

NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT



ECONOMIC AND FISCAL UPDATE (EFU), FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER (FSP) AND BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT (BPS)

To Cover Period: 2024 – 2026

AUGUST 2023

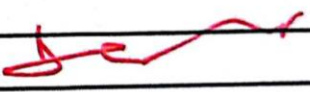
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List of Abbreviations

BRINCS	Brazil, Russia, India, Nigeria, China, South Africa
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRF	Consolidated Revenue Fund
DMD	Debt Management Department
EFU	Economic and Fiscal Update
ExCo	Executive Council
FAAC	Federal Allocation Accounts Committee
FRL	Fiscal Responsibility Law
FSP	Fiscal Strategy Paper
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HRM	Human Resource Management
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEDAs	Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTFF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
MYBF	Multi-Year Budgeting Framework
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Company
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
NSIRS	Niger State Internal Revenue Service
NSPPB	Niger State Public Procurement Board
NSG	Niger State Government
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIB	Petroleum Industry Bill
PITA	Personal Income Tax Act
PMS	Premium Motor Spirit (Petrol)
ShoA	State House of Assembly
VAT	Value Added Tax
G11	A group of eleven countries - specifically Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey, South Korea, and Vietnam
G20	A group of 20 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and the European Union.
MINT	Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey
WEO	World Economic Outlook

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Mustapha Ndajiwo

Honourable Commissioner /Deputy Chairman
Niger State Planning Commission

1 Introduction and Background

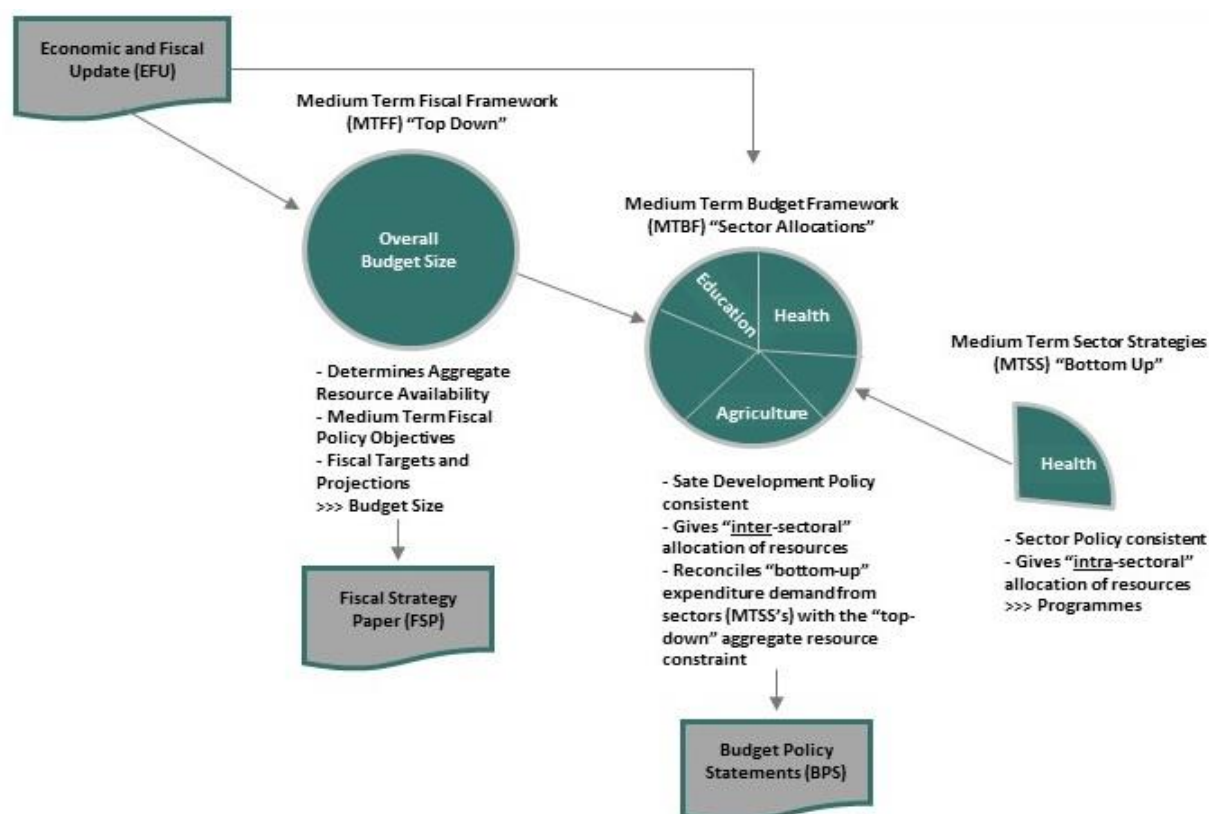
1.A Introduction

1. The Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU) provides economic and fiscal analyses which form the basis for budget planning process. It is aimed primarily at policy makers and decision takers in Niger State Government. The EFU also provides an assessment of budget performance (both historical and current) and identifies significant factors affecting implementation.
2. On the other hand, Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and Budget Policy Statement (BPS) are key elements in Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and annual budget process, and as such, they determine the resources available to fund Government projects and programmes from a fiscally sustainable perspective.
3. Niger State Government decided to adopt the preparation of the EFU-FSP-BPS for the first time in 2014 as part of the movement toward a comprehensive MTEF process. This is the ninth rolling iteration of the document and covers the period 2024 - 2026.

1.A.1 Budget Process

4. The budget process describes the budget cycle in a fiscal year. Its conception is informed by the MTEF process which has three components namely:
 - i. Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF);
 - ii. Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF);
 - iii. Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS).
5. It commences with the conception through preparation, execution, control, monitoring and evaluation and goes back again to conception for the ensuing year's budget.
6. The MTEF process is summarised in the diagram below:

Figure 1: MTEF Process



1.A.2 Summary of Document Content

7. In accordance with international best practice in budgeting, the production of a combined Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU), Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and Budget Policy Statement (BPS) is the first step in the budget preparation cycle for Niger State Government (NGSG) for the period 2024 - 2026.
8. The purpose of this document is three-fold:
 - i. To provide a backwards looking summary of key economic and fiscal trends that will affect the public expenditure in the future - Economic and Fiscal Update;
 - ii. To set out medium term fiscal objectives and targets, including tax policy; revenue mobilisation; level of public expenditure; deficit financing and public debt - Fiscal Strategy Paper and MTFF; and
 - iii. Provide indicative sector envelopes for the period 2024 - 2026 which constitute the MTBF.
9. The EFU is presented in Section 2 of this document. The EFU provides economic and fiscal analysis in order to inform the budget planning process. It is aimed primarily at budget policy makers and decision takers in the Niger State Government. The EFU also provides an assessment of budget performance (both historical and current) and identifies significant factors affecting implementation. It includes:
 - Overview of Global, National and State Economic Performance;
 - Overview of the Petroleum Sector;
 - Trends in budget performance over the last six years.
10. The FSP is a key element in the NGSG Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process and annual budget process. As such, it determines the resources available to fund the Government's growth and poverty reduction programme from a fiscally sustainable perspective.

1.A.3 Preparation and Audience

11. The purpose of this document is to provide an informed basis for the 2024 budget preparation cycle for all of the key Stakeholders, specifically:
 - State House of Assembly (SHoA);
 - Executive Council (ExCo);
 - Niger State Planning Commission;
 - Ministry of Finance;
 - Fiscal Responsibility Commission;
 - Debt Management Bureau;
 - Niger State Internal Revenue Service;
 - All Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's);
 - Civil Society.
12. The document is prepared within in the first two quarters of the year prior to the annual budget preparation period. It is prepared by Niger State Government (EFU-FSP-BPS) Working Group using data collected from International, National and State organisations.

1.B Background

1.B.1 Legislative and Institutional arrangement for PFM¹

13. **Legislative Framework for PFM in NIGER State** - The fundamental law governing Public Financial Management (PFM) in Nigeria and Niger State in particular is the 1999 Constitution as amended. Section 120 and 121 of the Constitution provides that all revenues accruing to Niger State Government shall be received into a Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) to be maintained by the Government and no revenue shall be paid into any other fund, except as authorized by the State House of Assembly (SHoA) for a specific purpose.
14. The withdrawal of funds from the CRF shall be authorized by the SHoA through the annual budget or appropriation process. The Governor of Niger State shall prepare and lay expenditure proposals for the coming financial year before the SHoA, and the SHoA shall approve the expenditure proposal by passing an Appropriation Law. The Appropriation Law shall authorize the executive arm of government to withdraw and spend the amounts specified from the CRF.
15. Apart from the Nigerian Constitution, Niger State has a set of laws and regulations that regulate its budget preparation and implementation. The laws are:
 - Niger State Finance Management Law, 2017 with provisions for the control and management of finances of Niger State.
 - Niger State Government Financial Regulations and Store, 2017 issued under the Finance Management Law, 2017. The Financial Regulations and Store provides guidelines for financial authorities, sub-accounting officer's cash book and monthly accounts, revenue-general, authorization of expenditure, expenditure-classification and control, payments procedure, adjustment, bank accounts and cheques, custody of public money, stamps, security books and documents, receipts and licence books, imprest, self-accounting ministries/extra-ministerial departments or units, accounting procedure and equipment, boards of survey, loss of and shortages in public funds, deposits, advances, salaries, internal audit functions, government vehicles, store-classification and general, general instructions: books and forms of accounts, supervision and custody of stores, receipts of stores, issues of stores, returned stores, handing over stores, acquisition of stores, government contracts, tenders boards and tenders, loss of stores and unserviceable stores, stores inspection, allocated stores, unallocated stores, court accounts, pensions procedure, and miscellaneous.
 - The Niger State Fiscal Responsibility Law (FRL), 2010. The FRL was enacted in 2010 based on the Federal Fiscal Responsibility Act. The FRL provides the following: the creation of the implementation organ, medium term fiscal framework, how public expenditure may be carried out, borrowing process, transparency and accountability in governance and principles of sound financial management.
 - Niger State Public Procurement Law 2020. The Public Procurement Law was enacted based on the Federal Public Procurement Act 2007 to set the administrative arrangement, standards and procedures for procurement in Niger State.
 - Occasional treasury circulars issued by the Commissioner for Finance of Niger State for additional rules and guidelines to support accounting, internal audit and stores procedures.
16. **Institutional Framework for PFM in Niger State** - The Constitution vests the executive powers of the State in the Governor. The Constitution provides that "the Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly on or before the last business day of August of each financial year, containing estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the State for the next three financial years". The Governor of Niger State

¹ Based on 2021 PEFA Assessment for Niger State

exercises his executive powers directly or through the Deputy Governor, the Commissioners, Special Advisers, Permanent Secretaries, and other officers in the public service of the State.

17. Specifically, Niger State Executive Council (ExCO) formulates the policies of the State Government, considers and recommends the State's budget to the House of Assembly. On passage, the Governor signs the appropriation bill into law.
18. The State Planning Commission oversees the preparation of the budget, both capital and recurrent. It is also in charge of planning (long and medium-term), setting the broad agenda for development. The Commission is the main organ of the ExCO for the formulation and execution of fiscal policy. The Commission also coordinates and manages the State's fiscal policies and all revenue as well as expenditure profile of government.
19. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for core treasury functions of revenue and expenditure management, accounting, fund and cash management. The Ministry of Finance has three important quasi-autonomous agencies, the Office of the Accountant General for the State (OAGS), the State Internal Revenue Services (SIRS) and the Debt Management Bureau (DMB).
20. Specific functions of the OAGS include to account for all receipts and payments of the State Government; supervise the accounts of the State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); collate and prepare Statutory Financial Statements of the State Government and any other Statements of accounts required by the Commissioner for Finance; maintain and operate the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, development fund and other public funds and provide cash backing for the operations of the State Government; maintain and operate the State Government's accounts; conduct routine and in-depth inspection of the books of accounts of State Ministries, Departments and Agencies to ensure compliance with rules, regulations, policy decisions and maintenance of account codes; and formulate and implement the accounting policy of the State Government.
21. Niger State Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the assessment, generation and accounting for the State government revenue. The Board formulates and executes Joint Tax Board (JTB) policies on taxation, stamp duties, motor vehicle licensing among others.
22. Debt Management Bureau manages Niger State public debt as well as liaising with the Debt Management Office at the Federal level.
23. Another important institutional framework in the circle of financial management in the State is the Public Procurement Board. The Board plays a significant role in ensuring that all MDAs adhere to the best practices in procurement.
24. Niger State Fiscal Responsibility Commission is responsible for monitoring compliance with the State's appropriation law. It is to ensure that expenditure incurred are provided for in the annual budget derived through the State's Development Plan.
25. The State Government allows line agencies some autonomy in expenditure control. Line Ministries and Agencies propose their budgets based on the guidelines issued by the ExCO through the State Planning Commission.
26. There are three main categories of expenditure: personnel costs, overhead costs and capital expenditure. The payroll is centralized under the Office of Head of Service (OHoS) and Office of the Accountant General of the State (OAGS). MDAs receive regular monthly disbursements for general items of overhead costs. They also receive, as the need arises, funds for other specific items of overhead expenditure. MDAs have the responsibility to execute their capital program, but capital funds are released for projects by the OAGS.

1.B.2 Overview of Budget Calendar

27. Indicative Budget Calendar for Niger State Government is presented below:

Table 1: Budget Calendar

Stage	Date(s)	Responsibility
Update of KPIs data with previous year's Actual performance	Jan – Mar 2023	Planning/M&E/ NSBS
Sector Performance Review/previous year's Budget performance Reports	Feb –Mar 2023	Planning/M&E
Revenue forecasting/populating Excel Sheet for EFU-FSP-BPS.	Mar – May 2023	Planning & Budget Depts. (NSPC)
Budget Calendar	Jan – Apr 2023	Budget Dept.
Preparation of EFU-FSP-BPS	Apr – May 2023	MOF, FRC, DMB, NSIRS & NSPC
EFU-FSP-BPS Draft for the Chief Executive	Jun 2023	NSPC
Chief Executive approval of EFU-FSP-BPS document	Jul - Aug 2023	The Executive Governor
Submission of EFU-FSP-BPS to State House of Assembly and Approval	Aug 2023	Planning & Budget Depts.
Medium Term (3 year) sector ceilings circulated	Apr – Aug 2023	Planning & Budget Depts.
Town Hall Meeting with Budget Stakeholders/Live Radio Programmes	Jun - Jul 2023	All sectors, CSOs, CBOs, and others
Roll over Medium-Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) 2023 – 2025	Apr – Jul 2023	Sector Planning Teams
Budget Call Circular	Jun - Jul 2023	Budget Dept.
MDAs Preparation of 1 st Budget draft Incorporating updated MTSS	Jul 2023	All Sectors
Collation of MDAs 1 st Budget Draft	July 2023	Budget Dept.
MDAs Budget defence	Aug - Sept 2023	All MDAs/NSPC
Consolidation of MDAs Budget Estimates	Sept 2023	Budget Dept.
Submission of Draft Budget Estimates to State EXCO	Sept 2023	Budget Dept.
Correction of the draft Budget for submission to State House of Assembly	Sept - Oct 2023	Budget Dept.
Presentation of the Budget proposals to State House of Assembly	Oct 2023	The Executive Governor
Budget Town Hall Meetin/Public Hearing by House of Assembly	Oct-Dec 2023	Appropriation Committee
House of Assembly review and passage	Oct – Dec 2023	State House of Assembly
Governor's Assent of the Approved Budget	Nov - Dec 2023	The Executive Governor
Press briefing on the Approved Budget	Dec 2023	Hon. Commissioner Planning/Finance
Budget /Expenditure profiling	Dec 2023	MDAs, NSPC, Finance
Preparation of cash plan for fund releases to MDAs	Dec 2023	Finance
Fund releases for Budget implementation	Jan- Dec 2024	Finance

Stage	Date(s)	Responsibility
Submission of Monthly Expenditure Report to NSPC by MDAs	Jan-Dec 2024	MDAs
Quarterly Project Monitoring and Evaluation	March, June, September and December 2024	M&E Department
Submission of Quaterly Expenditure to Finance, Planning and Appropriation Committee of the ShoA	March, June, September and December 2024	NSPC

2 Economic and Fiscal Update

2.A Economic Overview

2.A.1 Global Economy

28. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2023 Update gave insight that the global economy is currently facing a period of high uncertainty due to a combination of adverse shocks over the past three years, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. These shocks have had unforeseen consequences, including pent-up demand, supply disruptions, and spikes in commodity prices, leading to inflation reaching multi-decade highs in many economies.
29. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) July 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update², provides that global growth is projected to fall from 3.5 percent in 2022 to 3.0 percent in both 2023 and 2024 on an annual average basis. Compared with projections in the April 2023 WEO, growth has been upgraded by 0.2 percentage point for 2023, with no change for 2024. The forecast for 2023–24 remains well below the historical (2000–19) annual average of 3.8 percent. It is also below the historical average across broad income groups, in overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as per capita GDP terms.
30. Advanced economies continue to drive the decline in growth from 2022 to 2023, with weaker manufacturing, as well as unique factors, offsetting stronger services activity. In emerging market and developing economies, the growth outlook is broadly stable for 2023 and 2024, although with notable shifts across regions. On a year-over-year basis, global growth bottomed out in the fourth quarter of 2022. However, in some major economies, it is not expected to bottom out before the second half of 2023.
31. World trade growth is expected to decline from 5.2 percent in 2022 to 2.0 percent in 2023, before rising to 3.7 percent in 2024, well below the 2000–19 average of 4.9 percent. The decline in 2023 reflects not only the path of global demand, but also shifts in its composition toward domestic services, lagged effects of United States (US) dollar appreciation—which slows trade owing to the widespread invoicing of products in US dollars—and rising trade barriers.
32. These forecasts are based on a number of assumptions, including those regarding fuel and nonfuel commodity prices and interest rates. Oil prices rose by 39 percent in 2022 and are projected to fall by about 21 percent in 2023, reflecting the slowdown in global economic activity. Assumptions regarding global interest rates have been revised upward, reflecting actual and signalled policy tightening by major central banks since April 2023. The Federal Reserve and Bank of England are now expected to raise rates by more than assumed in the April 2023 WEO—to a peak of about 5.6 percent in the case of the Federal Reserve—before reducing them in 2024. The European Central Bank is assumed to raise its policy rate to a peak of 3¾ percent in 2023 and to ease gradually in 2024. Moreover, with near-term inflation expectations falling, real interest rates are likely to stay up even after nominal rates start to fall.
33. For advanced economies, the growth slowdown projected for 2023 remains significant: from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.5 percent in 2023, with a 0.2 percentage point upward revision from the April 2023 WEO. About 93 percent of advanced economies are projected to have lower growth in 2023, and growth in 2024 among this group of economies is projected to remain at 1.4 percent.
34. For emerging market and developing economies, growth is projected to be broadly stable at 4.0 percent in 2023 and 4.1 percent 2024, with modest revisions of 0.1 percentage point for 2023 and –0.1 percentage point for 2024. However, this stable average masks divergences, with about 61 percent of the economies in this group growing faster in 2023.

² [World Economic Outlook Update, July 2023: Near-Term Resilience, Persistent Challenges \(imf.org\)](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2023/07/27/world-economic-outlook-update-july-2023)

35. In sub-Saharan Africa, growth is projected to decline to 3.5 percent in 2023 before picking up to 4.1 percent in 2024. Growth in Nigeria in 2023 and 2024 is projected to gradually decline, in line with April projections, reflecting security issues in the oil sector. In South Africa, growth is expected to decline to 0.3 percent in 2023, with the decline reflecting power shortages, although the forecast has been revised upward by 0.2 percentage point since the April 2023 WEO, on account of resilience in services activity in the first quarter.
36. Global headline inflation is set to fall from an annual average of 8.7 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023 and 5.2 percent in 2024, broadly as projected in April, but above pre-pandemic (2017–19) levels of about 3.5 percent. About three-quarters of the world's economies are expected to see lower annual average headline inflation in 2023. Monetary policy tightening is expected to gradually dampen inflation, but a central driver of the disinflation projected for 2023 is declining international commodity prices. Differences in the pace of disinflation across countries reflect such factors as different exposures to movements in commodity prices and currencies and different degrees of economic overheating. The forecast for 2023 is revised down by 0.2 percentage point, largely on account of subdued inflation in China. The forecast for 2024 has been revised upward by 0.3 percentage point, with the upgrade reflecting higher-than-expected core inflation.
37. Core inflation is generally declining more gradually. Globally, it is set to decline from an annual average of 6.5 percent in 2022 to 6.0 percent in 2023 and 4.7 percent in 2024. It is proving more persistent than projected, mainly for advanced economies, for which forecasts have been revised upward by 0.3 percentage point for 2023 and by 0.4 percentage point for 2024 compared with the April 2023 WEO. Global core inflation is revised down by 0.2 percentage point in 2023, reflecting lower-than-expected core inflation in China, and up by 0.4 percentage point in 2024. On an annual average basis, about half of economies are expected to see no decline in core inflation in 2023, although on a fourth quarter-over-fourth-quarter basis, about 88 percent of economies for which quarterly data are available are projected to see a decline. Overall, inflation is projected to remain above target in 2023 in 96 percent of economies with inflation targets and in 89 percent of those economies in 2024.
38. The balance of risks to global growth remains tilted downward, but adverse risks have receded since the publication of the April 2023 WEO. The resolution of US debt ceiling tensions has reduced the risk of disruptive rises in interest rates for sovereign debt, which would have increased pressure on countries already struggling with increased borrowing costs. The quick and strong action authorities took to contain banking sector turbulence in the United States and Switzerland succeeded in reducing the risk of an immediate and broader crisis.
39. More favourable outcomes for global growth than in the baseline forecast have become increasingly plausible. Core inflation could fall faster than expected—from greater-than-expected pass-through of lower energy prices and a compression of profit margins to absorb cost increases, among other possible causes—and declining job vacancies could play a strong role in easing labor markets, which would reduce the likelihood of unemployment having to rise to curb inflation. Developments along these lines would then reduce the need for monetary policy tightening and allow a softer landing.
40. Scope exists for more favorable surprises to domestic demand around the world, as in the first quarter of 2023. In numerous economies, consumers have not yet drained the stock of excess savings they accumulated during the pandemic; this could further sustain the recent strength in consumption. Stronger policy support in China than currently envisaged—particularly through means-tested transfers to households—could further sustain recovery and generate positive global spillovers. Such developments, however, would increase inflation pressure and necessitate a tighter monetary policy stance.
41. Despite the recent growth surprises, plausible risks continue to be skewed to the downside. Tight labour markets and pass-through from past exchange rate depreciation could push up inflation and risk de-anchoring longer-term inflation expectations in a number of economies. The institutional setup of wage setting in some countries could amplify inflation pressures on wages. Moreover, El Niño could bring more extreme temperature increases than expected, exacerbate drought conditions, and raise commodity prices. The war in Ukraine could

intensify, further raising food, fuel, and fertilizer prices. The recent suspension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative is a concern in this regard. Such adverse supply shocks might affect countries asymmetrically, implying different dynamics for core inflation and inflation expectations, a divergence in policy responses, and further currency movements.

42. Financial markets have adjusted their expectations of monetary policy tightening upward since April but still expect less tightening than policymakers have signalled, raising the risk that unfavourable inflation data releases could—as in the first quarter of 2023—trigger a sudden rise in expectations regarding interest rates and falling asset prices. Such movements could further tighten financial conditions and put stress on banks and nonbank financial institutions whose balance sheets remain vulnerable to interest rate risk, especially those highly exposed to commercial real estate. Contagion effects are possible, and a flight to safety, with an attendant appreciation of reserve currencies, would trigger negative ripple effects for global trade and growth.
43. The economic outlook (GDP growth rate and inflation rate) of selected countries is shown in Table 2 and Table 3 below.
44. Countries selected are chosen to represent G20, BRINCS, MINT, N-11, Petro-economies, and other large African countries.

Table 2 Real GDP Growth – Selected Economies

Country	Actual				Forecast		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2028
Mexico	-0.2	-8.2	4.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8
Indonesia	5	-2.1	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0
Turkey	0.9	1.8	11.0	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.0
United States	2.3	-3.4	5.7	3.7	1.6	1.1	2.1
Germany	1.1	-4.6	2.8	2.1	-0.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	1.7	-9.3	7.4	3.7	-0.3	1.0	1.5
China	6	2.2	8.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	3.4
Ghana	6.5	0.4	4.2	5.2	1.6	2.9	5
South Africa	0.1	-6.4	4.9	1.9	0.1	1.8	1.4
Brazil	1.2	-3.9	4.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0
Angola	-0.7	-5.6	0.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.2
Nigeria	2.2	-1.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
Source: IMF's World Economic Outlook, April 2023							

Table 3 Inflation – Selected Economies

Country	Actual				Forecast		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2027
Mexico	3.6	3.4	5.7	6.8	6.3	3.9	3.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.3	4.4	3.0	2.5
Turkey	15.2	12.3	19.6	60.5	50.6	35.2	20.0
United States	1.8	1.2	4.7	7.7	4.5	2.3	2.1
Germany	1.4	0.4	3.2	5.5	6.2	3.1	2.0
United Kingdom	1.8	0.9	2.6	7.4	6.8	3.0	2.0
China	2.9	2.4	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Ghana	7.1	9.9	10.0	16.3	45.4	22.2	8.0
South Africa	4.1	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.8	4.8	4.5
Brazil	3.7	3.2	8.3	8.2	5.0	4.8	3.0
Angola	17.1	22.3	25.8	23.9	11.7	10.8	8.9
Nigeria	11.4	13.2	17.0	16.1	20.1	15.8	14.0

Source: IMF's World Economic Outlook, April 2023

1.A.2 Africa

The Outlook for a Two-speed Recovery in 2024

45. The African Economic Outlook, 2022³ provides that African economies remain resilient amidst multiple shocks with average growth projected to stabilize at 4.1 percent in 2023–24, higher than the estimated 3.8 percent in 2022. Africa's growth in real GDP was estimated at 3.8 percent in 2022, down from 4.8 percent in 2021 but above the global average of 3.4 percent. The growth slowdown was attributed mainly to the tightening global financial conditions, and supply chain disruptions exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, subduing global growth. Growth was also impaired by the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the growing impact of climate change and extreme weather events. While the deceleration was broad-based, with 31 of the 54 African countries posting weaker growth rates in 2022 relative to 2021, the continent performed better than most world regions in 2022, with the continent's resilience projected to put five of the six pre-pandemic top performing economies—Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania—back in the league of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies in 2023–24.
46. Growth is projected to rebound to 4 percent in 2023 and consolidate at 4.3 percent in 2024, underpinning Africa's continued resilience to shocks. The forecast for 2023 has been maintained as predicted in the January 2023 edition of Africa's Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook (MEO) published by the African Development Bank Group. However, due to expected slight improvements in medium-term global and regional economic conditions—mainly underpinned by China's re-opening and slower pace of interest rate adjustments—the forecast for 2024 has been revised up by 0.4 percentage points relative to the January 2023 MEO projection. Despite this, climate change, elevated global inflation, and persistent fragilities in supply chains will remain on the watchlist as potential factors for possible slowdowns of growth in the continent.
47. Growth in West Africa, despite macroeconomic challenges in some of the region's large economies, is projected to rise from an estimated 3.8 percent in 2022 to 3.9 percent in 2023 and 4.2 percent in 2024. This favourable outlook reflects higher growth in the region's small economies. Of the nine countries with projected growth rates of 5 percent or higher in 2023,

³ African Economic Outlook 2022 - Mobilizing Private Sector Financing for Climate and Green Growth in Africa (afdb.org)

eight are small economies, accounting for 15 percent of the region's GDP and 22 percent of the projected growth.

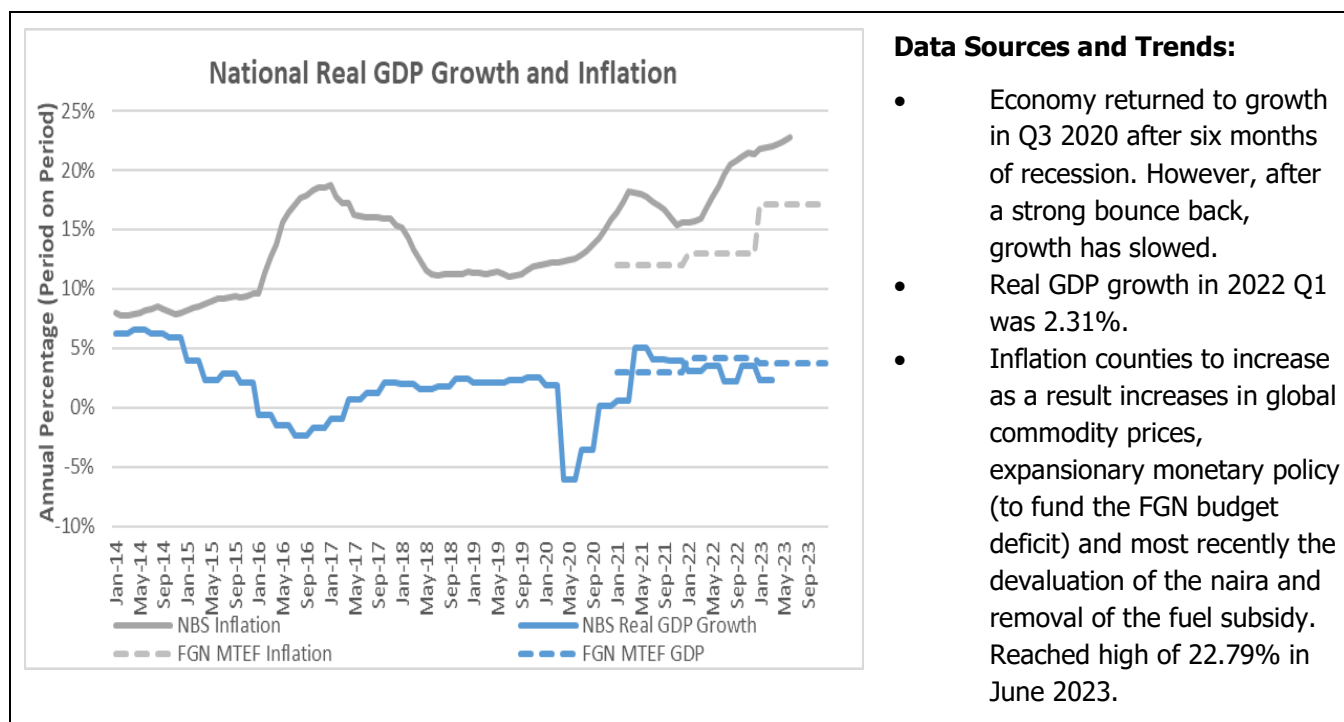
48. Growth in tourism-dependent economies is projected to decline from an estimated 8.4 percent in 2022 to 4.9 percent in 2023 and 4.4 percent in 2024, reflecting an abating base effect and growth slowdowns in important tourist source markets, especially Europe and North America.
49. Despite the decline, oil prices have remained above the five-year trend, boosting growth in oil-exporting countries since the recession at the peak of COVID-19. Growth in this group, estimated at 4.0 percent in 2022, is projected to strengthen to an average of 4.2 percent in 2023 and 2024. The oil output effect, notably in Libya and Nigeria, could also shore up economic growth as production improves following efforts to tackle insecurity.
50. Growth in other resource-intensive economies is, however, projected to decline from an estimated 3.0 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023, with a recovery to 3.5 percent in 2024. The growth deceleration in 2023 is largely attributed to limited diversification and the lower prices of key commodities, notably minerals, amid weak global growth.
51. Non-resource-intensive economies, largely countries with more diversified economic structures, are likely to sustain their resilience. Average growth for the group is projected to accelerate to 5.0 percent in 2023 and 5.6 percent in 2024 from an estimated 4.4 percent in 2022. This group recovered the strongest from the effects of COVID-19. The projected higher growth underscores the importance of economic diversification to weather the effects of exogenous shocks.

Nigerian Economy

52. The challenging global economic context has put pressure on Nigeria's economy. However, domestic policies play the major role in determining Nigeria's economic performance and resilience to further external shocks. The previous mix of fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies, including the naira redesign program, did not deliver the desired improvements in growth, inflation, and economic resilience. The new government has recognized the need to chart a new course and has already made a start on critical reforms, such as the elimination of the petrol subsidy and foreign exchange (FX) harmonization.
53. With the petrol subsidy (PMS Under Recovery) removal, the government is projected to achieve fiscal savings of approximately N2 trillion in 2023, equivalent to 0.9 percent of GDP. These savings are expected to reach over N11 trillion by the end of 2025. However, the nature of the causal relationship between fuel price and key macroeconomic variables in Nigeria is such that if appropriate mitigation strategies are not well crafted, the removal of subsidy will likely have negative ripple effects on aggregate output and employment.
54. **Real GDP** - Nigeria's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth remained weak and fragile as it slowed to 2.31 percent in the first quarter of 2023, from 3.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022. This growth rate declined from 3.11 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2022, and 3.52 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022. The reduction in growth is attributed to the adverse effects of the cash crunch experienced during the quarter, as well as the elections.
55. The performance of the GDP in the first quarter of 2023 was driven mainly by the services sector, which recorded a growth of 4.35 percent and contributed 57.29 percent to the aggregate GDP. The agriculture sector grew by -0.90 percent, lower than the growth of 3.16 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2022. Although the growth of the industry sector improved to 0.31 percent relative to 6.81 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2022, agriculture, and the industry sectors contributed less to the aggregate GDP in the quarter under review compared to the first quarter of 2022.
56. **Inflation (CPI)** - Inflation has increased consecutively for the last 17 month, from 15.60 percent in January 2022 to 22.79 percent in June 2023. Dynamics in commodity prices, which are being exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine, are causing inflations pressures globally. Also, the devaluation of the Naira has impacts (some positive, some negative) as does the removal of the Fuel Subsidy.

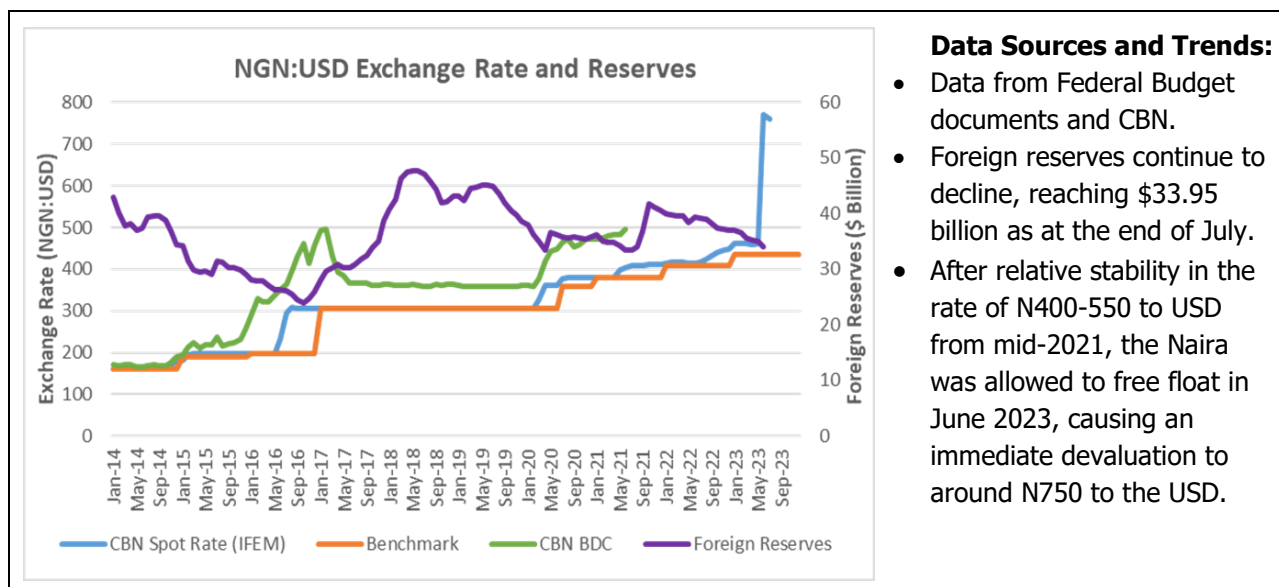
57. The national quarterly real GDP growth and year on year inflation rates from January 2014 and June 2023 are shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Real GDP Growth and Inflation



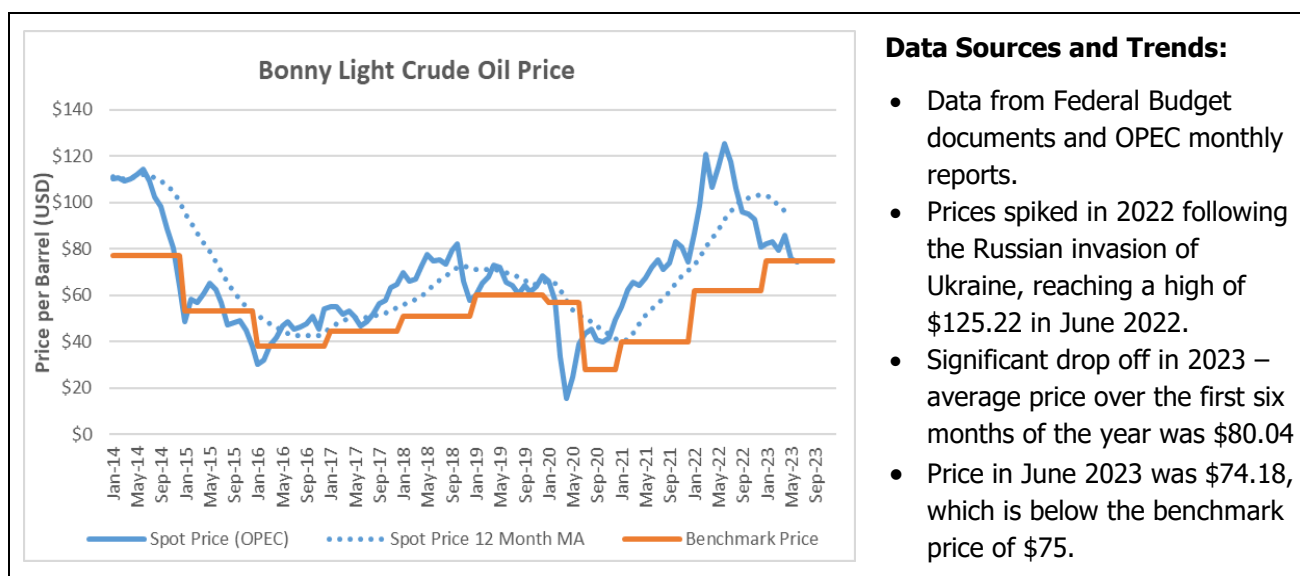
58. **Foreign Exchange Rate** – the Naira devalued against the dollar from NGN415:1\$ in May 2022 to N750 by July 2023 as a result of the implementation of a floating exchange rate. Foreign Reserves have been falling over the last 21 months, reaching \$33.95 billion as at the end of July 2023.
59. In 2022, arbitrage opportunities witnessed significant increase, weakening the convergence of foreign exchange windows. This is partly attributed to the ripples of economic downturn since the Russia–Ukraine conflict. Also, the fall in foreign reserve potentially condenses the policy options available to the Central bank of Nigeria (CBN) in controlling monetary aggregates.
60. **The NGN: USD exchange rate**, which is a key crude oil revenue parameter, for the period January 2014 to August 2023, along with the benchmarks assumed in the Federal Government budgets over the same period and foreign reserves, are shown in below.
61. The NGN: USD exchange rate (Import and Export Rate) is currently (1st August 2023) N 775.355. The end of the fixed exchange rate regime is likely to bring about more fluctuations in the rate. FGN adjusted 2023 budget was based on a rate of N750 to the USD.

Figure 3 NGN: USD Exchange Rate and Foreign Reserves



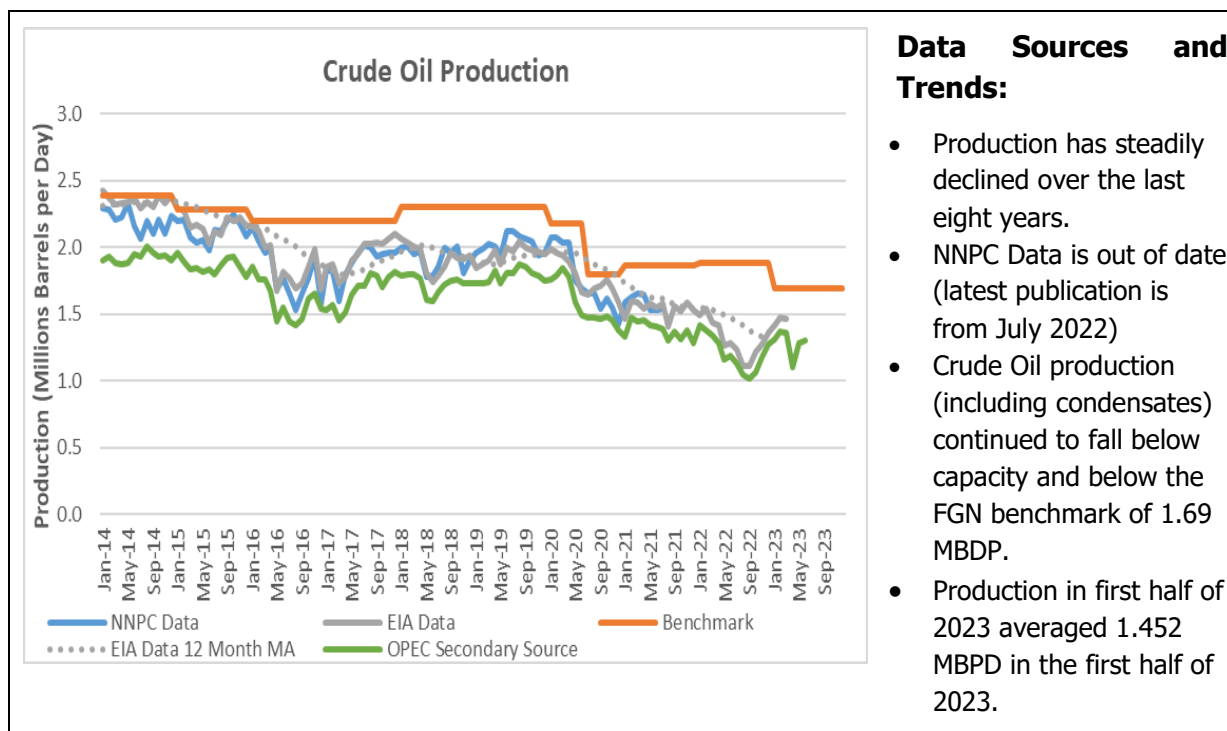
62. **Crude oil price:** Crude Oil (Bonny Light) Price (spot price and benchmark for the period of January 2014 to July 2023 are presented in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4 Crude Oil Price



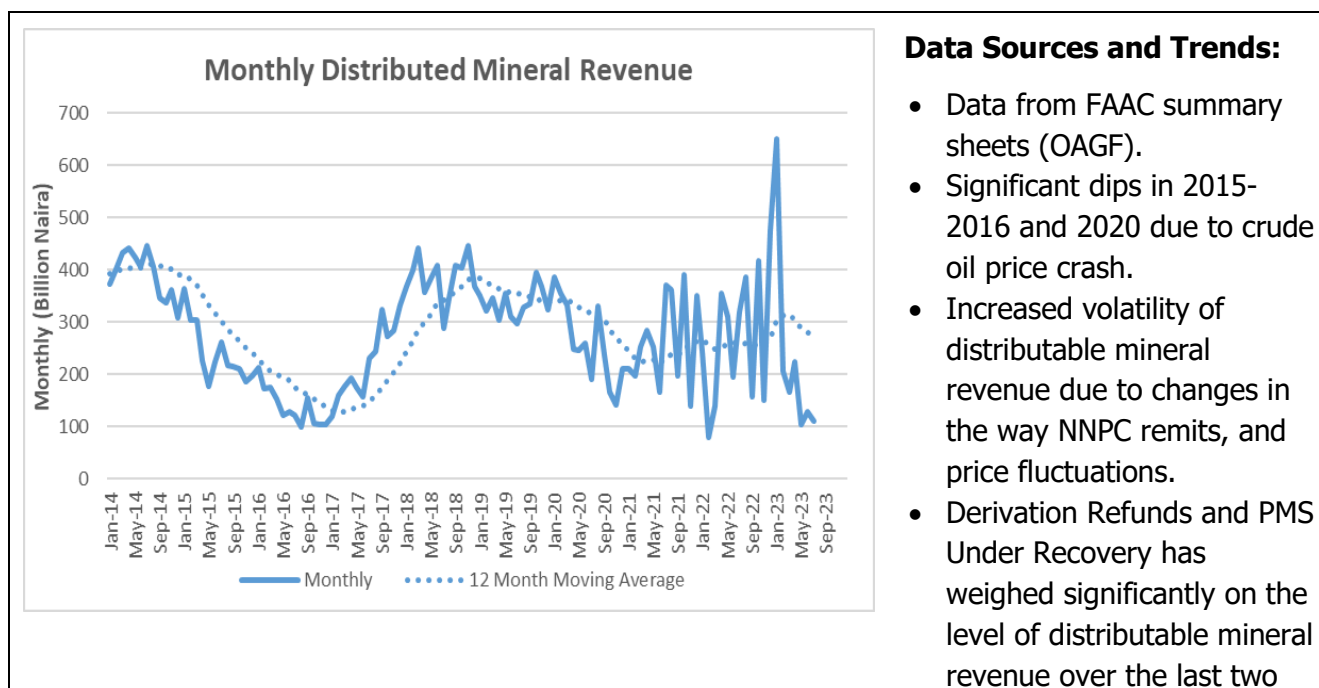
63. In its July 2023 Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO), the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) is forecasting an average price of \$83.51 per barrel for Brent Crude in 2024, which would imply a price of \$86.33 for Bonny Light.
64. In its April 2023 WEO, IMF is slightly more cautious, forecasting a basket price of \$73.13 in 2023 and \$68.90 in 2024 which translates to \$75.06 for 2023 and \$70.71 in 2024 for Bonny Light.
65. **Crude Oil production** continues to lag below the longer-term average of 2.0 Million Barrels per Day (MBPD). Production (including condensates) has averaged 1.45 MBPD over the first five months of 2023 according to figures published by the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NURPC). The FGN assumption is that production will average 1.72 MBPD in the second half of 2023 – this seems ambitious and might be considered a target rather than a balanced estimate (i.e. with equal potential for over or under-achievement).
66. Crude Oil Production (including condensates) for the period January 2014 to May 2023 along with the benchmark is presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5 Crude Oil Production



67. The policy thrust of the Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) and National Development Plan include deregulation of the price of refined petroleum products and the establishment of a sustainable framework for maintaining the national strategic stock; remittance of 100% of royalties and taxes paid to NNPC into the Federation Account as well as sustained periodic reconciliation with DPR and FIRS. The implementation of the Finance ACT 2021 and VAT reforms, development of business continuity plans for tax and custom administration and rationalization of ineffective tax incentives and exemptions as well as increased remittances and recovery of unremitted revenues from GOEs.
68. Monthly distributed Mineral Revenues (Statutory Allocation (SA) and Net Derivation (ND)) to the three tiers of government from January 2014 to May 2023 inclusive are shown in Figure 6 below.

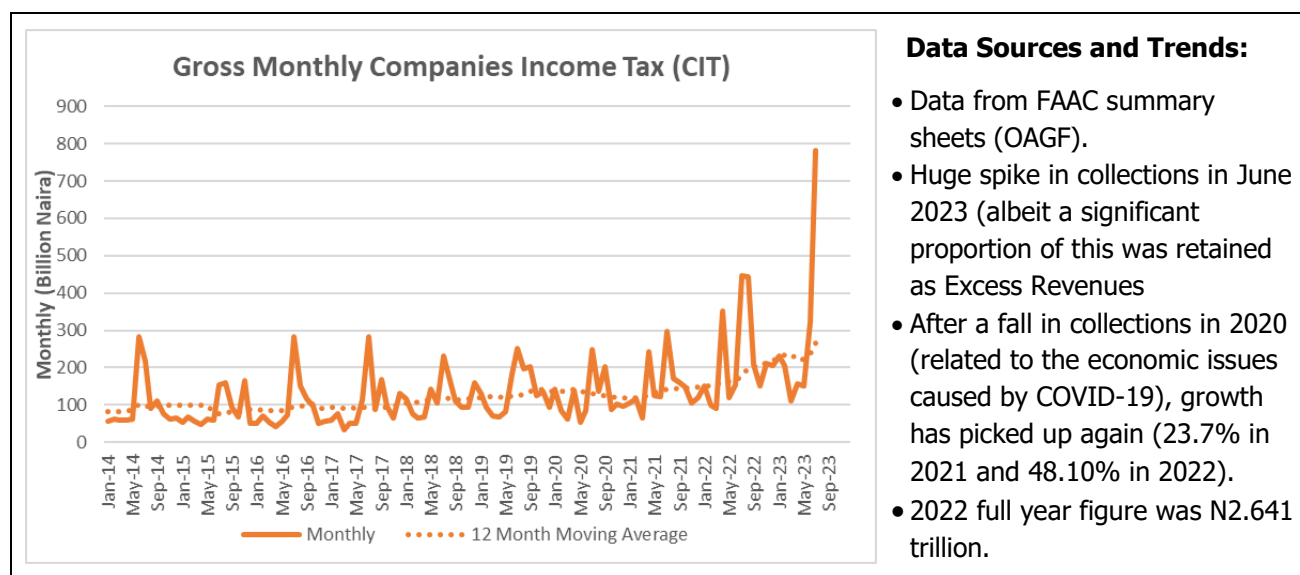
Figure 6 Distributed Mineral Revenues



yars.

69. The impact of the Fuel Subsidy and derivation refunds mean the benefits of the crude oil price spike in 2022 (as a result of the conflict in the Ukraine) he not resulted in any marked increase in distributable mineral revenues. The change in status of NNPC, specifically the manner in which it remits to FAAC, has also brought about increased volatility in distributable mineral revenues. The removal of the subsidy, the devaluation of the Naira and eventual conclusion of the derivation refunds should bring about a significant nominal increase in distributable mineral revenues in 2024.
70. Gross Companies Income Tax (CIT) revenues, which are distributed as part of Statutory Allocation, from January 2014 to May 2022 inclusive are shown in Figure 7 below. The graph also includes 12 month moving average.

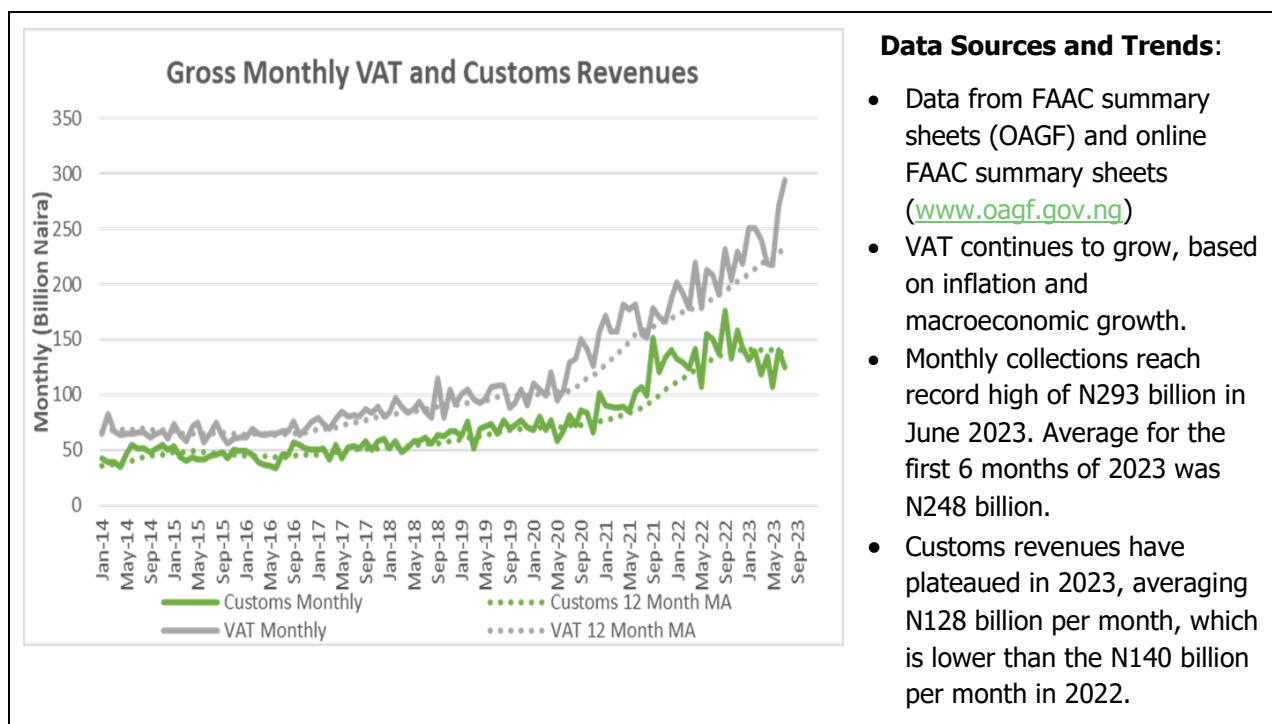
Figure 7 CIT Revenues



71. The graph shows the annual spike in distributions (collections from the previous month) that is in line with the annual tax returns and payment cycle in FIRS. This generally happens in July because June collections, the month many companies file their return, are distributed in July. June 2023 collection were a record N781 billion, albeit a significant portion of this was deducted from FAAC as excess revenue. This record collection in June has helped the 12 month average more than double in the last two years.

72. Customs and Excise duties (NCS), which is distributed as part of Statutory Allocation, and Value Added Tax (VAT) which is distributed in its own right for the period January 2014 to May 2022 are shown in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8 NCS and VAT Revenues



73. VAT shows a clear upward trend since late-2015. This is to be expected as the general price level rose quite significantly over the same period, which should transfer straight into additional VAT (for VAT-able items). Given the increase in VAT from 5% to 7.5%, in the 2020 Finance Act, there have been significant upward trend in VAT over the last three-year months from August 2020. There is still a level of monthly volatility that makes it slightly difficult to forecast. However, with the economy returning to positive real growth and inflation staying slightly above 20% for some time, it is anticipated that VAT will continue to grow in nominal terms.
74. Exchange rate controls import policy and devaluing Naira may have affected some Customs receipts historically, and they have not experienced anywhere near the level of growth that has been observed in CIT and VAT over the last two years. However, there are still some short-term volatility and Federal Revenue reforms should increase collections in the medium term, but the timing of impact remains uncertain. The free float of the Naira may help increase imports and related duties going forward.

2.A.2 Niger State Economy

75. Niger state economy is driven by agricultural productivity and is blessed with a lot of natural resources (solid minerals, vast arable land, good weather condition and water). The exploitation of these resources through implementation of various reforms had resulted in an impressive GDP performance over the years in respective sectors of the State namely: Agriculture, Health, Education, Mineral Resource Development, Infrastructural Development as well as Youth and women Empowerment. Though, the growth had been under-reported over the years due to inadequate mechanism for effective data collection.
76. In spite of the steady progress in economic growth and development, available data indicate that agriculture, especially crops and livestock, and fisheries as well as SMEs, which have the potential to generate large scale employment opportunities, are underperforming. However, the state government is embarking on various reform to stimulate these sectors for effective job and wealth creation.

77. The practice of subsistence and non-mechanized agriculture by large proportion of farmers and insecurity in some Local Governments as a result of banditry and kidnapping in the State have negatively affected production and growth of the State's economy. This necessitated prioritization of transformation of the agricultural value chain (large scale agricultural production and agro-based industrial production). The State Government is effectively collaborating with security Agencies including Vigilante Corps in fighting banditry towards restoring peace and security in the State. Although the trend of IGR in the State over the years has been varied, the present administration has demonstrated strong determination to change the prevailing situation of the State's IGR through automation of revenue management, identification of revenue sources, upward review of fees, fines, charges, rates and licences.
78. The State has numerous tourism potentials that have not been fully developed for patronage to improve its Internally Generated Revenue. It is thus important for the State to prioritize development of these sites in collaboration with the private sector.

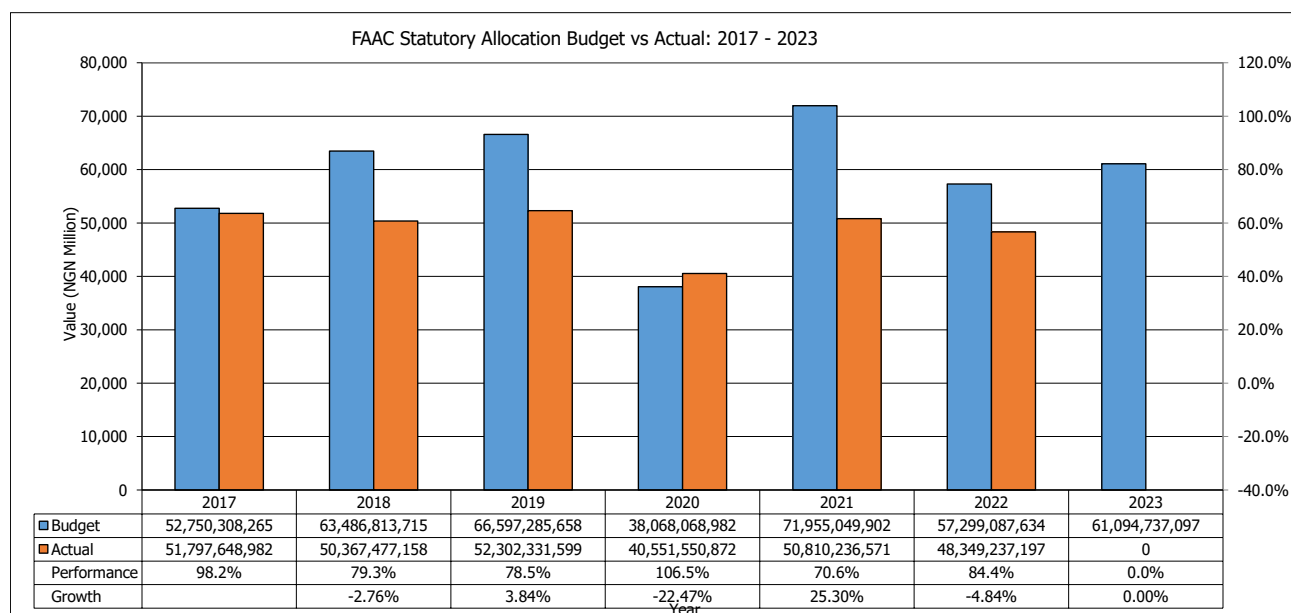
2.B Fiscal Update

2.B.1 Historic Trends

Revenue Side

79. On the revenue side, the document looks at Statutory Allocation, VAT, IGR, Other Federation Account, Grants, Loans and Other Capital Receipts – budget for the period (2017–2023) versus actual (2017 – 2022) - six years historic, plus the budget for 2023.

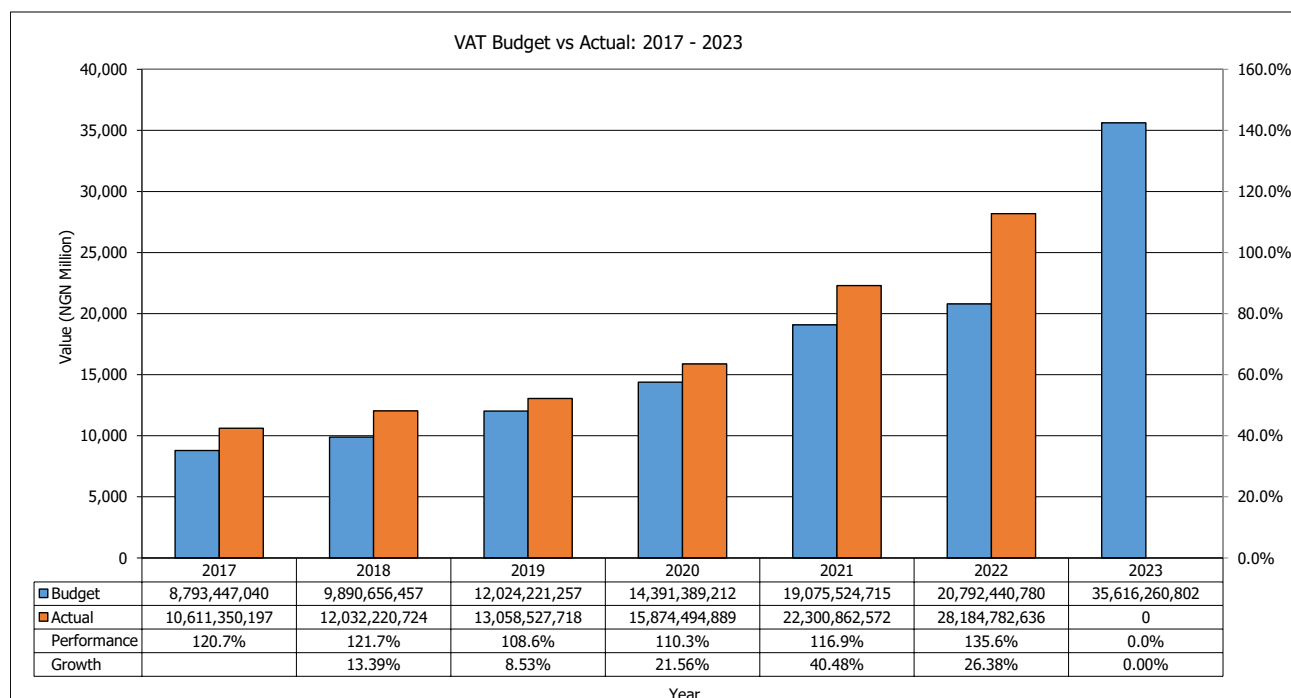
Figure 9: Statutory Allocation



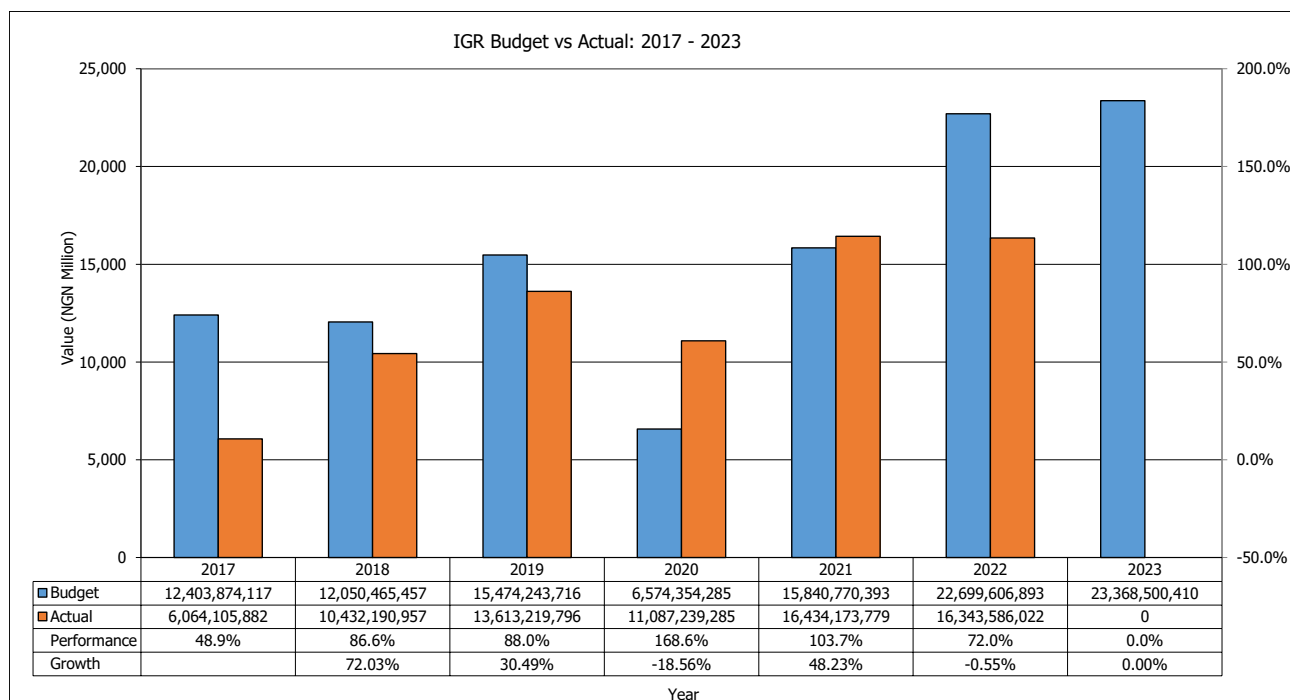
80. Statutory Allocation is a transfer from the Federation Allocation Accounts Committee (FAAC) and is based on the collection of minerals (largely Oil) and non-mineral revenues (companies' income tax, custom and excise duties) at the national level, which is then shared among the three tiers of government using sharing ratio.
81. The statutory allocation received by Niger State from the Federation Account fluctuated over the last six years (2017- 2022} between NGN51.8 billion in 2017 to NGN48.3 billion in 2022. The performance of statutory allocation averaged 84.01% during the period under review with 2020 being an outlier year when the performance was 106.5% which could be attributed to the conservative adjustment of the 2020 budget in response to Covid – 19. The impact of Covid – 19 was further felt considering the decline of statutory allocation by 22.47% in 2020 relative to the 25.3% growth recorded in 2021.

82. Given the volatility of statutory allocation which is highly dependent on the exogenous mineral and non-mineral revenue, it is important to consider conservative assumptions for crude oil benchmark production and prices, particularly in the light of the recent pronouncement by OPEC to reduce daily supply and instability in prices.

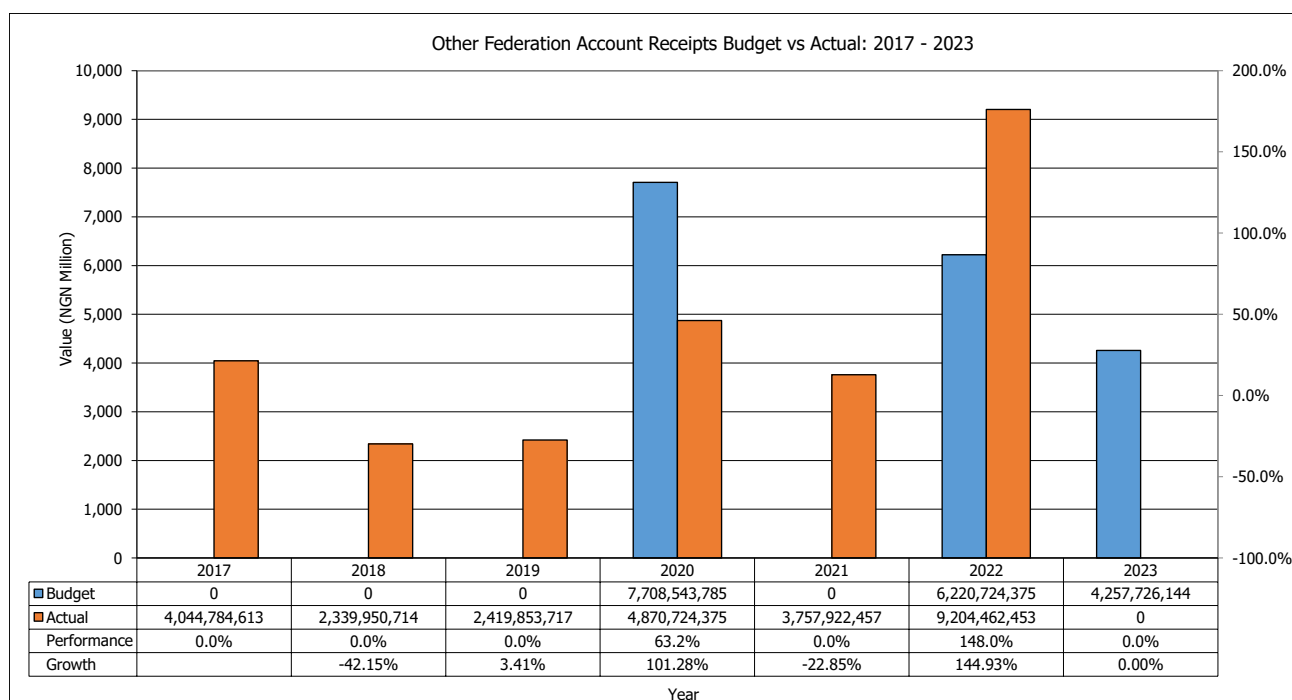
Figure 10: VAT



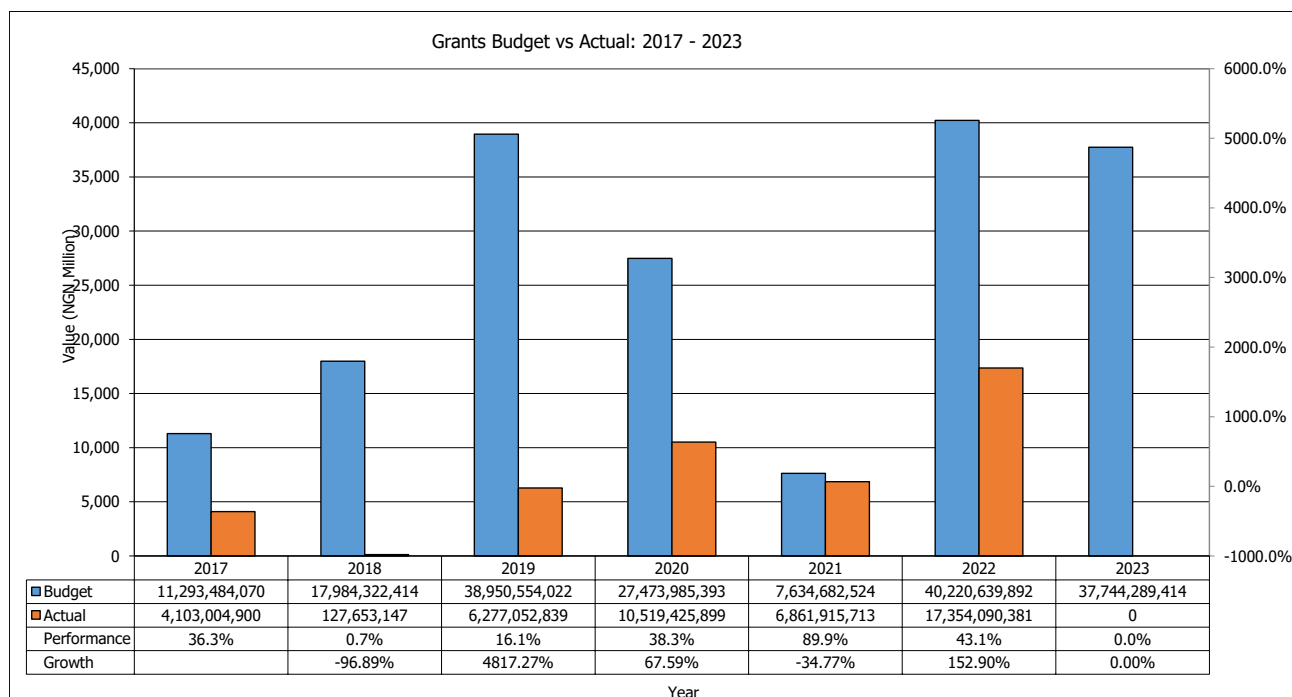
83. VAT is an ad valorem tax on most goods and services at a rate of 5% in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019) and was increased to 7.5% in 2020. VAT is collected by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) and distributed among the three tiers of government on a monthly basis – partially based on set ratios, and partially based on the amount of VAT a particular State generates. States receive 50% of the total VAT collections nationally, from which Niger gets around 2.3% of the States' allocation.
84. VAT receipts increased by 13.39% in 2018, 8.53% in 2019, 21.56% in 2020, 40.48% in 2021 and 26.38 in 2022. The increment was largely due to the growth in nominal economic activity in the country. Performance relative to budget (i.e., budget realism) have consistently been above the budgeted figure. This is preferred to having a budget figure with wide marginal difference when compared with actual figures.
85. Forecasts should take into consideration the possible implications of the oil prices on economic activity in Nigeria – elasticity forecasting is the most suitable that could potentially take this into consideration.

Figure 11: IGR

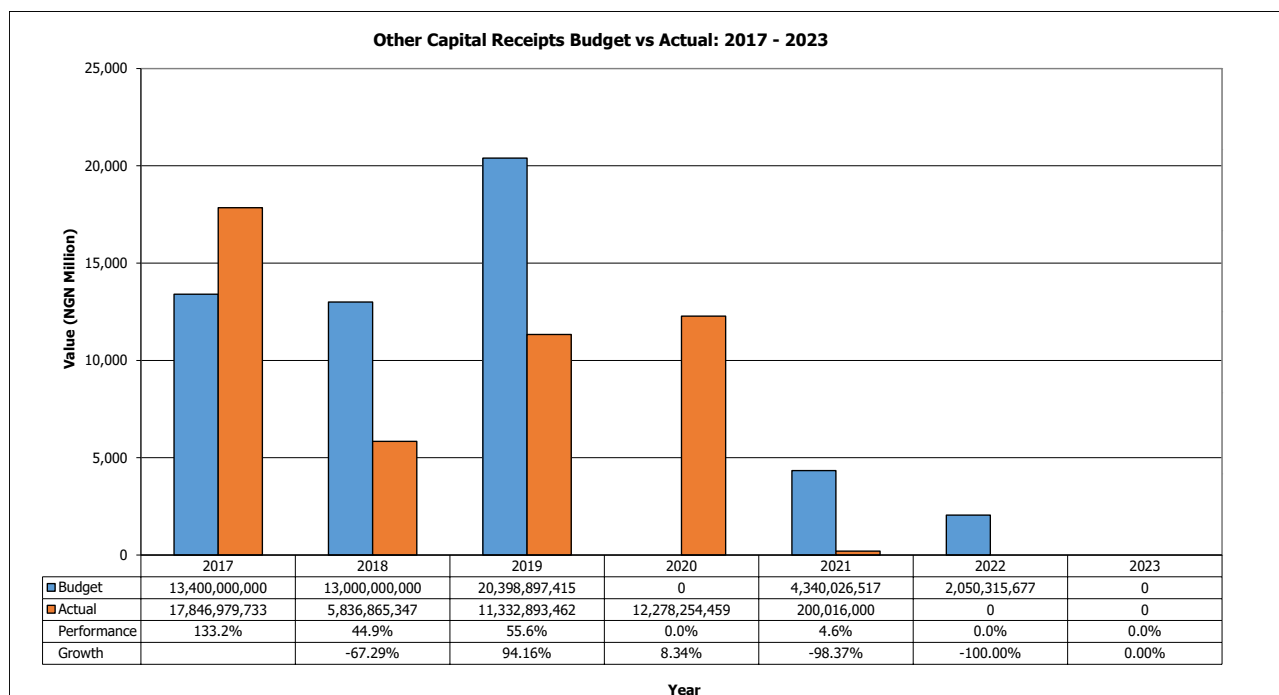
86. Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) also known as Independent Revenue (IR) is revenue collected within Niger State related to income tax (PAYE represents the highest contributor to IGR), fines, levies, fees, licences, service charges, ground rents and other sources of revenue within the State.
87. Actual IGR collection was lower than the budget figures in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2022, while the 2020 and 2021 actual IGR figures were higher than budgeted figures. Niger State IGR witnessed tremendous growth of 72.03% from NGN6.1 billion in 2017 to NGN10.4billion in 2018. The increase in 2018, 2019 and 2021 were due to implementation of reforms in revenue management by the State Revenue Service. The decrease in 2020 performance was due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic which slowed down economic activities.
88. The recent growth being witnessed in the State could be attributed to the harmonization of revenue collection between the State and the 25 LGAs with Niger State Internal Revenue Service (NGSIRS) being the sole revenue collecting agency in the State to maximize informal sector revenue collection. It is important that the State Government strengthen the machinery of revenue management through automation and deployment of technology, remittance of all collections and upward review of obsolete rates by enacting new legislations to support reforms.

Figure 12: Other Federation Account Receipts

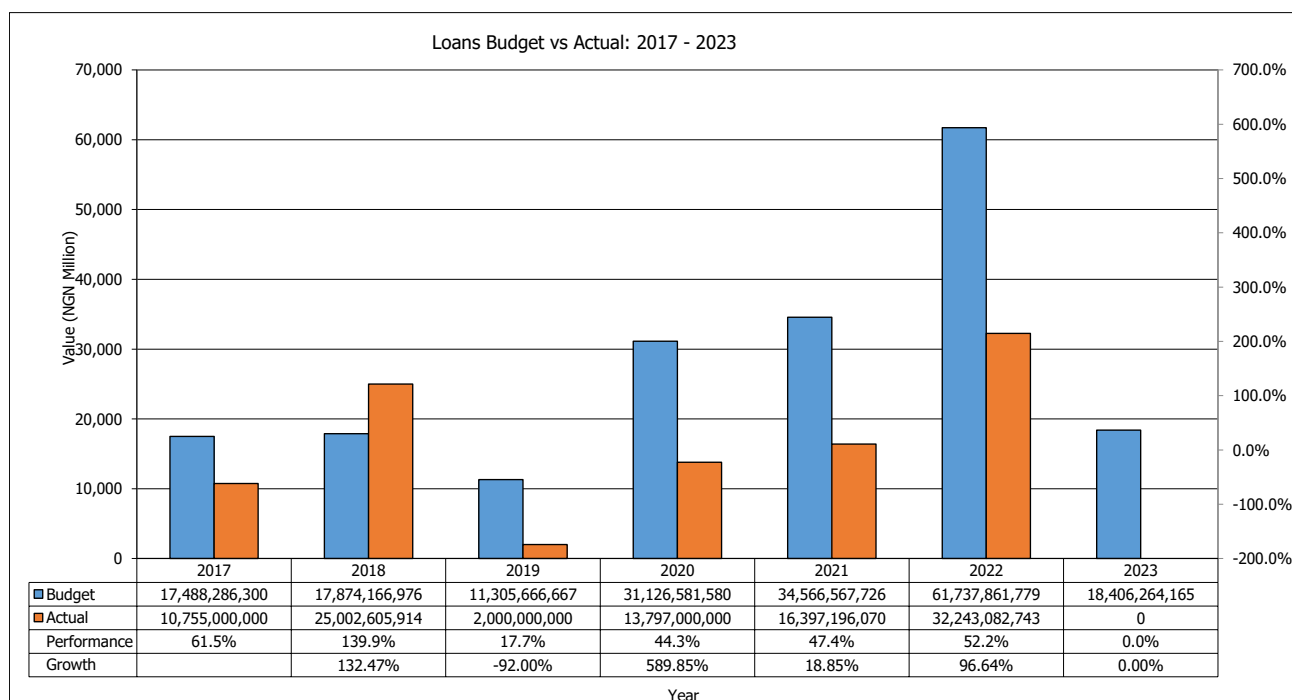
89. Other Federation Account Receipts are other receipts from Federation Accounts which include Exchange Gain, NNPC refund, and Augmentation and stabilization fund. Budget classification has not always captured these revenue sources; hence they were never budgeted for. However, the State General Purpose Financial Statement captured these sources of revenue during the period under review.
90. Receipts from this source have been unsteady since 2017, Other Federation Account declined by 42.1% from N4.04 billion in 2017 to N2.34 billion; in 2018 and increased by 3.41% in 2019, 101.28% in 2020. It thereafter decreased by 22.85% in 2021 and increased by 144.93% in 2022.
91. It is important to note that there is need for harmony between what is captured in the budget as Other Federation Account Receipts and the make-up of Other Federation Account Receipts used in the Accountant General's Report.

Figure 13: Grants

92. Grants are receipts from internal and external sources such as Federal Government Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Conditional Grants Scheme, as well as grants from International Development Partners (including UK - Department for International Development (DFID), FGN – World Bank State Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (SFTAS), European Union (EU) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
93. Actual grant receipts have been fluctuating throughout the period under review. In most of the years, actuals were far below the budget, due largely to the over-ambitiousness on the part of some MDAs intermediating between the State and the donor partners and inconsistency in the implementation of signed agreements.
94. Grant estimates going forward should be consistent with signed agreements; any “blue-sky” should be specifically linked to the implementation of specific projects.

Figure 14: Other Capital Receipts

95. Other capital receipts here include refund on federal roads constructed by the State, budget support facility, Excess Paris Club deduction refund and refunds from withholding tax, Dividend from North-South Power and Nigeria Electricity Liability Company. In 2017, the State received more than anticipated from this source, but increased from 2019 to 2021. The State did not receive any amount in 2021 and 2022. The State has consistently reduced budgeted revenue expected to come from this category of fund inflow.

Figure 15: Loans/Financing

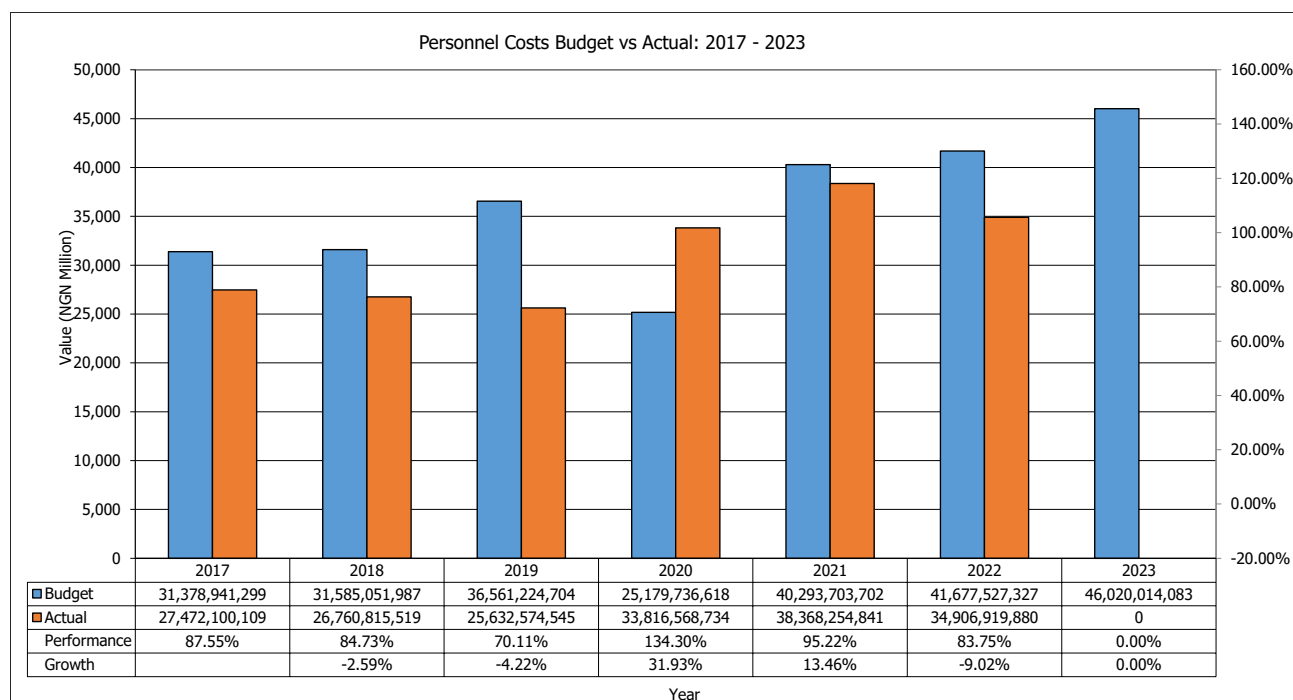
96. Loans include internal and external loans. Domestic loans comprise capital markets receipts and commercial Bank loans. External loans are receipts from International Development Association (IDA), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Abu Dhabi Fund for Development African Development Fund (ADF) and French Development Agency (FDA).

97. The State's ability to access loan has been irregular over the period under review. The State in 2022 got about NGN32.24 billion being the highest during the period while in 2019, the State received the least amount of about NGN2 billion. The amount accessed has increased in both 2018, 2020 and 2021.

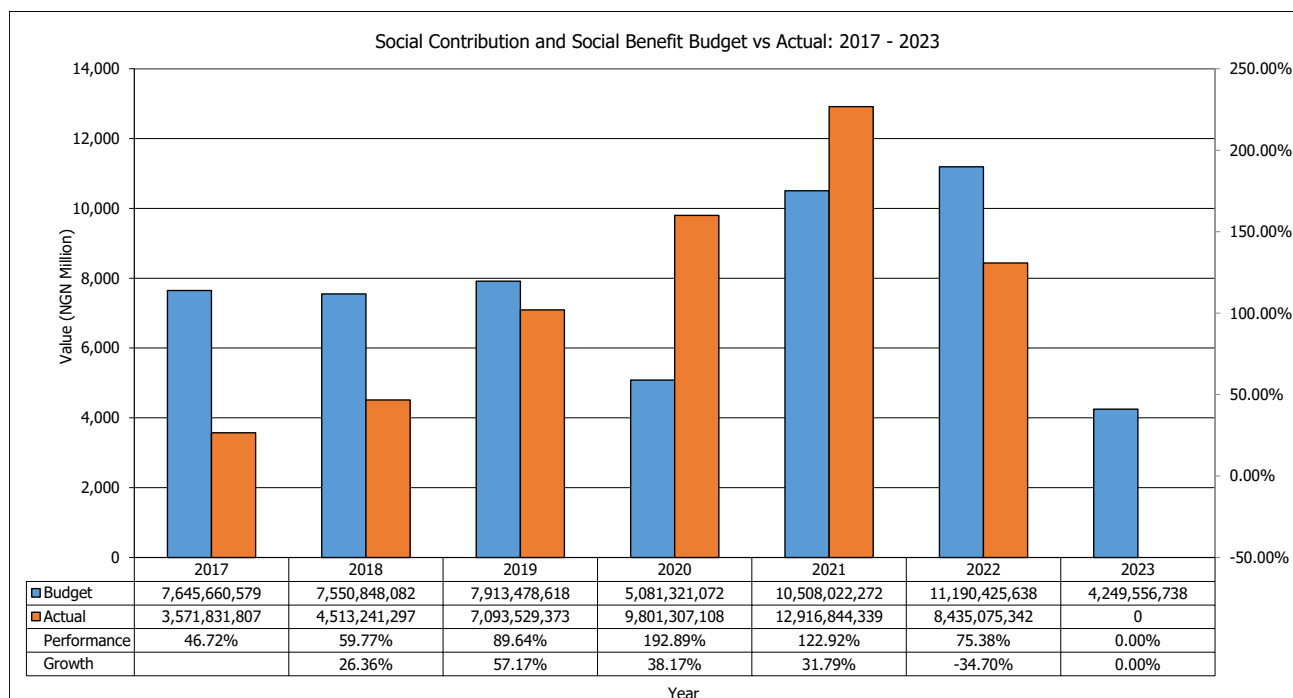
Expenditure Side

98. On the expenditure side, the document looks at Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) charges, Personnel, Overheads and Capital Expenditure – budget for the period (2017 – 2023) versus actual for the period (2017 – 2022).

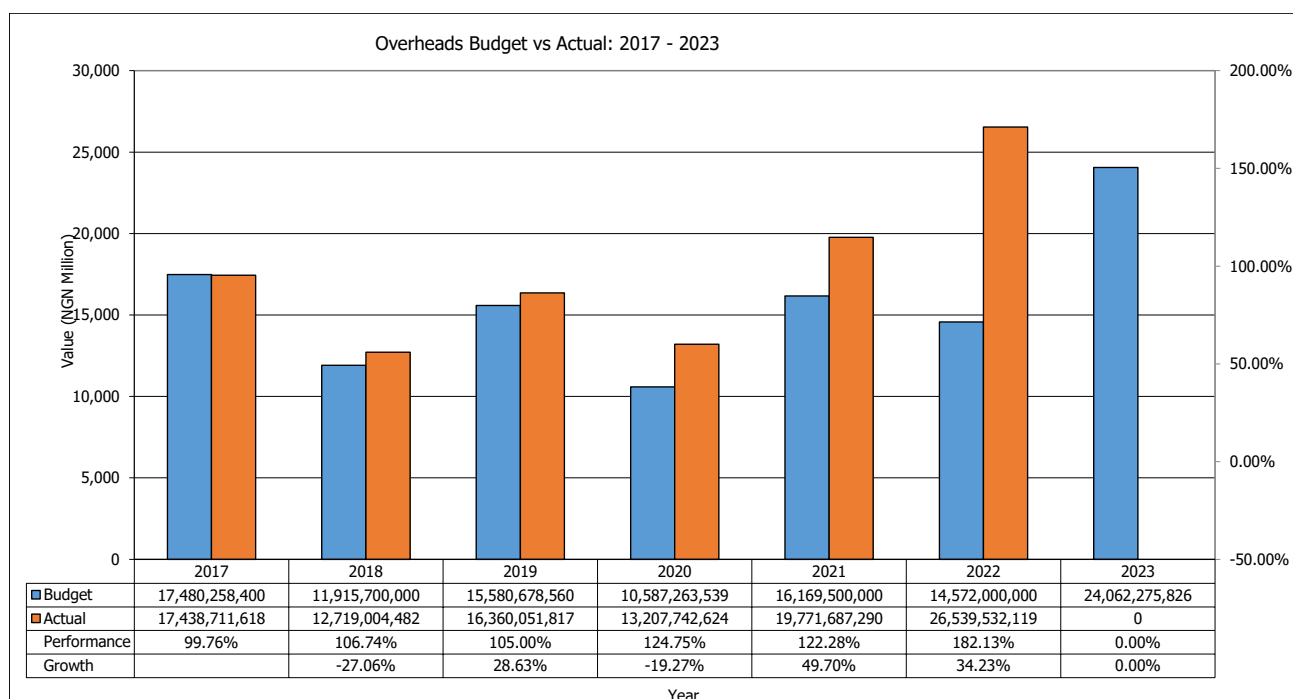
Figure 16: Personnel



99. Personnel costs comprise of salaries and allowances of civil servants and political appointees of Niger State Government. The actual personnel costs decreased from 2017 to 2019 before increasing from 2020 and 2022. The increase in 2017, 2020 and 2021 was due to the full implementation of Salaries of medical and animal health workers, 25% increase in Consolidated Public Service Salary Structure (CONPSS) and implementation of N30,000 National minimum wage. The decline in personnel costs in 2018 and 2019 was due to the retirement and death of staff without corresponding employment during the period. In all the years actual has fallen short of the budget.
100. Personnel expenditure performance averaged 90.5% during the period 2017 – 2022. In 2020, the State's personnel cost over performed compared to the budget figure. It is important that the State continue policy reforms towards blocking loopholes especially as it relates to payroll fraud to reduce wastage and promote expenditure optimization.

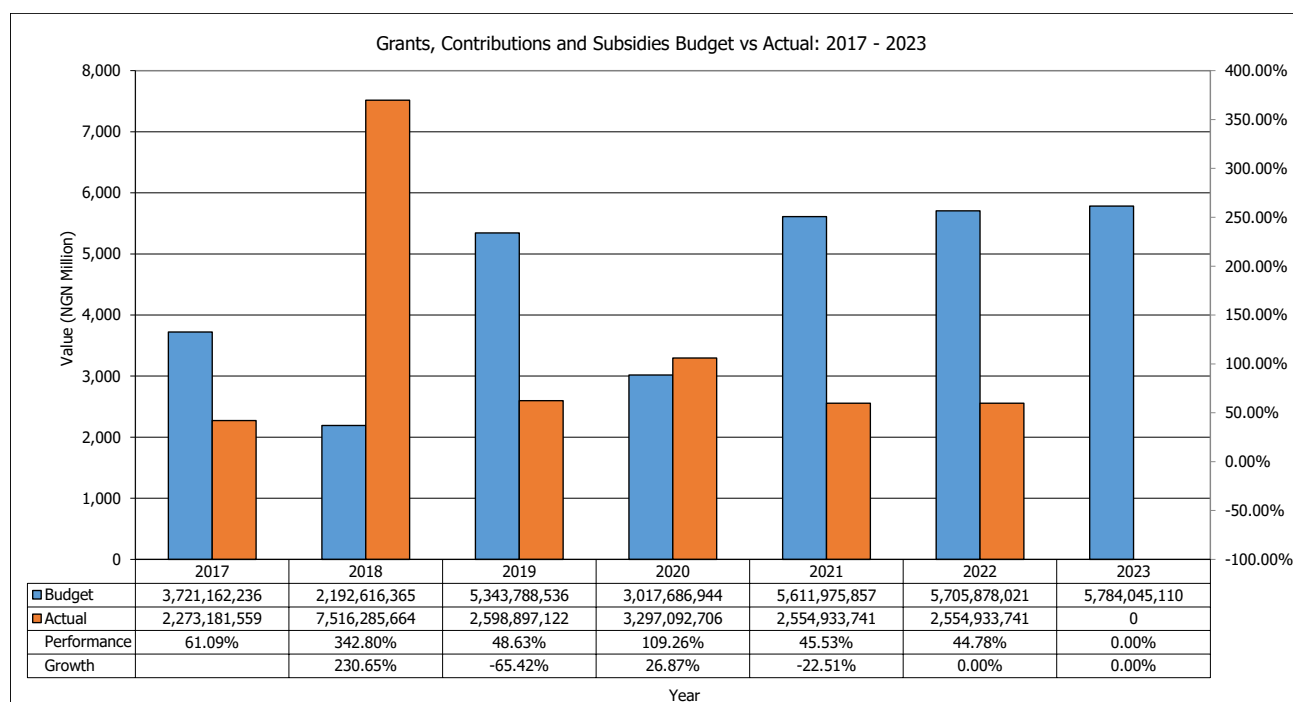
Figure 17: Social Contributions and Social Benefits

101. Social Contribution and Social Benefits include pension and gratuity, employees' benefits, severance allowance and death benefits which were captured under the Office of the Head of Service as part of the traditional personnel emolument. The actual Social Contribution and Social Benefits have been on an upwards trend trajectory over the period 2017 to 2021 and decreased in 2022.
102. The performance during this period has hovered between 46.72% in 2017 to 193% recorded in 2020 due to the State Government resolve to drastically reduce pension and gratuity arrears. Sectors such as education and health continue to be responsible for the high personnel cost, being the highest employer of labour by the State Government.

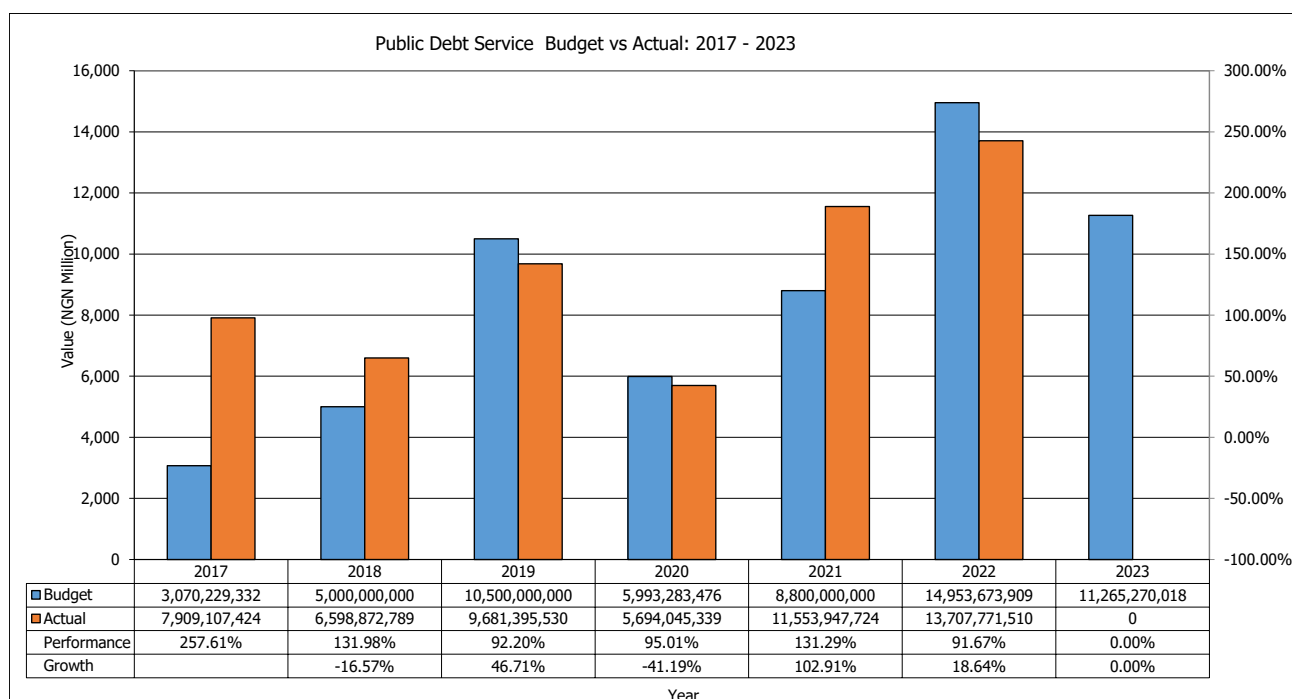
Figure 18: Overheads

103. Overheads comprise mainly of operational and maintenance costs for running day-to-day activities of the Government. Overhead allocations are transferred to MDAs on a monthly basis subject to warrants and availability of fund.
104. The actual overheads fluctuated from 2017 to 2020 and increased from 2021 to 2022. The high overhead performance recorded in 2017 was due to costs of establishing and running new agencies as well as increased expenditure on security but declined in 2018. The performance of actual expenditure against budget has also varied. Out of the six years, five years (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022) actual personnel exceeded budget, while in 2017, actual expenditure was 0.3% less than budgeted.
105. The state government is planning to enact a policy on overhead cost rationalisation and optimization to help reduce the cost of governance.

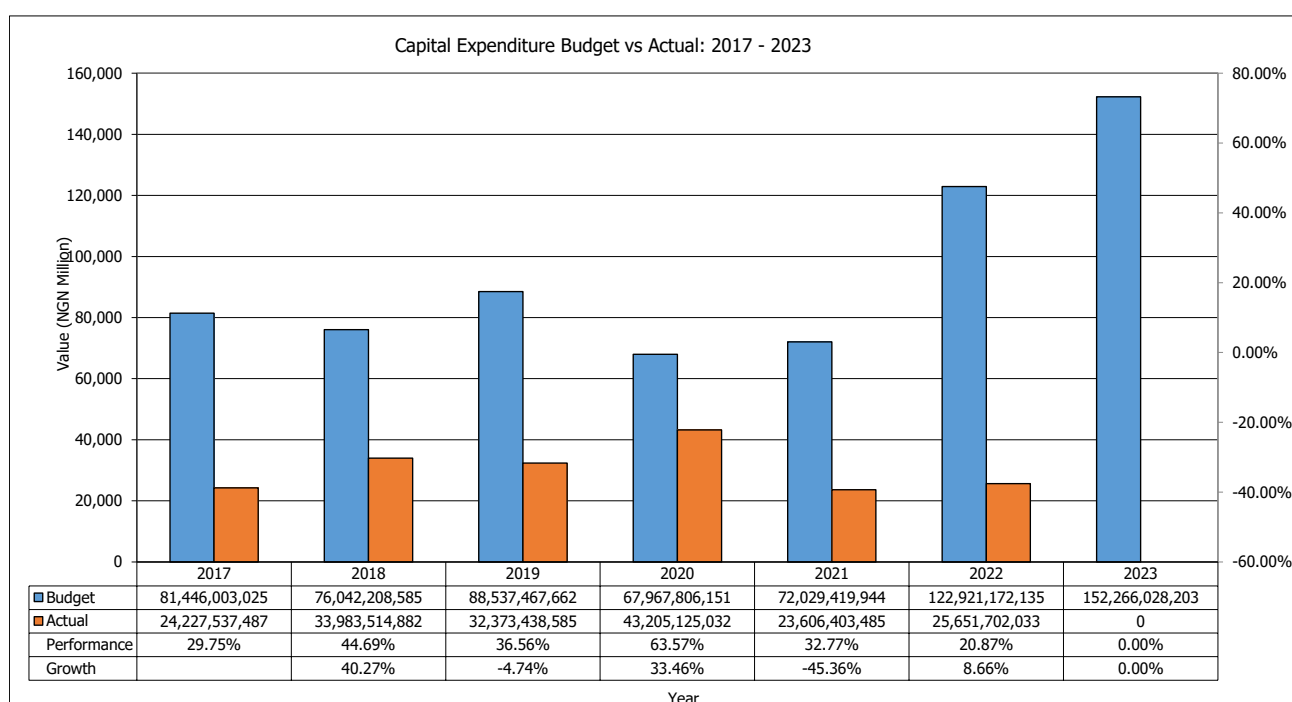
Figure 19: Grants, Contributions, Subsidies, Transfers



106. Grants, Contributions, Subsidies and Transfers are generally subventions to parastatals, transfer to Local Government and other agencies of government, Basic Healthcare Provision Fund (BHCPF) which are usually part of the overhead cost.
107. The actual Grants, Contributions, Subsidies and Transfers was higher than the budgeted amount in 2018 and 2020 fiscal years, while budgeted amount was higher than the actual expenditure in other years (2017, 2019, 2021 and 2022).

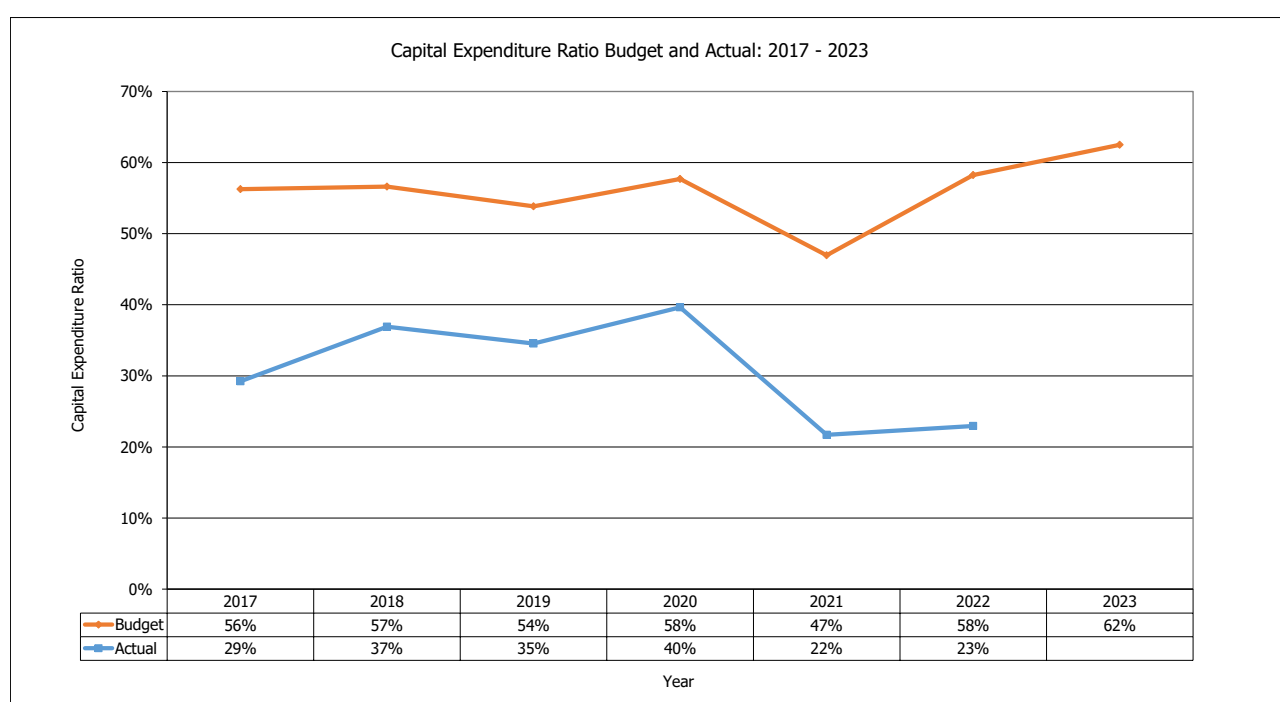
Figure 20: Public Debt Service

108. Public debt charges include interest on un-matured debt and on other accounts, amortisation of premiums and discount on un-matured debt, the servicing costs and cost of issuing new borrowings.
109. The actual public debt charges fluctuated from 2017 to 2020 and subsequently increased from 2021 to 2022. For instance, the public debt service declined by about 16.57% in 2018 compared to the value in 2017; but grew by 46.7% in 2019; declined by 41.2% in 2020; but assume a significant increase of about 102.9% in 2021 and increased by 18.64% in 2022. During the six years under review, the State actual public debt service payment exceeded the budgeted amount in 2018 and 2021 while the budgeted amount exceeded actual in 2019, 2020 and 2022. This period recorded the most realistic projection with the actual being marginally less than budgeted debt service figure.

Figure 21: Capital Expenditure

110. Capital expenditure is government spending on the implementation of programmes and projects that generate assets (e.g., roads, schools, hospitals). Actual Capital expenditure increased from NGN24.28 billion in 2017 to NGN33.98 billion in 2018. However, capital expenditure declined by 4.7% to NGN32.37 billion in 2019, rose by 33.4% to become NGN43.2 billion in 2020, then further declined by 45.4% to become NGN23.61 billion in 2021 and thereafter rose by 20.87% to become NGN25.65 billion in 2022.
111. The variance over the period is due to unmet expectations on IGR and Capital receipts as well as fluctuations in other revenue sources. Efforts should be made to promote improvements in revenue mobilization and ramp up revenue available for capital expenditure. Also, we must ensure capital expenditure is given better consideration in the subsequent years. There should be tight control on recurrent expenditure which will help to improve the level of actual capital expenditure performance against budget, going forward. This will also help in avoiding wasted effort in preparing detailed capital expenditure submissions that cannot, ultimately, be implemented.

Figure 22: Recurrent: Capital Expenditure Ratio



112. The actual capital expenditure ratio has continued to fluctuate from 29% in 2017 increased to 37% in 2018, but declined to 35% in 2019, and rose to 40% in 2020 and declined to 22% in 2021 and further increased to 23% in 2022.. This is against the budgeted capital expenditure ratio that averaged 55% during the period under review.
113. It will be observed that in all the years reviewed (i.e. 2017 – 2022) the actual capital expenditure ratio was lower than budgeted capital expenditure ratio. The State is anticipating to undertake policy reform to promote revenue improvements and reduce the current gap.

By Sector

114. Performance by sector varied over the period 2017-2022 – Works, SSG, Government House, Legislature, Lands, Housing and Urban Development performed above average (i.e. 66.67%, 65.99%, 80.83%, 65.00%, 86.54% and 71.73%). The remaining Main Organizations performed below average.
115. The emphasis of expenditure of the current administration has been on Security, infrastructure, Youth and Sports Development and People With Special Needs. The allocations of high percentage of capital expenditure reflect this and the investment in this sector is expected to ultimately boost economic activities and improve revenue generation in the State.

116. The performance of personnel and overhead are detailed in Table 4 and Table 5 respectively, while performance of capital expenditure is detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 4: Sector Expenditure – Personnel - Budget Vs Actual

Personnel Expenditure by Sector												
No.	Sector	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	Performance	Average Budget	Average Actual
1	Government House	398,249,869	429,563,648	349,519,359	513,800,570	531,135,664	495,398,460	481,314,728	381,000,546	103.38%	1.22%	1.37%
2	State Legislature	924,566,815	308,133,310	933,540,447	454,379,032	932,104,981	559,733,343	291,591,017	156,286,408	47.98%	2.14%	1.11%
3	SSG's Office	2,115,229,411	906,370,924	1,831,771,295	960,842,534	2,489,709,812	5,304,497,111	3,889,780,914	5,224,708,910	120.04%	7.19%	9.34%
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	44,755,216	27,662,656	45,315,018	29,956,563	52,112,509	31,152,703	20,979,018	22,037,251	67.91%	0.11%	0.08%
5	State Auditor General's Office	110,149,008	118,757,258	59,910,060	140,095,027	144,546,989	122,019,217	136,009,216	118,440,509	110.81%	0.31%	0.38%
6	Civil Service Commission	81,410,671	46,926,306	45,772,686	71,816,626	86,162,044	65,926,171	81,031,540	42,187,832	77.06%	0.20%	0.17%
7	Ministry of Justice	364,950,882	230,177,922	332,121,258	277,779,251	350,875,370	269,607,995	266,788,709	220,139,928	75.89%	0.91%	0.75%
8	Niger State Judiciary	3,963,482,063	301,066,023	2,818,157,545	555,473,324	4,269,812,913	558,939,789	4,046,677,500	2,551,856,531	26.28%	10.51%	2.99%
9	Ministry of Finance	777,070,883	218,657,828	798,455,312	281,417,383	873,477,123	424,574,052	333,861,751	309,488,382	44.35%	1.94%	0.93%
10	Ministry of Works	555,817,869	467,452,003	574,683,993	553,361,679	676,858,884	531,572,949	622,520,985	530,384,944	85.71%	1.69%	1.57%
11	Ministry of Agriculture	991,513,962	938,628,282	1,061,788,266	931,981,736	1,134,295,906	1,033,550,413	1,029,982,435	996,924,325	92.50%	2.93%	2.94%
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	460,830,659	517,068,128	460,509,150	676,938,368	544,019,451	766,552,347	506,675,098	550,995,987	127.36%	1.37%	1.89%
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	8,191,011,196	5,439,468,177	5,716,833,842	7,956,456,585	7,873,102,731	8,267,800,754	8,638,608,093	7,548,868,698	96.03%	21.17%	22.01%
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Health	7,368,354,801	7,528,128,420	4,097,295,672	11,439,033,240	8,029,934,546	10,762,349,804	8,703,460,502	7,563,849,396	132.25%	19.62%	28.10%
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	148,208,647	136,388,534	71,931,230	147,617,863	183,571,375	146,835,373	158,544,462	138,319,103	101.23%	0.39%	0.43%
16	Judicial Service Commission	62,116,428	47,628,114	56,641,325	40,167,669	70,697,652	48,548,370	41,327,071	25,447,836	70.11%	0.16%	0.12%
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	98,661,429	104,764,038	54,509,161	126,060,794	57,689,261	312,612,210	117,203,891	101,502,698	196.59%	0.23%	0.49%
18	Niger State Planning Commission	403,132,128	174,997,587	407,991,297	179,408,819	420,595,291	196,446,703	398,763,214	214,831,796	46.96%	1.13%	0.58%
19	Local Government Service Commission	75,386,097	31,635,500	42,830,782	70,380,832	83,615,607	72,790,927	44,912,870	40,713,861	87.35%	0.17%	0.16%
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	502,490,881	447,592,326	605,231,724	493,296,782	620,574,972	298,668,652	565,232,591	529,819,069	77.15%	1.60%	1.33%
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	235,410,351	213,892,845	27,522,695	356,229,114	275,429,789	216,108,320	216,924,280	189,603,839	129.20%	0.53%	0.74%
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	221,486,295	180,292,435	115,269,423	246,363,598	282,102,858	243,445,457	268,243,379	234,865,908	102.01%	0.62%	0.68%
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	445,031,517	423,123,820	457,555,964	429,151,367	533,946,335	444,989,958	439,002,958	432,655,368	92.24%	1.31%	1.30%
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	52,989,823	41,587,537	51,260,818	86,991,902	67,767,309	63,310,471	56,768,216	54,703,937	107.78%	0.16%	0.19%
25	Ministry of Water Resources	741,281,484	575,149,732	692,802,838	621,905,679	725,093,781	648,651,750	499,664,161	538,975,832	89.69%	1.85%	1.80%
26	Ministry for L.G and Chieftaincy Affairs	107,136,059	95,722,346	59,236,254	104,364,794	131,195,061	107,488,810	124,936,689	98,982,716	96.23%	0.29%	0.31%
27	Office of Head of Service	110,099,665	680,502,700	-5,021,095,055	478,189,044	140,663,597	732,124,080	131,850,519	235,880,481	-45.85%	-3.23%	1.60%
28	Ministry of Transport	299,835,511	269,788,924	325,408,315	224,747,000	369,809,878	303,374,322	1,062,348,765	300,893,071	53.41%	1.43%	0.83%
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	266,061,215	205,779,447	275,528,018	233,717,044	250,183,128	208,818,954	282,499,772	182,128,979	77.30%	0.75%	0.63%
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	6,054,152,100	4,169,250,911	7,442,701,710	4,758,425,461	7,712,278,827	4,765,405,826	7,830,294,429	5,032,716,624	64.48%	20.21%	14.11%
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	309,100,528	279,565,754	309,532,540	294,549,259	287,302,091	302,391,613	347,226,876	307,803,057	94.51%	0.87%	0.89%
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	81,251,241	76,851,111	79,203,676	81,669,793	93,037,965	62,567,937	42,501,678	29,906,057	84.80%	0.21%	0.19%
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	36,561,224,704	25,632,574,545	25,179,736,618	33,816,568,734	40,293,703,702	38,368,254,841	41,677,527,327	34,906,919,880	92.35%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5: Sector Expenditure – Overhead - Budget Vs Actual

Overhead Expenditure by Sector											
No.	Sector	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	Performance	Average Budget
1	Government House	3,092,000,000	3,181,767,179	3,415,011,133	3,369,424,391	3,098,000,000	5,930,289,995	2,934,000,000	9,744,572,555	177.26%	22.03%
2	State Legislature	2,796,025,960	2,063,370,058	1,219,710,000	1,257,202,239	2,020,000,000	1,901,733,100	1,550,000,000	1,404,116,747	87.35%	13.33%
3	SSG's Office	1,680,000,000	4,460,402,831	1,622,294,356	3,120,234,614	2,657,000,000	4,491,980,553	2,859,000,000	5,727,035,607	201.85%	15.50%
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	12,000,000	7,716,450	4,200,000	8,982,720	12,000,000	8,335,017	18,000,000	11,907,167	79.96%	0.08%
5	State Auditor General's Office	45,000,000	16,568,469	19,100,000	16,636,042	12,000,000	30,231,080	18,000,000	51,272,350	121.90%	0.17%
6	Civil Service Commission	50,000,000	42,796,806	15,333,333	17,082,220	30,000,000	23,242,650	24,000,000	35,178,088	99.13%	0.21%
7	Ministry of Justice	500,000,000	1,034,909,303	474,000,000	935,246,436	1,518,000,000	1,088,551,603	824,000,000	299,183,996	101.26%	5.83%
8	Niger State Judiciary	540,000,000	403,643,449	540,000,000	420,207,376	800,000,000	689,174,647	940,000,000	781,538,289	81.37%	4.96%
9	Ministry of Finance	1,597,000,000	1,637,790,561	850,135,063	1,335,528,807	1,595,000,000	2,372,511,426	1,365,000,000	2,892,291,314	152.36%	9.50%
10	Ministry of Works	29,500,000	24,173,996	19,000,000	141,867,433	26,000,000	62,561,589	26,000,000	235,098,270	461.39%	0.18%
11	Ministry of Agriculture	107,000,000	36,111,263	42,000,000	13,328,461	65,000,000	10,180,667	56,000,000	32,540,025	34.13%	0.47%
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	48,000,000	5,065,000	38,000,000	15,534,613	38,000,000	36,905,499	30,000,000	54,387,335	72.66%	0.27%
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	2,216,988,000	1,669,719,378	991,857,750	1,614,642,648	1,990,000,000	1,436,281,599	1,836,415,591	1,192,602,207	84.05%	12.36%
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Health	277,000,000	372,110,464	271,455,000	53,859,977	288,000,000	233,093,732	188,000,000	332,117,183	96.75%	1.80%
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	44,000,000	20,745,900	37,500,000	10,902,251	26,000,000	16,227,180	26,000,000	126,374,519	130.52%	0.23%
16	Judicial Service Commission	35,000,000	17,997,000	20,000,000	11,800,000	30,000,000	16,130,000	30,000,000	17,147,210	54.85%	0.20%
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	45,000,000	2,240,000	19,100,000	1,060,000	60,000,000	750,000	60,000,000	1,500,000	3.01%	0.32%
18	Niger State Planning Commission	144,000,000	46,145,380	98,000,000	81,540,580	144,000,000	30,718,872	144,000,000	215,184,743	70.49%	0.93%
19	Local Government Service Commission	18,000,000	9,000,000	6,300,000	3,200,000	24,000,000	3,956,900	24,000,000	4,933,000	29.17%	0.13%
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	297,000,000	176,602,680	188,000,000	130,236,050	80,000,000	48,715,030	80,000,000	108,384,245	71.93%	1.13%
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	36,000,000	33,038,135	18,000,000	4,828,633	20,000,000	52,140,440	40,000,000	93,917,568	161.34%	0.20%
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	154,000,000	147,473,920	99,510,000	125,607,000	159,000,000	137,701,000	156,000,000	140,291,650	96.93%	1.00%
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	51,412,000	23,590,600	43,000,000	21,653,493	58,500,000	14,119,440	64,000,000	115,315,397	80.53%	0.38%
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	30,000,000	26,924,000	15,000,000	6,586,100	23,000,000	12,592,500	23,000,000	56,822,328	113.10%	0.16%
25	Ministry of Water Resources	16,000,000	6,284,000	24,000,000	14,393,000	24,000,000	170,899,492	30,000,000	91,178,698	300.80%	0.17%
26	Ministry for LG and Chieftaincy Affairs	11,752,600	3,569,500	4,600,000	2,247,000	32,000,000	2,304,000	18,000,000	1,998,020	15.25%	0.12%
27	Office of Head of Service	317,500,000	95,722,346	249,000,000	88,842,223	292,000,000	174,888,737	213,584,409	216,200,952	53.69%	1.88%
28	Ministry of Transport	40,000,000	37,420,200	20,000,000	5,444,400	23,000,000	36,241,633	26,000,000	355,869,625	399.06%	0.19%
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	1,031,000,000	266,952,248	136,756,500	128,990,224	800,000,000	389,614,904	750,000,000	57,475,348	31.02%	4.78%
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	100,000,000	241,554,590	40,000,000	28,739,505	35,000,000	131,105,949	30,000,000	1,868,554,680	1107.29%	0.36%
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	184,500,000	227,184,510	38,000,000	215,394,190	170,000,000	187,208,056	174,000,000	268,543,006	158.58%	1.00%
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	35,000,000	21,461,600	8,400,404	6,500,000	20,000,000	31,300,000	15,000,000	6,000,000	83.24%	0.14%
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total		15,580,678,560	16,360,051,817	10,587,263,539	13,207,742,624	16,169,500,000	19,771,687,290	14,572,000,000	26,539,532,119	133.33%	100.00%

Table 6: Sector Expenditure – Capital - Budget Vs Actual

Capital Expenditure by Sector												
No.	Sector	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	Performance	Average Budget	Average Actual
1	Government House	1,000,000,000	3,310,745,719	2,580,000,000	1,208,341,287	2,320,434,880	1,341,861,476	4,407,022,999	2,470,134,317	80.83%	2.93%	6.67%
2	State Legislature	2,852,000,000	566,195,000	2,790,000,000	1,495,000,000	2,740,000,000	2,703,000,000	2,270,000,000	2,160,000,000	65.00%	3.03%	5.55%
3	SSG's Office	880,000,000	1,126,166,191	118,329,433	247,000,000	1,278,072,738	10,555,000	432,000,000	403,455,593	65.99%	0.77%	1.43%
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	20,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	10,000,000	25.00%	0.02%	0.02%
5	State Auditor General's Office	100,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	10,000,000	5.26%	0.05%	0.01%
6	Civil Service Commission	50,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	40,000,000	0	20,000,000	0	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%
7	Ministry of Justice	300,000,000	3,700,000	377,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	0	119,000,000	52,413,113	16.50%	0.27%	0.13%
8	Niger State Judiciary	2,630,234,660	609,372,135	1,400,000,000	649,559,000	1,300,000,000	152,554,834	1,019,700,000	12,100,000	22.42%	1.81%	1.14%
9	Ministry of Finance	12,724,941,813	1,083,301,866	6,212,196,264	5,271,997,006	6,204,404,583	3,252,636,117	5,471,932,265	505,339,533	33.04%	8.71%	8.10%
10	Ministry of Works	8,367,454,313	12,495,745,371	11,463,276,279	13,630,851,541	15,738,547,026	11,869,093,099	40,378,538,525	12,710,636,618	66.76%	21.61%	40.62%
11	Ministry of Agriculture	6,934,101,763	1,533,909,355	9,099,873,358	4,946,289,875	5,554,847,221	127,108,000	3,969,325,667	1,073,226,991	30.05%	7.27%	6.15%
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	597,000,000	276,401,055	565,000,000	893,640,822	2,050,000,000	33,917,608	1,700,000,000	0	24.51%	1.40%	0.96%
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	11,832,184,284	253,648,155	6,932,816,650	237,830,200	5,102,852,791	57,920,116	8,956,457,463	440,412,901	3.02%	9.34%	0.79%
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare	11,920,548,027	3,700,947,249	7,314,398,320	5,153,911,325	7,947,519,382	2,207,556,351	11,537,092,430	1,665,887,481	32.87%	11.02%	10.20%
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	1,900,000,000	189,061,166	510,000,000	95,089,920	844,868,424	262,712,034	711,308,000	34,200,000	14.65%	1.13%	0.47%
16	Judicial Service Commission	50,000,000	25,464,000	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	15.92%	0.05%	0.02%
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
18	Niger State Planning Commission	5,063,854,903	53,044,750	7,703,804,745	43,620,000	6,788,806,822	61,500,000	20,362,961,800	270,225,888	1.07%	11.36%	0.34%
19	Local Government Service Commission	30,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	40,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	300,000,000	46,176,451	177,373,280	155,000,000	210,000,000	56,536,545	525,301,666	589,725	21.30%	0.35%	0.21%
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	380,000,000	82,077,267	180,000,000	39,191,000	124,000,000	82,654,753	229,765,254	118,423,200	35.28%	0.26%	0.26%
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	420,000,000	228,988,335	1,132,735,800	70,600,000	373,484,078	12,124,555	5,601,327,991	622,996,863	12.42%	2.14%	0.75%
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	1,110,080,000	2,780,120,339	2,830,080,000	7,274,638,522	2,537,603,088	148,646,000	5,334,475,661	19,178,000	86.54%	3.36%	8.19%
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	250,000,000	500,000	236,000,000	3,500,000	230,000,000	263,909,800	240,000,000	0	28.02%	0.27%	0.21%
25	Ministry of Water Resources	12,640,300,000	1,851,927,053	1,195,000,000	516,523,370	2,495,206,176	522,937,459	3,570,721,710	2,317,169,561	26.17%	5.66%	4.17%
26	Ministry for L.G and Chieftaincy Affairs	50,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	0	40,000,000	0	1,220,000,000	0	2.21%	0.39%	0.02%
27	Office of Head of Service	457,000,000	271,479,118	220,000,000	100,065,000	275,000,000	17,450,080	90,000,000	21,968,420	39.44%	0.30%	0.33%
28	Ministry of Transport	620,000,000	321,547,389	1,080,000,000	96,972,419	290,000,000	203,332,028	544,000,000	80,984,500	27.74%	0.72%	0.56%
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	730,000,000	772,949,043	350,000,000	160,785,565	337,754,940	139,648,414	353,903,417	197,359,330	71.73%	0.50%	1.02%
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	2,117,767,899	129,908,759	2,236,899,655	47,190,018	3,776,017,794	17,403,685	3,066,337,287	35,000,000	2.05%	3.19%	0.18%
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1,350,000,000	273,708,828	923,022,367	767,528,162	3,032,000,000	61,345,532	250,000,000	100,000,000	21.65%	1.58%	0.96%
32	State Independent Ectoral Commission	850,000,000	346,353,990	150,000,000	0	108,000,000	0	420,000,000	320,000,000	43.61%	0.43%	0.53%
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	88,537,467,662	32,373,438,585	67,967,806,151	43,205,125,032	72,029,419,944	23,606,403,485	122,921,172,135	25,651,702,033	35.52%	100.00%	100.00%

2.B.2 Debt Position

117. A summary of the consolidated debt position for Niger State Government is provided in the table below.

Table 7: Debt Position as at 31st December 2022

Debt Sustainability Analysis		
A	DSA RATIO SCENARIOS:	As at 31st December 2022
	Sustainability Thresholds	
	Percentage	Percentage
1	Total Domestic Debt/IGR	584.88%
2	Total External Debt/Gross FAAC	36.22%
3	Total Public Debt/Total Recurrent Revenue	124.06%
4	Total Public Debt/State GDP Ratio	No GDP Figure Available
	Liquidity Ratios	
	Percentage	Percentage
5	Domestic Debt Service/IGR	59.82%
6	External Debt Service/Gross FAAC	4.58%
8	Debt Service Deductions from FAAC/Gross FAAC	15.99%
8	Total Debt Service/Total Recurrent Revenue	13.43%
B	PUBLIC DEBT DATA AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2022	Naira
1	Total Domestic Debt	95,590,899,934
2	Total External Debt	31,053,317,132
3	Total Public Debt	126,644,217,066
4	Total Domestic Debt Service 2022	9,777,334,767
5	Total External Debt Service in 2022	3,930,436,743
6	Total Public Debt Service	13,707,771,510
C	STATE GDP FOR 2022	
1	State GDP	0

118. Niger State Total Public debt stood at N126.644 billion as at 31st December 2022. It is made up of Domestic Debt Stock of N95.590 billion (75.47%) and External Debt Stock of N31.053 billion (or 24.53%). The external debt stock is related to loans from IsDB, IDA, ADFD and ADF. Funds for servicing external debt stock are deducted as first line charge, directly from the Statutory Allocation (SA) of the State and passed to the Debt Management Office (DMO) Abuja.
119. The State's Domestic Debt Stock comprises two infrastructure development bonds; Budget support Facilities, Bail-out loans, Bridge finance loans, family Homes Loan, Agricultural accelerated Loan Scheme and Commercial Term Loans which was restructured to N7.5 billion as well as Pension Liabilities and Contractors Arrears.
120. The purpose of restructuring is to free up more resources to enable the State Government to provide meaningful development.

3 Fiscal Strategy Paper

3.A Macroeconomic Framework

121. Niger State 2024 – 2026 macroeconomic framework and assumptions was premised on prevailing economic realities. The national real GDP growth and inflation forecasts are based on the April 2023 IMF World Economic Outlook. The mineral ratio reflects the current reality in terms of the costs of the Fuel Subsidy and the anticipated mineral sector revenues estimates of FGN in their 2024-2026 MTEF-FSP Document. The NGN: USD Exchange rate is based on the current CBN I&E rate, and the price and production are based on prudent forecasts given current performance.

Table 8: Niger State Macroeconomic Framework

Macro-Economic Framework				
Item	2023	2024	2025	2026
National Inflation	22.00%	21.40%	20.30%	18.60%
National Real GDP Growth	3.20%	3.76%	4.22%	4.78%
State Inflation				
State Real GDP Growth				
State GDP Actual				
Oil Production Benchmark (MBPD)	1.5000	1.6800	1.7000	1.8000
Oil Price Benchmark	\$75.00	\$70.00	\$68.25	\$68.00
NGN:USD Exchange Rate	750	750	665.61	669.79
Other Assumptions				
Mineral Ratio	25%	30%	32%	35%

3.B Fiscal Strategy and Assumptions

Policy Statement

122. The State's fiscal policy is envisaged to control and enforce compliance with established spending limits to achieve a sound budgeting system, which includes aggregate fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and effective spending.

Objectives and Targets

123. The key targets from a fiscal perspective include to:
- Effectively manage personnel and overhead expenditure to allow greater resource for capital development;
 - Grow IGR by a minimum of 164.50% in 2024, 20% in 2025 and 2026 respectively;
 - Ensure loans will only be used for implementation of capital projects;
 - Achieve long term target of funding all recurrent expenditure with revenue of a recurrent nature (IGR, VAT and Non-mineral component of Statutory Allocation);
 - Target sources of capital receipts and financing outside of loans (e.g. Grants, PPPs, etc.);
 - Ensure projected Capital receipts are based on Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) and other agreements signed with Development partners;
 - Ensure that the State's Debt position is within the ratio set by the Federal Debt Management Office, Abuja;
 - Give priority to the completion of ongoing capital projects before new projects are commenced; and
 - Grow the economy through targeted spending in areas of comparative advantage.

3.C Indicative Three-Year Fiscal Framework

124. The indicative three-year fiscal framework for the period **2024 - 2026** is presented in the table below.

Table 9: Niger State Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Fiscal Framework

Item	2023	2024	2025	2026
Opening Balance	6,965,627,921	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Recurrent Revenue	2023	2024	2025	2026
Statutory Allocation	99,729,553,334	146,746,873,728	139,761,359,692	171,735,395,826
Derivation				
VAT	35,306,062,233	47,338,648,679	64,671,718,966	85,401,400,014
IGR	23,371,328,011	61,817,162,590	74,180,595,108	89,016,714,130
Excess Crude / Other Revenue	9,388,551,703	9,576,322,737	9,767,849,191	9,963,206,175
Total Recurrent Revenue	167,795,495,281	265,479,007,734	288,381,522,958	356,116,716,145
Recurrent Expenditure				
Personnel Costs	45,378,995,844	58,992,694,598	64,891,964,058	71,381,160,463
Social Contribution and Social Benefit	9,278,582,876	10,206,441,164	11,227,085,280	12,349,793,808
Overheads	27,601,113,404	28,705,157,940	29,853,364,258	31,047,498,828
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	2,810,427,115	3,091,469,826	3,400,616,809	3,740,678,490
Public Debt Service	8,834,669,654	8,834,669,654	12,487,054,692	12,487,054,692
Total	93,903,788,894	109,830,433,182	121,860,085,096	131,006,186,281
Transfer to Capital Account	80,857,334,308	160,648,574,551	171,521,437,862	230,110,529,864
Capital Receipts				
Grants	53,023,025,105	98,743,392,045	58,996,644,998	56,482,691,234
Other Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0
Total	53,023,025,105	98,743,392,045	58,996,644,998	56,482,691,234
Reserves				
Contingency Reserve	3,889,059,885	9,227,346,309	5,130,666,057	5,975,985,222
Planning Reserve	9,722,649,713	23,068,365,772	12,826,665,143	14,939,963,055
Total Reserves	13,611,709,598	32,295,712,081	17,957,331,200	20,915,948,277
Capital Expenditure	187,806,912,575	434,071,603,360	243,575,971,660	282,883,312,821
Discretionary Funds	127,626,927,010	319,835,594,075	165,687,058,662	217,784,581,587
Non-Discretionary Funds	60,179,985,565	114,236,009,286	77,888,912,998	65,098,731,234
Financing (Loans)	67,538,262,760	206,975,348,845	31,015,220,000	17,206,040,000
Total Revenue (Including Opening Balance)	295,322,411,066	576,197,748,623	383,393,387,956	434,805,447,379
Total Expenditure (including Contingency Reserve)	295,322,411,066	576,197,748,623	383,393,387,956	434,805,447,379
Ratios				
Growth in Recurrent Revenue	64.37%	58.22%	8.63%	23.49%
Growth in Recurrent Expenditure	34.38%	16.96%	10.95%	7.51%
Capital Expenditure Ratio	66.89%	79.34%	66.88%	68.50%
Deficit (Financing) to Total Expenditure	22.87%	35.92%	8.09%	3.96%
Deficit (Financing) to GDP Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA

A detailed schedule of anticipated capital receipts (grants and loans) is contained in Annex 1.

3.C.1 Assumptions

125. **Statutory Allocation** – the estimation for statutory allocation is based on an elasticity forecast taking into consideration the key macroeconomic and fiscal assumptions as well as the mineral ratio and considering the mid-point between possible removal of subsidy.
126. **VAT** – considering that changes in key macroeconomic parameters including the nature of impact of the volatile commodity prices and exchange rate on aggregate economic activity, VAT was forecasted using the elasticity forecast method. This forecast might change if macroeconomic assumptions change.

127. **Other Federation Account Distributions** – the estimation is based on actual receipts in 2022. Furthermore, it is anticipated that subsequent administration will pressurize FAAC for excess crude distributions in 2024 to fund the new minimum wage.
128. **Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)** – the current administration has sustained reforms such as Automation of Revenue Management and harmonization of revenues between State and Local Governments. These measures have started yielding results. In forecasting IGR, we considered the State's economic conditions and outlook, performance in the 1st quarter of the current fiscal year 2023 as well as historical trend over the last five years. It is anticipated that IGR will grow at the rate of 164.50% in 2024, 20% and 20% in 2025 and 2026 respectively.
129. **Grants** – The internal grants are based on the actual receipts for 2022 and performance from January to April 2023. External grants are based on signed grant agreements with the development partners.
130. **Financing** – Niger State intends to secure an internal loan/borrowing in 2024. All other internal and external loans are projections based on signed agreements. A full schedule of anticipated capital receipts is presented in Annex 1.
131. **Personnel** – The on-going staff verification is to check abnormalities in the pay roll. The State is determined to sustain the trend in checking payroll frauds and reduce outrageous increase in personnel cost. It is anticipated that the number of political office holders will also be reduced, and the personnel cost is projected to register increase of 30% each in 2024, 2025 and 2026 respectively to address the increase that may occur as a result of agitation for a new minimum wage.
132. **Social Contribution and Social Benefits** – A substantial amount is being owed as pension and gratuity payments. It is appropriate to make adequate provision for these items and other social commitments. Hence, the own value, representing computation for outstanding commitments as well as estimation for next medium term is used.
133. **Overheads** – Annual overheads fluctuated between 2017 – 2021. It was N17.44billion in 2017 and fell to N12.72b in 2018. It thereafter rose to 16.36billion in 2019, fell to N13.20billion in 2020 and subsequently rose to N19.77 billion in 2021. Increment of 4% has been proposed for 2024, 2025 and 2026 respectively.
134. **Grants, Contributions, Subsidies and Transfers**– it fluctuated over the period 2017-2022, with the highest in 2018. While for other years (2017, 2019 ,2020, 2021 and 2022) were in the range of N2billion to N3billion. It is projected for 2024-2026 using own percentage of 10%
135. **Public Debt Charge** – is based on the projected principal and interest repayments for 2024, 2025 and 2026. Hence, an own value has been used anticipating that public debt charge will remain largely the same over the medium term.
136. **Transfer to Internal Revenue Services** – It is 10% of total IGR to be transferred to Internal Revenue Service for 2024, 2025 and 2026. The transfer is done by the Office of the Accountant General to the Revenue Service sequel to the submission of the monthly generation to the treasury. It is to cover the cost of collection and allowances of staff.
137. **Transfer to Local Governments** – is 10% of total IGR (after deduction of cost of collection) transferred to Local Governments for 2024, 2025 and 2026. This fund is transferred monthly from the office of the Accountant General to the Ministry for Local Governments and Chieftaincy Affairs for onward distribution to the 25 Local Governments in the State.
138. **Contingency and Planning Reserves** – Contingency and planning reserves are 2% and 5% of total capital budget size that are allocated to emerging critical projects and programmes that were not envisaged at the stage of issuing budget call circular or Bilateral discussions.

139. **Capital Expenditure** – is based on the balance from the recurrent account plus capital receipts and less contingency reserve as outlined above. The percentage of capital to recurrent expenditure from 2017 to 2022 was in the range of 33% to 43%. However, the percentage of capital expenditure in 2024, 2025 and 2026 is expected to be 79.34%, 66.88% and 68.50% respectively.

3.C.2 Fiscal Trends

140. Based on the above envelope, plus actual figures for 2017-2022 (using the same basis for forecasting as noted in the sub-sections within section 3.B), the trend from historical actual to forecast can be seen for revenue and then expenditure in the line graphs below.

Figure 23: Niger State Revenue Trend

Revenue Trend: Actual 2017 - 2022 and Forecast 2023 - 2026

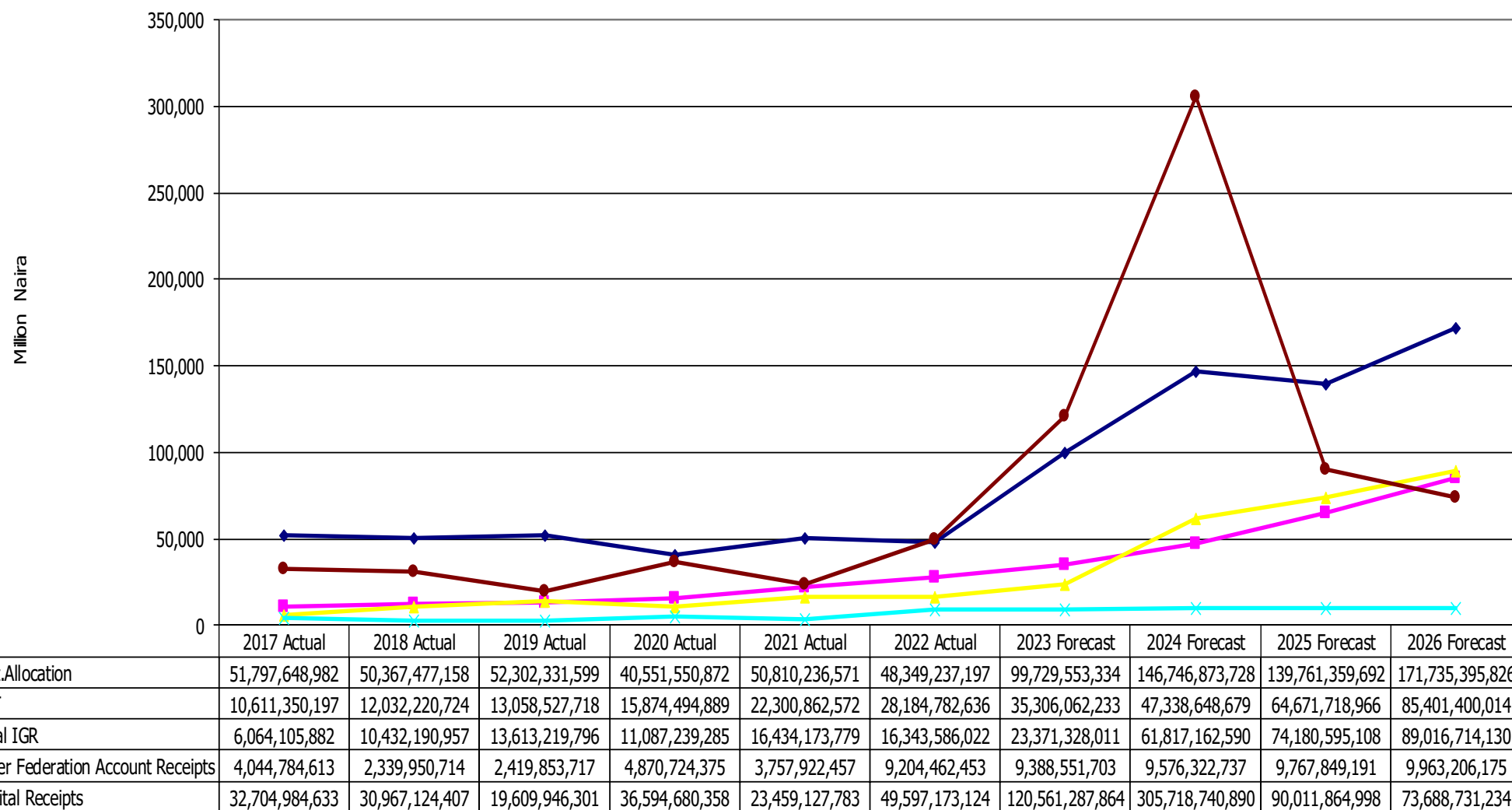
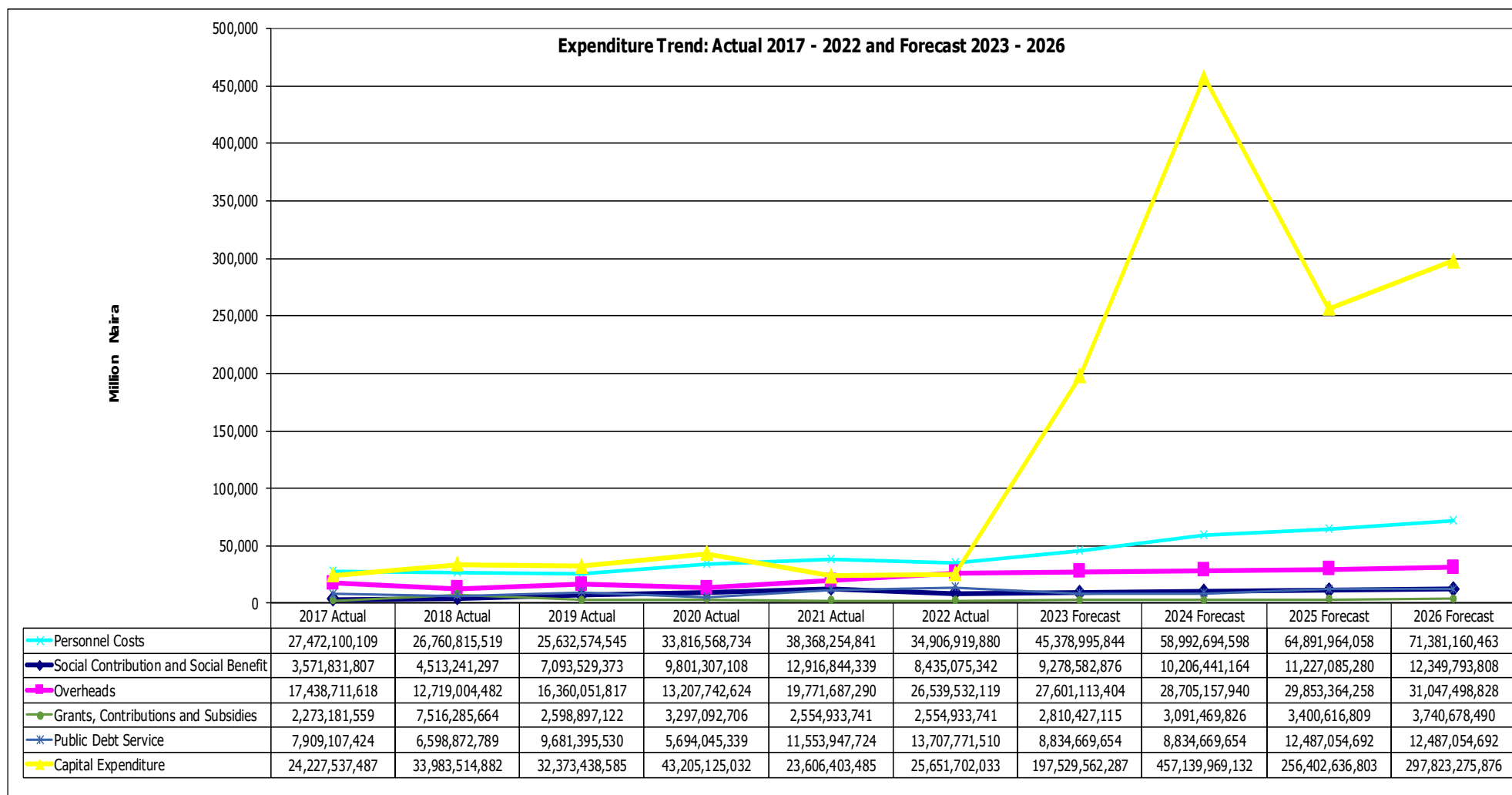


Figure 24: Niger State Expenditure Trend

3.D Local Government Forecasts

141. Based on the Macroeconomic assumptions in section 3.A, the forecasting techniques noted in section 3.B and the vertical and horizontal sharing ratios, the Federation Account revenues and share of State IGR have been forecasted for the 25 Local Governments (LGs) of Niger State for 2024-2026 as follows:

Table 10: Local Government FAAC and Share of State IGR Estimates

Local Government Council	2024				
	Statutory Allocation	VAT	Other Federation Account	Share of State IGR	Total Transfer
AGAIE	4,333,362,658	1,358,784,117	325,039,170	247,268,650	6,264,454,595
AGWARA	3,720,158,155	1,131,434,630	279,043,600	247,268,650	5,377,905,035
BIDA	4,260,691,347	1,525,241,260	319,588,201	247,268,650	6,352,789,459
BORGU	6,937,240,817	1,476,406,925	520,352,247	247,268,650	9,181,268,640
BOSSO	4,163,188,044	1,402,306,182	312,274,622	247,268,650	6,125,037,498
CHANCHAGA	4,384,843,201	1,441,341,126	328,900,650	247,268,650	6,402,353,628
EDATI	4,153,146,550	1,342,398,596	311,521,424	247,268,650	6,054,335,220
GBAKO	3,710,851,868	1,232,503,273	278,345,550	247,268,650	5,468,969,341
GURARA	4,004,406,777	1,326,467,809	300,364,672	247,268,650	5,878,507,909
KATCHA	4,410,212,437	1,416,113,868	330,803,559	247,268,650	6,404,398,514
KONTAGORA	4,307,818,156	1,290,182,357	323,123,114	247,268,650	6,168,392,277
LAPAI	5,013,047,715	1,590,699,024	376,021,348	247,268,650	7,227,036,737
LAVUN	5,135,277,738	1,505,582,248	385,189,642	247,268,650	7,273,318,279
MAGAMA	5,686,364,990	1,559,117,520	426,525,888	247,268,650	7,919,277,049
MARIGA	6,709,975,902	1,606,072,685	503,305,439	247,268,650	9,066,622,677
MASHEGU	4,248,790,501	1,565,137,490	318,695,536	247,268,650	6,379,892,178
MOKWA	5,767,718,653	1,696,161,433	432,628,107	247,268,650	8,143,776,843
MUYA	3,895,214,775	1,270,679,942	292,174,340	247,268,650	5,705,337,708
PAIKORO	4,483,294,721	1,434,610,444	336,285,354	247,268,650	6,501,459,170
RAFI	5,171,335,338	1,506,413,420	387,894,270	247,268,650	7,312,911,678
RIJAU	4,864,694,953	1,488,717,900	364,893,625	247,268,650	6,965,575,128
SHIRORO	5,751,238,715	1,667,452,891	431,391,971	247,268,650	8,097,352,227
SULEJA	4,205,400,009	1,610,758,565	315,440,879	247,268,650	6,378,868,103
TAFA	3,422,094,852	1,210,127,896	256,686,310	247,268,650	5,136,177,709
WUSHISHI	3,814,844,210	1,204,824,661	286,145,862	247,268,650	5,553,083,384
Total	116,555,213,080	35,859,536,264	8,742,635,382	6,181,716,259	167,339,100,985

Local Government Council	2025				
	Statutory Allocation	VAT	Other Federation Account	Share of State IGR	Total Transfer
AGAIE	4,127,083,881	1,856,303,613	331,539,953	296,722,380	6,611,649,827
AGWARA	3,543,069,428	1,545,709,995	284,624,472	296,722,380	5,670,126,276
BIDA	4,057,871,904	2,083,709,123	325,979,965	296,722,380	6,764,283,373
BORGU	6,607,011,001	2,016,994,072	530,759,292	296,722,380	9,451,486,745
BOSSO	3,965,009,999	1,915,761,304	318,520,114	296,722,380	6,496,013,798
CHANCHAGA	4,176,113,823	1,969,088,913	335,478,663	296,722,380	6,777,403,779
EDATI	3,955,446,505	1,833,918,524	317,751,853	296,722,380	6,403,839,262
GBAKO	3,534,206,144	1,683,784,973	283,912,461	296,722,380	5,798,625,958
GURARA	3,813,787,113	1,812,154,672	306,371,966	296,722,380	6,229,036,131
KATCHA	4,200,275,420	1,934,624,681	337,419,630	296,722,380	6,769,042,111
KONTAGORA	4,102,755,360	1,762,583,283	329,585,576	296,722,380	6,491,646,599
LAPAI	4,774,414,248	2,173,134,281	383,541,775	296,722,380	7,627,812,685
LAVUN	4,890,825,820	2,056,851,954	392,893,435	296,722,380	7,637,293,590
MAGAMA	5,415,679,956	2,129,989,193	435,056,406	296,722,380	8,277,447,936
MARIGA	6,390,564,458	2,194,137,015	513,371,548	296,722,380	9,394,795,402
MASHEGU	4,046,537,567	2,138,213,379	325,069,447	296,722,380	6,806,542,774
MOKWA	5,493,160,984	2,317,211,804	441,280,669	296,722,380	8,548,375,837
MUYA	3,709,792,921	1,735,940,049	298,017,827	296,722,380	6,040,473,177
PAIKORO	4,269,878,807	1,959,893,788	343,011,061	296,722,380	6,869,506,036
RAFI	4,925,166,989	2,057,987,459	395,652,155	296,722,380	7,675,528,984
RIJAU	4,633,123,445	2,033,812,716	372,191,498	296,722,380	7,335,850,038
SHIRORO	5,477,465,532	2,277,991,615	440,019,810	296,722,380	8,492,199,337
SULEJA	4,005,212,570	2,200,538,632	321,749,697	296,722,380	6,824,223,280
TAFA	3,259,194,676	1,653,216,841	261,820,036	296,722,380	5,470,953,933
WUSHISHI	3,633,248,193	1,645,971,823	291,868,780	296,722,380	5,867,811,177
Total	111,006,896,743	48,989,523,702	8,917,488,090	7,418,059,511	176,331,968,046

Local Government Council	2026				
	Statutory Allocation	VAT	Other Federation Account	Share of State IGR	Total Transfer
AGAIE	5,071,261,366	2,451,317,669	338,170,752	356,066,857	8,216,816,644
AGWARA	4,353,638,459	2,041,167,294	290,316,962	356,066,857	7,041,189,572
BIDA	4,986,215,354	2,751,615,068	332,499,565	356,066,857	8,426,396,843
BORGU	8,118,536,139	2,663,515,371	541,374,478	356,066,857	11,679,492,845
BOSSO	4,872,108,880	2,529,833,752	324,890,517	356,066,857	8,082,900,005
CHANCHAGA	5,131,508,179	2,600,254,834	342,188,236	356,066,857	8,430,018,106
EDATI	4,860,357,489	2,421,757,330	324,106,890	356,066,857	7,962,288,566
GBAKO	4,342,747,469	2,223,500,416	289,590,710	356,066,857	7,211,905,452
GURARA	4,686,289,836	2,393,017,358	312,499,405	356,066,857	7,747,873,456
KATCHA	5,161,197,368	2,554,743,540	344,168,023	356,066,857	8,416,175,787
KONTAGORA	5,041,367,065	2,327,556,502	336,177,288	356,066,857	8,061,167,711
LAPAI	5,866,685,345	2,869,704,300	391,212,610	356,066,857	9,483,669,113
LAVUN	6,009,729,084	2,716,149,181	400,751,304	356,066,857	9,482,696,425
MAGAMA	6,654,657,217	2,812,729,614	443,757,534	356,066,857	10,267,211,221
MARIGA	7,852,571,835	2,897,439,189	523,638,979	356,066,857	11,629,716,859
MASHEGU	4,972,287,994	2,823,589,955	331,570,836	356,066,857	8,483,515,642
MOKWA	6,749,864,039	3,059,964,005	450,106,282	356,066,857	10,616,001,183
MUYA	4,558,504,275	2,292,373,125	303,978,184	356,066,857	7,510,922,441
PAIKORO	5,246,724,336	2,588,112,332	349,871,282	356,066,857	8,540,774,806
RAFI	6,051,926,686	2,717,648,658	403,565,199	356,066,857	9,529,207,398
RIJAU	5,693,070,606	2,685,725,013	379,635,327	356,066,857	9,114,497,803
SHIRORO	6,730,577,845	3,008,172,293	448,820,206	356,066,857	10,543,637,201
SULEJA	4,921,508,832	2,905,892,761	328,184,691	356,066,857	8,511,653,141
TAFA	4,004,819,994	2,183,134,066	267,056,437	356,066,857	6,811,077,353
WUSHISHI	4,464,447,956	2,173,566,751	297,706,155	356,066,857	7,291,787,719
Total	136,402,603,649	64,692,480,377	9,095,837,851	8,901,671,413	219,092,593,291

3.E Fiscal Risks

142. The analysis and forecasting basis as laid out above implies some fiscal risks, including but not limited to.

Table 11: Fiscal Risks

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Reaction
Security situation countrywide could affect economic activity and oil production, resulting in risk to VAT and Statutory Allocation	Medium	High	The estimates for VAT and statutory allocation are not overly ambitious. In addition, clear prioritisation of projects in the capital budget is required. Increase IGR effort to decrease reliance on federal transfers and seeking alternative means of funding (grants and PPPs). Proactive engagement of relevant stakeholders to reduce negative effects of insecurity.
Likely fall in the oil price below the benchmark due to abrupt end of Russia –Ukraine war that result in unmet Statutory Allocation Projection.	Medium	High	The estimate for Statutory Allocation should be less ambitious to guard against effects of global oil price fall. The State should reduce reliance on oil and seek alternative sources of funding budget.
Risk to price hike of selected Agricultural commodities such as wheat that Russia and Ukraine are responsible for 30% of global production.	Low	Medium	The State should encourage production of the commodities by providing required incentives for farmers to produce them.
Risks associated with debt financing	Low	Medium	Minimize borrowing and ensure that it is within the threshold set in the Debt Management Framework. The State anticipation of about N12,219,900,000.00 and N6,930,000,000.00 external loan from IsDB and Abudhabi Fund for Development as well as N158,439,591,604.00 commercial bank loan is a source of fiscal risk, especially if these failed to materialize.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Reaction
Mismanagement and inefficient use of financial resources	Medium	High	Strict adherence to existing and new institutional and legal/regulatory framework that will require more transparent and efficient use of financial resources to achieve value for money.
Floods, Fulani herdsmen/farmers crises and other natural disasters causing increased overhead expenditure and negatively impact on economic activity and hence IGR ,	Medium	Medium	Increased investment to increase climate resilience (flood control and irrigation), improved security situation, adaptation and awareness
Prevalence of COVID–19 pandemic and its negative impact on the economy and the livelihood of the populace	Low	Medium	In the short term, it is important to sustain measures of containment of the pandemic and seek to progressively diversify the economy in order to reduce dependence on the federation Account.
Risks arising from Change in Government Policy which could result to shifts in expenditure priorities	Low	Low	The State should strictly adhere to the fiscal framework for effective implementation of government priority programmes and projects.
Risk arising from removal of fuel subsidy which could result in increased cost of living (Inflation), demand in wage rise, industrial actions and provision of palliatives.	High	High	The State should be proactive in provision of palliatives, review upward salaries and wages of workers, create jobs and provide economic infrastructure including improved transport system.

143. It should be noted however that no budget is without risk. The ongoing implementation of the 2023 budget should be closely monitored, as should the security situation, removal of fuel subsidy and impact of the fiscal and economic outlook.

4 Budget Policy Statement

4.A Budget Policy Thrust

1. The overall size of the 2024 budget will be based on resource estimates as provided in the Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and sector allocations in line with the State`s development priorities.
2. The 2024 budget will focus on Security, Agriculture and Rural Development, Infrastructural Development, Urban Renewal, Ward Development, Health, Education, Water Supply and Sanitation, Environment, Lands and Housing, Culture and Tourism and Youth and Women Empowerment. In the entire sub sectors, priority will be given to on-going projects.

2024 Budget Policy thrust is as follows: -

- a. The Planning instrument of Medium-Term Sector Strategies (MTSSs) will be the basis for MDAs 2024 budget proposal;
- b. The principles and letters of Fiscal Responsibility Law (FRL),2010, Financial Management Law, 2015, Amended State Public Procurement Law (PPL), 2020 and Amended Audit Law, 2020 will be strictly adhered to in the day-to-day execution of the budget;
- c. Prompt payment of State counterpart contributions to attract additional resources for funding projects and programmes;
- d. Completion of critical on-going projects that have attained between 70% to 80% level of completion;
- e. Only new projects that are critical to the attainment of the developmental stride of the Government will be entertained;
- f. Improved allocation of resources to issues leading to improvement of security in the State;
- g. Sustain investment in Agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and security;
- h. Use Result Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBM&E) framework to track implementation of project and programmes;
- i. Strengthen Social Safety Net Programmes to further alleviate the effect of the current security and economic situation of the poor as well as vulnerable groups in the State;
- j. Improve revenue base of the State by blocking leakages through Automation, effective and efficient collections from the existing sources and exploration of new sources by revenue generating MDAs;
- k. Modification of free education and School feeding programmes and ensuring quality control in the education system;
- l. Construction of new and Maintenance of existing physical infrastructure and facilities (Roads, Water and Public buildings);
- m. Strengthen public service for efficiency, productivity and value for money through capacity building and incentives;
- n. Strengthen provision of social services through whole School and Hospital approach;
- o. Prioritize investment in projects and programmes that will enhance job creation, employment and revenue generation and contribute to poverty reduction;
- p. Improve overhead funding of MDAs for better service delivery;
- q. Strengthen coordination of partners` activities in line with the State`s development priorities; and
- r. Improve provision and ensure timely payment of MDAs outstanding debts/liabilities with the State Debt Management Bureau (DMB).

4.B Sector Allocations (3 Year)

144. The total forecast budget size for the 2024 fiscal year as explained in Section 3.C above is **N576,197,748,623.00** of which the sum of **N109,830,433,182.00** will be for recurrent expenditure (i.e. Personnel, Social Contributions and Social Benefits, Overhead, Grants, Contributions, Subsidies and Transfers, Public Debt Charges), **N434,071,603,360.00** will be for capital expenditure, **N32,295,712,081.00** for Contingency and planning reserves that will be allocated to emerging critical projects and programmes that were not envisaged at the stage of issuing budget call circular or Bilateral discussions. The capital component of the budget is derived from discretionary and non-discretionary funds. Discretionary fund of **N319,835,594,075.00** will be distributed to all MDAs while non-discretionary capital fund of **N114,236,009,286.00** is specifically earmarked for special projects. The non-discretionary fund is in the form of project-tied loans and grants.
145. The indicative overhead and capital allocation (envelope) to the sectors for 2024-2026 are based on the combined proportion of budget and actual expenditure as shown in Table 11 (Personnel), Table 12 (Overhead) and Table 13 (Capital) below.
146. Presented in the table below are the indicative three envelopes for main orgs in Niger State.

Table 12: Indicative Sector Expenditure Ceilings (2024-2026) – Personnel Cost

Personnel Expenditure by Sector							
No.	Sector	% 2024	2024 Allocation	% 2025	2025 Allocation	% 2026	2026 Allocation
1	Government House	1.19%	702,843,637	1.19%	773,128,001	1.19%	850,440,801
2	State Legislature	1.29%	761,144,718	1.29%	837,259,190	1.29%	920,985,109
3	SSG's Office	9.44%	5,569,237,441	9.44%	6,126,161,186	9.44%	6,738,777,304
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	0.08%	49,897,060	0.08%	54,886,765	0.08%	60,375,442
5	State Auditor General's Office	0.35%	207,332,044	0.35%	228,065,248	0.35%	250,871,773
6	Civil Service Commission	0.18%	105,574,751	0.18%	116,132,226	0.18%	127,745,448
7	Ministry of Justice	0.75%	443,947,730	0.75%	488,342,503	0.75%	537,176,753
8	Niger State Judiciary	7.83%	4,619,587,536	7.83%	5,081,546,290	7.83%	5,589,700,919
9	Ministry of Finance	1.21%	714,640,023	1.21%	786,104,025	1.21%	864,714,427
10	Ministry of Works	1.42%	840,221,904	1.42%	924,244,094	1.42%	1,016,668,504
11	Ministry of Agriculture	2.63%	1,552,688,612	2.63%	1,707,957,473	2.63%	1,878,753,221
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	1.47%	869,849,272	1.47%	956,834,199	1.47%	1,052,517,619
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	21.26%	12,542,352,837	21.26%	13,796,588,120	21.26%	15,176,246,932
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Health	21.78%	12,847,900,555	21.78%	14,132,690,610	21.78%	15,545,959,671
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investme	0.36%	209,446,482	0.36%	230,391,130	0.36%	253,430,243
16	Judicial Service Commission	0.13%	74,776,157	0.13%	82,253,773	0.13%	90,479,150
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	0.31%	185,257,847	0.31%	203,783,632	0.31%	224,161,995
18	Niger State Planning Commission	0.89%	524,978,999	0.89%	577,476,899	0.89%	635,224,589
19	Local Government Service Commission	0.15%	85,551,485	0.15%	94,106,633	0.15%	103,517,297
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	1.45%	852,987,683	1.45%	938,286,451	1.45%	1,032,115,096
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	0.56%	328,734,310	0.56%	361,607,741	0.56%	397,768,516
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Deve	0.65%	382,505,677	0.65%	420,756,244	0.65%	462,831,869
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	1.20%	705,494,458	1.20%	776,043,904	1.20%	853,648,294
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	0.16%	93,789,350	0.16%	103,168,285	0.16%	113,485,114
25	Ministry of Water Resources	1.63%	962,291,443	1.63%	1,058,520,587	1.63%	1,164,372,646
26	Ministry for LG and Chieftaincy Affairs	0.34%	201,884,400	0.34%	222,072,840	0.34%	244,280,124
27	Office of Head of Service	0.43%	251,036,673	0.43%	276,140,341	0.43%	303,754,375
28	Ministry of Transport	1.51%	891,861,986	1.51%	981,048,185	1.51%	1,079,153,003
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	0.63%	373,546,728	0.63%	410,901,401	0.63%	451,991,541
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	17.01%	10,035,793,412	17.01%	11,039,372,753	17.01%	12,143,310,028
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	0.86%	506,463,511	0.86%	557,109,863	0.86%	612,820,849
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	0.16%	93,817,609	0.16%	103,199,369	0.16%	113,519,306
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0.02%	10,967,048	0.02%	12,063,752	0.02%	13,270,128
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Man	0.01%	4,700,163	0.01%	5,170,180	0.01%	5,687,198
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0.11%	63,877,632	0.11%	70,265,395	0.11%	77,291,934
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Developm	0.05%	28,127,580	0.05%	30,940,338	0.05%	34,034,372
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0.03%	17,290,572	0.03%	19,019,629	0.03%	20,921,592
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0.03%	14,763,015	0.03%	16,239,316	0.03%	17,863,248
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Econ	0.02%	13,494,845	0.02%	14,844,330	0.02%	16,328,763
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0.03%	14,979,001	0.03%	16,476,901	0.03%	18,124,591
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterp	0.03%	16,463,134	0.03%	18,109,447	0.03%	19,920,392
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0.37%	220,595,280	0.37%	242,654,808	0.37%	266,920,288
	Total	100.00%	58,992,694,598	100.00%	64,891,964,058	100.00%	71,381,160,463

Table 13: Indicative Sector Expenditure Ceilings (2024-2026) – Overhead Cost

Overhead Expenditure by Sector						
No.	Sector	% 2024	2024 Allocation	% 2025	2025 Allocation	2026 Allocation
1	Government House	22.63%	6,494,590,925	22.63%	6,754,374,562	7,024,549,544
2	State Legislature	9.50%	2,727,371,089	9.50%	2,836,465,933	2,949,924,570
3	SSG's Office	16.46%	4,726,096,397	16.46%	4,915,140,253	5,111,745,863
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	0.07%	19,583,811	0.07%	20,367,164	21,181,850
5	State Auditor General's Office	0.19%	54,145,156	0.19%	56,310,963	58,563,401
6	Civil Service Commission	0.16%	44,525,224	0.16%	46,306,233	48,158,482
7	Ministry of Justice	4.15%	1,191,717,775	4.15%	1,239,386,486	1,288,961,946
8	Niger State Judiciary	4.18%	1,200,898,360	4.18%	1,248,934,294	1,298,891,666
9	Ministry of Finance	13.54%	3,886,042,421	13.54%	4,041,484,118	4,203,143,483
10	Ministry of Works	0.29%	82,289,538	0.29%	85,581,119	89,004,364
11	Ministry of Agriculture	0.24%	69,424,244	0.24%	72,201,214	75,089,263
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	0.18%	51,931,793	0.18%	54,009,064	56,169,427
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	9.24%	2,652,215,870	9.24%	2,758,304,505	2,868,636,685
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Health	2.08%	597,857,859	2.08%	621,772,174	646,643,060
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	0.20%	57,779,902	0.20%	60,091,098	62,494,742
16	Judicial Service Commission	0.14%	39,218,578	0.14%	40,787,321	42,418,814
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	0.14%	38,810,959	0.14%	40,363,398	41,977,934
18	Niger State Planning Commission	0.81%	233,645,104	0.81%	242,990,908	252,710,545
19	Local Government Service Commission	0.08%	24,359,125	0.08%	25,333,490	26,346,830
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	0.73%	210,690,575	0.73%	219,118,198	227,882,926
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	0.23%	65,423,994	0.23%	68,040,953	70,762,591
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	0.80%	229,098,081	0.80%	238,262,004	247,792,484
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	0.28%	79,413,731	0.28%	82,590,280	85,893,892
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	0.13%	36,629,712	0.13%	38,094,901	39,618,697
25	Ministry of Water Resources	0.53%	152,841,241	0.53%	158,954,890	165,313,086
26	Ministry for LG and Chieftaincy Affairs	0.07%	19,589,765	0.07%	20,373,356	21,188,290
27	Office of Head of Service	1.24%	356,630,559	1.24%	370,895,781	385,731,613
28	Ministry of Transport	0.33%	95,048,055	0.33%	98,849,977	102,803,976
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	2.93%	841,608,559	2.93%	875,272,901	910,283,817
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	3.74%	1,074,647,496	3.74%	1,117,633,395	1,162,338,731
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	0.96%	275,332,888	0.96%	286,346,204	297,800,052
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	0.07%	21,411,262	0.07%	22,267,712	23,158,421
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	1.39%	399,639,169	1.39%	415,624,736	432,249,725
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	2.07%	594,488,117	2.07%	618,267,641	642,998,347
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0.00%	1,431,543	0.00%	1,488,805	1,548,357
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0.01%	4,294,630	0.01%	4,466,415	4,645,072
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0.01%	2,147,315	0.01%	2,233,208	2,322,536
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0.01%	3,578,858	0.01%	3,722,013	3,870,893
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0.04%	11,929,527	0.04%	12,406,709	12,902,977
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0.06%	17,930,080	0.06%	18,647,283	19,393,174
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.00%	954,362	0.00%	992,537	1,032,238
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0.06%	17,894,291	0.06%	18,610,063	19,354,465
	Total	100.00%	28,705,157,940	100.00%	29,853,364,258	31,047,498,828

Table 14: Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Capital Expenditure (2024-2026)

Capital Expenditure by Sector		Discretionary Funds					
No.	Sector	% 2024	2024 Allocation	% 2025	2025 Allocation	% 2026	2026 Allocation
1	Government House	4.53%	14,483,531,880	4.53%	7,503,022,930	4.53%	9,862,222,932
2	State Legislature	3.19%	10,187,803,649	3.19%	5,277,671,567	3.19%	6,937,147,072
3	SSG's Office	0.92%	2,932,485,210	0.92%	1,519,139,389	0.92%	1,996,807,349
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	0.02%	55,351,067	0.02%	28,673,968	0.02%	37,690,017
5	State Auditor General's Office	0.03%	87,180,432	0.03%	45,162,795	0.03%	59,363,480
6	Civil Service Commission	0.02%	77,476,516	0.02%	40,135,796	0.02%	52,755,825
7	Ministry of Justice	0.16%	500,804,638	0.16%	259,435,938	0.16%	341,011,227
8	Niger State Judiciary	1.25%	3,982,171,536	1.25%	2,062,917,015	1.25%	2,711,566,748
9	Ministry of Finance	6.76%	21,626,235,684	6.76%	11,203,216,424	6.76%	14,725,880,349
10	Ministry of Works	30.43%	97,318,504,723	30.43%	50,414,703,991	30.43%	66,266,764,001
11	Ministry of Agriculture	5.78%	18,472,674,665	5.78%	9,569,551,318	5.78%	12,578,536,589
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	1.21%	3,878,345,345	1.21%	2,009,131,080	1.21%	2,640,868,727
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	5.94%	19,012,399,511	5.94%	9,849,149,412	5.94%	12,946,049,625
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare	9.49%	30,354,466,779	9.49%	15,724,773,637	9.49%	20,669,165,563
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	0.67%	2,143,246,521	0.67%	1,110,283,592	0.67%	1,459,393,687
16	Judicial Service Commission	0.02%	77,283,181	0.02%	40,035,641	0.02%	52,624,178
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	0.01%	26,137,110	0.01%	13,540,022	0.01%	17,797,455
18	Niger State Planning Commission	7.08%	22,630,465,265	7.08%	11,723,445,718	7.08%	15,409,687,040
19	Local Government Service Commission	0.02%	61,374,526	0.02%	31,794,349	0.02%	41,791,551
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	0.31%	980,544,737	0.31%	507,959,640	0.31%	667,679,049
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	0.25%	794,030,043	0.25%	411,337,902	0.25%	540,676,222
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	1.46%	4,659,764,906	1.46%	2,413,936,271	1.46%	3,172,958,136
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	4.57%	14,600,747,112	4.57%	7,563,744,899	4.57%	9,942,037,908
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	0.21%	658,827,968	0.21%	341,298,062	0.21%	448,613,526
25	Ministry of Water Resources	4.88%	15,615,570,737	4.88%	8,089,462,314	4.88%	10,633,058,366
26	Ministry for L.G and Chieftaincy Affairs	0.15%	490,680,163	0.15%	254,191,073	0.15%	334,117,203
27	Office of Head of Service	0.26%	835,090,901	0.26%	432,608,996	0.26%	568,635,655
28	Ministry of Transport	0.66%	2,111,080,871	0.66%	1,093,620,556	0.66%	1,437,491,238
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	0.65%	2,078,415,855	0.65%	1,076,698,829	0.65%	1,415,248,758
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	1.99%	6,355,488,055	1.99%	3,292,385,656	1.99%	4,327,621,230
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1.37%	4,366,302,503	1.37%	2,261,911,533	1.37%	2,973,131,763
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	0.32%	1,032,582,431	0.32%	534,917,154	0.32%	703,112,902
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0.03%	100,605,089	0.03%	52,117,280	0.03%	68,504,687
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0.07%	234,745,208	0.07%	121,606,987	0.07%	159,844,269
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	2.42%	7,744,118,683	2.42%	4,011,749,381	2.42%	5,273,176,839
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0.33%	1,040,129,117	0.33%	538,826,626	0.33%	708,251,641
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	1.07%	3,431,076,907	1.07%	1,777,428,940	1.07%	2,336,311,725
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0.22%	690,736,512	0.22%	357,827,906	0.22%	470,340,903
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0.05%	168,040,421	0.05%	87,051,359	0.05%	114,423,202
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0.14%	432,107,754	0.14%	223,848,327	0.14%	294,233,688
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.06%	190,242,155	0.06%	98,552,705	0.06%	129,540,954
42	Ministry of Primary Health	1.04%	3,316,727,707	1.04%	1,718,191,685	1.04%	2,258,448,307
	Total	100.00%	319,835,594,075	100.00%	165,687,058,662	100.00%	217,784,581,587

Table 15: Indicative Sector Expenditure Ceilings (2024-2026) – Total CAPEX

Capital Expenditure by Sector		Non-Discretionary Funds			Total Capital Envelope					
No.	Sector	2024 Allocation	2025 Allocation	2026 Allocation	% 2024	2024 Allocation	% 2025	2025 Allocation	% 2026	2026 Allocation
1	Government House	0	0	0	3.3%	14,483,531,880	3.1%	7,503,022,930	3.5%	9,862,222,932
2	State Legislature	0	0	0	2.3%	10,187,803,649	2.2%	5,277,671,567	2.5%	6,937,147,072
3	SSG's Office	32,443,514,000	30,759,548,500	30,759,548,500	8.1%	35,375,999,210	13.3%	32,278,687,889	11.6%	32,756,355,849
4	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	0	0	0	0.0%	55,351,067	0.0%	28,673,968	0.0%	37,690,017
5	State Auditor General's Office	0	0	0	0.0%	87,180,432	0.0%	45,162,795	0.0%	59,363,480
6	Civil Service Commission	0	0	0	0.0%	77,476,516	0.0%	40,135,796	0.0%	52,755,825
7	Ministry of Justice	0	0	0	0.1%	500,804,638	0.1%	259,435,938	0.1%	341,011,227
8	Niger State Judiciary	0	0	0	0.9%	3,982,171,536	0.8%	2,062,917,015	1.0%	2,711,566,748
9	Ministry of Finance	0	0	0	5.0%	21,626,235,684	4.6%	11,203,216,424	5.2%	14,725,880,349
10	Ministry of Works	54,159,300,000	26,015,220,000	12,206,040,000	34.9%	151,477,804,723	31.4%	76,429,923,991	27.7%	78,472,804,001
11	Ministry of Agriculture	6,745,445,083	2,461,329,500	2,353,142,887	5.8%	25,218,119,747	4.9%	12,030,880,818	5.3%	14,931,679,476
12	Ministry Livestock and Fisheries	1,856,410,122	0	0	1.3%	5,734,755,467	0.8%	2,009,131,080	0.9%	2,640,868,727
13	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	1,457,387,348	1,606,126,083	1,766,738,691	4.7%	20,469,786,860	4.7%	11,455,275,494	5.2%	14,712,788,316
14	Ministry of Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare	4,151,084,385	3,096,857,027	3,165,531,886	7.9%	34,505,551,164	7.7%	18,821,630,664	8.4%	23,834,697,449
15	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Investment	0	0	0	0.5%	2,143,246,521	0.5%	1,110,283,592	0.5%	1,459,393,687
16	Judicial Service Commission	0	0	0	0.0%	77,283,181	0.0%	40,035,641	0.0%	52,624,178
17	Office of the Auditor General for LG	0	0	0	0.0%	26,137,110	0.0%	13,540,022	0.0%	17,797,455
18	Niger State Planning Commission	244,251,094	293,101,312	351,721,574	5.3%	22,874,716,359	4.9%	12,016,547,030	5.6%	15,761,408,614
19	Local Government Service Commission	0	0	0	0.0%	61,374,526	0.0%	31,794,349	0.0%	41,791,551
20	Ministry of Information and Strategy	0	0	0	0.2%	980,544,737	0.2%	507,959,640	0.2%	667,679,049
21	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	0	0	0	0.2%	794,030,043	0.2%	411,337,902	0.2%	540,676,222
22	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	4,920,000,000	5,920,000,000	7,920,000,000	2.2%	9,579,764,906	3.4%	8,333,936,271	3.9%	11,092,958,136
23	Ministry of Lands and Survey	0	0	0	3.4%	14,600,747,112	3.1%	7,563,744,899	3.5%	9,942,037,908
24	Ministry of Mineral Resources	0	0	0	0.2%	658,827,968	0.1%	341,298,062	0.2%	448,613,526
25	Ministry of Water Resources	1,079,000,000	1,305,500,000	1,495,500,000	3.8%	16,694,570,737	3.9%	9,394,962,314	4.3%	12,128,558,366
26	Ministry for LG and Chieftaincy Affairs	0	0	0	0.1%	490,680,163	0.1%	254,191,073	0.1%	334,117,203
27	Office of Head of Service	0	0	0	0.2%	835,090,901	0.2%	432,608,996	0.2%	568,635,655
28	Ministry of Transport	0	0	0	0.5%	2,111,080,871	0.4%	1,093,620,556	0.5%	1,437,491,238
29	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	0	0	0	0.5%	2,078,415,855	0.4%	1,076,698,829	0.5%	1,415,248,758
30	Ministry of Tertiary Education	2,656,284,075	2,827,897,396	2,857,174,516	2.1%	9,011,772,130	2.5%	6,120,283,052	2.5%	7,184,795,746
31	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	4,523,333,180	3,603,333,180	2,223,333,180	2.0%	8,889,635,683	2.4%	5,865,244,713	1.8%	5,196,464,943
32	State Independent Electoral Commission	0	0	0	0.2%	1,032,582,431	0.2%	534,917,154	0.2%	703,112,902
33	Ministry of Home Land Security	0	0	0	0.0%	100,605,089	0.0%	52,117,280	0.0%	68,504,687
34	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0	0	0	0.1%	234,745,208	0.0%	121,606,987	0.1%	159,844,269
35	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	0	0	0	1.8%	7,744,118,683	1.6%	4,011,749,381	1.9%	5,273,176,839
36	Ministry of Rural and Community Development	0	0	0	0.2%	1,040,129,117	0.2%	538,826,626	0.3%	708,251,641
37	Ministry of Housing and Urban Renewal	0	0	0	0.8%	3,431,076,907	0.7%	1,777,428,940	0.8%	2,336,311,725
38	Ministry of Science and Technology	0	0	0	0.2%	690,736,512	0.1%	357,827,906	0.2%	470,340,903
39	Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy	0	0	0	0.0%	168,040,421	0.0%	87,051,359	0.0%	114,423,202
40	Ministry of Nomadic and Pastoral Affairs	0	0	0	0.1%	432,107,754	0.1%	223,848,327	0.1%	294,233,688
41	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0	0	0	0.0%	190,242,155	0.0%	98,552,705	0.0%	129,540,954
42	Ministry of Primary Health	0	0	0	0.8%	3,316,727,707	0.7%	1,718,191,685	0.8%	2,258,448,307
Total		114,236,009,286	77,888,912,998	65,098,731,234	100.00%	434,071,603,360	100.00%	243,575,971,660	100.00%	282,883,312,821

4.C Considerations for the Annual Budget Process

147. The budget call circular should include the following instructions to MDAs for the annual budget submissions:

- Only prioritised projects contained in the sectors' MTSS should be in the MDAs capital budget proposal;
- Budget submissions for capital projects must include full life-time capital investment requirements (costs) and also sources of funding, mapped using the NCOA Fund segment codes (particularly if grants and/or loans are being used to partially/fully fund the project).

5 Summary of Key Points and Recommendations

148. We summarise below a list of the key points arising in this document:

- Niger State should sustain the current Budget reform programme particularly as it relates to the preparation of a realistic budget, ensuring policy-plan-budget linkages using the State MTSSs, and early passage of the budget. Efforts should be made to sustain the preparation of MTSS for all Sectors.
- Niger State must continue to monitor the performance of mineral-based revenues to ensure estimates are consistent with the latest development globally and within the Federal Government's budget process. If the benchmark price of crude in the Federal FSP is lower or higher than \$65 per barrel used herein and IMF, World Bank, OPEC and US Energy Information Administration Reports validates the oil price benchmark provided in Federal FSP, the State should revisit the assumptions and recalculate statutory allocation.

Annex 1 Capital Receipts

The capital receipts expected in the State for the period 2024-2026 is presented in the table below:

Table 16: Capital Receipts

ITEM	2023	2024	2025	2026
Internal Grants				
TETFUND	3,469,927,822	2,656,284,075	2,827,897,396	2,857,174,516
UBEC	1,380,000,000	1,457,387,348	1,606,126,083	1,766,738,691
Basic Health Provision Fund (Health Insurance gateway)		594,415,125	651,415,125	708,415,125
Basic Health Provision Fund (PHC gateway)	1,043,922,698	646,755,138	646,755,138	646,755,138
Health System Strengthening (HSS) - GAVI				
USAID - Sharp- to One/CCCRN	0			
USAID Key Population/HEARTLAND ALLIANCE		232,199,100		
FGN - WB Nigeria-CARES Project PforR/Scale Up (SU)	0	1,800,000,000	0	0
SDGs	500,067,557	500,000,000	700,000,000	800,000,000
State Cash Transfer Unit	235,000,000	4,920,000,000	5,920,000,000	7,920,000,000
World Bank- NASSCO - SOCU, NIGER	0	244,251,094	293,101,312	351,721,574
State Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability Programme	0			
National Home Grown School Feeding Program (NHGSFP)	10,078,254,000	10,078,254,000	10,918,108,500	10,918,108,500
N-Power	8,881,560,000	5,580,560,000	4,591,440,000	4,591,440,000
TraderMoni/MarketMoni	0	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
FarmerMoni	0	11,250,000,000	11,250,000,000	11,250,000,000
Government Enterprise Empowerment Programme (GEEP)	1,534,700,000	1,534,700,000		
FGN/NSG/VCDP	100,000,000	200,000,000	350,000,000	200,000,000
Infrastructure Grant		35,000,000,000		
Rural Water Supply Project - FGN	7,849,580,135			
At -Risk Children Programme (ARC-P)	5,391,200,000	10,898,000	10,898,000	10,898,000
Sub-Total Internal Grant	40,464,212,212	80,705,703,880	43,765,741,554	46,021,251,544
External Grants				
AfDB/FGN - Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Programme Phase 1 (ATASP1)	1,832,573,585	2,114,001,516	1,832,573,585	1,832,573,585
World Bank- Rural Access and Agricultural Project (RAAMP)	0	6,787,140,000	6,422,952,000	2,790,000,000
JICA-IFNA - Home Grown School Feeding Programme	419,192,799			
USADF - Niger State Enterprise Investment Agency	436,980,000			
Covid-19 Preparedness and Response Project (COPREP) - World Bank	1,559,507,277			
Nutrition - UNICEF	163,000,000	242,396,448	278,755,915	320,569,302
WHO - Integrated Disease Surveillance Report (IDSR)/Emergency Operation	1,838,055,166			

Centre (EOC)				
Palladium Data FI- Covid-19 Response	1,700,000			
CHAI - Smile for Mothers	45,000,000			
CHAI - Support for Health Insurance, Vaccine and Logistics				
BMGF - Community Health Influencers, Promoters and Services (CHIPS)	210,076,428			
WB - Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN)	0	1,610,426,773	1,610,426,773	1,610,426,773
Immunization - GAVI	0	737,351,480	0	0
Immunization - UNICEF	0	128,988,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Health Promotion - UNICEF	113,500,000	50,990,000	65,098,000	71,627,000
GF ATM/ARFH - Support to Tuberculosis and Leprosy Mission in Nigeria (TLMN)	132,689,768	132,689,768	80,937,341	84,984,203
WHO- MITOSATH Mission To Save The Helpless				
Society for Family Health (SFH), Catholic Relief services (CRS) and Malaria Consortium support to State Malaria Elimination Programme				
Doctors Without Borders/WHO - Intergreterd-Disease Surveillance Report (IDSR)/Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)				
UNICEF - Girl Education Project	35,937,870			
UNICEF/WB - Agriculture & Nutrition Coordination	0			
Rural Water Supply Project (UNICEF)	0	639,000,000	635,500,000	660,500,000
Rural Water Supply Project (PEWASH)		440,000,000	670,000,000	835,000,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	147,000,000			
WB - NEWMAP/Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL)	0	4,523,333,180	3,603,333,180	2,223,333,180
UNICEF - Maternal Neonatal Child Health Week (MNCHW)		6,371,000	7,326,650	8,425,647
IDB (Bilingual Education)	5,223,600,000		0	0
World Bank HIV programmeDev't Project II (HPDD-II)				
UN HABITAT - Niger State Urban Surport Programme (NSUSP)	400,000,000	625,000,000		
Sub-Total External Grant	12,558,812,893	18,037,688,165	15,230,903,444	10,461,439,690

Grant Balancing Item / Blue Sky				
Total Grants	53,023,025,105	98,743,392,045	58,996,644,998	56,482,691,234

Internal Loans				
Urban Renewal - UBA/Zenth Bank		158,439,591,604	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Contract Financing - Commercial Banks	4,941,731,221			
Family Home - Housing Corporation	3,873,715,772			
IFAD - FGN Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	117,500,000			
IsDB/ADFD/SG- Upgrading and dualization of Minna-Biad Road		1,086,000,000		
Securitization of Pension and Gratuity Arrears				
Private Bond/IDB	58,217,680,726			
Total	67,150,627,719	159,525,591,604	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000

External Loans				
IFAD - FGN Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	387,635,041	600,000,000		
RAAMP - World Bank	4,200,000,000	3,589,047,119		
WB - NEWMAP/Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL)	2,225,080,000			
World Bank - Nigeria-CARES Project	3,195,501,612	8,000,000,000		
World Bank- NASSCO - SOCU, NIGER	195,400,875			
GAVI/UNICEF - Routine Immunization	643,696,844			
Healthland Aliance	235,785,200			
LPRES - World bank		1,856,410,122		
WB - Nigeria for Women Project	1,893,857,280			
IsDB/(Dualization of Minna-Bida Road)		12,219,900,000	19,085,220,000	7,586,040,000
Abudhabi Fund for Development		6,939,400,000	6,930,000,000	4,620,000,000
ECOWAS Bank of Investment and Development Loan		14,245,000,000		
Total	387,635,041	47,449,757,241	26,015,220,000	12,206,040,000

Loan Balancing Item / Blue Sky				
Total Loans	67,538,262,760	206,975,348,845	31,015,220,000	17,206,040,000

Other Capital Receipts				
Total	0	0	0	0

OCR Balancing Item / Blue Sky				
Total Other Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0

Non-Discretionary Capital Expenditure by Sector	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total	60,179,985,565	114,236,009,286	77,888,912,998	65,098,731,234