

NIGERIA

Nigeria profile on the Development Data Hub:

<http://devinit.org/country/nigeria>

Extreme poverty in Nigeria has declined slowly, with the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 (PPP 2005) a day falling from an estimated 65% in 2000 to 62% in 2010. Over half of people in Nigeria are among the poorest 20% of the people in the world.

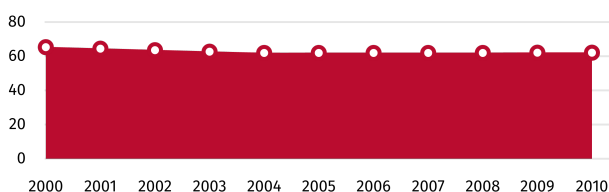
- Remittances are the largest inflow; commercial long-term debt and FDI inflows are also both larger than ODA
- Nigeria's economy depends heavily on oil, which provides two-thirds of government revenue
- Gross ODA totalled over US\$2.5 billion in 2014, though this is only equivalent to 0.5% of GDP

Overview



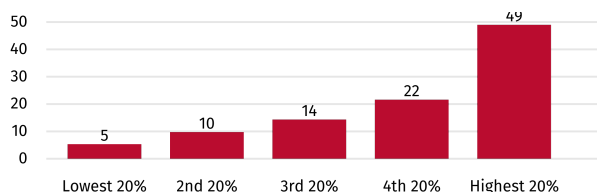
Poverty rates fell slowly in the early 2000s and remain high at over 60% by latest estimates

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The richest 20% of Nigeria's population has 9 times more income than the poorest 20%

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

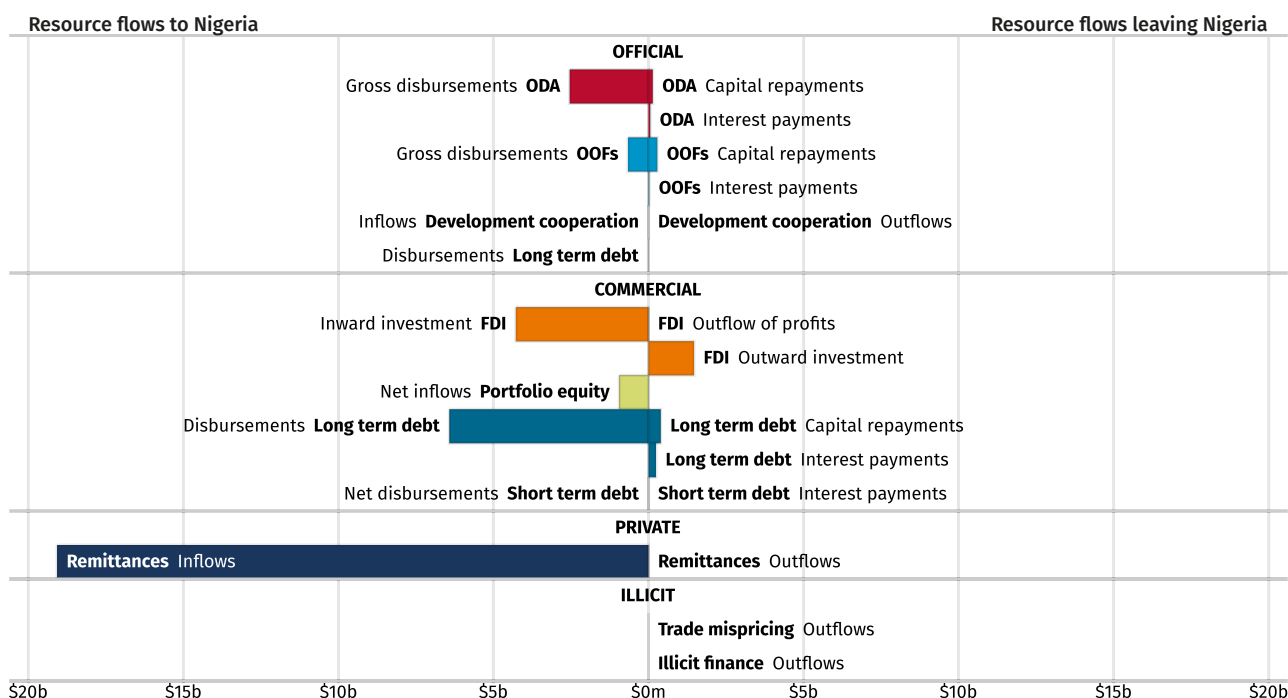


Average GDP per capita: **US\$2,921** (2014)

Resource flows to and from Nigeria

Remittances are the largest inflow, accounting for over half of flows to Nigeria

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Data for illicit financing and trade mispricing is from 2013. 'Domestic public resources' available refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014. Across countries in sub-Saharan Africa the richest 20% of the population have 10 times the income of the poorest 20% on average. Acronyms: ODA: official development assistance; IDA: International Development Association; GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment.

Domestic resources

Oil revenues account for two-thirds of all revenue collected, while Nigeria receives no on-budget grant funding. Financing, particularly domestic, makes up a significant part of the government's resource bundle (18%). Two-fifths (41%) of all government spending occurs at state and local levels.

Companies income tax provides the largest share (31%) of non-oil revenue

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$54.4bn | revenue 100% of total US\$54.4bn | Non-Oil Revenue 35% of total US\$19.3bn |
| | | Oil revenue 65% of total US\$35.1bn |

The excess crude account and domestic non-bank finance form the major financing mechanisms to the government

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Financing 100% of total US\$13bn | Net Domestic Finance 89% of total US\$11.6bn | Nonbank Financing 42% of total US\$5.5bn |
| | | Bank Financing 46% of total US\$6bn |
| | Net External Finance 11% of total US\$1.4bn | Loans 14% of total US\$1.8bn |

More than half of federal government recurrent spending is on wages (52%) and interest payments (23%)

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$70.6bn | Extrabudgetary Funds 12% of total US\$8.2bn | | |
| | State and Local Government 41% of total US\$29.2bn | | |
| | Federal Government Exoenditure 40% of total US\$28bn | Federal Government Capital Expenditure 7% of total US\$5.1bn | Interest Payments 7% of total US\$5bn |
| | | Federal Government Recurrent Expenditure 31% of total US\$21.9bn | Personnel 16% of total US\$11.3bn |
| | | Spending From Excess Crude Account / Sovereign Wealth Fund 8% of total US\$5.3bn | Explicit Fuel Subsidy 6% of total US\$4.4bn |

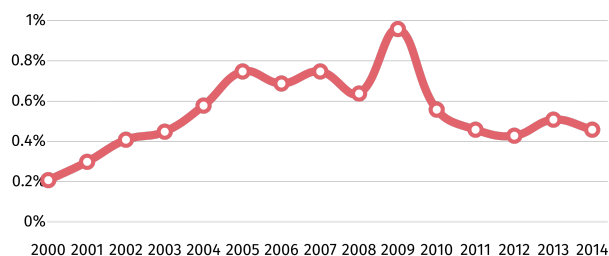
Notes: Year of data refers to a calendar year. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Since 2013, due to low reserves in the excess crude account, this source of finance has been used much less. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA

With gross ODA inflows of over US\$2.5 billion in 2014, Nigeria is one of the 15 largest country recipients of ODA. In 2014, US\$1 billion went to the health sector – US\$300 million of this came from US funding of HIV/AIDS projects – and over US\$400 million to governance and security. A large proportion of Nigeria's ODA is in the form of loans: around US\$1 billion in 2014. Most of these loans come from IDA, Nigeria's largest donor. Cash grants accounted for 14% of Nigeria's ODA in 2014, with the same proportion coming as technical cooperation. One-quarter of aid to Nigeria is classified as 'mixed project aid' as the data on some projects is not detailed enough to separate cash grants from aid in kind.

ODA equalled 0.5% of GDP in 2014, a slight fall from 2013 but higher than in earlier years

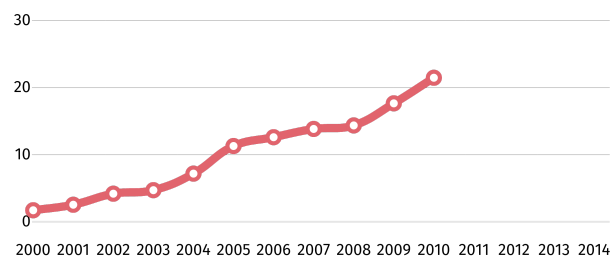
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

ODA per poor person has been increasing overall since 2000

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

Almost half (42%) of all aid received by Nigeria is in the form of cash loans and equity

2014, gross disbursements

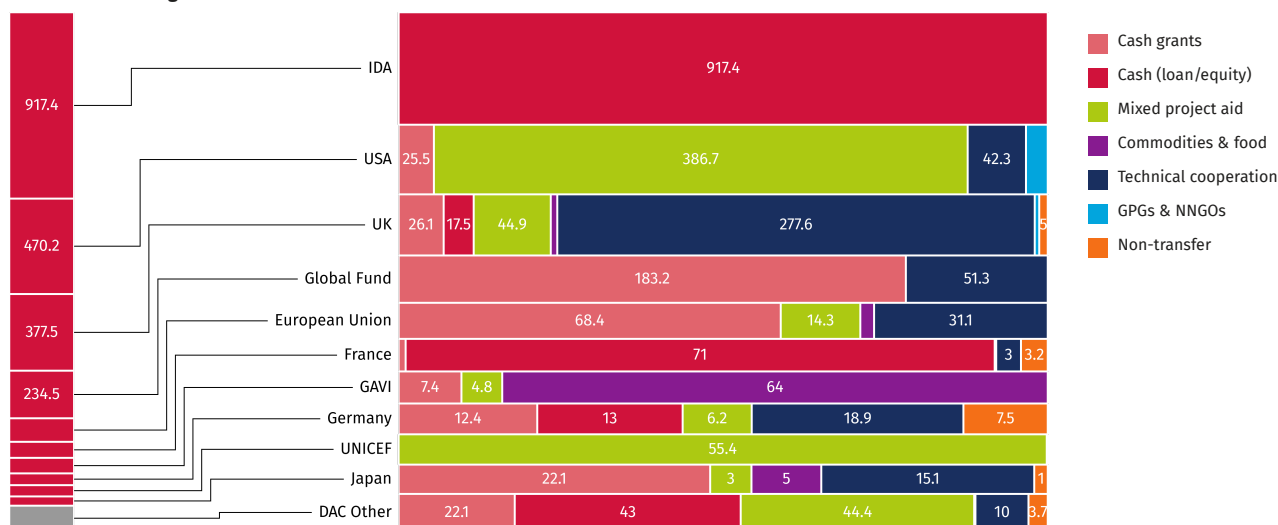


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

IDA provides all its aid as loans and equity; the UK provides 48% of its aid as technical cooperation

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



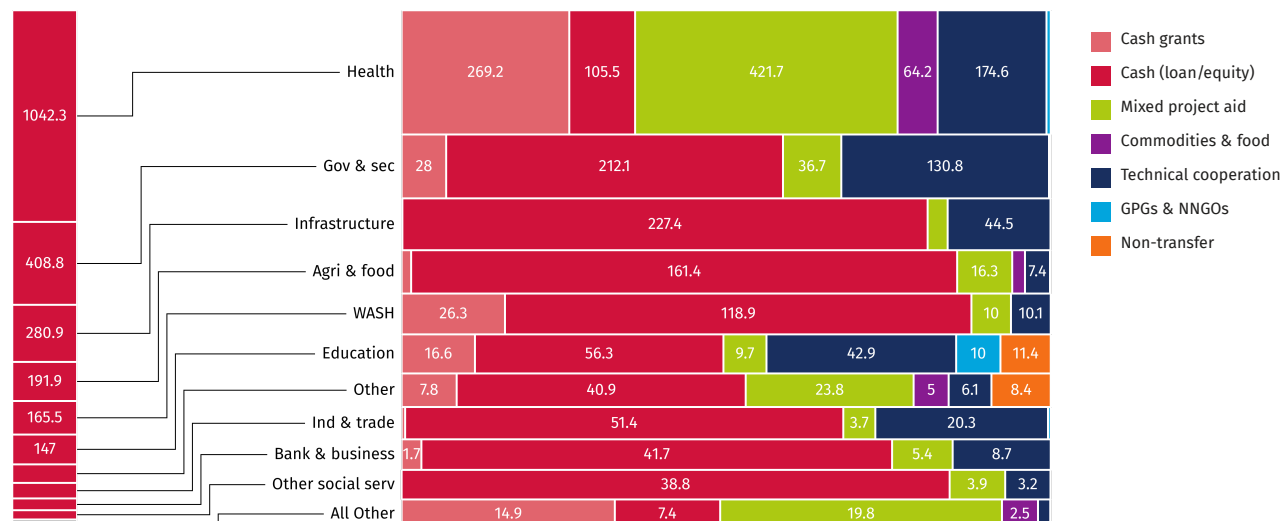
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. Acronyms: GPGs: global public goods; NGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

Over 40% of ODA goes to health; 16% goes to governance and security, primarily as loans and equity

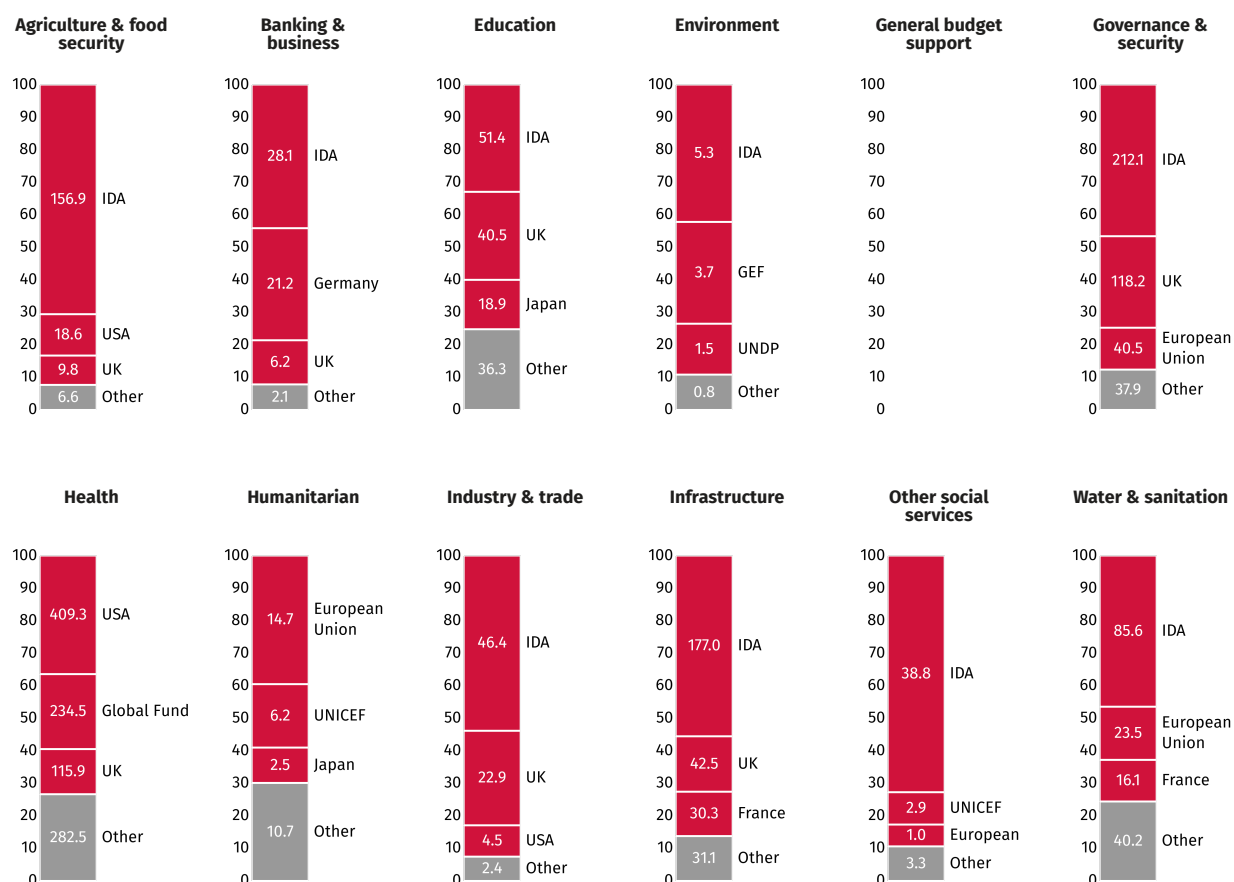
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



IDA is the largest donor in nine sectors, while the EU provides the most humanitarian assistance

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OOFs: other official flows.