138.59
Export of Goods and Non Factor Services	19.54	9.71	14.66	9.32	15.0	13.31
Import of Goods and Non-Factor Services	10.56	13.97	13.09	14.28	11.0	12.98
Gross Domestic Product	6.97	11.46	14.90	19.52	13.7	13.21
Less Net factor Income From Abroad	2.59	2.34	2.13	1.95	13.1	2.25
Gross National Income (GNI)	7.20	11.92	15.48	20.22	13.9	13.70
Net Current Transfers	9.71	8.85	8.13	7.52	98.4	8.55
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	7.33	11.75	15.10	19.61	14.5	13.45
Total Final Consumption Expenditure (C)	5.94	5.61	5.31	5.04	7.6	5.48
Gross Nat Savings (S)	11.07	27.58	35.96	43.66	63.4	29.57
Public Sector Gross National Savings (S _g)	-0.33	27.58	35.96	43.66	63.4	26.72
Private Sector Gross National Savings (S _p)	51.45	27.58	35.96	43.66	63.4	39.66
Gross Investment (I)	0.06	33.35	34.73	49.51	102.7	29.41
Total Resource Balance: S-I=Current Account Balance(CAB)	-970.95	-31.55	60.53	-54.40	561.9	-249.09
Public Sector Resource Balance: S _g – I _g	228.51	7.01	41.43	18.90	-219.4	73.96
Private Sector Resource Balance: S _p -I _p	13.30	60.20	30.17	72.17	158.4	43.96
Absorption (A) or Domestic Demand: I+C	4.34	12.86	14.39	21.21	12.1	13.20
GNDI – A: S=I =CAB	-970.95	-31.55	60.53	-54.40	561.9	-249.09
Gross Domestic Savings	9.77	26.87	35.90	44.10	96.4	29.16

Source: National Planning Commission

Total investment will continue to provide the inducement for the economy with growth averaging 29.4 per cent per annum during the Plan period. The investment rate is expected to increase to an average rate of 34.3 per cent during the Plan period, as against the 19.2 per cent achieved in 2004-2009. This



rate of investment will be adequate to attain the average GDP growth rate of 11.0 per cent during the Plan period. Public and private investment trends as a percentage of GDP at 1990 constant market prices are expected to increase significantly during the Plan period, to average 24.0 per cent and 16.1 per cent per annum, respectively, from their levels of 14.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent in 2004-2009.

An important structural shift in investment behaviour of the economy is expected in favour of the private sector. Public sector investment as a percentage of total investment is projected to decline from an average of 72 per cent in 2004-2009 to 60 per cent during the Plan period. The share of private investment is therefore, expected to be buoyed up during the Plan period, largely due to the strategy of making the private sector the main engine of economic growth. The share of private sector in total investment is thus projected to increase from an average of 28 per cent per annum in recent years, to 40 per cent, during the 1st Implementation Plan for the NV20:2020.

Economic growth during the plan period will depend largely on raising the total productivity of capital. The Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is estimated to decline to an average rate of 2.4 per cent per annum during the Plan period, from an average of 11.6 per cent in 2004-2009. The expected increase in capacity utilization and reforms to support the private sector activities are important factors accounting for the decline in the ICOR. During the period, measures to free resources for research and development (R&D), expansion in education and training, and technology improvements will be put in place. The productivity of capital is, therefore, expected to increase significantly, to an average of 4.0 per cent during the plan period, compared to 1.0 per cent in 2004-2009 (as measured by the reciprocals of ICOR to GDP of the preceding year ratio). Consequently, the contribution of investment to overall output growth (at 1990 constant basic prices) is estimated to average 10.9 per cent during the plan period, as against an average rate of 6.4 per cent in 2004-2009.

3.6 Aggregate Final Consumption

Total consumption in real terms is projected to grow at an average rate of 5.5 per cent during the Plan period. This represents a slowdown in the growth rate of total final consumption expenditure when compared with the annual average rate of 7.6 per cent registered in 2004-2009. This is in line with the government's effort to free financial resources to improve the productive capacity of the economy. Private final consumption expenditure is expected to expand significantly, to an average rate of 12.8 per cent per annum, from 3.4 per cent in 2004-2009, which is consistent with the expected increase in real gross disposable income to 11.7 per cent during the plan period, from 10.7 per cent in 2004-

2009. The general government final consumption expenditure in real terms is expected to increase to N221.4 billion in 2013 from N178.3 billion in 2009.

3.7 External Demand

Exports of goods and non-factor services in real terms are expected to decline to an average rate of 13.3 per cent per annum during the plan period, compared to the annual average of 15.0 per cent per annum recorded in 2004-2009. Increase in the productive capacity for exports, following relative peace in the Niger Delta region, is expected to account for most of the growth in the real export of goods and non-factor services during the period. Import of goods and non-factor services is expected to increase at an average rate of 13.0 per cent during the plan period from 11.0 per cent in 2004-2009, in line with the investment requirements for the plan.

3.8 Sectoral Output

The expected composition of output reflects the desired structural change to make the economy one of the 20 largest economies in the world by the year 2020.

Table 11: Projected Gross Domestic Product by Sectors at 1990 Constant Basic Prices, 2010 – 2013 (Naira Billion)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average	
					2004-2009	2010-2013
GDP	780.4	873.0	987.9	1,133.9	618.5	924.3
Agriculture	320.0	341.4	364.5	389.4	257.8	353.8
Building, Construction and Real Estate	34.2	46.8	64.4	88.7	19.9	58.5
Oil and Gas	117.8	122.9	128.3	134.1	126.4	125.8
Health	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6
Finance and Insurance	27.6	29.0	31.1	33.9	23.9	30.9
Manufacturing	36.7	49.6	68.3	94.5	24.6	42.2
Mining and Quarrying	120.4	125.8	131.5	137.6	128.2	128.8
Other Services	12.5	13.8	15.2	16.8	9.5	14.6
Public Administration	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.7	4.4	6.9
Telecommunication and Postal Services	33.6	44.6	59.2	78.6	14.3	54.0
Transportation	20.5	21.9	23.7	25.9	16.6	23.0
Utilities	29.0	34.4	41.3	53.0	21.5	39.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	140.1	159.2	180.9	206.0	97.4	171.5
Non-oil	662.6	750.1	859.6	999.8	492.1	798.5

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 12: Projected Sectoral Distribution of GDP by Percentages at 1990 Constant Prices, 2008 – 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2004-2009	2010-2013
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	41.0	39.1	36.9	34.3	41.8	40.1
Building, Construction and Real Estate	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.8	3.1	5.0
Oil and Gas	15.1	14.1	13.0	11.8	22.7	14.7
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Finance and Insurance	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	4.0	3.5
Manufacturing	4.7	5.7	6.9	8.3	3.9	4.4
Mining and Quarrying	15.4	14.4	13.3	12.1	23.0	15.0
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Public Administration	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Telecommunication and Postal Services	4.3	5.1	6.0	6.9	1.8	4.8
Transportation	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6
Utilities	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.2	14.3	18.3
Non-oil	84.9	85.9	87.0	88.2	77.3	85.3

Source: National Planning Commission

3.9 Sectoral Projections

The *agriculture sector* is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 6.7 per cent during the plan period. The growth in the sector is attributed to government initiatives which are aimed at increasing total factor productivity and encouraging commercial agriculture. Improvement in weather – related factors in form of sufficient rainfall is also required to drive activities in the sector. The sector will be favoured by increase in terms of trade, due to increasing demand for bio-fuels. However, the agricultural sector is projected to decline slightly in its contribution to total real GDP to 40.1 per cent during the Plan period, compared with 41.8 per cent in 2004-2009, as a result of the diversification efforts.



Table 13: Projected Growth Rate of Real GDP by Sectors at 1990 Constant Prices, 2010 – 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average	
					2004-2009	2010-2013
GDP	9.7	11.9	13.2	14.8	7.1	11.0
Agriculture	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Building, Construction and Real Estate	34.0	36.8	37.6	37.7	10.3	35.8
Oil and Gas	2.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	-2.1	3.9
Health	25.4	26.1	27.3	27.7	7.1	28.6
Finance and Insurance	4.5	5.1	7.3	9.0	4.1	6.1
Manufacturing	22.3	35.1	37.7	38.3	9.7	14.4
Mining and Quarrying	2.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	-1.9	4.0
Other Services	9.5	10.0	10.6	10.7	14.2	8.2
Public Administration	12.4	12.7	18.1	20.8	5.5	15.5
Telecommunication and Postal Services	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	36.9	31.5
Transportation	6.2	6.8	8.2	9.3	14.0	7.3
Utilities	17.4	18.6	20.1	28.3	6.7	22.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.8	13.6	13.6	13.9	17.7	12.1
Non-oil	11.0	13.2	14.6	16.3	9.7	12.2

Source: National Planning Commission

The oil and gas sector is expected to show a positive growth rate of 3.9 per cent per annum during the Plan period. The sector is expected to resume its contribution to overall GDP growth. This should be facilitated by higher capacity utilization in the oil and gas sector, due to relative peace in the Niger Delta region, investment in new oil fields and reforms in the sector. However, the sector is expected to yield some of its share in GDP in favour of other emerging sectors. This is premised on backward and forward linkages in the oil and gas sector.

Manufacturing is expected to grow at an average rate of 14.4 per cent, with its share to GDP increasing. Measures will be put in place to revive and build more capacity in crude oil refining and textiles and in automotive and construction related materials. Most of the telecommunications equipment and refined petroleum products will be domestically sourced. Growth is expected to derive from increased capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector, due to improvement in energy and power supply; massive investment in infrastructure; strengthening of reforms to support private sector activities; increased productivity of human capital; backward and forward linkages in oil and gas, solid



minerals, agriculture, universities and research institutions; and the availability of credit to the productive sector of the economy.

The building, *construction and real estate sector is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 35.8 per cent during the Plan period.* The sector is expected to benefit from the massive investment in infrastructure. The major projects expected to boost activities in the sector are the construction of the second River Niger Bridge, construction of railway lines across the country and road construction. Some of these projects are at different stages of implementation. The land use reform and increase in real incomes and employment are expected to promote higher private consumption and investment in the property market. The sector is expected to emerge as a major contributor to real GDP and overall economic growth. Building, construction and real estate are expected to account for 6.7 per cent of real GDP in 2013 compared with 3.5 per cent in 2009. The contribution to economic growth is estimated at an average rate of 16.3 per cent per annum during the plan period, against 4.0 per cent in 2004-2009.

Telecommunication and Postal services are an emerging sector in the Nigerian economy, with a projected average growth rate of 31.5 per cent per annum, during the Plan period. Its share in total real GDP is expected to increase significantly to 4.8 per cent per annum during the Plan period, compared with an average rate of 1.8 per cent in 2004-2009. As a source and driver of economic growth, the sector is expected to account for 13.8 per cent of the overall GDP growth rate on average during the Plan period compared with 9.2 per cent in 2004-2009. Inflow of investments in the sector and increase in real income and employment in the economy are the major factors to drive the performance of the sector.

Wholesale and retail trade will continue to be the major contributor to growth in the 1st NV20:2020 Implementation Plan period. The sector is expected to grow at an average rate of 12.1 per cent per annum, with its share of GDP increasing significantly to 18.3 per cent per annum, from an annual average rate of 14.3 per cent in 2004-2009. The accelerated growth in agriculture and manufacturing will help to sustain the growth rate in domestic trade. In addition, the increase in real incomes and employment are also expected to promote the performance of the sector.

The Finance and Insurance sector is projected to grow by 6.1 per cent during the Plan period. The Financial Sector Strategy (FSS2020) will be vigorously implemented, particularly in the development of the bonds market and strengthening of the insurance and banking industries. This sector and e-

commerce are expected to contribute to the growth of the sector. The sector will also benefit from the accelerated growth in manufacturing, agriculture, building, construction and real estate, as well as in domestic trade, as the financial system will be in a position to lend to the real sector of the economy.

Table 6: GDP by Factor Income Category, Gross National Savings Identities, 2010 – 2013 (Naira Billion)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Compensation of employees	64.6	76.0	88.8	104.6
Operating surplus	659.2	738.2	821.4	924.7
Domestic factor income	723.7	814.2	910.2	1,029.4
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-43.1	- 44.1	- 45.0	- 45.9
Indirect taxes	24.4	27.9	30.8	34.7
Less subsidies	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
National income at market prices	704.6	797.5	895.4	1,017.5
Other current transfers from the rest of the world net	48.6	52.9	57.2	61.5
Gross national disposable income (gndi)	753.2	850.4	952.6	1,079.0
Government final consumption expenditure	156.3	175.7	196.1	221.4
Private final consumption expenditure	517.3	577.3	640.4	718.8
Gross national saving	79.6	97.4	116.2	138.8
Government gross nat. savings (sg)	55.7	68.2	81.3	97.2
Private gross national savings (sp)	23.9	29.2	34.8	41.7
Gross investment (s)	233.4	311.2	419.3	627.0
Government gross investment (ig)	140.0	186.7	251.6	376.2
Private gross investment (ip)	93.4	124.5	167.7	250.8
S-i gap	- 153.8	- 213.8	- 303.2	- 488.1
SG - ig gap	- 84.3	- 118.6	- 170.3	- 279.0
SP - ip gap	- 69.5	- 95.3	- 132.9	- 209.1
GDP at constant 1990 basic prices	777.8	873.9	975.4	1,101.4
GDP at constant 1990market prices	801.7	901.3	1,005.7	1,135.4
Gross Nat. Savings (per cent of gdp at mp)	9.9	10.8	11.5	12.2
Gross Nat. Investment (per cent of gdp at mp)	29.1	34.5	41.7	55.2

Source: National Planning Commission

Move to appendix

Table 15: Sectoral and Economy-wide Resource Gap, 2010 – 2013

SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013
PUBLIC:				
<i>Savings rate (per cent of gdpmp)</i>	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.6
<i>investment rate (per cent of gdpmp)</i>	17.5	20.7	25.0	33.1
<i>resource balance</i>	-10.5	-13.2	-16.9	-24.6
PRIVATE:				
<i>SAVINGS (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7
<i>INVESTMENT (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	11.6	13.8	16.7	22.1
<i>RESOURCE BALANCE (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	-8.7	-10.6	-13.2	-18.4
TOTAL:				
<i>SAVINGS Rate (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	9.9	10.8	11.5	12.2
<i>INVESTMENT (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	29.1	34.5	41.7	55.2
<i>RESOURCE BALANCE (per cent of GDPmp)</i>	-19.2	-23.7	-30.1	-43.0
As percentage of Total				
Public Investment (per cent of total)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Public Savings (per cent of total)	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Private Investment (per cent of total)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Private Savings (per cent of total)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

Source: National Planning Commission (Note: mp means market prices)

3.10 Resource Balance (Economy-wide Resource Gap)

The savings-investment gap during the plan period is in line with the effort of the government to achieve double digit economic growth during the plan period. Total real savings and investment, as a percentage of GDP at 1990 constant market price are projected to increase to 11.1 per cent and 40.1 per cent, respectively during the plan period from 7.3 per cent and 20.0 per cent in 2004-2009. Consequently, total real savings will fall short of total real investment requirement by 29.0 per cent of real GDP. The real savings-investment deficits of the public and private sectors as percentages of GDP at 1990 constant market prices are projected to average 20.2 per cent and 12.7 per cent. The economy is therefore expected to increase the inflow of foreign direct investment, portfolio investment or foreign savings and Official Development Assistance (ODA) to support the country's investment requirement.



3.11 Public Sector Accounts

The economic, social and political trends in the domestic economy and the general global economic outlook, informed the underlying assumptions for financing the 1st NIP of the Vision 2020. The assumptions were made after a careful assessment of the parameters used in the 2008 and 2009 Federal government budgets. The assumptions are as provided below:

3.11.1 Aggregate Public Sector Resource Estimate

Based on the macroeconomic assumptions regarding crude oil production level, export price and exchange rate, total federally collectible revenue is projected at N29, 019.3 billion or a yearly average of N7, 254.8 billion during the plan period 2010 – 2013. The oil revenue estimate is N18, 403.4 billion which is 63.4 per cent of total revenue. At N10,615.86 billion, non-oil revenue is estimated at 36.5 per cent of total revenue. Federally collected revenue is projected to increase from N6,368 billion in 2010 to N8,319 billion in 2013. Oil and gas revenue is expected to rise from N4,211 billion to N5,121 billion during the period. Non-oil revenue is also expected to rise from N2,156 billion to N3,197 billion.

Government's plan to achieve macroeconomic stability in the medium term through the sustenance of fiscal reforms center on the retention of the oil price-based fiscal rule and the strengthening of public tendering for contracts and central procurement of goods and services, in line with the Public Procurement Act of 2007. It is also expected that Government will continue to effectively engage the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in its budgeting process to significantly enhance public expenditure management. The oil price based fiscal rule is planned to gradually de-link government's expenditures from the volatility of price of crude oil in the international market. The benchmark for the price of crude has been conservatively fixed at US\$60.0 over the four-year plan period to enable government save every dollar above the benchmark price in an Excess Crude Account (ECA) in the CBN. Part of the excess crude proceeds will be used to finance budget deficit, for funding of priority physical infrastructure or any other activities that may be expedient in deepening the economy. It is also planned that each tier of government would explore the potentials of non-oil tax revenue to the fullest, as the medium term development plan intends to de-emphasise the use of budget augmentation from the Excess Crude Account whenever there is a shortfall in the monthly budget revenue. It is envisaged, furthermore, that the ongoing effort to formalise and institutionalise the ECA by converting it to a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) by getting the National Assembly to pass the appropriate legislation would be speedily concluded, such that the SWF would be used as a verifiable instrument to obtain the objectives of the Plan.

Table 16: Projected Federally Collectable Revenue, 2010 – 2013

Revenue Resources	2010 N bn	2011 N bn	2012 N bn	2013 N bn	Plan Total N bn
Gross Federally Collected Revenue	6,367.6	6,847.0	7,485.4	8,319.3	29,019.3
Total Oil and Gas Revenue	4,211.4	4,388.5	4,681.7	5,121.8	18,403.4
Total Non-oil	2,156.2	2,458.5	2,803.6	3,197.5	10,615.8

Source: National Planning Commission

3.11.2 FAAC and VAT Pool Account

During the Plan period, the revenue available for distribution in the Federation Account [FAAC] and Value Added Tax Pool is projected to be N29, 019.32 billion or an annual average of N7,254.83 billion. The projected share of the three tiers of government, according to the revenue sharing formula is as follows:

- FGN = N14,217.97 billion
- States = N8,414.70 billion
- LGAs = N6,385.67 billion

The projected distribution of revenue from the FAAC and VAT Pool is such that:

- FGN's share will increase from N3.14 trillion in 2010 to N4.056 trillion in 2013
- States share will increase from N1.833.8 trillion in 2010 to N2.424 trillion in 2013
- LGA's share will increase from N1.394 trillion in 2010 to N1.838 trillion in 2013

The Plan encourages the three tiers of government to look inward and boost their internally generated revenue [IGR] and lay less emphasis on statutory transfers from the Federation Account. The detailed distribution of FAAC and VAT pool resources to the respective tiers of government is shown in the Tables 4.13 – 4.15 below:

Table 17: Shared Revenue from FAAC and VAT Pool, 2010 – 2013

Revenue Sources	2010 N bn	2011 N bn	2012 N bn	2013 N bn	Planned Total N bn
Summary of FAAC and VAT Pool					



FGN	3,140.30	3,360.71	3,660.05	4,056.91	14,217.96
States	1,833.76	1,981.67	2,175.09	2,424.18	8,414.69
LGCs	1,393.58	1,504.59	1,650.23	1,838.27	6,386.68
Total	6,367.63	6,846.97	7,485.37	8,319.35	29,019.33

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 18: Distribution of FAAC TO FGN, States and LGAs, 2010 – 2013

	Naira Billion				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Plan Total
FAAC FGN (52.68%)	3,055.04	3,262.67	3,547.30	3,927.24	13,792.24
FAAC States (26.72 %)	1,549.56	1,654.87	1,799.24	1,991.95	6,995.61
FAAC LGAs (20.60%)	1,194.64	1,275.83	1,387.14	1,535.71	5,393.32

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 7: Distribution of VAT to FGN, States and LGAs, 2010 – 2013

	Naira Billion				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Plan Total
VAT FGN (15%)	85.26	98.04	112.76	129.67	425.72
VAT States (50%)	284.20	326.80	375.85	432.23	1,419.08
VAT LGAs (35%)	198.94	228.76	263.10	302.56	993.35

Source: National Planning Commission

3.12 Aggregate Federal Government Expenditure

Aggregate Federal Government expenditure during the plan period is estimated at N17,411.49 billion. Of this, N6,770.27 billion or 38.88 per cent is projected for capital projects. Planned spending on capital expenditure represents 23.3 per cent of projected total revenue and 4.3 per cent of nominal GDP. The distribution of capital expenditure to the various MDAs is shown in the tables below. Total expenditure is projected to increase from N3.708 trillion in 2010 to N5.056 trillion in 2013 while capital expenditure would increase from N1,205 billion to N2,245 billion during the period. Recurrent expenditure is expected to rise from N2,503 billion in 2010 to N2,811 billion in 2013. The projected share of annual capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to rise from 33 per cent in 2010 to 44 per cent in 2013 as follows:

- 2010 - 42.2 %



- 2011 - 48.5 %
- 2012 - 50.5 %
- 2013 - 50.9 %
- Aggregate - 48.4

During the plan period, the projected share of recurrent expenditure in total expenditure is expected to fall from 67 per cent in 2010 to 56 per cent in 2013.

- 2010 - 57.8 %
- 2011 - 51.5 %
- 2012 - 48.5 %
- 2013 - 49.2 %

Table 20: Federal Government Aggregate Expenditure, 2010 – 2013

Revenue Sources	2010 N bn	2011 N bn	2012 N bn	2013 N bn	Plan Total N bn
Federal Government of Nigeria Budget Expenditure Projections					
Statutory Transfers	182.54	204.26	228.57	255.77	871.13
Debt Service Recurrent	538.42	548.73	582.54	614.86	2,284.55
MDA Spending	2,987.18	3,342.65	3,740.43	4,185.54	14,255.80
Of which:					-
Non-Debt Recurrent	1,781.88	1,886.22	1,877.24	1,940.19	7,485.53
Personnel Costs (MDAs)	938.29	1,022.74	1,109.67	1,198.45	4,269.16
Pensions and Public Service Reform	176.94	192.87	92.87	62.87	525.54
Overheads	367.26	367.26	367.26	367.26	1,469.04
Multi-Year Tariff Order	44.14	48.11	52.20	56.38	200.83
Other Service Wide Votes	255.24	255.24	255.24	255.24	1,020.96
Sub-Total	1,781.88	1,886.22	1,877.24	1,940.19	7,485.53
Total Recurrent Expenditure	2,502.84	2,639.21	2,688.35	2,810.81	10,641.21
Capital Spending	1,853.91	2,490.43	2,738.9	2,916.77	10,000.00
Aggregate Expenditure	4,356.75	5,129.64	5,427.25	5,727.58	20,641.21

Source: National Planning Commission



3.13 Financing Gap

With a projected total retained revenue of N16,756.8 billion or a yearly average of N4,189.2 billion and an aggregate spending of N20,641.4 billion or a yearly average of N5,160.3 billion, the corresponding fiscal deficit of the Federal Government is estimated to be N699.55 billion or a yearly average of N174.88 billion during the plan period. This is equivalent to a deficit/GDP ratio of -1.79 to -3.38 per cent or a yearly average of 2.55 per cent in the plan period. The pursuit of fiscal prudence during the plan period and beyond is manifested in reduced fiscal deficits in 2013. The expected progress in oil revenue management and the implementation of monetary policy to be complemented by improvement in debt management will help achieve even a more robust fiscal posture.

Table 21: Federal Government Financial Resource Gap for 2010 – 2013

Revenue Sources	2010 ₦ bn	2011 ₦ bn	2012 ₦ bn	2013 ₦ bn	Plan Total ₦ bn
FGN Retained Revenue	3657.2	3953.2	4330.6	4815.8	16,756.7
Less					
Total Government Spending	4,356.75	5,129.64	5,427.25	5,727.58	20,641.21
Fiscal Deficit	-699.55	-1,176.44	-1096.65	-911.78	-3884.42
Memo					
Fiscal Deficit (per cent of GDP)	-2.43	-3.38	-2.62	-1.79	-10.22

Source: National Planning Commission

3.13.1 Sources of Financing

The fiscal gap is expected to be financed from both domestic and external sources, principally:

- Domestic sources through the issuance of bonds;
- External sources through grants and concessionary loans;
- Excess crude oil account (ECA)
- Draw down of external reserves

3.14 Issues to Consider in Terms of Policy Prescription

Vision 20:2020 aims to make Nigeria one of the 20 largest economies by the year 2020. To achieve this, the plan targets an average growth rate of 11.0 per cent and an investment size of N17,411.49 billion. For this feat to be achieved certain considerations have to be taken into account:



- Increasing the efficiency of resource use by eliminating all forms of wasteful spending in our public life;
- Eliminating all forms of corruption;
- Mobilising domestic savings;
- Creating an enabling environment for domestic and foreign investment;
- Attracting foreign direct investment and other overseas development assistance;
- Reforming the tax system and diversifying the revenue base away from oil;
- Restricting establishment and administrative expenses in favour of capital assets;
- Reducing budgetary support to commercial public sector undertakings.

3.15 External Sector

Exports

In the plan period, total exports are projected to grow at an annual average rate of 12.07 per cent, with crude oil exports growing at an annual average of 11.68 per cent, while non-oil exports average growth rate is projected at 37.84 per cent annually, during the plan period. Thus, merchandise exports value is projected to rise from N11,391.76 billion (US\$77.5 billion) in 2010 to N15,234.01 billion (US\$105.1 billion) in 2013. The share of non-oil, in total, exports is projected at 1.19 per cent and 2.54 per cent respectively in 2010 and 2013. Agricultural products' exports which is the dominant component of non-oil exports is projected to rise from N77.82 billion (US\$529.4 million) in 2010 to N196.5 billion (US\$1,355.2 million) in 2013. A gradual shift in the structure of the country's export base is planned, with a declining rate of growth in oil exports as a result of increased domestic refining capacity; leading to a reduction in oil products imports during the period. Non-oil exports are expected to gradually take over from oil exports during the plan period.

Table 22: External Sector Indicators

S/No.	Variable	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Exchange Rate (N/US \$)	147	146.5	146	145
2.	Overall Balance as per cent of GDP	8.1	7.1	5.7	6.8
3.	Current A/c Balance as per cent of GDP	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5
4.	Capital & Financial A/c Balance as per cent of GDP	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.3
5.	Trade Balance as per cent of GDP	15.03	14.03	12.35	10.6
6.	Growth rate of Non-oil Exports	24.3	32.2	45.9	49.0
8.	Non-oil exports as per cent of Total exports	1.19	1.39	1.35	2.54
9.	Consumer goods imports as per cent of total	42.52	41.19	38.83	34.91

	imports				
10.	Remittances as per cent of GDP	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.6
11.	Resource Balance/GDP ratio	8.7	8.4	6.8	5.5
12.	External Reserves -Stock (US \$ billion)	58.57	75.56	84.83	108.77
13.	External debts stock (S' bil.)	12.09	15.11	19.64	25.53
14.	No. Of months of imports supported by reserves	23.8	26.8	26.5	30.0
15.	External debts amortisation as per cent of GDP	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
		2010	2011	2012	2013
		8.67	8.36	6.33	5.18

Source: National Planning Commission

Imports

The value of total imports during the plan period is projected to grow from N6,511.0 billion (\$44.29b) in 2010 to N9266.92 billion (\$63.91b) in 2013. Capital goods imports are expected to dominate total imports, with their value rising from N3,877.14 billion (\$26.38b) in 2010 to N6,010.33 billion (\$41.45b) in 2013. Consumer goods imports, on the other hand are projected to rise from N2,606.34 billion (\$17.73b) in 2010 to N3,221.99 billion (\$22.22b) in 2013. The share of consumer goods imports which also includes oil imports should decline from 40.03 per cent in 2010 to 34.77 per cent in 2013 as domestic production picks up. The average growth rate for consumer goods and capital goods imports is expected to be 8.42 per cent and 16.38 per cent, respectively, during the plan period.

Table 8 Structure of External Trade

MERCHANDISE	2010	2011	2012	2013
Exports (FOB)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Oil</i>	98.82	98.64	98.20	97.56
<i>Non-Oil</i>	1.18	1.36	1.80	2.44
Agricultural Products	0.68	0.77	0.98	1.28
Minerals	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.21
Semi-Manufactured	0.20	0.24	0.34	0.50
Manufactured	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.27
Other Exports	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.18
Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer Goods	40.03	38.10	36.79	34.77
Capital Goods	59.55	61.50	62.83	64.86
Miscellaneous	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.37

Source: National Planning Commission



Overall Balance of Payments Position

The overall balance of payments position is projected to range from a surplus of N2,338.94 billion (\$14.0billion) in 2010 to N3,472.67 billion (US\$20.3billion) in 2013. The policy of restricting external borrowing to concessionary loans and strict surveillance of loans acquisition and utilisation, deliberate measures to improve macroeconomic environment to enhance FDI inflows and the diversification of the current account would produce the desired results during the Plan period.

Current Account Balance

Nigeria's current account position is expected to maintain a surplus balance during the Plan period, rising from N965.23 billion (US\$6.5 billion) in 2010 to N1,787.37 billion (US\$7.2billion) at the end of the Plan period. This represents a current account/GDP ratio of 3.35 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, in 2010 and 2013. The current account surplus is to be driven largely by the trade account surplus and positive net current transfers. The net current transfers for 2010 and 2013 are expected to be N1,336.5 billion, (US\$9.1 billion and N2,986.3 billion (US\$20.36 billion) respectively, while the trade balance is estimated at N4,328.25 billion (US\$29.4 billion) and N5,415.52 billion (US\$35.8 billion) respectively for 2010 and 2013. The income and services components of the current account are projected to be in deficit during the plan period. The resource balance, however, would be positive, standing at N2, 495.13 billion (US\$16.97 billion) and N2,785.82 billion (US\$18.19 billion) in 2010 and 2013, respectively.

Exchange Rate Policy: 2010-2013

The exchange rate policy during the plan period aims at the preservation of the value of the Naira. Consequently, the Central Bank will continue to intervene periodically in the foreign exchange market for the purpose of firming up the value and ensuring the stability of the exchange rate. Policy will also be geared towards sustaining the convergence of the exchange rate in the various segments of the market. In addition, policy will be assiduously geared towards export promotion, by measures for the broadening of the export base, with the promotion of non-oil exports and value addition. In the light of these measures to enhance the foreign reserves position, the nominal exchange rate is projected to firm up from N147:\$1.00 in 2010 to N145.00:\$1.00 in 2013. In the same vein, the external reserves stock is projected to increase from \$58.57 billion in 2010 to \$108.77 billion in 2013.



3.16 Monetary and Credit Policy

Monetary Policy Thrust

The thrust of monetary policy under the NV20:2020 is to achieve:

- Price stability
- Low inflationary growth
- External sector viability
- Stability of the financial system

The conduct of monetary policy will continue to be guided by domestic and international economic developments. The overall objective of monetary policy would be the attainment of price stability and low inflationary growth. The single digit inflationary goal is expected to anchor inflation expectations as well as improve the macroeconomic environment for business planning and investment activity. Financial sector reforms will focus on the enthronement of stable and competitive money and capital markets, with a view to making the financial system perform its intermediation role at the least cost to the economy. Accordingly, efforts will be directed at reducing the spread between deposit and lending interest rates to support the real sector. Credit to the private sector will continue to be encouraged and complemented by specialised funding schemes to be financed and managed by the CBN, in order to tackle critical developmental issues, such as infrastructure, energy and agriculture, for accelerated economic development.

Under the Monetary Plan for the 2010-2013 period, the economy will be supplied with optimum level of money stock and credit, to ensure the realization of the goal of non-inflationary growth. Specifically, liquidity will continue to be provided through existing and new financial instruments, to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the inter-bank money market. This is with a view to making money market interest rates low and stable, in order to reduce lending rates in the credit market. Consequently, the broad measure of money (M2) is programmed to increase at an average annual rate of 27.3 per cent during the period. At N10,730.79 billion in 2009, M2 is expected to expand at the rate of 30.1, 27.5, 26.5 and 25.0 per cent in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Similarly, the narrow measure of money (M1) at N4,967.28 billion in 2009 would expand by 18.1, 29.0, 22.1 and 18.9 per cent in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.



Banking system net credit to the domestic economy at N7, 875.5 billion in 2009 is expected to grow by 62.3, 45.6, 32.6 and 24.3 per cent in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, resulting in an average annual growth rate of 41.2 per cent for the period. In line with the objective of a private sector-driven economy, banking system credit (net) to the private sector is expected to grow at the rate of 32.8 per cent annually on the average. Specifically, credit to the private sector at N10,155.44 billion, would have to increase by 36.0, 35.4, 32.4 and 27.3 per cent in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Government, on the other hand, is scheduled to remain a net depositor/financier of the banking system. Government had a net deposit of N2,650.30 billion in 2009. This trend is expected to continue during the plan period but at a lower rate, in spite of the envisaged increase in revenues arising from favourable crude oil prices in the international market. Government is expected to spend more on critical areas, such as infrastructure, to facilitate economic growth. The banking system will continue to be subjected to stress tests and other risk management and supervisory processes to permit early diagnosis of liquidity, credit, solvency and other risks, and the application of appropriate countermeasures, so as to maintain the effective and efficient functioning of the financial system.



4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY, MONITORING & EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND FINANCING PLAN

4.1 Implementation and Coordination Strategy

Introduction

The Nigerian government is willing and determined to implement all the policies and programmes in this first medium term plan for actualizing the nation's Vision. However, the successful implementation of this Plan will depend on the active participation, and effective cooperation and collaboration of all tiers of government and constructive partnership with other stakeholders. Other critical success factors include, discipline and efficiency in resource management, which entails significant reduction of corruption and ensuring value for money through adopting comparable global standards in the quality and cost of implementing projects. The relative success Nigeria achieved, in terms of sustaining an average GDP growth of 8.0 per cent in the eleven years 1999 - 2009 is evidence that the creation of a predictive macroeconomic environment in which resources are used efficiently, and programmes and projects implemented in a collaborative and consistent manner at all levels of government, is crucial for the successful implementation of the Plan. The lessons learnt from implementing NEEDS have been captured in this Plan. In developing the Plan, Government took cognizance of the global financial crisis and the consequent global economic recession. The Plan recognizes the imperatives of a private sector led strategy. However, the Government is aware that significant public sector investment will be required, especially in the areas of infrastructure and human development, to accelerate the growth process and to stimulate sustainable growth, if the aspirations of Nigerians are to be met. The Government's ability to implement this plan effectively will also depend on the ability to mobilize the required resources and a favourable global environment.

Review of Experiences in Implementing Previous National Plans and Strategies

Nigeria has a relatively long planning experience, starting with the Colonial Development Plan for Economic Development and Welfare (1958-1968) to the five year fixed medium term development plans. After independence, Government also implemented the following plans spanning the first half of the 1980s covering the following periods: 1970-1974, 1975-1980 and 1981-1985. After 1985, there was no national plan because the Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced in 1986 and lasted to 1988. Thereafter, the three-year national rolling plans featured until the resuscitation of



democratic governance in 1999. The first Rolling Plan covered the period 1989-1991. This was followed by 1990-1992, 1991-1994, 1992-1995 respectively before they were truncated for a period of nearly 10 years, 1995-2004, during which no plans were prepared. Since the return to civilian rule, several strategic planning initiatives have been implemented and these are reflected, notably, in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PSRPs), National Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy (NEEDS I and II), Nigeria's Strategy for attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and more recently, the Seven-Point Agenda introduced in 2007. These plans and initiatives have achieved less than satisfactory results, in terms of plan implementation and development outcomes.

Consequently, the results have been mixed, and the country's experience with implementing several strategic plans has not considerably increased the effectiveness of public sector programmes. Inherent weaknesses in the implementation and execution of previous plans have continued to inhibit Nigeria's economic progress. The weaknesses are:

- Lack of political will and commitment to Development Plans and initiatives;
- Plan indiscipline, reflected in the abandonment of planned projects and introduction of unplanned ones;
- Ineffective linkage of budgets to plans and institutional obstacles to plan/budget coordination
- Corruption resulting in limited funds being available for programme implementation;
- Incidence of poor quality of work and service delivery;
- Limited national capacity for programme implementation; and
- Data challenges

Imperatives for the Implementation of the 1st NIP

In this plan, attention will be given to the following national imperatives:

- i. Linking the annual budget to the National Development Plan.
- ii. Linking of strategic goals and objectives directly to plans and budgets
- iii. Clear articulation of key performance indicators, based on expected deliverables and outcomes;
- iv. Design of strategies to combat corruption and misappropriation of public funds
- v. Proper reflection of stakeholder expectations in the definition of strategic goals, objectives and measures of success
- vi. Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation across all levels of government



- vii. Defining a clear strategy for mobilizing the citizenry towards greater demand for performance and accountability.
- viii. Providing incentives that will reward good performance and expose/discredit poor performance.
- ix. Developing feedback capability, to enable a change of course when performance gaps are identified.

While the quality of government spending will be enhanced through institutional and financial reforms, government will continue to empower and strengthen the anti-corruption agencies, namely, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC). In addition, national capacity for programme implementation will be developed at all levels of government. An enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) framework will also be put in place to address the shortcomings:

Challenges to Plan Implementation

The following challenges to plan implementation have been identified:

- Poor monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects which are crucial aspects of plan implementation.
- Limited use of a balanced set of performance metrics, relating to inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes.
- The results of monitoring and evaluation exercises not feeding into the budget allocation process. The use of the envelope system of budgeting has not helped much, as agencies tended to spread resources thinly among several projects none of which is adequately funded.
- Effective mechanisms for rewarding high performance and discouraging under-performance do not exist across the various levels of government.
- There is no formal mechanism for evaluating programs at regular intervals to assess whether the programmes remain relevant or delivering the goals they were designed to achieve.
- Evaluation of programs is not centrally coordinated, and therefore tend to be ad-hoc in nature, while the focus is usually on spending, rather than outcomes.
- Evaluation and reporting of performance results will be regular and accurate

Critical Success factors



The Plan recognizes the need to address the above challenges and ensure significant improvement in plan and budget co-ordination and implementation. Accordingly, the following critical success factors will be given priority consideration during the plan implementation period.

- i. Limiting the size of the Recurrent Budget, especially the growth in expenditure on General Administration i.e. the expenditure on Governance: the burgeoning expenditure by the different arms of Government at the various tiers must be addressed, as well as the proliferation of public institutions
- ii. Strong focus on infrastructure and productive sectors in this first Implementation Plan, for example devotion of 60 per cent of the capital budget on these two critical factors
- iii. Provision of a globally competitive, economic environment, to enhance maximal flow of investment by the private sector. This will entail the attainment of peace and security, law and order and enforcement of agreements and contracts. It also calls for a more effective service delivery by the public and private sectors
- iv. Technological progress and innovations, tapping from available global technological, common wealth and domestic science and technology resources.
- v. Provision of a legal framework for enforcing relevant provisions of the Plan and following due process for amending Plan programmes and allocations.

Stakeholder Buy-In

The National Development Plan is a key instrument for promoting the rapid social and economic development of the country and, in the process, aiming to ensure significant improvements in the lives of the people. This is why the bottom-up approach is pursued in formulating the development plan, so that the programmes and projects which reflect the needs of the people and impact positively on the quality of life are reflected in the Plan. The Vision document, from which this Plan derives, reflected the inputs of a wide spectrum of stakeholders across the country. The implementation of the plan will involve all stakeholders.

Communication Strategy

Customized communication and dissemination tools and instruments aligned to different stakeholders are critical to eliciting maximum levels of interest and participation for realizing plan objectives and targets at all levels. As part of the Communication Strategy, the following Stakeholder groups will be sensitized and mobilized to support the Plan: Civil Society, Private Sector, Legislature, International Development Partners Research and Academic Community, Organised Labour, Foreign Business Community, etc.



The following measures will be used to ensure effective communication of the plan:

- Design and implement a robust Communication Action Plan
- Use of the electronic and print media to publicise the key elements of the Plan, in terms of objectives, policies and strategies, targets and key investments.
- Printing and wide circulation of reader-friendly brochures and pamphlets in local languages, containing the key elements of the Plan to all segments of the society. These would be a handy instrument for holding the government accountable.
- Production and wide circulation of abridged versions of annual implementation reports, to inform the populace on progress in implementation and challenges, if any.
- Use of town hall meetings, to brief stakeholders on progress in Plan implementation

The above strategies will ensure acceptability of the Plan by a wide range of stakeholders and enable them to participate in the implementation and obtain maximum information on the Plan.

4.2 Intergovernmental Collaboration and Coordination

The Nigerian constitution provides for the delineation of responsibilities among the three tiers of Government. In spite of this delineation, the importance of collaboration among the tiers in achieving common national goals has become increasingly important.

The need to intensify collaboration and integration of programmes and projects of the sub-national governments (States and Local Governments) is recognized in the plan. This underscores the involvement of the State Governments in the preparation of the 1st NIP and the development of their respective State medium term plans. Consequently, their priority programmes and projects have been captured in the plan.

Institutional Framework for Intergovernmental Coordination

The existing institutions and structures for intergovernmental coordination will be further strengthened for better performance. They include the following Boards and Councils for Planning and Development:

- National Planning Commission (NPC);
- State Economic Planning Boards (SEPBs);
- Joint Planning Board (JPB);
- National Council on Development Planning (NCDP);



- National Economic Council (NEC);
- Other National Councils on key Sectors, such as Health, Education, etc.

The National Planning Commission

This is the central planning authority which coordinates the formulation and implementation of the National Development Plan and Strategies. The platform of NV 20: 2020 is being used to achieve better and more effective coordination of Nigeria's strategic planning efforts. In the current plan, the Commission is responsible for the overall coordination of the plans and national monitoring and evaluation across governments. This is to be accomplished through the Nigeria National Monitoring and Evaluation Department that will be established in the National Planning Commission during the plan period.

The State Economic Planning Board

The primary function of the State Economic Planning Board (SEPB) is to deliberate on common economic matters of State interest, with a view to developing policies that would yield the desired developmental outcomes. The SEPB provides opportunity for the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to engage with the States to discuss issues of development, and to be part of development planning. It also provides the State Planning Commission with an avenue to integrate the concerns of the different communities, through the LGA, into the State plan. Membership of the Board comprises the Commissioners for the Economic Ministries in the State with the Governor as the Chairman.

The Joint Planning Board (JPB)

The Joint Planning Board is an institutional platform for integration and coordination of National Plans between the States and the Federal Government. The membership comprises Permanent Secretaries and Directors of planning bodies in the public sector. The National Planning Commission is the Secretariat of the JPB. The NPC, in collaboration with other national agencies of Government, consults the States on the policy directions and strategies of Government during JPB meetings. As the technical experts on planning, the Permanent Secretaries of State Planning Commissions provide technical opinions on proposals. The consensus forms the outcome documents of JPB meetings.

National Council on Development Planning

The National Council on Development Planning (NCDP) is the organ where the outcomes from JPB meetings are reviewed for policy support. The Council is constituted by Commissioners responsible for development planning in the States with technical support by the Permanent Secretaries. The meeting of the NCDP is convened and Chaired by the Honourable Minister and Vice Chairman of



National Planning Commission. The outcomes of the NCDP meetings are subject to review and endorsement by the National Economic Council.

National Economic Council

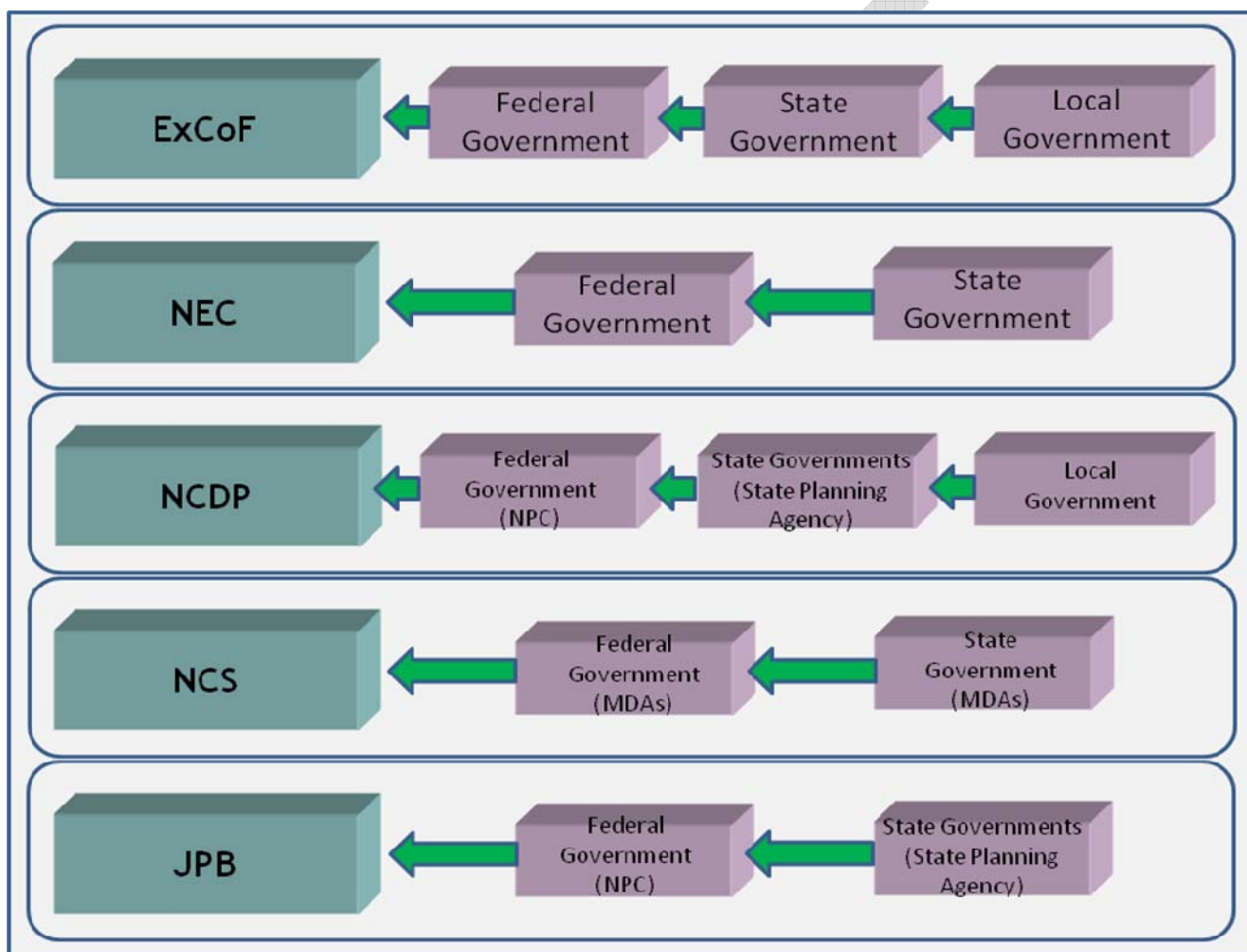
The National Economic Council (NEC) is the highest political body which is constitutionally responsible for managing and coordinating national economic development. The NEC has as members the Governors of the 36 States, Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, Minister of National Planning and Minister of Finance. The Council has the Vice President (VP) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as its Chairman and the National Planning Commission as the Secretariat. Approvals by NEC on issues of national interest are implemented by the three tiers of Government through their respective Executive Councils (ExCos). **Fig. 5-1 presents the policy flow for National Integration and Policy Coordination**

Other National Councils

Developmental intervention aimed at addressing key challenges vary across sectors. Health, Education, Water Supply, Transportation and Agriculture are some of the key areas requiring a coordinated policy framework across the three tiers of Government, in order to provide the basis for sustainable development. The present yearly meetings of the various councils are inadequate in terms of providing forum for sectoral policy and performance review across the three tiers of government. In view of the above, the National Councils should meet more frequently possibly on quarterly basis with a view to finding a more pragmatic approach towards development planning policy making.

Figure 9: Structure for National Integration and Coordination in Development Planning

THE STRUCTURE FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



NB – To amend the table

KEY

- ExCoF** - Executive Council of the Federation
- NEC** - National Economic Council
- NCDP** - National Council on Development Planning



- NS C** - National Sectoral Council (e.g. National Council on Agriculture, National Council on Health)
- JPB** - Joint Planning Board

Figure 6 Policy flow for National Integration and Policy Coordination

Institutional Framework for Policy Coordination across MDAs

The National Planning Commission coordinates planning across all federal MDAs. Nevertheless, conflicts and duplication of programmes have tended to be common. Therefore, there is need for an Inter-Ministerial committee to be chaired by the National Planning Commission with representatives of MDAs as members. This committee would meet periodically to resolve issues of conflict and harmonise programmes where there are conflicts. Secondly, there is need for coordination of the planning units, represented by the DPRSs in the MDAs, for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the performance of their planning, research and statistics functions.

The DPRS will be given professional status, along with the staff. Once the appropriate staff are recruited and posted, they remain as professional staff of the department and are not subject to pooling to other departments. They can however be moved to PRS departments in other ministries. Under this scheme, the National Planning Commission would have unfettered access to provide continuous capacity building to the staff of the departments. Nevertheless, the DPRS staff would remain an integral part of the MDAs, assisting them to accomplish their strategic goals and objectives.

Coordination/Interface between the Executive and Legislature

The executive and legislative arms of government have clearly defined roles in the Federal Republic of Nigeria Constitution, 1999. While the executive arm exercises executive powers on matters relating to the Exclusive and Concurrent Lists of the Second Schedule to the Constitution, the legislature performs the function of law making, relating to the same matters. In addition, it performs the functions of representation of the people and oversight on the executive. The executive will ensure more consultations with the legislature beginning with the preparation of this Plan which will be the basis for capital budget formulation in the next four years.

Linkage of Budgets/Expenditures to the Medium-Term Plan

The annual budget is the prime instrument for the implementation of plans. Where the annual budget deviates significantly from the plan, the latter is undermined.



One of the major features of past efforts at development planning in Nigeria was the lack of discipline to implement plans as envisaged. As a result, programmes and projects that were not in the plans were implemented while those in the plans, though desirable, were jettisoned. Another problem is the persistent poor budget implementation. This has resulted in dismal performance in the implementation of capital programmes and the attainment of national objectives. To realize the objectives of the 1st NIP, the medium-term national development plan, upon which the Vision hinges, should be strictly linked to the annual budget as its main instrument.

Linking NIP, MTEF and MTSS

The linkage between the annual budgets and other Medium Term development plan instruments (The MTEF and MTSS) was developed during the period that there was no national development plan. Now that formal development planning is resuscitated, it is desirable for the medium-term National Development Plan (as represented by this first 4-year Implementation Plan of the Vision 20:2020) to replace this MTEF and MTSS. It will therefore be necessary for the appropriate change in the legislation to take place to effect that. In the meantime, the NPC will liaise effectively with the Budget Office to ensure that the letter and spirit of the existing law are observed.

More precisely, the MTEF has a legal backing in the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007. As the National Development Plan displaces the MTEF, the section of the Act which provides for a comprehensive budgetary planning process based on the MTEF would need to be amended. **Finally, to ensure that the annual capital budget derives from the Plan as well as achieves overall disciplined implementation of the Plan, aspects of the Plan may be considered for legislation.**

Plan/Budget Priorities

Achieving the goal of becoming one of the 20th largest economies by the year 2020 requires that the public sector should carefully select its goals and strategies and properly manage its expenditures. The first challenge is that of properly streamlining recurrent expenditures and prioritizing capital programmes. **It is the determination of Government across all tiers to limit recurrent expenditures to a maximum of 75 per cent of total revenues.** Appropriate shares for the Executive the Legislative and the Judiciary shall be set in order to properly limit expenditure growth. The average ratios attained between 2007 and 2009 shall provide a guide.

In respect of capital programmes, the need for fast growth dictates that top priority be given to infrastructure and the productive sectors. On the other hand, the debt relief gains will continue to be



used to augment the investment needs of MDGs' related programmes and projects. For the 1st NIP, about 55 per cent of the capital investment shall be devoted to the infrastructure and productive sectors. The private sector is expected to collaborate with Government to raise the additional funding to bring these two critical sectors to a level where they can sustain rapid growth of the economy, as envisaged in this plan. The balance of 45 per cent of capital investment has been shared among Human Capital development and others.

The annual budget will henceforth be strictly aligned with the plan, such that the budget for each year shall be as provided in the plan. **Deviation from the plan provision shall go through the Due Process except with regards to project cost where the variation is less than 15 per cent of amending the plan.** This will ensure complete harmony and integration of the Plan and the budget. The budget process shall take full account of the monitoring and evaluation reports approved by the Government. Non performing agencies, programmes and projects will be required to demonstrate why they should have any further claim on the Treasury. Chief executives and officials of MDAs will be required to explain why projects they supervise fail to perform. Beginning from 2011, the evaluation of the budget shall cease to be on the basis of financial expenditure. Rather, emphasis will shift to the attainment of the set targets vis-à-vis the expenditure incurred.

Feasibility Studies/Project Selection Criteria

The cost estimates for the programmes and projects contained in this plan would be subjected to continued appraisal with a view to fine-tuning their final costs for implementation. Consequently, beginning with the 2nd NIP (2014 – 2017), only projects that are backed by feasibility studies or detailed write-up will be accorded priority for inclusion in the plan.

4.3 Institutional Reforms and Legal Frame Work for Plan Implementation

Past scepticism on the relevance of plans calls for a new approach that will make plans respectable and relevant instruments for economic development and social mobilization. The focus of the legal framework shall be to create an enabling environment for implementing the plan. For this purpose, the legal framework is targeted at the following:

- Enforce Plan provisions
- Ensure that capital budgets derive precisely from the Plan
- Enhance the establishment of a planning culture to make it mandatory for all tiers of Government to prepare Plans on a regular basis
- Ensuring policy stability



- Adopting due process for amending the Plan
- Ensuring the continuity of projects and programmes
- Amend certain laws that Conflict with the provisions of the draft Plan in respect of M&E

Legal Framework

Although effective Plan Implementation relies essentially on consensus building, cooperation and moral suasion, the incidence of weak implementation and near complete abandonment of plans, as well as the need for sustenance of our democratic culture and rule of law, informed the decision to enact laws that would enhance the enforcement of specific aspects of the Plan, reward good performance and sanctions failure or poor performance. This is in line with international best practice, as such laws exist in several countries.

The Vision 2020 recognizes the need for Constitutional and Legislative initiatives for planning and plan implementation.

Constitutional Requirements

The successful implementation of NV 20:2020 requires amendments to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The following constitutional amendments are proposed towards the implementation of NV20:2020:

1. Appropriation framework: Amendments to sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 dealing with public finance and expenditure, with a view to achieving a more bottom-up approach to budgeting and greater involvement of communities and stakeholders in the budgeting process. Achieving through constitutional means, a greater fidelity to the provisions of the budget will be one of the objectives of the above amendments, by ensuring that the appropriation Acts of Governments across each tier, will have the same peremptory quality like any other law and will be enforceable on its own merit.
2. Amendments to the exclusive legislative and concurrent lists (Second Schedule: legislative powers) with a view to enabling the implementation of proposed reforms of the following areas:
 - Police
 - Prisons
 - Railways
 - Revenue Allocation



- Laws and development of sea shores
- Redefining areas and manner of federal participation/involvement in certain areas of the legislative list such as in primary and secondary education, water supply, agriculture etc

Legislative Requirements

The legislative considerations and actions to support the implementation of Vision 2020 and this 1st implementation Plan are in two categories:

1. Amendments to a number of existing laws that are critical to the actualization of the policy thrusts of Vision 2020, and enforcing full compliance with these laws. The specific laws to be reviewed and or enforced include:

- The Fiscal responsibility Act (FRA) 2007
- The Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2007
- Land Use Act
- Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA)
- Banking and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA)
- Evidence Act
- Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill

2. Consideration and enactment of new legislation to directly enhance implementation. New legislation proposed in this regard includes:

- **NV 2020 Act (National Development Plan Law):** To provide necessary institutional and legal mechanisms for enforcing implementation
- **Development Planning and Project Implementation Continuity Act** intended to compel all tiers of Government to prepare development plans and implement the programme right through the cycle. The Act proposes punitive consequences for non compliance. It will also curtail the disruption of project and programme implementation by new governments at all levels. It proposes to halt such conducts and abuses by criminalizing the violation of the provisions of the act. Sanctions and penalties shall include prohibition from access to federation account for non-compliance and freeze credit line in the financial sector or from donor agencies.
- **Arbitration & Conciliation Act and Rules; Arbitration Centre Commission:** Intended to enable the development and consolidation of arbitration practice in Nigeria. The rapid expansion of our economy, as envisaged by the Vision initiative, will compel increased



reliance on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as against the adversarial adjudication of the regular court. This legislation will prepare Nigeria for this eventuality and simultaneously position the country as the Arbitration hub in the sub-Saharan African region

4.4 Plan Revision

The Plan is subject to midterm review and to further reviews in the event of a major shock that could undermine the underline assumptions and Pillars of the plan. Necessary guidelines for making changes to the Plan will be developed and circulated appropriately

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The successful implementation of sectoral policies and programmes and projects identified in the 1st NIP, will require continuous tracking of inputs, activities and output, to ensure high performance and accountability. In this respect, Government will establish a well functioning Monitoring and Evaluation system that will create and sustain credible and timely evidence-based, regular measurement and tracking of the progress or performance of projects, programmes and policies and indeed the entire Plan. It will facilitate the building of a knowledge base (database) of projects, programmes and policies towards promoting institutional memory, organizational learning and informed decision-making. To this effect there will be quarterly monitoring reports and annual country report.

The National Planning Commission in collaboration with all stake holders will prepare detailed reporting format for the monitoring of the Plan for each year of the Plan.

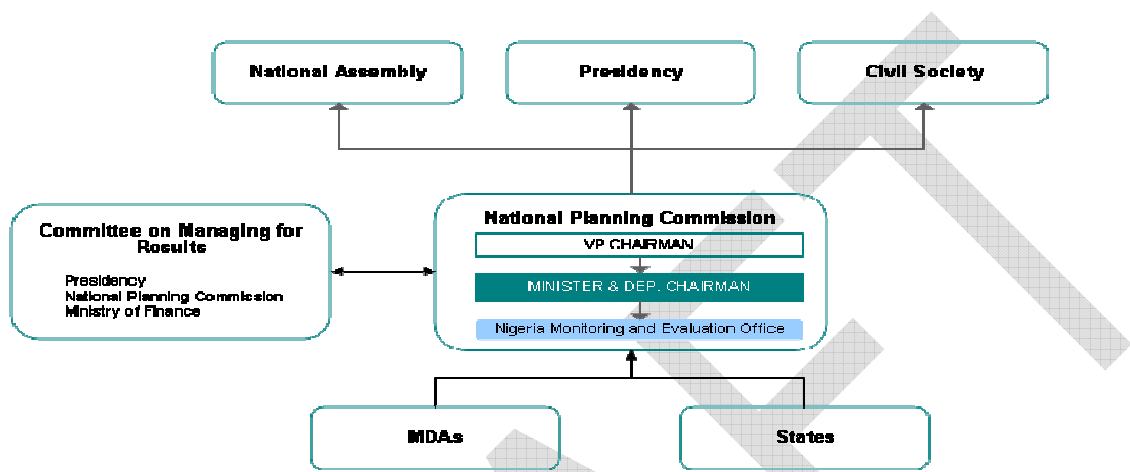
Institutional Framework:

The framework for monitoring will involve institutions at the Federal, State and Local Government levels. At the federal level, the following under-listed institutions will be fully involved in tracking the Plan:

- The Presidency
- The National Assembly
- Civil Society
- Committee for the management of results as the governing board of the M&E structure
- The NPC as the secretariat of the M&E department
- National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA)
- The MDAs and
- The Development partners

At the states and Local Government levels, similar institutional structures will be created to monitor the implementation of the respective State and Local Governments Plans.

Figure 10: National M&E Governance Framework



Roles and Responsibilities of Key M & E Institutions

The Presidency:

The office of the President has the overall responsibility of ensuring that the Plan is implemented successfully. The President may set up special committees to monitor progress and fund utilization as he may deem fit. The report of the these committees will be incorporated in the annual reports to be prepared by the National Planning Commission, (NPC)

The National Assembly: The Legislators have oversight functions to monitor all government resources utilization. They will be facilitated to undertake their oversight function on the Plan implementation.

The NPC: The NPC is the national coordinating organ of the National M&E system. It will set up a Stakeholder Management of Results Committee, which will comprise a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The NPC will serve as the Secretariat. The Committee will meet on quarterly basis.

Functions of the Committee for Management of Results

The Committee shall perform the following functions:



- i. Review all reports submitted by the M&E department including the score cards from the MDAs;
- ii. Undertake targeted monitoring of selected projects to validate the submissions of the MDAs
- iii. Adopt and enforce a code of conduct for M&E department
- iv. Recommend reward for high performance and sanctions for failure and disinformation
- v. Recommend measures that will expedite plan implementation

The M&E Department of the NPC will be responsible for the following:

- Anchor the overall coordination of the National M&E System
- Establish the results framework for the Plan and
- Ensure that reports from the MDAs and states synchronize with the reporting format

It will also ensure consensus on the performance indicators and the methodology to be adopted and prepare the Nigeria annual country Report for the President and the Nigerian public.

Federal Ministries: Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) shall be responsible for tracking and reporting on the Plan progress, with respect to their respective mandates, and submit quarterly and annual reports in line with the score card.

State Governments: States to replicate the structure and functions of the M&E framework

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): The NBS will continue to collect data, administer surveys in accordance with its mandates. The NBS' infrastructure shall form the central data access platform for all M&E-related data. In this respect, the NBS will work closely with MDAs and the States to ensure data collection, production and quality assurance. The NBS shall also provide a web-based data/information portal, which will network all the States and Federal MDAs for online data sharing and reporting.

Development Partners and Non- State Actors

Government will encourage the Development Partners and Non State Actors to undertake independent monitoring of Projects and Programmes.



4.6 Monitoring & Evaluation Reports

Quarterly and Annual Reports:

The quarterly and annual reports will be based on the identified, key performance indicators, which cover a broad spectrum of parameters including quality of life, safe and secure living, sustainable economic growth, macroeconomic indices, employment, service delivery etc. The economy-wide M & E will reflect these strategic thrusts of the Vision. The strategic thrusts will be made operational based on a set of key impact-indicators (KPIs). **The initial KPIs are attached as Appendix.....**

Nigeria Country Report

The Nigeria Country Report (NCR), which is an annual report, will be the primary instrument for assessing the performance of the Plan towards the actualization of the Vision. The Report will be structured to provide performance information at both the federal and state levels. At the federal level, there will be a scorecard, to provide information on progress, made using a set of country-wide, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), as well as performance scorecards for each ministry, department or agency of the Federal Government. State level information provided in the NCR shall reflect the decomposition of the country-wide key performance indicators for each State of the federation.

Financing the Plan

In order to attain the goal of becoming one of the 20th largest economy in the world by the year 2020, appropriate policies and strategies are being put in place. Similarly, Plans for effective mobilization of financial resources to implement the programmes and projects as contained in the plan, are being put in place.. Government will ensure the effective utilization of resources allocated to projects in the annual budgets.

Size and Structure of Programme Allocations

The programmes and projects contained in the plan are those considered vital (priority projects) for achieving the goal of the Vision and the 1st NIP. The total allocation of approximately seven trillion Naira is distributed as follows:



Table 23: Size of the Federal Government programmes and projects: Summary of total program costs

Sector	TOTAL (₦' million)	2010 (Budget) (₦' million)	2011 (₦' million)	2012 (₦' million)	2013 (₦' million)
Productive Sector	1,557,062.08	209,060.89	381,809.98	427,937.82	538,253.39
General Administration	283,474.39	77,447.72	65,036.96	69,492.15	71,497.56
Regional Development	1,002,381.07	255,393.79	225,813.61	251,858.25	269,315.43
Governance & Security	1,042,839.23	342,338.17	226,952.30	235,037.73	238,511.04
Human Capital Development	1,894,046.33	195,131.05	512,731.79	583,319.18	602,864.30
Physical Infrastructure	3,318,497.42	599,874.06	838,596.51	930,482.44	949,544.41
Knowledge Based Economy	294,709.29	51,174.41	73,806.32	81,856.00	87,872.56
Capital Supplementation & Residual Items	606,990.19	123,486.63	165,680.27	158,911.64	158,911.65
GRAND TOTAL	10,000,000.00	1,853,906.72	2,490,427.75	2,738,895.20	2,916,770.33

Physical infrastructure (Power, Transportation, Housing)	33%
Productive sector	16%
General Administration	3%
Regional Development	10%
Governance & Security	10%
Human Capital Development	19%
Knowledge Based	3%

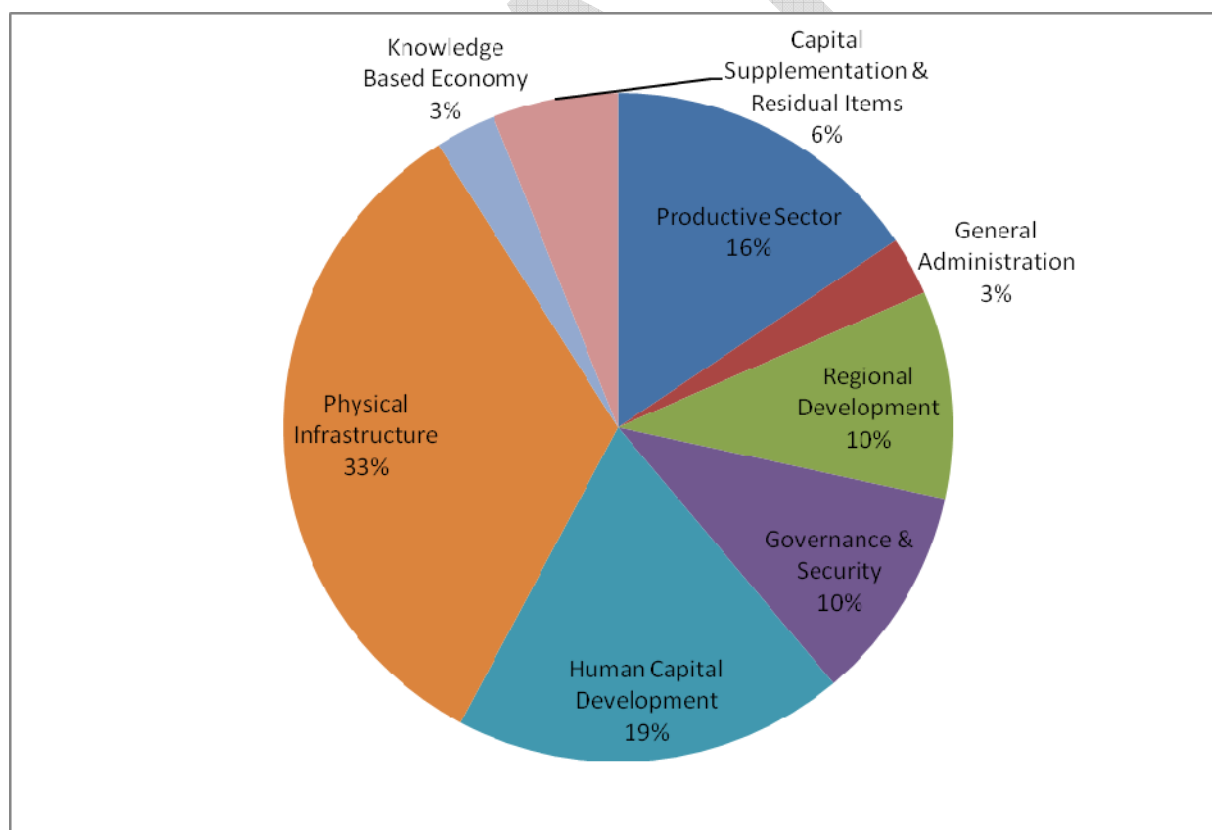


Capital Supplementation & Residual Items	6%
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Allocations have been made only to priority projects. These accounts for about 80 per cent of the programme cost. The balanced 20% is reserved for other ongoing projects contained in the 2010 budget but not captured on the priority list. The allocation of this proportion to individual projects will be undertaken as part of the 2011 annual budget. **In order to assure adherence to the plan and adequate synergy between the Plan and the Budget, it is important that government resuscitates and strengthens the Plan/Budget Committee.**

Size and Structure of Programme Allocations

The programmes and projects contained in the plan are those considered vital (priority projects) for achieving the goal of the Vision and the 1st NIP. The total allocation of approximately seven trillion Naira is distributed as follows:





Determination of Total Program Cost (2010 – 2013): Key Basis and Assumptions

The underlining basis and assumptions for the program costing are provided below:

1. The target total program cost is based on the NV2020 capital investment requirements for the plan period as defined in the Macro-economic Framework
2. The total cost of programs submitted by the Federal MDAs was about N21 Trillion. This had to be pruned down to about N6.9 Trillion as recommended by the NV2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Technical Group
3. Effort was focused mainly on priority programs and projects at the Federal level, as determined by the 1st NIP CWG, in determining the direction of public expenditure during the plan period
4. The program costing is centered on Capital Expenditure items ONLY. Recurrent Expenditure items were not included
5. Priority programs and projects were based on the submissions of the MDAs considering the importance and relevance to the achievement of the overall NV2020 goals and aspirations
6. Generally, 2010 budgetary allocations were respected and used as baselines. Wherever applicable, 2011 to 2013 lump sum provided by the MDAs were phased using the ratios 29.6%, 34.4% and 36% as provided by the NV2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Technical Group for 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively
7. A deliberate effort was made to allocate about 55% of the total program cost to the Productive Sector and Infrastructure (Power and Transport) based on the recommendations of the NV2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Technical Group
8. A 50% reduction was effected across board on all the MDA submissions except for Infrastructure (Power and Transport) whose project costing was referred to the Bureau of Public Procurement for advice.
9. Subject to the reasonableness and adequacy of the above reduction:
 - a. A further reduction of up to 30% was effected on the prioritized capital expenditures of some MDAs as deemed necessary by the NV2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Technical Group taking into account the quality and relevance of affected projects



b. Deliberate effort was also made to augment allocation to Security and Defence Institutions within the defined program size

10. In the allocation of resources to programs and projects, 20% was set aside for non priority projects not included in the Plan. This 20% was also phased between 2011 and 2013 using the ratios 29.6%, 34.4% and 36% for 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

11. Provision was also made for capital supplementation which are budget items.

12. The attainment of the 1st NIP is hinged on the Government's ability to effectively mobilize financial resources to implement the priority programs and projects.

Below is a projected capital expenditure for the plan period:

Table 24: Aggregate Investment Projections, 2010 – 2013

Investment	2010 N Tri	2011 N Tri	2012 N Tri	2013 N Tri	Total N Tri	Average
Gross Investment	4,675.6	6,253.4	8,471.0	12,978.5	32,378.6	8,094.65
Government Investment	2,805.4	3,752.1	5,082.6	7,787.1	19,427.2	4,856.80
Federal Government	1,853.907	2490.4	2,738.89	2,916.77	10,000.00	
State and Local Governments	1,299.61	1,738.25	2,354.62	3,607.52	9,000.00	
Private Investment	1,870.2	2,501.4	3,388.4	5,191.4	12,951.4	3,237.85

Source: National Planning Commission

Plan Size

As reflected in table 24 above the total size of the Plan is approximately N32 trillion that is about USD 214.4

The capital expenditure of N10.0 trillion will be financed from recurrent revenue surplus, domestic borrowing, and external finance.

Financing Sources

The major sources of funding government budgets in Nigeria are oil and gas exports, various forms of taxation, domestic borrowing, bond financing, and surpluses of some revenue generating public enterprises.



The Federal Government capital programmes reflect the component of the plan programmes to be financed by the national treasury. There are parastatals such as FIRS, NCS, NDIC, NDDC etc. that are self-financing or receive direct statutory allocations and therefore, are able to finance their own programmes. There are also resources of Special Funds such as Sugar Development fund, which would also finance the independent projects domiciled in those institutions. States and Local Governments have their own statutory revenues from which they fund their own programmes. Therefore, the size of the capital programmes for the other tiers of government are not captured in the plan estimates.

Sources of fund

Public sector programmes will be financed essentially from public revenues, domestic borrowing, and foreign loans. In view of Nigeria's previous experience with external loans, borrowing at commercial rates is not contemplated during the plan period. However, only foreign loans on exceptionally concessionary terms will be accommodated, subject to the limits imposed by the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

Substantial private sector funding is expected under various public private partnership programmes. The Infrastructure Development Fund, Power (electricity) and gas projects, transport projects and others will be funded under these special funding arrangements.

Funding of States' Programmes

States and Local Governments will fund their programmes from their share of the federation account's allocation and internally generated revenue. In order to finance the public sector plan, the tax base will be broadened and efforts will be made to enhance revenues from taxation. However, the need to encourage private investment and lift the standard of living will be taken into account in mobilising resources from the private sector to finance public sector programmes.

External sources of funds provide an additional avenue for mobilising resources for financing the plan. These include external loans, Official Development Assistance (ODA), migrant remittances and the debt relief gains which are utilised to fund MDG relief projects. However, considering the challenges of mobilizing and utilizing external funds in the past, emphasis will be placed on domestic resources



as the major source of financing the Plan. This is a more sustainable long-term option for pursuing the country's goals.

Nigeria's experience with external finance suggests the need for caution in relying on such sources of funding. Aid inflows have not lived up to expectations as the experience of the First National Development Plan, 1962 – 1968, and subsequent plans suggest. High exposure to external loans resulted in a burdensome external debt overhang for the country from which it extricated itself only in 2006.

Prospects of Raising Domestic Sources of Revenue

All tiers of government in Nigeria have access to proceeds of the federation's account as well as their internally-generated revenues. Other sources of funding for the three tiers of government include: borrowing from the banking system, issuance of bonds and taxation.

- i. Centrally-collected Government Revenue: The revenue distributed through the Federation Account has exhibited wide fluctuations over the years, reflecting movement in the major source of revenue, namely; crude oil export. Nevertheless, the average ratio of aggregate oil revenue to GDP had shown improved performance over the years moving from **10.7 per cent in 1981 – 1989 to 31.0 per cent in 2000 – 2006 and was as high as 38.0 per cent in 2006**. Nigeria has relied on this sector for 60-80 per cent of its total revenue over the years. Non-oil revenue, comprising Companies' Income Tax, Customs and Excise Duties, Value Added Tax, and Independent Revenue of the Federal Government, etc, accounts for about 20 per cent of national income. This dependence on oil revenue exposes the economy to the vagaries of the global oil market. This means that the non-oil revenue sources which should normally provide a more stable and predictable source had been significantly dwarfed by oil revenues over the years. During the Plan period, efforts will be intensified to diversify the revenue base to attain the right balance between oil and non-oil revenues at all levels of government.
- ii. Internally-generated Revenues: These are the revenues of the various governments that are collected independently of the centrally-collected revenues. The level of internally-generated revenues has, however, been rather low, for most of the sub-national governments.

Measures to Increase Public Revenues



During the Plan period, the following measures will be undertaken to shore up non-oil revenues:

- Introduction of user-based charges on goods and services provided by the government. This is to be done in such a way that the poor are not prevented from enjoying the services;
- Introduction of taxes on property with variants such as tax on holding wealth, transfer of wealth, and capital gains
- Broadening the base of some existing taxes, for example, personal income tax and introducing tax reforms to optimise tax administration at different levels of government;
- Tapping of non-oil, mineral and other, resources in the states;
- Adequate development of tourism which, at present, is totally neglected in some areas and not fully developed in others;
- Improvement in the revenue generating capacity of state revenue boards;

iii. **Bonds Financing:** Nigerian governments have, in the past, floated different types of bonds to raise funds from the public and the banking system to finance development. In the recent past, the Federal Government issued new instruments in the form of 1st, 2nd and 3rd FGN Bonds between 2003 and 2006, and a series of Special Bonds from 2006. Some state governments have also raised funds in the capital market through issuing their own bonds. There appears to be good prospects for raising funds through bonds issuance to finance the programmes and projects, particularly infrastructure.

iv. **Borrowing from the Banking System:** Until, the last few years, the Federal Government made significant use of borrowing from the domestic banking sector, especially, the Central Bank, to finance its huge fiscal deficits. Borrowing from the Central Bank as a form of deficit financing is generally inflationary as a result of excessive monetary expansion. This form of deficit financing using the Central Bank's "Ways and Means Advances" has stopped however, since 2004 and this will be maintained during the Plan period. There will also be no recourse to borrowing from the commercial banks considering their largely unfavourable terms of lending. Rather, borrowing from the non-bank public through the floating of development stocks and bonds will be a notable source of financing the envisaged deficit during the plan period.

v. **Excess Crude Account:** The Excess Crude Account, whose purpose is macroeconomic stabilization, had accumulated huge amounts in foreign currency and also in Naira up to the outbreak of the global financial crisis in 2008. It is important to institutionalise the principle of



Excess Crude Account in form of Sovereign Wealth Fund so that it can continue to serve as an instrument of macroeconomic stability as well as a veritable source of developing infrastructure for development.

- vi. Migrant Remittances: Home remittances may be considered as external but they come from Nigerians in the Diaspora and have increasingly become an important source of foreign exchange for the country. Estimates of migrant remittances to Nigeria by the Central Bank of Nigeria indicate an increase from US \$11.53 billion in 2006 to US \$15.0 billion in 2007. This source of inflows is expected to grow during the Plan period.
- vii. ODA: Nigeria is yet to attract and effectively utilise financial flows from its technical cooperation arrangements with other countries. The plan period should witness more substantial flow of foreign grants and inflow of technical cooperation.

Other Measures to improve the Prospects of Financing the Plan

Government has at various times articulated measures to improve financial management and make funds available to finance development. The following measures therefore will be vigorously implemented during the Plan period.

- Achieving a Significant Improvement in Public Financial Management: This entails continuous improvement in the methods and processes of public financial management across the three tiers of government, as well as reducing or eliminating wasteful spending. Apart from creating opportunities for generating new funds, better and efficient ways of managing public funds will be devised. Specifically, attention will be paid to the reduction of payroll and overhead expenditures by avoiding wastages to free resources towards financing priority capital projects. This is why the projected proportion of recurrent expenditure in total expenditure during the Plan is expected to decline from 67.0 per cent in 2010 to 56.0 per cent in 2013. Other desirable measures include continuation of civil service reforms to enhance efficiency; more effective implementation of the Public Procurement Act, 2007; and improved management of Treasury Accounts.
- Institutional Reforms to Increase Government Revenue: These include ensuring full compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility Act, in order to increase transparency and accountability, as well as better management and efficiency in the use of public resources; financial sector reforms to ensure effective monitoring of the payment of taxes through the banks to check abuses in



revenue collection; and further reforms of the capital market to deepen it and make long-term funds available to finance development.

- **Implementing Tax and Revenue Reforms:** In this specific area, tax collection will be aggressively pursued in all sectors of the economy as there is scope to increase revenue from various sources. Target areas include the oil and gas sector, personal and property taxes, and indirect taxes. The reforms will also be aimed at checking the practice whereby some revenue-generating MDAs spend revenues collected on behalf of the federal government in breach of financial regulations. Similarly, banking and anti-laundering measures will be intensified to eliminate the incidence of improper rendering of accounts paid into commercial banks.
- **Partnership between government and development partners** to attract their assistance and promote aid effectiveness through more effective aid coordination and harmonization.
- **Halting rapid growth of recurrent expenditure.** The growth in recurrent expenditure will be minimised and kept below 5% per annum to free resources for investment in capital programmes. The growth in the number of public institutions will be minimised, duplication of expenditures and streamlining of investment in areas of concurrent legislation in the constitution will be pursued to enhance the efficiency of public investment expenditures across all tiers of government.
- **Elimination of corrupt practices and enhancing the value of public spending.** The anti-corruption measures, transparent monitoring of public programmes and strengthening of the level of accountability will enable the country to achieve greater mileage from public expenditures.

Private Investment

The projected private sector investment is approximately N13.0 trillion (approximately US18.1 billion). With the right policies and improved business environment, this target could be surpassed. Although, Public investment accounts for 59.4 per cent of total investment during the period, this does not undermine the role of the private sector as the engine of growth as public investment will mainly focus on critical areas such as infrastructure, human capital development, security and law and order, the Niger Delta, regional development and other investments aimed at providing an enabling environment for the private sector to grow. The private sector is expected to play a leading role in manufacturing, agriculture, oil and gas, communication, financial services, etc. and to partner with the public sector in the areas of infrastructural development including; energy, roads, railways, ports, etc.



The Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) is expected to play an effective role in mobilising private resources to augment those of the private sector to expand and strengthen the country's infrastructure.

Fostering Growth in Private Sector Investment

To realize the NV 20: 2020 objectives, private sector investment in various sectors of the economy is critical. This is expected to be made within the private sector or in partnership with government.

The government is committed to building an open, efficient, effective and globally competitive business environment for the private sector to thrive. This will be achieved by embarking on necessary reforms and the pursuit of market-friendly policies targeted at attracting foreign and domestic investment. In this direction, measures already identified include the following:

- Improvement in security, rule of law, and the enforcement of contracts;
- Reduction of policy-related costs and risks, such as corruption, red tape and administrative barriers to business;
- Heavy investment in infrastructure, especially electricity and transport;
- Provision of targeted interventions as incentives to grow the private sector;
- Ensuring easy access to cheap capital;
- Promotion and development of industrial parks, industrial clusters and science and technology parks;
- Sustenance of macroeconomic stability and appropriate legal environment
- Aggressive export promotion as part of a strategy of industrial development through trade facilitation, greater exploitation of Trade Agreement;
- Tax incentive;
- Creation of public-private partnerships and fostering of interactions with operators in the private sector on an on-going basis to ensure continuing feedback;
- Regular dialogue will be undertaken with stakeholders to discuss the "Business Environment", effective monitoring of project impact and structured engagement with business operators to ensure continuous improvement in the business environment.



4.7 Development Cooperation/External Assistance

Introduction

Development Cooperation in Nigeria provides the link for intervention by bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and governments. Since the beginning of this millennium, concerted efforts have been made to foster cooperation with the international community for our mutual benefits. Under the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) 2004-2007, effort was made to promote institutional reforms aimed at improving public service delivery, entrenchment of good governance, and the restoration of international confidence and support for Nigeria's Poverty Reduction Strategy. These have resulted in a remarkable improvement in cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multinational levels.

In addition, effort was also made to review the Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy. To make it a more effective instrument for promoting development and to enhance national absorptive capacity, Nigeria acceded to the Paris Declaration in May 2007. Fostering of cooperation with the Development Partners has been crucial in facilitating Nigeria's achievement of the MDGs, particularly in the fight against HIV/AIDS and public sector reform at the national and sub-national levels of government. In 2005 and 2006 the Development Partners facilitated the SEEDS benchmarking exercise that improved governance at the sub-national level of government.

Nigeria continues to support international peace keeping efforts, particularly in the African region, and identify with the global war against terrorism as well as the promotion of a safer environment for humanity. The support for South-South Cooperation has been intensified, through the Nigeria Technical Aid Corps (NTAC) programme established over 20 years ago. The scheme continues to make Nigeria a major contributor to the development of Africans and black people in the Diaspora.

During the plan period, effort would be intensified to deepen international cooperation in order to address development issues significantly, including the current global economic recession, and the pervading hunger and poverty. The Government would undertake initiatives that would enhance regional integration and cooperation within the framework of ECOWAS and NEPAD.

Review of Performance

Regional Cooperation and Integration in Africa



Regional cooperation and integration in Africa has remained central to Nigeria's foreign policy pursuit, with the ultimate aim of fostering economic growth and development that are mutually beneficial to member countries, particularly in the areas of peace and security, trade and business facilitation. Nigeria continues to participate actively in the AU, NEPAD, and ECOWAS. Under ECOWAS the following have been achieved or are being pursued intensively:

- The ECOWAS Free Trade Area/Borderless Zone (Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso);
- Development of the framework for the West African Monetary Zone;
- The ECOWAS Common External Tariffs;
- The ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
- The Free Movement of Persons, Goods and Services;
- The West African Gas Pipe Line which is 96 per cent completed to supply gas from Nigeria to Ghana, Benin and Togo in the first quarter of 2008.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission, with 9 members, including Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, DRC and Congo. Under this organization, final arrangements are being made to transfer water from Ubangi River in DRC and the Congo to Lake Chad. About 8 states in Nigeria stand to gain from this project. The economic potentials of the Lake Chad Basin are enormous.

Under the Nigeria/Niger Joint Commission, Nigeria secures water from River Niger for its electricity generation and agricultural activities. Meanwhile, Nigeria, under the Gulf of Guinea Commission, was able to fight against the establishment of a foreign military base in the Gulf of Guinea.

During the Plan period, effort will be intensified to promote international cooperation that fosters national and regional security, facilitates regional global competitiveness through the bridging of the infrastructural gap, human capital development and the adoption of economic partnership that addresses development issues in the region, as well as promote mutual interests.

Bilateral and Multilateral Grants:

There are twelve (12) main donor countries and agencies supporting Nigeria's development effort, seven (7) of which are in the UN System. A commitment of \$6,277,010,522 was made in the last decade, but only about fifty per cent (\$3,244,728,807) of this amount was actually disbursed.

The institutions within the UN System made the highest contributions in terms of technical assistance to Nigeria. Their collective budgeted and disbursed figures form 89 per cent (US\$5,593,285,438) and 52 per cent (US\$1,688,353,258) respectively of the total grants received in the last decade. However, within the UN System, UNICEF was the biggest contributor of the total disbursed grants; UNICEF's share was 41 per cent (\$1,346,093,278), while UNDP's share was 8 per cent (\$263,373,595).

Table 9: Sectoral Breakdown – Grants from Donors (2000 – 2010)

S/No	Sectors	Grants from Donors (\$)	Percentage (%)
1.	Health	1,274,185,544.51	54
2.	Poverty Alleviation	481,295,992.70	18
3.	Education	369,842,680.20	12
4.	Governance	276,827,778.00	5
5.	Population Control	44,991,427.00	5
6.	Women Empowerment	73,484,588.00	4
7.	Energy & Environment	16,984,972.00	1
8.	Agriculture	13,328,948.00	1
9.	Financial	2,283,254.00	0
10.	Human Rights	1,350,000.00	0
11.	Trade & Investment	0	

From table 5-5 above, it is evident that almost all the donors were present in the health sector which received the bulk of the disbursed grants (54 per cent).

The table below shows that a total of \$1,274,185,544.51 was expended in the health sector during the period under review; UNICEF out-performed all the other donors, representing 45.42 per cent of the total contribution. USAID followed with 19.32 per cent, CIDA, 10.13 per cent, DFID 6.6 per cent, EU 6.56 per cent and WHO 5.5 per cent. UNDP and UNIFEM made up the remaining 0.7 per cent.

Table 10: Health Sector Breakdown – Grants (2000 – 2010)

Donor	Focus	Amount (\$)	Amount(per cent)
EU	Immunization	83,572,896	6.56
UNDP	HIV/AIDS	8,785,772.50	0.69
USAID	HIV/AIDS	246,138,791	19.32
	Malaria	11,678,124	0.92
	Maternal Health	16,937,947	1.33
	Reproductive Health	44,991,427	3.53
WHO	HIV/AIDS	3,969,368	0.31
	Malaria	1,361,216	0.11
	Others	64,672,862	5.08
UNICEM	HIV/AIDS	120,000	0.01
UNICEF	Unspecified	578,737,141	45.42
CIDA	Unspecified	129,120,000	10.13
DFID	Unspecified	84,100,000	6.60
Total		1,274,185,544.51	100

Poverty alleviation got the second largest share of all the grants disbursed by the donors, within the period under review. Of the total amount that was spent in this sector, UNICEF again, was the lead donor with (70.87 per cent) of the total disbursement. The EU came second with (20.83 per cent). The combined UNICEF, EU contribution accounted for 91.7 per cent, thus dwarfing contributions from the other donors that intervened in this sector.



The Education Sector with US\$369,842,680.2 (12 per cent) of the total grants was third, UNICEF contributed (86.71 per cent), DFID (7.84 per cent) and USAID (5.18 per cent). This was followed by the Governance sector where a total of US\$276,827,778 was expended. There were four active donors namely: the EU, which recorded the highest (73.13 per cent), USAID (10.07 per cent), DFID (9.17 per cent) and CIDA (6.69 per cent). It is interesting to note that of the 73.13 per cent share of the EU, 51.2 per cent was for the support to the 2006 National population census. Capacity building in Government appeared to be the least priority of the donors within this period. Only one donor (USAID) was concerned with population control, which expended the sum of US\$44,991,427.

Prospects for the Plan Period

Nigeria will continue to foster international collaboration and cooperation during this plan period in order to promote a healthier and friendlier global environment that supports international peace and security, fairness and equity, as well as our national goals. Effort would be intensified to strengthen the fundamentals of Citizen Diplomacy which places Nigerians everywhere, at the centre of diplomatic actions, in line with contemporary global realities.

Objectives: The objective of development cooperation is to mobilize technical and financial resources from the donor community and maximize the benefits that Nigeria derives from technical cooperation.

Strategies

- Re-positioning the country's foreign policy as a key facilitator in achieving the strategic goal of placing Nigeria among the top 20 countries by 2020.
- Improving the image of Nigeria and mobilizing Nigerians in the Diaspora for national development and
- Restructuring **the Ministry** to achieve optimum capacity utilization to improve country's foreign policy objectives

Targets/Action Plan

- Easy access to Missions and Headquarters through internet connectivity.
- Increased foreign direct investment by 5 percentage point annually through effective diplomacy.
- Creation and equipping of a SITUATION ROOM for rapid response to crisis and media matters.
- Creation and equipping of CITIZEN DIPLOMACY desk and DIPLOMATIC LIAISON units.



- Completion of Headquarters building and renovation of Chanceries and Residences for our Missions abroad to create conducive working environment to facilitate efficiency and effective service delivery.
- Improvement of Nigeria's image abroad
- Attainment of Diplomacy of Consequences
- Raising ODA receipts by 100 per cent
- Effective Implementation of the new ODA Policy

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Chapter 5

Detail Federal capital programmes

The estimated total capital programme cost of N10.00 trillion (About US 67billion is distributed with special focus on infrastructure and the productive sector. The priority programmes account for about 85 per cent while the balance of about 15 per cent is reserved for allocation of non priority project. The allocation to non priority project may be increased where critical project might not have been captured in the priority list. However the upgrading of any project and reason of its allocation shall be accommodated within the saving for each MDA. Any such upgrading of projects or revision of cost shall be done with the approval of the National Planning Commission. Below are the programme cost for thematic areas and the priority project and programmes.

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APPENDIX

Program Costs for Thematic Areas

1. Agriculture

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Agriculture						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Commercial Agriculture Development Project aimed at developing major crops, Livestock and fisheries along the entire value chain		31,980.54	34,752.45	47,957.63	114,690.62
2	Construction, completion and rehabilitation of Silos and Warehousing		5,949.66	8,725.41	13,111.53	27,786.60
3	Research and Development including equipping of existing institutes for research in Agricultural Biotechnology		29,748.32	34,901.64	16,389.41	81,039.37
4	Completion and Rehabilitation of existing Irrigation schemes and Dams		39,516.11	43,125.41	52,389.41	135,030.92
5	Restructuring of Agricultural Commodity Marketing Companies		9,916.11	17,450.82	16,389.41	43,756.33
6	Agriculture & Water Resources Projects	149,900.75				
7	*Others (Counterpart Funds)		52,323.00	27,825.00	13,886.00	94,034.00
8	Non Priority Projects	-	29,304.68	34,056.79	35,640.83	99,002.30



Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Agriculture						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		149,900.75	198,738.42	200,837.52	195,764.21	595,340.15

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2. Manufacturing

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Manufacturing						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Provision of \$3 billion Special Fund for rehabilitation of Ailing Industries and Promotion of Core Industries for Rehabilitation		10,575.69	13,851.53	10,846.14	35,273.36
2	Recapitalization of Bank of Industries.		17,160.46	17,035.77	20,956.14	55,152.37
3	Establishment of Industrial clusters in the states to boost processing and production of exportable products		586.12	640.20	669.98	1,896.30
4	Establishment of 4 Model Enterprise Zones.		282.02	138.52	216.92	637.46
5	Update of national regulatory requirements to improve Product standards		2.12	1.39	2.17	5.67
6	Development of Industrial Data Base/Bank		2.82	1.39	2.17	6.37
7	Establishment of Cement Technology Institute		56.40	27.70	-	84.11
8	Mini Sugar Plants		88.13	69.26	108.46	265.85



Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Manufacturing						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
9	Women Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WVEDP)		150.00	150.00	200.00	500.00
10	Provision of Common facilities for at least 7 priority clusters		500.00	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
11	Establishment of 6 Vocational Centres in the Zones		14.10	27.70	-	41.80
12	Non Priority Projects		4,724.46	5,490.58	5,745.96	15,961.00
		-	34,142.31	37,934.04	39,747.94	111,824.29

3. Trade and Commerce

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Trade and Commerce						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Procurement of Scanners to enhance ASYCUDA		330.52	384.12	401.99	1,116.63
2	Increase value addition to Nigeria's export potentials in Agriculture, Minerals, Oil etc		110.17	128.04	134.00	372.21
3	Establishment of an Export House and a Market Intelligence		110.17	128.04	134.00	372.21
4	Continued implementation of Commerce 44 initiative		220.35	256.08	267.99	744.42
5	Promotion of Boarder Markets		275.44	320.10	334.99	930.53
6	Agricultural produce processing including industrial linkage		110.17	128.04	134.00	372.21
7	Development/Production of liberalized WTO-compatible trade regime		55.09	64.02	67.00	186.11
8	Projects	14,698.60				14,698.60
9	Non Priority Projects	-	390.72	454.08	475.20	1,320.00



		14,698.60	1,602.64	1,862.52	1,949.15	20,112.91
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4. Small and Medium Enterprises

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Small and Medium Enterprises						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	One Local Govt, one product programme		5.85	6.95	7.31	20.11
2	Establishment of BScs		145.90	173.42	181.45	500.77
3	Other Enterprises Support Services to MSMEs		15.15	18.12	18.91	52.18
4	Women Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WVEDP)		19.40	22.97	23.96	66.33
5	General Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (GVEDP)		76.80	91.45	95.58	263.83
6	Youth Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (YVEDP)		49.96	59.42	62.17	171.55
7	Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs		332.20	395.08	413.85	1,141.13
8	Provision of Common facilities for at least 6 priority clusters		74.41	64.90	67.84	207.15
9	Industrial Development Centres (IDCs) upgrade		412.95	434.22	540.47	1,387.64
10	Micro, Small and medium Enterprises (MSMEs) survey and studies		36.94	44.04	46.03	127.00
11	Non Priority Projects		226.16	262.83	275.05	764.04



		-	1,395.72	1,573.40	1,732.63	4,701.75
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5. Solid Minerals and Steel Development

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Solid Minerals and Steel Development						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Formalization of Artisanal Small Scale Mining operations in the Country.		36.32	164.94	216.28	417.54
2	Establishment of Extension Services performing and Registered ASM Cooperatives.		108.28	507.49	665.47	1,281.24
3	Construction and equipping of Environmental Analytical Laboratories.		69.85	380.62	-	450.48
4	Base Line Environmental Audit of quarry & Mining Sites.		20.96	126.87	-	147.83
5	Reclamation of High Risk critical abandoned mine sites.		305.96	1,401.95	2,408.17	4,116.09
6	Mining Cadastre publicity and enlightenment of stakeholders.		55.88	285.47	395.12	736.47
7	Mining Cadastre capacity building.		48.90	222.03	311.94	582.87
8	Establishment of Information Management System (IMS) of the Mining Sector.		648.95	2,226.63	2,832.41	5,707.99

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Solid Minerals and Steel Development						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
9	Construction of an Auditorium at MTI (Onitsha) with the following facilities: (i) A main gallery having a seating capacity of 1000 students; (ii) A double Mini -Hall to sit 500 students; (iii) 9 number offices/utility rooms attached to the main gallery; (iv) A projection room at the upper gallery; and (v) An upper lounge.		34.93	-	-	34.93
10	Procurement of Consultants for the production of Mines Environmental Compliance Handbooks & Regulations.		49.60	291.81	-	341.41
11	Production of Geological Maps for the 6 geo- political zones at 1:50,000. Updating of Rock Types from the 6 geo political zones.		94.30	399.65	677.95	1,171.90
12	Base Metal, Metallic and Precious Metal Programme.		125.74	570.93	623.88	1,320.55
13	Ground follow-up of Anomalous areas identified from Airborne Survey and National Gravity Network Programme.		24.45	111.01	-	135.46
14	Analysis of geosciences field samples		34.93	158.59	-	193.52
15	5- Centre for Marine Geology Programme.		20.96	126.87	-	147.83

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Solid Minerals and Steel Development						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
16	6 National Geohazard programmes.		104.78	475.78	831.84	1,412.40
17	Coal Exploration (Benue & Anambra basins).		41.91	253.75	415.92	711.58
18	Iron-Ore Exploration.		69.85	475.78	623.88	1,169.51
19	Mining Cadastral Computer System.		62.87	317.18	790.25	1,170.30
20	A central office and 6 No. Zonal Offices of the Mining Cadastre Office.		69.85	475.78	831.84	1,377.47
21	Rehabilitation, completion and commissioning of the Ajaokuta Steel Company. (Expansion of the Ajaokuta Company to produce flat sheets)		62.87	317.18	623.88	1,003.93
22	Purchase of Mining equipment, Iron-ore Mining Company (NIOMCO).		1,178.45	3,999.69	2,487.19	7,665.34
23	Installation of Super- concentrates plant.		15.37	57.09	83.18	155.64
24	Establishment of Central Laboratory and procurement of Metallurgical Testing Equipment.		194.90	1,370.24	623.88	2,189.01
25	General Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (GVEDP)		44.01	-	-	44.01
26	Youth Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (YVEDP)		-	-	-	-

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Solid Minerals and Steel Development						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
27	Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs		5,258.68	-	-	5,258.68
28	Industrial Development Centres (IDCs) upgrade		34.93	158.59	124.78	318.30
29	Micro, Small and medium Enterprises (MSMEs) survey and studies		3,981.73	-	-	3,981.73
30	Mines & Steel Development projects	7,170.84				7,170.84
31	Non Priority Projects	-	4,825.10	5,607.54	5,868.36	16,301.00
		7,170.84	17,625.32	20,483.48	21,436.20	66,715.84

6.

Oil and Gas

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Oil and Gas						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano Gas Pipeline		11,473.96	30,828.43	53,192.55	95,494.94
2	Calabar-Umuahia-Ajaokuta Gas Pipeline		16,999.98	35,058.56	57,619.43	109,677.97
3	West African Gas Pipeline Project(WAGP)		95.55	-	-	95.55
4	Trans Sahara Gas Pipeline Project(Definitional Phase)		1,406.10	1,786.39	1,869.47	5,061.97
5	Brass LNG		41,322.24	-	-	41,322.24
6	OKLNG		827.12	2,551.98	2,670.68	6,049.78
7	Expansion of ELP System		-	-	-	-
8	Expansion of ELP System		2,033.29	-	-	2,033.29
9	Gas Supply to Alaoji Power Station		66.74	-	-	66.74
10	Gas Supply to Omotosho Power Station		-	-	-	-
11	Gas Supply to Papalanto Power Station		50.20	-	-	50.20



Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Oil and Gas						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
12	Gas Supply to Geregu Power Station		-	-	-	-
13	Gas Supply to Abeokuta City Gate		-	-	-	-
14	Abuja Power Plant		12,921.70	35,295.28	57,867.16	106,084.14
15	Kaduna Power Plant		11,947.90	26,863.81	38,578.41	77,390.12
16	Oil & Gas projects	29,370.04				
17	Non Priority Project	-	20,426.23	22,792.65	55,248.12	98,467.01
		29,370.04	119,571.01	155,177.12	264,747.12	541,793.94

7.

Culture and Tourism

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
Culture and Tourism						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Establishment of Culture and Tourism Fund to promote culture and tourism.	-	4,444.68	5,204.67	5,421.69	15,071.04
2	Upgrade Abuja Carnival to international standards.		22.22	10.41	16.27	48.90
3	Development of 2 UNESCO World Heritage sites in Nigeria: Osun Oshogbo sacred grove in Osun state & Sukuru cultural landscape in Adamawa state. (Contribution to UNESCO funding).		44.45	34.70	48.80	127.94
4	Establishment of a National Theatre and National Gallery of International standard in Abuja.		8.89	3.47	10.84	23.20
5	Culture & NOA Projects	7,920.66				7,920.66
6	Non Priority Projects	-	1,396.46	1,622.91	1,698.40	4,717.77
		7,920.66	5,916.70	6,876.16	7,195.99	27,909.51

8.

Statistics

National Bureau of

Thematic Area - General Administration National Bureau of Statistics						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Advocacy		132.30	111.65	120.33	364.28
2	Organizational & Institutional Development		109.79	103.95	99.53	313.27
3	Human Resource Development and Management		142.36	158.42	151.71	452.49
4	Infrastructural Development		116.41	125.55	142.86	384.82
5	Information Communication Technology Strategy		24.08	34.14	45.66	103.89
6	Coordination of Data Production Process		47.18	69.10	84.80	201.07
7	Data Dissemination Policy		109.79	111.27	89.74	310.80
8	Statistical Auditing (National)/M&E		20.46	46.47	58.34	125.27
9	Sectoral Data Management		27.04	34.14	54.36	115.54
10	Production of data through Censuses		38.99	52.83	48.92	140.74
11	Data Development Strategy on National Surveys		69.09	101.61	108.72	279.41
12	Non Priority Projects		260.30	302.52	316.59	879.41



		-	1,097.78	1,251.66	1,321.56	3,671.00
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9.

General of the Federation

Office of the Auditor

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Office of the Auditor General of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	HEAD OFFICE COMPLEX FOR THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE FEDERATION	1,867.41	1,080.00	1,224.00	1,296.00	5,467.41
2	Non priority Projects	-	284.16	330.24	345.60	960.00
		1,867.41	1,364.16	1,554.24	1,641.60	6,427.41



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10.

NEIC

Thematic Area - General Administration						
NEIC						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Upgrading / Updating of NEIC Macromodel	-	-	-	-	-
2	Expansion / Upgrading of NEIC IT	-	31.20	-	-	31.20
3	Continuation of the 2nd Phase of Upgrading of NEIC IT Facilities and Equipping and Overhauling of NEIC Library	-	-	35.36	-	35.36
4	Provision and Replacement of Office Furniture (Two Floors)	-	-	-	37.44	37.44
5	Purchase and Installation of Inverter Power Supply System	-	-	-	-	-
6	Non priority Projects	-	10.21	11.87	12.42	34.50
		-	41.41	47.23	49.86	138.50

11.

NEPAD

Thematic Area - General Administration						
NEPAD						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	NEPAD Nigeria E-Learning programme		2.71	4.04	2.21	8.96
2	NEPAD Nigeria INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA		2.71	4.04	2.21	8.96
3	Networking of NEPAD Nigeria Data Bank with NEPAD Data Bases in the States.		6.77	10.09	5.53	22.40
4	Facilitation/Sensitization of NEPAD Programme (Nationwide).		-	-	-	-
5	Joint NEPAD/ National Assembly Conferences, Seminars and Workshop on NEPAD Matters.		27.10	40.35	22.13	89.58
6	Facilitation of NEPAD Programmes at Regional, Sub-Regional & Continental Level.		6.77	10.09	5.53	22.40
7	Publication of Reports on NEPAD		8.13	12.11	6.64	26.87
8	NEPAD STATISTICS		8.13	12.11	6.64	26.87
9	Research program for Nepad		8.13	12.11	6.64	26.87
10	Nepad Nigeria library (virtual library)		3.39	5.04	2.77	11.20
11	Project Monitoring and Evaluation					

Thematic Area - General Administration						
NEPAD						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			18.97	28.25	15.49	62.71
12	NEPAD servicom programme		2.03	3.03	1.66	6.72
13	Monitoring and Evaluation of NPoA implementation		16.26	30.27	27.66	74.19
14	APRM sensitization workshops/conferences		24.39	30.27	22.13	76.78
15	Evaluation		50.13	-	99.58	149.72
16	peer review process		13.55	24.21	22.13	59.89
17	NEPAD Media & Communication programmes		-	-	-	
	journalist roundtable		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48
	nepad newsletter		1.08	1.61	0.89	3.58
	tv documentary		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48
	production of TV, Radio jingles and theme music		2.03	3.03	1.66	6.72
	Production of leaflets, handbills on Nepad		2.03	3.03	1.66	6.72
	Nepad Half programme on National television (forum on NTA)		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48

Thematic Area - General Administration						
NEPAD						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Tuesday Nite Life on NTA		0.81	1.21	0.66	2.69
	Nepad Billboards		2.71	4.04	2.21	8.96
18	Workshop for NEPAD correspondents and states coordinator		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48
19	NEPAD Enabling Law		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48
20	Legal Services		1.35	2.02	1.11	4.48
21	Non Priority Projects		81.23	94.40	98.79	274.42
		-	297.21	345.40	361.47	1,004.08

12.

Management Commission

National

Identity

Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Identity Mgt Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Upgrade and Update of National Identity Database & Facility		762.63	734.78	711.51	2,208.92
2			302.99	340.88	337.47	981.33
3	Procurement of 800 KVA Generators.		29.63	29.49	26.86	85.97
4			893.25	1,120.91	1,194.38	3,208.55
5	Development of Head Office Infrastructure ICT/LAN Facilities & Servers.		202.40	272.70	307.78	782.88
6			574.55	635.74	742.07	1,952.37
7	Procurement of Project Vehicles		11.00	12.13	11.66	34.79
8	Non Priority Projects		730.44	848.89	888.37	2,467.70
		-	3,506.88	3,995.52	4,220.10	11,722.50

13.

Office

Debt Management

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Debt Management Office						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Bond Implementation and Trading		90.27	-	-	90.27
2	Debt Management		12.00	115.91	122.73	250.64
3	Non Priority Projects		35.29	41.02	42.92	119.23
		-	137.56	156.92	165.65	460.14

14.

Development

Centre for Management

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Centre for Management Development (CMD)						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Acquisition of 5000 Volumes Of Management and Electronic books, Journals, setting up of e-library, Upgrading of Library Soft wares in Abuja, Uyo and Kano, Owerri & Lagos Offices		15.02	36.40	35.88	87.29
2	Accreditation of Mgt. Trainees and Training Institution		8.00	20.80	23.06	51.86
3	Research programme focused on specific Economic Management and Governance issues		5.25	15.60	15.38	36.22
4	Completion of Digital Center: Provision of ICT		78.69	34.32	35.88	148.89
5	Organization of Seminars and Workshops for M&E Planning, Budget, procurement etc		10.49	26.00	30.75	67.24
6	Non Priority Projects		38.31	44.52	46.59	129.42
		-	155.76	177.63	187.53	520.92

15.

Accountant General of the Federation

Office of the

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Office of the Accountant General of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Improved Accounting and Financial Management System	-	0.62	0.36	0.39	1.36
2	Strengthen Personal & Financial Mgt. Systems	-	0.53	0.43	-	0.96
3	Timely Accounting & Reporting (GIFMIS)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Management & Utilization of funds	-	143.58	166.63	177.65	487.86
5	Efficient Mgt. Of wage bill & pay Roll (IPPIS)	-	1.30	1.08	0.69	3.07
6	Modernization of Internal Audit	-	0.07	0.08	-	0.15
7	Upgrading Treasury Academy	-	1.11	1.08	1.15	3.34
8	Modernization of Inspection	-	0.74	0.87	0.69	2.30
9	Improved Asset Mgt.	-	2.78	0.32	0.34	3.44
10	Improved Asset Mgt.	-	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.26
11	Non Priority Projects	-	46.08	53.56	56.05	155.68



		-	196.90	224.49	237.03	658.42
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16.

Commission

National

Pension

Thematic Area - General Administration National Pension Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Review and amendment of the Pension Reform Act (PRA) 2004.		12.34	-	-	12.34
2	Enhancing supervisory processes of the pension industry		42.55	43.25	-	85.81
3	Strengthen pension regulation		-	-	-	-
4	Enforcement of compliance		37.10	51.91	104.05	193.06
5	Establishment of a robust IT System for the Commission		21.96	20.76	-	42.72
6	Development of a sound investment framework for the pension industry		14.18	-	-	14.18
7	Strengthening the National Databank		34.78	-	-	34.78
8	Development of robust benefits administration system		6.82	43.25	-	50.07
9	Capacity building in the pension industry		13.64	8.65	-	22.29
10	Public enlightenment campaigns		6.14	77.86	156.08	240.08
11	Organizational development		27.28	-	-	27.28

12	Non Priority Projects		86.40	100.41	105.08	291.89
		-	303.18	346.09	365.21	1,014.49

**17.
Enterprises**

Bureau of Public

Thematic Area - General Administration Bureau for Public Enterprises						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Power Sector Reform Programmes. Restructuring and Privatization		33.15	39.36	43.68	116.19
2	Privatization of Portharcourt Refinery 1 & 2, Warri Refinery, Pipeline & products marketing Company Limited, Eleme Petrochemical Company Ltd & Stallion Property and Development Company		89.17	84.63	75.13	248.93
3	Nigeria Mining Corporation Subsidiaries , NMC Associated Companies/JVCs Ajaokuta Steel Companies & NCC Auxilliary		13.26	12.60	10.92	36.78
4	Commercialization of twelve River basin Development Authorities		12.53	11.81	12.23	36.57
5	Commercialization of 7 National Parks of Old oyo National park, Okomu National Park Kamaku National Park, Cross River National Park, Chad Basin national		13.26	14.96	15.73	43.94
6	NIPOST- Work on Transaction Strategies					



Thematic Area - General Administration Bureau for Public Enterprises						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			167.39	198.78	220.59	586.77
7	Media Services (NTA, FRCN, NAN, NFC)		1.33	1.97	0.87	4.17
8	Ensure Compliance of Investors , Asses the overall performance of the programme and impact on the National Economy		48.40	68.89	101.34	218.62
9	Servicing of Soft ware and Hardware		85.23	80.97	45.67	211.87
10	Conducting Research on privatization generally and privatized Enterprises		31.82	30.23	26.84	88.89
11	Local and International Training & Workshop		59.67	85.02	113.22	257.91
12	Non Priority Projects		137.54	159.84	167.28	464.66
		-	692.73	789.06	833.51	2,315.31

18.

Commission

National Population

Thematic Area - General Administration National Population Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Capacity Building Population Activities		628.96	841.09	51.43	1,521.49
2	Census Data Analysis		188.69	315.41	25.72	529.81
3	Legal Matters, Census Defense and Tribunal		188.69	210.27	-	398.96
4	Completion of HQ Building (85%)		188.69	105.14	4.29	298.11
5	Construction of 8 Permanent State Office		75.48	126.16	10.29	211.93
6	Dissemination of Census Data		100.63	172.42	14.40	287.46
7	Collation and Data Entry of EAD GPS		-	-	-	-
8	Production of Compendium of Localities		236.49	220.79	-	457.28
9	Maintenance of Registration of Births and Deaths		196.24	418.44	13.53	628.21
10	Nigerian Population DBMS - Geo Portal		62.90	105.14	8.57	176.60



Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Population Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
11	Implementation of Network, Intranet, Video conferencing and Media Storage		754.76	946.23	8.57	1,709.55
12	Internal Migration in Nigeria within the country		125.79	210.27	8.57	344.64
13	International Migration		314.48	525.68	42.86	883.02
14	National Population Data Bank		188.69	210.27	8.57	407.53
15	Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys		-	-	514.33	514.33
16	Nigeria DHS ED Data Survey for decision making		-	-	-	-
17	Sentinel survey of the National Population Prog.		12.58	21.03	1.71	35.32
18	Specialised Population Library		12.58	42.05	3.43	58.06
19	Research Programmes		25.16	42.05	5.14	72.36
20	Population activity coordination in Nigeria		75.48	105.14	8.57	189.18
21	Advocacy, Publicity, Info, Comm & Enlightenment		377.38	420.55	17.14	815.07
22	Establishment of Mini GIS Laboratories in 36 States and FCT and maintenance of the GIS Laboratory at the HQ		362.28	210.27	17.30	589.85



Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Population Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
23	Preparatory activities for Census 2016		1,132.13	1,892.45	342.89	3,367.47
24	Hosting of Population Website and Web Portal		37.74	42.05	-	79.79
25	Production Demographic Thematic Maps and Population Atlas of Nigeria		163.53	105.14	3.43	272.10
26	Implementation of Electronic Document Mgt. System		251.59	315.41	8.57	575.57
27	Establishment of EA Digital Frame for Surveys and Censuses		147.30	114.37	-	261.67
28	Establishment of National Institute for Demographic Studies		50.32	84.11	6.86	141.28
29	Acquisition of Satellite Imagery (SPOT 2.5 Meter Resolution) Processing, Annotation and DB Devpt		1,034.01	63.08	0.86	1,097.95
30	Development of Map Archives Systems		7.17	-	-	7.17
31	Population and Housing Census 2016 Preparatory - Data Processing		-	-	7,200.63	7,200.63
32	Non Priority Projects		1,769.81	2,056.81	2,152.48	5,979.10
		-	8,709.54	9,921.83	10,480.14	29,111.51

19.

Finance

Federal Ministry of

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Federal Ministry of Finance						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Macroeconomic modeling and research initiative		43.57	-	-	43.57
2	Unified communication system for FMF		18.57	30.40	-	48.97
3	Work flow automation: to automate the work flow system in the entire Ministry in general and the Ministry's registries open and secret registry in particular		11.14	18.24	-	29.38
4	Government integrated Financial		1,299.71	668.77	-	1,968.48
5	Market Development and restructuring initiative (MDRI)		247.70	469.47	141.84	859.02
6	Head Office Complex		-	657.26	198.58	855.84
7	Computerization		14.86	14.08	4.26	33.20
8	Modernization of Departmental Library					



Thematic Area - General Administration						
Federal Ministry of Finance						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			247.70	244.13	2,194.88	2,686.71
9	Establishment Fiscal Data Bank		217.98	225.35	68.09	511.41
10	Review Printing Of CET Book		64.40	65.73	19.86	149.99
11	Procurement Of Office Capital Items.		29.72	46.95	14.18	90.86
12	Capacity Building for Staff of Fiscal Policy/BME Department		59.45	65.73	19.86	145.03
13	Research and Fiscal Incentives for improved economic performance		59.45	65.73	19.86	145.03
14	Procurement of project vehicles		39.63	-	-	39.63
15	Capacity building/training and staff development		69.36	65.73	19.86	154.94
16	Procurement for equipment/Tools for budget Monitoring and Evaluation		69.36	65.73	19.86	154.94
17	Projects	4,080.44				4,080.44
18	Non Priority Projects	-	583.00	677.54	709.06	1,969.60
		4,080.44	3,075.60	3,380.82	3,430.18	13,967.04



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20.

NISER

Thematic Area - General Administration NISER						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Core NISER research and dissemination activities		35.60	41.01	43.48	120.08
2	Team Research Project (NRND in 2 parts)		19.58	22.55	23.91	66.04
3	NISER Publications		7.12	10.25	10.87	28.24
4	Training Programme for all staff		7.12	8.20	8.70	24.02
5	Infrastructure expansion and office improvement project		17.80	12.30	13.04	43.14
6	Multipurpose Hall Project		195.96	210.06	234.76	640.77
7	Service delivery improvement		1.78	0.82	0.87	3.47
8	Service delivery improvement		8.90	4.10	4.35	17.35
9	Renovation of existing offices (Admin. Block and Prof. Buildings I and II)		4.27	3.28	2.17	9.73
10	Consultancy Multipurpose Hall Project		355.96	410.06	434.76	1,200.77
11	Non Priority Projects		164.10	190.71	199.58	554.40

		-	818.18	913.34	976.48	2,708.00
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21. Commission **National Planning**

Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Planning Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Establishment of a Monitoring & Evaluation Office.		21.49	9.98	-	31.46
2	Design and Implementation of National M&E Programmes		107.44	149.65	120.01	377.10
3	Monitoring of international economic cooperation projects		21.49	19.95	24.00	65.44
4	Special focus studies		71.62	174.59	120.01	366.23
5	Economic Modelling		35.81	29.93	24.00	89.74
6	ICT upgrade/ expansion including establishment of data banks		214.87	149.65	240.02	604.55
7	Printing and publications.		107.44	99.77	120.01	327.22
8	Baseline studies on transformation of Rural Areas		7.16	9.98	12.00	29.14
9	Work shops and Retreats		35.81	39.91	45.36	121.08

Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Planning Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
10	Refurbishment of office complex		164.74	209.51	240.02	614.27
11	Capacity Building		8.00	8.00	8.00	24.00
12	Preparation of 2nd NIP		-	160.00	240.00	400.00
12	NPC Projects	2,647.88				2,647.88
13	Non Priority Projects	-	314.67	365.70	382.71	1,063.08
		2,647.88	1,110.55	1,426.62	1,576.16	6,761.20

22.

Affairs

Ministry of Foreign

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Headquarters -Digitalisation of Records		1,023.43	-	-	1,023.43
2	Purchase of Representational Cars		-	803.62	-	803.62
3	Development, production and dissemination of 1.5m pamphlets flyers		51.17	-	156.53	207.70
4	Expansion of the Foreign Academy		639.64	482.95	-	1,122.59
5	Technical Aid Corps - External Publicity/Awareness Creation		68.23	173.86	281.76	523.85
6	Procurement of 1 No 63 seater coach and two 4by4 utility vehicles		8.53	19.32	31.31	59.15
7	Procurement of Furniture and Office Equipment		3.41	7.73	12.52	23.66
8	Cnstruction of Multi-Purpose Hall		25.59	57.95	93.92	177.46
9	Department of Technical Cooperation in Africa - Inter Network - Computer Systems: PC/Laptops etc		4.26	7.73	12.52	24.51
10	Development of Specialised Library					



Thematic Area - General Administration						
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			3.41	7.73	12.52	23.66
11	Promotion of Intra-African technological inventions, innovations and boosting technological development		4.26	7.73	12.52	24.51
12	Programmes/Project Monitoring and Evaluation		4.26	7.73	12.52	24.51
13	Database for African Experts Development		3.41	7.73	12.52	23.66
14	Purchase of Utility Vehicles - 3 Toyota Corolla		4.26	9.66	15.65	29.58
15	Procurement of Office Equipment and Furniture		5.12	13.52	21.91	40.55
16	Purchase of Power Generating Set, 125 KVA		7.68	-	-	7.68
17	Procurement of Press Equipment		1.71	1.93	3.13	6.77
18	UNESCO/DTCA Regional Parliamentary Workshop Series		3.41	7.73	12.52	23.66
19	ADB/DTCA Joint Budget Transaction Ass. Commitment		5.12	11.59	18.78	35.49
20	ASCON/DTCA/ITF Regional Expert Harnessing Development Workshop Series		2.56	5.80	9.39	17.75
21	Promotion of Africa Regional Technical Cooperation and Youth Convention		6.82	15.45	25.05	47.32
22	Sustainable Development of the Lake Chad Basin Region		5.12	11.59	18.78	35.49



Thematic Area - General Administration						
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
23	NIIA - Completion of NIIA HQ Building, Abuja		852.86	965.89	1,565.33	3,384.08
24	Computerisation of ICT Development Project		-	9.66	15.65	25.31
25	Purchase of Library Books		23.45	48.29	78.27	150.01
26	Funds for Special Research Purposes		12.79	28.98	46.96	88.73
27	Olusegun Obasanjo Research Professional Chair in African integration and oral documentation		17.06	38.64	62.61	118.31
28	Procurement of one set of printing equipment		-	9.66	15.65	25.31
29	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution -Purchase of office equipment and sundry		34.11	67.61	109.57	211.30
30	Renovation of Office Complex		104.90	135.22	219.15	459.27
31	Library Development		32.41	59.89	97.05	189.34
32	Utility Vehicles and Staff Bus		32.41	56.02	90.79	179.22
33	Collective Defense and Security		4.26	19.32	31.31	54.89
34	Conflict Management in Nigeria		4.26	19.32	31.31	54.89
35	National Early Warning and Response Systems		-	220.22	356.90	577.12



Thematic Area - General Administration						
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
36	Building Democracy as an instrument of peace and development		4.26	19.32	31.31	54.89
37	Formulation of Nigerian Peace Policy in Nigeria		4.26	19.32	31.31	54.89
38	Post Conflict, Peace Building in Nigeria		5.97	19.32	31.31	56.59
39	National Action Plan on Strategic conflict assessment of Nigeria		4.26	9.66	15.65	29.58
40	A study of Nigeria's Participation in Peace Support operations		1.71	5.80	9.39	16.89
41	Dissemination of IPCR activities		4.26	9.66	15.65	29.58
42	Post Conflict, Peace Building in Mambila Plateau		4.26	9.66	15.65	29.58
43	Projects	16,033.25				16,033.25
44	Non Priority Projects	-	965.69	1,122.29	1,174.49	3,262.48
		16,033.25	3,994.61	4,555.07	4,809.20	29,392.13

23.

Environment

Ministry of

Thematic Area - Regional Development Ministry of Environment						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Establishment of a 1500km green wall in the 11 frontline states		7,233.09	8,685.20	8,445.04	24,363.33
2	NESREA i Acquisition of environment compliance monitoring ii Development of a Regional reference laboratories iii Provision of adequate logistics for effective compliance monitoring iv Building of NESREA headquarters		3,258.69	3,247.97	4,069.72	10,576.38
3	Establishment of procedures for clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and generate 20 CDM project by 2012		3,739.86	3,278.87	3,032.95	10,051.68
4	Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management		3,246.62	3,069.72	3,332.95	9,649.29



Thematic Area - Regional Development						
Ministry of Environment						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
5	i. Emergency call centres ii Mobile Advanced Command, Control and Communication System (AC3s) iii Purchase of 2 helicopters iv Seven mobile clinics		3,246.62	3,639.44	3,732.95	10,619.01
6	Forest resources development and tree planting campaign, research and Development		0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
7	Development of National Green House Gas Inventory system and purchase of green gas measurement equipment		0.07	0.07	0.07	0.20
8	Establishment of national air quality monitoring and management stations in 8 cities across Nigeria		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
9	Construction of 28 Integrated waste managemet facilities in selected cities across the country		3,487.71	4,053.28	4,241.82	11,782.81
10	Environment Projects	26,124.84				26,124.84
11	Non Priotiy Projects	-	2,487.71	3,053.28	3,241.81	8,782.80
		26,124.84	26,701.87	29,029.33	30,098.81	111,954.84

24.

Commission**National Boundary**

Thematic Area - Regional Development						
National Boundary Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Provision of \$3 billion Special Fund for rehabilitation of Ailing Industries and Promotion of Core Industries for Rehabilitation		336.42	429.70	340.43	1,106.55
2	Recapitalization of Bank Industries.		224.28	214.85	340.43	779.56
3	Establishment of Industrial Clusters		1.12	-	-	1.12
4	Establishment of 4 Model Enterprise Zones.		8.97	4.30	6.81	20.08
5	Update of national regulatory requirements to improve Product standards		0.07	0.04	0.07	0.18
6	Development of Industrial Data Base/Bank		0.09	0.04	0.07	0.20
7	Establishment of Cement Technology Institute					



			1.79	0.86	-	2.65
8	Mini Sugar Plants		2.80	2.15	3.40	8.36
9	Establishment of 6 Vocational Centres in the Zones		0.45	0.86	-	1.31
10	Non Priority Projects		162.80	189.20	198.00	550.00
		-	738.80	842.00	889.20	2,470.00

25.

FCT Priority Projects

Thematic Area - Regional Development						
FCT Priority Projects						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Development of Idu industrial area IB Engineering infrastructure		12,239.07	13,870.95	14,686.89	40,796.91
2	Rehabilitation and expansion of Airport Lot II (Ch 25 + 500 to 38 +00)		17,141.46	20,093.66	23,569.75	60,804.87
3	Rehabilitation and expansion of Airport Lot II (Ch 25 + 500 to 25 +500)		14,254.01	16,154.55	17,104.81	47,513.37
4	Rehabilitation and expansion outer Northern Expressway Lot II (19km +500km-39+400km)		19,733.07	19,364.14	21,679.68	60,776.88
5	Rehabilitation and expansion outer Northern Expressway Lot II (Murtala Mohammed Expressway North Lot I)		11,099.29	16,245.87	19,319.15	46,664.31



Thematic Area - Regional Development						
FCT Priority Projects						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
6	Construction of main carriage way of FCT HW106 from Kusak Yanga (OSEX) to Kuj		1,804.85	2,045.50	2,165.82	6,016.18
7	Constructio of inner souther expressway (ISEX) phase II from the southern parkway		3,224.67	3,654.63	3,869.61	10,748.91
8	Extension of outer southern expressway from ring road 3 to road A2 in Gwagwalada		1,804.85	2,045.50	2,165.82	6,016.18
9	Abuja Rail mass transit Lot I and 3		25,724.22	29,154.11	30,869.06	85,747.39
10	Provision of engineerinf infrastructure to Bwari satellite town District (1 & 2)		2,120.10	2,402.78	2,544.12	7,067.00
11	Non Priority Projects	-	3,891.51	4,522.57	4,732.92	13,147.00
12	FCT Projects	138,360.00				
		138,360.00	113,037.11	129,554.25	142,707.64	523,659.00



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26.

Projects

FCT Complementary

Thematic Area - Regional Development						
FCT Complementary Projects						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Construction of 11km Mpape -Shere Road	-	51.68	58.57	62.01	172.25
2	Establishment of international technical and vocational institute at Utako and four (4) comprehensive science and technical colleges in FCT	-	1,339.06	1,517.60	1,606.87	4,463.54
3	Kuje Abaji greater water supply scheme	-	905.28	1,025.98	1,086.34	3,017.60
4	Provision of engineering infrastructure to Kubwa satellite town (District 4 and 5)	-	603.52	683.99	724.22	2,011.73
5	Dualisation of Jikwoyi – Karshi road	-	150.13	170.14	180.15	500.42
6	Rehabilitation of Gwagwalada – Kuje road	-	105.62	119.70	126.74	352.05
7	Non Priority Projects	-	778.30	904.51	946.58	2,629.40
		-	3,933.58	4,480.50	4,732.92	13,147.00



27.
– Priority Projects

Ministry of Niger Delta

Thematic Area - Regional Development						
Ministry of Niger Delta						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Crop, livestock and fisheries development programme in the Niger Delta region		325.20	368.56	390.24	1,084.01
2	Facilitating access to credit for SMEs in the Niger Delta region		3,387.52	3,839.19	4,065.03	11,291.74
3	Dualisation of East-West road project section I		4,344.50	4,923.76	5,213.40	14,481.66
	Section II-I		2,032.51	2,303.52	2,439.02	6,775.05
	section II-II		3,040.91	3,446.37	3,649.09	10,136.37
	section III		2,411.92	2,733.51	2,894.30	8,039.72
	section IV		1,761.51	1,996.38	2,113.81	5,871.71
4	Construction and dualisation of Owerri – Elele road (Owerri – Omerelu section)		4,344.50	4,923.76	5,213.40	14,481.66
5	Construction of East – West railway from Calabar – Eket – Port-Harcourt – Warri – Gelegele – Lagos		1,490.51	1,689.24	1,788.61	4,968.37



Thematic Area - Regional Development						
Ministry of Niger Delta						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
6	Construction of Niger Delta coastal road connecting the Niger Delta through the coast linking Ibaka through Oron and Ikot Abasi all in (Akwa Ibom)to Bonny in (Rivers), Brass (Bayelsa), Forcados and Escravos in (Delta), and Aiyetor and Atigere in (Ondo state)along the coastline		6,504.04	7,371.25	7,804.85	21,680.15
7	Inland waterways transportation system		67.75	76.78	81.30	225.83
8	Construction of skill acquisition centers in the nine states of the Niger Delta region		1,873.30	2,123.07	2,247.96	6,244.33
9	Equipping and operations of skill acquisition centres		205.96	233.42	247.15	686.54
10	Niger Delta community Empowerment projects a(training of 12,000 non-militant youths in the following identified sectors: oil and gas, ICT, Artisanhip, agriculture, journalism and public relations, soft skills, maritime and dredging, construction and automobile engineering, tourism and entertainment industry and sports, telecommunication industry)		196.48	222.67	235.77	654.92
11	Capacity building of women and youths in various artisans and trade, purchase of tools and kits payment of take off grants		291.33	330.17	349.59	971.09
12	Consultancy studies for remediation and rehabilitation of 10 severely impacted sites in the nine (9) states of the Niger Delta region		27.10	30.71	32.52	90.33
13	Conservation and development of coastal ecosystem					



Thematic Area - Regional Development						
Ministry of Niger Delta						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			27.93	31.65	33.51	93.09
14	Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems in 7 states (Abia, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo and Ondo)		94.11	106.65	112.93	313.68
15	Land reclamation, shoreline protection and flood/erosion control for seven states: Azumini – Abia state, Ibakan Nsit-Akwa Ibom State, Odi – Bayelsa State, Essien Town – Cross River State, Ijaghalla – Delta state, Okhelen Awo – Edo State and Amadi Ama – Rivers State		853.86	967.71	1,024.63	2,846.20
16	Feasibility studies and design on land reclamation, shoreline protection and flood/erosion control for 10 sites in Niger Delta region		27.10	30.71	32.52	90.33
17	Niger-Delta Projects	90,908.95				90,908.95
18	Others		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	105,000.00
19	Non Priority Projects		12,465.89	14,487.38	15,161.21	42,114.48
		90,908.95	80,773.93	87,236.49	90,130.86	349,050.23

28.

Ministry of Niger Delta

– Complimentary Projects

Thematic Area - Regional Development						
Complimentary Projects - Ministry of Niger Delta						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Construction of 40 units of 2 and 3 bedroom housing units in each of the nine (9) states of the region	-	172.42	195.41	206.91	574.74
2	Land reclamation/shoreline protection in kurutie communities on Gbaramatu clan Warri South West, Delta state, Effiat community in Mbo LGA, Akwa Ibom state and Ikwuru town in Andoni LGA, River State	-	272.28	308.45	325.54	906.27
3	Remediation and rehabilitation of oil polluted sites in the Nine (9) states of Niger Delta region	-	42.58	48.25	51.09	141.93
4	Impact mitigation monitoring (MM) environmental manegement plan (EMP) of the dualisation of East West (Warri-Oron Road projects)	-	3.83	4.34	4.60	12.77
5	Gully reclamation, slope protection, primary/seconday drain channel construction, culvert construction at a)Idumuje-Unor, Delta state	-	6.39	7.24	7.66	21.29
6	Non Priority Projects	-	130.82	151.98	160.20	443.00
		-	628.32	715.68	756.00	2,100.00



29.

The Presidency

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Presidency						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Review existing Electoral reform Bill to reflect the following: a) Financial autonomy of INEC b) Use of collegiate of representatives of each political party for the appointment and termination of INEC Chairman c) Strengthen the powers of INEC to effectively perform its function d) Ensure the entrenchment of internal democratic practices within the political parties e) Provide severe penalties and sanctions as a deterrent to all forms of electoral malpractices f) Appoint credible election officers	-	5.67	6.43	6.81	18.91
2	Present and fast track the passage of the revised electoral bill by the National Assembly	-	5.67	6.43	6.81	18.91
3	Review the current Freedom of Information Act and benchmark global best practice	-	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.38
4	Create an institute a conflict resolution mechanism at the community level; institute regular dialogue between the companies and host communities and undertake environmental sustainable projects in the communities	-	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.95



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Presidency						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
5	Set up a policy framework for the institutionalization of Corporate Social Responsibility § Include green credit scheme § Reporting CSR activities in annual accounts § Provide specific compliance awards/recognition for companies undertaking community based projects	-	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.95
6	Presidency Project	13,079.05	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	58,079.05
7	Non Priority Projects	-	2.97	3.45	3.61	10.02
		13,079.05	15,014.99	15,017.07	15,018.04	58,129.15



30.

Commission

Law

Reform

Thematic Area - Governance & Security Law Reform Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Initiate process of constitutional amendment along: a) Removal of immunity from chief executives at all levels of government for all charges relating to high crimes including murder and/or the sponsorship or organizing of thuggery activities and financial crimes. b) Incumbent office holders – political as well as appointed to step aside without losing their office (i.e., go on suspension within a defined period) in the case of very heavy accusations of serious misdemeanor against them. c) Review the resource allocation formula and the items on the exclusive and concurrent lists. d) Prohibit cross carpeting with a sanction of loss of office. e) Provide for the creation of special courts for fast-tracking and dedicated trial of governance offences. f) Amend the 1999 Constitution to change status of legislators from full-time to part-time by February 2011. g) Amend the 1999 Constitution to provide a maximum two-term limit for all legislators by February 2011.	-	12.02	13.62	14.43	40.08
2	Non Priority Projects	-	2.97	3.45	3.61	10.02



		-	14.99	17.07	18.04	50.10
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31.

The National Assembly

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
National Assembly						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Present constitutional amendment for required readings and debates, public hearings and final voting across 36 states	-	81.79	92.69	98.14	272.62
2	Present Due Process Act Amendment for required hearings and debates; conduct final voting to agree on the amendment	-	4.09	4.63	4.91	13.63
3	Present and fastrack the passage of the revised Freedom of Information Act by the National Assembly	-	0.82	0.93	0.98	2.73
4	Training to both legislators and support staff to enable the acquisition of awareness skills to strengthen the practice of separation of powers between the arms of government by 2010.	-	4.09	4.63	4.91	13.63
5	Commence compulsory scheduled quarterly town hall meetings between legislators and constituents by 2010.	-	122.68	139.03	147.21	408.93
6	Replace or refurbish the electronic voting system[1] within the National and State Assemblies. Install the electronic voting system in State Assemblies without the system.	-	245.36	278.07	294.43	817.85



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
National Assembly						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
7	Create a M&E unit within the national assembly and state assembly with full departmental status to monitor and evaluate compliance with the Appropriations Bill and budget performance by 2010.	-	16.36	18.54	19.63	54.52
8	Enact a law that would enable Nigerian citizens to enforce the implementation of any part of the budget by 2010.	-	4.09	4.63	4.91	13.63
9	Clear the backlog of pending bills and fast high the passage of high-impact bills	-	2.45	2.78	2.94	8.18
10	Design a performance scorecard for legislators[2]	-	5.73	6.49	6.87	19.08
11	Conduct and publish annual legislative performance surveys by 2011.	-	40.89	46.34	49.07	136.31
12	Legislature Projects	16,190.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	61,190.00
13	Non Priority Projects	-	130.32	151.46	158.50	440.28
		16,190.00	15,658.66	15,750.23	15,792.50	63,391.39

32.

the Civil Service of the Federation

Office of the Head of

Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Design and implement Management Exchange Program for public and private sector[1]	-	176.92	200.51	212.30	589.73
2	Institute compulsory continuing education/training tailored by ASCON/Public Service Institute to specific requirements of all grades & cadres -2010	-	7.52	8.52	9.02	25.06
3	Introduce a minimum grade requirement for recruitment into critical areas of the public service - 2010		-	-	-	-
4	Complete the integration of the entire public service into the Integrated Payroll & Personnel Information System by 2011		44.23	50.13	53.08	147.43
5	Salaries Incomes & Wages Commission to review and implement a harmonised public service salary scale		-	-	-	-
6	Accelerate adoption of e-governance tools; Introduce online processing across the service. -2012		88.46	100.25	106.15	294.86
7	Introduce a system of regular inventory audit across the service. -2010		4.42	5.01	5.31	14.74
8	LAN Installation, Intranet & mailing services and active directories in all MDAs.		22.11	25.06	26.54	73.72



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
9	All MDAs should have a functional website. -2010		8.85	10.03	10.62	29.49
10	ICT Capacity building, manuals and training Software		22.11	25.06	26.54	73.72
11	Standardize registration, documentation and disclosure requirements and replicate same in States.- 2010		22.11	25.06	26.54	73.72
12	Sensitization workshop to educate MDAs on the use of the score card.-2010		0.66	0.75	0.80	2.21
13	Office of Head of Service in collaboration with PSI & ASCON to develop performance management template. 2010		2.21	2.51	2.65	7.37
14	Establish an M&E Office under the NPC to implement the proposed M&E framework for NV2020		8.85	10.03	10.62	29.49
15	FEC to direct NPC and FMF to take cognisance of the Annual Performance Management Reports in Budgeting and funding for MDAs.		-	-	-	-
16	Review of NPC Act, 1993: 2010		0.44	0.50	0.53	1.47
17	Implement the pooling of PRS departments of MDAs: 2010 - 2011		2.21	2.51	2.65	7.37
18	Workshops and Stakeholders forum for PRS Departments in MDAs. 2010		0.66	0.75	0.80	2.21



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
19	FGN to encourage establishment of States' Planning Agencies, by 2010		1.33	1.50	1.59	4.42
20	States to encourage the establishment of Development Planning Committees in the Local Governments: 2010 - 2011		4.42	5.01	5.31	14.74
21	Workshops for PRS Departments in States from 2010		4.42	5.01	5.31	14.74
22	Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation: provision of Infrastructure for Owner Occupier Housing Scheme from 2010		39.81	45.11	47.77	132.69
23	Rehabilitation of Civil Service Clubs: 2010 -2011		4.95	5.61	5.94	16.51
24	Renovation of Federal Secretariat Complex (Phase II) Blocks A, B, C: 2010 - 2011		32.29	36.59	38.75	107.63
25	ICT Infrastructure for Federal Secretariat Phase II Office Complex		35.38	40.10	42.46	117.95
26	Contribution to Foreign Bodies		2.21	2.51	2.65	7.37
27	Production of Authorized Establishment of each MDA, Printing of the authorized establishment of each MDA: 2010		2.30	2.61	2.76	7.67
28	Karu Record Centre: Completion and rehabilitation: 2010 - 2011		16.63	18.85	19.96	55.43
29	Upgrading of Library: 2010					



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			2.21	2.51	2.65	7.37
30	Millennium Development Goals (MDG)		44.23	50.13	53.08	147.43
31	Achieving Job Standards: Development by Reviewing the Job classification manuals and scheme of Service: 2010		8.85	10.03	10.62	29.49
32	Publishing of Statutory Publications/Job Classification manuals: 2010	-	3.54	4.01	4.25	11.79
33	Career Management Information System	-	-	-	-	-
34	Professionalization of DPRS, HRM functions and other reviewed cadres and commence building of new competencies by 2011	-	132.69	150.38	159.23	442.29
	PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE	-	-	-	-	-
35	Construction of Administrative Blocks and Support Facilities at the Institute: 2010		4.42	5.01	5.31	14.74
36	Construction of other Residential Facilities: 2010	-	3.32	3.76	3.98	11.06
37	Construction of Male Hostel at the Institute: from 2010	-	9.73	11.03	11.68	32.43
38	Construction of Female Hostel at the Institute: from 2010	-	8.18	9.27	9.82	27.27
39	Construction of Religious Facilities: from 2010	-	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.29



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
40	Construction of Recreational Facilities at the Institute: from 2010		2.17	2.46	2.60	7.22
41	Construction of External Infrastructural Facilities: from 2010		6.63	7.52	7.96	22.11
42	Development of Utility Services at the Institute: from 2010		4.33	4.91	5.20	14.45
43	Reconstruction of perimeter Fencing: from 2010		4.42	5.01	5.31	14.74
			-	-	-	-
	FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRES (FTCs)		-	-	-	-
	FTC LAGOS		-	-	-	-
44	Purchase of Books for Library: 2010		1.42	1.60	1.70	4.72
	FTC ILORIN		-	-	-	-
45	Purchase of Books for Library: 2010		1.37	1.55	1.65	4.57
	FTC KADUNA		-	-	-	-
46	Library Development: from 2010		1.37	1.55	1.65	4.57
	FTC MAIDUGURI					



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		-	-	-	-	-
47	Learning Materials: 2010		1.37	1.55	1.65	4.57
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STAFF HOUSING LOANS BOARD (FGSLB)	-	-	-	-	-
48	Housing Loan Scheme to Public Servants: from 2010		236.63	268.18	283.95	788.76
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS (BPSR)	-	-	-	-	-
49	Rent of Office Accommodation: 2010	-	2.65	3.01	3.18	8.85
50	IPPIS Second face Infrastructure and Application Maintenance contract: from 2010	-	19.90	22.56	23.88	66.34
51	Technical Consulting Supporting Services to MDAs: from 2010	-	9.95	11.28	11.94	33.17
52	ICT Service-wide Consultancy support to MDAs: from 2010	-	9.95	11.28	11.94	33.17
53	MDAs Reform Implementation Capacity Development: from 2010		39.81	45.11	47.77	132.69
54	Instituting a new Performance Management System Service-wide: from 2010	-	0.66	0.75	0.80	2.21
55	Implementation of Service-wide changes including Institutional Re-engineering of Central Coordinating Agencies and Communicating the Reform: from 2010		95.54	108.27	114.64	318.45



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF NIGERIA (ASCON)		-	-	-	-
56	Water Supply System		7.78	8.82	9.34	25.95
57	Rehabilitation including furnishing of participants chalets and hostel blocks: from 2010		37.51	42.51	45.01	125.02
58	Rehabilitation and modernization of Training Rooms: from 2010		6.19	7.02	7.43	20.64
59	Management of Bandwidth: from 2010		3.98	4.51	4.78	13.27
60	Acquisition of Library Books: 2010		1.77	2.01	2.12	5.90
61	Institutional Research Publication and Human Capital Development: from 2010		1.55	1.75	1.86	5.16
62	ICT Development: from 2010		9.07	10.28	10.88	30.22
63	Construction of Main Gate and Rehabilitation of Phase I & II Fences: from 2010		1.55	1.75	1.86	5.16
64	Construction of 60 Room International participants' Hostel Accommodation: from 2010		88.46	100.25	106.15	294.86
65	Projects	16,017.56				16,017.56
66	Non Priority Project		337.64	392.39	410.64	1,140.68



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		16,017.56	1,706.46	1,943.71	2,053.22	21,720.95

33.

Commission

Corporate Affairs

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Corporate Affairs Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Expand the mandate of CAC to include the oversight of corporate governance issues including the power to impose sanction	-	37.88	42.93	45.45	126.25
2	Harmonize existing codes into a National Corporate Governance code with benchmarks and measurable targets by 2010. · All limited liability companies should be subjected to the corporate governance code by 2011	-	94.69	107.32	113.63	315.63



3	Undertake the preparation of national code of corporate governance by 2010 § Expand the coverage and effectively enforce the companies tax laws from 2011	-	18.94	21.46	22.73	63.13
4	Non Priority Projects	-	37.37	43.43	45.45	126.25
		-	188.87	215.13	227.25	631.26

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34.

Service

Nigeria

Customs

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Customs Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	New Projects, Renovations and Rehabilitation works for the Nigeria Customs Nationwide	-	60.12	68.14	72.14	200.40
2	Automated System for Customs Data	-	-	-	-	-
3	Human Resources Development, Performance evaluation and Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
4	Non Priority Projects	-	14.83	17.23	18.04	50.10
		-	74.95	85.37	90.18	250.50



35.

Ministry of Defence

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Ministry Of Defence						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Defence HQ	-	19.42	22.57	23.61	65.60
2	National Defence College	-	36.31	42.19	44.16	122.66
3	Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria	-	28.50	33.12	34.66	96.28
4	Nigeria Army	-	22,392.09	22,410.27	22,416.33	67,218.69
5	Nigeria Navy	-	14,701.99	15,350.75	15,567.00	45,619.75
5	Nigeria Airforce	-	9,484.21	9,577.00	9,607.93	28,669.15
6	Defence Projects	74,378.71				74,378.71
7	Non Priority Projects	-	10,492.61	12,194.11	12,761.28	35,448.00
		74,378.71	57,155.13	59,630.01	60,454.98	251,618.83

36.

Ministry of Interior

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Ministry Of Interior						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Federal Ministry of Interior	14,386.55	1,023.70	1,160.19	1,228.44	17,798.88
2	Non Priority Projects		3,820.34	4,439.86	4,646.36	12,906.56
		14,386.55	4,844.04	5,600.05	5,874.80	30,705.44

37.

Nigeria Prisons Service

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Establishment of joint border patrol	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
2	Decongestion of the prison, enhancement of access to justice for offender awaiting trial and improving living condition of decongested prison	-	0.44	0.50	0.53	1.47
3	Rehabilitation of archaic and dilapidated infrastructure.	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05
4	Rehabilitation and upgrading 1NO	-	0.62	0.70	0.74	2.05
5	**Purchase of Black Maria	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10
6	Completion of 12 uncompleted prison	-	0.72	0.82	0.87	2.41
7	Establishment of new prison and SHQ office at Yenagoa and Omu Aran	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08
8	Completion of 160 beds MSP at Ilorin	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10
9	Relocation of Ado-Ekiti prison	-	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.42
10	Relocation of Ikoyi prison to Epe (preliminaries)	-	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.62



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
11	Rehabilitation of prison and staff barracks nationwide.	-	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.10
12	Rehabilitation equipping of borstal institution, W/shop (Abeokuta, Kaduna and Ilorin)	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11
13	Security/Armed squad) services	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Kennel unit	-	0.33	0.38	0.40	1.11
15	Finger print equipment/OCR Scanner/Biometrics	-	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.36
16	Provision of CCTV for security monitoring in prison yards	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
17	Jamming Devise for GSM/Metal detectors	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09
18	Procurement of fire prevention equipment	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
19	Payment of judgment of debt	-	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.22
20	Purchase of heavy duty utility vehicles and trucks for conveying goods	-	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.34
21	Printing cottage industry, Lagos	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
22	Furniture cottage industry, Ilesha	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
23	Establishment of 10 nos prison industries and re-equipping of 7 existing prison industries.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
24	Prison farm centres	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
25	Public relation equipment	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10
26	Communication equipment	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
27	Payment of Air time on electronic media	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
28	Improvement/development of training institution	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
29	Rehabilitation of prison training institution	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12
30	Establishment of prison staff college and prison Academy, Ijebu-Igbo	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10
31	Library services Development	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
32	Research and Publications	-	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.21
33	Purchase of Lawbooks, Journals and Court vehicles	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12
34	HIV/AIDS control programme	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
35	Procurement of medical equipment in support of 6 prison hospitals	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
36	Ambulance project	-	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.28
37	Diagnostics Tools	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
38	Upgrading of Prisons Clinic to Hospital	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
39	Procurement of medical equipment for maintenance of prison clinics and hospitals.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
40	Prison Hospital development	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
41	Drug compounding Laboratories	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11
42	Establishment of Hospital, Clinics and Labs	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
43	Provision of sporting facilities and equipment	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	Procurement of Kitchen and Cooking Utensils	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
45	Procurement of Gas Burners, cookers and gas cylinders	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
46	Provision of water tanker and sewage trucks	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
47	Provision of portable water and borehole in prisons	-	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.31



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
48	Renovation of central sewage system and conversion of bucket to water system	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
49	Construction of prison village	-	1.60	4.00	4.00	9.60
50	Completion of prison Headquarters, Abuja and housing units for CGP and other senior officers.	-	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.13
51	Purchase of solar power alternative for prison yards	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12
52	Cakasa-caterpillar/perkins mini substation (Generator and transformation with spares)	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08
53	Refurbishment at NOD kirikiri and operational bases	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
54	Purchase of one no MB 1711 truck mobile workshop	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
55	Rehabilitation of motor vehicles	-	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.31
56	Provision of office materials and supplies to PHQ Abuja	-	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.49
57	Procurement management, monitoring and assessment services by procurement unit.	-	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.33
58	Purchase of operational and escort Duty/Inspection vehicles.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
59	Construction of 3000 beds prisons at FCT.	-	12.00	12.00	16.00	40.00



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
60	Construction of shooting range at Kaduna and Owerri and FCT	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
61	Provision of security, intelligence and investigation equipment.	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05
62	Payment of compensation and processing fees for prison Land	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
63	Provision of educational facilities in prisons	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09
64	Maintenance of prison village and Headquarters complex, Abuja	-	0.96	1.12	1.12	3.20
65	Construction of Fuel Dump/Installation of Fuel pumps.	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11
66	Computerization of PHQ and 37 state commands.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
67	Provision of sporting and recreational facilities for inmates	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11
68	Provision of sporting structural facilities at prisons village, Abuja.	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
69	Purchase of 20 NOS Double Cabin pick up van with gadgets for operational duties.	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
70	Construction and production of additional classroom and accommodation at Abuja Training school.	-	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.15
71	Non Priority Projects	-	4.94	5.74	6.01	16.70



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Prison Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		-	23.70	27.62	32.16	83.48

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38.

Service

Nigeria Immigration

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Immigration Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Purchase of surveillance and communication equipment		50.41	57.13	60.49	168.03
2	Purchase of marines patrol boats		41.24	46.74	49.49	137.48
3	Construction and furnishing of the screening centre		43.53	49.34	52.24	145.11
4	Construction of passport office, Makurdi		183.50	218.63	316.20	718.32
5	Construction of 1 block of 8 No 3 block flats		48.12	134.53	137.74	320.39
6	Rehabilitation /Renovation of existing barracks and offices		82.49	93.48	98.98	274.95
7	Construction of barracks and control post office		996.71	1,129.60	1,196.05	3,322.36
8	Purchase of water tanker trucks		9.17	10.39	11.00	30.55
9	Procurement and installation of generators		194.76	220.73	233.71	649.20
10	Procurement of communication equipment		41.24	46.74	49.49	137.48



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Immigration Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
11	Purchase of 3 border patrol helicopters		41.24	46.74	49.49	137.48
12	Layout and construction of accessible road, drainage, and culverts covering at NSCD Village, Abuja.		9.17	10.39	11.00	30.55
13	Construction of class room and general wall fencing of 1200 meter square at training		295.58	334.99	354.69	985.25
14	Provision of two bore holes at Abeokuta training school		146.64	166.19	175.97	488.81
15	Non Priority Projects		704.64	818.91	857.00	2,380.55
		-	2,888.43	3,384.53	3,653.54	9,926.50

39.

Corps

Nigeria Civil Defence

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Civil Defence Corps						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Procurement of Operation Equipment		36.09	40.90	43.30	120.28
2	Establishment of Data base for Regular officers, Volunteers and Private Guard companies Personnel		11.88	13.46	14.25	39.59
3	Procurement of Communication Equipment		18.73	21.22	22.47	62.43
4	Purchase of 50 nos. of double cabin Pick-up van with gadgets for Operational duties.		37.68	42.71	45.22	125.61
5	Establishment of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical espionage unit.		4.57	5.18	5.48	15.23
6	Construction of additional classrooms and accommodation at Abuja Training School		31.29	35.46	37.55	104.30
7	Rehabilitation and renovation of Katsina Training school.		10.51	11.91	12.61	35.02
8	Layout and construction of access roads, drainages and culvert at NSCDC village Abuja		3.65	4.14	4.39	12.18
9	Completion of National Headquarter complex at NSCDC Village Abuja.		9.59	10.87	11.51	31.97



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Civil Defence Corps						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
10	Construction of classrooms and general wall fence of 1200 meter square training School on land donated by Ogun state government		12.79	14.49	15.35	42.63
11	Provision of 2 boreholes at Abeokuta Training school		0.46	0.52	0.55	1.52
12	Establishment of Standard Tailoring unit		5.94	6.73	7.13	19.79
13	Construction of works and logistics technical services workshop, at NSCDC Village		3.43	3.88	4.11	11.42
14	Construction of 8 Zonal command Offices with cells, radio houses and fences		32.43	36.76	38.92	108.10
15	Furnishing of completed Zonal commanders' residence		0.96	1.09	1.15	3.20
16	Furnishing of completed 2 & 3 block of 6 bedrooms flat at NSCDC Village Abuja		1.10	1.24	1.32	3.65
17	Construction of indoor multi-purpose hall and procurement of Sports equipments		15.53	17.60	18.64	51.77
18	Construction and equipping of forensic laboratories in training schools		5.94	6.73	7.13	19.79
19	Construction of general warehouse at NSCDC village Abuja		1.60	1.81	1.92	5.33
20	Fencing of 8 Zonal commanders' residence		2.38	2.69	2.85	7.92



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Civil Defence Corps						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
21	Construction of State Commandants residences with fence		34.26	38.83	41.11	114.19
22	Procurement of additional and up-grading of existing I D card machines and accessories		4.11	4.66	4.93	13.70
23	Development of training School for Private Guards Companies at Abeokuta		28.78	32.61	34.53	95.92
24	Procurement of Disaster Management Equipment		31.29	35.46	37.55	104.30
25	Purchase of 39 nos. of MB L1720 heavy duty Operational trucks		32.89	37.27	39.47	109.63
26	Purchase of 10 nos. Ambulance for emergency and disaster management at various International and Local airports		6.62	7.51	7.95	22.08
27	Procurement of Anti-terrorism Equipment		5.48	6.21	6.58	18.27
28	Purchase of Motor cycles for anti-vandal patrol		5.48	6.21	6.58	18.27
29	Procurement of Anti-vandal Equipment		26.72	30.28	32.07	89.07
30	Construction of indoor shooting range and procurement of Arms and Ammunitions		13.25	15.01	15.90	44.15
31	Establishment of Kennel and purchase of horses		10.96	12.42	13.16	36.54
32	Acquisition of 10 nos. Gun boats in the Riverine areas		10.28	11.65	12.33	34.26



Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Nigeria Civil Defence Corps						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
33	Construction of 37 Commands Offices with cells, radio, armoury and fence, including Abuja		312.66	354.35	375.19	1,042.21
34	Construction of Barracks for Officers and Men in Zonal and State Commands		214.68	243.31	257.62	715.61
35	Acquisition of 160 nos. Operational Vehicles and other essential Vehicles		47.50	53.84	57.01	158.35
36	Acquisition of 2 nos. Helicopter for Disaster Management and Anti - vandalisation		77.65	88.01	93.18	258.84
37	Construction of command office complexes		3.11	3.52	3.73	10.35
38	Procurement of disaster management equipment		205.55	232.95	246.66	685.16
39	Procurement of anti terrorism equipment		22.84	25.88	27.41	76.13
40	Procurement of arms and ammunition		12.79	14.49	15.35	42.63
41	Rehabilitation of katsina training school		99.12	112.34	118.94	330.40
42	Non Priority Projects		459.07	533.52	558.33	1,550.93
		-	1,911.62	2,179.73	2,301.38	6,392.73

40.

Federal Fire Service

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Federal Fire Service						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Development of National fire academy	-	76.25	86.41	91.50	254.16
2	Purchase of fire protection clothing and hot fire gears for training.	-	186.81	211.71	224.17	622.69
3	Improvement of training facilities in Lagos Training School	-	135.34	153.39	162.41	451.13
4	Establishment of Disaster respond centers in the six Geopolitical zones	-	87.68	99.38	105.22	292.28
5	Procurement of firefighting equipment	-	793.74	899.57	952.48	2,645.80
6	Monitoring to ensure compliance with the provisions of the national fire safety code	-	13.72	15.55	16.47	45.75
7	Non Priority Projects	-	319.07	370.82	388.06	1,077.95
		-	1,612.62	1,836.83	1,940.31	5,389.76



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41.

Justice and Judiciary

Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Justice and Judiciary						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Amend section 162 to effect 5 increase in budgetary allocation to the Judiciary in a consolidated fund	-	240.41	272.46	288.49	801.36
2	Frontloading all litigation processes in all courts of record	-	444.75	504.05	533.70	1,482.51
3	Build the multi door court systems across all Judicial Divisions	-	444.75	504.05	533.70	1,482.51
4	Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism in the legal process	-	444.75	504.05	533.70	1,482.51
5	ICT network for all judicial process	-	601.02	681.15	721.22	2,003.39
6	Amend section 292 (1) (a) & (b) to allow NJC to solely investigate and recommend sanction of any erring Judicial officer	-	-	-	-	-
7	Production of compendium of all existing courts in all states of the federation and enumerating ranking /jurisdiction in the hierarchy	-	44.48	50.41	53.37	148.25
8	Creation of specialised divisions in the High Courts (e.g. Criminal courts, commercial court, family/succession, land/property, fraud/financial court, electoral offences, etc	-	444.75	504.05	533.70	1,482.51



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Justice and Judiciary						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
9	Amend Chapter VII of Constitution, Create State Courts of Appeal in 36 states and appoint 5-9 judges for each state from the state judiciary	-	1.44	1.63	1.73	4.81
10	Amend Fiscal Responsibility Act to embody development plans of each tier of government, amend CAMA, BOFIA, CBN Act, Labour Act, insurance Act, NAICOM Act, NDIC Act, Tax Laws, Land Use Act, ISA, Evidence Act	-	14.42	16.35	17.31	48.08
11	Enact new laws and operationalise to drive development eg. NV20:2020 Implementation and Monitoring Agency, Development Plan and Project Continuity Acts	-	12.02	13.62	14.42	40.07
12	Legal education improvement in the faculties and Law Schools	-	1,202.03	1,362.30	1,442.44	4,006.78
13	Stakeholders conferences: for	-	12.02	13.62	14.42	40.07
14	Enhancing professional discipline in Legal practice	-	7.21	8.17	8.65	24.04
15	Enhance operational capacity of the Police Force	-	35.82	40.60	42.98	119.40
16	Amend 2nd schedule of the Constitution to bring Police and Prison Service into concurrent list	-	-	-	-	-
17	State Police project	-	1,202.03	1,362.30	1,442.44	4,006.78
18	State Prison project	-	-	-	-	-



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Justice and Judiciary						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		-	432.73	490.43	519.28	1,442.44
19	Mass media, civic education programmes to increase awareness of Rule of Law issues	-	44.48	50.41	53.37	148.25
20	Introduce legislation to curtail and penalise human rights abuses	-	12.02	13.62	14.42	40.07
21	Human Rights Violation network	-	3.61	4.09	4.33	12.02
22	NGOs enhanced capacity f monitoring abuses		12.02	13.62	14.42	40.07
23	Applicable States ministries of Justice to produce sharia law books.	-	12.02	13.62	14.42	40.07
24	Ministry of Justice to become the supervising Ministry		3.61	4.09	4.33	12.02
25	Ministry of Justice prison decongestion and management/upgrade project	-	240.41	272.46	288.49	801.36
26	Funding and registration project for enlarged legal aid scheme, LGA offices		240.41	272.46	288.49	801.36
27	Ministry of Justice; appointment of Deputies across the 36 states		43.27	49.04	51.93	144.24
28	Judiciary/NJC-periodic emolument of adjunct judges, court building and furnishing		60.10	68.12	72.12	200.34
29	Implementation of the Community Policing framework coordinated by DPOs across the 36 states	-	43.27	49.04	51.93	144.24
30	Projects					



Thematic Area - Governance and Security						
Justice and Judiciary						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
		8,088.71				8,088.71
31	Non Priority Projects	-	1,553.96	1,805.96	1,889.96	5,249.88
		8,088.71	7,853.82	8,945.79	9,449.78	34,338.10

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42.

Ministry of Education

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Ministry of Education						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Construction of classroom blocks at all levels of education		19,625.54	16,575.62	17,550.65	53,751.81
2	National Campaign on Access		440.49	499.22	528.58	1,468.29
3	Create Centres of Excellence in one university, polytechnic and college of Education in each geo-political zone		72,079.56	81,690.17	86,495.47	240,265.20
4	Establish a National Commission for Education Quality Assurance		149.97	169.96	179.96	499.89
5	Train and Retrain teachers on the 9-year Basic Education curriculum		800.88	907.67	961.06	2,669.61
6	Strengthen the Education Management Information System (EMIS)		94.10	106.65	112.92	313.68
7	Upgrading/Provision of laboratories, workshops, studios and research facilities in all Federal Universities and Inter University Centre		19,015.47	18,384.20	14,318.56	51,718.23
8	Capacity building for staff of federal tertiary institutions and NUC		8,008.84	9,076.69	9,610.61	26,696.13



Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Ministry of Education						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
9	Upgrading of ICT facilities in Federal Universities and Inter University centres		9,009.95	12,711.27	13,311.93	35,033.15
10	Education Projects	97,208.44				
11	Non Priority Projects	-	30,202.06	35,099.70	36,732.24	102,034.00
		97,208.44	159,426.86	175,221.14	179,802.00	611,658.44

43.

Productivity

Ministry of Labour and

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Ministry of Labour and Productivity						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Establishment of Job Resources Centres		1,849.06	2,095.60	2,218.88	6,163.54
2	Construction of additional skills upgrading Training Centres		4,509.91	5,111.23	5,411.89	15,033.03
3	Agricultural Skills Training Centres (ASTC) FOR Rural Employment Promotion		554.72	628.68	665.66	1,849.06
4	Establishment of Integrated National Social Security Policy		2,818.69	3,194.52	3,382.43	9,395.64
5	Projects	7,277.45				7,277.45
6	Non Priority Projects	-	2,407.84	2,798.30	2,928.46	8,134.60
		7,277.45	12,140.23	13,828.33	14,607.32	47,853.33



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44.

Ministry of Sports

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Ministry of Sports						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Pilot Community Sports Centre		1,656.53	1,993.98	2,010.12	5,660.63
2	Baseline Data studies for sport development planning		16.57	16.87	16.89	50.33
3	Installation of sustainable incentives and reward system		1,242.40	1,533.83	1,744.90	4,521.13
4	High Performance centre		219.49	207.07	233.82	660.37
5	Application of Sports Sciences to boost performance		231.91	230.07	244.29	706.27
6	Human Capacity Building		244.34	245.41	237.31	727.06
7	National Sports Information Centre		186.36	76.69	69.80	332.85
8	National Sports Commission Projects	10,698.10				10,698.10
9	Non Priority Projects	-	1,201.52	1,396.36	1,461.31	4,059.20
		10,698.10	4,999.12	5,700.30	6,018.42	27,415.94

45.
Affairs

Ministry of Women

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Ministry of Women Affairs						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	National Support and Re-integration of ex offenders, destitute and vulnerable persons		1,167.95	1,323.68	1,401.54	3,893.16
2	Establishment of community based vocational rehabilitation in the 6 Geo Political zones		1,268.06	1,437.13	1,521.67	4,226.86
3	Capacity Building for Social workers in the Federation		278.08	315.16	333.70	926.94
4	Establishment of Nigeria Farm craft Centre for the Blind in 6 Geo Political Zones		2,780.83	3,151.61	3,336.99	9,269.43
5	Skill Acquisition Centre		127.92	144.97	153.50	426.39
6	Business Development Fund for Women		76.75	86.98	92.10	255.84
7	Baseline survey on Maternal Mortality, Child Health indicators, Girl Child Education, PWDs and the Elderly and Families		333.70	378.19	400.44	1,112.33
8	Women Affairs Projects	4,782.23	60,000.00	62,000.00	63,000.00	189,782.23



7	Non Priority Projects	-	1,494.39	1,736.72	1,817.50	5,048.60
		4,782.23	67,527.67	70,574.45	72,057.44	214,941.79

46.

Food and Nutrition

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development Food and Nutrition						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Increase access to food through production and consumption of high yielding disease/drought resistance crops	-	1,569.38	1,647.57	1,636.80	4,853.74
2	Promote the production and utilization of low cost prepackaged appropriate complementary foods	-	697.50	732.25	818.40	2,248.15
3	Develop appropriate framework for the implementation of school feeding programme	-	697.50	915.32	982.08	2,594.90
4	Upscale community management of acute malnutrition	-	575.44	732.25	818.40	2,126.09
5	Promote improved food processing, preservation and packaging technologies centered on SMEs	-	1,220.63	1,281.44	1,473.12	3,975.19
6	Protect, promote and support exclusive breastfeeding through community support groups and workplaces	-	418.50	549.19	654.72	1,622.41



Thematic Area - Human Capital Development Food and Nutrition						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
7	Conduct regular monitoring of compliance at factory, wholesale, retail and household levels of Universal salt iodization	-	959.06	1,098.38	982.08	3,039.52
8	Non priority Projects	-	1,514.04	1,759.56	1,841.40	5,115.00
		-	7,652.04	8,715.96	9,207.00	25,575.00



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47.

Housing

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Housing						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Recapitalisation of FMBN	-	5,167.94	5,857.00	6,201.52	17,226.46
2	Construction of 600,000 Housing Units under PPP arrangement	-	31,421.06	35,610.53	37,705.27	104,736.86
3	Construction of 240,000 affordable housing units by FHA	-	21,705.34	24,599.38	26,046.40	72,351.12
4	Prototype housing scheme - Support for the construction of 200 Low Cost Housing units in collaboration with the LGAs using 90% local materials	-	1,057.10	1,291.38	1,408.52	3,757.00
5	Development of Land Valuation Mechanism	-	29.77	33.74	35.72	99.22
6	Equipping Building Materials Testing Workshops	-	38.80	43.97	46.56	129.34
7	Support for Urban Renewal projects in selected centres	-	200.00	950.00	950.00	2,100.00
9	Non Priority Projects	-	14,829.60	17,234.40	18,036.00	50,100.00
		-	74,449.60	85,620.40	90,430.00	250,500.00

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48.

Youth Development

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Youth Development						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Education and Youth Development		281.43	358.53	380.41	1,020.37
2	PMI - Construction, Equipment and Furnishing of National Youth Development Centres		3,576.91	4,454.15	4,537.28	12,568.34
3	Network and Social Mobilisation		300.96	352.28	384.67	1,037.91
4	Enterprise development and promotion		491.16	635.86	812.50	1,939.52
5	National Youths Service Corps		2,739.63	3,011.80	3,623.86	9,375.29
6	Citizenship Leadership Training Centre		842.05	546.46	163.85	1,552.36
7	Youth Development	7,887.80				7,887.80
8	Non Priority Projects	-	2,134.65	2,480.81	2,596.20	7,211.66
		7,887.80	10,366.79	11,839.89	12,498.76	42,593.24



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49.

Health

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Health						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Disease control and health emergency response programme		21,884.47	36,135.73	28,261.36	86,281.55
2	Expanded immunization programme		3,166.37	3,588.55	3,799.64	10,554.56
3	Federal Health Institutions revitalisation, modernisation and development programme		20,879.95	16,330.61	39,055.94	76,266.51
4	Health research and development programme		801.46	908.32	961.75	2,671.52
5	Human Resources for health development programme		4,699.75	5,326.39	5,639.70	15,665.84
6	Integrated management of maternal, newborn and child health programme		16,907.74	28,828.77	22,289.29	68,025.80
7	National Emergency Ambulance Services		1,492.98	1,692.05	1,791.58	4,976.61
8	National Health Insurance Programme		2,590.41	2,935.79	3,108.49	8,634.69
9	National Health Promotion Programme		1,130.31	1,281.02	1,356.37	3,767.69
10	National Health System strengthening and development programme		10,345.13	7,391.15	8,414.16	26,150.44
11	NHMIS/M&E Programme					



Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Health						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			995.01	1,127.68	1,194.01	3,316.70
12	National Food and Drugs Control Programme		2,664.63	3,019.92	3,197.56	8,882.11
13	National Professional Health Regulatory Institutions Strengthening Programme		2,261.56	2,563.10	2,713.87	7,538.52
14	Health Projects	67,277.03				
15	Non Priority Projects	-	30,681.94	37,279.02	29,478.04	97,439.00
		67,277.03	120,501.71	148,408.09	151,261.76	487,448.59
	Memo Item					
	National Hospital Abuja		50	50	100	200

50.

Safety Net

Social Protection and

Thematic Area - Human Capital Development						
Social Protection and Safety Net (NAPEP)						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Coordinate and close all areas of gaps of all the activities of all Line Ministries, Depts and Agencies to ensure reduction of poverty by 10% by 2013		1,383.13	1,567.55	1,659.76	4,610.43
2	Create an enhanced pool of funds for the purposes of providing tools for economic empowerment of the poor people through wealth generating activities		2,390.21	2,708.91	2,868.26	7,967.38
3	Intervene in all areas of poverty reduction initiatives in Nigeria for the purpose of job creation, rural industrialisation and modernisation		37,372.83	42,355.88	44,847.40	124,576.11
4	Research, monitor and evaluate all poverty reduction activities of all line MDAs		3,405.02	3,859.03	4,086.03	11,350.08
5	Non Priority Projects	-	11,116.58	12,919.26	13,520.16	37,556.00
		-	55,667.78	63,410.62	66,981.60	186,060.00

51.

Power

Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Power						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Overhaul and Rehabilitation of 7 of the existing Power Generation Plants		11,130.15	12,935.03	13,536.66	37,601.84
2	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Transmission Distribution Network and Infrastructure		92,997.43	108,078.09	113,104.98	314,180.49
3	Construction of additional Gas Supply Infrastructure		15,855.40	18,426.54	19,283.59	53,565.53
4	Construction of coal-fired power plant in 3 States (Enugu, Benue and Gombe)		8,195.83	9,524.89	9,967.91	27,688.63
5	Construction of 215MW Low Pour Fuel Oil (LPFO) Power Generation Plant in Kaduna		4,452.06	5,174.01	5,414.67	15,040.74
6	Construction of 10MW Katsina wind project		232.72	270.46	283.04	786.22
7	Construction of 2600MW Mambilla Hydroelectric Power Project (HEPP)		677.93	787.86	824.51	2,290.29
8	Construction of 700MW Zungeru Hydropower Project		15,177.47	17,638.68	18,459.09	51,275.24
9	Solar Rural Electrification Project in 4 Communities; Cross River, Ogun, Bauchi and		4,937.74	5,738.45	6,005.36	16,681.55



Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Power						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Katsina					
10	Construction of 230 - 300MW Dual Power Plant using crude oil and gas in Badagry		1,548.10	1,799.15	1,882.83	5,230.07
11	Small and Medium Hydro Power Plants in various locations		1,214.20	1,411.09	1,476.73	4,102.02
12	Projects	189,783.30				189,783.30
13	Non Priority Projects	-	48,174.62	55,986.71	58,590.75	162,752.08
		189,783.30	204,593.63	237,770.98	248,830.10	880,978.01



52.

Transportation

53.

Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Transport						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	The rehabilitation of existing narrow gauge railway network from Lagos to Kano		33,849.02	39,473.18	39,681.24	113,003.44
2	Completion of the 22km standard gauge from Ovu to Warri		938.78	1,091.02	1,141.77	3,171.57
3	Construction of 187.15km standard gauge from Abuja to Kaduna		15,051.85	17,492.69	18,306.31	50,850.85
4	Construction of 6 stations between Itakpe and Warri		140,817.74	163,653.05	171,264.82	475,735.62
5	Construction of modern coastal line from Benin to Calabar across 6 Niger Delta States		55,576.07	64,588.41	67,592.52	187,756.99
6	Construction of Abuja light Railway project		19,620.61	22,802.33	23,862.90	66,285.83
7	Dualisation of Onitsha - Owerri Road and Onitsha Eastern By Pass		1,642.87	1,909.29	1,998.09	5,550.25
8	Dualisation of Ibadan - Ilorin road Section 1		785.04	863.69	989.91	2,638.64
9	Construction of Kano western by pass		2,065.33	2,400.24	2,511.88	6,977.46



Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Transport						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
10	Construction of Panyam - Bokkos Wamba road		844.91	981.92	1,027.59	2,854.41
11	Routine Maintenance and Repairs of Road Failures		184,156.13	189,694.96	191,541.23	565,392.32
12	Maintenance and road strenghtening of road failures		38,099.02	44,277.24	46,336.65	128,712.92
13	Acquisition of Road Maintenance Equipment and Plants		1,251.71	1,454.69	1,522.35	4,228.76
14	Provision and Restoration of Road Markings		1,251.71	1,454.69	1,522.35	4,228.76
15	Concession: Maintain, Operate and Transfer		3,755.14	4,364.08	4,567.06	12,686.28
16	Provision of new road camps		219.05	254.57	266.41	740.03
17	Vegetation and Slit control		2,878.94	3,345.80	3,501.41	9,726.15
18	Maintenance of street lights		719.74	836.45	875.35	2,431.54
19	Maintenance of Field offices and road camps		647.76	752.80	787.82	2,188.38
20	Construction of River ports in Degema		516.33	600.06	627.97	1,744.36
21	Construction of second runaway of Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport		30,000.00	15,000.00		45,000.00



Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Transport						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
22	Reconstruction of Kano International Airport terminal building		203.40	236.39	247.38	687.17
23	Acquisition of Road Maintenance Equipment and Plants		1,251.71	1,454.69	1,522.35	4,228.76
24	Aviation Projects	71,310.95				71,310.95
25	Transport Projects	127,548.03				127,548.03
26	Works, Housing & Urban Development Projects	211,231.78				211,231.78
26	Non Priority Projects	-	94,900.01	110,289.20	115,418.93	320,608.14
		410,090.76	631,042.88	689,271.46	697,114.31	2,427,519.41

54.
Technology

Science and

Thematic Area - Knowledge Based Economy						
Science & Tech						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Improving national R&D activities		1,845.40	2,144.65	2,244.40	6,234.45
2	Energy Research & Development		325.05	377.76	395.33	1,098.14
3	Advanced Materials & Manufacturing		758.52	881.52	922.52	2,562.56
4	Marine Research		210.13	244.20	255.56	709.89
5	Geo Science research		145.78	169.43	177.31	492.52
6	Small and Medium enterprises		223.85	260.14	272.24	756.24
7	Human Resource Development		2,585.11	3,004.32	3,144.06	8,733.49
8	Standardization and Quality assurance					



Thematic Area - Knowledge Based Economy						
Science & Tech						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
			580.68	674.85	706.23	1,961.76
9	Bio & Nano Technology		623.58	724.70	758.41	2,106.68
10	STI Infrastructure		2,739.55	3,183.80	3,331.88	9,255.23
11	Health		117.24	136.25	142.58	396.07
12	Agriculture		55.45	64.44	67.44	187.32
13	Logistics		69.66	80.96	84.72	235.34
14	Science & Technology Projects	42,768.72	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	222,768.72
15	Non Priority Projects	-	3,134.67	3,642.99	3,812.44	10,590.10
		42,768.72	68,414.65	75,590.00	81,315.12	268,088.50

55.

Communication Technology

Information and

Thematic Area - Knowledge Based Economy						
ICT						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	ICT Infrastructure		3,373.40	3,920.43	4,102.78	11,396.61
2	Multimedia Super Corridor		26.94	31.31	32.76	91.01
3	Local Content Development		8.95	10.41	10.89	30.25
4	Information Security		46.35	53.87	56.37	156.59
5	Research & Development in ICT		84.72	98.46	103.04	286.23
6	Postal Services		555.12	645.13	675.14	1,875.39
7	ICT Projects	8,405.69				8,405.69
8	Non Priority Projects	-	1,296.19	1,506.38	1,576.45	4,379.02
		8,405.69	5,391.67	6,265.99	6,557.44	26,620.79



56.
to the Government of the Federation

Office of the Secretary

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	SGF Office Projects	32,878.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	77,878.00
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		32,878.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	77,878.00



57.

Independent Corrupt

Practices and Related Offences Commission

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		470.37				470.37



58. National Salaries, Incomes and Wages Commission

Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Salaries, Incomes and Wages Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects	300.00				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		300.00				300.00



59.

Adviser

National Security

Thematic Area - General Administration						
National Security Adviser						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	NSA Projects	65,689.14				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		65,689.14				65,689.14



60.

Special Duties

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Special Duties						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Special Duties Projects	186.00				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		186.00				186.00



61.

Fiscal Responsibility

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Fiscal Responsibility						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects	650.00				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		650.00				650.00



62.

Concession Regulatory Commission

Infrastructure

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects	250.00				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		250.00				250.00



63.

Meteorology

Thematic Area - Physical Infrastructure						
Meteorology						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Meteorological Projects		2,960.00	3,440.00	3,600.00	10,000.00
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		-	2,960.00	3,440.00	3,600.00	10,000.00



64.

Executive Bodies

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Executive Bodies						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Executive bodies projects	18,554.74	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	72,554.74
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		18,554.74	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	72,554.74

65.

Police

Thematic Area - Governance & Security						
Police						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Police Formation & Commands	53,666.79	14,464.17	16,392.73	17,357.01	101,880.70
2	Police Affairs	80,371.29	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	380,371.29
3						
4						
		134,038.08	114,464.17	116,392.73	117,357.01	482,251.99



66.

NAPEP

Thematic Area - Productive Sector						
NAPEP						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects		2,817.87	3,193.59	3,381.44	9,392.90
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		-	2,817.87	3,193.59	3,381.44	9,392.90



67. Missions Abroad

Nigeria's Diplomatic

Thematic Area - General Administration						
Nigeria's Diplomatic Missions Abroad						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects		6,534.90	7,406.22	7,841.88	21,783.00
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		-	6,534.90	7,406.22	7,841.88	21,783.00

68.

Supplementation

Capital

Capital Supplementation						
S/N	Priority Projects	Costs in N'm				Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Projects	123,486.63	103,725.31	96,956.68	96,956.68	421,125.30
2	Provision for Programme Cost Adjustment		61,954.96	61,954.96	61,954.97	185,864.89
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
		123,486.63	165,680.27	158,911.64	158,911.65	606,990.19

APPENDIX

Table 7: Monetary Indicators

Aggregate	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average		
												1999-2003	2004-2009	1999-2009
M1 Growth	23.4	62.2	28.1	15.9	29.5	8.6	29.7	32.2	36.6	55.9	-9.6	33.8	25.6	29.3
M2 Growth	33.1	48.1	27.0	21.6	24.1	14.0	24.4	43.1	44.2	57.8	8.1	30.8	31.9	31.4
Net Domestic Credit (NDC)	30.0	-25.3	79.9	64.6	29.1	12.0	14.5	-69.1	276.4	84.2	54.9	35.7	60.2	47.9
NDC to Government	32.0	-170.1	95.2	6,320.6	58.4	-17.9	-37.0	-732.82	-22.3	-31.2	12.34	1,267.2	-132.6	503.7
NDC to Private Sector	29.2	30.9	43.5	19.7	18.4	26.6	30.8	32.1	90.8	59.4	29.0	28.3	44.8	37.3
Share of Preferred Sectors in Deposit Money Banks	52.7	44.5	40.8	39.1	36.7	36.7	30.4	29.6	23.4	26.8	25.5	42.7	28.7	35.1

Aggregate	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average		
												1999-2003	2004-2009	1999-2009
Credit														

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 11: External Trade

	(=N= Million)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
MERCHANDISE	4,878,184.2	5,412,996.6	5,806,427.9	6,059,957.5
Exports (FOB)	11,389,224.3	12,890,628.1	14,101,018.9	15,326,874.6
Oil	11,255,228.6	12,715,174.0	13,847,299.7	14,952,139.2
Non-Oil	133,995.7	175,454.2	253,719.2	374,735.4
Agricultural Products	77,825.0	98,841.8	138,566.7	196,513.3
Minerals	10,817.5	14,100.4	21,235.6	31,987.7
Semi-Manufactured	22,312.4	31,554.1	48,477.3	76,840.8
Manufactured	10,922.5	15,446.5	25,430.0	41,580.3
Other Exports	12,118.2	15,511.3	20,009.6	27,813.3
Imports	6,511,040.1	7,477,631.5	8,294,591.0	9,266,917.1
Consumer Goods	2,606,336.7	2,848,676.6	3,051,654.7	3,221,991.5
Capital Goods	3,877,137.2	4,598,908.6	5,211,250.2	6,010,327.9
Miscellaneous	27,566.2	30,046.3	31,686.1	34,597.7

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 12: Growth Rates of External Trade

External Trade	Annual Change (per cent)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
MERCHANDISE	20.62	10.96	7.27	4.37
Exports (FOB)	17.64	13.18	9.39	8.69
Oil	17.58	12.97	8.90	7.98
Non-Oil	23.40	30.94	44.61	47.70
Agricultural Products	23.66	27.01	40.19	41.82
Minerals	26.91	30.35	50.60	50.63
Semi-Manufactured	20.85	41.42	53.63	58.51
Manufactured	17.85	41.42	64.63	63.51
Other Exports	29.00	28.00	29.00	39.00
Imports	15.51	14.85	10.93	11.72
Consumer Goods	11.67	9.30	7.13	5.58
Capital Goods	18.27	18.62	13.31	15.33
Miscellaneous	11.05	9.00	5.46	9.19

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 13: Nigeria's Balance of Payments Analytical Statement

	(=N=MILLION)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013

	(=N=MILLION)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
(A) CURRENT ACCOUNT	965226.0	1348288.8	1488023.2	1787374.4
Goods	4328247.0	4886993.2	5171536.9	5415522.8
Export (F.O.B)	6741718.8	7645819.1	8395916.2	9170416.0
Oil	6597662.6	7455358.7	8124849.9	8774837.9
Non-oil	144056.2	190460.4	271066.2	395578.1
Imports	-2413471.8	-2758826.0	-3224379.2	-3754893.2
Oil	-567850.4	-640421.7	-714070.2	-767625.5
Non-oil	-1845621.4	-2118404.2	-2510309.0	-2987267.7
Services (Net)	-1833113.7	-1976483.0	-2310441.8	-2629705.8
Service (Credit)	471920.3	623134.3	831195.7	1146302.0
Services (Debit)	-2305034.0	-2599617.3	-3141637.5	-3776007.8
Income(Net)	-2866384.7	-3164325.6	-3516557.8	-3950956.5
Investment Income (Credit)	356684.9	442289.3	566130.3	735969.4
Investment Income (Debit)	-3223069.6	-3606614.9	-4082688.1	-4686925.9
Current Transfers	1336477.4	1602104.2	2143485.8	2952513.9
current transfers (credit)	1355980.3	1625254.1	2171358.3	2986295.3
current transfers (debit)	-19502.8	-23149.9	-27872.4	-33781.4
Workers remittances	1298035.5	1555845.5	2079208.2	2860425.0
Credit	1301741.1	1560243.9	2084503.9	2866843.5
Debit	-3705.5	-4398.5	-5295.8	-6418.5
(B) CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	1373711.1	1141417.5	886521.4	1684792.0
Capital Account (net)	989053.2	616979.5	251570.7	308508.0
Capital Transfers (net)	989053.2	616979.5	251570.7	308508.0

	(=N=MILLION)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Acquisition/Disposal of non-financial asset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account (net)	384657.9	524438.0	634950.7	1376284.1
Direct Investment	695776.5	801717.9	902773.3	1016256.9
Portfolio Investment	60533.3	137854.4	333619.3	642624.2
Other Investment	-371651.8	-415134.3	-601441.9	-282597.0
Official (of which)	107639.0	121490.6	135275.0	273511.7
Amortization (due)	-24247.7	-32313.3	-43723.3	-56070.6
Disbursement	131886.7	153803.9	178998.3	329582.3
Private	-479290.8	-536624.9	-736716.8	-556108.7
ERRORS & OMISSIONS				
OVERALL BALANCE=(A&B&C)	2338937.1	2489706.3	2374544.6	3472166.4
(D) FINANCING				
a. Exceptional Financing				
Promissory notes (arrears)				
Deferred debt service				
Others				
b. Reserves 2/	-2338937.1	-2489706.3	-2374544.6	-3472166.4

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 14: Memorandum Items

Memorandum Items:	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Account Balance as per cent of G.D.P	13.7	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5
Capital Account Balance as per cent of G.D.P	7.2	3.6	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.3
Overall Balance as per cent of G.D.P	20.9	5.1	8.1	7.1	5.7	6.8
Trade Bal as per cent of GDP	13.6	14.5	15.0	14.0	12.4	10.6
Resource Balance/GDP ratio	7.2	7.5	8.7	8.4	6.8	5.5
Remittances as per cent of GDP	16.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.6
Amortisation due as per cent exports	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
External Reserves -Stock (US \$ million)	53,000.4	42,657.0	58,568.1	75,562.7	84,826.7	108,772.7
No. of Months Import supported by reserves	24.53	19.39	23.78	26.75	26.49	30.00
External Debt Stock (N million)	9,731.7	10,072.3	12,086.8	15,108.5	19,641.0	25,533.3
Resource Balance(N)	1757592.2	1860828.2	2495133.3	2910510.1	2861095.1	2785817.0
Average Exchange Rate (N/\$)	133.5	147.0	147.0	146.5	146.0	145.0

<i>Memorandum Items:</i>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP (N' Bil)	24296.3	24714.5	28789.3	34834.7	41872.6	50913.4
Amortisation(\$)	-542.7	-134.0	-165.0	-220.6	-299.5	-386.7
Changes in reserves(\$ mil)	37971.3	8656.6	15911.1	16994.6	16264.0	23946.0

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 15: Monetary Projections for 2010 – 2013 (Billion Naira)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Net Domestic Credit (NDC)	12,780.54	18,603.9	24,676.6	30,670.2
Net Domestic Credit to Government (NDCg)	- 1,030.9	- 98.0	- 84.7	- 87.4
Net Domestic Credit to the Private Sector (NDCp)	13,811.4	18,701.9	24,761.3	31,514.3
Net Foreign Asset (NET)	8,756.2	11,879.5	15,757.5	19,978.0
Other Assets (Net)	- 7,574.9	-12,688.7	-17,923.5	- 22,510.4
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	13,961.8	17,794.6	22,510.2	28,137.8
Quasi-Money	8,097.9	10,232.9	13,281.0	17,164.0

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Money Supply (M1)	5,864.0	7,561.7	9,229.2	10,973.7
Currency Outside Banks	1,055.5	1,361.1	1,569.0	1,755.8
Demand Deposits	4,808.5	6,200.6	7,660.3	9,217.9
Total Monetary Liabilities	13,961.8	17,794.6	22,510.2	28,137.8
Memorandum Items				
Net Domestic Credit (NDC)	62.3	45.6	32.6	24.3
NDCg	-54.8	-90.5	-13.6	3.2
NDCp	36.0	35.4	32.4	27.3
Net Foreign Asset (NET)	16.0	35.7	32.6	26.8
Other Asset (NET)	61.4	67.5	41.3	25.6
Money Supply (M1)	18.1	29.0	22.1	18.9
Broad Money (M2)	30.1	27.5	26.5	25.0

Source: National Planning Commission and Central Bank of Nigeria