



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF BUDGET AND ECONOMIC
PLANNING, ABUJA, NIGERIA

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2022 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

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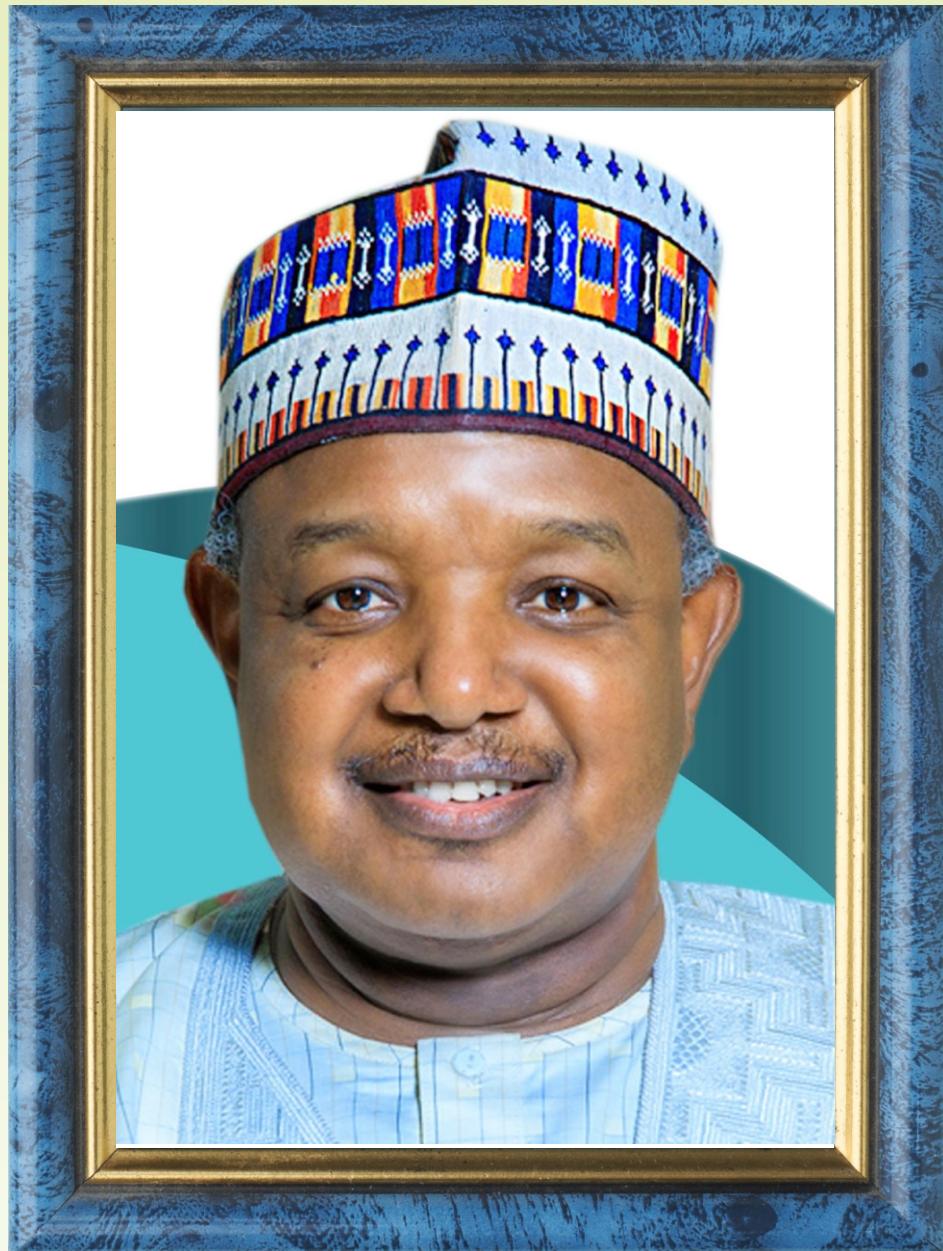
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2022 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



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2022 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022 Annual Performance Monitoring Report (APMR) is the 13th in the report series by the National Monitoring and Evaluation Department (NM&E) that began in 2010. The Report details the assessment of the performance of the Federal Government in 2022 against targets set in the National Development Plan (NDP), 2021-2025. The objective of the report is to avail stakeholders including policymakers, citizens and actors in the development sectors with information on the progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects funded under the 2022 Capital Budget Appropriation in the delivery of the NDP. It compares actual results against planned targets, identifies prevailing implementation challenges and provides recommendations that will enhance service delivery by the Federal Government in future.

The overarching goal of the NDP, 2021-2025 is to achieve inclusive growth in Nigeria through Six (6) broad strategic objectives, which are to:

- (i) Establish a strong foundation for a diversified economy;
- (ii) Invest in critical physical, financial, digital, science &technology, and innovation;
- (iii) Build a solid framework and enhance capacities to strengthen security and ensure good

- governance;
- (iv) Enable a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace;
- (v) Invest in the social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment and
- (vi) Promote development opportunities across states to minimize regional economic and social disparities.

Towards establishing a strong foundation for a diversified economy, the Agriculture sector contributed 26.46% to the overall GDP in real terms in Q4 2022, lower than the 26.84 % contribution in the fourth quarter of 2021. The total contribution of the agriculture sector in 2022 was 25.58%.

The Solid Minerals, Creative, Culture, Tourism and Hospitality; Technology and Innovation, Trade and Investment Petroleum Resources, and Budget and Economic Planning CCHT Industry is a key economic driver for the country diversifying the economy from overdependence on crude oil and positioning it amongst one of the top 20 CCHT sectors globally in terms of GDP by 2025. During the year 2022, the mining sector contributed 0.4% to the GDP of the country in 2022, an increase over the 0.3% recorded in 2021 thus recording an increase of N11.2 billion in its contribution to Government



revenue in 2022, compared to N7.8 billion in 2021. Notable achievements under the sub-sector in the period under review are the formalization of 113 mining cooperatives, the development of 220 active mineral buying centers and 18 waivers/incentives granted to ease the means of doing business in the sector amongst others.

The trade sector grew by 14.25% in 2022, up from 10.34% in 2021. Since 2020, Nigeria has maintained its position in the Ease of Doing Business world ranking, sitting at 131 out of 190, although falling short of the NDP's goal target ranking of 126th in the world. Other notable achievement is the participation of Nigeria in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) which stands to further increase the country's non-oil export and provide rules-based protection for domestic industries. However, the sector overall nominal contribution to GDP in 2022 was 13.35%, which was lower than 13.42% recorded in 2021.

In real terms, the non-Oil sector contributed 95.66% to the nation's GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, higher than the 94.81% share recorded in the fourth quarter of 2021 which is higher than the 94.34% recorded in the third quarter of 2022. Moreover, an aggregate of 94.33% was contributed in 2022, higher than the 92.76% reported in 2021. In addition, the projects implemented by the MDAs are in line with the NDP objective of

building a strong foundation to diversify the economy.

In the area of investing in critical Physical, Financial, Digital, Science, Technology and Innovation Infrastructure, the second strategic objective of the National Development Plan has supported in galvanizing investment in infrastructure for improved economic and social development in the country. The Ministries of Works and Housing, Communications and Digital Economy, Science, Technology and Innovation, Transportation, Power and Aviation through their activities have contributed to the delivery of this objective.

In this vain, Nigeria has committed to establishing the critical building blocks for the digital economy and laying the foundation for its increased contribution to improved economic competitiveness across sectors. A significant economic impact of the GSM revolution has aided the contribution of the ICT sector to GDP. The total contribution of the information and communication sector to GDP in real terms in 2022 stood at 16.51%, higher than the 15.51% reported in 2021. The Science, Technology and Innovation sector projects, when completed, stands to boost Research & Development, technology development and innovation, forward and backward linkages among industries, and increase local content. In addition, they



would stimulate and advance activities in manufacturing with localized technology, create jobs, and reduce loss of foreign exchange earnings.

Nigeria cannot currently meet its transportation needs due to poor maintenance and insufficient investment, which has put an enormous strain on transport infrastructure and services. Yet, demand for transport services has grown exponentially along with the increase in socio-economic activity. The contribution of the transport sector to real GDP in Q4 of 2022 was 1.61%, a fall from 1.65% recorded in the preceding year and higher than 1.34% recorded in the third quarter of 2022. The total contribution of the transport sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 1.48%. The contribution of the Power sector to real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 0.53%, higher than the 0.47% recorded in Q4 2021. Moreso, the figure in 2022 was higher than the 0.38% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the power sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.45%.

The MDAs have contributed in building a Solid Framework and enhancing Capacities to strengthen and ensure good governance under the third NDP objective. The Ministries of Defense, Police Affairs, Interior, Special Duties and Intergovernmental Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Office of the Head of Service of Federation (OHSF) and Office of the Secretary to Government of Federation (OSGF) are contributing to achieving it.

Nigeria relies on strong and sustainable governance structures, and efficient institutions that promote citizen protection, ensure accountability and drive productivity for sustained growth. This objective recognizes that Nigeria's socio-economic aspirations can only be achieved within a context of peace, security and stability which enable the free movement of people, goods and services that leads to sustained quality of life for citizens. The achievement recorded in the area of security demonstrated Government's commitment to the protection of lives and properties of Nigerians from both internal and external threats / aggression. Good governance was also promoted through a strong legal framework in accordance with the National Policy on Justice. The progress made in all the sectors indicated that a strong foundation for a diversified Nigerian economy has been laid.

During the year under review, the enabling of a vibrant, educated and healthy populace was promoted. Government is providing access to quality healthcare and education services for all as a key to unlocking new economic opportunities for disadvantaged people and to put Nigeria on a path to fulfilling its goal of lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030. The Ministries of Health, Education and Environment are contributing to this objective. The total contribution of the health sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 0.60%, relatively the same as the 0.60%



reported in 2021. This growth can be attributed to the various projects implemented in the health sector. Despite government efforts with regards to the Economic Sustainability Plan intervention and financial provisions through special purpose vehicles (SPVs) to the health sector, it has been observed that there is an alarming rate of resignation and emigration of health professionals abroad as a result of Governments inability to meet up with the basic demands of providing a conducive and well remunerated working environment. This has further worsened the Doctor/patient ratio which has dire consequences for growth and development. The Projects and programmes implemented by the Education sector establish the commitment of Government to improve access and quality of educational service delivery with the aim of imparting necessary skills for effective contribution to productivity and economic growth. The total contribution of the education sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 1.77%, lower than the 1.80% reported in 2021(NBS, 2022).

The Federal Ministries of Water Resources, Youth and Sport Development, Women Affair, Labour and Employment contributed to the NDP objective of Investing in social infrastructure and services required to

alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment. A key target of the Nigeria Government to move 100 million Nigeria out of poverty by 2025 requires provision of social infrastructure, access to water and sanitation services; managing environmental resources and disaster situations; and ensuring adequate consideration for vulnerable populations. The Government, through these critical MDAs is determined to create wealth and ensure provision of jobs for the teaming youths. In this regard, the Ministry of youth and Sport is committed to driving the actualization of the job creation agenda of the government through sports development with emphasis placed on Job creation, ease of access to financing for entrepreneurs especially MSMEs; and promoting the inclusion of youths and female in job creation and diversification. The Projects implemented by these MDAs have triggered a lot of commercial and economic activities within the value chain with consequent effects on job creation and improved wellbeing and livelihood of citizens.

The Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, Niger Delta and the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) are contributing to the objective of



Promoting development opportunities across States to minimize regional economic and social disparities. The efforts have led to an increase in opportunities and investments in social services and physical infrastructure. The implementing MDAs have contributed to the delivery of improvement in the means of livelihood of beneficiaries of the Projects through jobs' creation by lifting vulnerable Nigerians out of poverty. The Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs made concerted efforts towards providing critical infrastructure and services and minimizing disparities in economic development within the Niger Delta region. A Security Framework was developed to strengthen rural & urban security in the Niger Delta. Various rehabilitations and restoration of several hectares of degraded ecosystems has effectively halted and reversed degradation, improve ecosystem services and recover biodiversity loss due to oil exploration and other economic activities.

Generally speaking, challenges such as untimely and inadequate release of budgetary allocations, bureaucracy associated with procurement processes, delays in commencement of project implementation; weak coordination among MDAs; and lack of project ownership due to limited community engagement, insecurity and violent conflicts in some project

locations are the bottle necks that were encountered during the implementation of the various projects and programmes.

The following are key recommendations for improvement towards the systematic tracking and delivery of the objectives of the National Development Plan which include; increased budgetary allocation, operationalization of the M&E strategic plan (2021-2025); development of a robust governance framework for M&E in the MDAs; high-level engagement with Chief Executives of MDAs to ensure cooperation and accountability in implementing capital projects / programmes.



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

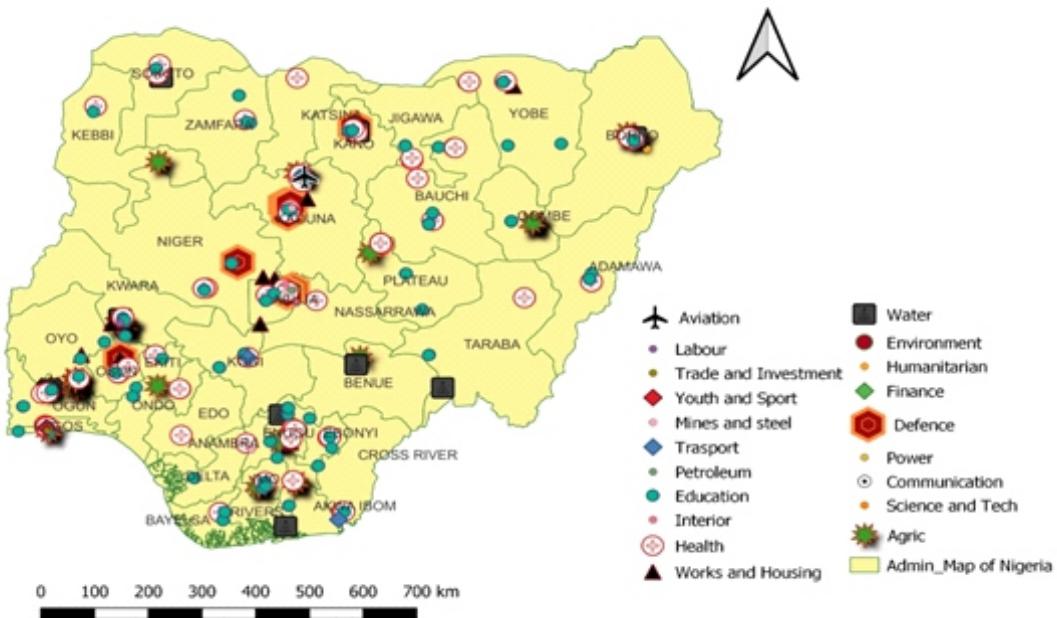
1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2022 Annual Performance Monitoring Report (APMR) is an outcome of the periodic field monitoring of Federal Government Capital Projects, which is often undertaken by the National Monitoring and Evaluation Department. This is a key deliverable of the Ministry that periodically tracks the implementation of public policies, programmes and

projects to provide stakeholders and other partners with an accurate depiction of the performance of public sector programmes and projects as well as its impact on the well-being of the citizens. The Report aim to provide credible information on the sector performances resulting from appropriation released to Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Map 1: Spatial Distribution of Monitored Projects for Full Year 2022 Sectoral Performance

Spatial Distribution of All Monitored Projects for Full Year 2022 Sectoral Performance



1.2 PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

The main purpose of the report is to appraise the performance of the Federal MDAs against the 2022 allocated funds and previous funds released in 2020-

2021, particularly in priority sectors for the fulfillment of the National Development Plan (NDP 2021-2025). Specifically, the report intends to:

- Analyze the pattern of funds releases from 2019-2022 to MDAs;



- ii. Provide information on the completion status of projects and achievements made;
- iii. Provide information on actual performance of MDAs Capital projects against planned targets;
- iv. Document lessons learnt and other information relevant for future design and implementation of programs and projects;
- v. Showcase the performance of Federal Government in the achievement of strategic objectives of the NDP across MDAs;
- vi. Provide information on challenges identified; and
- vii. Offer recommendations on way forward.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

COVERAGE: The report covered over 500 randomly selected projects implemented by Federal MDAs in the 36 states of the Federation and the FCT. The exercise adopted a participatory approach involving field verification of the selected projects by a joint monitoring Team from MDAs, Budget Monitoring and Evaluation Department (BME) in the Budget Office of the Federation (BOF), and the National Monitoring and Evaluation (NM&E) Department of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning.

DATA COLLECTION: Primary data was collected through focus group discussions, direct observation, customized templates and Kobo

Toolbox application. Other sources of data were Desk reviews of sectors / implementing MDAs reports, Ministerial Performance Scorecards, Project Briefs, Progress Reports, implementation / performance data from the field as well as Capital Performance Report by the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation (OAGF), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Nigeria Institute of Social Economic Research (NISER).

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS: Data collected were analyzed using simple descriptive statistical tools such as graphs, charts, tables and other relevant info-graphic representations. Simple descriptive statistical measures such as frequency distributions, percentages, averages, bar charts, pie charts, tables and graphics were used to conduct a meaningful and user-friendly analysis of the collected data.

1.4 PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

Projects for the verification were selected based on the under-listed criteria:

- a. Proportion of budget releases.
- b. Expected value of the projects.
- c. Alignment to NDP strategic priorities/objectives.
- d. Status of projects.
- e. Geographical spread of projects.
- f. Budgetary allocation, releases and utilization for the programmes and projects.



1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

The report is limited by the under-listed factors:

- i. **FUNDING** - Funding restricted the number of project locations visited.
- ii. **TIME** - The duration for the verification exercise was limited.
- iii. **SECURITY** - Some projects could not be physically accessed due to security challenges.
- iv. **WEAK INSTITUTIONAL M&E FRAMEWORK.** - Some MDAs do not have an established M&E framework

1.6 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Report is structured in three chapters.

Chapter 1: Introduction to the report, methodology and limitations.

Chapter 2: Provides an analysis of sector performance for the 2022 fiscal year, which ended on 30th June 2023, in line with the strategic objectives of the NDP:

Objective 1- Establishing a Strong Foundation for a Diversified Economy.

Objective 2- Invest in critical physical, financial, digital, science,

technology, and innovation.

Objective 3-

Build a solid framework and enhance capacities to strengthen security and ensure good governance.

Objective 4-

Enabling a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace.

Objective 5 -

Invest in the social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment.

Objective 6-

Promote development opportunities across States to minimize regional economic and social disparities.



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR 2022

This chapter covers assessment of some of the NDP priority Federal MDAs in terms of their budgetary appropriation, releases, fund utilizations and levels of project completion, contribution to the NDP objectives, key implementation challenges and recommendations on making the projects and service delivery by the government better.

The report focuses on the key MDAs that address the six priority objectives of the NDP namely: Establishing a Strong Foundation for a Diversified Economy; Investing in critical physical, financial, digital, science, technology, and innovation; Building solid framework and enhancing capacities to strengthen security towards ensuring good governance; Enabling a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace; Investing in the social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment; as well as Promoting development opportunities across States to minimize regional economic and social disparities.

2.1 OBJECTIVE ONE:

ESTABLISH A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

2.1.1 Overview of Objective One

Establishing a strong foundation for a diversified economy entails reducing a country's overdependence on a narrow

economic base. In a resource-based economy, the process involves moving the production base away from the extractive sector by supporting manufacturing and other non-resource sectors through a broad range of economic activities at national and sub-national levels. Agriculture; Creative, Culture, Tourism and Hospitality (CCTH); Technology and Innovation sectors are prospects itemized for diversifying the Nigerian economy. Diversification is used as a strategy to encourage positive economic growth and development.

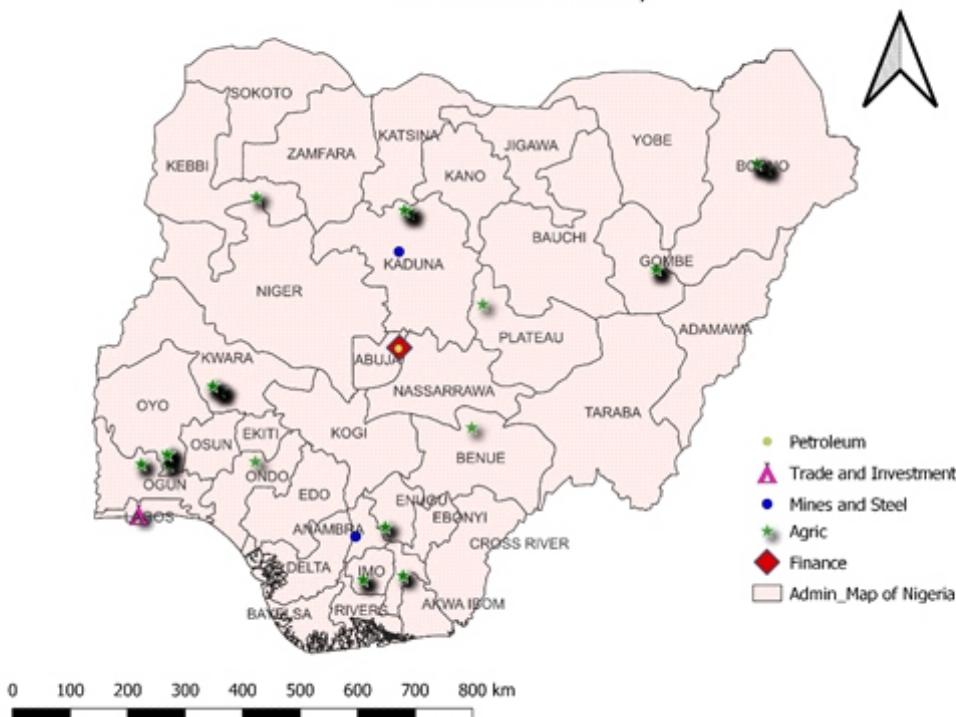
Nigeria's crude oil sector has been in recession since the second quarter of 2020 - the real value of the crude oil sector has fallen for 10 consecutive quarters (from 2020/Q2 to 2022/Q3), hence, the need for economic diversification. The following MDAs are required to contribute to the attainment of this objective:

- (i) Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (now Federal Ministry of Finance and Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning);
- (ii) Federal Ministry of Information and Culture;
- (iii) Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development;
- (iv) Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Investment;
- (v) Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; and
- (vi) Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources



Map 2: Spatial Distribution by Sector Contributing to Objective 1

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors contributing to Objective1:Establishing a Strong Foundation for a Diversified Economy



2.1.2. FINANCIAL SECTOR

2.1.2.1 Overview

The Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning is the government body that manages the finances of the Federal Government of Nigeria, including controlling and monitoring federal revenues and expenditures. It is saddled with the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of NDP to achieve a broad-based real GDP growth rate of about 5% on average; increase employment generation of about 21 million jobs; and through an inclusive growth lift 35 million people out of poverty.

The objective of the financial sector is to raise liquidity thresholds in each

segment of the financial system to levels that will support growth and development of Nigeria. It is to strategically optimize all components of the country's balance sheet to unlock the liquidity required to support the economy's stability, growth, and transformation.

2.1.2.2 Funding

The sector's funding for 2019 – 2022 in the table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and its Agencies for the period under review.

**Table 1.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019- 2022**

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP	2019	4,630,721,708	3,824,172,401	2,143,727,909
	2020	3,608,421,569	4,661,663,163	3,156,170,692
NDP 2021-2025	2021	234,312,650,498	12,898,508,531	6,010,310,150
	2022	440,347,260,554	189,483,553,788	185,874,026,223

Source: OAGF

The capital budget allocation for the Ministry and its agencies in 2022 was N 440 billion, as at 30th June 2023. The cumulative capital fund released was

189 billion while utilization was N185 billion, amounting to 98.10% of the released capital funds.

Table 1.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cashbacked and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and its agencies for year 2022.

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning	277,738,173,162	13,762,207,497	10,341,752,415
Debt Management Office	173,270,815	129,953,111	129,144,919
Budget Office of the Federation	611,054,693	611,054,693	476,130,477
Investment and Securities Tribunal	35,472,078	26,604,059	26,604,059
Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation	629,600,376	615,767,967	615,767,967
Pension Transitional Arrangement Department (PTAD) Hqtrs	320,872,725	240,654,544	187,314,569
Centre for Management Development	7,527,732,223	7,017,732,223	7,017,732,223
National Bureau of Statistics	2,371,257,780	15,885,628,890	15,885,628,890
Nigeria Institute of Social and Economic Research	692,162,454	692,162,454	692,162,354
Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc.	150,247,664,248	150,501,788,351	150,501,788,351
Sub Total	440,347,260,554	189,483,553,788	185,874,026,223

Source: OAGF



2.1.2.3 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The global economy was adversely affected by the global economic effects of the Russia – Ukraine war and the lingering effects of the Coronavirus Disease. (COVID-19). Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.52% (year-on-year) in real terms in the fourth quarter of 2022, following a growth of 2.25% in the third quarter of 2022 and 3.98% in the fourth quarter of 2021. The performance of the GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was driven mainly by the Services sector, which recorded a growth of 5.69% and contributed 56.27% to the aggregate GDP. Although the Agriculture sector grew by 2.05% in the reference period, its performance was significantly hampered by severe incidences of flood experienced across the country, accounting for lesser growth relative to the fourth quarter of 2021 which was 3.58%. Moreover, the Industry sector was also challenged recording -0.94% growth and contributing less to the aggregate GDP relative to the third quarter of 2022 and the fourth quarter of 2021. Overall, the annual GDP growth rate in 2022 stood at 3.10%, from the 3.40% reported in 2021. Thus, the performance of agriculture and Industry reduced in 2022 relative to 2021, while the performance of the Services sector improved in 2022.

In the quarter under review, aggregate GDP stood at N56, 757,889.95 million

in nominal terms. This performance is higher when compared to the fourth quarter of 2021 which recorded aggregate GDP of N49, 276,018.23 million, indicating a year-on-year nominal growth of 15.18%.

For better clarity, the Nigerian economy has been classified broadly into the oil and non-oil sectors. The Oil sector contributed 4.34% to the total real GDP in Q4 2022, down from the figures recorded in the corresponding period of 2021 and the preceding quarter, where it contributed 5.19% and 5.66% respectively. The total annual contribution of oil to aggregate GDP in 2022 was 5.67%. In real terms, the non-Oil sector contributed 95.66% to the nation's GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, higher than the share recorded in the fourth quarter of 2021 which was 94.81% and higher than the third quarter of 2022 recorded as 94.34%. Moreover, on aggregate 94.33% was contributed in 2022, higher than the 92.76% reported in 2021.

2.1.3 CULTURE, CREATIVE, HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM (CCHT) SECTOR

2.1.3.1 Overview

Nigeria is a fast-growing hub for technology, film production, music, and fashion and has become an exporter of culture. The broad objective for the CCHT sector in the NDP is to increase the economic contribution of the CCHT Industry by making the industry a key economic driver for the country,



thereby diversifying the economy from overdependence on crude oil and positioning it amongst one of the top 20 CCHT sectors globally in terms of GDP by 2025. As stated in the plan, government intends to commit approximately N114.24bn as public investment during the plan period to achieve the goals outlined in the CCHT sector and facilitate significant private capital. This is to foster a globally competitive investment climate for the

CCHT sector and prioritize projects identified as critical infrastructural support for the private sector.

2.1.3.2 Funding

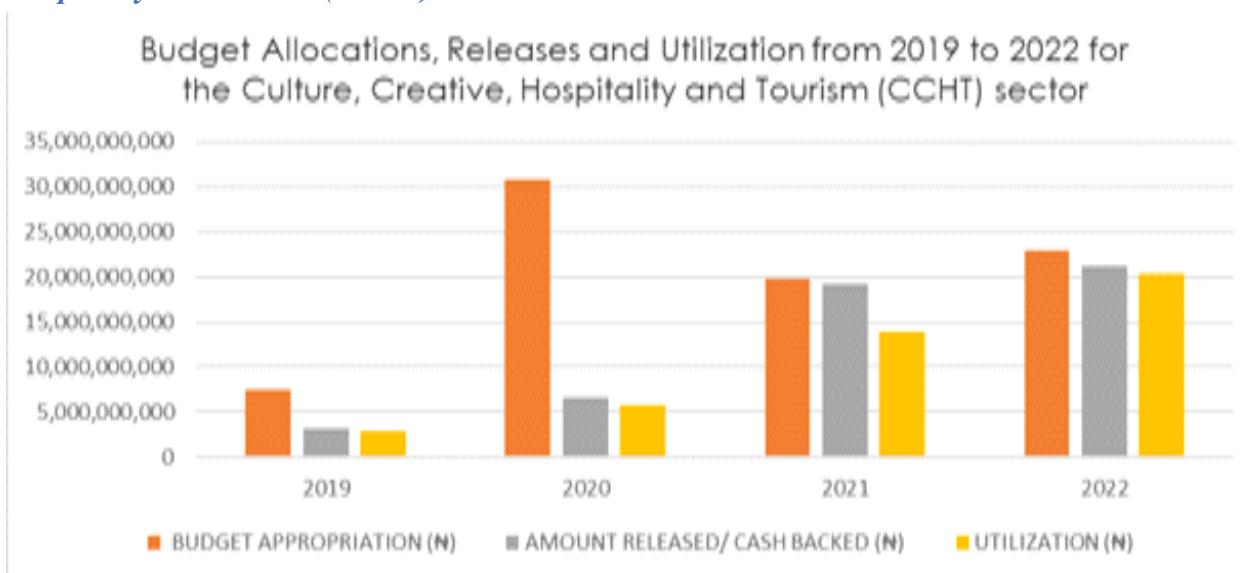
The funding for the sector for the period 2019 – 2022 is shown in Table 1 below. It shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 2 .1: Budget Allocations, Releases , and Utilization for 201 9-2022 for the Culture, Creative, Hospitality and Tourism (CCHT) sector

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (₦)	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	7,536,672,066	3,258,340,004	2,945,664,098
	2020	30,780,275,414	6,611,711,474	5,826,202,147
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	19,721,066,865	19,217,606,830	13,956,119,114
	2022	22,981,920,003	21,224,380,587	20,316,934,437

Source: OAGF

Chart 1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilisation from 2019-2022 for Culture, Creative, Hospitality and Tourism (CCHT) Sector



Source: OAGF



The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Information and Culture and its agencies in 2022 was N22.9 billion. As at 30th June 2023, the Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of

N21.2 billion representing 95.72% of the 2022 capital budget allocation and utilized a cumulative sum of N20.3 billion of the released capital funds.

Table 2.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and its agencies for Full Year 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHBACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & CULTURE – HQTRS	2,585,424,742	2,585,424,742	2,585,424,742
NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY	1,972,357,140	1,479,267,855	653,254,666
FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION OF NIGERIA	921,758,047	847,638,047	846,872,716
NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA	298,952,481	274,602,481	274,601,384
VOICE OF NIGERIA	620,337,877	620,337,877	620,332,833
NIGERIAN FILM CORPORATION	1,314,436,258	985,827,194	985,826,253
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION	0	-	(594,818)
NIGERIA PRESS COUNCIL	1,341,625,266	1,227,987,633	1,218,223,190
NATIONAL FILM & VIDEO CENSORS BOARD	224,039,942	168,029,957	168,029,875
ADVERTISING PRACTITIONERS' COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	258,849,846	258,849,846	257,472,020
NIGERIAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	809,446,954	607,085,216	607,085,216
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS	929,851,178	718,425,589	682,128,654
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS AND CULTURE	1,117,949,908	1,167,949,908	1,167,949,908



CENTRE FOR BLACK AFRICAN ARTS & CIVILISATION (CBAAC)	644,659,269	644,659,269	643,844,074
NATIONAL TROUPE OF NIGERIA	88,301,486	66,226,115	66,221,000
NATIONAL THEATRE	47,839,944	35,879,958	12,149,283
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	524,637,700	486,817,332	479,283,737
NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM - UMUAHIA	13,094,029	9,820,522	9,672,674
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOSPITALITY & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	6,860,928,228	6,778,478,228	6,778,478,228
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CULTURE ORIENTATION	1,822,002,157	1,822,002,157	1,822,002,157
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUM STUDIES, JOS	9,976,384	7,482,288	7,482,192
NATIONAL ORIENTATION AGENCY	575,451,167	431,588,375	431,194,454
SUB TOTAL	22,981,920,003	21,224,380,587	20,316,934,437

Source: OAGF

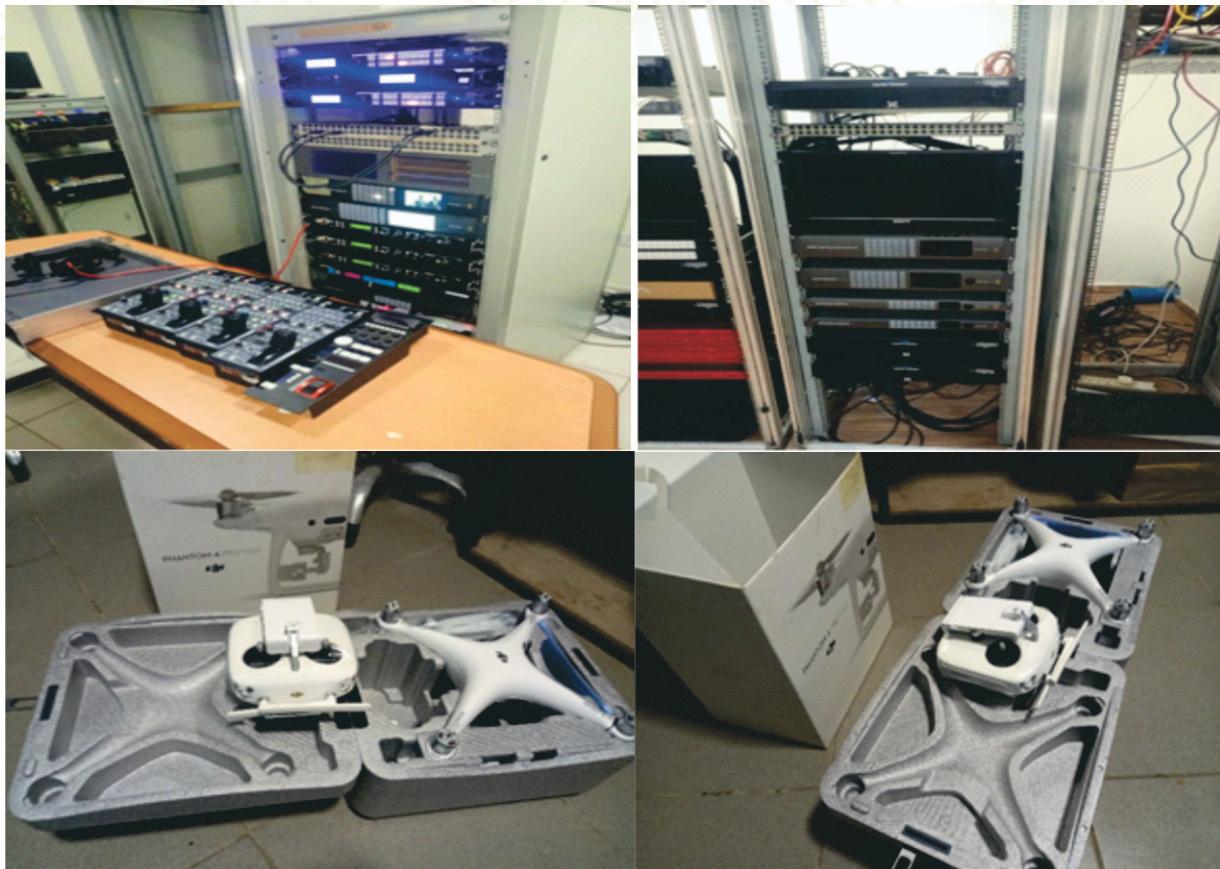
2.1.3.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

Projects monitored during the 2022 full year verification exercise revolve around purchase of operational vehicles, media equipment, construction and rehabilitation.

2.1.3.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects in the Ministry of Information and Culture showed a commitment to

improving technical skills of Nigerian Journalist and improving operational efficiency of the Ministry and its Agencies in the delivery of their mandate. The projects implemented are in line with the sector objectives to increase the economic contribution of the sector to the GDP of the country.



Purchased Ariel Drones

2.1.3.5 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product(GDP)

As reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in its Q4 2022 report, computation of the GDP for the Ministry of Information and Culture falls under two (2) sections, which are; Information and Communication, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. For Information and Communication, The Information and Communication sector is composed of the four activities of Telecommunications and Information Services; Publishing; Motion Picture, Sound Recording and Music Production; and Broadcasting. In nominal terms, in the fourth quarter of 2022, the sector growth was recorded at

21.41% (year-on-year), 15.70% points increase from the rate of 5.70% recorded in the same quarter of 2021, and 1.09% points higher than the rate recorded in the preceding quarter. The Quarter-on-Quarter growth rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 18.16%. Overall, the sector grew by 19.00% in 2022. The Information and Communications sector contributed 10.42% to the total Nominal GDP in the 2022 fourth quarter, higher than the rate of 9.88% recorded in the same quarter of 2021 and higher than the 9.58% it contributed to the preceding quarter.

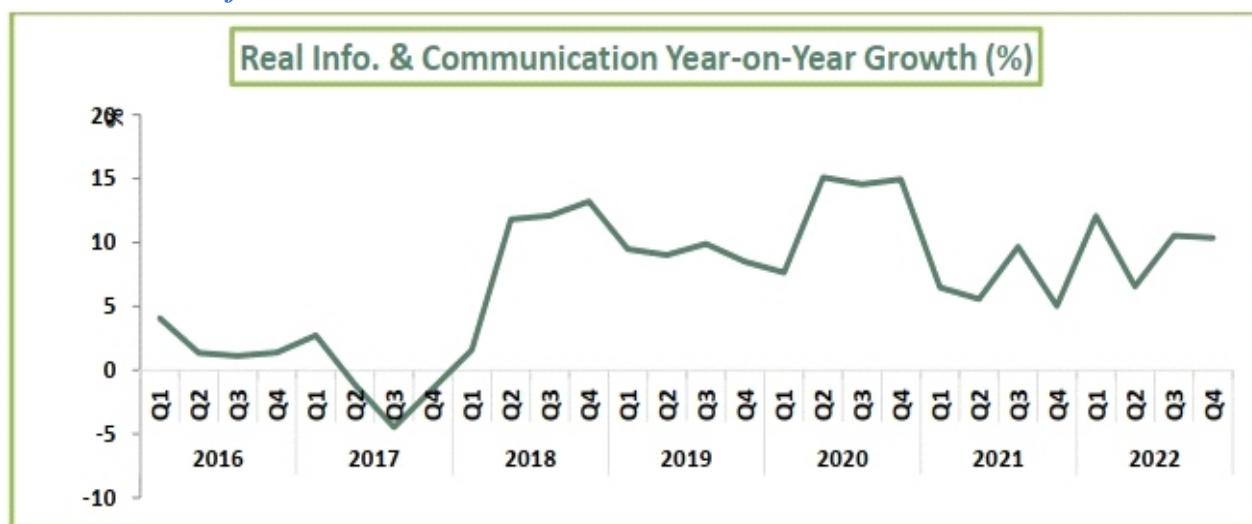
The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 10.61%,



higher than the 10.24% reported in 2021. The sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 recorded a growth rate of 10.35% in real terms, year-on-year. From the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 2021, there was an increase of 5.32% points. On a Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector exhibited a growth of 17.23% in real terms. Overall, the sector grew by 9.76% in 2022. Of total real GDP, the

sector contributed 16.22% in the 2022 fourth quarter, higher than in the same quarter of the previous year in which it represented 15.21% and higher than the preceding quarter in which it represented 15.35%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 16.51%, higher than the 15.51% reported in 2021.

Chart 2: Real information and Communication Year-on-Year Growth



For the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, In Nominal terms, the growth of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector was 23.11% in the fourth quarter of 2022 (year-on-year), representing an increase of 0.37% points relative to the preceding quarter's growth rate of 22.74% and an increase of 18.17% points compared with the year-earlier growth rate of 4.94%. On a quarterly basis, growth was recorded at 18.00%, higher than the quarter-on-quarter growth of Q3 2022 recorded at 4.19%. Overall, the sector grew by 18.30% in 2022. The activity contributed 0.15% to the total

nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022. This contribution was higher than the 0.14% it contributed in Q4 of 2021 and higher than the 0.14% it contributed in Q3 of 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 0.17%, higher than the 0.16% reported in 2021.

In real terms, the activity grew by 7.52% year-on-year which was higher than the rate recorded in Q4 2021 by 3.22% points, and lower by 0.26% points when compared with that of the preceding quarter. Quarter-on-Quarter,



growth stood at 17.23% in real terms. The annual growth rate of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 4.29%. Overall, Art, Entertainment and Recreation contributed 0.21% to real GDP in Q4 2022, slightly higher than the 0.20% recorded in the same quarter of 2021 and higher than the 0.19% recorded in the third quarter of 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.22%, relatively the same as the 0.22% reported in 2021.

2.1.4 SOLID MINERALS (MINES & STEEL) SECTOR

2.1.4.1 Overview

The importance of the Solid Minerals (Mines and Steel) Sector in diversifying Nigeria's economy cannot be overemphasized, as the country is endowed with diverse mineral resources such as gold, iron, lead, zinc, rare metals (SnNbTa), coal and gemstones, which can be harnessed for

its economic development and their exports represents a major supply of foreign exchange. As stated in the NDP, the solid minerals sector's contribution to Nigeria's GDP ranged from N126.03bn in 2017 to N656.14bn in 2020 which on average accounts for 0.24 percent of Nigeria's GDP which is significantly low considering the enormous potential of the sector. To improve on this, the focus is to increase the Minerals Sectors contribution to economic growth from 0.33% to 3% by the year 2025, attract foreign investment and also increase production capacity for enhanced economic growth.

2.1.4.2 Funding

The funding for the sector for the period 2019 – 2022 is shown in table 1 below. It shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its Agencies for the period under review.

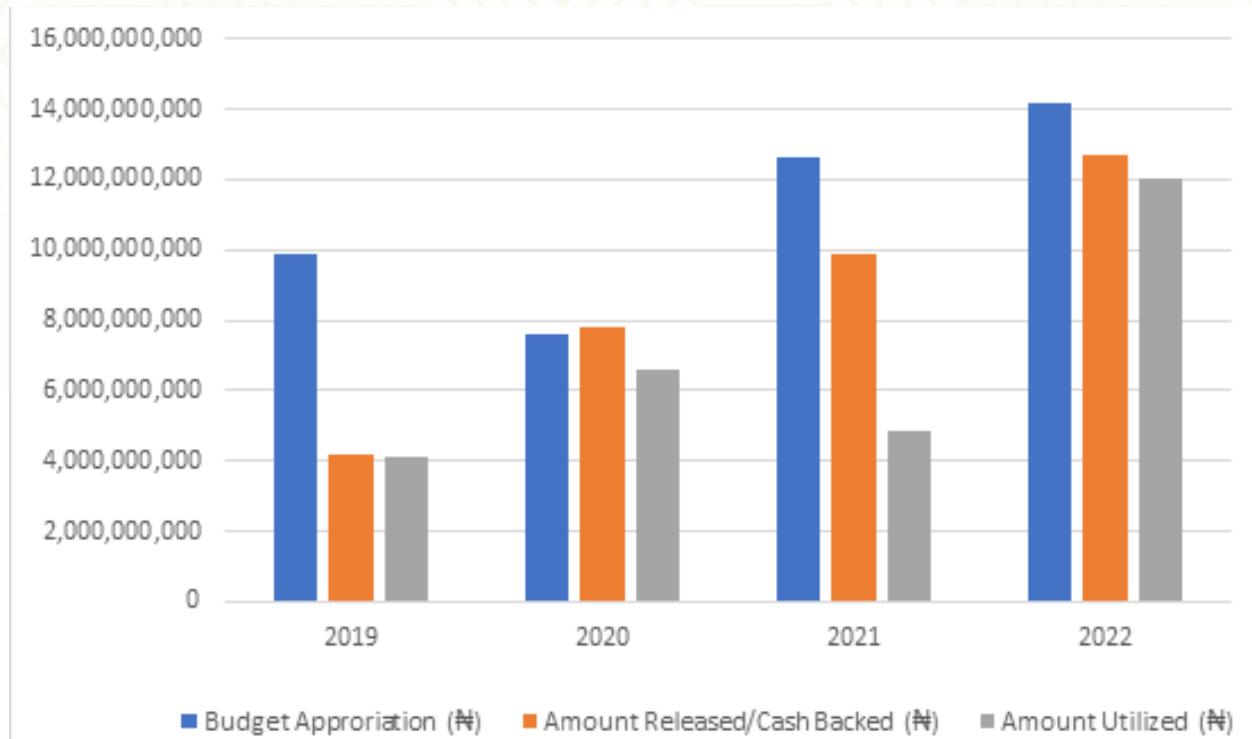
Table 3.1: Budget Allocations, Releases, and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Solid Minerals Sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 - 2020	2019	9,891,135,562	4,186,533,939	4,108,469,390
	2020	7,622,887,235	7,797,413,070	6,570,945,835
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	12,605,747,806	9,908,888,337	4,878,652,844
	2022	14,195,567,633	12,715,655,600	12,026,362,947

Source: OAGF



Chart 3: Budget Appropriation, Releases & Utilization of the Solid Minerals Sector for the year 2019 - 2022



Source: OAGF

The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its agencies in 2022 was N14.1 billion, as at 30th June, 2023. The Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of

N12.7 billion representing 94.58% of the 2022 capital budget allocation and utilized a cumulative of N12.02 billion which was 94.5% of the released capital funds.

Table 3.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its agencies for year 2022.

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released in the year so far (2022)	Amount Utilized in the year so far (2022)
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MINES AND STEEL DEVELOPMENT – HQTRS	4,106,338,035	3,336,606,956	3,058,104,189
COUNCIL OF NIGERIAN MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENCE	30,155,682	22,617,987	22,617,987
NIGERIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AGENCY	4,301,281,146	4,301,281,146	3,998,909,855



NATIONAL STEEL RAW MATERIALS EXPLORATION AGENCY, KADUNA	717,640,639	616,115,639	616,115,637
NATIONAL METALLURGICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, JOS	375,015,907	296,277,169	296,244,710
METALLURGICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, ONITSHA	1,113,695,348	898,695,348	827,089,573
NATIONAL IRON ORE MINING COMPANY – ITAKPE	1,874,846,221	1,856,155,199	1,854,264,257
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND GEOSCIENCES	545,262,720	436,762,720	407,178,321
NIGERIA MINING CADASTRE OFFICE & CENTRES	559,308,334	462,083,761	457,790,664
AJAOKUTA STEEL COMPANY LIMITED	410,141,590	367,641,590	367,641,590
SOLID MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND OFFICE	161,882,011	121,418,086	120,406,165
SUB TOTAL	14,195,567,633	12,715,655,600	12,026,362,947

Source: OAGF

2.1.4.3 Result Delivery

2.1.4.3.1 Increased Mineral and Steel Production

The Ministry reported an increase in mineral titles issued to prospective investors. 1,408 mineral titles were issued in 2022 as against 1,372 issued in 2021 and 1,312 in 2020 respectively. The sub-sector also recorded progress against the quantities of non-metals, precious/semi-precious minerals and steel utilized during the period. Non-metals mineral increased to 92.01 million tonnes in 2022 from 91.00 in 2021 and 69.89 in 2020. However, the

Quantity of metals utilized declined from 152,228 tonnes in 2020 to 116,536 in 2021 and then went down even further to 463 tonnes in 2022. The Quantity of energy minerals utilized increased from 960,381 tonnes in 2020 to 1.4 million in 2021 and then slightly declined to 1.2 million tonnes in 2022. Similarly, the same impressive development was recorded for the Quantity of metal products fabricated which went up from 1.8 million tonnes in 2021 to 2.1 million tonnes in 2022. The Quantity of precious/semi-precious stones beneficiated increased from 2.45 tonnes in 2020 to 12.29 and



17.79 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Overall, there is a significant increase in the production and utilization of minerals within the period under review.

2.1.4.3.2 Reduction in Environmental Degradation and Hazards

Efforts by the Ministry in reducing environmental degradation and hazards in the mining sector in the year 2022 led to the Ministry rehabilitating and reclaiming 6 abandoned mines sites and executing 34 community development projects in the period under review. The sub-sector conducted 24 environmental impact assessment reviews indicating less assessments over 25 that was reported in 2021 but more than 12 that was reported in 2020. With regards to number of mines environmental inspection and monitoring reports produced, the Ministry reported 198 in 2022 and 131 and 98 in the year 2021 and 2020 respectively. 22 community development agreements were reviewed and signed in 2022 which is less than 25 but more than 18 that were signed in 2021 and 2020 respectively.

2.1.4.3.3 Increased Contribution to The Economy

During the year 2022, the mining sector contributed 0.4% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country, an increase over the 0.3% that was reported in 2021 and 2020 respectively.

On Amount of Contribution to Government revenue, the Ministry reported an increase of N11.2 billion in 2022, N7.8 billion in 2021 and N5.4 billion in 2020. Similarly, on Number of jobs created in the sector, the Ministry reported an increase of 4284 in 2022 as against 3568 and 2331 in 2021 and 2020 respectively. The Ministry also reported 10 number local investment and 5 number foreign investment attracted to the sector.

Notable achievements under the sub-sector in the period under review, are the formalization of 113 mining cooperatives, the development of 220 active mineral buying centres and 18 waivers/incentives granted to ease means of doing business in the sector.

2.1.4.3.4 Increased Geo-Scientific Activities

In line with the drive towards the digitization and mapping of the Mining and Steel Sector, increased geo-scientific activities were recorded in the years under review. An achievement is the increase in the number of maps produced on a scale of 1:5000 from geological, geo-chemical and geophysical surveys which increased by 171 in the year 2022 compared to 75 and 19 in 2021 and 2020 respectively. However, the Ministry did not report on the number of maps sold for the period under review.



2.1.4.3.5 Provision of Policy, Regulatory and Administrative Service

The Ministry recorded an increase in Minerals value addition and beneficiation of 75% in the year 2022, as against 70% and 65% in year 2021 and 2020 respectively. Similarly, the Ministry initiated 3 key policies in the year under review to improve ease of doing business in the sector.

Notable achievements under the sub-sector, are the training of 237 staff to improve efficiency in work routine, the installation of 172 equipment and gadgets for testing and training purposes and 13 stakeholders' engagement held to improve funding and strengthen synergy in the sector.

2.1.4.3.6 Stamping Out Illegal Mining Activities

Efforts by the Ministry to stamp out illegal mining activities led to the Ministry closing 376 illegal mines sites in the year 2022, 299 in 2021 and 40 in 2020. The Ministry also recorded 121 Improved Surveillance and Inspectorate team in 2022 as against 60 and 48 in 2021 and 2020 respectively. Notable achievements recorded in the sub-sector are procurement of 72 number operational vehicles/equipment for inspectorate operations and 37 illegal miners were arrested in the year under review.

2.1.4.3.7 Generation of Research & Development (R&D) Data for Mineral and Metallurgical Processes and Products Development

On Generation of Research & Development (R&D) Data for mineral and metallurgical processes and products development, the Ministry reported an increase of 22 mineral processes/products patents registered in the year 2022, as against 18 registered in the year 2021 and 2020. Similarly, the Ministry produced 3 research and development reports in the year under review.

2.1.4.4 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As reported by NBS in its Q4 2022 report, the sector grew nominally by -1.07% (year-on-year) in Q4 2022. Quarrying and Other Minerals exhibited the highest growth rate of all the sub-activities at 47.85%, followed by Metal Ore activity at 22.72%. However, Crude Petroleum and Natural gas was the main contributor to the sector with a weight of 65.88% in Q4 2022. Comparing Q4 2022's rate of growth relative to Q4 2021 and Q3 2022 growth rates, there was a decline of 9.72% points and also a fall of 35.34% points respectively. The annual growth of the sector stood at 27.11%, higher than -1.05% recorded in 2021. The Mining & Quarrying sector contributed 4.51% to the overall GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, lower than

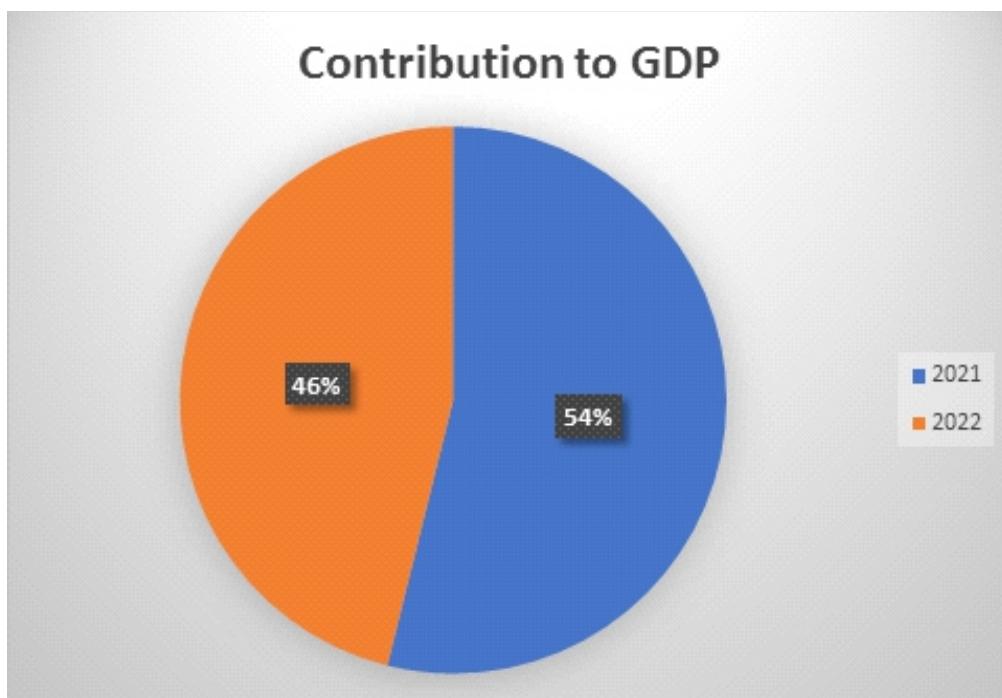


the contributions recorded in 2021 fourth quarter at 5.25% and lower than the previous quarter recorded at 7.32%. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 was 6.85%.

In real terms, the Mining and Quarrying sector grew by -11.39% (year-on-year) in the fourth quarter of 2022. Compared to the same quarter of 2021 and the third quarter of 2022, it was lower by 5.23% points and higher by 9.92% points respectively. Quarter on quarter, the growth rate recorded was -11.42%

during the quarter. The 2022 growth rate of the sector stood at -18.16%, lower than the -7.79% recorded in 2021. The contribution of Mining and Quarrying to Real GDP in the quarter under review stood at 4.71%, lower than the rate of 5.50% recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 and lower than the 5.90% recorded in the third quarter of 2022. The annual total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 was 5.88%, lower than the 7.41% reported in 2021.

Chart 4: The Mining & Quarrying sector contribution to overall GDP in Q4 2021 – Q4 2022.



2.1.4.5 Observed Outcomes and Impact

All the projects monitored under the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development during the 2022 monitoring exercise were completed and in use. These projects contribute to

achieving the Institution's mandates by providing adequate equipment and a conducive environment for effective service delivery. Jobs were also created in the course of implementing the projects, thereby boosting economic activities in their respective



communities. Real-time access to Mineral title administration process has brought about improvement in the timely delivery of mineral title.

2.1.4.6 Findings and Lessons Learnt

The monitoring exercise has revealed an increase in stakeholders' participation in the mining sector. This has enhanced synergy and involvement of host communities in programmes / projects implementation, and significantly reduced conflicts in the mining communities.

2.1.4.7 Project Monitoring

Coverage Five (5) projects were monitored under the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development during the 2022 full year verification exercise. The

Projects were implemented by the National Steel Raw Materials Exploration Agency (NSRMEA), Kaduna and Metallurgical Training Institute, Onitsha respectively. The projects cuts across construction of workshop and laboratory, reconstruction of perimeter fence, procurement of vehicles and procurement of equipment.

2.1.4.8 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary provisions/allocations to capital projects in the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its Agencies showed a commitment towards achieving the sector objective of establishing a strong foundation for a diversified economy by stimulating its sub-sectors.



Manganese Resources Exploration Equipment at National Steel Raw Materials Exploration Agency (NSRMEA), Kaduna



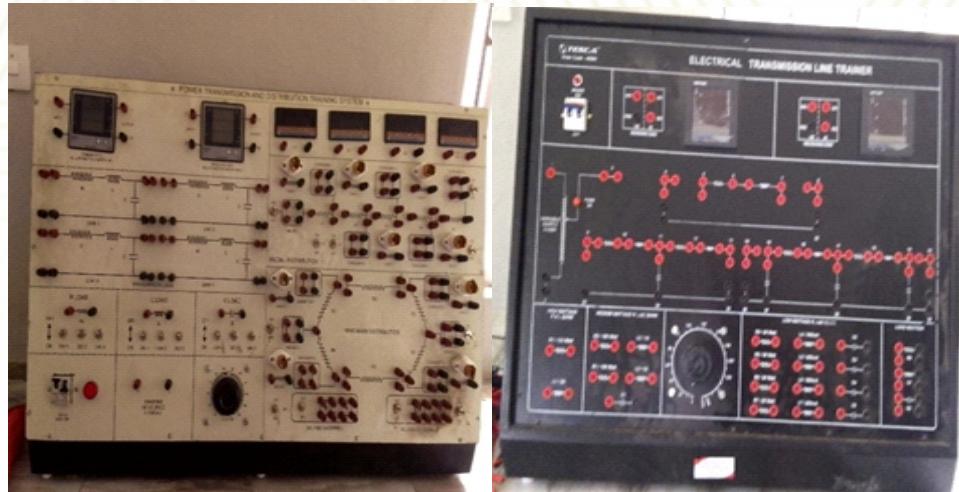
Perimeter Fence and Main Gate at Metturgical Training Institute Onitsha



Utility Vehicle Purchased at Metturgical Training Institute Onitsha



Ongoing Construction of Steel Fabrication and Welding Engineering Workshop at Metturgical Training Institute Onitsha



Construction and Equipping of Engineering Laboratory at Metturgical Training Institute Onitsha

2.1.4.9 Challenges to Implementation

The key constraints observed in the sector during the reporting period are

- i. Most mining deposit are located in the remote areas without adequate security infrastructure,
- ii. Inadequate infrastructure to support commercial mining operations,
- iii. Illegal mining activities and
- iv. Lack of financial risk sharing outfit for the mining sector.

2.1.4.10. Recommendations

For the Ministry and its Agencies to deliver on their mandates by increasing the minerals sectors production capacity and its contribution to Nigeria's economic growth, the following are hereby recommended:

- i. There is need for increased inter and intra-agency collaboration and synergy in order to achieve the overall objective of the sector,
- ii. Financial Institutions should offer favorable conditions that will enable Miner's access loans easily; and

- iii. There is the need to enhance security in minefields to attract both local and foreign investment in the sector.

2.1.5. INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT SECTOR

2.1.5.1 Overview

The broad objective for business environment, trade, and competitiveness sector in the NDP is to establish a strong foundation for a diversified economy, with robust Medium Scale Enterprise (MSE) growth, and a more resilient business environment. Nigeria expect to improve its ease of doing business ranking from 131 to 100 in 2025 and its World Economic Forum (WEF) to 116 to 100. Nigeria's trade advantages include the size of its economy and strategic location on the continent, making it a viable trading partner for many countries, given its status as Africa's largest and most populous economy. The country is significantly endowed in human and natural resources with a higher comparative



advantage in most of the 12 World Trade Organization (WTO), trade-in-services categories than many African countries, positioning the nation to benefit from the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

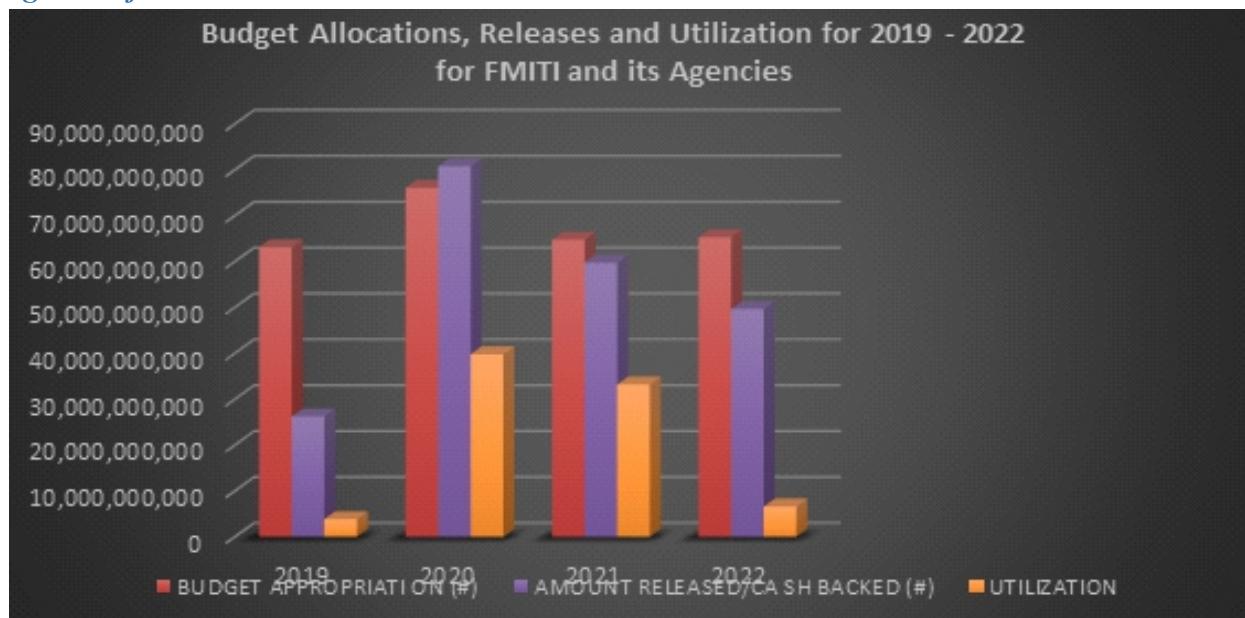
2.1.5.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 4.1 Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019 - 2022 for the Ministry and its Agencies for the Period Under Review.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (#)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CA SH BACKED (#)	UTILIZATION
ERG P 2017	2019	63,112,112,708	26,207,110,214	3,836,254,268
	2020	76,087,850,570	80,784,371,103	39,788,386,274.
NDP 2021-2025	2021	64,760,781,172	59,746,004,825	33,198,985,041
	2022	65,290,309,038	64,053,590,063	55,110,105,943

Chart 4: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2018-2022 for the Ministry and its Agencies for the Period Under Review



Source: OAGF

The capital budget appropriation for FMITI and its agencies in 2022 was Sixty-Five Billion, Two Hundred and Ninety Million, Three Hundred and Nine Thousand, Thirty-Eight naira (N65, 290, 309,038) as at 30th June, 2023. Sixty-Four Billion, Fifty-Three Million, Five-Hundred and Ninety

Thousand, Sixty-Three Naira (N64, 053, 590,063) was released and fully cash backed to the Ministry and its agencies, representing 84.41% of the 2022 capital allocation, 86.04% of the released capital funds was utilized as at 30th June, 2023.



Table 4.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Investment its Agencies for Year 2022.

S/N	FMITI AND AGENCIES	APPROPRIATION	TOTAL RELEASES	UTILIZATION
1	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT - HQTRS	6,219,464,557	5,218,732,485	4,340,511,449
2	STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA	165,441,807.6	124,088,078	123,520,161
3	NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (NADD) HQTRS	85,000,000	67,460,563	Nil
4	INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND	1,241,803,810	5,089,448,876	4,836,528,530
5	NIGERIAN EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL	1,352,436,462	1,150,564,911	1,052,905,740
6	FINANCIAL REPORTING COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	116,400,731	161,573,745	145,011,077
7	NIGERIAN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES AUTHORITY	21,324,639,329	16,156,506,182	15,917,680,673
8	FEDERAL COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMISSION	394,671,570.30	539,331,895	190,863,592
9	LAGOS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR COMPLEX MANAGEMENT BOARD	101,515,834	76,141,000	76,140,000
10	FEDERAL PRODUCE INSPECTION	587,605,456	503,335,031	503,335,031
11	EXTERNAL TRADE SECTOR, GENEVA (WTO)	120,488,761	203,064,762	203,064,762
12	OIL AND GAS FREE ZONES AUTHORITY, NIGERIA (OGFZA)	3,565,404,694	2,687,173,279	2,073,127,207
13	TAFAWA BALEWA SQUARE MANAGEMENT BOARD	645,215,883	645,215,883	645,209,197
14	NIGERIA COMMODITY EXCHANGE (NCX)	622,616,228	511,601,228	333,449,912
15	NIGERIA TRADE OFFICE, TAIWAN	107,157,316	92,311,978	92,311,978
16	NIGERIA TRADE OFFICE, CHINA	108,865,575	84,558,605	84,558,605
17	SMEDAN H/QTRS	27,073,151,887.18	29,442,175,049	24,328,375,862



18	NIGERIAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION COUNCIL HQTRS	212,315,507	159,245,258	(310,297,041)
19	NIGERIA OFFICE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATION (NOTN) ABUJA	346,113,631	301,057,958	301,044,946
20	FEDERAL COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION TRIBUNAL	900,000,001	840,003,297	839,664,086
	SUB TOTAL	65,290,309,038	64,053,590,063	55,110,105,943

SOURCE: OAGF

2.1.5.3 Results Delivery

Nigeria is implementing reforms to improve its business environment, trade and global competitiveness. In 2022, Nigeria ranks 131 out of 190 economies in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking. This was achieved through the concerted action by the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), established to tackle the constraints associated with doing business in Nigeria. The Person with Significant Control (PSC) Regulations 2022 has also provided guidance clarification of salient features of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 with focus on Beneficial Ownership Information Disclosure. This PSC has helped Bank of Industry (BOI) to achieve the following:

- Consolidated disbursements (large Enterprises and MSMEs) between January and December 2022 were N210.7 billion to 419,436 beneficiaries.
- An estimated 1,255,974 Jobs (direct and Indirect) were created through our business activities in the year 2022.

- BOI surpassed its Financial Growth and Sustainability target of €500 million in 2022 by raising a total of €1.85 billion from international market, despite the slowdown in the global market and rising costs of borrowing this is due to the bank's 2022-2024 Corporate Strategy implementations.
- Introduction of BOI Agricultural Value Chain Financing (AVCF) products based on the out-grower model to support small holders' farmers since inception (2018) the bank has disbursed about N13.6 billion to support 71,261 farmers to grow maize and rice paddy.
- Through MSME Distributor Finance Product the bank was able to successfully disbursed N4 billion to 7,000 beneficiaries.
- Through the Fintech/Digital Lending Product the Bank was able to be disbursed N550 million to 1,215 beneficiaries in 2022.
- Through the bottom of pyramid (BOP) Initiative scheme and partnering with 35 Micro-Finance Banks it has disbursed over N13.47



billion. To date the Bank have reached 11,633 beneficiaries through the BOP scheme.

- Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP) is key program on behalf of the Federal Government and Multilateral Agency. As mandated by FMITI, BOI is the implementing agency for the MSME Survival fund. In 2022, N8.8 billion was disbursed to 376,240 beneficiaries.
- In 2022 Edo state provided N500 million for the implementation the State Enterprise and Empowerment Program (SEEP) in the state, out of which N85.6 million was disbursed to 320 beneficiaries. A total of N13.8 million has been disbursed to 1,147 beneficiaries since the inception of SEEP. BOI is engaging more states with a view of signing them in the SEEP program.
- The \$300m Nigerian Content Intervention fund by the Nigerian Content Development & Monitoring Board (NCDMB) was able to make disbursement of \$293.26 million and N32.85 billion to 61 beneficiaries as at December 2022.

BOI successfully concluded three landmark capital raising transactions from the international financial market in the year 2022 namely: €750 million Eurobond facility; €1 billion guaranteed senior loan facility in August 2022, and €1100 million line of credit from French Development Agency was also concluded in August 2022.

2.1.5.4. Sector Performance and Contribution of the GDP

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the nominal year-on-year growth rate of Trade stood at 14.82%. This indicates an increase of 8.80% points when compared to the fourth quarter of 2021 growth rate of 6.01% and 1.64% points higher than the previous quarter's growth rate of 13.17%. The quarter-on-quarter growth rate was 15.16%. Overall, the sector grew by 14.25% in 2022, higher than the 10.34% reported in 2021. Trade's contribution to Nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 13.20%, lower than the contribution in the same quarter of the previous year of 13.25%, and higher than the preceding quarter recorded at 12.45%. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 13.35%, lower than the 13.42% reported in 2021.

2.1.6. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

2.1.6.1 Overview

Previous agricultural policies provided the roadmap for the agricultural sector's growth, but their targets were not totally achieved because the agricultural sector has not received adequate funding to expedite the achievement of their set objectives. Some of the efforts by the government to improve domestic production are reflected in the implementation of special initiatives like the ban on the importation of foreign staple food commodities such as rice, the Presidential Fertilizer Initiative (PFI), Zero tax on the importation of agricultural equipment, Livelihood Improvement Family Enterprise (LIFE) Programme, Anchor Borrowers



Programme (ABP) and many more. Unfortunately, the country is still a major importer of food, spending close to 22 billion annually on food importation. The sector is still facing historical challenges such as poor access to inputs and finance, poor infrastructure, over-dependence on rainfall, poor extension services, low level of labor-saving technologies, and others. The sectors' allocations usually reflect government's priorities at a time. The allocation to the agriculture sector

falls short of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) benchmark of 10 percent. One would recall that in 2014 at Malabo, African Heads of State recommitted to appropriating at least 10 percent of their national budget to the agricultural sector. However, Nigeria has been trailing concerning fulfilling this commitment in the Agriculture Sector as seen in the table below:

Table 5.1: Percentage Allocation Trend to Agriculture Sector for the Years 2017 – 2022

S/N	Year	Percentage Allocation (%)
1.	2017	1.70
2.	2018	2.00
3.	2019	1.56
4.	2020	1.34
5.	2021	1.37
6	2022	1.80

2.1.6.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization

of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its Agencies from 2019 – 2022.

Table 5.2: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019 - 2022 for the Agriculture Sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	107,218,344,102	44,965,897,030	41,762,896,176
	2020	102,493,492,597	132,328,616,212	67,274,448,34
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	102,493,492,597	197,008,408,200	167,955,872,793
	2022	386,650,835,220	261,429,705,286	219,176,635,107

Source: OAGF

The capital budget appropriation for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its agencies was N386.65 billion in 2022. A total of

N261.43 billion was cash backed and released. The sum of N219.176 billion of the released capital funds was utilized.



Table 5.3 Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its agencies for year 2022.

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released in the year so far (2022)	Amount Utilized in the year so far (2022)
Fed. Ministry of Agriculture and RD	190,038,606.51	73,449,356,253	73,449,356,253
All Agencies that the Ministry supervises			
Federal College of Produce Inspection and Stored products, Kano	1,015,316,842	937,884,154.35	937,884,154
Agricultural Research and Management Institute, ARMTI, Ilorin	1,385,171,138	1,305,547,412	1,305,547,412
National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization, Ilorin	6,758,336,534	5,795,438,483	5,362,446,088
National Cereals Research Institute, Badeggi	7,879,646,527	7,879,646,527	7,879,646,527
National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom	866,686,114	866,686,114	862,537,740
National Root Crops Research Institute, Umudike	930,947,174	711,593,802	711,593,802
National Institute for Oil Palm Research, Benin	2,088,915,239	1,998,342,907	1,888,605,838
Institute for Agricultural Research, Zaria	951,576,063	768,490,428	768,490,428
National Animal Product Research Institute, Zaria	809,819,317	619,816,211	619,816,211
National Horticultural Research Institute, Ibadan	599,791,623	565,607,438	565,596,842
Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	694,624,943	520,996,932	516,041,334
Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi	912,663,012	793,707,145	791,490,079
Micheal Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	607,816,613	500,887,157	500,887,157
Federal University of Agriculture, Zuru	923,129,355	1,223,129,354	1,223,129,354
Cocoa Research Institute, Ibadan	2,352,512,681	2,041,836,818	2,041,831,712
Institute of Agricultural Research & Training, Ibadan	742,356,808	741,628,256	727,349,367
Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria, Benin	344,722,196	258,555,654	258,554,057



National Institute of Fresh Water Fish, New Bussa	2,714,351,123	2,452,631,373	2,452,631,373
National Agriculture Extension & Research Liaison Service, Zaria	1,098,761,481	886,443,344	886,443,344
Veterinary Council of Nigeria	163,480,959	123,544,140	123,536,045
Federal College of Animal Health & Production Technology, Ibadan	652,646,032	521,770,403	521,770,067
Federal College of Agriculture, Akure	416,400,545	312,317,329	312,316,373
Federal College of Agriculture, Moore Plantation, Ibadan	609,585,964	484,792,982	443,473,514
Federal College of Agriculture, Ishiagu	6,488,598,995	6,056,679,300	5,964,065,246
Federal College of Fresh Water Fisheries Technology, New Bussa	5,761,521,383	5,534,521,384	5,534,521,384
Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology, Vom	796,730,019	698,796,194	662,559,189
Federal College of Veterinary and Medical Laboratory Technology, Vom	688,919,729	563,399,783	563,265,726
Federal College of Fresh Fisheries Technology, Baga	968,256,221	1,850,994,935	1,850,994,935
Federal College of Fisheries and Marine Technology, Lagos	17,608,141,691	16,638,551,924	16,619,470,127
Federal Cooperative College, Ibadan	4,550,832,867	4,162,758,710	2,108,276,279
Federal Cooperative College, Kaduna	3,870,539,578	3,294,294,957	1,900,579,118
Federal Cooperative College, Oji River	31,605,659,918	29,706,325,293	24,502,339,796
Federal College of Land Resources Technology, Owerri	301,631,922	301,631,922	301,631,922
Federal College of Land Resources Technology, Kuru- Jos	424,740,759	344,985,926	344,973,646
Federal College of Horticulture, Dadin Kowa	26,745,193,281	26,474,818,281	23,150,692,972
National Agricultural Insurance Company (NAIC)	2,117,129,227	2,117,129,226	1,946,112,438
Nigerian Institute of Animal Sciences	1,918,816,524	1,737,529,819.70	1,702,022,126



Nigerian Institute of Soil Science	689,444,393	638,396,636	637,971,919
National Stored Products Research Institute	26,277,081,943	26,277,081,943.26	20,127,316,005
National Agricultural Seed Council	1,493,522,962	1,607,479,601	1,445,738,476
Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service	7,050,247,334	6,070,512,425	5,526,042,953
Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	2,737,181,285	2,617,118,785	1,246,227,972
Office of the Permanent Representative of FAO	90,945,622	68,212,912	(28,402,121)
Nigeria Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research	18,048,950,053	18,048,950,053	2,653,116,873
Lake Chad Research Institute, Maiduguri	858,884,655	858,884,660.00	(4,733,856,947)
TOTAL	386,650,835,220	224,151,801,857	114,946,140,510

Source: OAGF

2.1.6.3 Results Delivery

The agricultural sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 grew by 2.05% (year-on-year) in real terms, a decrease of 1.53% points from the corresponding period of 2021, and an increase of 0.71% points from the preceding quarter which recorded a growth rate of 1.34%. It grew on a quarter-on-quarter basis at -1.01%. Overall, in 2022 growth rate of the sector stood at 1.88%, lower than the 2.13% reported in 2021.

However, the sector contributed 26.46% to overall GDP in real terms in Q4 2022, lower than the contribution in the fourth quarter of 2021 and lower than the third quarter of 2022 which stood at 26.84% and 29.67% respectively. The total contribution of the agriculture sector in 2022 was 25.58%.

Table 5.4: Dashboard/Summary of the 2022 Scorecard of the Agriculture Sector

S/N	Performance Indicators	Performance Trends		
		Baseline (2020)	2021	2022
1.	Total arable land under cultivation Sorghum Maize Cassava Rice	62.4 ml Ha 5.80 ml Ha 6.05 ml Ha 9.61 ml Ha 4.20 ml Ha	80.2 ml Ha 5.93 ml Ha 6.21 ml Ha 10.0 ml Ha 4.32 ml Ha	94.6ml Ha - - - -
2.	Priority Crops Production Sorghum Maize Cassava (Tubers) Rice (Milled)	6.60 ml mt 12.40 ml mt 55.56 ml mt 5.31 ml mt	6.73 ml mt 12.74 ml mt 58.24 ml mt 5.26 ml mt	- - - 5.36 ml mt



3.	Livestock Production Cattle (Beef) Poultry Sheep and Goat meat	420,128.59mt 722,248.60 161,751.64mt	423,783.71mt 772,806.00 170,707.48mt	458,957.75 836,948.90 177,877.20mt
4.	Fish Production	1.04 ml mt	1.08 ml mt	1.10 ml mt
5.	Kilometres of rural feeder roads constructed	1,732,34 km	341.14km	173.4km

Source: 2022 Scorecard of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The above table indicates a noticeable increase in total arable land under cultivation which could be attributed to the improvement in various Government initiatives towards supporting farmers and encouraging crop cultivation. Also, there was noticeable increment in rice production from 5.26 million metric tonnes in 2021 to 5.36 million metric tonnes in 2022. The various government rice production projects and programmes (such as grants, loans offered at cheap interest rates) and collaborations within the year under review to encourage rice farmers had helped in boosting rice production. Significant improvements were also recorded in livestock and fish production output. The *livestock* sub-sector is a pillar of the global food system and a contributor to poverty reduction, food security and agricultural development. The improvement recorded in the sector could be ascribed to Government support to restore livelihoods in the northeast and northwest regions of the country. This includes projects, programmes and policy initiatives in livestock production value chain development and aquaculture.

2.1.6.4 Project Monitoring Coverage

A total of Seventy-Three (73) projects under the agriculture sector were monitored across the six geopolitical zones during the year under review. The projects were implemented by the parastatals of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and cuts across renovation / rehabilitation of buildings / infrastructures, research, construction and furnishing of buildings, purchase and installation of farm machineries and equipment, road construction, provision of irrigation systems as well as purchase of office materials / equipment and vehicles.

The agriculture sector budgetary allocation has been beneficial for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty thereby bringing improvements to the sector to balance the government's aspiration of diversifying the economy.

The renovation of the fish technology office and outstation offices at the Federal College of Fisheries and Marine Technology, Lagos has created more conducive office environment for



workforce of the Institute towards improving academic standard that meets the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) requirements in order to improve the quality of education. Also, the completion and equipping of the 850-seater capacity

Conference Hall at the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR), Zaria has provided a conducive conference environment for the institute to showcase its research results and developed technologies to farmers for enhanced productivity.



Renovated and equipped conference hall at IAR Zaria

In addition, the procurement of farm essentials at the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta has aided the farming processes to facilitate agricultural procedures required for students' learning practice. The project

has provided modern agricultural equipment aimed at improving the quality of practical agricultural-education delivery to aspiring and intending agriculturalists.



Some of the newly purchased farm machinery and equipments at Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State



2.1.6.5 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The projects are in alignment with government's drive to transform agriculture and diversify the economy from reliance on crude oil. The budgetary allocation to the sector has significantly improved the sector in line with the National Development Plan's agriculture objective of increasing food self-reliance through increased productivity.

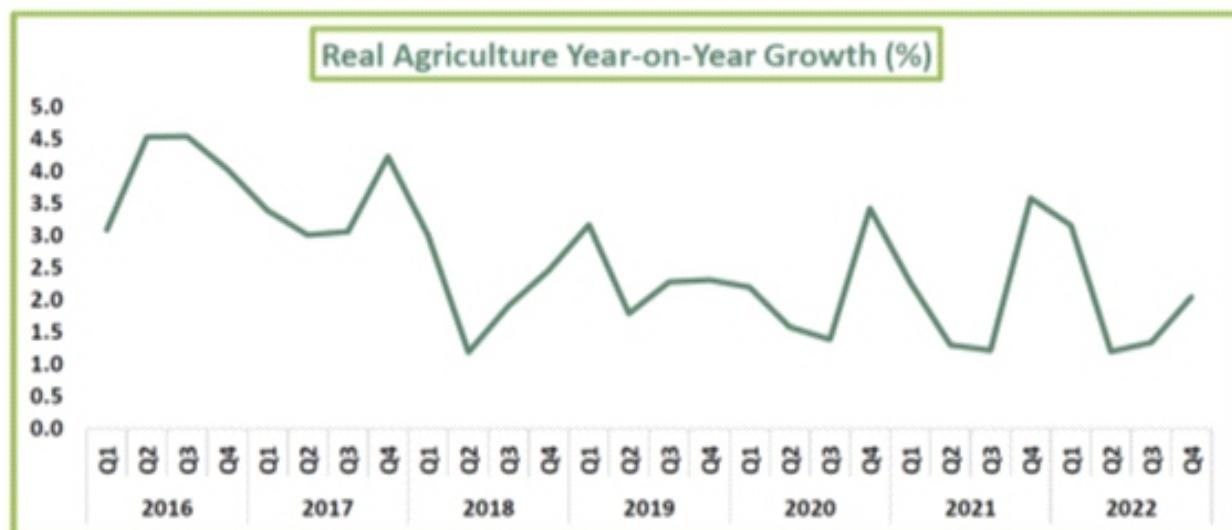
2.1.6.6 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Four sub-activities make up the Agricultural sector: Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing. The sector grew by 18.67% year-on-year in nominal terms in Q4 2022, showing an increase of 5.81% points from the same

quarter of 2021. Looking at the preceding quarter's growth rate of 20.07%, there was a decrease of 1.40% points. Crop Production remained the major driver of the sector. This is evident as it accounts for 91.58% of the overall nominal value of the sector in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Quarter-On-Quarter growth stood at -1.81% in the fourth quarter of 2022. Agriculture contributed 24.90% to nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022. This figure was higher than the rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2021 and lower than the third quarter of 2022 which recorded 24.17% and 27.55% respectively. Overall, in real terms, the sector recorded the contribution of 24.05% in 2022.

Chart 5: Real Agriculture Year-on-Year Growth





2.1.6.7 CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

The major challenge is non adherence to the Malabo recommendation to funding the Agricultural Sector.

2.1.6.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Improvement in budgetary allocation to the agriculture sector to reflect the Malabo Declaration that recommended the allocation of 10% total national budget to the agriculture sector.

2.1.7. OIL AND GAS (PETROLEUM) SECTOR

2.1.7.1 Overview

The oil and gas sector plays an important role in the Nigerian Economy. With the enactment of the Petroleum Industry Act in 2021, Nigeria plans to have a reformed oil and gas sector to increase investor confidence and accelerate national revenue generation through increased crude oil production, refining capacity and efficient downstream operations. A key strategy of NDP 2021-2025 is to achieve economic growth through a gas-based industrial development. The sector will focus on availability of gas feedstock, construction of Gas Processing Plants and arrangements to support gas aggregation to energy parks as centers for industrial development.

The objectives of the Petroleum sector under the NDP are:

i. Objectives of the Upstream Strategies

- Increase crude oil production to 2.38 mbpd by 2025 through

ensuring stability in the Niger Delta.

- Reducing cost of operations to \$10 per barrel through cost optimisation and cost-sharing initiatives amongst Joint Venture Participants
- Commercialise 80% of upstream gas for use in powering gas plants and export through investment in infrastructure and strengthening current gas production sharing contracts.

ii. Objectives of the Midstream and Downstream Strategies

- Encourage private sector investment in building new refineries, to ensure more efficient operations and providing incentives to facilitate modular refineries
- Extend the coverage of pipelines to serve as an efficient transportation pathway for petroleum products. Through direct government investment and concessions to existing pipelines under a transparent and competitive Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement with effective regulations to prevent monopolies and other adverse consequences.
- Provide an enabling environment for the petrochemicals industry to thrive and reduce imports, attracting foreign direct investment and creating jobs as



well as improve exports of petrochemical products.

- Deregulate the downstream sector to improve efficiencies and revenue: through transitioning complete control of critical assets such as petroleum pipelines and processes such as retail trading to the private sector.

iii. Objectives of the Sector-Wide Strategies

- Full implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act to improve investors' confidence and general sector efficiencies.
- Invest in security to protect the

sector and minimise operational disruptions: Through the development of a holistic oil and gas security policy enforced by relevant security agencies including the police force and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps.

The Ministry of Petroleum and its agencies are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the strategies outlined in the NDP to achieve the objectives of the Sector. The table below outlines the targets for the sector.

Table 6.1: NDP Priority Objectives and Targets and Oil and Gas Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target (2025)
Diversify the contributions of oil and gas to Nigerian Economy	Share of Nigeria's GDP attributable to crude petroleum and natural gas production	8.60%	7.5 %
	Share of Nigeria's GDP attributable oil refining	0.10%	1.0%
Improve upstream operations	Increased Crude oil production	2.03 mbpd	2.38 mbpd
	Increased gas production	7.92 bscfpd	15 bscfpd
	Percentage of gas used by power plants	75%	80%
Improve production cost-efficiency	Unit Operating Cost of Production	\$13.30 per barrel	\$10.00 per barrel
Provision of adequate security	Number of Pipeline breaks/vandalism per year	1,484 cases	600 cases

2.1.7.1 Funding

The NDP estimates that ₦5.1 trillion in public funding would be invested in the implementation of priority programmes and projects required to achieve the goals of the plan in the petroleum sector. Most of the public funding for the sector would be sourced from first line charges on the consolidated revenue funds. This

means that projects in some key regulatory agencies and the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation limited are not funded through the annual appropriation act. Only the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, the Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NNRA) and Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) are funded through the appropriation act.

**Table 6.2: MDAs under the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and their funding sources.**

S/N	Name of MDA	Type of MDA	Source of Funding
1.	Ministry of Petroleum Resources	Federal Ministry	Annual Appropriation Act
2.	Nigeria National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL)	Government owned Enterprise	Joint Venture Instruments, Investments and other National Investment Instruments
3.	Nigerian Upstream Regulatory Commission (NURC)	Regulatory Agency	Consolidated Revenue Funds
4.	Nigerian Downstream and Midstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NDMPRA)	Regulatory Agency	Consolidated Revenue Funds
5.	Nigeria Content Development and Monitoring Board	Regulatory Agency	Consolidated Revenue Funds
6.	Petroleum Technology Development Fund	Capacity Development Fund	Consolidated Revenue Funds
7.	Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority	Regulatory Agency	Annual Appropriation Act
8.	Petroleum Training Institute	Capacity Development	Annual Appropriation Act

In 2022 Three Billion, Eight Hundred and Eleven Million, Eight Hundred and Two Thousand, Four Hundred and One Naira (₦ 3,811,802,401.00) was appropriated for capital projects implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, the Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NNRA) and Petroleum Training Institute (PTI).

The MDAs in the petroleum sector received 87.69% cash backed release of the funds appropriated for capital projects amounting to a total release of Three Billon, Three Hundred and

Forty-two Million, Seven Hundred and Fourteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-seven (₦ 3,342,714,667.00). As at June 31, 2023 these MDAs utilised Three Billion, Three hundred and forty Million, six hundred and eighty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-five Naira only (₦ 3,340,684,395.00) being 99.94% of the capital budget appropriation released and cash backed. The table below presents the trends in funding for the petroleum sector from 2019 -2022.

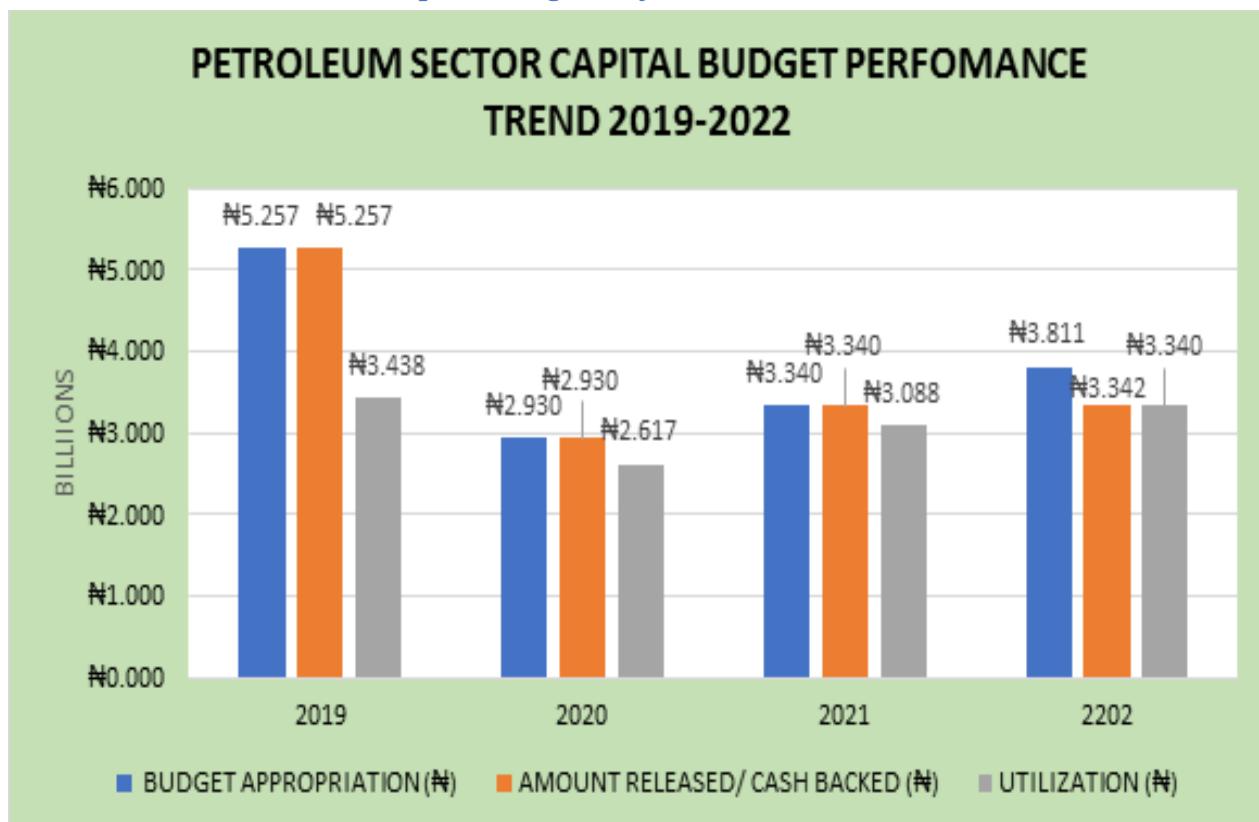


Table 6.3: Budget allocations, releases, cash backed and utilization for the Federal Ministry of Petroleum and its Agencies in the year 2019 - 2022.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	₦ 5,257,866,299	₦ 5,257,866,299	₦ 3,438,976,656
	2020	₦ 2,930,776,820	₦ 2,930,776,820	₦ 2,617,366,783
	2021	₦ 3,340,140,120	₦ 3,340,140,120	₦ 3,088,969,120
NDP 2021-2025	2022	₦ 3,811,802,401	₦ 3,342,714,667	₦ 3,340,684,395

Source: OAGF

Chart 6: Petroleum Sector Capital Budget Performance Trend 2019-2022



2.1.7.2 Result Delivery by the Petroleum Sector

The average daily crude oil production in 2022 stood at 1.23 mbpd, which dropped from the 2021 and 2020 average daily production levels of 1.50 mbpd and 1.56 mbpd respectively,

falling short of the NDP target of 2.38 mbpd. The cost of production of crude oil stood at \$25 in 2022, which is the same average cost reported for 2020 and 2021 which is higher than the \$10 target of the National Development Plan. The petroleum sector contributed 5.67% of



GDP in 2022 a reduction from 7.24% of GDP and 8.60 in 2020, in 2022 the real value of the sectors was ₦ 11.97 Trillion an increase from ₦ 9.6 Trillion in 2021 and ₦ 10.19 Trillion in 2020. The sector recorded a growth rate of -19.22% a further contraction from -8.30% in 2021 and -8.89% in 2020.

Crude oil refining as a share of the Nigerian GDP in 2022 was 0.01% a

drop from 0.02% in 2021, the real value of the sub sector in 2022 was ₦ 19.5 billion a reduction from ₦ 31.3 billion in 2021. However, Gas production in 2022 dropped to 6.97% Billion Square Cubic Feet per Day (bscfpd) a decline from 7.21% bscfpd in 2021 and 7.92% bscfpd in 2020. The table below presents the achievements of the sector against key performance indicators for the sector in the NDP.

Table 6.4: Trend of NDP Key Performance Measures

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target (2025)	Actual 2021	Actual 2022
Diversify the contributions of oil and gas to Nigerian Economy	Share of Nigeria's GDP attributable to crude petroleum and natural gas production	8.60%	7.5 %	7.24%	5.67%
	Sectors Contribution to the Economy	₦ 10, 195 bn	-	₦ 9, 630 bn	₦ 11,972 bn
	Share of Nigeria's GDP attributable oil refining	0.10%	1.0%	0.02%	0.01%
	Contribution of oil refining to the economy	-	-	₦ 31.3 bn	₦ 19.5 bn
Improve upstream operations	Increased Crude oil production	2.03 mbpd	2.38 mbpd	1.50 mbpd	1.23 mbpd
	Increased gas production	7.92 bscfpd	15 bscfpd	7.51 bscfpd	6.97 bscfpd
	Percentage of gas used by power plants	75%	80%	-	-
Improve production cost-efficiency	Unit Operating Cost of Production	\$13.3 per barrel	\$10.00 per barrel	\$ 25 per barrel	\$ 25 per barrel
Provision of adequate security	Number of Pipeline breaks/vandalism per year	1,484 cases	600 cases	531 cases	592 cases



Chart 7a: Average Daily Crude Oil Production

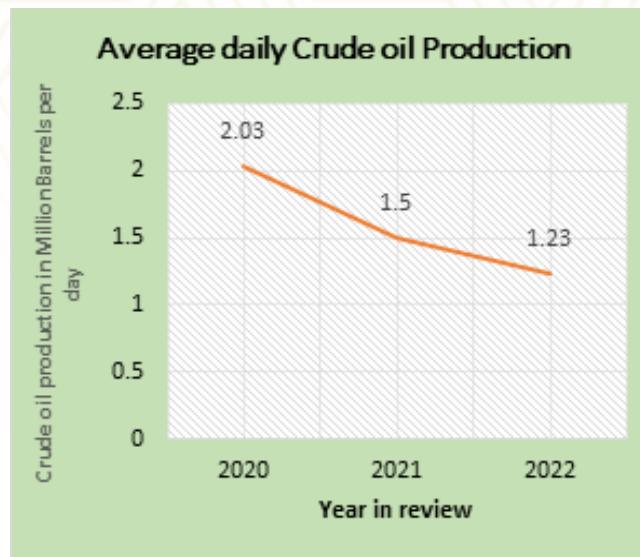


Chart 7b: Growth Rate of the Petroleum Sector

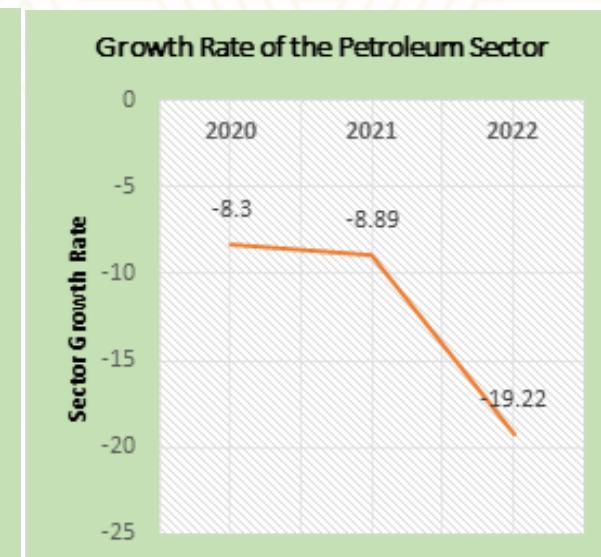


Chart 7c: Contribution of the Petroleum Sector to GDP

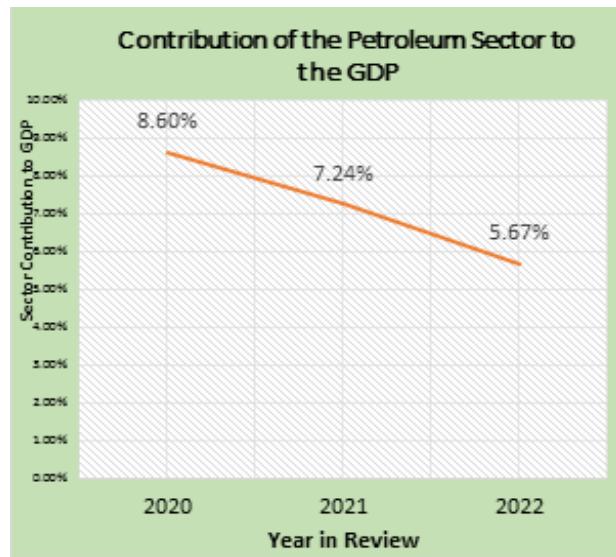
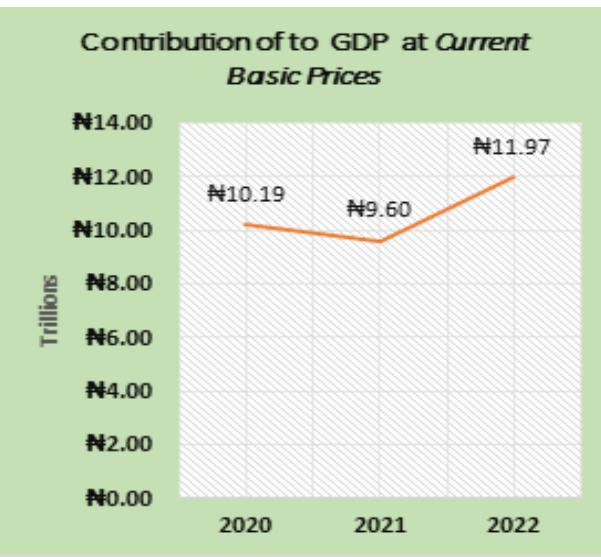


Chart 7d: Contribution to GDP at Current Basic price



source NBS

The implementation of the Petroleum industry act 2021 transitioned the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) to the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (limited) and the streamlining of regulatory agencies to two (2) Agencies i.e. Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA).

Progress on the 614-kilometer Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano (AKK) gas pipeline has been steady with the project expected to be fully delivered by August 2024, the project is delivered through Public-Private Partnership. The project will contribute to attainment of the NDP objective to expand gas production to meet power generation and manufacturing needs as well as increasing the use of LPG and elimination of gas flaring.



The Nigerian Liquefied Natural Gas Limited (NLNGL) Train-7 project is reported at 30% completion. The project is expected to increase the NLNGL production capacity by 37% (from 22 MTPA to 30 MTPA) and boost the Federal Government's revenue by \$9 billion, create 10,000

direct jobs and 40,000 indirect jobs. In a related achievement the NCDMB and NLNGL signed off on the approved plan for Nigeria Content (NC) for NLNG's Train-7 project which will ensure the delivery of value and benefits to the Nigerian economy.



Deregulation of the Sector

- Transition of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation to Nigeria National Petroleum Company Limited

AKK natural gas pipeline to be delivered by 2024

- Construction of the 614km Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano Natural gas pipeline to be completed by August 2024
- The pipeline will transport 3.5 bmscpd and support the generation of an additional 3,600 MW

NLNGL Train-7 Project at 30% completion

- The NLNGL Train project is expected to create 10,000 direct jobs and Boost Federal Government Revenue by \$ 9 billion

2.1.7.3 Implementation of Programme and Projects

Fifty-seven (57) projects were funded in the MDAs under the petroleum sector from expenditure of the capital budget provisions of the 2022 appropriation act. The funded projects focused on achieving the objectives under the sector wide and upstream strategies of the petroleum sector. The projects included the:

- Implementation of the New Gas Policy;

- National oil and gas production economic model
- Nigerian oil and gas pipeline infrastructure Rebirth
- Implementation of the Nine priority oil and Gas projects
- Development of critical Managerial competencies (in the Ministry of Petroleum Resources)
- manpower training / academic research at the Petroleum Training Institute; and



- Industrial safety especially in the handling and management of nuclear materials

2.1.7.4 Project Alignment with NDP Objectives

Projects implemented by the Ministry and its Agencies were aligned to achieving objectives of the sector wide and upstream strategies of the petroleum sector.

2.1.7.5 Challenges

- i. Low refining capacity leading to continuous dependence on imports;
- ii. Oil theft and insecurity;
- iii. Non-completion of National Production Monitoring System (NPMS) by NUPRC to effectively monitor the production of crude oil at the various oil fields.
- iv. Non-completion of critical gas pipeline projects like Obiafu-Obrikom-Oben pipeline (Ob3), Trans Nigeria Gas Pipeline, Escravos Lagos pipeline system (ELPS) II.

2.1.7.6 Recommendations

- I. The Ministry of Petroleum should strengthen collaboration with private sectors, host communities and State governments on the establishment of modular refineries;
- ii. Prioritize the completion of National Production Monitoring System (NPMS).

- iii. Prioritize the completion of Gas pipeline projects such as the Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano (AKK) pipeline, Obiafu-Obrikom-Oben pipeline (Ob3), Trans Nigeria Gas Pipeline, Escravos Lagos pipeline system (ELPS) II projects.

2.2 OBJECTIVE TWO:

Invest in Critical Physical, Financial, Digital, Science, Technology and Innovation Infrastructure.

This strategic objective of the National Development Plan is aimed at galvanizing investment in infrastructure for improved economic and social development in the country. It includes development of physical and financial infrastructure to facilitate livelihoods, movement of goods and people; business growth, economic security, digital, science, technology and innovation infrastructure to introduce efficiencies in production and development in the economy. The backbone of any economy is the level of infrastructure, therefore, to drive economic growth, Nigeria should allocate significant amount of its resources to the rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of infrastructure assets that include;

- Exploring innovative financing mechanisms for continued development of transport infrastructure;
- Resolving value-chain specific



constraints to unlock added energy for Nigerians by optimizing existing capacity;

- Introducing and adopting low-cost production technologies and innovative affordable housing delivery methods;
- Strengthening the digital economy ecosystem by increasing financial and technical support through local and foreign investment; and
- Strengthening strategic cooperation and coordination between Federal and State Governments to achieve the country's national policies on

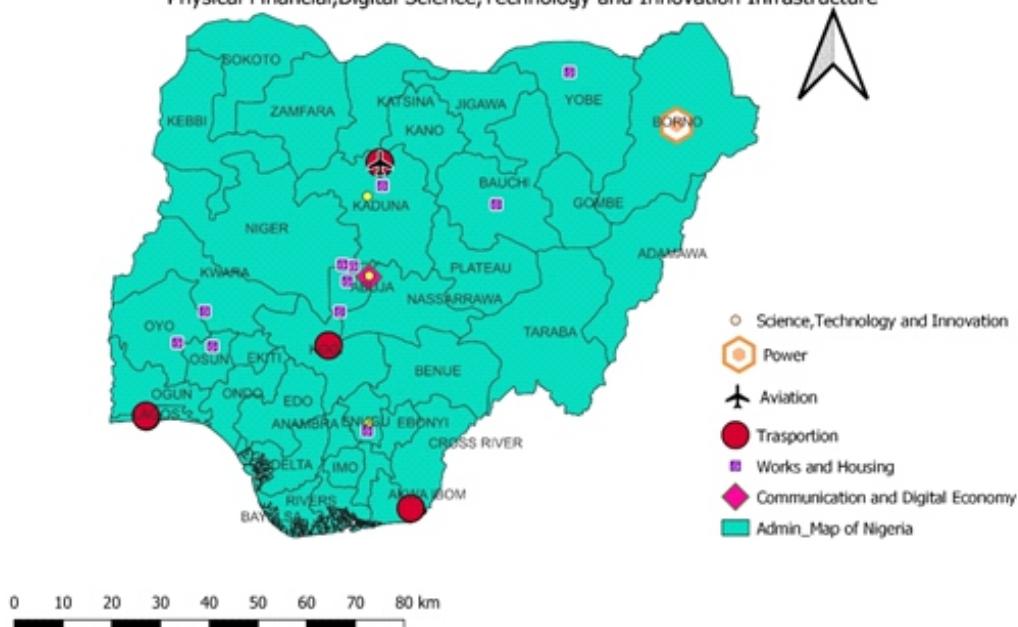
science, technology and innovation.

The following MDAs contribute to the attainment of these strategic objectives:

- Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy
- Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Federal Ministry of Transportation
- Federal Ministry of Power

Map 3: Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to Objective 2

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to Objective 2: Investing in Critical Physical Financial, Digital Science, Technology and Innovation Infrastructure



2.2.1 WORKS AND HOUSING SECTOR

2.2.1.1 Overview

The Works and Housing sector is fundamental to economic growth and

development in every country. Human existence and survival in history is attributable to access to safe and befitting shelter. The sector brings about economic development through job creation, promotion of investment,



savings and labour productivity. Therefore, provision of affordable infrastructure and housing by government is a necessity for economic development and sustainability. As the most populous African country with a fast-growing urbanization rate, there is an increasing demand for infrastructure and affordable housing by the citizenry. About 50 percent of Nigerian citizens reside in urban areas, which means that the government needs to provide infrastructure and housing for more than 100 million people that are in these areas while those in the rural areas are not neglected as well.

The broad objective for housing sector in the National Development Plan is to improve access to affordable housing in Nigeria with a target of 1,000,000 housing units per year. The estimated public investment to be made between 2021 to 2025 to achieve the goals outlined in the sector is N3.53trn. This public investment includes the development of urban roads that will take an estimated N1.68trn within the same period. Government prioritized its investment to projects in the sector and other relevant MDAs considered fundamental to the achievement of the targets.

By the end of the Plan, the federal and state governments intend to make construction of qualitative and affordable housing a priority so as to bridge housing deficit, create opportunities for sustainable urban renewal and reduce slums in the country.

Government will create a robust mortgage market that guarantees access to housing finance to a minimum of 20 percent of Nigerian citizens across all social classes in urban centres for the purpose of owning their houses. The focus will also be on urban renewal of slums with affordable housing by 2.76 percent annually to align with Sustainable Development Goals.

The Federal Ministry of Works and Housing drives the delivery of affordable housing to Nigerians and serves as the Federal institution charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing policies, programmes and projects on infrastructural and housing development. The mandate of the ministry covers planning, design, construction and rehabilitation of highways; nationwide monitoring, and maintenance of federal roads and bridges; nationwide survey, mapping and provision of infrastructure, and provision of affordable housing for Nigerians.

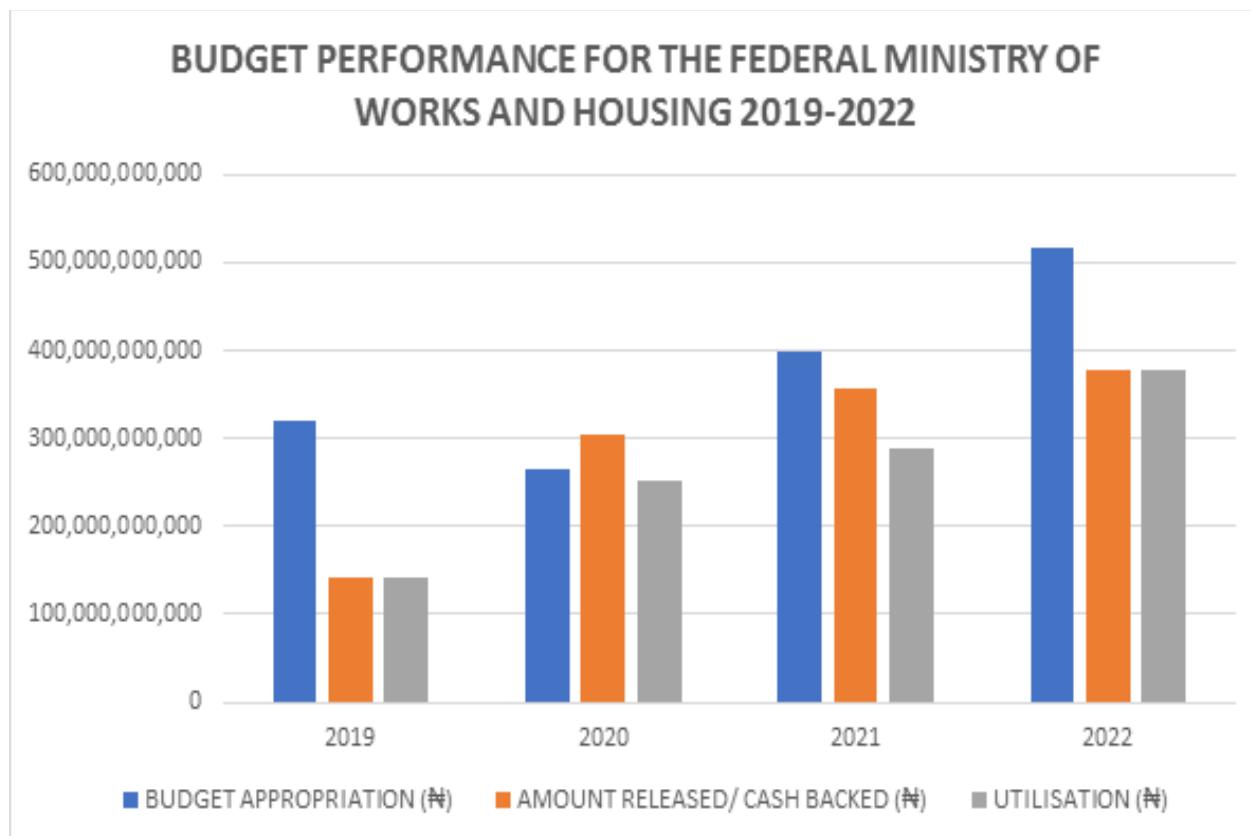
2.2.1.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilisation of Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and its agencies for the period under review.

**Table 7.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilisation in 2019-2022**

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILISATION (₦)
ER GP	2019	321,237,997,834	141,998,011,425	141,998,011,425
	2020	265,868,039,092	303,367,585,956	252,134,531,313
NDP 2021-2025	2021	399,694,565,222	357,833,794,389	289,089,539,214
	2022	515,951,169,699	338,710,208,650	225,191,924,617

Source: OAGF 2022

Chart 7: Budget Performance for the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing 2019-2022

The capital budget allocation for the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and its agencies in 2022 was N515.9 billion, as at 31st June 2022. The Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of N377.4 billion representing 73.1% of

the 2022 capital budget allocation. As at 31st June 2022 the Ministry and its agencies utilised a cumulative of N377.3 billion which is 99.9% of the released capital funds.



Table 7.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilisation for Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and Its Agencies for year 2022

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CAS HBACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING	441,108,879,278	332,161,278,059	332,161,278,059
FEDERAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (FHA)	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION	2,737,301,203	1,565,801,294	1,565,801,294
FEDERAL SCHOOL OF SURVEY, OYO	470,401,498	295,353,376	295,353,376
FEDERAL ROAD MAINTENANCE AGENCY	70,888,259,882	42,998,224,756	42,981,579,569
COUNCIL FOR THE REGULATION OF ENGINEERING IN NIGERIA (COREN)	274,277,705	165,386,552	34,126,248
SURVEY COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	306,500,000	194,925,153	194,925,153
REGIONAL CENTRE FOR TRAINING IN AEROSPACE SURVEY	165,550,134	102,496,526	102,496,526
SUB TOTAL	515,951,169,699	377,483,465,716	377,335,013,063

Source: OAGF

2.2.1.3. Project Monitoring Coverage

Fourteen (14) projects of the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing were reported out of those monitored during the 2022 full year verification exercise. As at the time of the production of this Report, the reports on some monitored projects have not been completed. In

addition, due to the activities of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), which created security challenge in some states in the South Eastern part of the country and made the area unsafe for the evaluation exercise by the Team, projects of the Ministry could not be monitored. The Projects monitored were majorly on the proconvision of



road infrastructure across the federation. The highest percentage of the projects was under scheduled maintenance and repair.

2.2.1.4. Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects in the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing demonstrated a commitment to expansion of road infrastructure to enable safe transportation and improved access to affordable housing in Nigeria, which is in consonance with the mandate of the Ministry. The projects implemented by the Ministry are in line with the sector objective to improve linkages between housing sector and the Nigerian economy as evidenced in the report of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on the contribution of the sector to the nation's GDP.

2.2.1.5. Results Delivery

2.2.1.5.1 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The NBS in its Q4 2022 report describes the Works and Housing as Real Estate Services and construction. The Real Estate Services, in nominal terms, grew by 10.61% in the fourth quarter of 2022, which was higher by 7.13% points than the growth rate reported for the same period in 2021 and higher by 1.48% points compared to the preceding Quarter. The NBS report indicates that on a Quarter-On-Quarter, Real Estate Services growth rate was 22.95%. The

contribution of the sector to nominal GDP in Q4 2022 stood at 5.62%, relative to 5.85% recorded in the Q4 of 2021.

According to the NBS, the real GDP growth recorded in Real Estate Services for the Q4 of 2022 stood at 2.78%, higher than what was recorded in the Q4 of 2022 by 1.31% points, and lower by 1.78% points relative to Q3 2022. On a Quarter-on-quarter, the sector grew by 22.29% in the fourth quarter of 2022. The Real Estate Services contributed 6.18% to real GDP in Q4 2022, lower than the 6.23% the sector recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021. It was reported that the total contribution of the sector in real terms in the year 2022 stood at 5.64%, which was higher than the 5.60% recorded in 2021.

The Construction subsector in the 2022 Q4 grew by 17.14% in nominal terms (year-on-year). This was a drop of 17.39% points when compared to the rate of 34.53% recorded in the same quarter of 2021. The NBS reported that there was a decrease of 1.78% points when compared to the rate recorded in Q3 of 2022. It was reported that, overall, construction subsector grew by 12.72% in 2022 and contributed 10.16% to nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, which was higher than the 9.99% it contributed in 2021 and higher than the 9.50% contributed in Q3 2022.

Overall, the subsector grew by 4.54% in real terms in 2022 and its contribution to total real GDP was 3.47% in the fourth quarter of 2022. This was higher than



what it contributed in the same quarter in 2021, which was 3.46%, and this was higher than what it contributed in Q3, which was 3.32%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 3.54%.

2.2.1.5.2 Observed Outcomes and Impact

All the projects visited in the sector were in different stages of completion. Most of them are above 50% completion level except Rehabilitation of Makurdi-Gboko-Katsina Ala Road, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Old Enugu-Port Harcourt Road (Agbogugu-Abia Border Spur to Mmaku and the Phase II of the Emergency Repair Works on the Eko Bridge in Lagos State which was at 16.19%, 44.21% and 38% completion level respectively. Noteworthy is to state that the social and economic impact of the implemented projects are undeniable. They generated direct and indirect employment, reduced travel time, accident rate, cost of vehicle maintenance and improved socioeconomic wellbeing of Nigerians.

2.2.1.6. Findings and Lessons Learnt

The implemented projects by the Ministry are done according to required specifications, will help the Ministry achieve its mandate and lead to the achievement of the overall objectives of the sector. However, the level of completion of the projects visited is not good enough and with high time lapse.

This is majorly owing to delay in the release of funds, delay in the payment of advance and/or insufficient funds to implement the projects. Some of the projects in the states are delayed due to lack of payment of compensation and settlement by the State Government to people for structures, farmland, building, land, and other properties that the implementation of the projects will adversely affect.

2.2.1.7. Challenges to Implementation

The identified major challenges in the implementation of the capital projects of the Ministry monitored revolve around poor funding and level of the work done.

2.2.1.8. Recommendations

Based on the findings above, it is recommended that the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and its agencies should speed up the level of implementation of projects that are duly cash backed by removing all bureaucratic bottlenecks that might be impeding its procurement processes and release of funds to the contractors. The Ministry should set up an internal taskforce that would monitor the execution of projects by its contractors on site.



Ongoing Construction of 60 Rooms hostel block building at Craft Training School, Onikan, Eti-Oso, Lagos State.



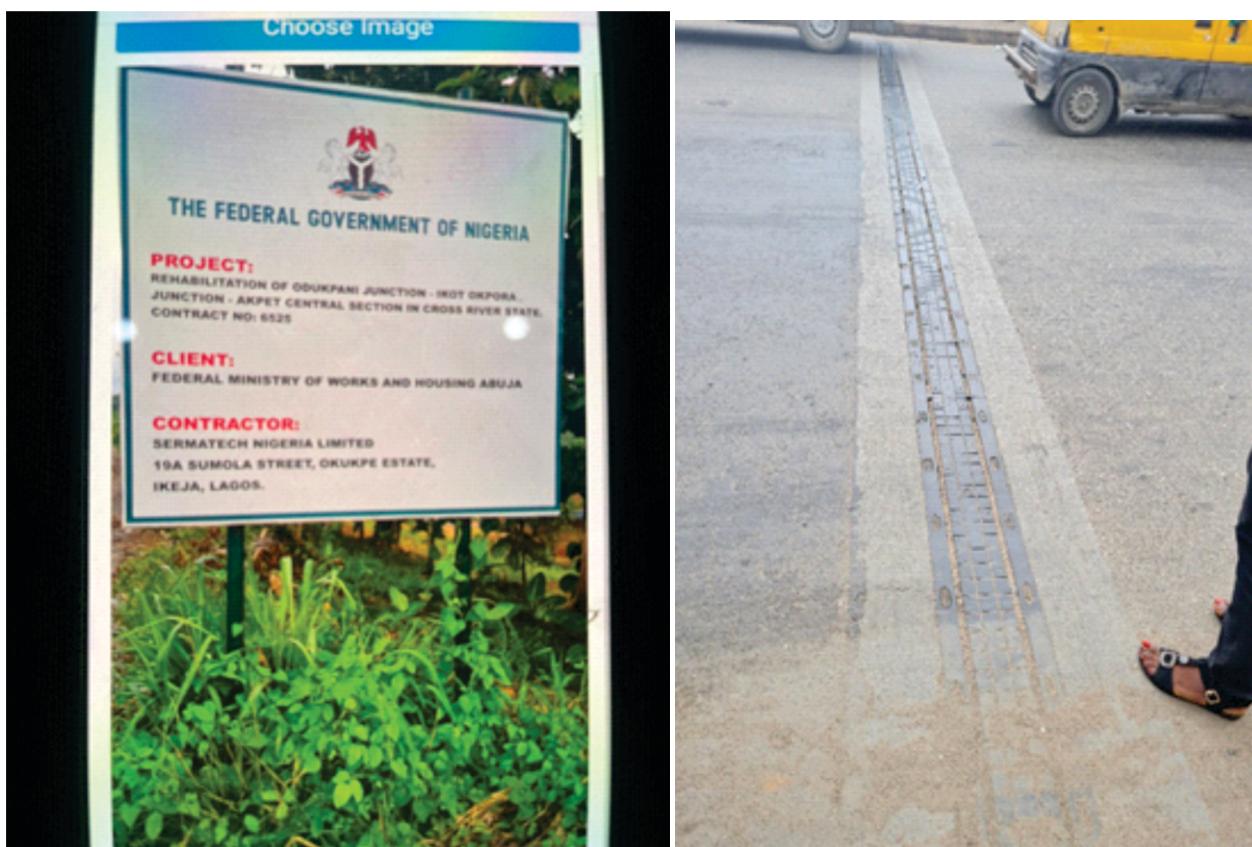
Construction of Yakasai-Badume-Damargu-MarkenZalli Road in Kano State



Ongoing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Old Enugu-Port Harcourt Road (Agbogugu-Abia Border Spur to Mmaku) C/No.6458



Ongoing jacketing of damaged piers with 559m3 concrete as sighted during monitoring of Eko Bridge



Some completed Units of the Asphalted Expansion Joint/Top Layer view of the Repaired Marine Bridge in Lagos State



Reconstruction of Lambata-Lapai-Bida Road in Niger State



Provision of On-Site Infrastructure for PPP Housing Development at Gwagwalada, FCT State Affordable Housing Management Initiative (AHDMI)

**Table 7.3: Monitored Federal Ministry of Works and Housing Projects**

S/N	MINISTRY	NAME OF PROJECT	COMPLETION STATUS (%)
1	Federal Ministry of Works and Housing	The Repairs of the Marine Bridge in Lagos State	100%
2		The Emergency Repair Works on the Eko Bridge (Phase I &II)in Lagos State	100% and 38% respectively
3		Rehabilitation of Zaria-Gusau-Sokoto-Birnin Kebbi Road (Funtua-Zaria Section)	59.50%
4		Rehabilitation of Makurdi-Gboko- Katsina-Ala Road	16.19%
5		Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Old Enugu- Port Harcourt Road (Agbogugu-Abia Border Spur to Mmaku)	44.21%
6		Construction of Federal Secretariat, Osun State	72%
7		Reconstruction OfLambata – Lapai - Bida Road	62.26%
8		Provision of On-Site Infrastructure (Road & Drainage, Electricity & Water Supply) for PPP Housing Development at Gwagwalada, FCT State Affordable Housing Management Initiative (AHDMI)	50%
9		Construction of Kano (DawakinTofa) – Gwarzo-Dayi Road in Kano State	Physical completion of 5.28% with 93.0% time lapse
10		Construction ofYakasi-Badume-Damargu- MarkenZalli Road in Kano State	41.3%
11		Construction of60 Rooms Hostel Block Building in Craft School Lagos	60%
12		Rehabilitation of OdukpaniJunction-Ikot OkporaJunction- Akpet Central Section in Cross River State No 6525	Ongoing (26%)
13		Rehabilitation of OduniyanJunctionAkpet Central of Calabar Ikom-Ogoja Road, Cross River State No. 6263	Completed

Source: National Monitoring and Evaluation Department 2022 Physical Verification Report



2.2.1.9. Challenges

The MDAs are on track to delivering on their NDP objectives however, major challenges to the delivery of projects observed from the project field verification exercise include:

- i. Delays in the completion of physical projects caused by insecurity, kidnapping and hostility from host communities towards contractors and workers in some project locations.
- ii. Slow execution of road projects due to delay in the payment of compensation to those whose properties are affected by road construction.
- iii. Late and inadequate release of funds leading to significant variation in the project cost because of inflationary changes to price of materials and labour.
- iv. Volumes of traffic hampers smooth operations at some sites causing slow progress of works. This affected the execution of road project like Lambata–Lapai–Bida road where the restriction of articulated vehicles from using Bida–Minna Road by Niger State Government diverted all Lagos and Abuja bounds articulated vehicles to the road.

2.2.1.10. Recommendations

The following measures are recommended to address the challenges to project implementation.

- i. Implementing MDA should ensure strengthen the

collaboration with host communities, security agencies and all project stakeholders to hasten project execution;

- ii. Implementing MDA should ensure timely procurement process, release of appropriated project funds and payment of compensation to those whose properties are affected by ongoing projects to complete projects on time and avoid contractual disputes arising from inflationary changes to price of materials and labour;
- iii. The National Monitoring and Evaluation (NM&E) Department of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning should provide capacity building as well as handhold MDAs on M&E processes and practices towards developing their internal M&E systems; and
- iv. A letter be written to Ministry of Works and Housing to give details of all the major uncompleted roads construction across the Country with the status and locations.

2.2.2 COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITALECONOMY

2.2.2.1 Overview

The Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy was created to foster a knowledge-based economy and information society in Nigeria. It was created to facilitate ICT as a key tool in the transformation agenda for Nigeria in



the areas of job creation, economic growth and transparency of governance. The Ministry directly oversees the Nigerian Communications Commission, the National Information Technology Development Agency, Nigerian Postal Service, the Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited, Galaxy Backbone, and the National Identity Management Commission.

Nigeria effectively entered its digital phase of information and communication technology transformation with the crossing of the 25 percent broadband penetration mark. This remarkable achievement came on the heels of an unprecedented Global System for Mobile communication (GSM), digital mobile network explosion, characterized by an exponential growth in mobile data traffic and new digital markets. Data and content are growing with the proliferation and adoption of digital devices in creating a new economy. This digital transformation currently shapes our economy, traversing and recreating market boundaries virtually across

every sector and all aspects of human life. Nigeria has experienced a significant economic impact of the GSM revolution which has aided the contribution of the ICT sector to GDP.

In the medium-term, the country is committed to establishing the critical building blocks for the digital economy and laying the foundation for its increased contributions to improved economic competitiveness across sectors. The digital economy is expected to drive enhanced productivity by reducing cost and time in the production of goods and services. The vital components of digital infrastructure, digital platforms, digital financial services, digital entrepreneurship and skills, digital government and Financing will converge.

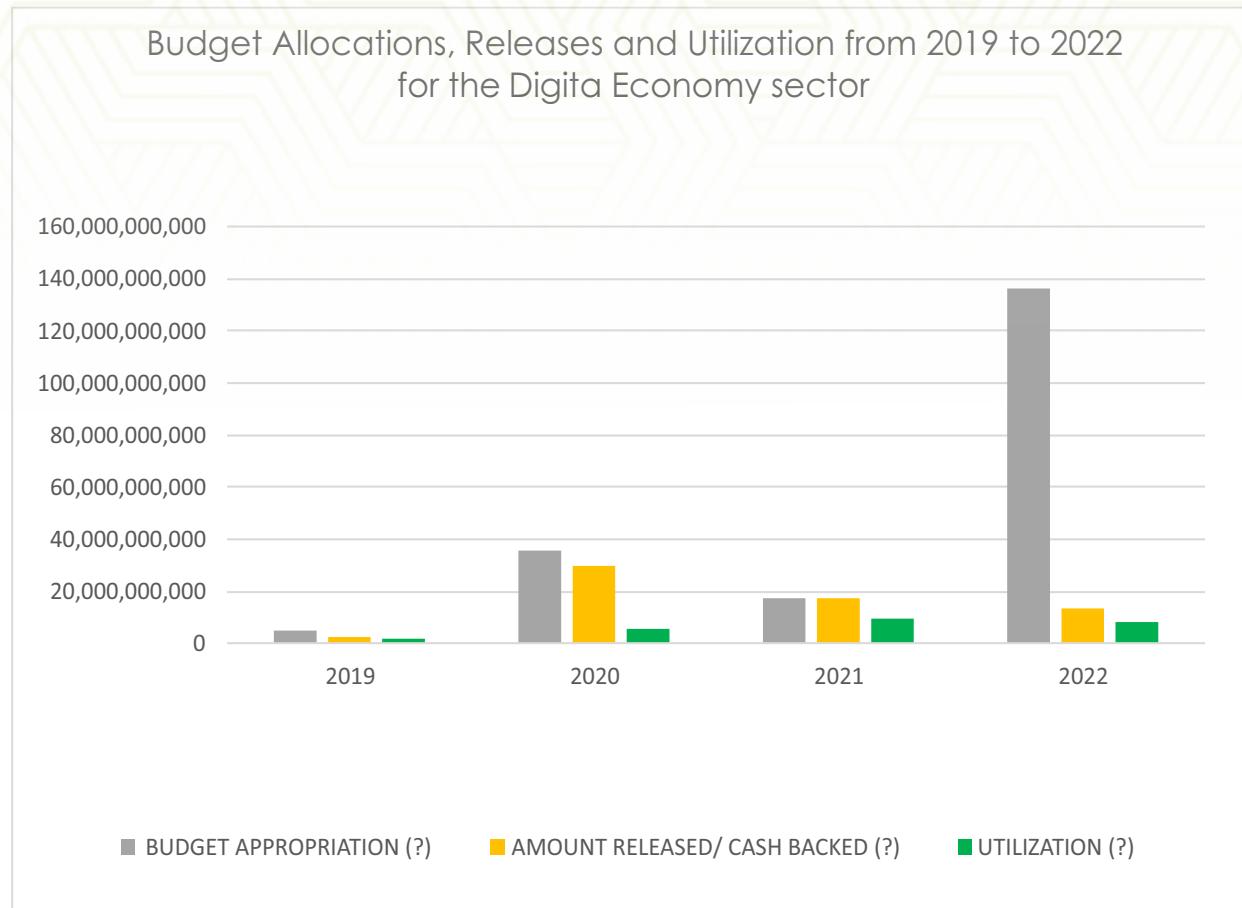
2.2.2.2. Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 8.1 Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019 - 2022 for the Digital Economy sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	5,030,836,567	2,239,534,627	1,854,070,429
	2020	35,765,160,068.75	29,508,827,115.2	5,826,202,147
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	17,664,285,343	17,610,232,603	9,674,920,189
	2022	136,485,587,668	13,407,385,318	8,098,414,969

Source: OAGF

**Chart 8: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilisation for the Digital Economy Sector from 2019-2022**

Source: OAGF

Table 8.2: 2022 Allocation details for MDAs in the Digital Economic Sector

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released in the year so far (2022)	Amount Utilized in the year so far (2022)
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIO NAND DIGITAL ECONOMY	85,097,358,543	2,919,650,106	1,347,098,157
NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIO NAND SATELLITE LIMITED (NIGCOMSAT)	4,769,800,946	3,592,002,252	-
NATIONAL IDENTITY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION	46,533,428,178	6,828,272,396	6,751,316,812
GALAXY BACKBONE	-	-	-
NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NITDA)	-	-	-
NIPOST	85,000,000	67,460,563	-
SUB TOTAL	136,485,587,668	13,407,385,318	8,098,414,969



2.2.2.3. Result Delivery

2.2.2.3.1. Sector Performance: Scorecard Analysis

The Ministry created a pool of Innovation-Driven Enterprises (IDEs) to accelerate the development of Nigeria's digital economy. Through the efforts, 355,610 direct and indirect jobs were created. Privacy concerns are also being addressed through the newly established Nigeria Data Protection Bureau (NDPB). The Digital Identity enrolments rose with the issuance of National Identification Numbers (NINs) from less than 40 million to over 90 million. Development of a policy for promoting indigenous content in the telecom sector has helped to stem the tide of capital flight, amongst other things.

2.2.2.3.2. Contribution to GDP

The Information and Communication sector is composed of the four activities of Telecommunications and Information Services; Publishing; Motion Picture, Sound Recording and Music Production; and Broadcasting. In nominal terms, in the fourth quarter of 2022, the sector growth was recorded at 18.83% (year-on-year), 15.70% points increase from the rate of 6.18% recorded in the same quarter of 2021, and 1.09% points higher than the rate recorded in the preceding quarter. The Quarter-on-Quarter growth rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 18.16%. Overall, the sector grew by 19.00% in 2022. The Information

and Communications sector contributed 10.42% to the total Nominal GDP in the 2022 fourth quarter, higher than the rate of 9.88% recorded in the same quarter of 2021 and higher than the 9.58% it contributed to the preceding quarter.

The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 10.61%, higher than the 10.24% reported in 2021. The sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 recorded a growth rate of 10.35% in real terms, year-on-year. From the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 2021, there was an increase of 5.32% points. On a Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector exhibited a growth of 17.23% in real terms. Overall, the sector grew by 9.76% in 2022. Of total real GDP, the sector contributed 16.22% in the 2022 fourth quarter, higher than in the same quarter of the previous year in which it represented 15.21% and higher than the preceding quarter in which it represented 15.35%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 16.51%, higher than the 15.51% reported in 2021.

2.2.2.3.3. Challenges

- i. Inadequate funding to effectively carry out the activities to achieve the Ministerial mandate;
- ii. Vandalization of Telecom Infrastructure; and
- iii. Lack of compliance with regulatory instruments.



2.2.1.2.3.4. Recommendations

- i. Provision of additional funding that will assist in the implementation of the Ministry mandate;
- ii. To reduce vandalism, telecommunication infrastructure should be designated as critical national infrastructure; and
- iii. The Ministry should encourage all Federal Institutions to key into the e-government and IT clearance programme to improve synergy.

2.2.3 FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

2.2.3.1 Overview

Nigeria plans to drive an aggressive agenda of accelerated science, technology and innovation laying the foundation for a science-based and ready workforce that can apply scientific thought and concepts to solve a broad sub-set of Nigerian problems. The country will support the evolution of the national system of innovation by creating the factors and conditions essential for innovators, creators, scientists and technologists to translate ideas into products and services that scale into national and global markets. The objectives for the Sector as enshrined in the NDP includes,

- i. Achieve harmonization in

sector's policy framework and coordination for Science, Technology; Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) including effective and coordinated curriculum development at all levels of our educational system in synergy with the Federal Ministry of Education by 2025.

- ii. Build a National Innovation Ecosystem that integrates all multi-stakeholders across the three tiers of government, the private sector and civil society groups to mobilize resources and commitment to build a national innovation system that encompasses new products and services that align with national and global benchmarks.
- iii. Transform education for research and innovation driven-market outcomes by 2025, the ministerial strategic plan for innovation demand led education sector reform will have been fully implemented.
- iv. Technology transfer, acquisition and exchange agenda to deepen technology know-how in areas that limit Nigeria's economic productivity (mechanization, manufacturing machinery, tools, digital industrialization, fabrication, 3D printing, artificial intelligence and cyber-physical systems) and strengthen the National Office for Technology Acquisition &



- Promotion (NOTAP) in registering patents, promote and protect indigenous intellectual properties arising from such innovations to lay the foundation for high tech migration based FDI projects.
- v. Create policy incentives to support increased investments in R&D by developing a Systemic Triple Helix policy that supports Government-Academia-Industry (GIA) linkages that will support Nigeria's industrial and technological growth by 2025.
- vi. Develop an innovation driven economy that attracts FDIs and domestic investments by setting up Six (6) Technology and Innovation Centres for Global Competitiveness involving the private sector, Research Institutes/Academia and the government across the six geopolitical zones by 2025.
- vii. Complete ongoing

collaboration with UNESCO on the development of the SHE TSCO Science & Technology Park by 2025. This is to support a fully functional, robust and up to date digitally driven innovation hub to support young innovators and inventors to close the WIPO innovation index gap. Nigeria will lay the foundation for building a competitive economy that expands the country's capabilities to drive knowledge-based production and utilization of resources, processes and principles to sustainably provide goods and services across all economic sectors.

These objectives are expected to be achieved by supporting technology development and promoting innovation and technology-led industries.

Table 9.1: Targets for Science, Technology and Innovation under NDP 2021 -2025

Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target
Promote a Functioning National Innovation System and R&D Foundation	Global Innovation Index (Nigeria moves to the top of Lower Middle-Income countries)	117/131 (2020)	100/131
	Innovation Input Index	115/131 (2020)	100/131
	Knowledge and Technology Output Index	120/131	100/131
	Human Capital and Research Index	121/131	100/131

Source: NDP

2.2.3.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and its

Agencies for the period under review.

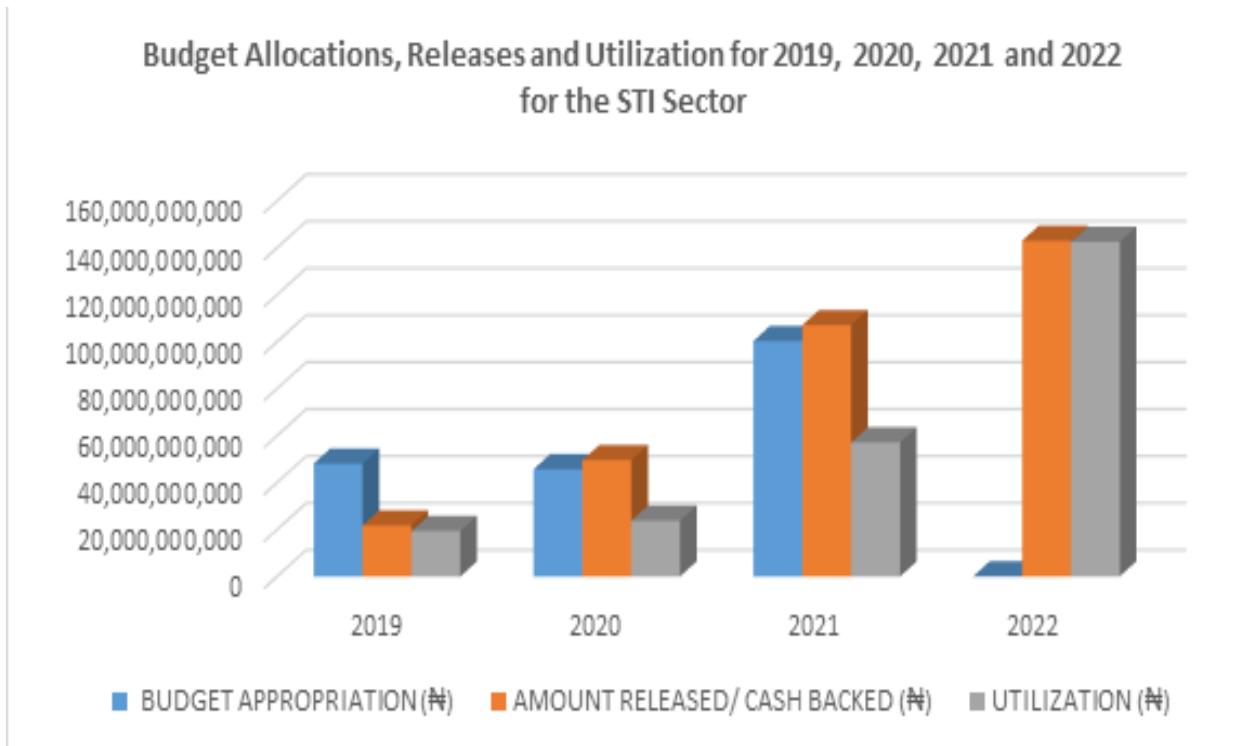
**Table 9.2: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilisation for 2019-2022 for the STI Sector.**

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (₦)	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 - 2020	2019	48,080,221,391	21,708,746,499	19,327,030,024
	2020	45,663,279,672	49,491,675,724	23,749,026,894
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	100,319,073,942	107,060,079,481	57,122,341,963
	2022	145,054,765,765	142,941,515,805	142,501,337,051

Source: OAGF

As shown in the table above, the 2022 budgetary appropriation for the Ministry and its agencies was **N145, 054,765.765** billion. As at 30th June, 2023, the total sum of **N142, 941,515, 805** billion was released and cash backed. However, the Ministry and its agencies utilized a cumulative of **N142,**

501,337,051 billion which represent **99.69%** of the released capital funds. The Ministry and its agencies had steadily increased releases from 2020 to 2022 showing government's drive in achieving the goals and targets set for the sector.

Chart 9: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilisation for 2019-2022 for the STI Sector.



2.2.3.3 Results Delivery

2.2.3.3.1 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As reported by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in the fourth quarter of 2022, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services recorded a nominal growth of 13.03% (year-on-year), which is 10.88% points higher than Q4 2021, and 2.93% points higher than the rate recorded in Q3 2022. Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector grew by 15.44%. The growth of the sector in 2022 was 11.14%. The contribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services to nominal GDP was 2.78% in Q4 2022, down from the 2.84% contribution in Q4 2021 and up from the 2.62% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 2.68%, lower than the 2.77% reported in 2021. Real growth in the sector was recorded at 2.92% in Q4 2022, an increase of 1.41% points relative to the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 2021, and 0.69% points higher than that of Q3 2022. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the sector grew by 14.70% in Q4 2022. The growth of the sector in 2022 stood at 2.28%. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services contributed 3.34% to aggregate GDP in Q4 2022, lower than the contribution of 3.35% in Q4 2021 and higher than the 3.23% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 3.22%

2.2.3.3.2 Increased Industrial Growth

The RMRDC, NILEST, PRODA and FIIRO in 2022, improved on the number of industries using the Research and Development (R&D) products to 179 compared to 2021 where 22 industries were using R&D products. NBRRI, in 2022, also improved by delivering 12 number of local equipment for housing and road construction, as against 8 numbers delivered in 2021. The ministry also made efforts in the area of public awareness campaign on made in Nigeria products, with 20 campaigns in 2022, 17 in 2021 and 18 campaigns in 2020. Number of medicinal, Aromatic and pesticidal (MAP) plants identified in 2022 was 92, in 2021 78 was identified while 10 was identified in 2020. The percentage of change in local design and fabrication of machines and equipment was 87% in 2021 with an increased to 110% in 2022. A total of 1,601 Local Entrepreneurial Capacity trainings were held in 2022 while 124 was held in 2021. 20 publications were produced in different areas of STI Management in 2020, same number in 2021 and 26 in 2022. Generally, there has been an increase in the area of Research and Development.

**Table 10.1: Dashboard/Summary Table of Scorecard for ST&I Sector**

S/N	Indicator	2020	2021	2022
1	Number of patent registered	16	3	10
2	Number of industries using R&D products	-	22	179
3	Number of local equipment delivered for housing and road construction	8	8	12
4	Number of medicinal, Aromatic and pesticidal (MAP) plants identified	10	78	92
5	Percentage of change in local design and fabrication of machines and equipment	66%	87%	110%

2.2.3.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

A total of eight (8) projects under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) were monitored in the year 2022. The projects were implemented by the agencies of the ST&I and cut across the Rehabilitation of Internal Road Network with Gutters and Flood Control, landscaping of Nigerian Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research (NITR) headquarters premises, Kaduna, phase IV, upgrading of glass and allied workshops equipment, construction and equipping of skill acquisition centre with training workshops, auditorium, classrooms and offices, provision of advance technology machines and software's, development of sport facilities, renovation of ceramic production building, construction of Proda multi-purpose hall and auditorium, set up and equipping of modern ICT centre at Proda, amongst others. The projects are at various stages of completion and the implementation created employment opportunities for citizens in the project locations.

2.2.3.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The Science, Technology and Innovation sector projects, when completed, would boost R&D, technology development and innovation, forward and backward linkages among industries, and increase local content. In addition, they would stimulate and advance activities in manufacturing with localized technology, create jobs, and reduce loss of foreign exchange earnings. Based on the projects monitored and feedback from the field, the projects within the sector are in alignment with the National Development Plan objectives.

2.2.3.5 Challenges

Major challenges faced by the ministry are:

- Weak public and private integration;
- Inconsistencies in government policies;
- Lack of patronage of locally produced equipment; and
- Insufficient R&D facilities.



2.2.3.6 Recommendations

- Federal Ministry of Science and Technology should upgrade National R&D facilities;
- The Ministry should undertake Full-scale commercialization of R&D products;

- The Ministry should promote local content and use of made-in-Nigeria products; and
- Ensure routine monitoring and evaluation.



Advance technology machines and software's procured at SEDI, Enugu



Ongoing renovation of ceramic production building at PRODA



Ongoing glass and allied workshops equipment, SEDI, Enugu.

Table 10.2: Budget Allocation, Releases/Cash backed and Utilisation for Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and its agencies for year 2022 .

SCIENCE AND TECH AGENCIES FUNDED			
MDAs	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Releases in 2022	Amount Utilised in 2022
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY – HQTRS	9,770,159,331	7,863,005,595	1,264,814,092
SHEDA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMPLEX – ABUJA	10,659,677,718	9,106,372,714	4,112,125,263



NIGERIA NATURAL MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	986,607,326	742,590,560	237,229,186
NATIONAL SPACE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY – ABUJA	7,038,444,142	5,381,776,497	3,076,952,625
NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY - ABUJA	5,708,456,594	4,306,834,107	97,108,700
BOARD FOR TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATOR CENTRE - ABUJA	2,479,764,225	1,888,853,740	216,973,082
ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (ELDI), AWKA	253,422,309	185,737,559	115,193,051
NIGERIAN BUILDING AND ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE - LAGOS	76,096,859,133	62,080,034,068	
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - ENUGU	6,201,278,779	5,095,234,319	
NATIONAL OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION AND PROMOTION - ABUJA	1,757,406,985	1,352,602,767	
NATIONAL OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION AND PROMOTION - ABUJA	1,757,406,985	1,352,602,767	
NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY -ZARIA	3,926,276,275	2,891,192,125	
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE FOR TRYpanosomiasis RESEARCH - KADUNA	391,602,607	293,717,867	
FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH - OSHODI	3,362,572,699	2,562,494,708	
HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE - KANO	1,000,000,000	999,309,066	
NIGERIA INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (NILEST) HQTRS	2,437,166,511	1,846,775,508	287,500,170
NIGERIA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY - IBADAN	834,202,169	645,889,270	225,314,530
ENERGY COMMISSION OF NIGERIA		12,502,670,558	9,988,845,220
NIGERIAN COUNCIL OF FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	648,198,404	486,175,142	16,831,787
SUB TOTAL	145,054,765,765	117,718,131,768	12,106,349,742



2.2.4. TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

2.2.4.1 Overview

An efficient transport system underpins economic development, delivers improvements in the quality of life, and enables effective governing of the state. The transport sector is responsible for the regulation of transport systems, provision of freight, logistics, and passenger services. The crucial role of the transport sector in economic, political, and social development is consistently emphasized in national policy documents and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nigeria's transport sector directly contributes an average of 3 percent to national GDP, and this is projected to increase to 5 percent in the next five to ten years. Nigeria, however, cannot currently meet its transport needs due to poor maintenance and insufficient investment which has put an enormous strain on transport infrastructure and services. Yet, demand for transport services has grown exponentially along with the increase in socio-economic activity.

The transportation sector in Nigeria has three key segments – rail, road, and maritime each of which has contributed to the functioning of the Nigerian economy and the Federal Ministry of Transportation is responsible for the

Coordination and Regulation of Maritime, Road and Rail segments. Nigeria's transport infrastructure is constrained by insufficient funding, an unclear regulatory framework, and a lack of multimodality. The transport infrastructure stock is inadequate for the size of the economy and its future economic ambitions. Demand for basic transport infrastructure and services has outstripped the supply capacity of existing assets which are largely owned by the Nigerian government.

The broad objective for the Transport Sector in the NDP by 2025, is to upgrade its current infrastructure to become a well-integrated multimodal and intermodal transportation system that is economically efficient, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. The government plans to commit approximately N7.73trn from 2021-2025 as a public investment during the planning period to achieve the goals outlined in the Transport sector and facilitate significant private capital. Allocations will be made to priority projects in the sector as well as projects essential to the operations of the relevant MDAs at each level of government. In addition, the transport sector and the infrastructure master plans identified some available funding options to this effect.

The agreed Key National Transport



Policy and Strategies set in the Plan to be achieved through government and private which are critical to realizing Nigeria's transport objectives and targets are:

- Establish a clear regulatory framework for sustainable development of transport infrastructure through policy harmonization. The government will establish a clear and non-duplicative regulatory framework to promote investor and private sector confidence which in turn attracts the required investment
- Improve multimodality to improve the quality of transport services and reduce strain on existing infrastructure by improving operational efficiencies. The government will ensure the progressive development of infrastructure to

facilitate different modes of transportation in aviation, maritime, rail, and road.

- Explore innovative financing mechanisms for the continued development of transport infrastructure using a mix of financing tools and funding streams.
- Align the implementation of this Plan with the National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan's aspirations, private sector expectations and priorities and required investment for the transportation sector.

2.2.4.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Transportation and its Agencies for the period under review.

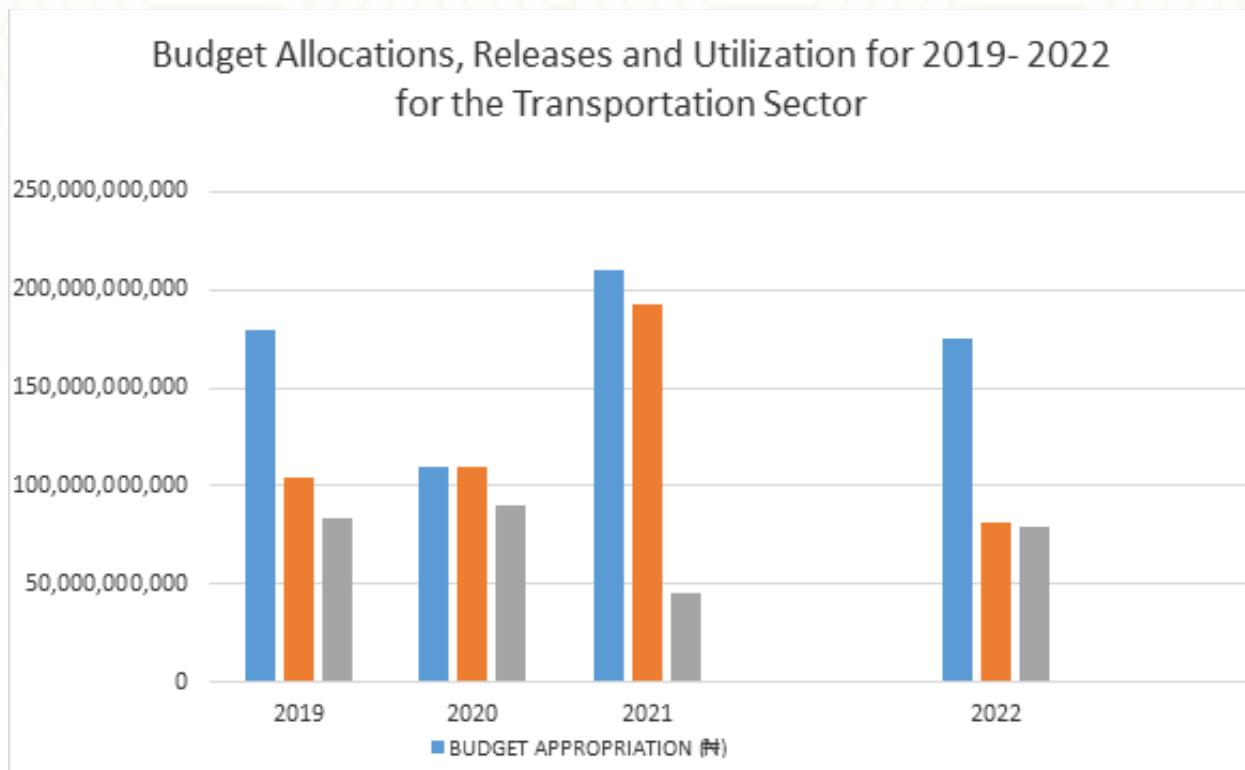
Table 11.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Federal Ministry of Transportation

YEAR	BUDGET <small>APPROPRIATION IN</small>	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (N)
2019	179,384,331,427	104,451,848,487	84,134,967,559
2020	109,348,029,912	109,348,029,912	90,097,733,548
2021	209,736,113,910	192,138,118,158	45,311,836,684
2022	174,938,226,326	81,895,657,981	79,574,716,742

Source: OAGF



Chart 10: *Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Federal Ministry of Transportation.*



The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Transportation and its agencies in 2022 is ₦174,938,226,326 billion, as at 31st June, 2023. The Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of ₦81,895,657,981 billion representing

46.8% of the 2022 capital budget allocation. As at 31st June, 2023 the Ministry and its agencies utilized a cumulative of ₦ 79,574,716,742 billion which is 45.4% of the released capital funds.

Table 11.2 Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Transportation and its agencies for Fiscal year 2022.

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released in the year so far (2022)	Amount Utilized in the year so far (2022) as at 31 st October, 2022.
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION - HQTRS	147,549,080,677	58,748,816,992	58,702,748,421
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA	5,178,195,910	5,178,195,910	5,178,178,603
NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION	14,622,856,854	11,649,025,530	10,676,135,781
NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY	6,625,057,455	5,521,191,313	5,198,114,194



MARITIME ACADEMY OF NIGERIA, ORON	867,074,348	702,465,105	654,294,700
COUNCIL FOR THE REGULATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDING IN NIGERIA	95,961,082	71,968,761.84	834,754,956
SUB TOTAL	174,938,226,326	81,895,657,981	79,574,716,742

OAGF

2.2.4.3 Results Delivery

2.2.4.3.1 Contribution of the Transport Sector to the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in its Q4 2022 report, six activities make up the Transportation and Storage sector: Road Transport; Rail Transport and Pipelines; Water Transport; Transport Services; and Post and Courier Services.

The sector grew by 33.67% in nominal terms in the fourth quarter of 2022 (year-on-year). This rate was higher relative to the figure of 23.14% recorded for the corresponding quarter of 2021 and lower than 39.64% in the previous quarter. All six sub-activities under the Transport and Storage industry recorded positive growth rates in the fourth quarter of 2022. Quarter-on-quarter growth stood at 34.01%. Overall, the sector grew by 27.06% in 2022. Transport activities contributed 2.33% to Nominal GDP in Q4 2022, an increase from the 2.01% recorded in the corresponding period of 2021, and higher than the 1.89% recorded in the third quarter of 2022.

In real terms, the Transportation and Storage sector grew by 0.78% in Q4 2022. This rate represents a decrease of 28.94% points relative to the same quarter of the previous year and a decrease of 40.81% points relative to the preceding quarter. Quarter-On-Quarter, growth was 32.70%. Overall, the sector grew by 15.20% in real terms in 2022. The contribution of the sector to real GDP in Q4 of 2022 was 1.61%, a fall from 1.65% recorded in the preceding year and higher than 1.34% recorded in the third quarter of 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 1.48%.

2.2.4.4 Project Monitoring Coverage

Twelve (12) projects monitored under this Ministry and its agencies during the 2022 capital project monitoring exercise cut across the Construction of the Access Road to the Incinerator at the Maritime Academy of Nigeria, Provision for Furnishing/Equipping of the Marine Engineering Workshop, Furnishing/Equipping of the Seamanship Exhibition Hall.



Constructed access Road to incinerator and the seamanship Exhibition Hall and some equipment at Maritime Academy, Oron



Cross section of some of the Marine Engineering workshop equipment at Maritime Academy, Oron

2.2.4.5 Project Alignment with Sector Objectives

The projects are expected to enhance the quality of learning and serve as a reservoir of knowledge and human capital development, improving navigation of vessels within the port, as well as to ensure safer waterways. This will also contribute to the growth and diversification of the national economy through revenue generation. The projects as observed during the field visit have created jobs for both skilled and unskilled labourers.

2.2.5 POWER SECTOR

2.2.5.1 Overview

Energy is critical to Nigeria's overall economic development, industrialization, and good quality of life for its citizens. With sufficient energy provision, small and large businesses can conduct their operations cost effectively. Indeed, Nigeria's industrialization objectives cannot be realized without reliable and affordable access to energy.



Nigeria's current energy mix is driven mostly by natural gas and hydropower despite an abundance of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy. The sector has witnessed a series of reforms with the development of roadmaps and plans.

The most significant reform is the Electricity Power Sector Reform Act 2005 which enable private companies to participate in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution to develop competitive electricity markets, enforce performance standards, and to eliminate monopoly.

Though Nigeria is blessed with alternative energy sources such as wind, solar and biomass, the country is yet to maximize these energy sources to their full potential. The NDP prioritizes efforts to maximize these alternative energy sources to increase energy per capita so as to spur industrialization.

Nigeria is reputed to be the biggest economy in Africa in terms of GDP and population, yet its power sector is lagging with per capita power consumption of 144kWh, compared to South Africa's 4,200kWh and Ghana's 351kWh. This is far behind the average of 6,022kWh for the European Union and 483kWh for Sub Saharan Africa. Based on the country's GDP and global trends, electricity consumption should be four to five times higher than it is.

Government plans to allocate N598 billion for executing the various strategies and initiatives planned for the energy sector between 2021 and 2025. These include measures to strengthen all aspects of the energy value chain including alternative energy sources and improve overall system reliability.

The NDP identifies six strategic measures critical to realizing Nigeria's energy objectives and targets as:

- i. Deepen coordination of power sector reform initiatives across the Electricity Supply Industry to achieve generation, transmission and distribution of 10 MW, while simultaneously improving on liquidity and market confidence through market-reflective tariffs and performance-based industry cost structure.
- ii. Resolve value-chain specific constraints to unlock more energy for Nigerians by optimizing existing capacity.
- iii. Lay the groundwork for increased energy from renewable sources to complement existing Sources.
- iv. Improve sector governance and overall operating framework for energy in Nigeria by strengthening overall sector stability.
- v. Develop a robust framework to fully develop the abundant alternative energy sources.



vi. Align the implementation of this Plan with the energy sector aspirations, private sector expectations, priorities and required investments as provided in the National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan.

2.2.5.1.1 Sector Key objectives in the NDP

- Increase transmission capacity to 10,000 MW in 2025 and reduce losses in the distribution network of the national grid;

- Optimize utilization of the generation capacity of all 23 operational thermal generating plants in the country and increasing electricity production to 25,000 MW by 2025;
- Improve the share of renewable energy sources to 23% of the total National electricity supply;
- Increase access to electricity to 75% of the Nigeria's population by 2025; and
- Improve the share of renewable energy sources to 23% of the total National electricity supply.

Table 12.1: Sector Key objectives in the NDP

Objective	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Target
Increase transmission capacity and reduced losses	Amount of energy transmitted across the national grid	3,592MW	10,000MW
An increase in the amount energy on the distributed and reduce losses	Amount of energy on the distributed networks	3,145MW	10,000MW (70 percent gas, 30 percent other sources)
	Meter penetration in Nigeria	67.6 Percent 27	100 percent
Optimal utilization of generation capacity	Generation Capacity (all 23 operational thermal generating plants in the country)	7,141MW	7,141MW
Increase access to electricity	Share of population with access to electricity	55.4 percent	75 percent
Improve renewable energy supply	Share of renewable electricity in total electricity generation	13 percent	23 percent



2.2.5.2. Funding

The table shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal

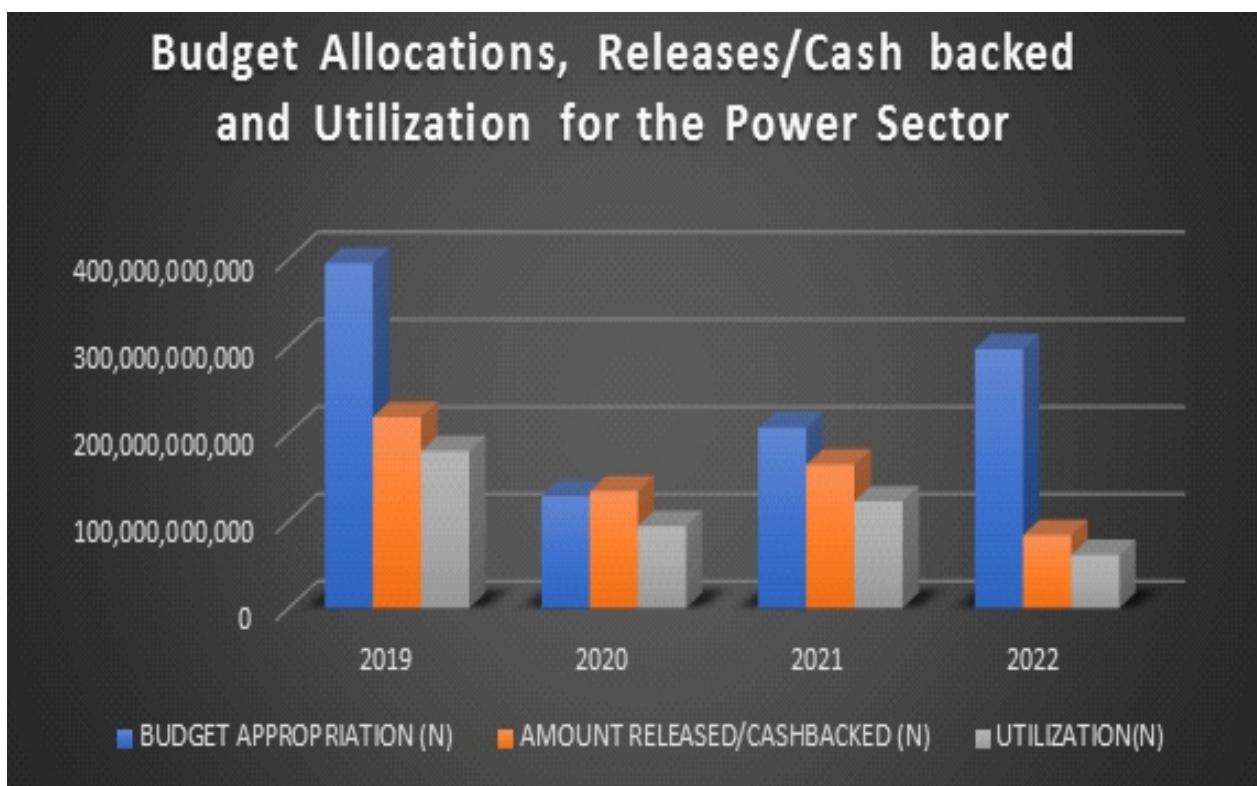
Ministry of Power and its Agencies from 2019-2022.

Table 12.2: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization of Federal Ministry of Power and its Agencies from 2019-2022.

YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (N)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASHBACKED (N)	UTILIZATION(N)
2019	394,906,215,852	218,679,478,192	179,921,173,467
2020	128,005,929,363	133,927,354,130	94,044,767,343
2021	206,745,895,388.50	164,307,635,408	122,256,194,250.05
2022	296,637,424,103.89	83,442,215,538	60,867,214,087.51

Source: OAGF

Chart 11: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization of Federal Ministry of Power and its Agencies from 2019-2022.



The capital budget allocation for the power sector in 2022 is N296,637,424,103.89, out of which

N83,442,215,538 was released and a cumulative of N60,867,214,087.51 was utilized.



Table 12.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash Backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Power and its Agencies for the year 2022.

MDA'S	APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHBACK	UTILIZATION
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF POWER -HQTRS	78,463,734,891	29,958,376,388	22,828,183,019
NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY	108,873,528,188	45,876,996,416	37,845,023,063
NIGERIAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION	Nil	Nil	Nil
NIGERIAN ELECTRICITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGENCY (NEMSA) HQTRS	395,868,960	395,863,960	395,863,960
NATIONAL POWER TRAINING INSTITUTE	1,414,575,280	1,149,448,210	1,149,448,210
NIGERIA ELECTRICITY LIABILITY MANAGEMENT LIMITED	1,214,033,785	916,369,417	863,752,643
TRANSMISSION COMPANY OF NIGERIA	106,275,683,000	5,145,161,147	2,215,056,807
NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC (NBET)	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB TOTAL	296,637,424,103.89	83,442,215,538	60,867,214,087.51

2.2.5.3. Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air conditioning Supply sector recorded a year-on-year growth of 22.41% in the fourth quarter of 2022. This was 4.30% points higher than the 18.12% growth rate recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021, and 25.48% points higher than the growth rate of - 3.07% recorded in the quarter before. Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector recorded a growth rate of 64.50% in Q4

2022. Overall, the sector grew by 2.88% in 2022, lower than the 51.83% reported in 2021. The contribution of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply to Nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 1.09%, higher than the contribution made in the corresponding quarter of 2021 at 1.02% and higher than its contribution of 0.72% in the quarter before. The total contribution of the sector in 2022 stood at 0.90%. In real terms, the sector grew by 15.22% in Q4 2022, an increase from the growth rate



of 2.78% recorded in the same quarter of 2021. When compared to the immediate past quarter, there was an increase of 18.78% points from -3.56% recorded. On a Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector grew at a rate of 55.54%. Overall, the sector grew in real terms by -2.21% in 2022. The contribution of this sector to real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 0.53%, higher than the 0.47% recorded in Q4 2021. Moreso, the figure in 2022 was higher than the 0.38% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.45%.

2.2.1.5.4. Project Alignment with Sector Objective

The Power Sector projects would contribute to the improvement of energy sufficiency and diversification of energy mix, facilitate private sector investment in generation, transmission and distribution thereby improving access for electricity by Nigerians.

2.2.1.5.5. Recommendations

Over the years, the power sector projects have not been adequately monitored by National Monitoring and Evaluation Department due to lack of proper arrangement by power ministry. Hence, the need to commission special monitoring exercise to power sector has become imperative.

2.3. OBJECTIVE THREE

Build a Solid Framework and Enhance Capacities to Strengthen and Ensure Good Governance.

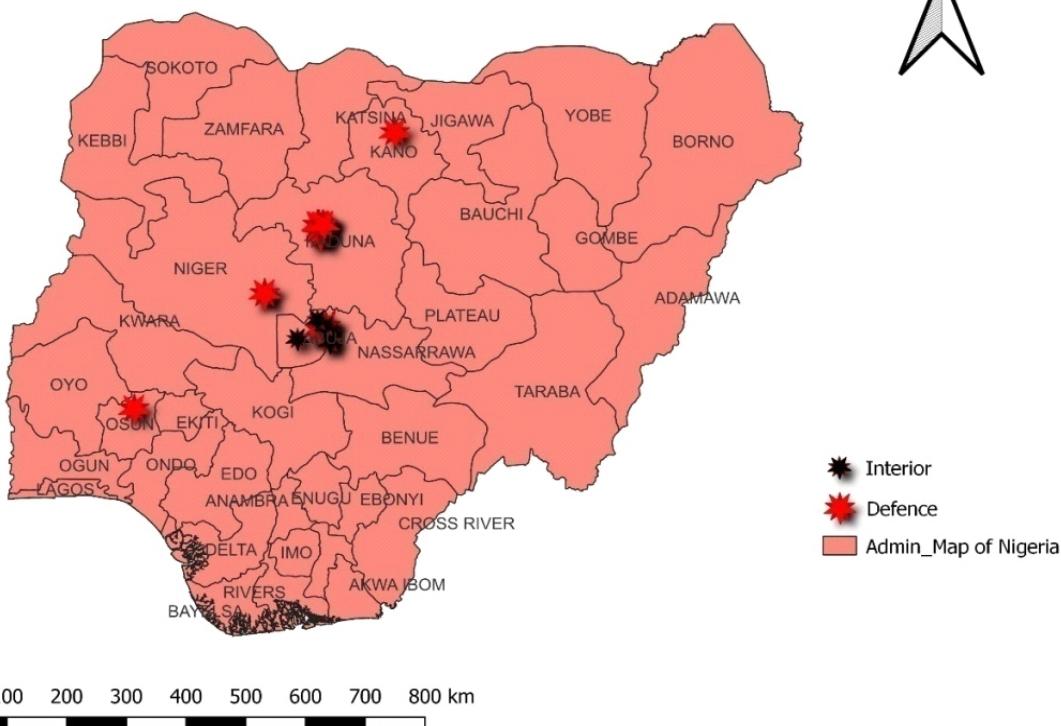
Nigeria is to rely on strong and sustainable governance structures, and efficient institutions that promote citizen protection, ensure accountability and drive productivity for sustained growth. The NDP focus is on the key sectors that drive the objective which are Security and Governance. This objective recognizes that Nigeria's socio-economic aspirations can only be achieved within a context of peace, security and stability which enable the free movement of people, goods and services that leads to sustained quality of life for the citizens. Good governance promotes equity and improves the overall efficiency of public service delivery. The following MDAs contribute to the delivery of this objective:

- (i) Ministry of Defence,
- (ii) Ministry of Interior,
- (iii) Ministry of Police Affairs,
- (iv) Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- (v) Office of the Secretary of Government of Federation (OSGF),
- (vi) Office of the Head of Service of Federation (OHSF).



Map 4: Spatial Distribution by Sector Contributing to Objective 3

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to
Objective 3: Building a Solid Framework and Enhance Capabilities to
Strengthen and Ensure Good Governance



0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 km

2.3.1 DEFENCE SECTOR

2.3.1.1 Overview

Government of Nigeria is committed to ensuring a secured nation as peace and security are enablers of socio-economic growth and development. Nigeria's socio-economic aspirations can only be realized within a context of peace and stability which enables free movement of people, goods and services that leads to sustained quality of life for all residents. Nigeria is experiencing insecurity, which have led to loss of lives and properties. Among the security threats experienced include armed insurgency, terrorism, communal conflicts, cultism, armed robbery, kidnapping, banditry and domestic crime activities.

The broad objective of Defence Sector in the NDP is for Nigeria to have a robust Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) that will act within its mandate to combat present and future internal and external threats, to the Nigerian State and its people. The AFN will also establish a national security architecture that will strengthen and harness all security agencies to manage multifaceted security challenges with the aim of promoting the security and safety of human lives and properties.

A summary of the NDP goals for Nigeria's defence, peace, and security are to:

- Strengthen the AFN to make it more agile and adaptable, with enhanced capabilities to respond to all spectrum of



security challenges, as dictated by the National security and defence policies.

- Augment national defence through a robust intelligence system by adopting artificial Intelligence (AI), ICT, robotics, and drone technology, with an active military science research organisation to design, develop, and boost security capacity to reduce cyber threats, counter terrorism, and boost disaster readiness.
- Mobilize funding to sustain

military operations including war operations, border security, and counter terrorism.

- Increase efficient partnership and coordination among security intelligence agencies

2.3.1.2 Funding

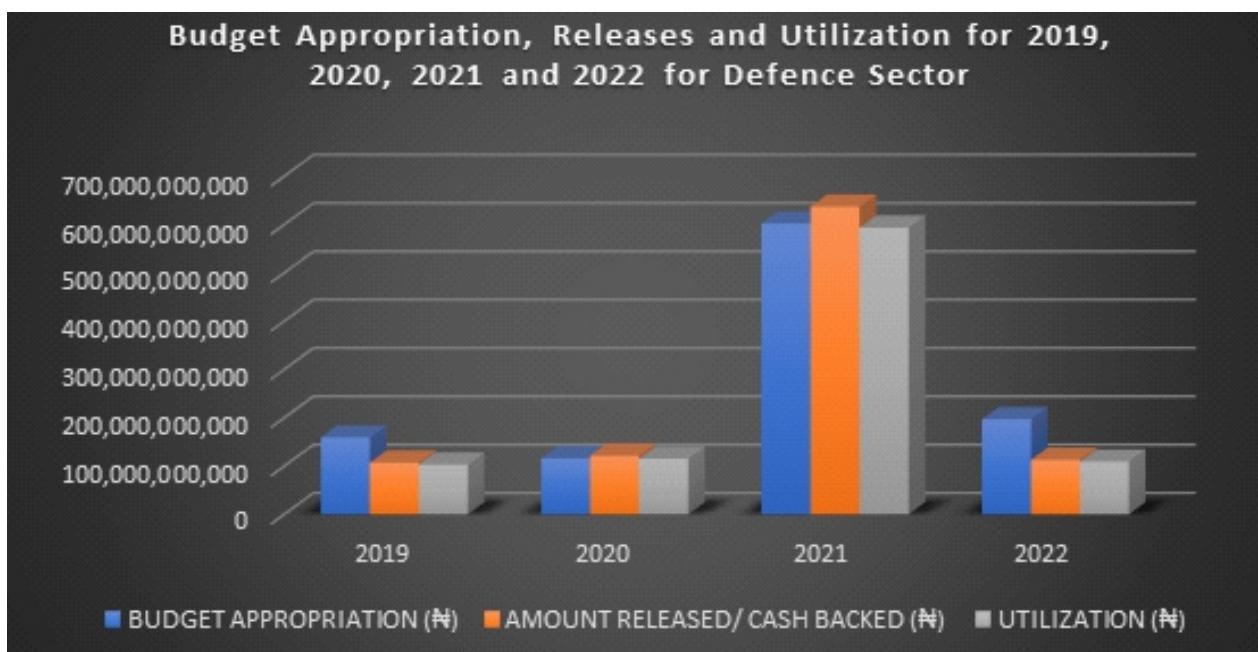
The funding for the sector for the period 2019–2022 shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of the Ministry of Defence and its Agencies.

Table 13.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Information Sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	159,125,439,612	106,841,960,804	103,113,686,154
	2020	115,873,903,710	121,393,883,675	115,246,708,765
NDP 2021- 2025	2021	601,840,141,233	636,926,670,469	593,513,424,751
	2022	197,049,920,338	112,894,407,998	109,201,852,122

Source: OAGF

Chart 12: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Information Sector.





The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Defence and its agencies for the 2022 fiscal year is N197.04 billion with a service-wide of N726.2 Million. The Ministry and its agencies received a cumulative capital fund release of N112.8 billion from its capital budget allocation. As at the end of the 2022

fiscal year, the Ministry and its agencies utilized a cumulative of N109.2 billion which is 96.73% of the released capital funds. The financial report from the OAGF also showed that most of the Defence agencies received over 90% of their budgetary allocations for the year 2022.

Table 13.2: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2022 for the Information Sector

MDA	Appropriation	Release/ Cash backed	Utilization
Ministry Of Defence - Mod Hqtrs	3,315,364,389.00	2,383,963,685.50	727,767,036
Defence Headqurters	11,152,729,572.90	5,576,364,786.45	5,576,364,786
Defence Research And Development Bureau	1,353,954,372.00	676,977,186.00	676,977,033
Nigerian Army	29,870,049,423.00	14,986,024,711.50	14,986,024,712
Nigerian Navy	50,619,582,708.85	27,309,791,354.43	27,309,791,354
Nigerian Airforce	65,646,931,050.00	32,823,465,525.00	32,823,465,525
Airforce Institute Of Technology, Kaduna	1,008,070,971.00	504,035,485.50	504,034,968
Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA)	3,327,945,186.00	3,327,945,186.00	3,326,945,032
Nigerian Defence College	5,176,794,903.00	2,588,397,451.50	2,043,953,702
Command And Staff College, Jaji	1,454,157,193.00	1,454,157,192.50	1,454,157,193
Nigerian Armed Forces Resettlement Centre, Lagos	1,789,494,858.00	894,747,429.00	894,747,429
Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (Dicon)	1,973,480,514.00	986,740,257.00	964,286,370
Defence Intelligence School	2,313,134,004.00	2,313,134,004.00	2,313,134,004
Defence Intelligence Agency	11,980,106,583.00	11,980,106,583.00	11,980,106,583
Defence Missions	2,408,989,716.00	2,408,989,714.00	2,408,989,714
Defence Space Administartion	2,833,417,437.00	2,266,708,718.50	798,247,953
Military Pension Board	281,440,800.00	140,720,400.00	140,720,400
Training And Doctrine Command Nigerian Army	544,276,657.00	272,138,328.50	272,138,329
TOTAL	197,049,920,338	112,894,407,998	109,201,852,122



2.3.1.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

Twenty Three (23) Defence projects were monitored during the year under review. The projects cut across kitting, procurement of vehicles, military equipment, medical equipment, renovation, remodeling, and construction of office and accommodation buildings.

2.3.1.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects in the Ministry of Defence shows a commitment to protecting lives and properties of its citizens as well as protecting the country from external threats. The projects implemented are in line with the sector objective to increase efficient partnership and coordination among security intelligence agencies

A total of **N109,201,852,122** was utilized out of the **N112,894,407,998** cash backed in the defence sector even though a total of **197,049,920,338** was appropriated. The amount utilized was able to procure various ammunitions of different types, training of personnel, welfare of the armed forces, Construction works, etc in a bid to enhance the capacity and capabilities of the Nigerian Armed Forces to protect the territorial integrity of the country. Furthermore, the construction works carried out by the armed forces created

both permanent and temporary employment for the workers involved in the construction works as well as a source of income for vendors.

For instance, projects visited in the sector which are at various stages of completion and have created jobs include: the construction of 45 rooms student's hostel by the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT); the Construction of the Admin block of the Nigerian Defence College NDC) at the permanent site in Piwoyi; renovation and furnishing of the NDC Hq complex; the Construction/furnishing of the new auditorium and library for the DICON Institute of Technology; Construction of hostel at DICON training school, Renovation / Remodeling of worship centres (mosque / catholic church and protestant church) (phase one) at TRADOC amongst other interventions.

2.3.1.5 Findings and Lessons learnt

The implemented projects are done according to required specifications and will help the sector in achieving its objectives. Some of the constructions by the armed forces were delivered through direct labour which tends to save costs. Furthermore, the constructions are closely monitored by qualified personnel to ensure quality and standards at all levels of implementation.



2.3.1.6 Challenges

The major challenge in the implementation of these capital projects revolved around high cost due to rising inflation in the country as a result of prevailing exchange rates and late release of funds for the project.

2.3.1.7 Recommendations

Based on the findings above, it is recommended that the Ministry of Defence should be given priority in its release of budgetary funds due to the sensitivity in the sector.



Construction of 2 blocks of 45 Rooms Student's hostel at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Kaduna



Ongoing Construction of Hostels in DICON Kaduna



2.3.2 FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

2.3.2.1 Overview

Good governance at all levels is crucial for the success of any nation. In line with the NDP objectives, the

Ministry of Interior is committed to fighting corruption and unethical behaviour in the public and private sectors and enhances transparency in the use of public resources. The Ministry's mission is to render to Nigerians and foreigners alike, diverse



internal security and other ancillary services that are highly qualitative, effective, courteous and transparent. Hence the Ministry is institutionalizing reforms to strengthen its Agencies in the area of good governance, intensifying efforts to detect diversion of public resources to private wealth, and punishing the culpable institutions and individuals.

Aligning with the NDP key strategies, the Ministry of Interior enhanced anti-corruption efforts, centralized identity management and strengthened security at national and sub-national levels. The Agencies under the Ministry were measured under the following key result; enhanced ease of doing business; protection of lives and properties from fire and related emergencies; security of places of business and homes; and sustained security of national assets.

The strategic objective for the Federal Ministry of Interior in the NDP is to build a solid framework and enhance

capacities to strengthen security and ensure good governance. The goal is to build strong and sustainable governance structures for efficient institutions that promote citizens' participation and ensure accountability with interventions in the area of increasing border control and domestic anti-terrorism measures through bilateral security agreements and support to border control agencies; enhancing coordination between the various tiers of government, for improved public sector efficiency; and reinforcing Nigeria's regional and global leadership role through increased multilateral relation.

2.3.2.2 Funding

In the year under review, the Federal Ministry of Interior and its Agencies received the sum of **N36, 769,758,921 for implementation of projects and programmes**. The funding for the Ministry for the period 2019 – 2022 is shown below. The table shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of the Ministry of Interior.

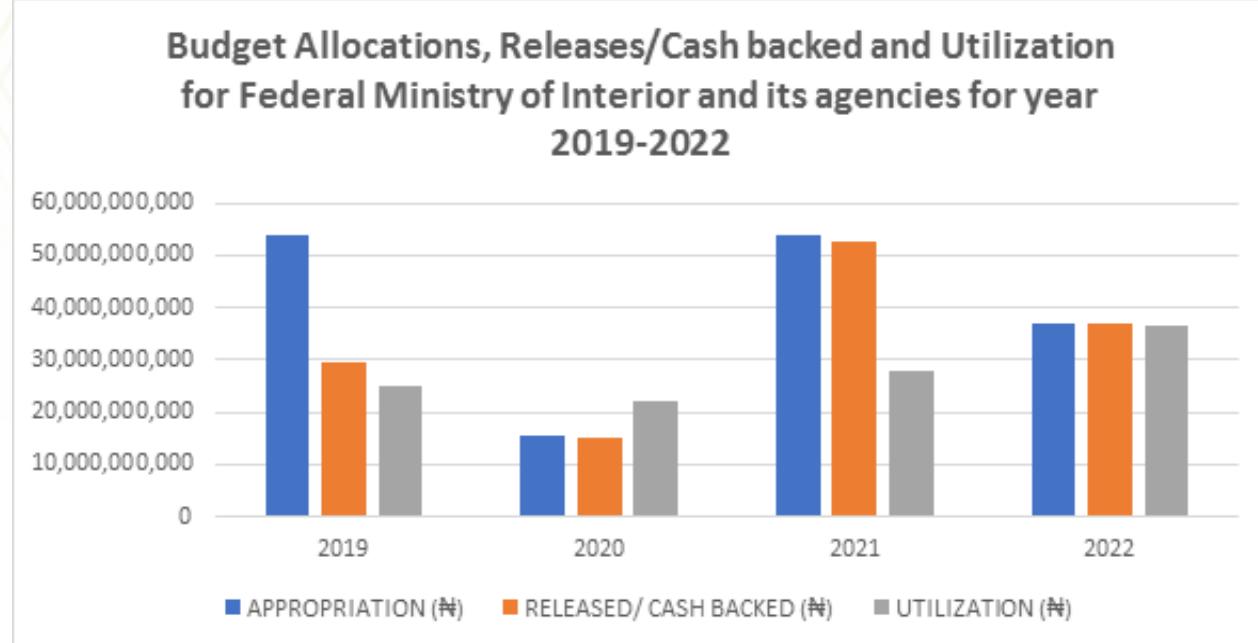
Table 14.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization from 2019 -2022 for the Federal Ministry of Interior and its Agencies

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET <small>APPROPRIATION (N)</small>	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ER GP	2019	53,678,355,247	29,646,342,091	24,968,447,621
	2020	15,556,238,229	15,152,499,957	22,070,895,299
NDP 2021 - 2025	2021	53,668,869,213	52,393,351,817	27,847,454,848
	2022	36,918,676,100	36,769,758,921	36,323,389,386

Source: OAGF



Chart 13: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization from 2019-2022 for the Federal Ministry of Interior and its Agencies



The chart above shows the budget allocation, releases and utilization for Federal Ministry of Interior and its agencies from 2019-2022. The 2022 appropriation and releases was less than 2021 fiscal year. The capital budget allocation for the Federal Ministry of

Interior and its agencies in 2022 was N36.9 billion. The Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of N36.7 billion representing 98% of the 2022 capital budget allocation.

Table 14.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Interior and its agencies for year 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHB ACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR – HQTRS	1,567,745,897	1,175,809,423	1,175,771,431
NIGERIA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	11,205,566,717	16,882,327,590	16,882,298,993
NIGERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE	10,436,414,202	8,837,391,410	8,677,028,236
NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS	6,058,366,474	6,058,366,474	5,944,894,469
CIVIL DEFENCE, IMMIGRATION AND PRISON SERVICE BOARD (CIPB)	22,290,476	16,717,857	16,658,268
FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE	7,628,292,334	3,799,146,167	3,626,737,990
TOTAL	36,918,676,100	36,769,758,921	36,323,389,386

Source: OAGF



2.3.2.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

Six projects were monitored in the Interior sector during the 2022 exercise. The Projects were implemented by agencies under the interior ministry. The Construction of Twelve (12) Metropolitan Fire Stations by the Federal Fire Service in Six (6) Geo political Zones will provide a conducive working environment for staff to carryout administrative operational and related activities in the six Geo Political Zones, aids in quick response to fire emergency, and also help to ease mobilization of resources in terms of disaster. These constructions reflect significant progress in the fight against insecurity.

2.3.2.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects for the Federal Ministry of Interior and its Agencies reflect the government's effort in ensuring a secured nation as peace and security are enablers of socio-economic growth and development. The sector implemented projects that are in line with its mandate.

2.3.2.5 Results Delivery

2.3.2.5.1 Sector Performance

The Ministry is in the process of establishing the Institute of Domestic Security to fill gap in the capacity of our Paramilitary Institutions. In order to

drive global best practices, the full implementation of automation of services within the ministry such as Business permits, Expatriate Quota, Citizenship Applications and Statutory Marriage Applications.

The automation of the services under the Ministry of Interior has led to the faster processing of expatriate quota to facilitate skills and technology transfer as each expatriate quota granted is expected to create 2 jobs to persons who are to understudy those expatriates for ease of skill and technology transfer.

There is also establishment of six (6) additional training schools towards capacity and development of officers of the Federal Fire Service. There will be a decline in the trend of lives and properties lost to fire as the Federal Fire service has recorded increase in the number of public, private and recreational businesses with valid fire safety certificates. Also, creation of Six 6 additional zonal commands, recruitment and training of newly employed 2,200 personnel in order to drive efficiency towards ensuring public safety of lives and property across the country.

2.3.2.6 Findings and Lessons Learnt

The implemented projects are done according to required specifications and will help the agencies in achieving their mandates and contribute to the



overall sector objectives. However, the number of projects visited are few and do not spread across other agencies under the sector, this is due to either delay or non-response by the various implementing agencies in the sector. The financial report from the OAGF also showed that most of the agencies received over 50% of their budgetary allocations for the year 2022.

2.3.2.7 Challenges

The major challenges of the Ministry in achieving its mandate were inadequate budgetary allocation and late release of appropriated fund.

2.3.2.8 Recommendations

- The federal government should ensure adequate and timely release of funds for the Ministry.



Firefighting Trucks procured by the Federal Fire Service

2.3.3 POLICE AFFAIRS

2.3.3.1 Overview

The Federal Ministry of Police Affairs was created as a result of the need for the Government to strengthen the Internal Security architecture in Nigeria. Its core mandate is to formulate and implement policies to ensure internal security and continually boost the morale of the officers of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) for

effective discharge of security responsibilities, provision of technical assistance and administrative support for the police, initiate and implement projects that will enhance the welfare of members of the police force and; sensitize and engage appropriate stakeholders in promoting and effective policing through funding.

Nigeria relies on strong sustainable governance structures, and efficient



institutions that promote citizen protection, ensure accountability and drive productivity for sustained growth. The NDP 2021-2025 identifies nine Government Priorities for implementation during the period 2019-2023. Key Policy priority for the Ministry of Police Affairs is to improve security for all thereby making Nigeria safer and more secure for economic development and growth. The Federal Ministry of Police Affairs' main objective to enhance Security and Good Governance, to achieve these, the strategic measures laid out includes, boosting regional security and applying conflict mitigation measures through tactical training and MDA partnerships.

The Ministry oversees the operations of the Police Academy, Wudil, Kano (POLAC), Police Colleges and Formations, Nigeria Police Force

(NPF), Nigeria Police Trust Fund (NPTF) and Police Service Commission. The MDAs in the Sector are measured under the following key result areas; Training, deployment and provision of operation equipment to enhance development of professional Nigeria Police Force, provision of policy, regulatory and administrative services for effective and efficient policing, protection of lives and property, and maintenance of law and order.

2.3.3.2 Funding

In the year under review, the Federal Ministry of Police Affairs and its Agencies received the sum of **N38,684,653,482 for implementation of projects and programmes**. The funding for the Ministry for the period 2019 – 2022 is shown below. The table shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of the Ministry of Police Affairs.

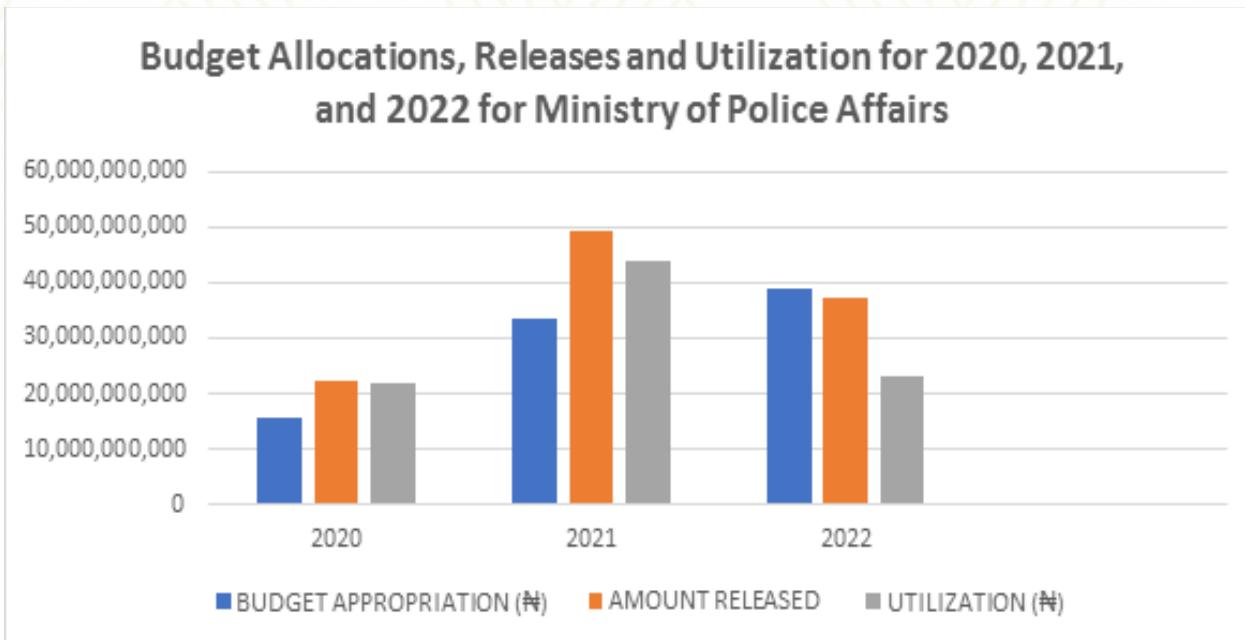
Table 15.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2020-2022 for Ministry of Police Affairs

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (₦)	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
	2020	15,556,238,229	22,070,895,299	21,967,173,448
NDP 2021-2025	2021	33,442,917,387	49,350,691,461	44,024,011,283
	2022	38,925,739,398	38,684,653,482	38,019,807,423

Source: OAGF



Chart 14: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2020-2022 for Ministry of Police Affairs.



The graph above shows the trend of budget allocation for Federal Ministry of Police Affairs and its agencies from 2020- 2022. It shows a decline in the releases from the previous year

Table 15. 2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Police Affairs and its agencies for year 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHB ACKED =₦=	UTILISATION =₦=
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF POLICE AFFAIRS	1,984,224,889	1,619,229,617	1,346,040,527
NIGERIA POLICE ACADEMY WUDIL	1,268,783,525	1,268,783,525	1,268,783,525
POLICE FORMATIONS AND COMMANDS	35,672,730,983	35,796,640,340	35,404,983,370
TOTAL	38,925,739,398	38,684,653,482	38,019,807,423

Source: OAGF

2.3.3.3 Result Delivery

2.3.3.3.1 Sector Performance

The Ministry has supervisory role of ensuring that the image of the Police is improved through community participation so that an intelligence-led policing is entrenched. To achieve these goals, the strategic measures have been laid out; to boost regional security and

conflict mitigation measures through tactical training and MDA partnerships. Incidences of kidnapping, attack of school children, and other forms of banditry are being addressed through improved intelligence gathering from Centres across states. Also support to community policing and state-of-the art officer trainings are on-going for tactical operations.



2.3.4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

2.3.4.1 Overview

Nigeria's Foreign Policy is hinged on promoting the interest of Nigeria in the international arena. Proper management of Nigeria's foreign policy is important not just for the advancement of Nigeria's political interests in the international arena, but also for the advancement of its economic interests and aspirations. In line with this, significant steps have been taken by the Government of

Nigeria to achieve the foreign policy objectives of the country. Nigeria possesses four main strengths in advancing its foreign policy goals as follows: Economic Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy, Citizen Diplomacy and Military Diplomacy.

2.3.4.2 Funding

The funding for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization for the period under review.

Table 16.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization from 2019 - 2022

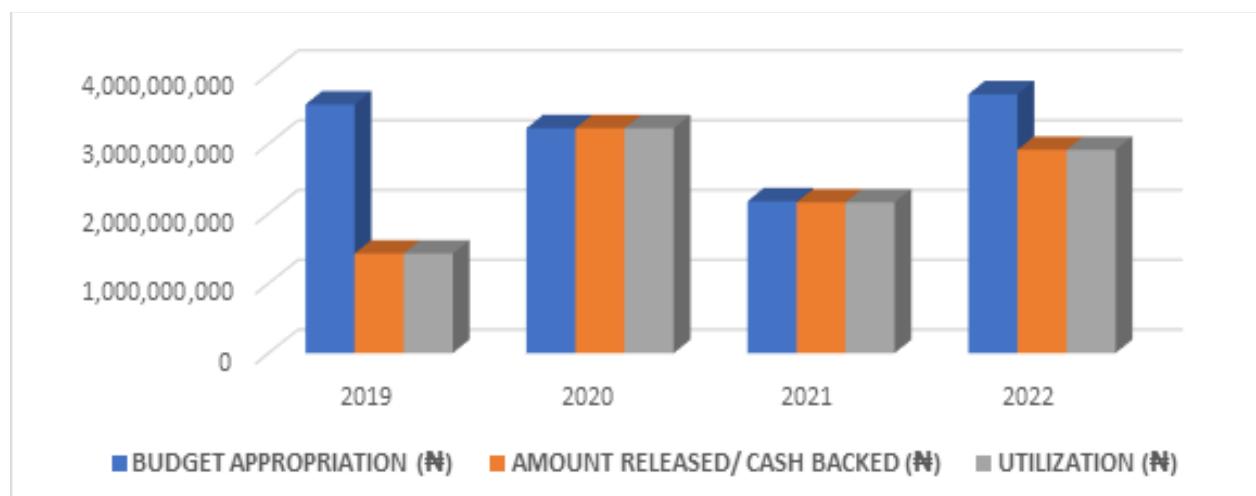
PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET <small>APPROPRIATION (₦)</small>	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 - 2020	2019	3,563,302,598	1,425,321,039	1,425,321,039
	2020	3,221,981,559	3,221,981,559	3,221,981,559
NDP 2021 - 2025	2021	2,176,703,278	2,160,736,837	2,160,736,837
	2022	3,710,909,126	2,913,663,120	2,913,663,120

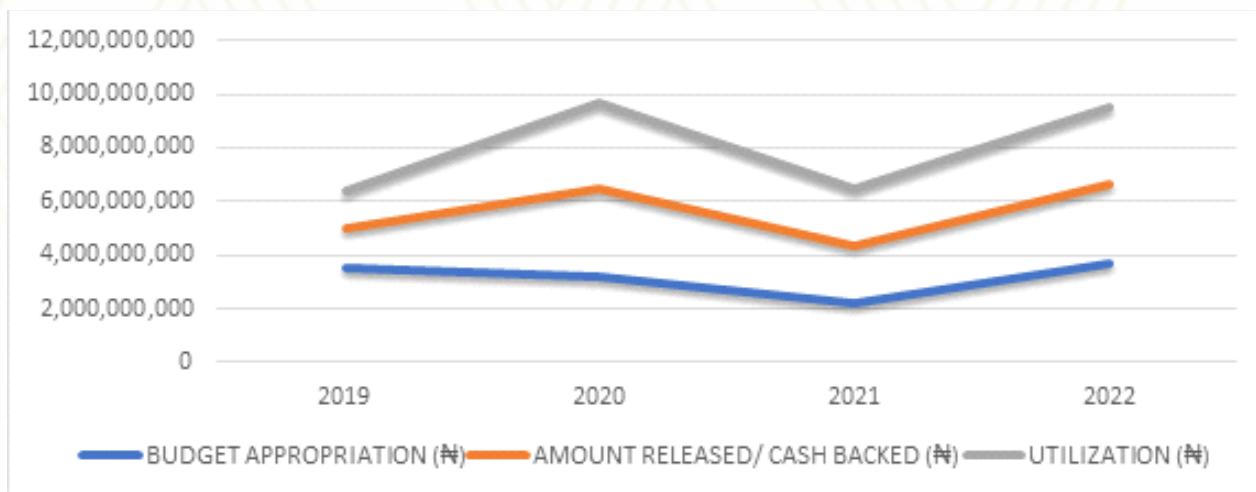
Source:OAGF

The above table shows the total amount appropriated, released and utilized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2019 – 2022. The sum of N2.913 billion was released to the Ministry from the

2022 Capital Budget Expenditure and the same amount was utilized, representing a 100% utilization by the Ministry.

Chart 15: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization in the Sector from 2019 to 2022



**Chart 16: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization in the Sector from 2019 to 2022**

Source: OAGF

Table 16.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash Backed and Utilization for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Agencies for Year 2022 .

MDA	APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHBACK	UTILIZATION
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Headquarters)	3,907,829,569	3,858,599,458	1,669,677,746
Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDC)	165,000,000	123,750,000	123,748,724
Technical Aid Corps (TAC)	419,911,165	314,933,374	313,900,000
Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution	532,378,898	417,018,403	417,018,403
Directorate of Technical Cooperation in Africa	79,642,447	59,731,835	51,789,330
Nigerian Institute for International Affairs (NIIA)	18,500,000	13,875,000	13,875,000

Source: OAGF

2.3.4.3 Result Delivery

One major goal of citizen diplomacy, was to ensure proper diplomatic support for citizens in diaspora. To achieve this target, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) collaborated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to

promote the rights of Nigerian migrants, as well as empower them to become an integral part of their host communities.

A temporary workers' migration programme with bilateral partners was launched and the initiative has recorded some success, as the government recently facilitated the negotiation for



the establishment of a Nigerian-German Centre for Jobs, Migration and Reintegration in Lagos, Abuja and Benin. An agreement on Migrant Policy has also been completed with Saudi Arabia and will be used as a template for Nigeria's engagement with countries with similar needs.

In the spirit of promoting cultural diversity, the Ministry through cultural diplomacy recently facilitated collaboration between Nigerian entertainers and their counterparts in Cote d'Ivoire, Brazil, US, South Africa, and Jamaica. The creative industry benefited from government intervention funds that boosted their production for a global audience.

The Ministry launched Nigeria's Economic Diplomacy Initiative (NEDI) – an initiative in collaboration with other Federal MDAs such as Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment, Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) on April 8th, 2018. This initiative is aimed at stimulating economic growth and development via facilitation of market access, foreign direct investment, cross border trade and recruitment of skilled Nigerians in the diaspora for national development.

2.3.5. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION(OSGF)

2.3.5.1 Overview

Nigeria aims to rely on strong and sustainable governance structures, and efficient institutions that promote citizen protection, ensure accountability, and drive productivity for sustained growth. Critical factors in this regard will include the equitable and efficient service delivery of public institutions, improved rule of law and human rights protection, and enhanced quality in overall governance. While Nigeria has made some progress in establishing a system of good governance, many challenges remain. Moving towards a free and fair public system that would guarantee trust from citizens would require timely policy implementation, improved coordination across the three tiers of governments and improved civil service capacity.

The estimated public investment to this sector is N541bn over the National Development Plan period. The government will increase public sector efficiency by enhancing coordination between the various tiers of government and redefining the competency framework for civil servants. The government will enhance



inter-tiered governmental coordination, grassroots decision making and policy implementation by strengthening the operations of relevant agencies.

The OSGF has the vision to lead and serve as an effective engine room for policy formulation, harmonization, implementation and monitoring of the institutions of governance. It is also

saddled with the responsibility to monitor and coordinate the implementation of Government Policies and Programmes.

2.3.5.2 Funding

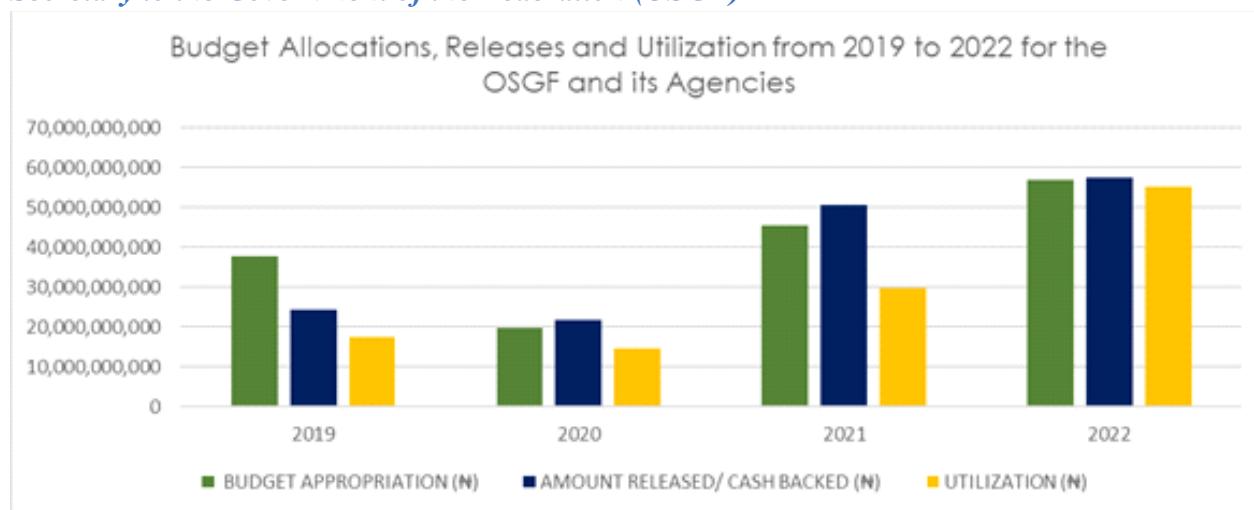
The table below shows the appropriations, releases, and utilization for the OSGF and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 17.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF)

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (₦)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 – 2020	2019	37,636,306,823	24,276,731,889	17,607,382,558
	2020	19,877,254,806	21,821,626,554.94	14,673,592,979.30
NDP 2021-2025	2021	45,637,061,225	50,646,660,835	29,913,155,808
	2022	56,923,804,677	57,559,692,400	55,268,199,131

Source: OAGF

Chart 17: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF)



The capital budget allocation for the OSGF and its agencies in 2022 was N56.9 billion. The OSGF and its agencies received cumulative capital fund release of N57 billion of the 2022

capital budget appropriation representing 100% of the total appropriation, and has utilized accumulative of N55.2 billion this is 96.02% of the released capital funds.



Table 17.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) and its agencies for year 2022.

MDA	APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHBACK	UTILIZATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION	2,826,638,275	7,855,941,958	7,756,594,311
LAGOS LIAISON OFFICE	80,856,411	60,642,308	60,116,050
FEDERAL ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION	2,632,596,167	2,632,596,167	2,632,596,167
NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT	12,437,534,573	12,241,057,312	12,241,057,312
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF HIV/AIDS (NACA)	5,424,972,044	5,424,972,044	5,424,972,044
NATIONAL PENSION COMMISSION		-	
NATIONAL HAJJ COMMISSION OF NIGERIA	627,500,000	613,750,000	613,747,617
NIGERIA CHRISTIAN PILGRIM COMMISSION	429,756,741	414,878,371	89,952,467
SERVICOM	386,038,083	289,528,562	(416,556,359)
PRESIDENTIAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON LAND REFORMS	73,349,068	55,011,801	54,738,779
NATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION (NBC) HQTRS	4,804,976,510	5,959,128,011	4,898,023,162
BORDER COMMUNITIES' DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (BCDA) HQTRS	27,199,586,805	22,012,185,868	21,912,957,580
SUB TOTAL	56,923,804,677	57,559,692,400	55,268,199,131

Source: OAGF

2.3.5.3. Result Delivery

2.3.5.3.1 Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in its Q4 2022 report, the OSGF and its Agencies contribute to the Public Administration sector. In nominal terms, the Public Administration sector grew by 11.40% in Q4 2022, higher by 9.63% points from the corresponding quarter of 2021 and higher by 1.20% points relative to Q3 2022. Quarter-on-quarter, the sector

grew by 15.54%. However, annual growth in 2022 stood at 10.82%. The contribution of Public Administration to Nominal GDP stood at 1.77% in Q4 2022, lower than the 1.83% recorded in Q4 2021 by 0.06% points and higher than the 1.67% recorded in Q3 2022 by 0.11% points. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 1.67%, lower than the 1.73% reported in 2021.

In real terms, the sector recorded a growth rate of 1.43% (year-on-year) in



Q4 2022, higher by 0.31% points and lower by 0.89% points from the Q4 2021 rate and the Q3 2022 rate respectively. On Quarter-on-Quarter, the sector grew by 14.79% in Q4 2022. Overall, the sector grew by 1.90% in real terms in 2022. The contribution of Public Administration to real GDP stood at 2.12% in Q4 2022, lower than the 2.17% recorded in Q4 2021 and higher than 2.05% in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 2.00%, lower than the 2.03% reported in 2021.

2.3.6 OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICE OF THE FEDERATION (OHCSF)

2.3.6.1 Overview

The Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation (OHCSF) is driven by the mandate of organizing

and coordinating the public service activities. It is also responsible for the leadership, management and capacity development of the Federal Civil Service. Being the engine of governance and the administrative machinery for implementing the federal government's policies and programmes. Civil service, an executive arm of government that implements the programmes and policies of government efficiently and effectively to enhance national development. NDP strategic objective for the OHCSF as encapsulated in the national plan is to improve quality of service delivery in public institutions while the key performance Indicator is to score on IIAG 2019's public service delivery Accountability & Transparency from a Baseline index of 50 - 51.5 to its Target 70 -70.5 in 2025.

2.3.6.2 Funding

Table 18.1: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Office of the Head of Service of the Federation in 2019 - 2022.

MDAs	YEAR	APPROPRIATION	RELEASES =N=	UTILISATION =N=	PUBLISHED DATE
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE FEDERATION – HQTRS	2019	3,127,326,734	3,731,283,523	3,705,361,066	31 st Dec. 2019
	2020	1,470,798,510	1,470,798,510	803,234,710	15 th May, 2021
	2021	2,494,839,608	2,491,111,568	1,458,751,290	31 st May, 2022
	2022	2,749,100,403	1,695,117,712	1,695,117,520	31 st June, 2023

Source: OAGF

The table above relates the graphical analysis of the year-on-year funding of the OHCSF and other Institutes under its purview between the fiscal year of 2019 – 2022. The dwindling trend was

more obvious in 2020 probably owing to the Global COVID-19 Pandemic. values below N20Million respectively. Moreso, the following chart typifies the above assertion.



Chart 18: *Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Office of the Head of Service of the Federation in 2019 - 2022.*

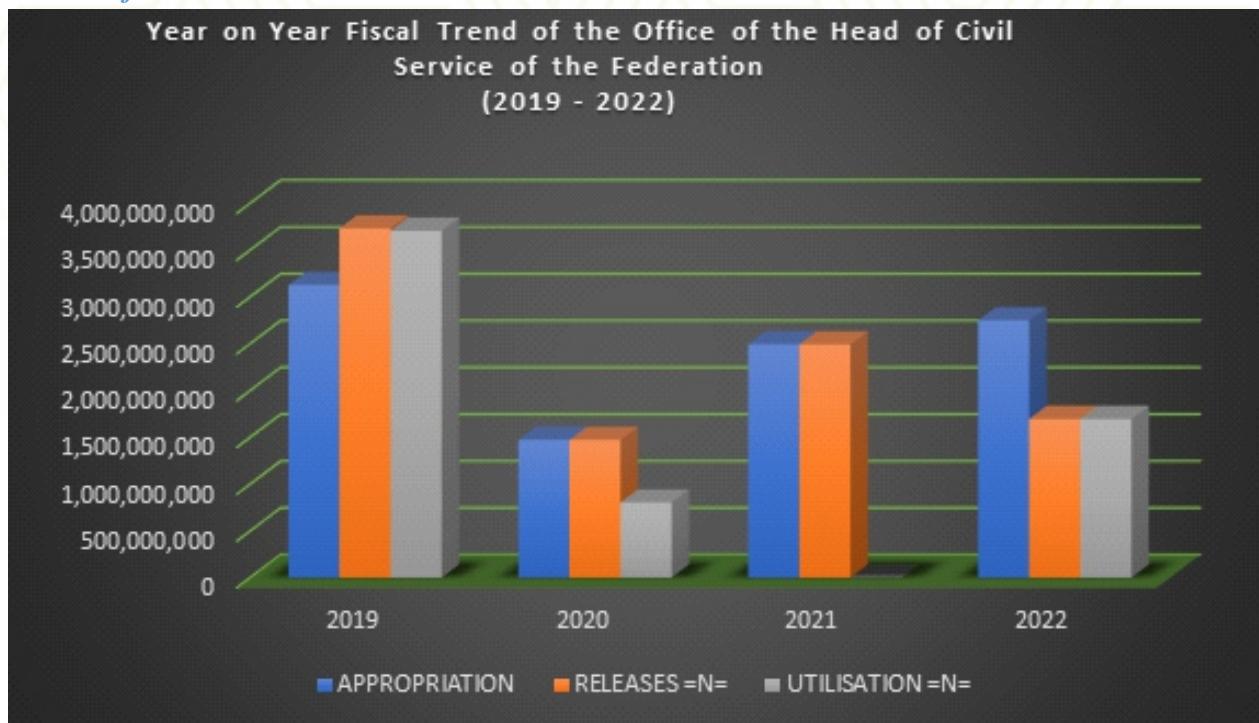


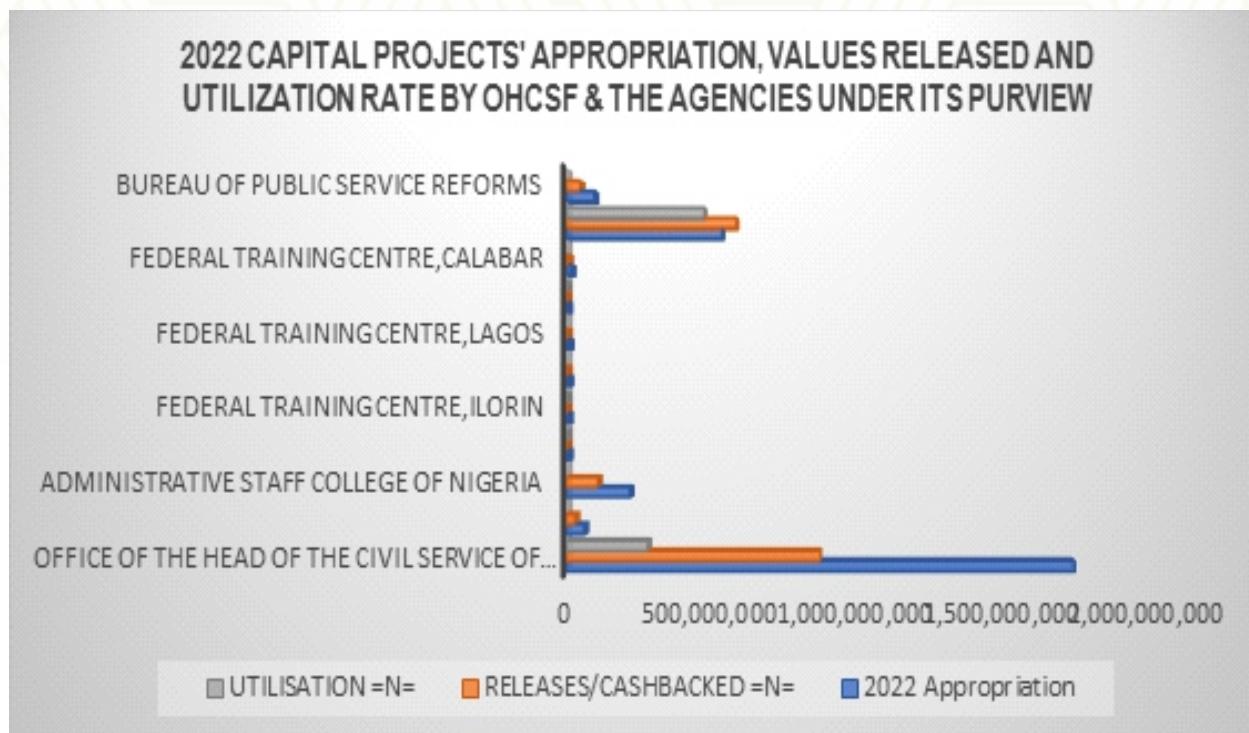
Table 18.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Office of the Head of Service of the Federation in 2022.

MDAs	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASH BACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE FEDERATION - HQTRS	1,763,897,050	881,948,525	283,776,153
FEDERAL GOVT STAFF HOUSING LOANS BOARD	62,582,622	31,291,311	-
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF NIGERIA	221,610,294	110,805,147	-
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,ENUGU	8,043,185	4,021,593	4,021,587
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,ILORIN	8,263,030	4,131,515	4,131,515
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,KADUNA	9,892,381	4,946,190	-
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,LAGOS	11,044,519	5,522,259	-
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,MAIDUGURI	6,492,379	3,246,189	3,231,462
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE,CALABAR	18,184,379	9,092,190	-
PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA.	541,136,621	591,135,821	479,321,270
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS	97,953,943	48,976,972	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,749,100,403	1,695,117,712	774,481,986

Source: OAGF



Chart 19: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Office of the Head of Service of the Federation in 2022.



2.3.6.3. Review of Sectoral Performance 2019–2022

To improve service delivery in the public sector, the government has trained over 40,000 workers and introduced performance reviews for culture and skills development evaluation. To drive efficiency in public operations, the government has trained over 35,000 public sector staff on the use of computers and over 9,000 civil servants in other capacity building areas. In addition, the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation (OHCSF) collaborated with the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK-DFID) and the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM) on a training programme. This

programme has taught effective adoption and implementation of efficient performance management systems (PMS).

Government has also adopted digital tools for the collection and storing of civil servants' information for proper monitoring and evaluation processes and undertaken a performance survey report on the outgoing ERGP and ongoing NDP to identify skills development and management gaps aimed at expanding current training programmes. Achieving the targeted level lies in adopting measures that focuses on reassessing current skills compositions and set requirements to ensure that civil servants improve service delivery by enhancing and



developing the appropriate skills required for government and redefining competencies.

2.3.6.4 Projects Monitoring Coverage

There was no Project monitored during the 2022 capital monitoring exercise. The Projects expected to be implemented by the Office of the HOCSF projects cut across the Civil Service's Workforces' capacity building programmes.

2.3.6.5 Projects' Alignment with Sector Objectives

The projects to be delivered by the Office of the Head of service includes but not limited to the followings:

- ✓ Conduct of Epic Culture Service Wide Programme;
- ✓ Driving Innovation in Service and Upgrade of the Reception Area/SERVICOM Desk;
- ✓ Purchase of Power Generating Sets;
- ✓ Purchase of 100 2hp Air Conditioners; Annual MDAS Award & Recognition;
- ✓ Federal Integrated Staff Housing (Fish) Programme; and
- ✓ Rehabilitation of the National Record Center/Procurement, Configuration and Training of Staff on Archival System amongst others.

2.4 OBJECTIVE FOUR

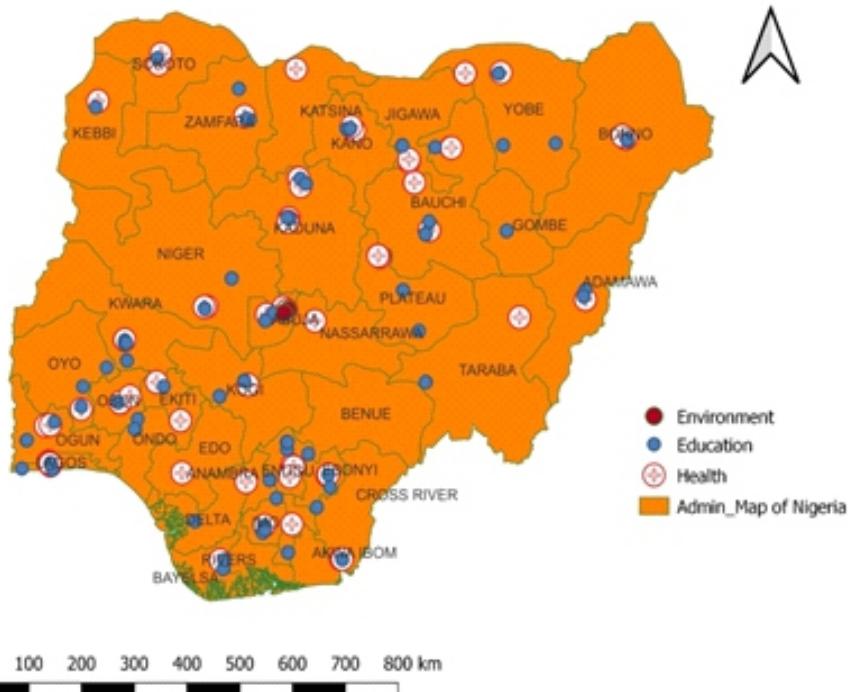
Human Capital Development: Enabling A Vibrant, Educated And Healthy Populace

Over the years, Federal and State governments of Nigeria have devoted significant resources to the development of a modern, efficient, and effective healthcare and education delivery system. Despite these investments and some improvements, Nigeria's health and education indices remains weak. Investing in people's health and education is essential to ensure equity and sustained economic growth. Providing access to quality health and education for all is also key to unlocking new economic opportunities for disadvantaged people and will put Nigeria on a path to fulfilling its goal of lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030. To do so, the Government will support the development of a workforce with the required competencies to meet employers' needs in the 21st century through targeted policy interventions across the Education and Health sector. The under listed are Ministries saddled with the responsibility of delivering to the objective:

- i. Federal Ministry of Health
- ii. Federal Ministry of Education
- iii. Federal Ministry of Environment

**Map 5: Spatial Distribution by Sector Contributing to Objective 4**

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to Objective 4: Enabling a Vibrant, Educated and a Healthy Populace.



2.4.1 HEALTH SECTOR

2.4.1.1 Overview

Healthcare delivery in Nigeria is a priority to engendering a healthy population that will facilitate growth and development in Nigeria. The policy thrusts of the NDP includes revitalizing the primary healthcare system, strengthening secondary and tertiary healthcare delivery, expanding the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to achieve universal health coverage (UHC), and building the capacity of health care personnel to improve service delivery.

It is critical for Nigeria to enhance the performance of its health sector

towards improving the lives of its citizens. The crucial goal for this plan is to accelerate reforms that will adequately finance the health system and realign resources with the responsibility for health across the tiers of the healthcare delivery system. Successful achievement of the goal will significantly reduce the gaps in health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Implementing health care financing reforms will help to expand social health insurance coverage to state, Local Government Area (LGA) and community levels, as well as scale-up implementation of Basic Health care provision fund (B HCPF). The collaboration with states, implementing agencies, partners,



private sector and other relevant stakeholders will be focused in achieving the health deliverables in Nigeria.

National Development Plan (NDP) Sector Objectives

Health Sector Objective under the NDP is to ensure that every Nigerian can sustain a healthy life with dignity. Nigeria will continue to pursue the following overarching objectives:

- Develop an integrated healthcare system between the private and public sectors for primary, secondary, and tertiary health institutions.
- Extend Universal Healthcare Coverage to over half of the population in rural and urban areas in Nigeria.
- Ensure availability in sufficient quantity of quality essential medical personnel, medicine and medical supplies within the country.
- Promote healthy habits, healthy behaviours, and lifestyles across all life stages.
- Reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.

2.4.1.2 Funding

Nigeria healthcare financing has increased over the years in structure and policies. Today, the Federal Government of Nigeria has three basic

public funding sources for healthcare. These include the Statutory transfer (Basic Health Care Provision Fund), the Federal Ministry of Health budget, as well as the Service Wide Vote. A total of ₦724 bn was approved for the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and its Agencies under the 2022 appropriation. There is also the sum of ₦110 billion allocated to healthcare under the service wide vote. This includes provision for the GAVI / Immunization, Counterpart Funding Including Global Fund/ Health/ Refund, Hazard Allowance for Health Workers, and NHIS (Military Retirees). Thus, the health sector received the sum of ₦835.12 billion in the 2022 approved budget. This is ₦13.63 billion or 1.65% more than the proposed 2022 budget and ₦140.08 billion or 20.15% more than the 2021 final health budget. A cursory look at the key MDAs' capital budget shows significant progress compared to the previous years. Unlike in the 2021 budget, the 2022 budget increased the health capital expenditure. However, this still falls short of the 15% recommended by the 2001 Abuja declaration.

The table below analyzes the Health sector budget in terms of allocations, releases and utilization from year 2019 to 2022 presents the findings as captured in the table below.

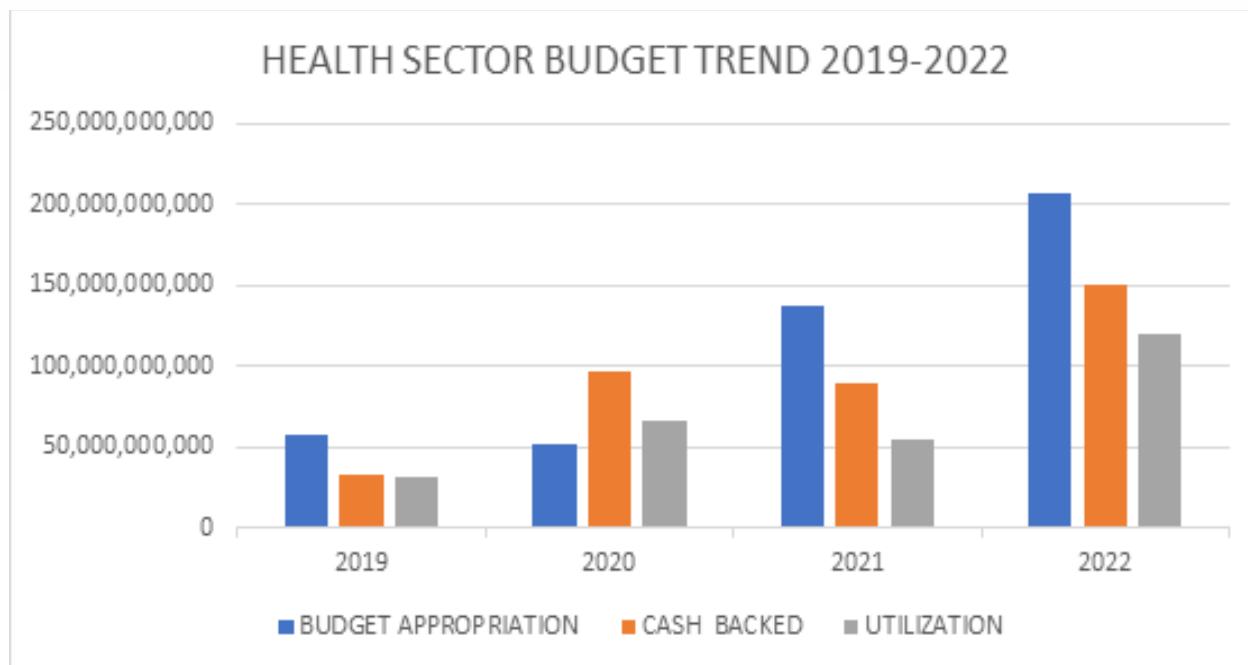


Table 19.1: Health Sector Budget in terms of Allocations, Releases and Utilization from year 2019 to 2022

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	CASH BACKED	UTILIZATION
ERGP	2019	57,085,655,234	32,316,906,460	31,861,650
ERGP	2020	51,402,884,613	96,801,255,986	66,807,010,479
ERGP	2021	137,111,025,027	90,003,801,783	54,762,279,189
NDP	2022	207,389,943,865	150,424,159,749	119,818,307,766

Source: OAGF

Chart 20: Health Sector Budget Trend 2019-2022



A review of the trend in health sector capital appropriation, cashbacking and utilization for the period 2019-2022 shows that appropriations made for capital projects marginally dipped in 2020 before it began a steady rise in 2021 and 2022. A review of the trend with regards to the appropriated funds that was cashbacked and utilized revealed a similar outcome. Furthermore, it was observed that while the amount cashbacked and utilized steadily rose in 2020, they both dropped marginally in 2021 before peaking up in 2022.

2.4.1.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

One hundred and eighty three (183) Projects were sampled and monitored under the health sector spread across all the geo-political zones of Nigeria. The monitoring visits were carried out to Teaching Hospitals, Federal Medical Centers as well as some health parastatals across the country.

2.4.1.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

Towards the delivery of the NDP objectives and the planned projects and policies, the Ministry of health and its



Agencies implemented various capital projects and programmes under the 2022 budget year. The projects and programmes have contributed to

facilitating the delivery of access and affordable healthcare in line with the health sector objectives.



Completed Administration Block FMC Jabi Abuja. Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital Resident Doctors quarters

2.4.1.5 Results Delivery

2.4.1.5.1 Sector Performance - Observed Outcomes and Impact

Towards facilitating access to basic healthcare, several projects were embarked upon across the health parastatals such as construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, training of personnel, procurement of equipment's, etc. In the effort to make healthcare affordable, the number of citizens registered under the National Health Insurance scheme rose marginally. However, rolling out Community health Insurance scheme (CHIS) in the communities is yet to gain traction. In addition, thousands of citizens were engaged in the various

projects and programmes across the sector which led to the creation of thousands of direct and indirect jobs. Various projects have been completed and furnished with state-of-the-art equipment across the Tertiary health centres visited. Similarly, a lot of health-related Agencies have been empowered with capacity and capability to carry out their assigned mandates. In terms of capacity, it was observed that there is a lot of capacity enhancement in the health sector as a result of the Economic Sustainability Program intervention to Tertiary Health institutions in 2020. The procurement of state-of-the-art medical equipments especially in the molecular



laboratories, Intensive Care Units and Isolation Centres have led to the upgrade of the Health tertiary institutions to global standards leading to the enhancement of the capabilities of the hospitals to respond to health issues

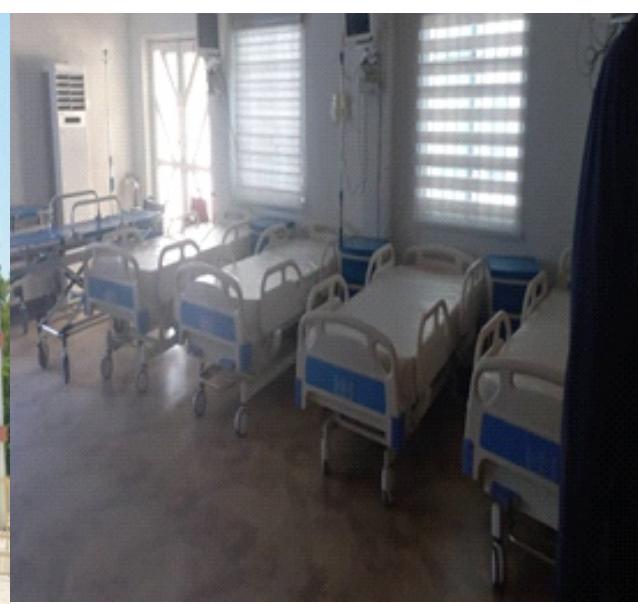
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2.4.1.5.2 Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Data from the National Bureau of Statistics (2022) shows that Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.52% (year-on-year) in real terms in the fourth quarter of 2022, following a growth of 2.25% in the third quarter of 2022 and 3.98% in the fourth quarter of 2021. The performance of the GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022 was driven mainly by the Services sector, which recorded a growth of 5.69% and contributed 56.27% to the aggregate

GDP. Overall, the annual GDP growth rate in 2022 stood at 3.10%, from the 3.40% reported in 2021.

The year-on-year growth rate for Human Health and Social Services in nominal terms was 14.87%, up relative to the growth rate of 5.69% reported in the same quarter of 2021 by 9.18% points and down by 0.48% points compared to Q3 2022. Quarter-on-Quarter growth was -0.03%. The annual growth rate of the sector was 14.31% in 2022. The contribution to nominal GDP was 0.54% in Q4 2022, lower than the 0.55% recorded in Q4 2021 and down from the 0.59% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 0.60%, relatively the same as the 0.60% reported in 2021.



Child and Adolescent Institute University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital



2.4.1.6 Findings and Lessons Learnt

The Budget monitoring visit presented some lessons learnt for consideration going forward. All the projects implemented in the sector aligned to the strategic focus of Government as elucidated by the Plan. The budget monitoring template has enabled the parastatals to institutionalize performance management system in their operations with a view to

effectively track and guide progress as it relates to the sector delivery, jobs created and envisaged benefits accruing to citizens systematically. However, it was observed that there is worrisome resignation and emigration of health professionals abroad as a result of Governments inability to meet up with the basic demands of providing a conducive and well renumerated working environment.



Ongoing construction of emergency medical support infrastructure in LUTH



Table 19.1: Health Sector Budget in terms of Allocations, Releases and Utilization form year 2022

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASED =N=	UTILIZATION
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH - HQTRS	94,039,801,604	18,150,538,846	6,197,989,008
NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME	641,802,199	642,674,785	642,408,836
NATIONAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	20,519,267,495	25,310,919,525	25,310,919,525
NATIONAL ARBOVIRUS AND VECTOR RESEARCH	199,212,493	198,642,872	198,642,872
RADIOGRAPHERS REGISTRATION BOARD	70,279,084	70,078,130	70,078,014
DENTAL TECHNOLOGY REGISTRATION BOARD	58,016,804	57,850,913	57,849,983
HEALTH RECORDS REGISTRATION BOARD	61,849,655	61,672,804	61,672,804
OPTOMETRIST AND DISPENSING OPTICIANS BOARD OF NIGERIA	94,611,149	95,452,754	95,346,128
COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION BOARD	33,103,276	33,008,621	32,934,635
NURSING AND MIDWIFERY COUNCIL	100,099,655	189,935,035	189,935,034
PHARMACIST COUNCIL OF NIGERIA COUNCIL	975,599,655	1,043,824,310	1,029,218,496
MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	300,029,751	306,847,802	306,696,916
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL	472,869,587	471,517,480	322,278,153
MEDICAL REHABILITATION THERAPY BOARD	70,349,655	70,519,211	22,279,123



FEDERAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL TECHNOLOGY AND THERAPY, ENUGU	1,533,505,899	1,965,249,687	1,965,249,687
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS TUTORS-IBADAN	81,972,119	81,737,731	81,643,509
NURSE TUTOR TRAINING - ENUGU	81,013,906	96,494,828	96,494,828
NURSE TUTOR PROGRAMME AKOKA LAGOS	82,930,332	82,693,204	82,498,144
NURSE TUTOR TRAINNING KADUNA	79,959,873	79,731,238	79,731,238
NURSE TUTOR TRAINNING IBADAN	82,174,162	81,939,196	81,939,195
NATIONAL POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NIGERIA- IJANIKIN LAGOS	322,415,915	321,494,010	211,380,357
PHC TUTORS PROGRAMME, 'UCH-IBADAN	83,132,374	82,894,668	82,894,655
PHC TUTORS PROGRAMME, KADUNA POLYTECHNIC	82,044,735	81,810,139	81,268,240
COMMUNITY HEALTH TUTOR PROGRAMME UCH	82,915,785	82,678,698	82,678,698
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL IBADAN	1,783,335,308	1,971,013,085	1,971,013,085
LAGOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL	4,080,067,286	4,180,029,361	(1,504,352,767)
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL	2,301,701,560	2,302,395,780	171,206,979
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA TEACHING HOSPITAL, ENUGU	2,761,035,635	3,286,212,239	2,456,019,887
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN TEACHING HOSPITAL	1,248,575,448	1,246,488,157	(1,193,765,437)
OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL	1,212,993,934	1,474,525,540	878,689,847



UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN	883,773,259	1,112,660,985	1,083,265,824
JOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL	930,376,430	822,098,757	(2,436,218,104)
UNIVERSITY OF PORT-HARCOURT TEACHING HOSPITAL	1,710,018,769	2,560,069,099	2,397,364,882
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR TEACHING HOSPITAL	887,303,725	884,766,598	884,766,598
UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI TEACHING HOSPITAL	3,264,865,519	3,854,509,836	3,853,392,179
USMANU DANFODIO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, SOKOTO	989,729,501	1,274,064,454	1,274,064,454
AMINU KANO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL	3,627,428,836	4,535,154,625	4,504,006,382
NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, NNEWI	3,222,661,064	3,870,549,886	3,870,549,886
UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA TEACHING HOSPITAL, GWAGWALADA	980,295,599	977,492,574	977,492,574
ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL BAUCHI	1,092,237,161	1,099,605,174	1,099,605,174
FEDERAL TEACHING HOSPITAL, ABAKALIKI	1,066,363,018	1,342,694,178	1,148,068,429
FEDERAL TEACHING HOSPITAL, GOMBE	998,199,437	1,247,892,481	1,141,087,110
FEDERAL TEACHING HOSPITAL, IDO-EKITI	804,510,430	992,133,434	992,133,434
IRRUA SPECIALIST TEACHING HOSPITAL, IRRUA	735,398,484	733,295,711	733,295,711
UNIVERSITY OF UYO TEACHING HOSPITAL	958,040,554	965,140,355	373,191,050
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE - ABUJA	1,338,140,388	1,800,987,223	1,800,987,189



FEDERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ENUGU	548,953,529	547,383,870	547,383,870
FEDERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL KADUNA	610,439,167	761,303,489	761,303,489
FEDERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL CALABAR	613,607,040	962,408,579	712,341,275
FEDERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL MAIDUGURI	713,205,400	711,965,730	711,965,730
FEDERAL NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, KWARE - SOKOTO	580,824,455	579,163,665	579,163,665
FEDERAL NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL YABA	578,908,030	577,252,720	571,330,988
FEDERAL NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ABEOKUTA	759,100,438	776,150,374	776,150,374
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE, NIGERIA	0	-	(0)
FEDERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL BENIN CITY	546,407,820	544,845,440	544,845,440
NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL LAGOS	781,837,190	779,601,632	755,926,777
NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL DALA KANO	762,306,103	961,609,235	961,609,235
NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL ENUGU	779,449,540	972,083,194	972,083,194
NATIONAL TB AND LEPROSY REFERRED HOSPITAL AND TRAINING, ZARIA	2,398,682,997	3,056,282,950	3,027,666,271
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, UMUAHIA	1,396,756,939	1,605,108,045	1,605,108,045
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, OWO	1,148,312,044	1,442,857,228	1,442,857,228
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE ABEOKUTA	1,695,728,628	2,122,226,294	2,122,226,294



FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, OWERRI	1,457,801,585	1,779,915,450	1,529,003,364
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, MAKURDI	945,180,376	1,037,694,400	1,035,960,151
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, KATSINA	4,128,876,367	4,714,805,962	3,510,790,437
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, NGURU YOBE	2,060,187,005	2,457,451,419	2,457,451,419
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, ASABA	1,483,457,462	1,776,372,690	1,776,372,690
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, BIDA	1,218,120,210	1,525,952,140	1,525,952,140
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, GUSAU ZAMFARA	1,416,972,690	1,868,929,076	1,868,929,076
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, YOLA ADAMAWA	1,159,667,255	1,458,108,664	1,458,108,664
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, LOKOJA, KOGI	1,069,616,541	1,335,074,383	1,141,705,442
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, AZARE BAUCHI	849,578,012	847,148,757	845,891,909
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, KEBBI STATE	1,103,699,931	1,636,460,433	1,636,460,433
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, TARABA STATE	1,375,806,525	1,888,460,492	1,888,460,492
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, JIGAWA STATE	911,110,088	1,088,120,354	1,088,120,354
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, NASARAWA STATE	892,801,927	1,257,781,814	1,257,781,814
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, BAYELSA STATE	903,305,084	903,317,180	903,047,253
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, EBUTE METTA	2,124,286,499	2,689,765,646	2,689,765,646
NATIONAL EYE CENTRE KADUNA	2,039,866,399	2,035,516,518	1,883,350,322
NATIONAL EAR CARE CENTRE KADUNA	1,093,205,106	1,090,079,233	1,090,079,233
INTERCOUNTRY CENTRE FOR ORAL HEALTH JOS	478,262,345	476,894,818	476,894,817
FEDERAL SCHOOL OF MEDICAL LABORATORY JOS	724,159,349	948,871,815	940,393,911



NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL ABUJA	1,890,460,835	1,886,538,159	1,885,070,574
FEDERAL STAFF CLINICS, GWARINPA,	528,581,429	396,436,071	396,436,071
NATIONAL INST. OF PHARM. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ABUJA	430,761,369	430,778,872	430,778,872
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, YABA	1,140,344,726	1,162,330,883	1,162,330,883
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS OF NIGERIA	61,849,655	61,672,804	61,672,804
MEDICAL LAB. SCIENCE COUNCIL OF NIGERIA, YABA	89,915,115	89,658,015	89,658,015
FEDERAL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, YABA	94,091,245	93,822,204	93,822,204
NOMA CHILDREN HOSPITAL, SOKOTO	355,926,415	409,284,950	409,284,950
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED CHEMISTS OF NIGERIA	95,849,655	97,058,430	97,058,430
INSTITUTE OF FORENSICS SCIENCE LABORATORY - OSHODI	188,182,492	187,644,409	187,644,409
DENTAL THERAPISTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	61,849,651	77,135,212	77,135,212
NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE(NBTS)	695,293,899	367,605,398	367,605,398
NATIONAL OBSTETRIC FITSULA CENTRE, ABAKALIKI	736,797,140	919,816,430	919,816,430
NATIONAL OBSTETRIC FISTULA CENTRE BAUCHI	679,950,973	678,006,744	678,006,744
NATIONAL OBSTETRIC FISTULA CENTRE KATSINA	786,776,056	981,961,810	981,961,810
NATIONAL HOSPITAL	1,176,824,627	1,173,459,654	1,023,651,076
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF ORTHOPAEDIC TECHNOLOGY IGBOBI LAGOS	0	-	-
SUB TOTAL	207,389,943,865	150,424,159,749	119,818,307,766

Source: OAGF



2.4.1.7 Challenges to Implementation

Based on the findings during the budget monitoring exercise, the health sector is bedeviled with the following challenges which will have adverse effect on the delivery of the NDP health objectives. They include:

- The budgetary allocation for the health sector is significantly below the 15% recommended in the 2001 Abuja Declaration and National Health Act 2014. Despite the increase in allocation to the health sector, it is still below 5% of the Federal Budget. There is also a clear indication that the healthcare investment per person is still far below 4,000 per capita.
- Delayed release of budgeted allocations to the Ministry of health and its parastatals has affected the pace of work.
- Frequent strike actions embarked upon by personnel in the sector which has dire consequences on national development.
- Alarming rate of resignation and relocation of health professionals abroad which has affected the health personnel to patient ratio.
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks and delays in getting no objection approvals from the Bureau of Public Procurement.

2.4.1.8 Recommendations

Based on the findings above, it is recommended that:

- Federal Government increases budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Health and its parastatals in line with the provisions in the National Health Act 2014,
- Federal Government should ensure that budgetary allocations are cash backed as at when due to enable the Ministry implement its planned projects and programmes accordingly.
- Federal Government is to address the lingering strike issues in the health Sector to mitigate the alarming resignation and relocation of health personnel abroad.
- The Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP) is to fast track the turn-around time for carrying out procurement processes by expediting the issuance of no objection approvals to parastatals for capital projects.

2.4.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

2.4.2.1 Overview

Education is one of the key components of human capital development, which is critical for the economic growth of any country and government has the responsibility to ensure its citizens attain necessary skills to participate effectively in economic growth. The government achieves this, by actively enhancing human capital by means of higher education to people and improving the standards of educational institutions to suit the modern-day



market needs. Provision of high-quality education to students at every level (basic, secondary, tertiary or vocational) helps to contribute significantly to economic growth.

Over the years, the population of the active labour force in Nigeria, standing at 80 million as at 2020 (statistical.com), has been on the rise which should have been to the advantage of the country in terms of availability of productive labour force.

The NDP seeks to leverage on the lessons learnt and success of the ERGP to further improve education and skills

systems by ensuring the alignment of skills and opportunities. It focuses on prioritization of skills development through the promotion of STEM and digital technology education at all levels towards closing the digital skills development gap and building a strong national talent that drives innovation. To achieve this, the Education Ministry will revise and update the school curriculum to include such subjects as coding, data science and advanced applied science, artificial intelligence, robotic science, and bioinformatics.

Table 20.1: Objectives and Targets, 2021 – 2025

Objectives	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Target
Education			
Improve access to Basic and Skills Driven Educational Services	Literacy rate	63.32% (as at 2018)	80% (by 2025)
Reduce the number of Out-of-School Children	Number of out of school children	10.5 million (as at 2021)	5 million children (by 2025)
Improve the quality of Higher Education offered in Nigerian Schools	Number of Nigerian Institutions in top 1,000 schools in the world	4 Higher institutions as at 2021)	10 institutions (by 2025)

Source: NDP

According to the Plan, one of its key thrusts on Education and Human Resources Development is to review educational policies and curriculum to meet global standard and to integrate apprenticeship programme as a path to education and empowerment. Other strategic measures proposed to achieve the sector objectives of the Plan range from provision of infrastructure to further ease access to basic education, increased funding to the education sector through public funding

allocation and direct engagement with private sector actors, and improved teachers training in line with international standard. This will bring Nigeria closer to becoming a nation where every Nigerian has easy access to quality education irrespective of age, gender, faith, social background, and disability to realize their full potential as well as ensure a paradigm shift from its current supply-driven state to demand driven (industry required).



2.4.2.2 Funding

The table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization

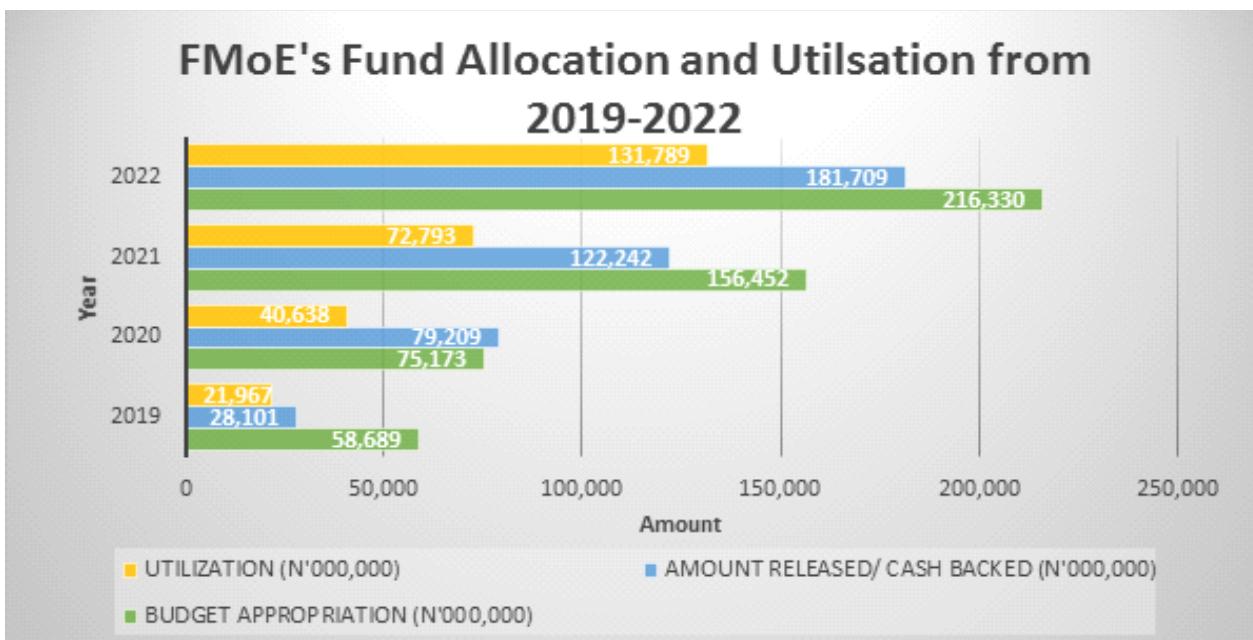
of Federal Ministry of Education and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 20.2: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019 to 2022 for the Education Sector

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (N)	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (N)	UTILIZATION (N)
ERGP	2019	58,689,905,930	28,101,354,179	21,967,608,630
	2020	75,173,387,778	79,209,165,358	40,638,412,716
NDP 2021-2025	2021	156,452,307,765	122,242,081,571	72,793,088,644
	2022	216,330,080,734	181,709,587,217	131,789,420,422

Source: OAGF

Chart 21: FMoE Fund Allocation and Releases and Utilisation from 2019-2022



The FMoE and its agencies were appropriated a total of N216billion for the implementation of their capital projects, programmes and policies in the 2022 fiscal year. This indicates 38% increase in allocation to the sector compared to 2021 which was N156billion. Allocation to the sector has also grown steadily from the N58billion in 2019 to N75billion and 156billion in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Though, far from

UNESCO recommendation for allocation of between 15-20percent of total yearly budget to education, the 2022 budgetary provision at 7.9 per cent is the highest allocation to the sector since 2019. As at 30thJune2022, records revealed that only 86.31 percent (N181.7billion) of the allocated fund was released and cash-backed while only N 131.78 billion, representing 72.53% of the released, fund was utilised.



Table 20.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and its agencies for year 2022

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION =N=	RELEASES/CA SHBACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - HQTRS	49,813,653,373	42,597,363,993	42,460,604,803
UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION (UBE) COMMISSION	40,990,825,000	31,793,257,857	8,327,021,841
WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATION COUNCIL (INTERNATIONAL)	89,127,382	88,872,534	88,615,077
WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATION COUNCIL (LOCAL)	177,073,677	132,805,258	121,247,528
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION	826,924,956	906,689,595	906,689,594
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA	1,696,236,384	1,272,177,288	1,074,042,454
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL	297,500,000	223,125,000	221,736,972
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL		-	-
MASS LITERACY COUNCIL	964,490,826	723,368,119	1,078,348,378
NOMADIC EDUCATION COMMISSION	1,659,144,862	1,453,896,475	1,375,590,248
NATIONAL EDUCATION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	445,090,364	333,817,773	333,816,591
NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD	328,571,624	246,428,718	202,158,060
TEACHERS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	1,318,589,234	1,246,026,492	1,239,968,313
COMPUTER REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	361,094,493	361,094,493	360,725,864
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION SECRETARIAT	623,025,488	467,269,116	466,988,280



NATIONAL TEACHERS INSTITUTE	2,160,039,181	1,856,026,557	1,862,555,334
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ADO - EKITI	522,304,668	391,728,501	390,836,597
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BAUCHI	412,879,469	312,811,761	312,738,524
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BIDA	523,378,142	523,378,142	521,005,588
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC IDAH	832,991,028	920,997,118	1,010,988,267
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC KAURA-NAMODA	436,532,385	327,399,289	296,997,203
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC MUBI	366,980,536	674,860,402	665,271,205
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC NASARAWA	463,360,959	463,360,959	276,508,549
AKANU IBIAM FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, UNWANA - AFIKPO	417,305,332	312,978,999	312,978,999
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC KADUNA	752,870,493	610,561,743	610,550,650
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC OFFA	350,756,461	350,756,461	350,756,461
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC EDE	351,532,382	263,649,287	262,951,078
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC AUCHI	501,236,210	375,927,157	375,790,980
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC NEKEDE	461,575,445	346,181,584	346,181,524
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC OKO	470,465,183	470,465,183	470,457,758
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC DAMATURU	422,579,662	551,604,661	680,371,744
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC HUSSAINI ADAMU	382,491,728	286,868,796	286,628,863
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC GWANDU	380,912,002	285,684,001	285,439,001
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO	352,819,481	264,614,611	262,942,143
YABA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	538,425,560	403,819,170	403,819,170
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BALI	595,392,897	446,544,673	446,188,504



FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC EKOWE	374,272,642	374,272,642	370,462,111
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BONNY	377,256,392	282,942,294	282,936,770
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC UKANA	1,471,392,883	1,471,392,883	1,446,314,425
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY UROMI, EDO STATE	6,559,691,886	6,559,691,886	6,712,466,555
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, ILE-OLUJI, ONDO STATE	393,713,575	295,285,182	295,285,182
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC DAURA, DARUA, KATSINA STATE	598,375,000	595,185,346	595,185,346
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC KALTUNGO, KALTUNGO, GOMBE STATE	520,281,101	505,316,950	505,316,950
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC AYEDDE, OYO STATE	578,750,000	862,540,819	862,540,819
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, OHODO, ENUGU STATE	451,250,000	338,437,500	338,413,967
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, SHENDAN, PLATEAU STATE	451,250,000	451,250,000	451,248,000
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, UGEP, CROSS RIVER STATE	451,250,000	451,250,000	451,250,000
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, MONGUNO, BORNO STATE	451,250,000	338,437,500	338,437,500
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, WANNUNE, BENUE STATE	791,250,000	594,654,340	593,034,414
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ABEOKUTA	322,118,597	241,588,948	237,358,817
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AKOKA	326,207,945	244,655,958	238,928,908
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ASABA	324,197,286	310,659,786	310,659,786



FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION BICHI	1,076,958,823	906,765,601	719,792,978
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION GOMBE	1,157,386,470	1,114,886,470	1,039,460,353
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION GUSAU	319,380,701	539,535,526	497,040,045
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION KANO	441,075,668	330,806,751	330,806,751
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION KATSINA	366,029,960	274,522,470	204,837,899
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION KOTANGORA	1,057,750,759	1,057,750,759	1,050,029,075
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OBUDU	278,876,132	209,157,099	209,147,590
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OKENE	1,300,127,799	1,400,514,618	1,400,514,618
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OMUKU	282,617,212	211,962,909	208,068,128
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ONDO	331,047,830	248,285,872	247,363,756
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OYO	355,242,078	266,431,559	266,431,559
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION PANKSHIN	374,439,944	282,908,362	(89,691,728)
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION POTISKUM	299,557,615	224,668,211	217,200,207
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION UMUNZE	2,208,113,682	2,208,113,682	2,208,113,682
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION YOLA	305,685,143	229,263,857	216,557,851
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ZARIA	281,909,079	211,431,810	209,314,876
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION EHA-AMUFU	2,207,068,193	2,207,068,193	2,183,304,532
ALVAN IKOKU COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, OWERRI	317,542,853	263,670,872	495,319,438
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION GIDAN MADI, SOKOTO	451,250,000	420,943,059	324,565,282
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION JAMA'ARE, BAUCHI STATE	451,250,000	438,437,500	(8,616,826,461)



FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ODUGBO, BENUE STATE	1,301,250,000	1,301,250,000	1,301,250,000
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ISU, EBONYI STATE	816,750,000	798,108,132	664,904,217
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION IWO, OSUN STATE	451,250,000	338,437,500	322,315,682
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION EKIADOLOR, EDO STATE	451,250,000	338,437,500	(291,601,515)
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION SECRETARIAT	13,032,823,405	9,774,617,554	719,353,592
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN	649,484,805	487,113,604	487,113,604
UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS	646,565,050	584,923,788	451,719,873
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NNSUKA	644,599,224	483,449,418	467,327,600
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA	1,547,986,182	1,160,989,636	530,950,621
OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY	633,634,722	475,226,042	349,207,273
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN	741,239,485	707,526,985	706,782,505
UNIVERSITY OF JOS	544,758,518	408,568,888	408,568,884
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR	718,963,079	539,222,309	538,885,485
UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN	487,912,346	365,934,259	365,934,259
UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA	1,188,800,725	891,600,544	(128,013,536)
UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT	563,982,389	422,986,792	353,964,701
ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA UNIVERSITY, BAUCHI	525,074,118	525,074,118	524,784,118
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI	532,921,582	399,691,187	398,703,437
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE	478,441,854	358,831,390	355,809,232
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA	1,128,215,050	1,128,215,050	1,128,215,050
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, YOLA	628,291,482	491,585,490	491,109,206
UNIVERSITY OF UYO	481,583,518	361,187,638	359,905,490



UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI	1,199,805,313	945,450,644	945,450,644
NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY, AWKA	787,752,649	590,814,486	590,814,486
BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO	1,792,438,062	1,694,591,404	1,444,366,424
USMAN DAN FODIO UNIVERSITY, SOKOTO	1,177,431,197	1,177,431,197	1,091,610,720
NATIONAL MATHEMATICAL CENTRE, SHEDA	864,801,955	744,009,538	744,001,893
FRENCH LANGUAGE VILLAGE BADAGARY, LAGOS	354,308,211	345,283,211	345,283,211
ARABIC LANGUAGE VILLAGE BORNO	206,511,824	163,655,652	163,655,652
NATIONAL INSTITUE FOR NIGERIAN LANGUAGES	329,536,465	325,539,815	325,539,814
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI	363,429,688	272,572,266	272,548,167
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OTUOKE	422,937,187	317,202,890	317,202,890
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSE	1,572,741,772	1,436,276,703	1,436,276,703
ALEX EKWUEME FEDERAL UNIVERSITY NDUFU ALIKE IKWO	441,035,945	330,776,959	330,776,957
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LAFIA	430,176,691	322,632,518	322,632,518
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSIN-MA	338,657,790	338,657,790	337,653,657
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY KASHERE	1,121,571,118	1,094,096,158	1,032,496,703
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LOKOJA	2,329,414,613	2,309,914,861	1,408,251,386
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI	431,064,150	431,064,150	430,672,523
FEDERAL UNIVERSITYOF BERNIN KEBBI	336,573,838	252,430,378	251,947,115
FEDERAL UNIVERSITYOF GASHUA	1,086,910,861	1,004,744,839	744,933,647
FEDERAL UNIVERSITYOF GUSAU	706,265,715	685,590,715	163,482,481
NIGERIA MARITIME UNIVERSITY, OKERENKOKO	607,987,183	607,987,183	588,008,034
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA, ENUGU STATE	474,135,969	355,601,977	355,310,417



NIGERIAN ARMY UNIVERSITY BIU	1,047,621,513	785,716,134	783,835,782
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, OTUKPO, BENUE STATE	451,250,000	338,437,500	337,524,731
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ABU ZARIA	490,988,040	413,411,807	(186,588,193)
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES, EFFURUN	461,923,892	461,923,892	461,923,838
NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY	6,303,807,272	5,313,391,022	5,423,650,376
LIBRARIANS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	98,501,919	73,876,440	48,006,980
UNESCO PARIS	20,594,982	10,237,766	10,237,766
NATIONAL BOARD FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION	762,410,647	1,210,785,647	1,140,871,349
NATIONAL BOARD FOR ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES (NBAIS) HQTRS	1,810,029,504	1,152,897,727	1,124,443,384
NATIONAL SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION (NSSEC)	625,495,668	628,000,568	262,923,776
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (UNITY SCHOOLS)	19,092,197,451	13,980,506,576	12,191,782,685
SUB TOTAL	216,330,080,734	181,709,587,217	131,789,420,422

Source: OAGF

2.4.2.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

One hundred and eighty four (184) education projects were monitored during the 2022 verification exercise. The Projects were implemented by several agencies under the Ministry of education cutting across Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of education. The projects ranged from construction of hostels, classrooms,

roads and the procurement of teaching aids, vehicles etc. all aimed at improving educational service delivery towards enhancing human capital development in Nigeria. The full list of the monitored projects is listed in Annex 1.



The Academic Complex newly constructed at FCE (T) Gombe



The External work and furnishing of the New Administrative Building, Federal College of Education, Okene



Newly Constructed Classroom at the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro- Ogun State.



COMPLETED RENOVATION OF SENATE BUILDING AT FUTO OWERRI

2.4.2.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budget-funded projects and programmes of the Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) spread across its Headquarter and agencies were geared towards achieving the objectives of the sector articulated in the National Development Plan and the Ministerial Deliverables. This establishes the commitment of the Government of Nigeria to improving access and quality of educational service delivery with the aim of imparting necessary skills for effective contribution to productivity and economic growth.

2.4.2.5 Results Delivery

2.4.2.5.1 Sector Performance – Scorecard Analysis

An analysis of the Scorecard presented by the FMoE reveals that 7,234,695 school age children, disaggregated into 3,660,527 males, and 3,574,168 females, were enrolled into the Early

Childcare and Development (ECCD) in 2022, representing 78.6 percent achievement of the target of 9,203,689 for the year and an improvement from the enrolment of 6,242,848 and 6,945,318 in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Gender parity in enrolment for ECCD 1.00 shifted from 2020 to 1.07 and 0.98 in 2021 and 2022 respectively, suggesting increased enrolment of female pupils in 2021 and a slight reduction in 2022. Gender parity in enrolment to the primary school, however remained static at 0.96 from 2020 to 2022, indicating higher percentage of male to female. While Junior secondary school recorded a steady gender parity index in 2020 and 2021 at 0.95, it changed slightly to 1.06 in 2022 showing increased female enrollment to male.

The Secondary education on the other hand recorded a gender parity of 0.96, 0.95 and 0.97, respectively in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively, suggesting



higher percentage of male to female students' enrolment. According to FMoE, efforts at improving quality of education recorded improvement and achievement of the set target at the primary school level with teacher-learners ratio of 35 in 2021 and 2022

from 36 in 2020. The junior secondary and Senior secondary, on the other hand, has recorded a teachers-learners ratio of 25 and 30, 22 and 25, in 2021 and 2022, down from an 18 and 13, respectively in 2020.

2.4.2.5.2 Contribution of the Education Sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Chart 22a: GDP For the Sector at Current Basic Price, 2020-2022

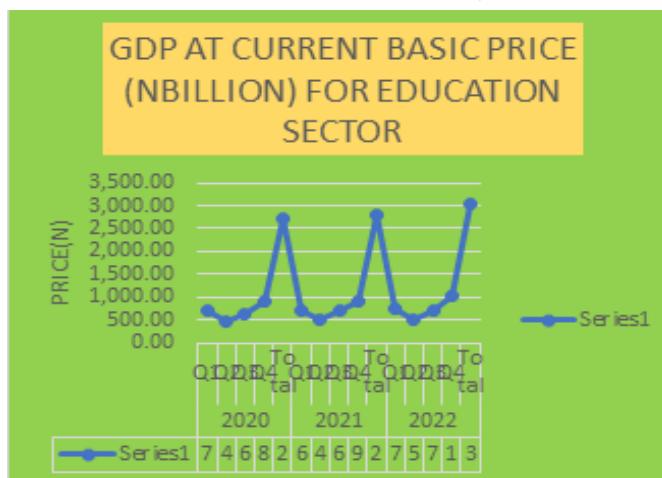
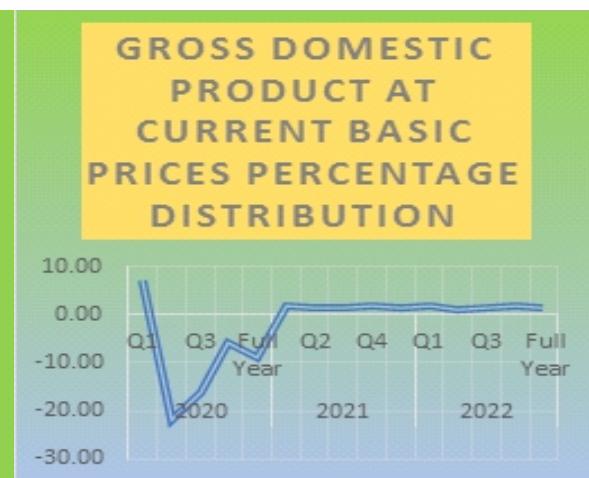


Chart 22: GDP at Current Basic Price % Distribution 2020-2022



Source: NBS GDP Reports 2020-2022

Nominal growth in the Education sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 10.47% (year-on-year), up by 8.53% points from the growth of 1.93% reported in the corresponding quarter of 2021, and up by 5.15% points when compared to Q3 2022 growth rate of 5.31%. The Quarter-on-Quarter growth rate was 38.78%. The annual growth rate of 2022 stood at 7.80%. The contribution of Education to nominal GDP in Q4 2022 was 1.78%; down from 1.86% estimated in Q4 2021 and up from 1.40% in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 1.52%, lower than the 1.62% reported in 2021. Real growth in Education year-on-year

stood at 1.23% in Q4 2022; a decrease of 0.19% points from the corresponding quarter of 2021 which was estimated at 1.42%. When compared with the previous quarter's rate of 1.10%, the sector's growth increased by 0.13% points. Moreover, an annual growth rate of 1.35% was recorded in 2022. The Sector contributed 2.08% to total real GDP in Q4 2022 which was lower than the 2.13% reported for the corresponding quarter in 2021 and higher than the 1.68% recorded in Q3 2022. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 1.77%, lower than the 1.80% reported in 2021 (NBS, 2022).



2.4.2.6. Findings and Lessons Learnt

- i. UBEC 2% Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) has helped improve facilities, availability of learning materials and teachers training.
- ii. Learning outcome and service delivery improved because of Synergy development and maintenance among basic education stakeholders.
- iii. Most of the projects undertaken in the year under review created jobs, both skilled and unskilled, for the people thereby contributing to lifting people out of poverty.
- iv. The projects that are completed and already in use have resulted in improved service delivery in the sector.
- v. The financial report from the OAGF also showed that most of the agencies received over 70% of their budgetary allocations for the year 2022.
- vi. The Integrated Qur'anic and Tsangaya Education (IQTE) programme and the Federal Teachers' Scheme (FTS) contributed to the reduction in out of school children, especially with regards to school age children who were hitherto not exposed to formal education

2.4.2.7 Challenges to Implementation

The sector is faced with a number of Constraints / Risk Factors, which include, among others:

- i. Insecurity situation in the Country such as cattle rustling, kidnapping, herders/farmers clashes, militancy had contributed to increase in Out-of-School Children.
- ii. Uneven distribution of teachers between urban and rural schools and incessant transfer of trained teachers without replacement.
- iii. Shortage of qualified science, technology, technical and vocational education teachers. The existing teachers are also not well motivated for quality service delivery due to poor remuneration and working conditions.
- iv. Inadequacy of female teachers as role models to encourage girl-child enrolment.
- v. Inadequate physical infrastructure
- vi. Poverty which translates to poor school enrolment
- vii. Bureaucratic bottlenecks in accessing budgeted funds
- viii. Lack of coordination of budget implementation across all tiers of Government
- ix. Non-digitization of Curriculum including the use of computer simulation and inadequate funding for curriculum development and review



- x. Learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy and life skills have been low due to poor quality assurance.

2.4.2.8 Recommendations

The following are recommended to address the challenges:

- i. The FMoE and its Agencies should be advised to prioritise their projects and programmes to ensure that the most important are well funded and completed as and when due;
- ii. Government should consider increasing the UBEC 2% Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) to further help bridge the infrastructure gap in the sector
- iii. Coupled with improved public and private funding, expansive technical and vocational education ,and problem-solving curriculum required in today's knowledge-based world ,the Government should prioritise STEM with well-funded ICT-driven education that can improve the human capital needs of the country;
- iv. The Rural Human Development Programme (RHDP) of the government should be enhanced and utilize to educate young minds in rural areas through the establishment of functional school, particularly at the primary school level.
- v. Conduct continuous sensitization of parents and guardians on prioritization of participation of all Nigerian children, including girl-child and other marginalized groups, in early childhood education.
- vi. Eradicating educational disparity and promoting inclusive education across all levels through enforcement of the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) Act that aligns with the SDG's goal of inclusion and equitability in education towards stimulating lifelong learning opportunities for every Nigerian.
- vii. Incorporation of digital innovation into education by which the government will unlock the skill proficiency of school leavers and graduates by increasing their digital literacy levels to promote innovation and meet the industry's demand for skilled labour.
- viii. Revitalization and repositioning of the teaching profession in Nigeria through the following strategies:
 - i. Re-introduction of Bursary awards to education students in the Universities and Colleges of Education with the assurance of automatic employment upon graduation.
 - ii. Sponsorship to at least one refresher training per annum to benchmark best practices for improved teaching and learning.



- iii. Construction of low-cost houses for teachers in rural areas.
- iv. Special Salary Scale for Teachers in Basic and Secondary Schools
- v. Including provisions for Rural Posting Allowance, Science Teachers Allowance and Peculiar Allowance.
- vi. Teacher Conversion Program and ICT Training to mitigate the current dearth of qualified teachers in the schools system.
- vii. Expansion of the Annual Presidential Teachers and Schools Award to cover more categories for the outstanding winners to be considered for National Awards and National Productivity Order of Merit (NPOM) Awards.
- viii. Attracting the best brains into the Teaching Profession through restoration of the erstwhile policy of encouraging the best graduates to take up careers in teaching.
- ix. Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) to fund teaching practice in Colleges of Education and Universities.

2.4.3. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

2.4.3.1 Overview

The negative environmental effects of industrialization and the over-exploitation of natural resources have led to severe climate change and environmental degradation across the globe and triggered a global shift towards more environmentally sustainable economic models. To reduce the impact of climate change and set efficient environmental management system, the Nigerian government will take on a major environmentally sustainable model as follows:

- Green economy which reduces the harmful effect from industrial and household activities through initiatives such as climate adaptation, preserving biodiversity and adoption of renewable energy;
- Bio-economy which utilizes biotechnology in real sectors such as agriculture and industry to achieve sustainable production;
- Circular economy which addresses the exploitation of refuse and recycling to eliminate waste;
- Strengthen disaster management capabilities at all levels of governance by ensuring that disaster preparedness and response planning are essential elements of coherent emergency management; and



- National and sub-nation governments will need to establish a functional management.

These models will ensure the sustainable exploitation of resources, limit environmental impact across activities, create a cleaner and safer environment for all.

The NDP objective is to grow the Nigerian circular economy capacity through waste prevention, waste

management and recycling systems. It also includes maximization of circular economy opportunities, reverse deforestation and desertification trends and improvement in preparedness and responsiveness to disaster and emergencies

2.4.3.2 Funding

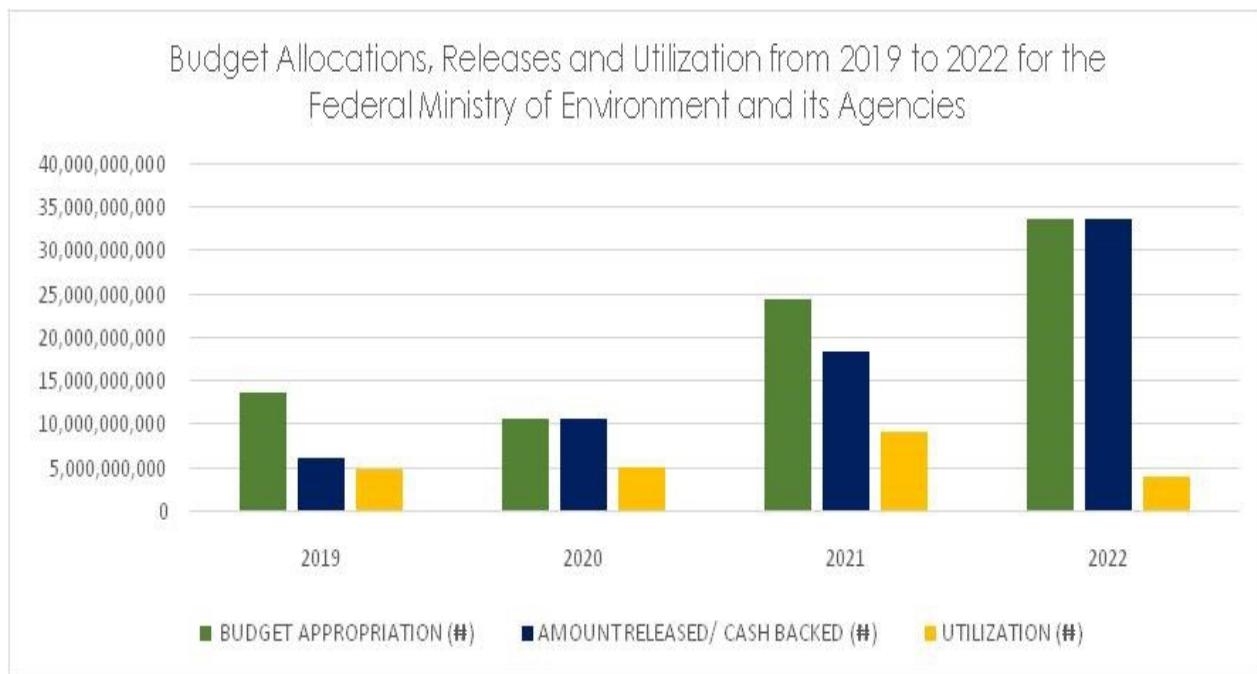
Table below shows the appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Environment and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 21.1: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization of Federal Ministry of Environment and its Agencies for 2019-2022

PLAN	YEARS	APPROPRIATION (N)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (N)	UTILIZATION (N)
ERGP 2017-2020	2019	13,719,898,877	6,140,356,103	4,861,148,139
	2020	10,794,666,376	10,647,071,772	5,161,035,074
NDP 2021-2025	2021	24,554,710,490	18,420,538,279	9,201,363,192
	2022	33,661,162,998	10,034,638,928	4,122,803,765

Source OAGF

Chart 23: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization of Federal Ministry of Environment and its Agencies for 2019-2022





The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Environment and its agencies in 2022 is N 33,661,162,998 billion. As at 30th June, 2023, the Ministry and its agencies received cumulative capital fund of

N10.034,638,928 billion representing 30% of the 2022 capital budget allocation. The Ministry and its agencies utilized a cumulative of N4,122,803,765 billion which is 10% of released capital funds.

Table 21.2: Appropriations, Releases and Utilization of Federal Ministry of Environment and its Agencies for 2019-2022

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Released/Cash backed N
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT HEADQUARTERS	22,502,216,433	631,037.83
NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS	822,289,508	216,073,533.21
KAINJI NATIONAL PARK	107,398,074	2,059,055.37
OYO NATIONAL PARK	98,950,909	797,068.49
CHAD BASIN NATIONAL PARK	100,368,312	2,936,213.68
GASHAKA GUMTI NATIONAL PARK	100,518,824	1,625,837.42
CROSS RIVER NATIONAL PARK	131,540,408	423,314.28
KAMUKU NATIONAL PARK	101,785,563	44,307.30
OKUMU NATIONAL PARK	98,063,882	0.15
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT NEW BUSSA	226,251,898	107,663.94
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FORESTRY IBADAN	162,378,531	0.00
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FORESTRY, JOS	321,806,052	3,460,308.76
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SAKPOBA, EDO STATE (SOUTH - SOUTH)	132,319,288	12,696,633.99
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE (NORTHEAST)	163,231,197	53,130.19
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, EBONYI STATE (SOUTH -EAST)	170,028,243	26,937,286.37
FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA, IBADAN	2,365,789,536	528,522,593.41
FORESTRY MECHANISATION COLLEGE, AFAKA	145,796,669	265,208.06
NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY	357,160,164	1,518,749.19
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AND REGULATION ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	483,137,890	89,274.89
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA	1,187,340,225	1,050,933.65
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR GREAT GREEN WALL HQTRS	1,222,729,602	421,602,809.02
NATIONAL BIOSAFETY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NBMA) HQTRS	2,660,061,788	0.00
SUB TOTAL	33,661,162,998	1,220,894,959

Source: OAGF



2.4.3.3 Contribution of Environment Sector to GDP

This sector grew by 20.86% in nominal terms (year on year) in 2022 fourth quarter, a rise by 29.88% points compared to the rate of 50.73% recorded in the same quarter of 2021. There was a decrease of 11.7% points when compared to the rate recorded in the preceding quarter. Nominal growth quarter on quarter was recorded at -13.25%, while annual growth was 24.38% in 2021. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation sector contributed 0.24% to nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, higher than the 0.23% it contributed a year earlier and lower than the 0.30% contributed in the third quarter of 2022. The real growth rate of the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 was recorded at 8.84% (year on year), higher by 20.03% points from the rate recorded a year previous. Relative to the preceding quarter, there was an increase of 4.92% points. Quarter on quarter the sector grew by -0.41% in real terms, overall, the sector grew 13.62% in 2022, lower than 18.34% reported in 2021. Its contribution to total Real GDP was 0.17% in the fourth quarter 2022; higher from its contribution of 0.16% in the same quarter of the previous year and lower than in the immediate past quarter where it contributed 0.19%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.2%.

2.4.3.4 Project Monitoring Coverage

Three (3) Environment projects were monitored during the 2022 full year verification exercise. The projects implemented were construction / rehabilitation of college building (Gate House), and procurement of ICT equipment and accessories. The project provided job opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. It provides easy access into the college with proper erosion control measure in place and the ICT center will facilitate the training of students and also serve as computer base training centre (CBT).

2.4.3.5 Project Alignment with Sector Objective

The monitored projects were in line with the NDP set objective of setting Nigeria on the path towards building green, circular and improving bio economy.

2.4.3.6 Findings /Lessons Learnt

The project provided job opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. It provides easy access into the college with proper erosion control measure in place and the ICT center will facilitate the training of students and serve as Computer Base Test (CBT) center and this will increase the internally generated revenue (IGR) of the agency.

2.4.3.7 Challenges to Implementation:

The only challenge

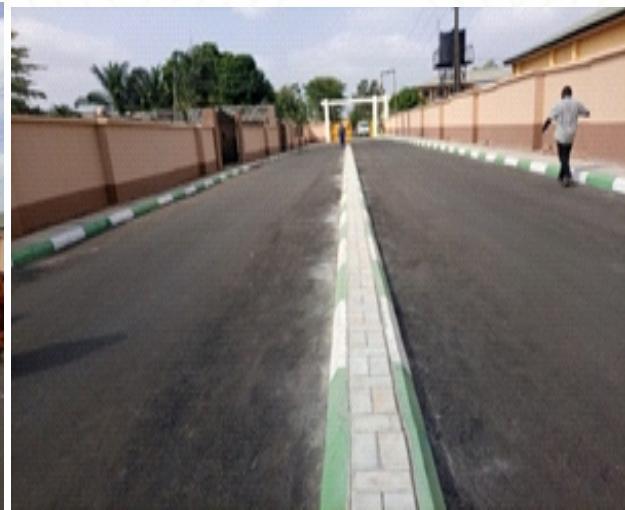


reported during the execution of the project was untimely release of funds. Though, the project was fully

completed and put to use before the expected date of completion.



The College New Gate House



35 Meters Access Road from the New Gate House

2.5 OBJECTIVE FIVE

Invest in the social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, drive inclusive economic empowerment, and reduce unemployment

A key target of the Nigeria Government is to move 100 million Nigeria out of poverty by 2025 through Inclusive growth and ensuring an environment that allows Nigerians to thrive. This requires providing social infrastructure, access to water and sanitation services; managing environmental resources and disaster situations; and ensuring adequate consideration for historically underserved and vulnerable populations. Against this backdrop, the Plan will also tackle unemployment – with a special focus on the youth. Alongside

these efforts, the government will invest in expanded poverty alleviation and social protection programmes, to ensure that the most vulnerable are not left behind. To achieve the objective, the Plan revolves around the need to optimize the structure and potential of the Nigerian economy towards a sustained and inclusive growth, driven by increased productivity and macroeconomic stability.

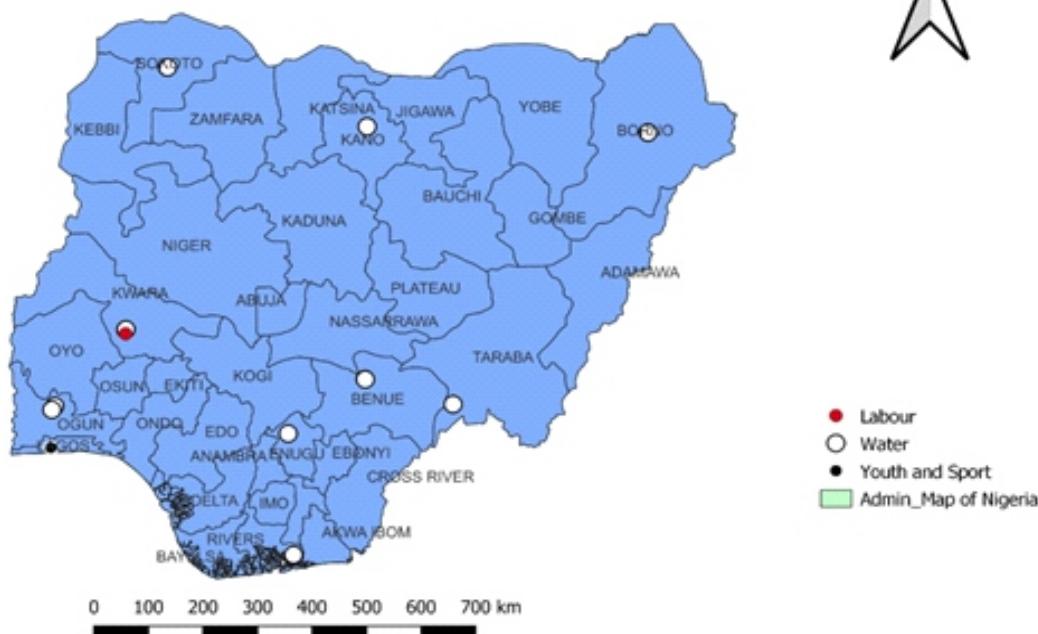
The following Sectors/MDAs contributing to the objective of social infrastructure and services include:

1. Federal Ministry of Youth and Sport Development
2. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
3. Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
4. Federal Ministry of Water Resources



Map 6: Spatial Distribution by Sector Contributing to Objective 5

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to Objective 5: Invest in the Social Infrastructure and Services Required to Alleviate Poverty, Drive Inclusive Economic Empowerment and Reduce Unemployment.



2.5.1 MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1.1 Overview

The mission of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSD) is to provide a sustainable framework for the formulation and implementation of Policies, Programmes and other initiatives which promote and enhance Youth and Sports Development in collaboration with stakeholders. The goal of youth & sports development is to build young people for human capital utilization and productivity.

The broad objective for youth development in the National Development Plan is to improve

human capital development of Nigerian youth, reduce youth unemployment, and increase the participation of youths in governance, while the Sports development broad objectives is to increase the impact of sports on the Nigerian economy as well as improve Nigeria's ranking in sports.

The country has an estimated total population of over 200 million people, 65% of which are estimated to be in the age category of 15 – 35 years. This baseline figure of about 124 million youth is projected to grow to over 200 million people by 2050 which will make Nigeria one of the most youthful nations in the world. It is therefore a national imperative to harness this



human capital to realize the potential and ensure that the youth size does not become a liability to the country.

Accordingly, the government established a N75 billion National Youth Investment Fund (NYIF) to finance youth-led businesses and create more jobs. Government set up the fund in July 2020 to invest in youth ideas to build sustainable businesses that can increase job opportunities in Nigeria and reduce unemployment which had been worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The fund provides as much as N3 million in loans at 5 percent interest rate to eligible individuals who must be within the age bracket of 18-35. So far, the NYIF has successfully disbursed loans worth N166 million to 239 beneficiaries and created over 600 jobs.

The Sport sector is a social force, with the potential to foster unity and generate economic benefits. With a large young population, the sports industry has the potential to engage Nigeria's growing youthful population in a productive way, whilst fostering

unity across the length and breadth of the country.

The development of the sports sector will not only provide social benefits but also support the national economic diversification strategy. Nigeria has made considerable efforts to make sports a social and economic contributor to national development. For instance, the 2020 draft National Sports Industry Policy sets out to address the gaps that had remained unharvested through previous attempts to develop sports in Nigeria. It seeks to redirect the focus of sports from a purely recreational and participatory endeavour to a modern and industrialized sector through collaboration with the private sector, backed with a properly defined implementation framework.

2.5.1.2 Funding

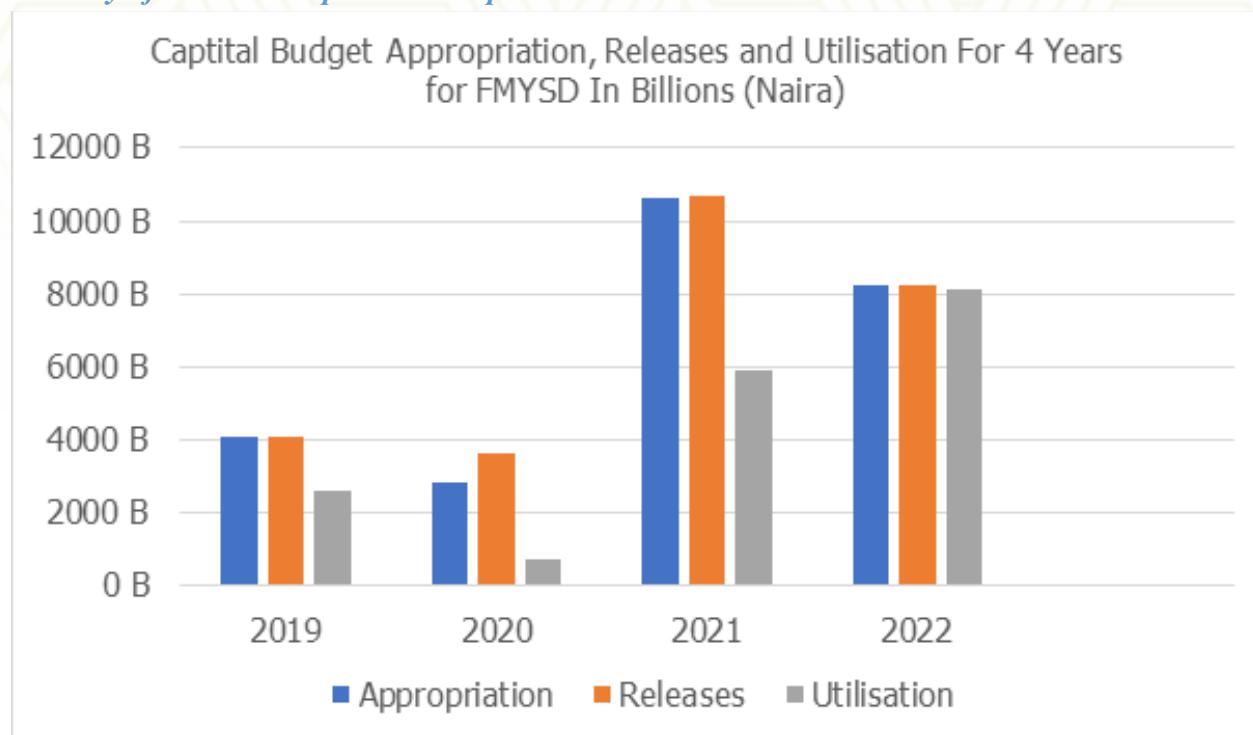
The funding for the sector for 2019-2022 shows the budgetary appropriations, releases and utilization of Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and its Agencies for the period under review.

Table 22.1: Budgetary Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019 -2022 for the Youth and Sports Sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (N)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (N)	UTILIZATION
ERGP 2019-2020	2019	4,078,486,817	4,078,486,817	2,614,652,564
	2020	2,840,927,749	3,625,511,749	731,889,104
NDP 2021-2025	2021	10,639,249,276	10,689,249,276	5,892,657,206
	2022	8,234,022,187	8,246,263,916	8,115,146,568



Chart 22: Budgetary Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development.



Source: *Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation (OAGF)*

The capital budget appropriation for the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and its agencies in 2022 was N8, 234,022,187.00. out of which the Ministry and its agencies received the sum of N8,246,263,916.00 as at end

of the fiscal year. Of the fund released the sum of N297, 774,765.00 was an Authorization to Incur Expenses (AIE) which made the total release higher than what was appropriated.

Table 22.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Developments and its agencies for year 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENTS, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/CASHBACKED =N=	UTILISATION
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF YOUTH& SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	5,993,021,169	6,263,720,934	6,263,720,934
CITIZENSHIP AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING CENTRE	387,751,941	290,813,956	247,778,752
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS (NYSC)	942,567,538	942,567,537	877,521,075
NIGERIA FOOTBALL FEDERATION	203,281,540	152,461,155	129,425,473
NIGERIA INSTITUTE FOR SPORTS (NIS)	707,400,000	596,700,335	596,700,335
SUB TOTAL	8,234,022,187	8,246,263,916	8,115,146,568

Source: *OAGF*



2.5.1.3 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Presently, it is difficult to measure the contribution of the sports sector to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as sports is not currently listed as one of the forty-six (46) activity sectors measured by statisticians in computing our GDP. The non-recognition of sports as an activity sector affirms the fact that sports in Nigeria is not yet a significant economic activity. However, it can be said that sports are covered under the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector.

According to NBS, the performance of the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector which the Sport Sector is captured under in Nominal terms, was 23.11% in the fourth quarter of 2022 (year-on-year), representing an increase of 0.37% points relative to the preceding quarter's growth rate of 22.74% and an increase of 18.17% points compared with the year-earlier growth rate of 4.94%. On a quarterly basis, growth was recorded at 18.00%, higher than the quarter -on-quarter growth of Q3 2022 recorded at 4.19%. Overall, the sector grew by 18.30% in 2022. The activity contributed 0.15% to the total nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022. This contribution was higher than the 0.14% it contributed in Q4 of 2021 and higher than the 0.14% it

contributed in Q3 of 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 0.17%, higher than the 0.16% reported in 2021.

Specifically, the sports sector had contributed 25% to GDP against the 65% that was targeted for the year, while in the year 2020 and 2021 they had 20% and 15% respectively which indicates that there was an increase in the contribution of the sector to the GDP in 2022 than the previous years.

2.5.1.4 Analysis of The Youth and Sport Sector Performance

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports is comprised of the "youth development" and 'sports' divisions. With the mandate to empower the Nigerian Youths to become Self-reliant and socially responsible, the youth division of the ministry is enshrined with the responsibility of ensuring that government and society support youths to develop necessary skills and right attitude needed to take positive impact, by building their confidence, leadership and self-management skills. While the sport division is saddled with the mandate to develop the sports sector to a world class level and to provide continuous improvement of quality of life for the entire citizenry.

Based on the score card provided, the Ministry had targeted 3,242,065 youth to benefit from specialized youth and sports intervention programs in 2022.



However, only 2,976,964 benefited. Furthermore, 2,977,009 youth competed in championships in 2022, a decline from 2021 where there were 3,021,000. This indicates a general decline in the overall number of youth athletes who competed actively in championships or benefited from intervention programmes between 2021 and 2022.

The government, through some critical MDAs, is determined to create wealth and ensure provision of jobs for the teeming youths. In this regard, the Ministry of Youth and Sport is committed to driving the actualization

of the job creation agenda of the government through sports development.

2.5.1.5 Results Delivery by the Sector

Some projects monitored under the Youth and Sports development sector includes the procurement of Sports equipment, Desktop Computers, Laptops Computers, Photocopiers, Printers, colour printers, UPS Stabilizer 1.5KVA and Standard Extension Boxes, and Chest Press Machine. The sport equipment was procured to facilitate sporting activities to enhance effective delivery of its mandate.



Chest Press Machine decline Bench Press procured in the Nigerian Institute of Sports Lagos

2.5.1.6 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The projects implemented are in line with the sector objective and it aims to enhance Job efficiency for the organization. The organization is saddled with the responsibility of producing top-rated coaches, sports managers, sport scientist and

conducting sport research. The projects implemented will ensure that government and society support youths to develop necessary skills and the right attitude needed for positive impact, by building their confidence, leadership, and self-management skills.



2.5.1.7 Challenges

One major reason why the Nigerian sports sector is not fulfilling its potential is its constrained posture arising from structural issues. This typifies a 'vicious cycle' such as maladministration, poor funding, general neglect and poor atmosphere, resulting in unimpressive outcomes. However, specifically, the sector is confronted with:

- Paucity of fund, budgeted funds for Youth and Sport Development Programme are grossly insufficient,
- Dilapidated sporting facilities and youth Development Centers across the Country remains an obstacle to Youth and Sport Development,
- Coordination of fragmented Youth Development Initiative that exist across multiple agencies of government, occasioning duplication and
- Lack of effective measurement of investment in youth development.

2.5.1.8 Recommendations

- A minimum of 25% of the National Lottery Fund should be used to step up funding for Youth and Sport Development;
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Youth and Sports Development activities should be encouraged for more funding and effectiveness;
- The Sporting facilities and Youth Development Centers across the

Country should be renovated, maintained and put to optimal use;

- There should be harmonization of Government Policies and Initiatives between relevant sectors to avoid duplications or conflicts in the discharge of duties by MDAs; and
- An effective Monitoring system of Government Investment in Youth Development should be put in place.

2.5.2 MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

2.5.2.1 Overview

Nigerian women have played various roles in social, economic, and political activities throughout history. However, they also face many challenges and discrimination that limit their full potential. Women dominate the unpaid job sector, have less access to education and health services, and are underrepresented in leadership positions. The empowerment of women is instrumental to inclusive development and overall population well-being, yet Nigeria continues to rank low in terms of gender parity and women-related socio-economic indicators. Women make up about 50% of the population, but they still own less than 10% of the country's resources.

The challenge of gender disparity in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Rather than bridge the gap existing, women fall victim to violence and are



deprived of their rights. And while culture undoubtedly lends a hand to this systemic burden, its implications for the economy are not so overt. In truth, the inability to bridge the existing gender gap in Nigeria comes with a significant cost. Women's full participation in the economy would contribute substantially to improving socio-economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment generation, and poverty reduction. If there is gender equity in the Nigerian workforce by 2025, GDP would increase by 9% with an overall gain of US\$89 billion, therefore, gender equality is central to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.

The broad objective of the women and gender sector in the National Development Plan is to improve gender parity and reduce gender-based violence in Nigeria. Nigeria aims to engender a society where the social, economic and political empowerment and rights of women, children, and other vulnerable groups are guaranteed and strengthened at all levels of governance for sustainable peace and development.

To work towards this goal, Nigeria will strengthen the legislative and policy framework by 2025 to promote deeper integration of women into economic and social development. To work towards gender parity, Nigeria will strengthen the enforcement of existing gender policies and promote deeper integration of women into economic and social development.

The Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs is the government institution responsible for reducing the gap between men and women in Nigeria. The ministry has a broad mandate to advise the government on gender and Children issues. Issues affecting Persons with Disabilities and the Aged; initiate policy guidelines and lead the process of gender equality and mainstreaming at both the national, sub-national and international levels.

2.5.2.2 Funding

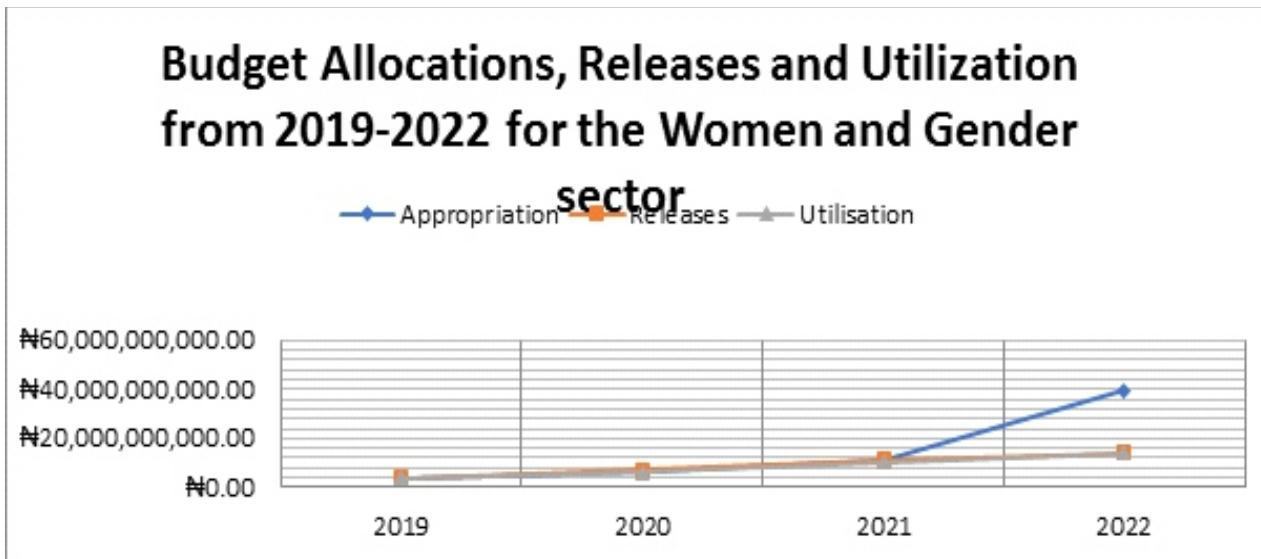
One of the challenges confronting the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development was poor funding commitment. This strongly affected its operational relevance and effectiveness, especially in implementing various programs / activities within its confines. Between 2019 and 2022, a total of N61,533 billion was budgeted for the Ministry. While 80% of the fund is for capital expenditure, 20% of the fund is for recurrent expenditure. This means that there is a huge priority on building infrastructure and empowerment activities. It could also be observed that the total budgetary allocation has been on the rise since 2020 despite a sharp decline in 2019. The funding for the sector for the period 2019 – 2022 is shown in Table 1 below. The table shows the appropriations, releases, and utilization of the Federal Ministry of women's affairs and social Development and its Agencies for the period under review.



Table 23.1: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and its agencies from 2019-2022.

YEAR	APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED	AMOUNT UTILISED
2019	₦ 4,045,078,314.00	₦ 4,045,022,326.00	
2020	₦ 6,662,300,966.00	₦ 7,183,977,521.00	₦ 6,198,888,612.00
2021	₦ 11,204,210,256.00	₦ 11,204,210,255.00	₦ 10,159,156,890.00
2022	₦ 39,525,038,629.00	₦ 14,181,678,628.00	₦ 14,181,678,628.00

Chart 23: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and its agencies from 2019-2022.



2.5.2.3 Results Delivery by the Sector

2.5.2.3.1 ANALYSIS OF WOMEN AND GENDER SECTOR SCORECARD PERFORMANCE

- ✓ Coordination and implementation of the National Gender Policy and Revised Action Plan in all Sectors

The scorecard report shows that the number of gender-sensitive policies developed decreased drastically both at the national and sub-national level in the year under review by 40 percent and 30 percent respectively.

There were no gender laws enacted in the year under review. Although there was a slight increase in the Number of sensitization campaigns on women empowerment developed from 1100 in 2021 to 1109 in 2022. Also, the number of women living with HIV/AIDS with access to key services in Nigeria increased from 1 million in 2021 to 1,530,000 in 2022.

- ✓ Thriving society with self-reliant and financially independent women

According to the scorecard table of 2022, there was a significant increase in the Number of women empowered by the skill acquisition Centre. It increased



from 3500 in 2018 to 13,420 in 2019, 15100 in 2020 and 1583 in the year under review. Also, the number of women who accesses micro-credit facilities to start up new business increased from 4900 in 2019 to 6142 in 2020 and 6548 in 2022. This will help in reducing the unemployment rate among women. Although the number of vocational and skill acquisition centres for women established remains constant at 73.

✓ **Secure women from violation in Nigeria**

The year 2022 was a good year for Nigeria in securing women against violation. This is shown by the various indicators under the key result area. This is due to awareness by the government, private sector and the CSOs' continuous awareness creation in certain areas. The number of GBV referrals and Number of GBV cases reported all increased from 290 and 3348 in 2021 to 1004 and 4000 respectively. Also, the number of girls suffering from Vesicovaginal Fistula (VVF) also reduced from 250,000 in 2021 to 200,000 in 2022 which still implies that there is still a lot to be done on the health awareness of women and girls.

✓ **Eradication of harmful traditional practices**

In the year 2022, the number of communities that have stopped Female Genital Mutilation increased from 40 in

2021 to 100 in 2022. This shows that awareness of the negative effects of FGM by government and CSOs is working. Also, the number of communities that have sustained the elimination of FGM practices also increased from 40 in 2021 to 100 in 2022. Although there was no data in 2022 showing the trends of reported cases of FGM. In 2018 500 cases were reported, In 2019 2000 cases were reported and 2020 5000 cases were reported. Although there is no data on the number of maternal deaths due to FGM. The Government needs to do more in sensitizing the people on the need for communities and families to stop the bad practice of FGM.

2.5.2.3.2 SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Women's participation in trade is growing worldwide, although at a low level of competitiveness. Due to some growth bottlenecks, Nigerian women comprise only 41% of micro-business owners. There are around 23 million female entrepreneurs versus 33 million male counterparts. Most women work in trade due to insufficient formal employment opportunities and training and to create extra income for the household. Yet, they lack access to the international market. According to a Nigerian International Trade Centre (ITC) survey, less than 5% of 394 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)



participate in export activities. But 40% of the enterprises indicated interest to engage in export activities. In addition, women's involvement in trade creates jobs, equitable income distribution, gender equality and inclusive growth, as women-led businesses tend to employ more women. For instance, in Nigeria, women in SMEs contribute to 50% of the nation's GDP with a higher percentage of employment creation.

2.5.2.4 Project Monitoring Coverage

No projects were physically monitored because most of the projects embarked on by the ministry are empowerment and advocacy programmes for women and children

2.5.2.5 Project alignment with Sector Objectives

The projects under the ministry align with the ministry's objectives. The ministry's objective is to advise the government on women's and children's issues, and protect and empower vulnerable women in society.

2.5.2.6 Challenges

The major challenges faced by the ministry were inadequacy budgeting provision which was further compounded by the non-release of part of the appropriation, poor support from development partners, and untimely release of requisite funds for programme execution, including lack of funds for programme execution.

2.5.2.7 Recommendations

There is a need for adequate and timely releases of funds to the Ministry and Agency under this sector for them to deliver on their mandates and contribute to the achievement of the overall objectives of protecting and empowering vulnerable women and children in society.

2.5.3. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

2.5.3.1 Overview

Human capital is the greatest wealth which can be harnessed to generate economic growth and reduce poverty. Job creation remains at the core on Nigeria's ambitious goal of lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030. Thus equipping the workforce with the competencies needed in the job market will reduce unemployment, spur productivity and competitiveness, generate inclusive economic growth and build a society where development gains are shared by all Nigerians.

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment has the mandate to develop and promote productive employment policies and programmes for employment generation and actualization of national employment policies, stimulate and enhance national productivity consciousness, skills development in various areas of national needs, provision of social



security coverage, welfare and Employees compensation to the Nation's workforce.

The NDP outlines the following objectives and targets for Employment and Job creation:

- Create sustainable jobs;
- Create New businesses and enterprises; and
- Promote inclusion

The strategies and policies for accomplishing the objectives /targets are:

- Create intersectoral linkages to unlock the potential of high growth sectors critical to creating 21 million jobs by mapping and identifying synergies and opportunities with the most potential for massive, secure and sustainable job creation;
- Support MSMEs business viability to spur job creation through standardization of operations and increasing access to finance;

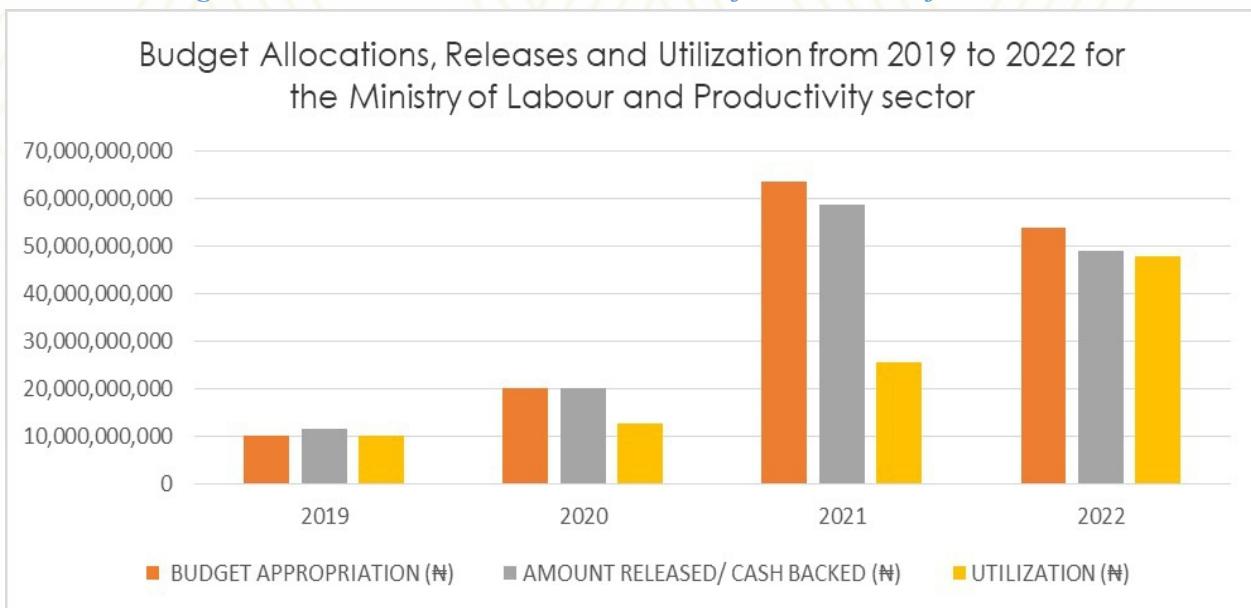
2.5.3.2 Funding

Table 24.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment and its agencies for year 2019-2022.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASES/CASH BACKED	UTILIZATION
ERGP 2019-2020	2019	10,180,952,829	11,566,141,050	9,970,119,278
	2020	20,035,148,672	20,035,148,672	12,521,042,457
NDP 2021-2025	2021	63,526,109,193	58,771,707,846	25,473,123,245
	2022	53,749,178,149	48,906,008,796	47,810,185,641

- Develop a partnership framework with the private sector by identifying skills gaps and designing skills development programmes aligned with their needs;
- Eliminate practices contrary to national and international laws that pose danger to revenue generation through decent work; and
- Promote Technical and Vocational training (TVET) towards creating sustainable jobs for the teeming energetic youths, by ensuring that Nigerian youths below age of 35 should either be in school, gainfully employed or be the owner of skillful enterprises by 2025

However, no project was monitored and scorecard was not received from FML&E

**Chart 24: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2019-2022 for the Labour Sector**

Source: Office of the Accountant- General of the Federation (OAGF)

The capital budget allocation for the Ministry of Labour and Employment and its agencies in 2022 was N53.7billion. The Ministry and its agencies received cumulatively a capital fund release of N48.9 billion

representing 97% of its 2022 capital budget allocation. The Ministry cumulatively utilized the sum of N47.8 billion which represents 92% of the released capital funds.

Table 24:2 Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2022 Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment and its agencies for year 2022.

Name of the Ministry and Agencies under its supervision	Appropriation for 2022	Amount Released in the year so far (2022)	Amount Utilized in the year so far (2022)
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT - HQTRS	7,908,583,110	7,908,583,110	7,701,054,400
NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT	14,716,129,894	13,586,991,895	13,023,803,386
INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION PANEL	3,678,057,430	2,791,153,715	2,680,555,904
NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE	26,802,701,588	23,841,497,508	23,622,403,778
MICHAEL IMOUDU NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES	380,011,890	580,011,890	584,597,496
GENEVA LABOUR DESK OFFICE	263,694,237	197,770,678	197,770,678
SUB TOTAL	53,749,178,149	48,906,008,796	47,810,185,641



2.5.4. MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR)

2.5.4.1 Overview

Access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities is a fundamental human right that is essential to Nigerians' wellbeing. The Ministry of water resources and sanitation is the vehicle of the nation's integrated water resources management. The broad objective for the water resources and sanitation sector in the NDP is to significantly improve water supply and sanitation services' capacity by introducing commercially sound and environmentally sustainable water management practices by 2025.

The water resources and sanitation sector has made considerable progress in improving water services delivery in recent years using appropriate policy initiatives. Some of the initiatives implemented focused on supporting integrated transformation of the agriculture sector, effective use of land, increasing power generation and promoting integrity of the ecosystem to boost economic growth and guarantee food security. In line with that, the following have been accomplished under the sector:

- The National Irrigation Development Programme (2016-2030) was launched to develop an additional 100,000Ha of irrigated land by 2020 and a total of 500,000Ha by 2030. The programme delivered

15,180 Ha in 2019 and 36,612.27 Ha in 2020 bringing the total developed irrigation land to about 121,792.27 Ha by December 2020;

- Development of a Blueprint to Strengthen the River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) as enablers for food security and socioeconomic development;
- Leasing of 55,000 Ha of Irrigation land to commercial farmers;
- Establishment of four Songhai Model farms in the RBDAs with 8,617 Graduate/Youths trained and empowered to deliver agricultural services.

In addition to agricultural transformation, the plan focused on economic diversification and emphasized an increase in power generation capacity. In line with the diversification effort, Government optimized existing capacity for hydropower generation by identifying 26 dams with potential for development and concession of mini and midi hydropower plants. As a result, plants such as Guraradam (30MW), Itisi multipurpose dam (40MW), Gurara II multipurpose dam (360MW), Kashimbila dam (40MW), DadinKowa Dam (40 MW), Farin Ruwa multipurpose dam (20MW) are now in concession. Additionally, the development of new hydropower projects was initiated under 8 (Public Private Partnership (PPP))



arrangements and are currently ongoing, notably Makurdi (1,500MW), Lokoja (750MW), Katsina-Ala (460MW), Tede (220MW), Mangu (182MW), Kiri (36MW), Bawalku (182MW) and Manya (136MW). The finalization of these projects will boost Nigeria's power generation capacity.

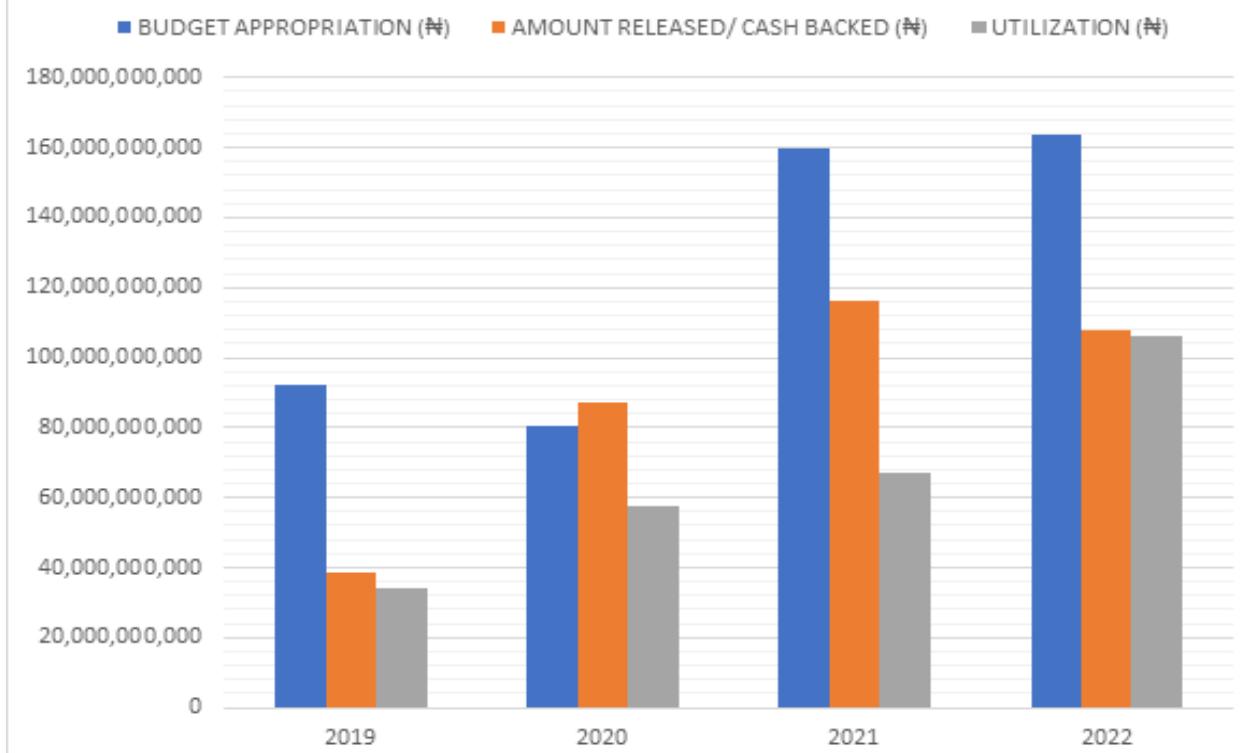
Table 25.1: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies for year 2019-2022.

PLAN	YEA R	BUDGET <small>APPROPRIATION (₦)</small>	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 - 2020	2019	92,178,020,778	38,463,372,922	33,904,256,907
	2020		87,413,594,706	57,429,191,802
NDP 2021 - 2025	2021	159,745,000,315	116,398,766,037	67,287,682,761
	2022	163,569,538,678	107,604,316,548	106,342,557,086

Source:OAGF

Chart 25: Budget Allocations, Releases and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies for year 2019-2022.

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, RELEASES AND UTILIZATION FOR WATER RESOURCES AND SANITATION SECTOR





The capital budget appropriation for the Ministry of water resources and sanitation sector and its agencies in 2022 was ₦163,569,538,678 as of 30th June 2023. The Ministry and its

agencies received cumulatively a capital release of 107,604,316,548 from the 2022 capital budget allocation. The Ministry and its agencies utilized a cumulative of N106,342,557,086.

Table 2.5.2: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies for year 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROP.	RELEASES/CA SHBACKED =N=	UTILISATION =N=
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES - HQTRS	75,222,333,777	24,668,084,373	24,668,084,373
NIGERIA HYDROLOGICAL SERVICE AGENCY	661,130,333	661,130,334	572,448,723
ANAMBRA/ IMO RBDA	7,381,126,250	6,923,936,268	6,053,202,151
BENIN/ OWENA RBDA	6,148,827,538	5,877,276,753	5,877,276,753
CHAD BASIN RBDA	3,814,881,041	3,602,381,041	3,602,381,041
CROSS RIVER RBDA	4,559,106,903	4,012,834,136	4,012,834,136
HADEJIA-JAMA'ARE RBDA	12,842,377,906	12,089,405,874	12,089,405,874
LOWER BENUE RBDA	13,553,117,037	13,553,117,037	13,553,117,037
LOWER NIGER RBDA	8,665,510,158	7,631,607,727	7,629,491,742
NIGER DELTA RBDA	5,352,787,545	4,603,862,988	4,603,862,988
OGUN/ OSUN RBDA	3,220,773,148	2,997,716,198	2,994,315,799
SOKOTO RIMA RBDA	9,985,619,996	9,595,879,828	9,595,879,828
UPPER BENUE RBDA	2,888,754,061	2,888,754,061	2,888,754,061
UPPER NIGER RBDA	6,873,608,356	6,198,203,244	5,901,375,894
NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE- KADUNA	1,546,041,582	1,424,554,883	1,424,554,883
NIGERIA INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION	853,543,049	875,571,804	875,571,804
GURARA WATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	0	-	-
SUB TOTAL	163,569,538,678	107,604,316,548	106,342,557,086

Source: OAGF

2.5.4.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

Twenty-two (22) water resources and sanitation sector projects were monitored in the 2022 project verification exercise. The Projects were implemented by Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority, and Hadejia Jama'are River Basin Development Authority (HJRBDAs)

and Departments of Dams and Reservoir Operations. The projects cuts across establishment and equipping of water resources information and briefing Centre, construction of farm model, Hydro Power Generation, Construction of Treatment Plant, Construction of access road, Construction of Landing strip and Airstrip.



2.5.4.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects in the water resources and sanitation sector showed a commitment to improving operational efficiency of the sector in the discharge of its duties and delivering on its mandate. The projects implemented are in line with the sector objective to increase the economic contribution of the sector to the GDP of the country as reported by the NBS.

2.5.4.5 Results Delivery

2.5.4.5.1 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product(GDP)

As reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) the sector grew by 20.86% in nominal terms (year-on-year) in the 2022 fourth quarter, a fall of 29.88% points compared to the rate of 50.73% recorded in the same quarter of 2021. There was a decrease of 11.71% points when compared to the rate recorded in the preceding quarter. Nominal growth quarter-on-quarter was recorded at -13.25%. Overall, the growth of the sector stood at 24.38% in

2022. The water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation sector contributed 0.24% to nominal GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, higher than the 0.23% it contributed a year earlier and lower than the 0.30% contributed in the third quarter of 2022. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 was 0.32%. The real growth rate of the Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 was recorded at 8.81% (year-on-year), lower by 20.03% points from the rate recorded in the previous year. Relative to the preceding quarter, there was an increase of 4.92% points. Quarter-on-quarter, the sector grew by -0.41% in real terms. Overall, the sector grew by 13.62% in 2022, lower than the 18.34% reported in 2021. Its contribution to total real GDP was 0.17% in the fourth quarter of 2022; higher than its contribution of 0.16% in the same quarter of the previous year, and lower than the immediate past quarter where it contributed 0.19%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.23%.

Chart 26: Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation real growth





2.5.4.5.2 Observed Outcomes and Impact

Majority of the projects visited were almost completed. The Projects, especially, the Kashimilla Dam has triggered the construction of a new Airport at Taraba State, Access roads and a steady power supply for those areas close to the Dam. Furthermore, the implementation of the projects have triggered a lot of commercial and economic activities within the value chain with consequent effects on job creation and improved wellbeing and livelihood of the citizens.

2.5.4.6 Challenges to Implementation

The major challenge in implementation of these capital projects revolved around high cost of implementation due to foreign exchange rates, Inadequate and late release of funds for project and Insecurity.

2.5.4.7 Recommendations

Based on the findings above, it is recommended that the Federal Ministry of water resources and sanitation and its agencies should explore local content and provide security in project locations.

PICTURES OF SOME OF THE PROJECTS EXECUTED BY SECTORS



Constructed Poultry at Sokoto RIMA, Sokoto



Constructed Poultry Battery and Fishponds at Sokoto RIMA, Sokoto



Ongoing construction of Adada river dam and associated works at Enugu state



Establishment and Equipping of Water Resources Information and Briefing Centre
at Hjrbda Headquarters



Water Treatment Plant Kashimbilla Town with a capacity of 60,000m3/Day For 400,000 People



2.6. OBJECTIVE SIX

Promote Development Opportunities Across States to Minimize Regional Economic and Social Disparities

2.6.1 Overview

Development is imperative for increased growth at the national and sub-national levels. To promote development, there must be increase in opportunities and investments in social services and physical infrastructures. For this to happen, a systematic and targeted approach in harnessing, stimulating and strengthening the comparative potentials that abounds at both national and sub-national levels must be initiated. With this initiative, it is envisaged that regional economic

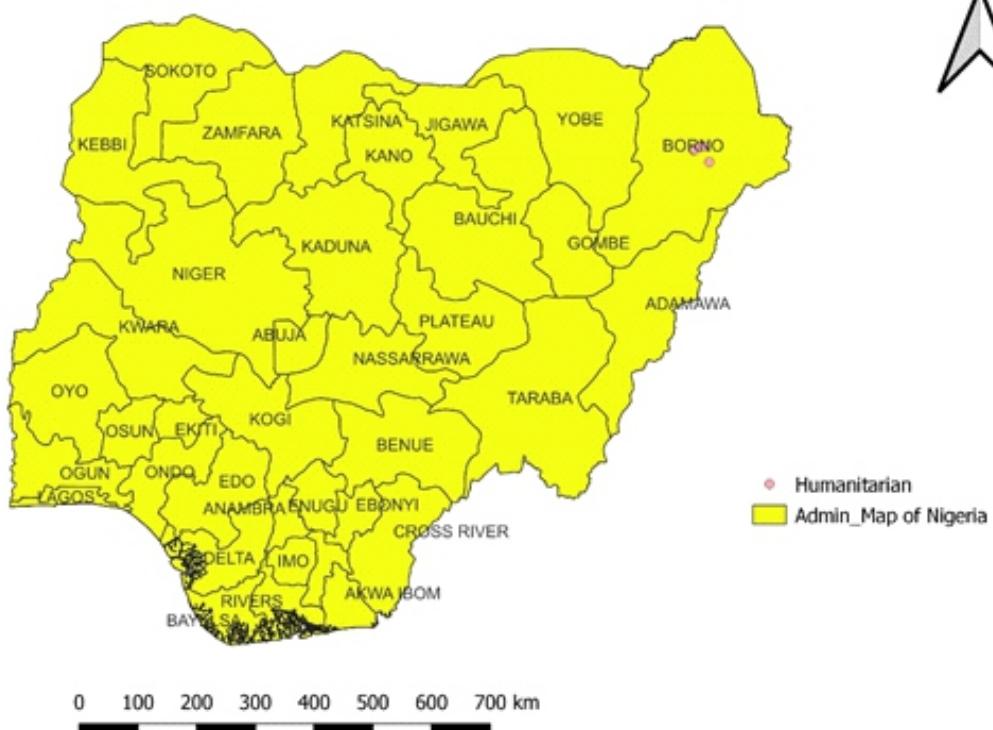
and social disparities will be substantially closed as a result of the interdependencies that will be heralded between regions and sectors. The interdependencies hold potentials for enhancing partnerships and synergy for results delivery; these will lead to positive outcomes in the area of population management investments attraction, improved property value, job creation and poverty eradication amongst others.

The following MDAs contributes to the achievement of the objective:

- (i) Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
- (ii) Ministry of Niger Delta

**Map 7: Spatial Distribution by Sector Contributing to Objective 6**

Spatial Distribution of Projects by Sectors Contributing to Objective 6: Promoting Development Opportunities across States to Minimize Regional Economic and Social Disparities.



2.6.1 M I N I S T R Y O F HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

2.6.1.1 Overview

The National need for ensuring strategic disaster mitigation, preparedness and prompt responses' coordination of critical aspect of service delivery led to the creation of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development. The Ministry was assigned a clear-cut vision to create sustainable and inclusive Social System that promote human dignity in Nigeria, achieve Social protection systems that are proactive, humane,

inclusive and sustainable for the improvement and general welfare of vulnerable Nigerians. This Ministry has continued to drive several social services with the Agencies under its purview.

In 2022, needs across Nigeria were further impacted by flooding leading to population displacement; food insecurity and malnutrition; refugee returnees from Cameroon and Niger; Political unrest; Environmental causes; Healthcare emergencies; Hunger and malnutrition as well as Lack of basic services. Most significantly, as embedded in NDP objectives and targets, Nigeria aims to lift 35 million



people out of poverty by 2025 and implement a national social protection system that will create a pathway from poverty to economic empowerment for all Nigerians. Nigeria will embark on a path to fundamentally change its social protection approach through specific outcomes. The key objectives include:

Reduction in poverty in Nigeria;

Access to social services by the most vulnerable in the communities; and Development of a social protection ecosystem to prevent people falling into or remaining in poverty.

The Table below shows the objectives, key performance indicators, baseline, and targets to be met by 2025:

Table 2 6.1: Key Performance Indicators, Baseline, and Targets of the NDP on Social Services.

OBJECTIVES	KPIs	BASELINE	TARGET
Significantly reduce poverty in Nigeria	Reduction in Poverty Headcount rate	40%	34%
Access to social services by the most vulnerable in the communities	Increase in number of POCs provided with relief	37,647	1,000,000
Design a social protection data ecosystem to reach the most vulnerable Nigerians	Share of vulnerable Nigerians with Digital Identifies (NIN)	Approximately 10%	95%
	Completeness of Social Protection Data ecosystem (%)	Approximately 10%	90%

Source: NDP2021-2025

2.6.1.2 Funding

The Table below presents the Capital Allocations, Releases and Utilization

for 2019 - 2022 for the Social Welfare/Humanitarian Sector.

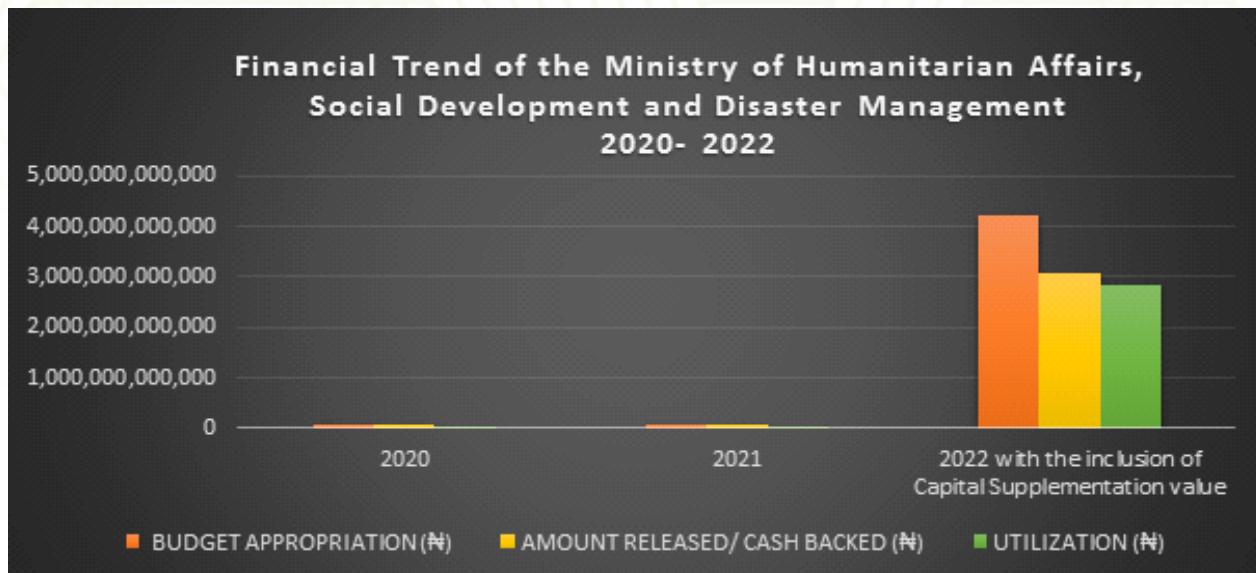
Table 2 6.2: Capital Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2020 - 2022 for the Social Welfare/Humanitarian Sector.

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED/ CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP 2017 - 2020	2020	59,390,761,295	59,704,167,449	8,797,900,399
NDP 2021-2025	2021	77,398,539,782	75,411,151,402	28,103,887,117
	2022	108,450,251,269	75,291,557,904	63,782,239,719
	2022 with the inclusion of Capital Supplementation value	4,205,211,665,151	3,061,324,798,101	2,842,359,132,706

Source: OAGF



Chart 27: Trend of Capital Allocations, Releases and Utilization for 2020 - 2022 for Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development



The above table and Chart illustrate the cumulative appropriation, releases, *the included Capital Supplementation value* and their respective utilization of the Ministry and the Agencies under its purview within the Fiscal year under

review with Capital and supplementary value of N2,986,033,240,197 cashbacked against the N4,096,761,413,882 complimenting the appropriated fund balance for effective service delivery.

Table 26.3: Budget Allocations, Releases/Cash backed and Utilization for Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Social Development and Disaster Management, 2022.

MINISTRY, DEPARTMENT, AGENCY	2022 APPROPRIATION	RELEASES/ CASHBACKED =₦=	UTILISATION =₦=
MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	34,510,760,413	4,210,706,271	4,210,706,271
NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	2,089,951,560	1,048,767,812	1,048,767,812
NATIONAL SOCIAL INVESTMENT OFFICE	48,945,000,000	48,945,000,000	48,945,000,000
NORTH EAST DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	0	-	-
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES	11,167,243,314	9,772,626,197	9,772,626,197
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS	0	-	-
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	0	-	-
NATIONAL SENIOR CITIZENS COMMISSION	0	-	-
OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT MDG (OSSAP-MDG)	0	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	108,450,251,269	75,291,557,904	63,782,239,719

Source: OAGF.



2.6.1.3 Project Monitoring Coverage

Ten (10) Projects were monitored and reported as implemented by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Ministry and its Agencies which cuts across Human Capacity Development Workshops, provision of Aids to IDP Camps and other vulnerable Citizens and purchase of relief materials amidst several other appropriated line items.

2.6.1.4 Projects Alignment with Sector Objectives

The budgetary allocation to capital projects for the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Social Development and Disaster Management showed a commitment to improving the lives of the vulnerable and less privileged Nigerians' financial and technical skills capacities while improving operational efficiency of the Ministry in the discharge of its duties leading to effective delivering on its mandate.

2.6.1.5 Results Delivery

2.6.1.5.1 Sector Performance and Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Going by the Ministry's mandate of IDP Camps' Provision of for internally displaced Persons, (Temporary accommodation) and the Home-Grown Feeding Programme (Food Services) this sector partly contributed in nominal terms, accommodation and

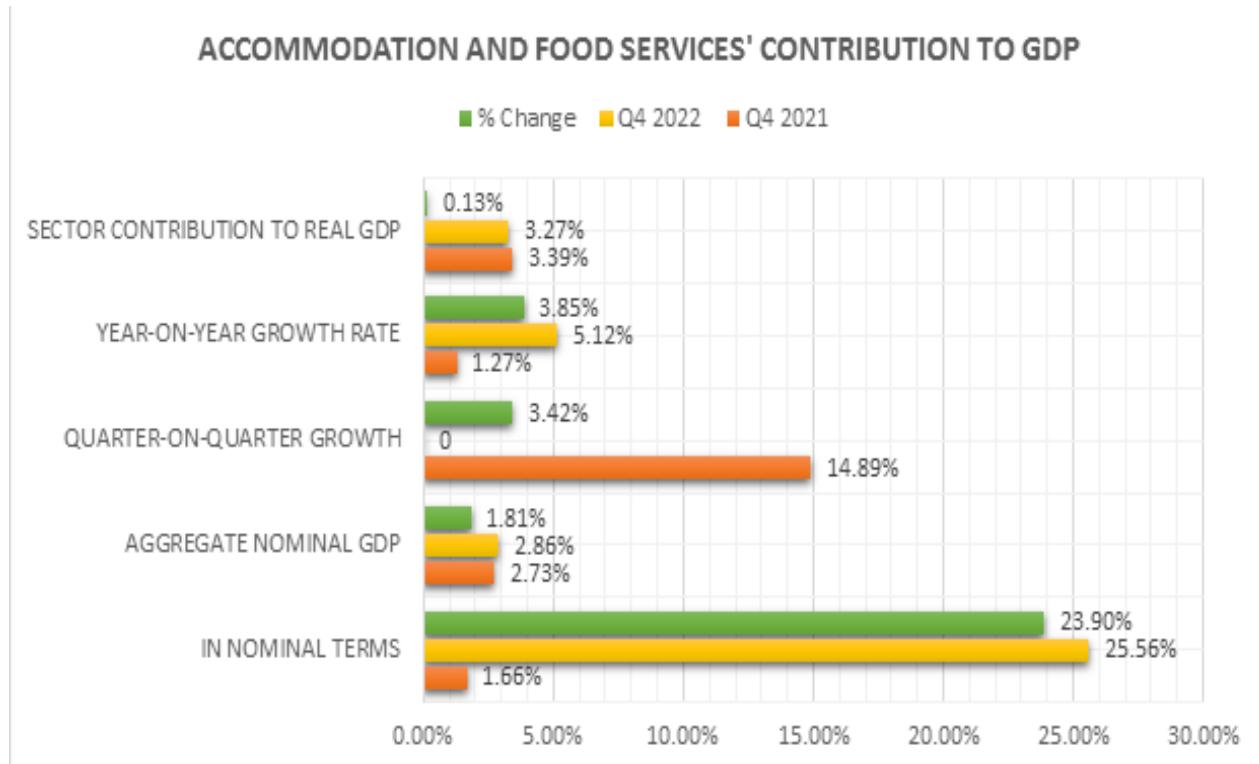
Food Services that grew by 25.56% year -on- year in 2022 fourth quarter. This represents an increase of 23.90% points relative to the same quarter of 2021 when the growth rate was 1.66%. Growth was higher than in the preceding quarter by 3.42% points when growth was 22.15%. Quarter-on-quarter growth stood at 14.89%. Overall, the sector grew by 18.11% in 2022. Accommodation and Food Services contribution to nominal GDP stood at 0.96% in the fourth quarter of 2022, higher than the figure recorded in the previous year and higher than the third quarter of 2022 contribution recorded at 0.88% and 0.90% respectively. The total contribution of the sector in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 0.88%, higher than the 0.86% reported in 2021. The real year-on-year growth rate for this sector in the 2022 fourth quarter stood at 5.12%, higher by 3.85% points from 1.27% recorded in the previous year. Relative to the preceding quarter, the growth rate was 1.65% points lower than the 6.77% recorded. Quarter-on-quarter, real growth was 23.12%. The annual growth rate of the sector stood at 4.22% in 2022. The sector in the fourth quarter of 2022 represented 0.79% of the real GDP, which was higher than the contribution of 0.78% recorded in the fourth quarter of 2021 and higher than the third quarter of 2022 contribution of 0.72%. The total contribution of the sector in real terms in 2022 stood at 0.73%.



Lastly, Other Services grew by 9.90% (year-on-year) in Q4 2022 in nominal terms, this growth rate was higher than the 2.28% growth rate recorded in the same quarter of the previous year and higher than the growth rate of 4.82% in Q3 2022 by 7.62% points and 5.07% points respectively. Quarter-on-Quarter growth was 64.32%. Moreover, an annual growth rate of 9.78% was recorded in 2022. This sector contributed 2.73% to the aggregate nominal GDP in Q4 2022, lower than the 2.86% it contributed in the same period of the previous year and higher than the 1.81% it contributed in the preceding quarter. The total contribution of the sector in nominal

terms in 2022 stood at 2.55%. Other Services' real GDP grew by 0.06% (year-on-year) in Q4 2022. This growth was lower by 1.57% points than the growth recorded in the same period of the previous year, and higher by 2.73% points from Q3 2022. Quarter-on-Quarter growth was 63.27%. The annual growth rate of the sector in 2022 stood at 1.07%. The sector contributed 3.27% to real GDP in Q4 2022, lower than the 3.39% recorded for the corresponding quarter of 2021 and higher than the 2.23% recorded in Q3 2022. The following illustration typifies the %change overtime and the difference between 2021 and 2022:

Chart 28: Accommodation and Food Services' Contribution to GDP





2.6.1.5.2 Observed Outcomes and Impact

From the implemented projects, it was observed that the various efforts by the implementing MDAs contributed to the delivery of improvement in the means of livelihood of beneficiaries of the Projects through jobs' creation by lifting vulnerable Nigerians out of poverty.

2.6.1.6 Challenges to Implementation

- High inflation leading to high prices of commodities and services.
- Inadequate/Overstretching of basic amenities in the IDPs and refugee camps
- Insurgents activities and attacks within the North East region
- The 2022 flooding disaster had effect on the implementation for instance the cutting off of roads to project sites, destruction of farmlands, etc

2.6.1.7 Recommendations

Going by the above findings, it is recommended that:

- Continued collaborations among humanitarian partners and the Government will play a vital role in the delivery of assistance where needed most;
- Need for resilient energy in requesting the support and assistance required to tackle humanitarian crisis efficiently;

- The Ministry needs to demonstrate Political Will in coordination and coherence of action by providing additional resources which support efforts to address the conflict.

2.6.2 MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA AFFAIRS

2.6.2.1 Overview

Nigeria faces unequal access to economic opportunities and social amenities across geographic regions, necessitating a coordinated development strategy at the regional, state, and local levels. Levels of social inclusion, economic opportunities vary by states and are lower in regions that face critical security challenges. In the Niger Delta, alienation, environmental degradation and disaffection resulted to militancy and vandalism. To promote regional socioeconomic development in disadvantaged communities in the Niger Delta region, the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) was established. The Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (MNDA) drives the development in the region as it formulates and execute plans, programmes and other initiatives.



The National Development Plan NDP envisages that by 2025, Nigeria is expected to have set the foundation required to transit to a regionally integrated state. To achieve this, the NDP specified two broad objectives which are:

- i. minimize disparity in economic development across all geo-political zones and

- ii. minimize disparity in access to services across all regions.

2.6.1.2.2 Funding

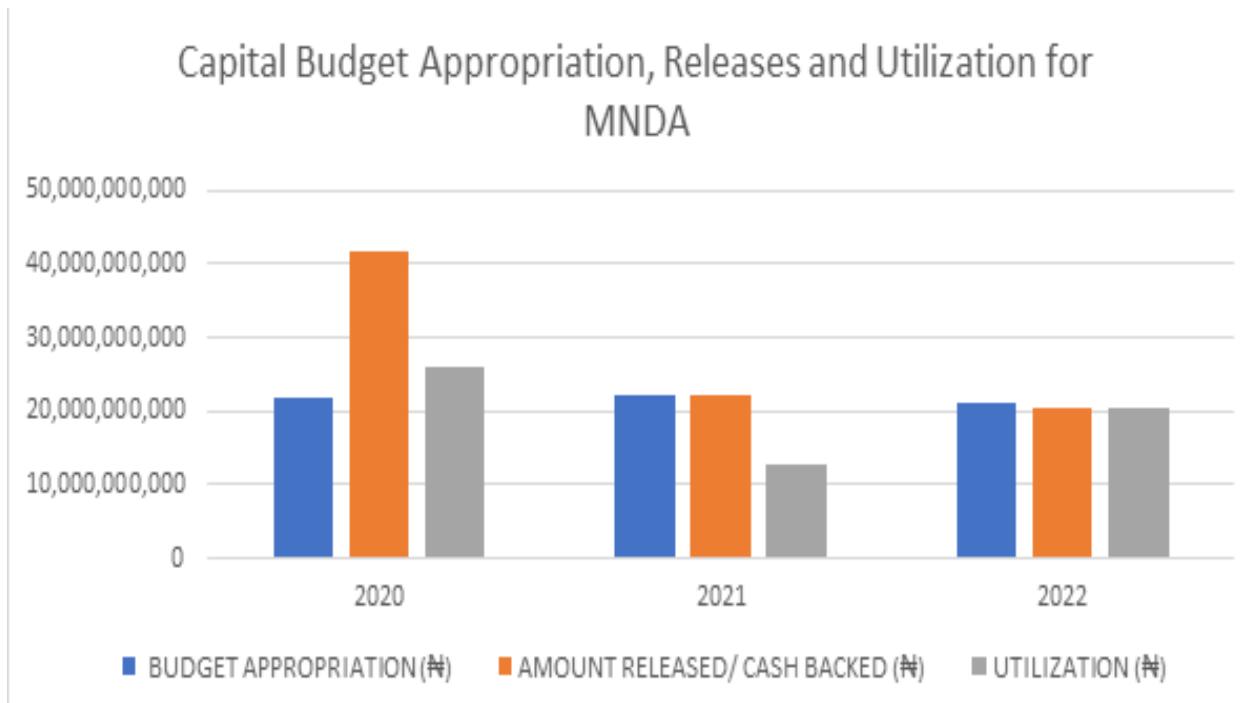
A comparative analysis of appropriation, releases and utilization for the Ministry of Niger Delta from 2020-2022 is highlighted in the Table below:

Table 27.1: The Ministry's Capital Allocations, Releases and Utilization in 2020 - 2022

PLAN	YEAR	BUDGET APPROPRIATION (₦)	AMOUNT RELEASED/CASH BACKED (₦)	UTILIZATION (₦)
ERGP	2020	21,712,850,399	41,861,762,898	26,099,860,638
NDP	2021	22,024,592,197	22,024,592,196	12,725,661,461
2021-2025	2022	21,149,342,457	20,425,142,552	20,245,658,855

Source: OAGF

Chart 29: MNDA Capital Allocations, Releases and Utilization in 2020 - 2022





The Capital budget appropriation for the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs was ₦21.149 billion as at 30th June 2022. The Ministry received ₦20.425 billion representing 95.73% of its 2022 Capital appropriation and utilized ₦20.245 billion which represents 99.12% of its total capital release.

2.6.2.3 Result Delivery

2.6.2.3.1 Sector Performance and Scorecard Analysis

The performance analysis based on the scorecard provided by the MNDA for the years 2020 to 2022 shows that the Ministry and its Agency have made concerted efforts towards providing critical infrastructure and services and minimizing disparities in economic development within the Niger Delta region.

I. PROVISION OF WATER

In 2020 and 2021, the NDDC was able to provide 354 communities and 304 communities, respectively with potable

water bringing it to a total of 658 communities reached at the end of 2021. In 2022, the Commission had a target of making potable water accessible to 690 communities; however, it was able to provide 17 communities access to potable water bringing the total number of communities reached to 675 instead of the planned 690.

In 2020, the MNDA drilled 37nos. boreholes in the region, in 2021 it drilled 5nos. boreholes and in 2022, 8nos. boreholes were drilled. With this effort, the Ministry was able to deliver 620m³ of portable water per day in 2020, 35m³ in 2021 and 240m³ in 2022. The NDDC on the other hand, delivered per day 612m³ of potable water in 2022, 303m³ in 2021 and 379m³ in 2020. Also, the Commission was able to canalize 111.63km of waterways in 2020, 14.97km of waterways in 2021 and 95.80km of Waterways in 2022.

Table 27.2: Water Projects Delivered by MNDA and NDDC

S/N	EFFORTS BY MNDA	2020	2021	2022
1.	Boreholes Drilled	37nos.	5nos.	8nos.
2.	Portable water delivered per day	620m ³	35m ³	240m ³
S/N	EFFORTS BY NDDC	2020	2021	2022
1.	No. of Communities provided with potable water (cumulative)	354	658	675
2.	Portable water delivered per day	379m ³	303m ³	612m ³
3.	Waterways canalized (cumulative)	111.63km	126.6km	222.4km



II. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

For the supply of electricity to the region, the MNDA in 2021 and 2022 targeted and installed 1km of power distribution lines, which is a decrease from the 21km installed in 2020. The NDDC as of 2020 had installed 3,752km of power distribution lines, 13km in 2021, and 31km in 2022 bringing the total installed power distribution lines to 3,796km by the end of 2022.

From 2020 to 2022, the NDDC has installed 24,685 number of Solar Street-Lights. On its own end, the MNDA installed 970,720 and 828 numbers of Solar Street-Lights in 2022, 2021 and 2020 respectively. It also provided the region with 19, 9, and 12 numbers of transformers in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively. In the same vein, the NDDC installed in the region 514, 521 and 525 numbers of transformers in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Table 27.2: Electricity Projects Delivered by MNDA and NDDC

S/N	EFFORTS BY MNDA	2020	2021	2022
1.	Power distribution lines installed	21km	1km	1km
2.	Solar streetlights installed	828	720	970
3.	Transformers provided	19	9	12
S/N	EFFORTS BY NDDC	2020	2021	2022
1.	Kilometer of power distribution lines installed(cumulative)	3,752km	3,765km	3,796km
2.	Solar Streetlights installed (cumulative)	19,862	20,601	24,685
3.	Transformers provided	514	521	525

Based on the scorecard provided by the MNDA for the years 2020 to 2022 the MNDA constructed 10km of roads which was less than their target of 30km for 2022, 21km constructed in 2021 and 757.75km constructed in 2020. The NDDC had constructed 4,029.31km of road in the region as of 2020, 574.79km in 2021 and 371.60km in 2022. It is expected that the Ministry is contributing to the objective of minimizing disparity in access to services across the regions by delivering a total of 10nos. health facilities at the end of 2022. In addition,

the NDDC has constructed 142nos. health facilities as at 2022.

Also, the MNDA has embarked on the development of Security Framework to strengthen rural & urban security in the Niger Delta and the rehabilitation and restoration of several Hectares of degraded Ecosystems in the Region to effectively halt and reverse degradation, improve ecosystem services and recover biodiversity loss due to oil exploration and other economic activities.



2.6.2.4

Challenges

- i. Poor community and Stakeholder's engagement;
- ii. Lack of criteria-based template for the selection of beneficiaries for the training / empowerment programmes;
- iii. Poor releases of budgetary provision and non-payment of certified claims to contractors; and
- iv. The need for social infrastructure and Ecosystem restoration in the Niger Delta Region remains very high due to the deficiencies that still exist in several communities.

facilitate construction activities and enhance progress of works; and Alternative source of funding such as PPP, bonds issuance and loans, support from multinational and donor agencies are funding interventions that could assist in project implementation.

2.6.2.5

Recommendations

- i. Need to collaborate with more MDAs, Development Partners and Stakeholders operating in the Niger Delta Region to achieve greater results in development stride;
- ii. Develop a criteria-based template for the selection of beneficiaries of the Ministry's Capacity Building and empowerment programmes in consultation with Stakeholders in the Region;
- iii. Timely release of the Annual Appropriation would



CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

3.1 Key Findings

The monitoring exercise showed that progress made on the implementation of government policies, programmes and projects under the 2022 capital budget were at various stages of completion. The 2022 Appropriation Act, demonstrated Federal Government's commitment to ensure that all of its policies, programmes and projects achieved their expected outputs. To this extent, the key findings from the monitoring exercise are summarized as follows:

- i. The ratio of funds released and utilized by the MDAs in 2022 increased significantly from the trend of previous years as far back as 2019;
- ii. The FGN prioritized projects are contributing to growth and development; and
- iii. Low participation of private sector in the development of public projects like roads, power and social projects.

3.2 Key Challenges

The challenges to the implementation of projects observed from the project field verification exercise are summarized as follows:

- i. Increased insecurity;
- ii. Hostilities of host communities towards Contractors;

- iii. Weak project ownership due to poor community engagement;
- iv. Delayed and non-payment of compensation to indigenes and legitimate land owners;
- v. Delays in the issuance of Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) certificate of no objection;
- vi. Prolonged procurement processes impacted project execution time;
- vii. Late and inadequate release of funds;
- viii. Lack of effective coordination among MDAs project design, planning and implementation;
- ix. Weak data management of projects;
- x. Natural Disaster;
- xi. Weak M&E capacity in MDAs; and
- xii. Political Interference in project design, planning and implementation.

3.3 Key Recommendations

The following measures are recommended to address the challenges to project implementation:

- i. MDAs should strengthen collaboration with host communities;
- ii. MDAs should strengthen engagement with security agencies;



- iii. The National Assembly should review relevant sections of the Public Procurement Act to consider season-sensitive projects to allow for speedy approval and waivers;
- iv. The FGN should ensure the timely and adequate release of appropriated funds;
- v. The FGN should provide incentives that would encourage private sector participation in the development of public projects like road construction and social projects;
- vi. The FMB&EP should strengthen collaboration with MDAs on the coordination of policies, programmes and project design, implementation, monitoring and control for effectiveness and efficiency; and
- vii. The National Monitoring and Evaluation (NM&E) Department of the FMB&EP should increase her technical support and handholding for MDAs on M&E processes and practices.