



**SOCIALACTION**  
Social Development Integrated Centre

**CLOSING  
THE GAP**

**BETWEEN  
INTENTS AND REALITIES**

Citizens' Report on Budgets of Selected  
States of Nigeria, 2018

MacArthur  
Foundation



**SOCIALACTION**  
Social Development Integrated Centre

# CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN INTENTS AND REALITIES

Citizens' Report on Budgets of Selected  
States of Nigeria, 2018



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

IGR – Internally Generated Revenue.

FAAC – Federal Account Allocation.

GDP – Gross Domestic Product.

USA – United States America.

PCE – Personal Consumption Expenditure.

CPI – Consumer Price Index.

OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

VAT – Value Added Tax.

Forex – Foreign Exchange.

NNPC – Nigerian National Petroleum Commission.

NBS – Nigerian Bureau of Statistics.

FCT – Federal Capital Territory.

IMF – International Monetary Fund.

MDA – Ministries Department Agencies.

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

SDG'S – Sustainable Development Goals.

HMIS – Health Management Information System.

NPI – International Programmes on Immunization.

FADAIAA –

EDOSCO – Edo State Civil Society Organization.

ACONET – Anti-Corruption Networks.

BANGOF – Bayelsa NGO Forum.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the key things that characterised the sub-national economies in Nigeria in 2018, was the inability of the states to meet their revenue projections albeit with robust and in some cases exaggerated projects outlined in state Appropriations. This reinforces a trend of disproportionate budgeting that ends up leaving a wide gap between budget and implementation at the end of budget cycles with budget performances recording repeated failure for years. Consequently, in the year, a number of states reviewed their budgets downwards as it became apparent to them midyear that it was impossible to realise their revenue projections both with shared federal allocation and internally generated revenue, IGR.

This report spotlights the performance of selected states in Nigeria – Rivers, Bayelsa, Edo, Akwalbom, Delta, Nasarawa and Kano – in the management of revenues and expenditures in the year 2018. The study is based on months of field assessment of performance, analysis of budgets and fiscal documents, interviews with local residents and relevant officials. Besides reviewing the budget parameters across the studied states, the assessment appraised the implementation of randomly selected projects in three key social and economic sectors of education, health and agriculture (Food Sufficiency). The aim, amongst other things, is to enhance understanding of how and why the earnings by and accrued resources to these states, contributed to or, deviated from the goal of sustainable development.

The analysis of 2018 budgets of the studied sub-national states, revealed low Internally Generated Revenues although some states were quite ambitious in setting relatively higher targets. This led to overdependence on federally allocated revenues and loans. High recurrent expenditures and misplaced sectoral allocation of resources were also prevalent.

The mono-economy pattern of the national economy did not change much as the economy maintained heavy dependence on crude oil for revenue. This mold cascaded down to subnational economies and manifested evidently in weak internally generated revenues (IGR). The corollary of this was that states depended so much on revenues shared from the centre.

Practically, every month, commissioners in charge of finance in the 36 states of the federation relocated to Abuja to see what would accrue to their respective states monthly from the Federation Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC).

In 2018, the Rivers State Government proposed to raise 40 percent of its funds from the federation account and 29 percent from borrowings showing greater dependence on external sources for financing the state 2018 budget. Similar situations played out in the other states under review as virtually all the states depend almost entirely on federal allocations and debts to finance their budgets.

Dissecting the budgets and budget performances of the sub-national states, the propensity of the allocation leaned towards capital allocation against recurrent expenditure. This is rightly so as its implementation would engender economic development and social cohesion. Sadly, however, reality did not meet expectations as implementation did not follow through on the ambitious projections and allocations as adduced from both analysis and field monitorings. Despite allocating bulk percentage of the Appropriations to capital projects in these states, with some as much as 75 percent, as in the case of Rivers state and 66 percent Nassarawa state, etc, monitoring report revealed poor performance in capital project implementation, with many of the states arguably alluded it to revenue realities. While the argument on revenue seemed to fly, at first sight, careful scrutiny of the budgetary lines of these states, however, revealed deeper underlying factors attributable to budgetary non or poor performance. As the findings in the report revealed, many of these states simply adopted misplaced priorities in their budgeting as the state's Appropriations were rife with funded non-sustainable and in some cases bogus allocations such as allocations to "office of former governors" in Delta state, "Special Head Vote" in Rivers state and similar of such numerous amorphous allocations that effectively mopped up resources that were critically needed in vital socio-economic areas and would have no doubt served better, deployed to capital social and critical infrastructural sectors.



# GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES; NIGERIA REALITY AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

## Global Economic Performance

Global economic conditions remained favourable, despite what appeared weaker Gross Domestic Product growth in some advanced economies at the beginning of 2018. Besides rising consumer demand, sound economic conditions in many countries were also supported by stronger investment activities. Growth in world trade, in turn, eased slightly, but maintained upward trend more than in previous years. Higher oil prices in the 2018 period and changes in the United States trade policy posed risk factors to global GD growth.

The world's economic performance indicators in 2018 reflected a mid-situation between expectation and reality. In 2017, the global economic growth for 2018 was projected at 3.6 per cent after a protracted period of slow growth in 2016 through mid-2017. The global economic performance then indicated a growth of 3.1 per cent, a situation that represented some steady growth when compared with the 2016 global economic performance. According to the 2018 global Economic Perspective Report, half of the world's economy appeared to be moving away from the effects of the global financial crisis of the past decade and with increasing rate of growth thereby edging toward some level of economic stability. This upturn in growth was attributed to recovery in investment, manufacturing and trade and improved commodity prices which commodity-exporting developing economies benefited from. However, in spite of the general perception of growth in global economies, expansion of some major economies appeared to have peaked while others found it difficult to synchronise growth. While countries like the US enjoyed strengthened near-term momentum, with the dollars appreciating significantly by about five per cent, growth projections in countries like Japan, United Kingdom and those in the euro area were being revised downwards.

Similarly, growth among the emerging markets and developing economies were becoming uneven despite rising oil prices, escalating trade tensions, and market pressures on economies with weaker fundamentals thereby forcing growth rate to be revised downward in some countries while some other countries' outlook were strengthened.

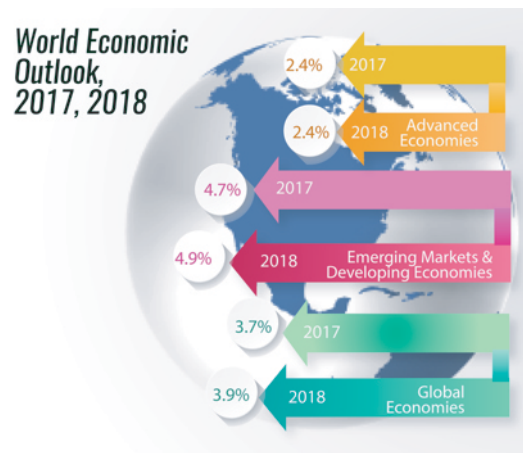
The uneven growth rate being experienced by economies of the world may in a short while degenerate to countries imposing trade restrictive and retaliatory measures among trading partners that will further lead to escalating and sustained trade actions. This would lead to slowdown in global commodity demand thereby putting cap on commodity price prospects and by extension on future growth of commodity exporting countries. This however is feared, would derail the current recoveries being enjoyed across the world and suppress the medium-term growth by directly impacting on productivity and raising uncertainties that could stifle global investment. While global financial conditions remain generally benign as a result of improved global investment, the above slowdown in global commodity demand would result in capital inflow reductions, higher financing costs, and exchange rate pressures. This could be more acute in countries with weaker fundamentals or higher political risks. There is therefore the need by world's policy makers to focus attention on supporting growth in the long run by boosting productivity and employment rate in order to accelerate progress toward shared prosperity.

1. World Bank (June 2018) Global Economic Prospect; The Turning of the Tides

2. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/01/09/global-economy-to-edge-up-to-3-1-percent-in-2018-but-future-potential-growth-a-concern>

# GLOBAL FORECAST AND THE REALITY OF 2018

While global growth for 2018 was projected at 3.9%, growth rate in advanced economies was expected to remain at 2.4%. However, the reality was far below expectation for some major economies while some others enjoyed significant increase. In the United States, for instance, 2018 growth rate witnessed some momentum with a 2.9% while growth in the euro areas slowed down to 2.2% with further downward projection of 1.9% in 2019. For Japan, growth forecast had been marked down to 1.0% due to weak private consumption and investment. Emerging markets and developing economies in the recent times experienced some setbacks in growth due to low commodity prices and slower global demands. However, 2018 growth in emerging markets experienced some crosswinds driven by commodity exports and solid fundamentals. Countries such as South Africa and Nigeria experienced 1.9% and 2.4% growth rate respectively due to increased household spending and government push for investment in South Africa and increased public spending in the run-up to election in the case of Nigeria. This therefore implies that whatever economic gains were achieved in 2018 remained unevenly distributed across countries and regions with many countries of the world yet to regain a healthy rate of growth. Economic prospects for many commodity exporters remain challenging, underscoring the vulnerability to boom and bust cycles in countries that are overly reliant on a small number of natural resources.



Against the backdrop of the previous global inflationary level of 3.15% which has continued to raise uncertainty in global economic growth, Global inflation has been trending up over the last two years. Global inflation was 2.4 per cent in March 2018, extending a gradual upward trend since a record low of 1.2 per cent at the start of 2016. In advanced economies, inflation rate picked up and on steady upward trend, particularly in the United States where CPI inflation in May 2018 stood at 2.8%, and PCE inflation rate stood at 2.0% in April 2018. This was supported by the economic recovery experienced over the past few years and reflected in good labour market conditions and higher wage pressure. As a result, core inflation rose as well. Growing energy prices were considered contributory to higher inflation.

## GLOBAL COMMODITY MARKET

The year 2018 witnessed a steady rise in the prices of majority of energy commodities. Agricultural commodity prices also rose by 2.2%, This, however, remained relatively low compared to the global projection of 4%. The relatively high level of oil prices was to a large extent the result of the restrictions on production quota introduced by the members of the

3. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2018/07/02/world-economic-outlook-update-july-2018>

4. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/06/05/global-economy-to-expand-by-3-1-percent-in-2018-slower-growth-seen-ahead>

World Bank Group President - Jim Yong Kim.

5. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/06/05/global-economy-to-expand-by-3-1-percent-in-2018-slower-growth-seen-ahead>

6. <https://www.focus-economics.com/blog/emerging-markets-2019-economic-outlook>

Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and some other oil exporters. The increase in prices of this commodity was also supported by the decline in oil production in Venezuela as a result of unstable political and economic situation in the country and the United States announcement of sanctions against Iran. In view of the simultaneous rise in demand for this commodity amid the continued favourable global economic conditions, world oil inventories showed some systemic decline, thereby boosting oil prices. The fall in inventories had contributed to increasing the sensitivity of oil prices to geopolitical tensions.

This had shown by further rise in oil prices, despite the announcement of the decision by OPEC and some other exporters to increase oil production limits.

Natural gas prices rose in 2018 Q1 after having declined at the turn of 2017 and 2018. Apart from changes in oil prices, the increase was the result of higher gas consumption for heating purposes and the low level of natural gas inventories in Europe, both factors resulting largely from low temperatures in March 2018. In 2018, the OECD natural gas production increased by 7.4% compared to 2017 and reached a record total production of over 130bcm in December 2018.

Prices of many agricultural commodities have also risen in recent months (Figure 1.10). In particular, increased production costs (particularly oil prices) and the expected slightly lower supply in selected markets in the new harvest season contributed to rising food prices.

However, the still high level of stocks of the main agricultural products curbs the growth of their prices. Most of the growth in 2018 was observed in the OECD Americas at over 9.3% and originated from the USA at 11.5% where the shale revolution broke through. The USA, Australia and Canada represented most of the yearly production increase in 2018, with over 89bcm, 18bcm and 7bcm of natural gas produced respectively, out of the 101bcm increase observed at the OECD level.

## NIGERIA MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 2018

Nigeria is the biggest economy in Africa. Services represent the largest sector of the economy, accounting for about 50 per cent of total GDP. Some of the fastest growing segments in services are Information and Communication, which together account for about 10 per cent of the total output. Agriculture, which in the past was the biggest sector, now weights around 23 per cent. Crude petroleum and natural gas constitute only 11 per cent of total GDP, while being the main exports. Industry and construction account for the remaining 16 per cent of GDP.

In the wake of the 2019 Presidential elections, the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics rolled out figures on Nigeria economic performance for 2018. The published statistics showed that Nigeria's economy continued to recover from the past recession with an upward growth trend. Nigeria's

economy rallied at a peak since the last recession with the gross domestic product (GDP) growth at about 2.38 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018. In the fourth quarter of 2018, Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.38% in real terms (year-on-year). This represents an increase of 0.27% points when compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 which recorded a growth rate of 2.11%. It also indicated a rise of 0.55% when compared with the growth rate recorded in Q3 2018. On a quarter-by-quarter basis, real GDP growth was 5.31%. The performance indicator implies that real GDP grew at an annual growth rate of 1.93% in 2018, compared to 0.82% recorded in 2017, representing an increase of 1.09%.

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7. [https://www.nbp.pl/en/publikacje/raport\\_inflacja/iraport\\_july2018.pdf](https://www.nbp.pl/en/publikacje/raport_inflacja/iraport_july2018.pdf)

8. [https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/print.php?page=oil\\_prices](https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/print.php?page=oil_prices)

9. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2019/april/key-gas-trends-2018.html>

10. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2019/april/key-gas-trends-2018.html>

11. <https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/gdp-growth-annual>

12. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)



extent the result of the restrictions on production quota introduced by the members of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and some other oil exporters. The increase in prices of this commodity was also supported by the decline in oil production in Venezuela as a result of unstable political and economic situation in the country and the United States announcement of sanctions against Iran. In view of the simultaneous rise in demand for this commodity amid the continued favourable global economic conditions, world oil inventories showed some systemic decline, thereby boosting oil prices. The fall in inventories had contributed to increasing the sensitivity of oil prices to geopolitical tensions.

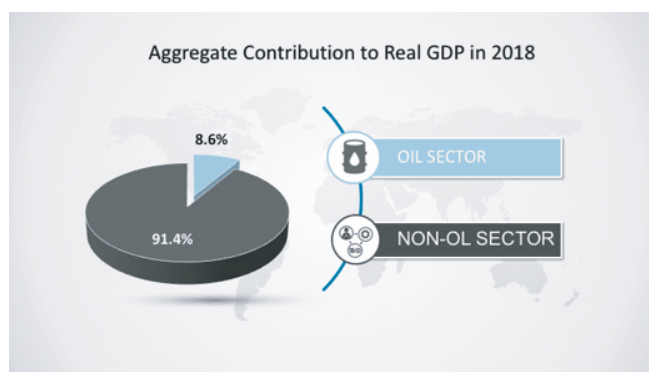
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On a quarter-by-quarter basis, aggregate nominal GDP on monetary term stood at ₦35.23tn, which was higher than ₦31.28tn recorded in Q4 2017, a nominal growth rate of 12.65%. The total nominal GDP for 2018 was ₦127.76tn representing a nominal growth rate of 12.36% when compared to ₦113.71tn recorded in 2017. On sectors contribution, the Nigerian oil sector contributed 7.06% to real GDP in Q4 2018, lower than the figures recorded in the corresponding period of 2017 and the preceding quarter, where it contributed 7.35% and 9.38% respectively. For 2018, the overall contribution of the oil sector to aggregate real GDP was 8.60%, representing a decline of -0.7% when compared with the 8.67% contribution in 2017. In terms of real GDP growth rate, the oil sector recorded a growth of -1.62% (year-on-year) in Q4 2018, indicating a decline of -12.81% points relative to the growth rate recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017.



**Figure 1 Contributions of the Oil and Non-Oil Sector to the Real GDP in 2018**

13. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, February 2019) Nigeria Gross Domestic Product Report (Q4&Full Year 2018).  
<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>
14. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>
15. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>

The non-oil sector grew by 2.70% in real terms during the fourth quarter of 2018 representing a 1.25% higher rate at Q4 2017, and 0.38% points higher than the growth rate recorded in Q3 2018. On an annual basis, the non-oil sector recorded a growth rate of 2.00% in 2018, performing considerably better than 0.47% witnessed in 2017. The key performing subsectors during the quarter were Information and Communication, Transportation & Storage, Arts & Entertainment, Agriculture and Manufacturing. The non-oil sector contributed 92.94% to real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2018, slightly higher than the 92.65% recorded in Q4 2017.

For 2018, annual contribution was recorded at 91.40% against 91.33% in year 2017. Key performing subsectors for the 2018 annual basis included Transport, Information & Communication, Electricity, Water, as well as Arts & Entertainment.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX/INFLATION RATE

The Nigeria Agricultural Sector made up of Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing subsectors grew by 18.58% year-on-year in nominal terms in Q4 2018, showing an increase of 8.45% from the same quarter of 2017, and 0.26% increase from Q3 2018. Crop production remains the major driver of the sector, accounting for 89.84% of nominal agriculture GDP. On an annual basis, agriculture GDP grew by 14.27%, higher than 11.29% recorded in 2017. On an annual basis, the sector contributed 21.42% to nominal GDP in 2018. In real terms, the agricultural sector grew by 2.46% (year-on-year) representing a decrease of -1.78% from the corresponding period of 2017. Annual aggregate growth in 2018 was 2.12%, which is lower than the 3.45% recorded in 2017.

The CPI which measures the average change over time in prices of goods and services consumed by people for day-to-day living is also used to measure inflation.

The consumer price index, (CPI) in 2018 increased by 11.44 per cent (year-on-year) in December 2018. This is 0.16 per cent points higher than the rate recorded in November 2018 which was 11.28%. The all-items composite Consumer Price Index (CPI), at the end December 2018, was 274.6 (November 2009=100), indicating a 2.3 per cent and 11.4 per cent increase over the levels in the third quarter of 2018 and the corresponding period of 2017, respectively. The development was attributed to increase in both food and non-food categories.

The urban all-items CPI was 278.5 at End-December 2018 when compared with the standard base year of November 2009 which was 100. The increase represented 2.4% and 11.7% (year-on-year) in December 2018 from 11.61 per cent recorded in November 2018, while the rural inflation rate also increased by 11.18 per cent in December 2018 from 10.99 per cent in November 2018. On month-on-month basis, the headline index increased by 0.74 per cent in December 2018, up by 0.06 per cent points from the rate recorded in November 2018 (0.80) per cent.

The rural all-items CPI (November 2009=100), was 271.4 at end of December 2018, representing 2.2 per cent and 11.2 per cent increase, compared with the levels at end of September 2018 and the corresponding period of 2017, respectively (Figure 14, Table 14).

Headline inflation stood at 11.44 per cent at end of December 2018, compared with the 11.28 per cent and 15.37 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2017, respectively. This reflected the rise in prices of selected food items, fuel and lubricants for personal transport equipment and solid fuels, among others. The Twelve-Month Moving Average (12MMA) inflation for December 2018 stood at 12.10 per cent, compared with 13.20 per cent and 16.50 per cent in the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2017, respectively.

16. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>

17. Using the 2009 base year index of 100

18. <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2019/RSD/CBN%20ECONOMIC%20REPORT%20FOURTH%20QUARTER%20Published1.pdf>

## UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION 2018

Nigeria's unemployment rate rose to 23.1% of the workforce by the end of September 2018, up from 18.1% in 2017. According to a NBS report, economically active or working age population rose from 111.1 million in 2017 to 115.5 million by September 2018. During this period, the number of persons who are willing and able to work increased from 85.1 million in Q3 of 2017 to ₦90.5 million as at Q3 2018. Of this figure, ₦20.9 million are classified unemployed, while underemployment figure rose from 18.02 million in Q3 of 2017 to 18.21 million as at Q3 2018.

At the state level, unemployment and underemployment rates varied across states and mostly determined by the nature of economic activity predominant in the state. States with higher focus on seasonal agriculture tend to have higher rates of underemployment compared to unemployment. Also, states with higher propensity for women being housewives or stay home husbands or that have negative attitudes to working tended to have lower unemployment rates, as they are not considered part of the labour force in the first place, and as such, have no bearing on the rate of unemployment.

As at Q3, 2018, states such as Akwa Ibom State reported the highest unemployment rate at 37.7%, followed by Rivers State which reported 36.4% despite being the state with highest labour force population. Bayelsa State recorded 32.6% while Cross River, Delta and Edo States recorded 30.6%, 25.4% and 25.1% respectively. On underemployment, Rivers State recorded the highest rate in the South-South zone with 21.7%, followed by Akwa Ibom State 20.1%, Cross River State 19.9%, Edo State 18.4%, Delta State 17.9% and Bayelsa State with 17.2%.

## REVENUE ACCRUABLE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 2018

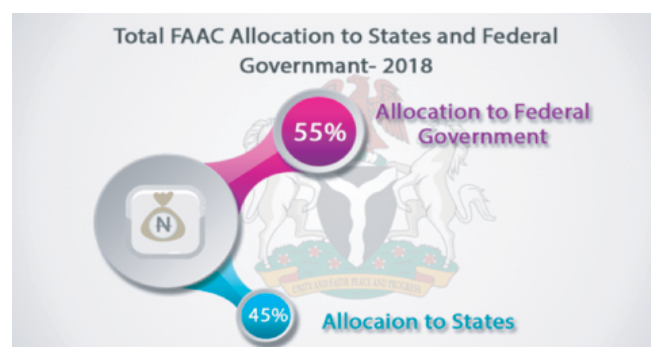
The Federal Government of Nigeria enjoyed some succour in 2018 with significant increase in its generated revenue. Revenue from oil constituted over 70% of federal revenue and as such a major determinant of government spending.

Total oil revenue in 2018 rose significantly by over 129% from ₦4.1tn in 2017 to ₦9.4tn as of December 2018. This improvement in oil revenue was caused by rise in the average price of Nigeria crude oil from \$52.5 per barrel in 2017 to \$70.6 per barrel in 2018. Global price of crude oil also increased from \$60 to \$63 per barrel, representing an increase of \$3 from Nigeria benchmark of \$60 for 2018. Similar trend was witnessed in the non-oil revenue in 2018. The non-oil revenue rose by 21% from ₦3.2tn in 2017 to ₦3.9tn in 2018. However, the Federal Government's total revenue collection in 2018 fell by 4.8% representing a ₦3.4tn deficit when compared to the ₦2.14tn deficit recorded in 2017. This was in line with the World Bank's projection of expanded deficit in 2018 owing to government spending on election and sustained revenue shortfalls.

## REVENUE ACCRUABLE TO STATES IN 2018

### Federal Allocation

In 2018, the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) disbursed the total sum of ₦3.19tn to the Federal Government of Nigeria and a total of ₦2.57tn to states in the same period. The ₦3.19tn disbursed to the Federal Government comprised of ₦2.8tn as Net Statutory Allocation, ₦156.98bn as Valued Added Tax (VAT), ₦10.66bn as NNPC refund to FG and the distribution of ₦128.41bn from the FOREX equalisation fund.



According to the NBS report, Delta and Akwa Ibom States received the highest allocation of ₦213.63bn and ₦202.37bn respectively in 2018. Delta State with 25 Local Government Areas received in Q1 the total

19. <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2019/RSD/CBN%20ECONOMIC%20REPORT%20FOURTH%20QUARTER%20Published1.pdf>

20. <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2019/RSD/CBN%20ECONOMIC%20REPORT%20FOURTH%20QUARTER%20Published1.pdf>

21. <https://www.pulse.ng/bi/politics/nigerias-unemployment-rate-hits-231-in-2018/779f5eh>



allocated sum of ₦49.2bn, Q2 ₦51.61bn, Q3 ₦49.3 and ₦62.9bn in Q4 of 2018. These made Delta State the highest FAAC receiver in the year. For Akwa Ibom with 31 Local Government Areas, the breakdown per quarter included Q1 ₦507bn, Q2 ₦49.2bn, Q3 ₦46.7bn and Q4 ₦55.2bn making Akwa Ibom the second highest receiver of federal allocation in 2018.

Beyond Delta and Akwa Ibom states being the highest receivers of federal allocations among the 36 states, other Niger Delta states received significant higher allocations, in fact higher than many other states with exception of few states like Kano with total federal allocation of ₦84bn and Lagos with ₦112bn.

## INTERNALLY GENERATE REVENUES BY STATES

States of the federation and the FCT experienced some improvements in their internally generated revenues in 2018. The Q4 2018 states and FCT IGR figure hit ₦324.59bn compared to ₦264.34bn recorded in Q3 2018. This indicated a positive growth of 22.79% quarter on quarter and 24.82% Year-on-Year. Thirty-one (31) states and the FCT recorded growth in IGR while five states recorded decline in IGR quarter-on-quarter at the end of Q4 2018.

The net FAAC allocation in Q4 2018 was put at ₦2.56tn while the total revenue available to the states including the FCT was ₦3.74tn. States like Akwa Ibom generated the sum of ₦24.2bn internally, while Rivers and Delta generated ₦112.7bn and ₦58bn respectively making them some of the highest IGR generating states. Nasarawa and Bayelsa states were among states with least IGR of ₦13.6bn and ₦7.5bn respectively.

## ISING DEBT PROFILE



Figure 2 Nigeria's Debt Burden 2017 and 2018

Nigeria debt profile continued to increase significantly despite some improvement in accrued revenue for oil and non-oil sectors. As of December 2018, the Nigeria public debt stood at ₦24.3tn up from ₦21.73tn in the preceding year. This increase represented 11.83% from the previous year. This also meant that about \$9bn in 2018 was borrowed in the year under review. The burden of servicing this humongous debt increased simultaneously. In 2018, a total of ₦1.7tn was used in servicing the country's domestic debt, an increase of over 21% from the ₦1.4tn expended on debt servicing in 2017. During the same year, external debt servicing rose drastically by 250% from \$464m in 2017 to \$1.4bn in 2018. This further confirmed the fear expressed by stakeholders over the sustainability of Nigeria's debt.

22. NBS (April 2019) *Labour Force Statistics –Volume 2: Unemployment and Underemployment by State – Q3, 2018.*

<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>

23. <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/02/nigerias-oil-revenue-rises-by-129-to-n9-4tr-in-2018/>

24. <https://punchng.com/fg-recorded-n3-4tn-fiscal-deficit-in-2018/>

25. <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/business/297618-nigerias-fiscal-deficit-may-widen-in-2018-world-bank.html>

26. NBS (January 2019) *Federation Account Allocation Committee: Disbursement Series 2018.*

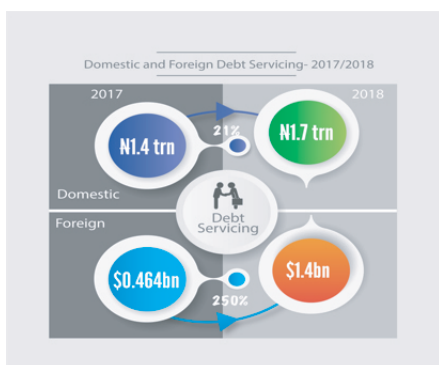
<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>

27. NBS (January 2019) *Federation Account Allocation Committee: Disbursement Series 2018.*

<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>

28. NBS (May 2019) *Internally Generated Revenue At State Level: Q4 & Full Year 2018.*

<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>



**Figure 3 Domestic and Foreign Debt Servicing in 2017 and 2018**

Debt situation at state levels was not much different from the national as many states continued to increase their debt portfolio. In 2018, Akwa Ibom had a total domestic debt profile of ₦198bn, increasing by 6% from the previous year's ₦187bn. Bayelsa State's domestic debt rose from ₦129bn in 2017 to ₦130bn, while Rivers and Edo states' debts increased from ₦199bn and ₦68bn to ₦225bn and ₦86bn respectively. Delta State maintained a constant debt figure in 2018 as with 2017. Beyond increasing domestic debt figures, states continued to accumulate foreign debt as much as the domestic debts. As of December 2018, Akwa Ibom State's foreign debt stock was \$45.6m being the least among the Niger Delta states. Edo state owed the highest external debt of \$276.2m, followed by Rivers State with \$78.2m. Delta and Bayelsa States owed \$63.2m and \$56.6m respectively. Kano and Nasarawa also trailed the indebtedness path with \$63.4m and \$59.1m respectively.

The rising debt profile of both states and federal governments has been a cause for concern in recent times. Concerned citizens and international donors and partners expressed worries at the skyrocketing debt profile as unsustainable. The World Bank in 2018 warned against Nigeria's rising debt profile saying, "Interest payment as share of government revenue is quite high and thus raised the issue of debt sustainability". The IMF also while in a joint meeting with the World Bank in April 2019 expressed worries over Nigeria rising debt profile and its repayment capacity.

## IMPACT OF PRE GENERAL ELECTIONS ACTIVITIES ON NIGERIA'S ECONOMY

2018 was a period of heightened political activities in Nigeria with political gladiators working assiduously to emerge the candidates to pilot the affairs of the country for a period of four years. This period was characterised by political volatility and violence as rival political parties engaged in both subtle and frontal attacks on opponents. These periods of volatilities impacted significantly on the nation's economy. The nation's stock market indices experienced significant downtrend as uncertainty affected stock performance. Investors became apprehensive of what might be the aftermath of the elections. This, culminated in considerable loss. Reports showed that the Nigeria stock market which was rated the best performing stock exchange market in the world in 2017 with over 43% return-on-investment performed woefully in 2018 as all performance indicators depreciated by 19.77%. Foreign investment during this period also experienced negative trend as foreign portfolio investment and All Share Index dwindled towards the end of 2018 by 1781%. Analysis of investment outflow in 2018 showed that between January and September 2018, investment outflow totalled ₦513.49bn left the country. This is about 63% increase compared the ₦315.04bn withdrawn in 2017.

Similarly, market capitalisation which opened at ₦13.6tn dipped by ₦1.8tn to close at ₦11.7tn in December 2018. Other negative indicator was the decline in rate of return on investment. In 2017 the market posted a 40% return on investment, but in 2018, it dropped to 16%. This made experts to describe the situation in the capital market in 2018 as unfortunate. A major factor that caused the severe loss in the stock market was the uncertainty of the anticipated economic and financial policies of the new administration.

29.<https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/total-public-debt/2765-nigeria-s-total-public-debt-stock-as-at-december-2018/file>

30.<https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/total-public-debt/2380-total-public-debt-as-at-31st-december-2017/file>

31.<https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/domestic-debts/domestic-debt-service/2760-actual-domestic-debt-service-from-january-to-december-2018/file>

32.<https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/external-debts/debt-service/2764-actual-external-debt-service-payments-from-january-to-december-2018/file>

While pre-election permutations featured in the review, there were also some other very significant conditions that impacted on the economy of both the federal and the states in Nigeria which appear to be conspicuously missing here; SECURITY SITUATION is one of such that deserved some mention in the background analysis.

## AKWA IBOM 2018 BUDGET ANALYSIS

### Economic Focus and Policy Thrust

On 24th of November, 2017, the Akwa Ibom State Governor, Emmanuel Udom, presented the state budget to the legislator for approval. The budget which represented a plan on how the affairs of the state would be navigated for the next fiscal year was meant to consolidate on the achievements of the 2017 budget despite the nations' ailing economic status. The state's five-point agenda which included job creation; wealth creation; poverty alleviation; economic and political inclusion; and infrastructural consolidation and expansion represented the pillars upon which the 2018 budget was to strive. The budget aimed at actualising the economic power base of the state through industrialisation and sustainable public-private initiatives was expected to open opportunities for growth and improved living standards. This informed why the 2018 budget was tagged "Budget of Consolidation on Industrialisation". In the words of the Governor during the budget presentation, the budget is intended to "make people happy through improvement, sustenance, and continuity of already actualised on-going socio-economic programmes in Health, Education, Good Roads, Electricity, Water Supply, Agriculture, Information Technology, Capacity Building, etc with industrialisation in focus".

Premised on a Medium Term Plan which was designed to ensure accountability and transparency in government and help to fight and tackle corruption in all facets of state administration, the 2018 budget was to focus on promoting of trade, commerce and tourism between Akwa Ibom, the country and the world at large. To achieve this great intention, the government adopted some strategies which included expansion of revenue base and elimination of wastage to build a strong fiscal regime; re-invigorate agriculture and agro-allied industry by making agricultural sector attractive and responsive to national requirement; make the public service more efficient and effective to meet challenges of good governance; build efficient security network that make the state more peaceful thereby encouraging and attracting investment etc.

### OVERVIEW OF 2017 BUDGET PERFORMANCE

Akwa Ibom State had a total budget of ₦485.7bn (this included supplementary budget of ₦114.5bn) in 2017. A cursory look at the budget showed that the budget was made up of: Recurrent Expenditure ₦91.428bn; Capital Expenditure of ₦313.498bn; and Consolidated Fund of ₦80.87bn. These were approved and signed into law by the state government. However, a review of the budget showed the actual budget expenditure for the period based on actual revenue generated.

As against projected recurrent revenue of ₦251.8bn, the actual recurrent revenue for the year was ₦146.07bn according to the governor, representing 58% of the expected revenue and a short fall of about 42%. A further breakdown of actual recurrent revenue showed an IGR of ₦10.425bn, Statutory Allocations of ₦19.93bn, VAT of ₦7.895bn, Derivation of ₦101.265bn and a Budget Support of ₦6.56bn. However,

33. <https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/sub-national-debts/2757-states-and-fct-domestic-debt-stock-as-at-december-31-2018/file>

34. <https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/sub-national-debts/2476-states-and-the-fct-domestic-debt-stock-as-at-december-31-2017/file>

35. <https://dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/external-debts/external-debt-stock/2762-states-and-federal-government-s-external-debt-stock-as-at-december-31-2018/file>

36. <https://thenationonline.net/worries-over-nigerias-rising-debt-profile/>

37. <https://punchng.com/n24-39tn-debt-imf-worries-over-nigerias-repayment-capacity/>

38. <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/01/2019-elections-stock-market-indicators-depreciate-by-19-77/>

39. <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/01/2019-elections-stock-market-indicators-depreciate-by-19-77/>



the Akwa Ibom 2017 Financial Statement by the Auditor General showed total recurrent revenue of ₦192bn as of December 2017. This amount represented 76% of the total anticipated revenue. The consolidated financial statement also showed capital receipt or revenue of ₦126.4bn bringing the total of actual revenue to ₦318.4bn.

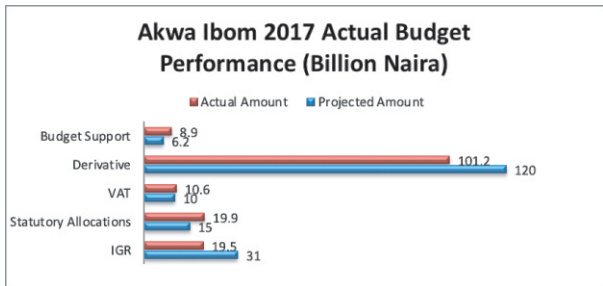


Figure 4 Akwa Ibom 2017 Budget Performance

Based on the above realisation, the state actual recurrent expenditure fell by 33% from ₦169bn to ₦112.8bn. In other words, the recurrent budget performance in 2017 was 67% of the capital allocation and 23% of the entire approved budget. Total actual capital expenditure for the year, according to the consolidated financial statement, was ₦117.08bn as against the projected ₦201.9bn. This represented about 42% short fall from anticipated capital expenditure. In other words, the 2017 capital budget in statistics performance is 58%. This therefore explains why most of the projects monitored in the state were either abandoned or not implemented. Major sectors of the state economy according the 2017 Budget Monitoring report received little or no attention during the fiscal year.

## OVERVIEW OF 2018 BUDGET

A total budget layout of ₦651.5bn was presented to the State House of Assembly in November 2017. After careful consideration by the law makers, a total budget of ₦646.5bn, which was 0.74% lower than the proposed budget, was passed and signed into law in February in 2018. The approved budget represented 33% increase over the previous year's.

- 40.<https://www.unofficial-udomemmanuel.org/budget/full-address-akwa-ibom-state-2018-budget-proposals/>
- 41.[https://akwaibomstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AKSG-Financial-Statements-2015-2017.pdf?OXif\\_login=access](https://akwaibomstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AKSG-Financial-Statements-2015-2017.pdf?OXif_login=access)
- 42.This included Aids/Grants, Budget Surplus Facility, Internal Loans and other incomes.
- 43.[https://akwaibomstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AKSG-Financial-Statements-2015-2017.pdf?OXif\\_login=access](https://akwaibomstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AKSG-Financial-Statements-2015-2017.pdf?OXif_login=access)
- 44.<https://www.independent.ng/aibom-govt-budgets-n651-50bn-2018-fiscal-year/amp/>

The approved budget was made up ₦215.6bn recurrent expenses and ₦431.1bn capital expenditure. In line with the state policy thrust for 2018 on consolidating on industrialisation, the approved 2018 budget earmarked 67% to capital allocation, while it allocated about 33% to recurrent expenditure.

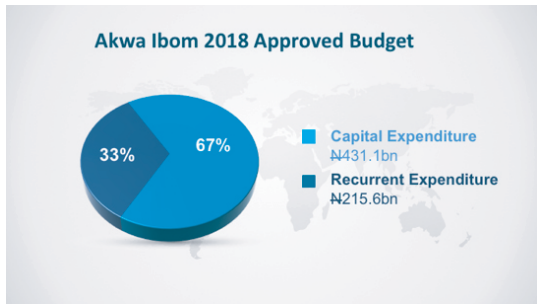


Figure 5 Akwa Ibom 2018 Capital, Recurrent Expenditure Share

The economic sector had the highest allocation of both recurrent and capital with ₦141.2bn and ₦340.8bn respectively. This was followed by the Social sector with ₦43.5bn in recurrent and ₦36.7bn in capital allocations. To finance the 2018 budget, the state government hoped to generate ₦261.8bn in recurrent revenue and ₦356.6bn in capital receipts bringing the total anticipated revenue to ₦618.4bn. This implied a deficit of ₦28.1bn which is expected to be financed through internal borrowing. A breakdown of the expected revenue is represented in the chart below.

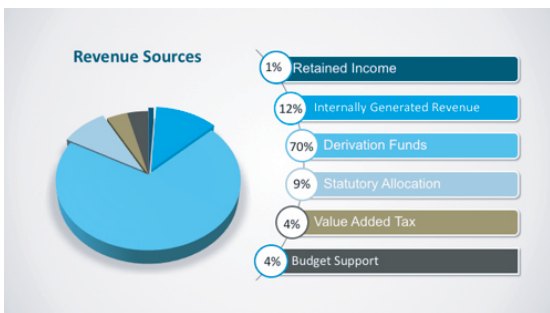


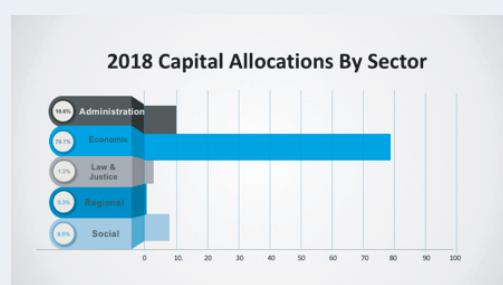
Figure 6 Sources of Funding for Akwa Ibom Budget, 32018



## SECTORAL CAPITAL ALLOCATION

The total sum of ₦431.1bn earmarked for capital expenditure was allocated among the major sectors of the state economy. These included Administrative Sector with ₦45.5bn; Economic ₦340.8bn; Law & Justice ₦5.6bn; Regional ₦1.5bn and Social ₦36.7bn. This report therefore focused on the social sector which consisted of the subsectors of education, health and social welfare. These three social subsectors have critical impacts on the lives the citizens.

These subsectors are seen to extend benefits of governance to the citizenry. So, concrete analyses of budget allocations to these sectors provide insight into government prioritizations.

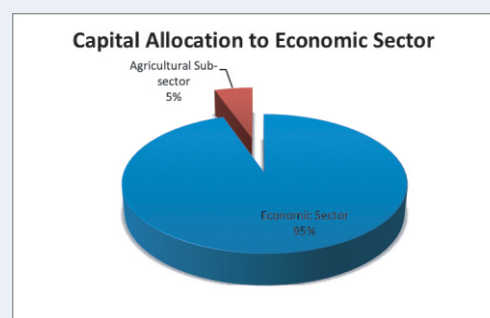


**Figure 7** 2018 Capital Allocation to the different Sectors (Billion Naira)

The above analysis shows that the Akwa Ibom State government placed so much priority on the economic sector, perhaps with the view to increase performance and revenue generation from the sub-sectors. A whopping 79% of the entire capital budget was allocated the economic sector alone. This also represents 52% of the entire budgetary provision for 2018. It is important to note that this sector comprises of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sufficiency; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Investment, Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Labour, Productivity and Manpower; Ministry of Transportation & Petroleum Resources; Ministry of Water Resources and other 37 MDAs under the sector. However, whatever the justification for this huge budgetary allocation is, allocation to agriculture is expected to be relatively higher in relation to

its economic significance. A review of allocations to the economic subsector showed that Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sufficiency got a total budget allocation of ₦19.3bn. This is a paltry 5% of the entire capital allocation to the economic sector. It also represents 2% of the entire 2018 budgetary allocations.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY SUB-SECTOR



**Figure 8** Percentage of Allocation to Agricultural Sub-Sector to the Economic Sector, 2018

The paltry budgetary allocation to the subsector of agriculture showed a misplaced priority of other economic subsectors over a sector like agriculture which should be one of the major sources of revenue to the state. Rather, the state prioritised investment in speculations and financial derivatives over the real sector that can actually engender growth. The state's investment in the sector of agriculture negated its development agenda principle which claimed to place premium on the growth and development of the sector to enhance food security, commercial production of agricultural produce and raw materials for industrial use.

## THE SOCIAL SECTOR -EDUCATION

The Akwa Ibom Social Sector comprises of ninety (90) MDAs which are mainly in the education and health subsectors. The social sector had a total ₦36.7bn capital allocation. This amount represents only 10% of the total capital

45. <https://www.unofficial-udomemmanuel.org/budget/full-address-akwa-ibom-state-2018-budget-proposals/>

46. This comprises of Agencies and Departments under Education.

47. <https://www.globalpartnership.org/blog/financing-new-sdg-education-will-require-more-efficient-use-funding>

48. <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/251927-fact-check-unesco-ever-recommend-26-per-cent-budgetary-allocation-education.html>

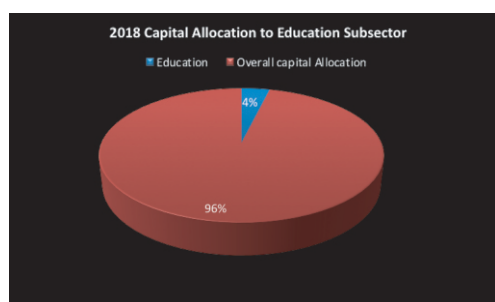
allocations in the 2018 budget and 5% of the entire budgetary provisions. This was in spite of the acclaimed recognition and priority to the sector by the government.

This insignificant amount was expected to be shared between

*My Administration places high premium on the growth and development of this sector to enhance food security, commercial production of agricultural produce and raw material for industrial use and export, job and wealth creation as well as improved revenue generation for government –Gov. Udom*

two major subsectors of education and health with combined ninety (90) MDAs. A further breakdown shows that Ministry of Education had a total capital budget allocation of ₦13.66bn representing just 4% of the total capital budgetary allocation and 2% of the 2018 total budget. Using the UNESCO International Benchmark for countries to allocate 15% to 20% of their budget to education, Akwa Ibom State with 2% budgetary allocation to education performed extremely poorly, even below the Federal Government with 7% allocation to education. This did not show seriousness or willingness on the part of the state government to live up to its commitment to harnessing the available human and material resources to continue in repositioning educational sector for the delivery of qualitative, affordable, accessible and functional education to our people.

## HEALTH SUB-SECTOR



**Figure 11. Percentage of Allocation to Educational Sub-Sector to the Social Sector, 2018**

The Ministry of Health had a total capital allocation of ₦11.41bn representing 3.3% of the overall capital budget and 1.7% of the entire state budget for 2018. This showed that the state government cared less about the welfare of its citizens. In the governor's budget speech, he claimed the vision and policy thrust of government was to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases to the barest minimum, reverse the increasing

*The social fabric of our society needs much attention in terms of education, information, sport, health care, women and youth empowerment... Gov. Udom*

prevalence of non-communicable diseases to meet global target on the elimination and eradication of diseases and significantly increase the life expectancy and quality of life of the people in Akwa Ibom State in consonance with sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in relation to the overall socio-economic and human development. These, he noted, would be carried out within the framework of planned projects and programmes such as: Maintenance of House Officers, Intern Optometrists and Pharmacists, Laboratory Scientists and Youth Corps members residential Building/Offices at Training Institutions, Fencing of Hospital and Training Schools, Development of Permanent Site for College of Health Technology, Etinan and College of Nursing, Ikot Ekpene, HIV/AIDS Control Programme in Akwa Ibom State, Free Healthcare for children under 5 years, pregnant women and the aged,

Tuberculosis and Leprosy (TBL) Control Programme, Improvement in School Health Services/Control of Sickle cell Anaemia, Health Management Information System (HMIS) Research and Data Bank, Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Malaria Control Programme, National Programme on Immunisation (NPI), Prevention/Control and Eradication of Other Diseases and meeting other Health Programmes, etc. The question that begs for answer is: "How on earth could all of these have been achieved with 1.7% budgetary allocation"?

## CONCLUSION

The analysis observed a major flaw in the trend of budgetary allocations across ministries and agencies. Most of the capital allocations were lumped under mother ministry while no specific capital allocations to the agencies under the ministries. For instance, there was no capital allocation to any of the 55 agencies and institutions in the state; all capital allocations were lumped under Ministry of Health. This implied that the Ministry of Health had the prerogative to decide which health institution got what and which did not get. The same trend was observed under the education subsector with the exception of the state secondary schools board and technical school boards with ₦200m and ₦300m respectively. This contradicted the transparency and accountability framework upon which the 2018 budget was designed and expected to help fight corruption. This showed that the Akwa Ibom 2018 budget was designed to achieve zero impact in all the major sectors.

# AKWA IBOM 2018 BUDGET MONITORING REPORT

## Background

Akwa Ibom State over the years was laden with abandoned projects that gulped monumental public resources in related corruption issues. The need to address corruption in public offices through tracking of the implementation of public projects thus informed the Akwa Ibom 2018 Budget Monitoring exercise carried out by members of the Social Action – MacArthur Foundation’s Amplifying Anti-Corruption Campaign Network in the State.

The monitoring Team tracked 31 projects in 12 LGAs across the State’s 3 senatorial districts. The tracked projects were carefully selected from the Agriculture, Education and Health Sectors. Part of the team’s task was to ascertain the implementation of the specified projects and identify the location of projects not clearly detailed in the budget.

The team tracked all selected projects and followed up on the ambiguous ones. Responses of key informants – where available, are noted in the reports, and where unavailable; only the team’s observation is reported.

50. <https://www.unofficial-udomemmanuel.org/budget/full-address-akwa-ibom-state-2018-budget-proposals/>

51. <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/udom-emmanuel-akwa-ibom-governor-presents-n6515bn-budget-for-2018/phq8kne>

# Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

1.	<div>Project Title A</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>Provision of Irrigation Equipment, Water Pumping Equipment in Ayadehe, Itu Local Government Area</div> <div>Food and Sufficiency</div> <div>₦7,160,000.00</div> <div> <p>According to a local resident who pointed out the proposed project site to the monitoring team, there is an access road to the massive land space along the Itu river bank starting from the Bridge head.</p> <p>He, however, noted that the access road was water logged and that no activity had been observed on the water-logged farmland for a while – before 2017 to time of interview.</p> <p>The monitoring team were unable to traverse the farm site, as a result of the state of the access road to the farm but sighted the project site from the closest safe platform around the farm.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>‘The government graded an access road and cleared this big land for agricultural project but nothing has happened since then.’</p> </div> <div>Figure 1, Figure 2.</div>
2.	<div>Project Title B</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>Provision of Irrigation Equipment, Water Pumping Equipment in Ayadehe, Itu Local Government Area</div> <div>Food and Sufficiency</div> <div>Inclusive in 1A's Amount</div> <div> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>At the extensive project site, the team was directed to, they sighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A FADAMA III project signpost,</li> <li>• On-going cassava cultivation on said farmland,</li> <li>• A single shade on the farmland</li> </ul> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 (3 women, 2 men) community members confirmed that there was no such water pumping and irrigation equipment on the farm.</li> <li>• No government activity had been noticed on the farm for a while.</li> </ul> <p>It started with the FADAMA project before the government took over the project.</p> </div> <div>Figure 3</div>



## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

3.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>C</div> <div>Provision of Irrigation Equipment, Water Pumping Equipment in Ikot Osurua Town, Ikot Ekpene Local Government Area</div>
	<div>Sector</div> <div>Food and Sufficiency</div>
	<div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Inclusive in 1A's Amount</div>
	<div>Monitoring Report</div> <div> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>Project site could not be located and none of the community members the team interacted with had any idea of the project's existence.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>"There is no such project in Ikot Osurua. The only one I participated in was a poultry project in 2014."</p> </div>
	<div>Image</div> <div>Figure 4</div>
4..	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Construction of 1No. Cassava Processing Mill in Ntak Obio Akpa Town, Oruk Anam Local Government Area</div>
	<div>Sector</div> <div>Food and Sufficiency</div>
	<div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>₦80,000,000.00</div>
	<div>Monitoring Report</div> <div> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team was taken to an old Government Basin land said to be the project site by 3 community members (2 women and 1 man). The vast farmland with palm plantation on one side and a fallow cassava- farm on the opposite side; is located along the Abak – Ikot Ebritam road.</p> <p>The team did not see any sign-post or form of identification regarding the ownership or purpose of the property, on any part of the sighted site.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>Ÿ The only farm project currently functioning in the LGA is a tomato farm, owned by the wife of the State Governor and located at Ikot Uboh and not in Ntak Obio Akpa. The Government has not done anything in Oruk Anam, apart from the current renovation going on at the Ikot Okoro Health Centre.</p> </div>
	<div>Image</div> <div>Figure 5</div>

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

5.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Construction of Farm Building at Horticultural Garden, Wellington Bassey Way, Uyo Local Government Area</p> <p>Food and Sufficiency</p> <p>₦5,650,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team noted the shanty shelter that housed the horticulturists and their nurseries during working hours. But none of the horticulturists were around to confirm if the old brick building noticed behind the shanty belonged to the garden or their neighbours in the fenced compound bordering the garden.</p> <p>There was no sign of any on-going construction or a recently constructed farm building at Horticultural Garden.</p> <p><b>Interviews/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>“This place belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and the staff (horticulturists) take rest in that shanty shelter from the sun and rain.”</p> <p>Figure 6</p>
6..	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div>	<p>Renovation of farm houses, Ikot Obong, Ibiono Ibom</p> <p>Food and Sufficiency</p> <p>₦16,000,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct observation</b></p> <p>Eventually, the team was able to locate the assumed project site through the help of three community guides (all male):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ÿ There is a farm in IkotObong but there is no indication of ‘Akwa Ibom State Government’ anywhere on the site or the community. What was sighted were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- University of Uyo Farms;</li> <li>- Research farms; and</li> <li>- Research Farm and Orchard</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ÿ There is a pineapple orchard in the upland and a massive fish pond located in the valley.</li> <li>Ÿ There is no motor-able road to the project site.</li> <li>Ÿ There are no farm houses except a stand-alone shade within the fish pond area.</li> </ul>

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

### Monitoring Report

#### Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)

- Ÿ The farm was established by Late Prof. Eyo Okon as a research centre for the University of Uyo.
  - Ÿ No sign of any recent and/ or on-going project(s) has been noticed around the site and/ or community.
  - Ÿ Government only graded the (then) access road when the then incumbent Governor of Akwa Ibom State (not certain of which governor it was) came for site visit. The road was not further developed or maintained after that, hence the present state of the farm road.
- It is assumed that the government forged a research partnership with the university on the project.

### Image

Figure 7

7.

### Project Title

Procurement of Drying Slabat Ikot Obong, Ibiono Ibom

### Sector

Food and Sufficiency

### Amount in Budget

₦20,000,000.00

### Monitoring Report

#### Direct observation

The team did not see any drying slab or sign of fish processing activity at the site.

#### Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)

The fish is often harvested and taken out. Affirmation or assumption?

### Image

Figure 8

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

8.	<div>Project Title</div> <p>A. Recruitment, Training, Accommodation, Feeding and Empowerment of 1000 participants for the 7th Batch of the scheme.</p> <p>B. Recruitment, Training, Accommodation, Feeding of 2nd Batch of 100 tractor Drivers/Mechanics.</p>
	<div>Sector</div> <p>Food and Sufficiency</p>
	<div>Amount in Budget</div> <p>A. ₦775,000,000.00    B. ₦229,000,000.00</p>
	<div>Monitoring Report</div> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team eventually traced the project to the Akwalbom State Integrated Farmers Scheme office at Udo Street, Uyo LGA; after some efforts.</p> <p>Efforts to interact with a senior officer of the Scheme to provide answers to the 'Recruitment, Training, Accommodation, Feeding of 2nd Batch of 100 tractor Drivers/Mechanics'; and other related issues was unsuccessful at the period of the monitoring exercise.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>According to the only staff available to attend to the team at the office during one of the team's visits; "the last participants trained were part of the 6th Batch of the scheme".</p> <p>He did not know when the 7th Batch would commence and not sure what year the 6th kicked off. He informed the team that the office was still rounding off the 6th batch activities.</p>
	<div>Image</div> <p>Figure 9</p>
9..	<div>Project Title</div> <p>Preliminary works (Ground clearing, Quantity Surveys/Architectural Design and Foundation laying) Veterinary Hospital Complex, MbakItam III, Itu</p>
	<div>Sector</div> <p>Food and Sufficiency</p>
	<div>Amount in Budget</div> <p>₦50,000,000.00</p>
	<div>Monitoring Report</div> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>Following the direction of one of the community members, the team eventually identified the assumed project site and sighted a small signpost asking people not to dump refuse around the property and signed by the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>There was no sign of preliminary works on the empty property overgrown by weed, located behind the proposed new site for the Itam Market; also showing no sign of construction activities at the time of visit.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>A female community member – "Community members are not aware of such initiative</p>



## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

### Monitoring Report

but there is a massive government land close to Julius Berger site behind where the new Itam Market complex is being constructed.”

### Image

Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12

10.

### Project Title

Rehabilitation of Integrated Agricultural centre (Premier Fisheries)/Establishment of Model Fish Farm, Obio Ekid, Nsit Ubium.

### Sector

Food and Sufficiency

### Amount in Budget

₦37,500,000.00

### Monitoring Report

#### Direct Observation

The team succeeded in locating the Integrated Agricultural Centre and sighted:

- Ÿ An old signpost with 'GOVERNMENT OF AKWA IBOM STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & NAT. RES. SITE FOR INTEGRATED COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE PROJECT'.
- Ÿ The site appeared abandoned with overgrown weeds and thick bushes in and around the farm.
- Ÿ The gate was under lock and key.
- Ÿ The farm buildings, like the farm' appeared abandoned and deteriorating from lack of use and maintenance.
- Ÿ Farm tools and installed appliances sighted; all appeared to be left to waste and rot.
- Ÿ The perimeter metal fence had an opening and the team was not certain if it was an official opening or an action of vandals. The team,
- Ÿ however, noticed some members of the community using it as a route to their farms.
- Ÿ The team also could not ascertain if these private farms are located on the integrated farmland property or not.

#### Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)

Two male natives informed the team that the farm had been without activity for a long time

### Image

Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16

# Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

11.

## Project Title

1. Construction of 3No. 4 new Classroom Blocks including stores, one each in the three Senatorial Districts of the state.
2. Construction of 6 No. VIP toilets, 2 per Senatorial District of the state
- 3a. Rehabilitation of 31 No. Area Offices
- 3b. Provision of office equipment and facilities in the 31 area offices.
4. Provision of 3,334 three-seater desks for school pupils

## Sector

EDUCATION (SUBEB)

## Amount in Budget

1. ₦30,000,000.00 2. ₦24,000,000.00 3. ₦18,000,000.00 4. ₦12,400,000.00 5. ₦22,490,000.00

## Monitoring Report

### Direct Observation

The team interacted with 2 male SUBEB staffs in the course of their visits and learned that the commission was presently implementing the 2015/2016 budget; and that the apparent gaps in the budget implementation was due to the counterpart funding process of executing the commission's project.

The team was further informed that any information on the 2018 projects may be due around December and January. The team was however told to subsequently go through the Permanent Secretary, to authorise the release of any required data in the future.

### Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)

"For the information on 2018 budget, you will request that formally and officially through the Office of the Permanent Secretary."

"To tell you the truth, the system is so closed that any information released could cause harm to the system."

"It is only auditors for UBEC that by-pass protocols and move directly to any unit or department of the commission to harvest any information they need."

"One factor that stalls budget implementation is the release of commitments made by the State Government to fulfil its part of the counterpart agreement."

"The area offices are not functioning. In fact, if you go there, you will be lucky to see anybody around."

"Not aware of the procurement/production of any number of seats or the target benefiting schools; since they have not been released for subsequent distribution to

## Image

Figure 17

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

12.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>1. Construction of 1 No. Science Block for Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Agric Science. 2. Construction of 2 No. dormitory Block for Special need Children. 3. Construction of 1 No. Examination/Assembly Halls. 4. Construction of 1 No. Science Block for Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Agric Science. Special Education Centre, Itiam Etoi, Uyo.</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <p>1. ₦30,000,000.00 2. ₦60,000,000.00 3. ₦30,000,000.00 4. ₦30,000,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct Observation</b> The team interacted with 2 staff (a male and a female) of the school and did not notice any sign of construction within the school compound.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>'None of the highlighted projects listed on the team's tracking document had been implemented or commenced.'</p> <p>'The school does not have any laboratory and student use a make-shift laboratory for practical lessons.'</p> <p>'The school had made a request to the government to provide hostel for special students as the available hostel facility was overstretched and could not accommodate the available number of students.'</p> <p>Figure 18, Figure 19</p>
13.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Payment of Exam fee (WAEC/NECO/NABTEB) to final year students of Akwa Ibom State, Special Education Center, Itiam Etoi, Uyo.</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <p>₦542,000,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct Observation</b> Information from teachers and benefiting students the team interacted (from which school?) with affirmed that the government currently pays only WAEC fees for only indigene students from Akwa Ibom State.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>The team's interaction with a female staff of the Special Education Centre, Itiam Etoi; revealed that the students in the school sit for only WAEC and that the government pays the WAEC fees for all final year students – both indigenes and non-indigenes.</p> <p>Figure 20</p>

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

14. Project Title	Completion of projects at 3 existing Model Secondary Schools, Okop Ndua Erong, Ibesikpo Asutan.
Sector	EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦400,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The visit was during the school break; however, the team interacted with some of the staff resident in the school premises. The following were observed during the visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ÿ No sign of any on-going project(s) in the school.</li> <li>Ÿ Internal roads graded with drainages constructed on both sides but construction of the roads is yet to be completed with asphalt coating.</li> <li>Ÿ Various stages of uncompleted, deteriorating and abandoned buildings and facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilapidated classroom blocks with collapsing roofs,</li> <li>- Abandoned library building,</li> <li>- Broken water facility,</li> <li>- Abandoned dormitory buildings,</li> <li>- Uncompleted staff quarters,</li> <li>- Abandoned clinic building transformed into a makeshift accommodation; self-funded by Corp Members residing in the building,</li> <li>- Vandalised transformer, hence the need for staff to self-fund their electricity connection from the village and construct a borehole for the school.</li> <li>- 2 female staffs also complained of not being paid salaries since being absorbed in 2013.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>‘The toilet facilities are not safe for use; the school is managing a shade in place of a house’.</p> <p>‘I came in 2013 and met this school like this and since then nothing has happened’.</p> <p>‘The school is abandoned, not completed; in fact, I will say it is 11% completed.’</p> <p>‘An auditor came one certain time and asked us whether we are paying for accommodation, and I was glad to see an auditor who was interested hoping that what I had invested from my meagre salary will be refunded to me. We are the ones making this place comfortable for us. We contributed and dug a borehole, erected an overhead tank for instance. But the auditor only said we should thank God that we are not even paying rent.’</p>



## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

### Monitoring Report

'The present principal is trying to fix some part of the broken windows and has blocked students from going into the collapsed classroom to prevent casualties.'

'Monitoring groups have been coming but no result.'

'The building that was supposed to house the school clinic was being vandalised and an arrangement was made with Corp members to live there if they will be able to fix it.'

'The refectory is uncompleted.'

'Waste is disposed into a pit for burning.'

'The hostels are abandoned and left to deteriorate as the paths to the buildings are

### Image

Figure 21, Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 24.

15.

### Project Title

Completion of projects at 3 existing Model Secondary Schools, Aka Offot, Ibesikpo.

### Sector

EDUCATION

### Amount in Budget

Inclusive in 7a.

### Monitoring Report

#### Direct observation

The team did not meet anybody to interact with during the visit. However, there was no sign of any on-going or uncompleted project(s) in the school.

#### The following were also sighted:

Internal roads graded with drainages constructed on both sides but construction of the roads is yet to be completed with asphalt coating.

Most of the windows on sighted buildings were at various stages of disrepair.

### Image

Figure 25.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

16.

Project Title	Completion of projects at 3 existing Model Secondary Schools, Ishiet Ekim, Uruan
Sector	EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	Inclusive in 7a.
Monitoring Report	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team did not meet anyone to interact with during the visit. However, there was no sign of any on-going or uncompleted project(s) in the school.</p> <p>They also observed that the school seemed completely abandoned and the entrance to the school was blocked by overgrown weeds. The team walked through the bushes to gain access to the compound but couldn't make much progress without a guide. They however noticed that the entire compound seemed was overtaken by weeds, apart from the cassava cultivation on a small part of the compound, around the entrance.</p>
Image	Figure 30

17.

Project Title	Construction of Administrative Block and two one storeyed classrooms blocks, School of Health Technology Permanent Site, Etinan
Sector	HEALTH
Amount in Budget	₦50,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team visited the temporary site and was directed to the permanent site after a brief interaction with a key administrative (male) staff of the school.</p> <p>The following was observed at the permanent site:</p> <p>Ÿ The permanent site was bushy and undeveloped; located along the main-road, immediately after the Etinan General Hospital.</p> <p>No sign of construction or any activities going on at the permanent site.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>Ÿ The land allocated for the permanent campus was to be re-surveyed and an MOU reached with the community for proper handing over.</p> <p>Ÿ Any new construction going forward will be at the permanent site. Who gave this assurance/assertions?</p> <p>Ÿ Recently, the Medical Laboratory Science Department was fully renovated by the school management without any assistance from the government.</p> <p>The administrative building on the temporary site was undergoing renovation; a project also fully funded by the school management.</p>
Image	Figure 2

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

18.	<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of 2No. Storey Classroom building for take-off of State College of Nursing in Akwa Ibom, Central School of Nursing, Ikot Ekpene
	<b>Sector</b>	HEALTH
	<b>Amount in Budget</b>	₦50,000,000.00
	<b>Monitoring Report</b>	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team interacted with a male student during their visit and did not notice any sign of construction or newly constructed building in the school compound.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <p>There is no on-going construction in the school since before 2017 to date.</p>
	<b>Image</b>	Figure 30

19	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of perimeter fencing, School of Midwifery, Ituk Mbang Uruan
	<b>Sector</b>	HEALTH
	<b>Amount in Budget</b>	₦40,000,000.00
	<b>Monitoring Report</b>	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The team noticed a perimeter fence stretching towards the back on both sides of the school building.</li> <li>- The team could not access the back of the compound, but observed various stages of building construction on-going in the school compound.</li> <li>- The team also observed that the perimeter painting was likely part of the 2017 on-going project implementation in the school.</li> <li>- The team had no interaction with anyone in the compound.</li> </ul>
	<b>Image</b>	Figure 31.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

20.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Equipping of Ultra-modern Diagnostic Centre with hi-tech diagnostic machines and analysers for CT scan, MRI, Mammography, X-ray, Endoscopy, Fluoroscopy, and Angiography Electrocadiogram. Ultra-Modem Diagnostic Centre, Ikot Ekpene</p> <p>HEALTH</p> <p>₦80,000,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team spoke to a key staff of the Ikot Ekpene General Hospital and two members of the community (males), who directed them to the Ultra-Modem Diagnostic Centre. The team located the building which appeared abandoned and left to deteriorate, with weed gradually taking over in and around the structure.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The building had been wasting since constructed and it was yet to be equipped.</li> <li>- The building was not functional.</li> <li>- The building had been abandoned since completed years ago.</li> </ul> <p>Figure 32, Figure 33, Figure 34.</p>
21.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Establishment, Procurement/Installation of Dental Equipment at 3 No. General Hospital, Oron.</p> <p>HEALTH</p> <p>₦75,000,000.00</p> <p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team interacted with three female staff of the hospital during their visit. The team observed the on-going renovation at the hospital and was informed that the management had been promised that one of the on-going buildings under construction would house the Dental Unit on completion.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hospital currently lacks a functional dental unit and/ or reliable equipment.</li> <li>- The government hoped to commission the new buildings and newly renovated ones by September 2018; hence the expectation that the Dental Unit would not only be part of the projects to be commissioned but would also be fully equipped for the commissioning event.</li> </ul> <p>Figure 35, Figure 36</p>

## Budget Monitoring Report for Akwa Ibom State

22.

Project Title	Establishment, Procurement/Installation of Dental Equipment General Hospital, Ikot Ekpene
Sector	HEALTH
Amount in Budget	Inclusive in (a) above.
Monitoring Report	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team met and spoke to some of the staff of the Dental Unit and they observed that the equipment was old and obsolete.</p> <p>The team also observed the on-going renovation and construction of new buildings in the hospital.</p> <p><b>Interview/Key Informant(s) Comment(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'The existing machines were old and non-functional.'</li> <li>- 'The centre mainly did referrals.'</li> </ul>
Image	Figure 37

23.

Project Title	Establishment, Procurement/Installation of Dental Equipment at General Hospital, Eket.
Sector	HEALTH
Amount in Budget	Inclusive in (a) above.
Monitoring Report	<p><b>Direct Observation</b></p> <p>The team met a key staff of the centre who insisted that all questions/requests should be directed to the commissioner of health. The team however had a quick peek into the equipment room and observed that all the equipment was old, abandoned and non-functional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The equipment room was water logged and appeared not to have been used for years.</li> <li>- The building had an abandoned look, with the roof almost falling off in some parts.</li> <li>- There were no patients around during the visit and only two staff were sighted (a male and a female).</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, the team observed the on-going renovation and construction of new</p>
Image	Figure 38





Fig 1.1



Fig 1.2



Fig 1.3



Fig 1.4



Fig 1.5



Fig 1.6



Fig 1.7



Fig 1.8

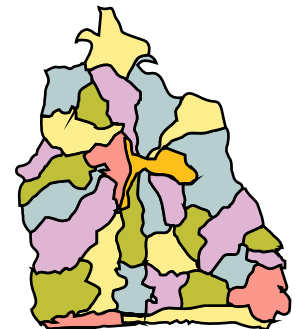


Fig 1.9



Fig 1.10



Fig 1.11



Fig 1.12



Fig 1.13



Fig 1.14



Fig 1.15





Fig 1.16



Fig 1.17



Fig 1.18



Fig 1.19

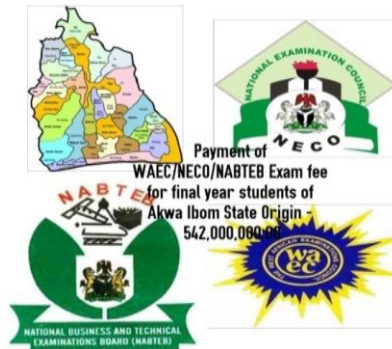


Fig 1.20



Fig 1.21



Fig 1.22

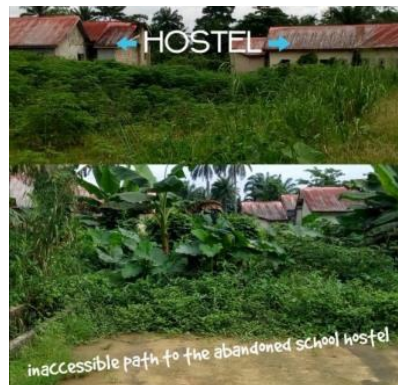


Fig 1.23

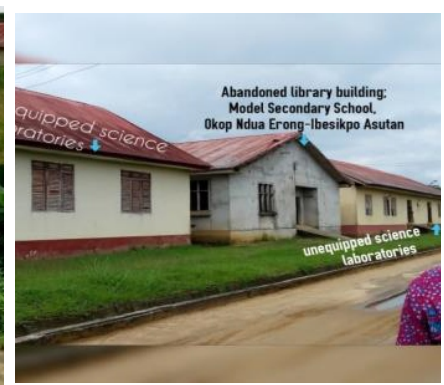


Fig 1.24



Fig 1.25



Fig 1.26



Fig 1.27



Fig 1.28



Fig 1.29



Fig 1.30





Fig 1.31



Fig 1.32



Fig 1.33



Fig 1.34



Fig 1.35



Fig 1.36

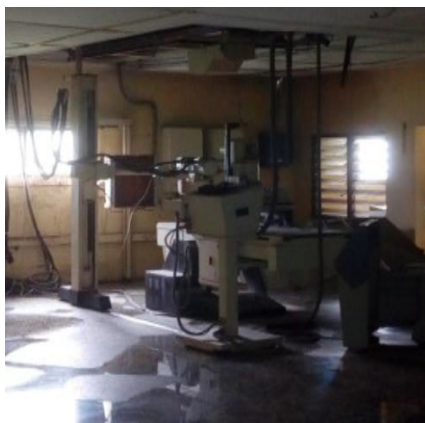


Fig 1.37

# DELTA STATE 2018 BUDGET ANALYSIS

## Preamble

On the 19th of October 2017, the Governor of Delta State, Dr Ifeayi Okowa, presented the state's 2018 budget proposal before the State House of Assembly for consideration and ultimate approval. In the budget speech, the governor hinged the state's economic vision on the promising outlook of the nation's economy which was on the path of recovery and growth. He noted the implication of this on the state's development agenda. At the inception of the administration of Dr Okowa, the economy of the state was proposed to be driven on a five-point agenda encapsulated in the acronym SMART which means: Strategic Wealth creation, projects and provision of jobs for all Deltans; Meaningful peace building platforms aimed at political and social harmony; Agricultural reforms and accelerated industrialisation; Relevant Health and Education policies; Transformed environment through urban renewal". The five-point agenda tend to demonstrate priority in major sectors of the economy that will drive real growth and development. It is therefore important to analyse the state budgetary allocations and performance in the light of this seemingly good intention.

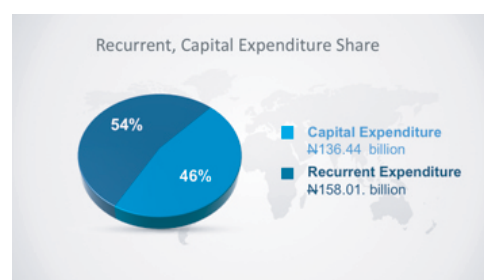
## DELTA 2018 ECONOMIC DIRECTION

The Delta State 2018 budget was premised on the S. M. A. R. T agenda to deliver under certain economic principles or thrusts which were believed would drive growth and foster collective interests. These economic directions or thrusts include: combating the perennial problem of youth restiveness by adopting cross-sectoral, multi-pronged approach to job and wealth creation with strong emphasis on raising entrepreneurial leaders to drive the economic diversification of the state; promoting civic engagement in communities and creating the peaceful atmosphere necessary for development to strive; repositioning of agriculture using specific policies and programmes geared at making farming more attractive to the youth; stimulating and boosting farm yields and developing the agricultural value chain; leading in the provision of universal

healthcare coverage and cutting edge technology for broad-based and excellent service delivery essential for a healthy and productive populace; building an educational system that will raise products whose educational advantage will help them to become thinkers, innovators, leaders, and managers that will excel globally; partnering with relevant stakeholders/investors to attract infrastructural funding to build liveable cities and towns for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations; developing leadership skills across all strata of the civil service establishment and among the political class; and building organisational capacity through good governance structures in the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government for efficient, effective and timely service delivery. This eight-policy thrust represented the priority areas the Delta State government planned to concentrate its efforts. It was on this policy priority that the 2018 budget framework was developed.

## OVERVIEW OF 2017 BUDGET PERFORMANCE

Delta State 2017 budget had a total approved figure of ₦294.4bn signed into law. This amount represented an increase of 8% from ₦270.9bn the initial proposition by the state executive. This amount, in line with the state's SMART agenda, was expected to help reposition the state for economic recovery in 2017 and with the government's pledge to promote transparency and good governance. The approved budget had Recurrent Expenditure allocation of ₦158.01bn and Capital Allocation of ₦136.44bn.



**Figure 12. Recurrent, Capital Expenditure Share, 2018**

The above showed that 54% of the state's 2017 budget was allocated to recurrent expenditures

52. <https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/node/461>

53. <https://thenationonlineng.net/okowa-signs-2017-delta-budget/>

while 46% was for capital expenditures. The 46% capital allocation appeared to be a giant step towards actualising the vision of the state. However, implementation reality falls short of expectation. The fall in expectation was attributed to fall short in expected revenue. A review of the budget performance as of September 2017 showed a fall in revenue from ₦294.7bn to ₦127.1bn. This implied that the government was only able to realise 57.5% of its expected revenue. However, expenditure performance was greatly skewed towards one end of the expenditures. The review showed that of the budgeted ₦158.01bn for recurrent expenditure, as of September, ₦104.2bn representing 65.9% was implemented.

## OVERVIEW OF THE 2018 DELTA STATE BUDGET

A total budget of ₦308bn was passed and signed into law by the Delta State governor on December 2017. The budget comprised of ₦147.27bn recurrent allocations and ₦161.6bn capital allocations. This implied that 52.4% of the state budget was allocated to capital and about 48% was allocated recurrent expenditure.

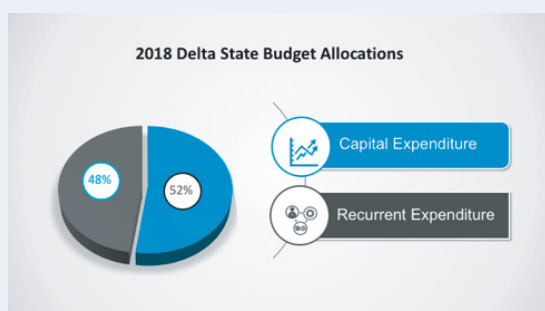


Figure 13. Delta State Capital, Expenditure Share, 2018

To achieve the proposed budget estimates, the state planned recurrent revenue of ₦260.18bn and a capital receipt of ₦48.7bn. The breakdown of the recurrent revenue showed that ₦178.05bn representing 68% was from statutory allocation while internally generated revenue was ₦71.3bn and VAT ₦10.7bn. A further look at the capital receipt showed that the entire expected capital revenue was from loans. This showed a total dependence of the government on federal allocations and borrowings to run the affairs of the state.

## REVENUE COMPONENTS



Figure 14. Source of funds for financing Delta State 2018 Budget

## TRENDS IN CAPITAL BUDGETING

A cursory look at the Delta State 2018 Budget showed how the ₦161bn capital allocation was appropriated between the state's four major sectors. The social sector had the highest capital budgetary allocation of ₦68bn, followed by the economic sector with ₦56bn total capital budget. The regional sector and the administrative sector had ₦28bn and ₦25bn capital allocations respectively. A further review showed how these allocations were further appropriated among the MDAs under each of the sectors. Of the ₦68bn allocated to the social sector, Ministry of Education had the highest with ₦22.5bn capital allocation with Ministry of Basic Education gulping ₦20.3bn of the allocation. Similarly, ₦33bn was allocated to Ministry of Works alone out of the ₦56bn appropriated to the economic sector. The entire ₦28bn appropriated to the regional sector was allocated to DESOPADEC. One disturbing trend in the allocations was the allocation of ₦23.1bn to the office of the former governors out of the total appropriation to the administrative sector. This showed misplaced priority on the part of a government that seeks to sustain growth and development.



Figure 15. Allocations to Social, Economic, Administrative and Regional Sectors of the Economy in Delta State 2018

54. [https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/downloads/Budget\\_performance\\_2017.pdf](https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/downloads/Budget_performance_2017.pdf)

55. [https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/downloads/Budget\\_performance\\_2017.pdf](https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/downloads/Budget_performance_2017.pdf)



## ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSECTORS – FOOD SUFFICIENCY



**Figure 16. Percentage of Allocations to Food Sufficiency**

Agriculture is a key sector that contributes to human development through guaranteeing of food sufficiency or security. It is one of the sectors that impact directly on the citizens and thus constitute a very important sector that should be given priority in the budgeting process. However, trends revealed in budget analyses have shown that

this sector is one of the most neglected or less prioritised sectors in state budgeting process. Taking a look at the capital budgetary allocation to the subsector of agriculture in the Delta 2018 appropriation document, it can be noticed that the sector received the least attention with a paltry allocation of ₦1.66bn which represented 2% of the total appropriation to the economic sector and 1% of the entire capital budget. This trend demonstrated where in priority of the government lies in terms of the wellbeing of the citizens. This also did not demonstrate the reality of the budget framework of having 52% allocation to capital expenditure as ₦2.8bn, a sum 100% higher was allocated to administrative recurrent. It also betrayed the budget policy direction of repositioning of agriculture for employment and development.

## EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR



**Figure 18. Percentage of Allocations to Education Sub-Sector**

The education subsector, unlike the previous reviewed sector, enjoyed budgetary attention in the Delta 2018 budget. The subsector had a total capital allocation of ₦22.5bn out of the ₦68bn appropriated to the sector. This represented 33% of the budgetary appropriation to

the social sector and 13.9% of the entire capital allocations. Allocation to this sector reflected the state agenda of “building an educational system that will raise products whose educational advantage will help them to become thinkers, innovators, leaders, and managers that will excel globally.”

## HEALTH SUBSECTOR



**Figure 17. Percentage of Allocations to Health Sub-Sector**

The health sector is one of the subsectors of the social sector in the Delta State 2018 budget. The health sector had a total of capital budget of ₦6.6bn. This amount also represented 9.7% of the total appropriation to the social sector and a 4% of the entire 2018 capital budget. This also showed the extent to

which the wellbeing of the people of the state was of priority to the government. It is important to point out that a total of ₦18bn was allocated to the same sector as administrative recurrent, a figure that is 178% higher than the capital allocation. This also showed a negation of the budget framework.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Delta State

2.	Project Title	PTI - Ekpan Road
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦150M
	Monitoring Report	No work going on
	Image	Fig 2, Fig 2.1
3.	Project Title	Widening of Warri Sapele Road about to Enerhen Junction
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦1bn
	Monitoring Report	Skeletal work on-going in some part of the road but major part of this road was abandoned.
	Image	Fig 2.2, Fig 2.3
4.	Project Title	Construction of Old Okpo Road
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦500M
	Monitoring Report	Work is on-going Workers found at the site told monitors that work started September 2018.
	Image	Fig 2.4, Fig 2.5
5.	Project Title	Ajamogha/Mabiaku Link Road Bridge
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦20M
	Monitoring Report	This bridge has been in existence since 2015. It collapsed and was built and commissioned by Gov. Emmanuel Uduaghan on May 2015.
	Image	Fig 2.6, Fig 2.7

## Budget Monitoring Report for Delta State

6.	Project Title	Construction Of Eagle Height University Road
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦100M
	Monitoring Report	This Project was abandoned.
	Image	Fig 2.8, Fig 2.9
7.	Project Title	Road Marking at Olu Palace Road, Ajamimogha Warri South
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦34.5M
	Monitoring Report	Work on-going; Nearing completion
	Image	Fig 2.10, Fig 2.11
8.	Project Title	Dualisation of Okumagba Avenue, Warri
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦250M
	Monitoring Report	This road has been in existence since 2015. It was constructed by Gov. Emmanuel Uduaghan 2015.
	Image	Fig 2.12, Fig 2.13
9.	Project Title	Dualisation of Refinery/Ubeji Road
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	₦600M
	Monitoring Report	Work on-going; Workers found at project site.
	Image	Fig 2.14, Fig 2.15

## Budget Monitoring Report for Delta State

10.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>Renovation/Rehabilitation of Urhobo College Effurun, Uvwie L.G.A.</div> <div>Education</div> <div>₦300M</div> <div>We found renovation/rehabilitation work in progress; classrooms, dining hall, laboratories were being renovated; rehabilitation work nearing completion</div> <div>Fig 2.16, Fig 2.17</div>
11.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>Fencing of Osubi Secondary School</div> <div>Education</div> <div>₦50M</div> <div>We saw workers on site. We were also informed by the workers that work started Nov. 2018.</div> <div>Fig 2.18, Fig 2.19</div>
12.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>2 Blocks of Six Classrooms at Evreke Primary School, Osubi</div> <div>Education</div> <div>₦75M</div> <div>We found one block of six classroom built and remaining electrical and other installations like writing board, desk etc.</div> <div>Fig 2.20, Fig 2.21</div>
13.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<div>Installation of 7.5MVA, 33/11KV, Injection Transfer &amp; 2.5 MVA, in Bendel Estate, Effurun, Warri.</div> <div>Power</div> <div>₦100M</div> <div>We met workers on site. A worker who spoke to us said work started April 2018. Work was at advanced stage at the time of visit.</div> <div>Fig 2.22, Fig 2.23</div>

## Budget Monitoring Report for Delta State

14.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Reinforcement of Electricity Power Supply at Ojobor Town Ekuredeltsekiri, Warri</p> <p>Power</p> <p>₦20M</p> <p>Work was completed.</p> <p>Fig 2.24, Fig 2.25</p>
15.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Development of Health Institutions School of Nursing, Warri and Agbor</p> <p>Health</p> <p>₦200M</p> <p>We only visited School of Nursing Warri. We saw a one-block 2 classrooms building that was under construction. We were told that the school recently took delivery of some computers, desks, tables, beddings etc.</p> <p>Fig 2.26, Fig 2.27</p>
16.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Upgrading of four central hospitals to specialist hospitals at Warri, Ughelli, Agbor and Sapele</p> <p>Health</p> <p>₦350M</p> <p>No. upgrade was done. Staff who spoke to us said they were not aware of any upgrade for the Warri Hospital.</p> <p>Fig 2.28, Fig 2.29</p>
17.	<div>Project Title</div> <div>Sector</div> <div>Amount in Budget</div> <div>Monitoring Report</div> <div>Image</div>	<p>Maternal and Childcare Centre, Warri and Ekpan</p> <p>Health</p> <p>₦100M</p> <p>No new equipment was supplied and the Ekpan Child Healthcare Centre building was abandoned.</p> <p>Fig 2.30, Fig 2.31</p>



## Budget Monitoring Report for Delta State

18.	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Response System/Procurement and installation of Radio Communication gadgets for all Central/General Hospitals in the state
	<b>Sector</b>	Health
	<b>Amount in Budget</b>	₦150M
	<b>Monitoring Report</b>	We visited the Warri General Hospital and we were told by some staff that few communication items like handset phones were purchased and given to the . . .
	<b>Image</b>	Fig 2.31, Fig 2.33

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of Trauma Centre at Agbor Central Hospital, Agbor.
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦400,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	This project had always been in the budget since the inception of the present administration and at same cost in the budget.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	From the interview conducted among the staff of the hospital, they don't seem to be aware of any ongoing project with the above title. Only renovation works are going on.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 34, Fig 35

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of Issele-Uku/ Onicha-Uku/Ukwunzu/Obamkpa/Idumuogo Road
<b>Sector</b>	Works
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦250,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	This project had always been in the budget for a good number of years. However, the present government has started the construction phase by phase.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The section from Onicha-Uku to Ukwunza had been completed.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 35

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of Issele-Uku /Onicha-Olona Rd
<b>Sector</b>	Works
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦200,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was initiated during the administration of Governor James Ibori and first completed and commissioned during the first term of Governor Emmanuel Uduaghan. The road failed shortly after it was commissioned by Governor Uduaghan.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	This project has been done and completed. It was actually a rehabilitation of the collapsed road project.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 36, Fig 37

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Renovation of Boys Model Onicha-Olona
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦200,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	This project was in an advance stage of completion.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 36, Fig. 37, Fig 38

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of Classroom Blocks at Okponta Primary School Ibusa
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦30,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Project not found and community members confirmed that no school in the area bears the name of Okponta Primary School.
<b>Image</b>	

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Installation of Powered Str Light 7km Lagos/Asaba Rd Agbor
<b>Sector</b>	Energy
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦40,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was budgeted for in 2017.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Done
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project Title</b>	Mapping of Renewable Energy Sources in the State.
<b>Sector</b>	Power and Energy
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦30,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was budgeted for in 2017.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	We could not obtain any information from the Ministry of Power & Energy concerning the project.
<b>Image</b>	

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Installation of Powered Str Light 7km Lagos/Asaba Rd Agbor
<b>Sector</b>	Energy
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦40,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was budgeted for in 2017.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Done
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project Title</b>	Installation of 7.5 MVA, 33/11 KV Injection Transformer Substation and 2.5 MVA, 33/11 KV Injection Transformer in the State Secretariat, Asaba.
<b>Sector</b>	Power and Energy
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦70,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Ministry of Power& Energy sources revealed that the project was on-going and that equipment installation would be carried out on completion of the New Secretariat Project which was being executed.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 39, Fig. 40, Fig 41



## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of Nsukwa/Ejeme Road in Aniocha South LGA
<b>Sector</b>	Works
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦550,000,000.00
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	According to residents of the area, the road was the access to the Nsukwa Oil Palm Estate established by the government of the defunct Bendel State and which was commissioned in 1984 by General Mohammadu Buhari as head of Nigeria's military government.
<b>Image</b>	Fig 42

## FAILED AND ABANDONED PROJECTS

<b>Project Title</b>	Solar energy powered street light across communities in the Aniocha/Oshimili Federal Constituency
<b>Sector</b>	Energy
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was a constituency project of Hon. Ndudi Elumelu who represented the Aniocha/ Oshimili Federal Constituency in the House of Reps from 2007 to 2015.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The project is completely a failed one. According to residents of the constituency, in the communities where the project was executed, the street lights did not function for up to a year. Examples are Ubulu-Uku, Obior, Ibusa, Nsukwa etc. The project was part of the six billion naira power project scandal for which the EFCC investigated and prosecuted Hon Elumelu along with Senator Nicholas Ugbene and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Power; Abdullahi Aliyu in 2009.
<b>Image</b>	Fig 43

## FAILED AND ABANDONED PROJECTS

<b>Project Title</b>	Science laboratory at St. Thomas's College, Ibusa.
<b>Sector</b>	
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project was a Constituency Project of Hon. Felicia Nwaeze who represented the Oshimili North Constituency in the Delta State House of Assembly from 1999 to 2007
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The project had been abandoned. A source in the school revealed all efforts to revamp the project had proved abortive.
<b>Image</b>	Fig 44, Fig .45

<b>Project Title</b>	Town Hall at Obior Community Civic Centre in Aniocha North LGA
<b>Sector</b>	Housing
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The project commenced in 2011 but was abandoned the same year.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	A very reliable source in the Community revealed that the project commenced during the heat of the 2011 General Election campaigns as a constituency project by Hon. Ndudi Elumelu who represented the Aniocha/Oshimili Federal Constituency in the House of Reps from 2007 to 2015.
<b>Image</b>	

## FAILED AND ABANDONED PROJECTS

<b>Project Title</b>	Township Stadium at Issele-Uku in Aniocha LGA
<b>Sector</b>	Youth & Sports Development
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The Project was started and abandoned between 1999 and 2003.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	It was one of the stadia initiated under Gov. James Ibori as part of the administration's project for youth and sports development. It was being handled by Hon Kris Njiokwueni who represented the Aniocha North Constituency in the Aniocha North Constituency in the Delta State House of Assembly. The legislator lost his bid to return to the State Assembly in 2003, this led to the abandonment of the project.
<b>Image</b>	Fig .46



Fig 2



Fig 2.1



Fig 2.2



Fig 2.3



Fig 2.4



Fig 2.5



Fig 2.6



Fig 2.7



Fig 2.8



Fig 2.9



Fig 2.10



Fig 2.11



Fig 2.12



Fig 2.13



Fig 2.14





Fig 2.15



Fig 2.16



Fig 2.17



Fig 2.18



Fig 2.19



Fig 2.20



Fig 2.21



Fig 2.22



Fig 2.23

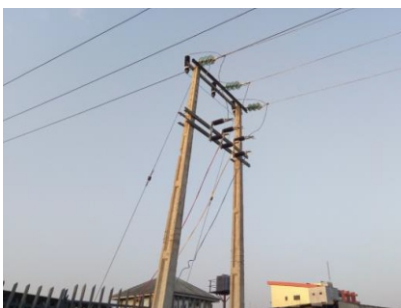


Fig 2.24

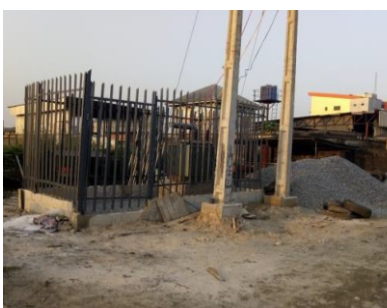


Fig 2.25



Fig 2.26



Fig 2.27

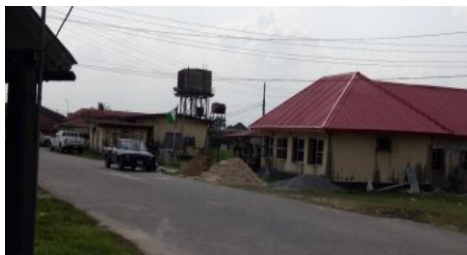


Fig 2.28



Fig 2.29





Fig 2.30



Fig 2.31



Fig 2.32



Fig 2.33

## Report On Selected Projects Monitored In Delta North.



Fig 2.34



Fig 2.35



Fig 2.36



Fig 2.37



Fig 2.38



Fig 2.39



Fig 2.40



Fig 2.41



Fig 2.42

## FAILED AND ABANDONED PROJECTS



Fig 2.43



Fig 2.44



Fig 2.45



Fig 2.46



Fig 2.47



Fig 2.48



# RIVERS STATE 2018 BUDGET ANALYSIS

## Introduction

Over the years, budgets of the Rivers State government had been shrouded in secrecy, lack transparency and by extension; its accountability mechanism had been consistently questioned by critical stakeholders and concerned citizens. This trend of budget secrecy begins with the previous administration of Governor Rotimi Amechi and inherited by the current governor, Nyesom Wike. This tradition of budget secrecy had deprived Rivers State citizens the benefit of governance as every of the state's project is seen as gift from a benevolent governor and not their statutory right.

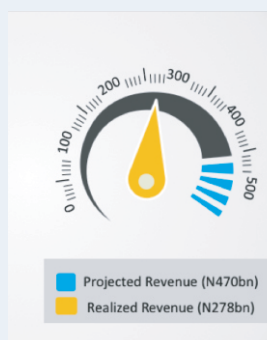
Civil society organisations have consistently engaged the state government on the need for open budget. Series of campaigns and advocacy were done to ensure citizens' unrestricted access to the state's fiscal document for the purpose of fostering accountability. However, these efforts had been consistently rebuffed by the government thereby creating gaps between governance and the citizens. This situation has continued to erode any iota of trust or confidence that might be left of the citizens about the ability of the state government to deliver on dividend of democracy- good governance. Despite this level of friction between the citizens and the government, Social Action and partners remained resolute on the issue of budget transparency that they continued engagement, campaign and advocacy that eventually led to accessing for the first time in almost a decade the state budget document in 2018. This analysis therefore seeks to x-ray Rivers development direction in the light of available budget document. It will also examine the trends in budget allocation and compare it with the state policy thrust in the period under review.

## 2018 RIVERS ECONOMIC THRUST

The Rivers 2018 approved budget tagged "Budget of Consolidation, Advancement and Empowerment" was signed into law in February 2018 by the state governor, Barrister Nyesom Wike. The budget, according to its name, was expected to help the state consolidate in infrastructural development while advancing growth and development in education, healthcare, and security, as well as in growing the economy to create jobs and empower the people despite the effect of the economic recession and stagnation which the country experienced in the recent times.

The 2018 budget therefore sought to focus on achieving four major goals which included growing and expanding the state economy to attract investments and create jobs for the people of the state; strengthening and advancing educational opportunities for children in the state and delivering quality healthcare to people of the state; improving the safety, security and general well-being of Rivers people including residents and visitors; and finally ensuring the completion of all ongoing projects in the state that had reached advanced stages of completion. These represented the policy direction of the state and its focus in terms of prioritisation and development agenda.

## 2017 RIVERS BUDGET PERFORMANCE



**Figure 19.**  
*Rivers 2017 Budget  
Performance*

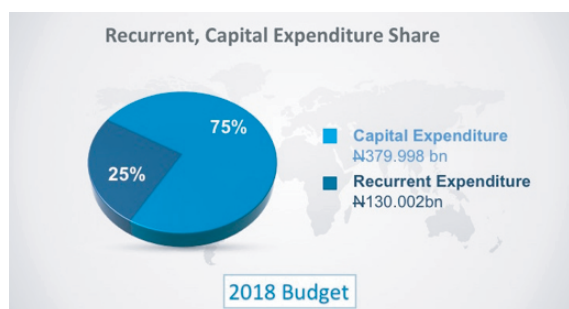
A total of ₦470bn was approved for the Rivers 2017 budget year. The budget tagged "the Golden Jubilee budget for accelerated development" comprised of total projected

capital expenditure of ₦329bn (three hundred and twenty-nine billion naira) representing 70 per cent, while ₦141bn (one hundred and forty-one billion naira) was for recurrent expenditure.

To finance the budget, the government proposed to generate revenue from the following sources: Federal Allocation ₦23bn, Derivation ₦102bn, VAT ₦16bn, Paris Club Refund ₦70bn, Exchange gain and capital receipt ₦8.4bn, Internally Generated Revenue ₦168bn, Loan/credit of ₦65bn and closing balance of ₦16.4bn. However, due to the economic downturn or recession experienced by the country in the period, revenue realised fell short of expectation. As of December 2017, total revenue of ₦278.2bn was realised representing 59% of the projected revenue and a short fall of over ₦192bn. In other words, the state government could not realise almost half of its projected revenue for 2017. The breakdown of 2017 actual expenditure showed that ₦86.8bn of the realised revenue was on recurrent expenditures while capital expenditure gulped ₦155bn representing 55% of the realised revenue and 53% shortfall from the overall capital budget.

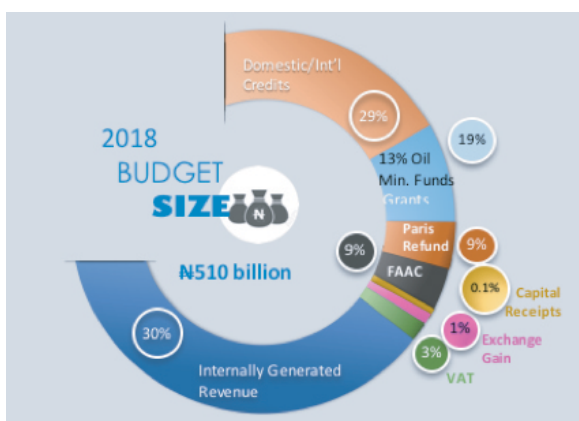
## OVERVIEW OF THE 2018 BUDGET

Rivers State 2018 approved budget was ₦510bn representing 9.7% increase over 2017 approved budget. Budget breakdown showed that ₦130bn representing 25.4% was allocated to recurrent expenditure while ₦379.9bn representing 75% was allocated to capital expenditure.



**Figure 20. Rivers State 2018 Capital, Expenditure Budget Share**

The budget guided by the policy thrust highlighted above aimed at accelerating and sustaining development in infrastructure, healthcare and security. To achieve this, Rivers State government proposed to raise funds from the following sources: FAAC ₦45bn, 13% oil mineral Fund ₦98bn, VAT ₦13.7bn, IGR ₦152bn, Refund of Paris Club ₦45bn, Domestic and Foreign loans ₦148bn, Capital receipt ₦300mn, Exchange gains ₦8bn. These sources were adjudged by the governor in his budget speech as “conservative revenue projections or assumptions.”



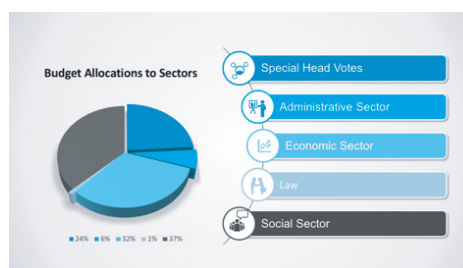
**Figure 21 Rivers 2018 Revenue Sources (Billion Naira)**

The above graphical illustration showed that Rivers State government depended majorly on loan and federal allocations to finance the bulk of its 2018 budget.

It also showed some significant efforts at diversifying revenue base by projecting 29% of the revenue to be realised through IGR. It is worrisome that a state like Rivers that has consistently be ranked among the most indebted states still depends on huge loans to finance its annual budget. According to data from DMO, as of December 2018, Rivers State had a total domestic debt portfolio of over ₦225bn and foreign debt figure of \$79.5mn. Based on the projection in the 2018 budget estimates, Rivers State would increase its loan obligations by 65%.

## TRENDS IN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

A closer look at the pattern of capital allocation showed that ₦379.9bn was allocated to four key sectors of the state economy namely: Administrative sector, Economic sector, Law and Justice and the Social sector. From the budget document, the social sector got the highest budget allocation of ₦140.3bn representing 37% of total capital allocations while the economic sector got ₦123bn representing 32%; ₦23.3bn representing 6% was allocated to the administrative sector and ₦4bn representing 1% to law and justice sector. It is also important to note that a whopping sum of ₦88.9bn was allocated to “Special Head Vote”. This allocation was shared to fifty-one (51) special advisers whose roles and functions were complete duplication of the functions of the MDAs and a huge 23% of the entire budget capital budget allocations in the 2018 budget. This huge capital allocation to special advisers was a significant loss as it was not tied to any economic activity that would benefit the state.



**Figure 22. Rivers State Budget Allocation to Critical Sectors in 2018**

## SECTORAL ALLOCATION - AGRICULTURE



**Figure 23. Percentage Allocation to Food Sufficiency Sub-Sector**

As noted above, the economic sector had a total capital allocation of ₦123bn. This amount was shared among 44 MDAs which included Ministry of Agriculture (food sufficiency), Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Urban

Development etc.

Analysis of allocations to these 44 MDA showed that Ministry of Works alone had 73% of the total capital allocation to the sector amounting to ₦90bn. As much as this was in line with the state government's policy focus of investing in infrastructure, it is important to note that there were other critical subsectors that could make significant impact in the lives of the people. One of these critical subsectors is agriculture through which food sufficiency and security can be guaranteed. It is disturbing to note that successive governments of the state have continued to pay less attention to this sector. In the 2018 budget estimates, only ₦2.5bn was allocated to the sector of agriculture. This amount represented just 2% of capital allocation to the sector and 0.6% of the entire capital budgetary allocation.

## EDUCATION SUBSECTOR



**Figure 24. Percentage Allocation to Education Sub-Sector**

Another critical sector of the economy that requires significant attention is the education subsector. The education subsector was allocated a total of ₦54.78bn, which include capital allocations to the Ministry of Education, the three state-owned tertiary schools, library, special education,

UBEB, primary education etc. The allocation occupies 36% of the social sector, 14% of capital expenditure and 11% of the total budget estimates.

The governor in his budget speech had included education as one of the four priority belts and this was reflected in the increase of ₦20bn allocation to the Ministry of Education and a total of 53%

increase to budget in the subsector from the 2017 budget. There was, however, a cut in allocation to the State University from N1.5bn to ₦500m and the library board from N100m to ₦50m.

## HEALTH SUBSECTOR



**Figure 25. Percentage Allocation to Health Sub-Sector**

Healthcare was one of the four target priority areas the governor earmarked for advancement during his budget speech. It was expected that there would have been a significant improvement in investment in that subsector.

The sum of ₦31.20bn was allocated for capital expenditure on healthcare. This sum is 6%, 24%, 8%, and 21% of the Total Budget, Recurrent Expenditure, Capital Expenditure and allocation to the Social Sector respectively.

Comparing the above to 2017 budget provisions, the allocation to health increased by ₦2.9bn or 10%. While the Ministry of Health received a boost of ₦3bn allocation, Primary Healthcare and Free Medical Healthcare saw their allocations cut by ₦200m and N100m from their respective budget of ₦200m and ₦500m in 2017. The implication is that medical care may be out of reach for indigent and primary healthcare provision may come at a higher cost.

## Budget Monitoring Report for River State

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF CHINDA ROAD, WIMPEY AGIP INTERNAL ROADS WITH DRAINS
Sector	RIVERS STATE MINISTRY OF WORKS
Amount in Budget	₦226,986,896.34
Monitoring Report	As at the time of monitoring, construction work was ongoing
Image	Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2, Fig 3.3

Project Title	MINISTRY OF WORKS CONSTRUCTION OF OZUOBA OGBOGORO-RUMUOELIMINI ROAD
Sector	MINISTRY OF WORKS
Amount in Budget	₦400,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Road was fully constructed at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig. 3.4, Fig 3.5

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF LANDING JETTY AT ABISSA COMMUNITY IN AKUKU-TORU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
Sector	MINISTRY OF WORKS
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	At the time of monitoring ,there was nothing on site
Image	NO Pictures



## Budget Monitoring Report for River State

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF ALUU-Link ROAD RUKPOKWU
Sector	MINISTRY OF WORKS
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Construction Done
Image	Fig 3.6

Project Title	RENOVATION OF STAFF QUARTERS, IGNITIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION IWOFE
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦17,500,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project did not exist as at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.7

Project Title	800 DESKTOP COMPUTERS FOR ICT BUILDING, IGNITIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION IWOFE
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦42,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As at the time of the report, there was no deskto computers as the hall was empty
Image	Fig 3.8, Fig. 3.9,

## Budget Monitoring Report for River State

Project Title	PROPOSED CLASSROOM, TWO BLOCKS(2-STOREY ), KENULE BENSON SAROWIWA POLYTECHNIC BORI.
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦150,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.10

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF LECTURE OFFICE COMPLEX(3-STOREY BUILDING)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed as at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.11

Project Title	CAPT. ELECHI AMADI POLYTECHNIC RUMUOLA ROAD PORTHARCOURT, REHABILITATION/REPAIRS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (STAFF QUARTERS)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦270,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As at the time of the monitoring, there was no new project found.
Image	Fig 3.12, Fig. 3.13, Fig 3.14

## Budget Monitoring Report for River State

Project Title	PROPOSED CLASSROOM, TWO BLOCKS(2-STOREY ), KENULE BENSON SAROWIWA POLYTECHNIC BORI.
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦150,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.10

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF LECTURE OFFICE COMPLEX(3-STOREY BUILDING)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed as at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.11

Project Title	CAPT. ELECHI AMADI POLYTECHNIC RUMUOLA ROAD PORTHARCOURT, REHABILITATION/REPAIRS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (STAFF QUARTERS)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦270,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As at the time of the monitoring, there was no new project found.
Image	Fig 3.12, Fig. 3.13, Fig 3.14

## Budget Monitoring Report for River State

Project Title	RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION OF FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦90,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As at the time of monitoring, the project did not exist.
Image	Fig 3.10

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF LECTURE OFFICE COMPLEX (3-STOREY BUILDING)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed as at the time of monitoring
Image	Fig 3.11

Project Title	CAPT. ELECHI AMADI POLYTECHNIC RUMUOLA ROAD PORTHARCOURT, REHABILITATION/REPAIRS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (STAFF QUARTERS)
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦270,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As at the time of the monitoring, there was no new project found.
Image	Fig 3.12, Fig. 3.13, Fig 3.14

## Budget Monitoring Report for Rivers State

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF ANNEXED BUILDING FOR SENATE BLOCK, RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY.
Sector	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Amount in Budget	₦168,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project not in existence
Image	Fig 3.15, Fig 3.16

Project Title	CLEARING OF SITE OF NEW GOVERNMENT APPROVED SCHOOL BORIKIRI, BORIKIRI PORTHARCOURT.
Sector	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION
Amount in Budget	₦20,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project did not exist
Image	Fig 3.17, Fig 3.18

Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS, ADMIN BLOCK, CLASS ROOMS, KITCHEN/DINNINGHALLS AT APPROVED SCHOOL BORIKIRI, PORT HARCOURT.
Sector	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION
Amount in Budget	₦115,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	As of the time of monitoring, the premises and all building remained dilapidated
Image	Fig 3.19, Fig 3.20







Fig 3.12



Fig 3.13



Fig 3.14



Fig 3.15



Fig 3.16



Fig 3.17



Fig 3.18



Fig 3.19



Fig 3.20

## EDO STATE BUDGET ANALYSIS 2018

### Edo State 2017 Socio-political Analysis

Comrade Adams Oshiomhole accumulated a huge debt profile for Edo State while in government as governor of the state. The Governor Godwin Obaseki administration continued from where his predecessor stopped in borrowing from internal and (mostly) external sources in his bid to improve the state of infrastructure in Edo State. As of June 2017, the state had the third highest external debt burden in the country just behind Lagos and Kaduna states, which ranked first and second respectively in the list of debtor states in Nigeria.

Edo state's external debt stood at \$214m as of June 30, 2017, representing an increase of 84% over the \$180m it owed in June 2016. Similarly, the state domestic debt rose by 65% from ₦45bn in December 30 2016 to ₦69bn as of December 2017.

The government estimated the sum of ₦25bn to be borrowed to fund the 2017 budget, while ₦15.8bn was earmarked for debt servicing. Huge debts are accumulated by the state governments across the country because of overambitious budgets, overdependence on federal allocations and poor fiscal discipline. Most of the funds are not invested in the right infrastructure or support for industry and investments that can repay them so every government finds itself accumulating huge debts for their state and spending heavily to service part of them, while the rest are left for the future generation to bother with.

Politically, the legal sword was sheathed in July 10, 2017 in Edo State when Governor Gaius Obaseki was confirmed the winner of the gubernatorial election of Edo State by the Supreme Court. The PDP candidate, Osagielze-Iyamu, launched a suit against Obaseki's victory in the gubernatorial election in 2016. The appellant court had upheld the ruling of the election petition tribunal which affirmed the victory of Obaseki at the 2016 polls.

The year 2017 also saw the state struggling with rising crime rate, especially kidnapping. Mr Osayomore Joseph, a local musician in Benin City was kidnapped not long after the proprietor of Ogba Zoological Gardens, Mr Ehanire, was kidnapped and three of his police orderlies killed.

## PERFORMANCE OF THE 2017 BUDGET

The Edo State Government in October reviewed downward its 2017 budget from ₦153.187bn to ₦127.921bn, representing a 16.49% reduction. The reduction, according to the state Commissioner for Communication and Orientation, Paul Ohonbamu, was due to sub-optimal performance of Nigeria's macro-economic environment.

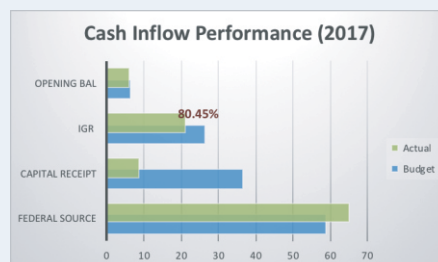


Figure 26. Revenue Performance for 2017

Federal Source	58.75	65.00	110.65%
Capital Receipt	36.54	8.69	23.72%
IGR	26.42	21.26	80.45%
Opening Bal.	6.20	6.15	99.12%

## Expenditure Performance (2017)

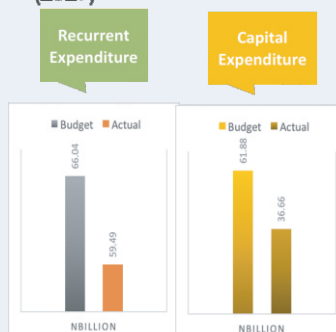


Figure 27. Recurrent and Capital Expenditure Performance, 2017

Records obtained from the office of the Accountant General, Ministry of Finance, Edo State showed a capital expenditure budget performance of 59.24% and a recurrent expenditure

performance of 90.04% for 2017 at the end of the fiscal year ended 29th December 2017. The government recorded a revenue receipt of ₦101.07bn representing an overall budget performance of 79.01% of the Q4 revenue expectations of ₦127.92bn

## 2018 APPROPRIATION BILL

The 2018 Appropriation Bill, christened 'the Budget of Growth', was presented to the Edo State House of Assembly by Governor of Edo State, Mr. Godwin Obaseki. The total estimate of ₦146bn was meant to consolidate on the infrastructural and socioeconomic gains of the outgoing year 2017. After deliberations, the House of Assembly nudged the budget up by ₦3.433bn to give a new estimate of ₦150.09bn, representing an increase of 2.35% which was then assented to by the governor.

The new value consists of ₦67.55bn for recurrent and ₦82.538bn as capital expenditure. This gives an advantage of 10% allocation to the capital expenditure over the recurrent.

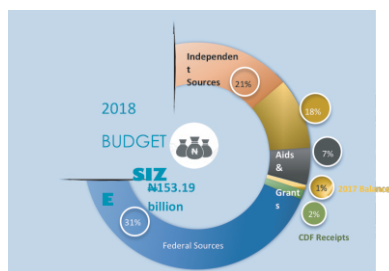


Figure 28. Rivers State 2018 Budget Size

In the manner that is characteristic of state governments, the revenue distribution shows the preponderance of dependence on the Federation Allocation for funding the 2018 budget. Occupying 51% space the FAAC expectation in 2018 has move up 20% from the expectation in 2017 which was put at 31%

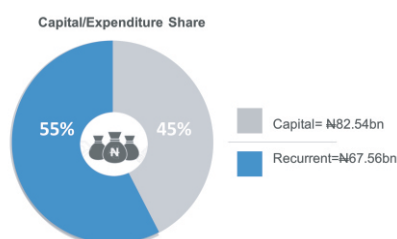


Figure 29. Capital, Recurrent Expenditure Share

## EDUCATION SUBSECTOR



Figure 30. Percentage Allocation to Education Sub-Sector

With a proposal of ₦7.32bn, capital spending on education took 9% of the capital expenditure (with ₦82.58bn allocation) and only 7% of the overall budget. When considered against the social sector (with ₦22.3bn), the allocation to education gulped

33%. This value is ₦3.15bn less than the allocation of ₦10.469bn to the subsector in 2017.

The allocation to education had been in a steady decline since 2016. While ₦12.709bn was allocated to it in 2016, the figure declined to ₦7.32 in two years. While the proposed budget for 2018 was 34% increase above that of 2017, the capital allocation to education saw 30% decrease. This trend shows the policy direction of the state government as no special attention is being paid to education, even in the governor's budget speech. For the state to improve her human capacity development, much more has to be done in the provision of primary education.

## HEALTH SUB-SECTOR

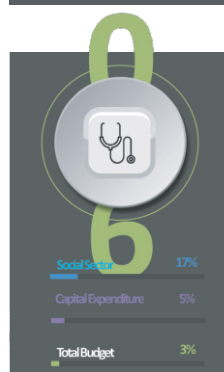


Figure 31. Percentage Allocation to Health Sub-Sector

Health, they say, is wealth because only a healthy people can aspire to anything. The state government allocated ₦3.88bn to capital expenditure on health provisions. This sum is 17%, 5% and 3% of the Total Budget,

capital Expenditure for 2018 and allocation to the Social Sector respectively.

Comparing the above to 2017 budget provisions, the allocation to health reduced by ₦2.34 or 38%. While presenting the Appropriation Bill to the House of Assembly, the governor assured that "... attention will be given to primary healthcare service delivery and health insurance for Edo people." It is, however, left to be seen how he hoped to do so effectively with the meagre fund allocated to the health sub-sector.



## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Reconstruction of College of Nursing and Midwifery, Benin
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦300M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	There appears not to be any College of Nursing and Midwifery in existence. Fillers from sources at the School of Nursing and Midwifery suggest that there is a plan by the state government to upgrade the School of Nursing and Midwifery to a college
<b>Image</b>	Fig 4

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction and furnishing of School of Midwifery hostels
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦80M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The School of Nursing and Midwifery Edo State lost accreditation in 2014. After the students graduated in 2016, the school had been without students and had been taken over by rodents and reptiles except for the administrative block. In 2016, Governor Obaseki visited the school and promised to resuscitate the accreditation by the first quarter of 2017. The public was still waiting with keen interest when that would happen.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	A visit to the School of Midwifery revealed a property overgrown with vegetation. The monitoring team spotted a hostel already completed and overwhelmed with shrubs. The vegetation did not allow us get close to the building so we could not tell whether it was furnished but we gathered it was completed in 2017.
<b>Image</b>	Fig 4.1

## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of a new Accident and Emergency Ward complex and renovation of existing structures in the Central Hospital, Benin City
<b>Sector</b>	
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦102.54M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The team visited the Central Hospital, Benin City and observed that no new structure was being put in place at the time of the visit. The existing structure had not been renovated in recent time. The MD was not available for clarification.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.2

<b>Project Title</b>	Forestry Road and adjoining Roads
<b>Sector</b>	Infrastructure
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦100M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Finding of the team was that Forestry Road was completed in 2017. So there was no need for any new construction. There was however construction of two narrow adjoining roads to the Forest Road less than a 700m in length combined. The new road already bore some potholes.
<b>Image</b>	



## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Dualisation of TV Road (1st West Circular Road/Ehaekpen Road)
<b>Sector</b>	Infrastructure
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦400M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The dualisation of the road had been completed by the time of the visit of the monitoring team.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.3

<b>Project Title</b>	Lucky Way, Ikpoba-Hill, Benin City
<b>Sector</b>	Infrastructure
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦200M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	Lucky Way, Ikpoba-Hill, Benin City had been completed and heavy with free flowing traffic.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.4, Fig 4.5

## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of new Eye Centre at Central Hospital, Auchi
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦1M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	Analysing the amount budgeted for the construction of the Eye Centre (₦1m), this cannot afford up to 400 bags of cement. One wonders what kind of structure was being considered here.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The only visible construction at the time of the visit of the team was the street lighting by solar power and a Dialysis Centre. These projects were initiatives of the Federal Government. The building being used for the eye clinic was small and in need of repairs.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.6, Fig. 4.7, Fig. 4.8

<b>Project Title</b>	Rehabilitation of Central Hospital at Auchi and Uromi
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦20M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The team visited the Central Hospital in Auchi. The Medical Director was not at hand to speak with the team but looking around the premises, no construction was sighted save for the Federal Government projects.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.9, Fig 4.10

## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Old EwuAgbede Road (Benin Auchu Road Bypass)
<b>Sector</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦100M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	Analysing the amount budgeted for the construction of the Eye Centre (₦1m), this cannot afford up to 400 bags of cement. One wonders what kind of structure was being considered here.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The road has been completed. Our team, however, noticed that some adjoining roads are still under construction. There was no signpost to identify the work. So, it was unclear whether or not they were part of this project.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.11

<b>Project Title</b>	Ambrose Alli University Roads (3km)
<b>Sector</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦100M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The Vice Chancellor was not on seat at the time of our visit. So, we could not confirm the state of the project. But we took a walk round the school premises but could not sight any construction work going on.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.12

## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Land & Buildings-Administrative, AMBROSE ALLI UNIVERSITY, EKPOMA
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦716.5M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	The administrative building had been under construction since the inception of the school in the time of Governor Lucky Igbenedion. The project kept appearing in subsequent budget. It was not clear, however, how much had been released so far.
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The team observed that the Administrative Building was near completion but there was no work currently going on. The structure was slowly being taken over by weeds.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.13

<b>Project Title</b>	Land & Buildings-Residential, AMBROSE ALLI UNIVERSITY, EKPOMA
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦611.5M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The team paid a visit to the Vice Chancellor, Admin in absence of the Vice Chancellor but could not have an audience with him because his Personal Secretary informed us that he was very busy. Our inspection of the school premises did not indicate any construction of this nature.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.14

## Budget Monitoring Report for Edo State

<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of 2.5km campus earth roads, AMBROSE ALLI UNIVERSITY, EKPOMA
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Amount in Budget</b> (Where Applicable or Possible, Reflect Cost of Project)	₦15M
<b>History of The Project</b> (If any)	
<b>Monitoring Report</b> (Where possible, indicate government or other sources of information)	The team visited the Head of Department of Works, Ambrose Alli University for clarification on the above project in the budget but he hinted that it was the place of the Vice Chancellor to furnish us with the information. Unfortunately, the VC was not on seat. Going round the school campus, the only road that had a semblance of the description of the project was the earth road that led to the Department of Works.
<b>Image</b>	Fig. 4.14





Fig. 4



Fig. 4.1



Fig. 4.2



Fig. 4.3



Fig. 4.4



Fig. 4.5



Fig. 4.6



Fig. 4.7



Fig. 4.8



Fig. 4.9



Fig. 4.10

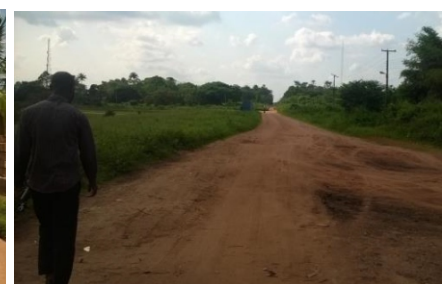


Fig. 4.11



Fig. 4.12



Fig. 4.13



Fig. 4.14





Fig. 4



Fig. 4.1



Fig. 4.2



Fig. 4.3



Fig. 4.4



Fig. 4.5



Fig. 4.6



Fig. 4.7



Fig. 4.8



Fig. 4.9



Fig. 4.10

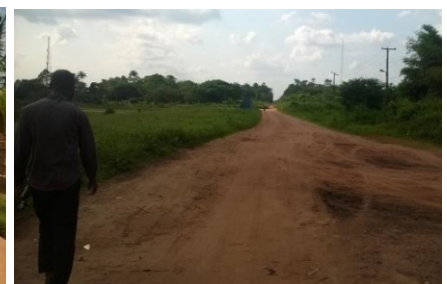


Fig. 4.11



Fig. 4.12



Fig. 4.13



Fig. 4.14

# NASARAWA STATE 2018 BUDGET ANALYSIS

## Introduction

On November 29, 2017, Gov. Umaru AI-Makura of Nasarawa state presented the 2018 appropriation bill before the state House of Assembly for approval. The appropriation bill proposed a total budget ₦122.8bn for the fiscal year 2018. The budget tagged “Budget of Sustainable Development”, according to the governor, was targeted at four cardinal focus of encouraging and supporting agricultural production to boost employment through value chain development; creating conducive environment to attract investors to the state and bring the informal sector into the income generating stream; promoting protection of lives and property as this would engender peace among people of the state; and lastly, the budget was aimed at completing all on-going projects started by the administration.

In January 2018, the Nasarawa State House of Assembly passed the 2018 Appropriation bill into law and it was assented to by the Governor on 25th January 2018. The approved budget was jerked up from an initial proposed appropriation bill of ₦122.8bn to ₦125.4bn representing a ₦2.6bn increase. This upward review of the budget, according to the law makers, was to enable the state provide the much needed dividends of democracy to the citizens of the state by initiating projects and policies that would have direct bearing on the lives of the people in the state. The 2018, therefore, aimed to place the state among the developed states of the country and build solid foundation for sustainable development. Review of 2017 Budget Performance.

The 2018 Nasarawa State budget tagged “Budget of Sustainable Development” was to build on the various development programmes which the 2017 Budget of Recovery achieved. This implied that the 2017 budget was expected to have achieved some significant development on which the 2018 budget was sustained. It was in this light that a review of the 2017 budget performance was

deemed necessary. It is instructive to note that the entire Nasarawa State approved budget for 2017 was ₦69.9bn with additional ₦21.5bn in supplementary budget which was approved for the purpose of completing “on-going critical” projects started by the administration. This, therefore, brought the total approved budget for Nasarawa State in 2017 to ₦91.4bn.



**Figure 35: Total approved budget for Nasarawa State**

A breakdown of the entire 2017 budget showed that 44% of the budget was allocated to recurrent expenditure; another 48% was allocated to capital expenditure while 8% was for consolidated revenue fund charges. The focus of the budget was among other things to complete rural roads and bridges; improve healthcare delivery services; agricultural liberalisation; solid mineral exploration; completion of some on-going projects; completion of market development etc.

A review of the 2017 budget performance showed that only about 57% of the ₦91.4bn was released as at the presentation of the 2018 budget. In other words, out of the total approved budget, only ₦52.04bn was released as of the end of 2017. A further review showed that only ₦20.6bn of the amount was made available for capital project representing just 22% of the entire budget and 42% of the capital allocation. This account for why most of the projects set out in the 2017 budget document were never implemented or completely abandoned. During the 2017 Budget monitoring exercise by Social Action, it was found that a significant number of the proposed projects were non-existence and where they existed they were either initiated by past administration and had since been abandoned. No significant project was executed in the agricultural sector, while some projects were initiated but not completed in the health and education sectors. This called to question what was to be consolidated on with the 2018 budget. In spite of this, the state government claimed a 52% budget performance for recurrent expenditure and 62% on capital expenditure.

57. *Premium Times*, (2018, January) *Assembly Passes Nasarawa State ₦125.4bn Budget*.

<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/north-central/256663-assembly-passes-nasarawa-state-n125-4-billion-budget.html>

58. *Social Action* (2018) *Abandoned Projects. Citizens Report on Budgets of Selected States*.

59. <https://leadership.ng/2018/01/25/nasarawa-assembly-passes-n125-4-bn-2018-budget/>



The non-oil sector grew by 2.70% in real terms during the fourth quarter of 2018 representing a 1.25% higher rate at Q4 2017, and 0.38% points higher than the growth rate recorded in Q3 2018. On an annual basis, the non-oil sector recorded a growth rate of 2.00% in 2018, performing considerably better than 0.47% witnessed in 2017. The key performing subsectors during the quarter were Information and Communication, Transportation & Storage, Arts & Entertainment, Agriculture and Manufacturing. The non-oil sector contributed 92.94% to real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2018, slightly higher than the 92.65% recorded in Q4 2017. For 2018, annual contribution was recorded at 91.40% against 91.33% in year 2017. Key performing subsectors for the 2018 annual basis included Transport, Information & Communication, Electricity, Water, as well as Arts & Entertainment.

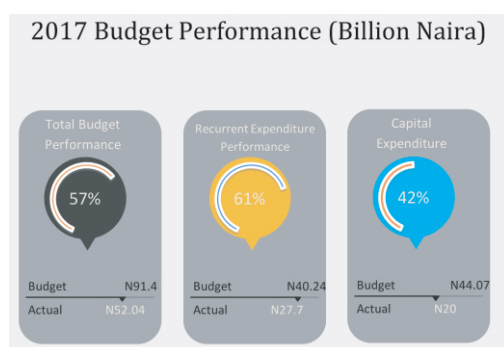


Figure 36. 2017 Budget Performance

## SYNOPSIS OF THE 2018 BUDGET

The Nasarawa State 2018 budget estimates premised on a number of assumptions which included increased internal generated revenue, prudent management of resources and increased investment in critical sectors, was focused on creating sustainability of the state's development agenda. It is in view of this that a total budget estimate of N125.9 billion was approved for the fiscal year. The 2018 budget estimates represented an increase of over N31 billion or 34.3% when compared with the 2017 budget estimates which was all together 91.4billion. The reason for this increase was basically to complete and pay all on-going projects started by Al-Makura administration.

To achieve this estimate for 2018, the state anticipated revenue of ₦95.6 billion while the deficit will be financed by N10 billion loans from Development Partners. A further breakdown of revenue sources shows, N36 billion from Statutory Allocation; ₦10 billion from VAT; ₦3 billion; N4 from special allocations; IGR of ₦42.69billion; Aids and Grants ₦8.74 billion and Facility of ₦10 billion.

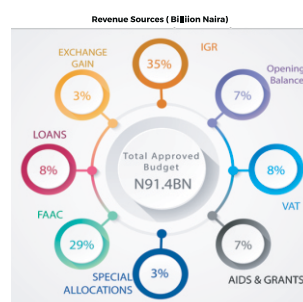


Figure 37. Source of funds for 2018 Nasarawa State Budget finance

## EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR 2018 BUDGET

In the budget year under review, a total of ₦125.4billion was signed into law by the Nasarawa state government. This amount was to be expended on three main budget heads, namely, recurrent expenditure; capital expenditure; and consolidated revenue charge fund. The signed budget comprises of ₦45.9 billion recurrent expenditure and ₦72.8 billion capital expenditure. A cursory look at the detail of allocation (recurrent and capital) shows that the Economic Sector which comprises of Agriculture; Finance & Investment; Works, Housing and Urban Development; Water Resources and Lands & Physical Planning, has the higher budgetary allocations of ₦53.65 billion. The Social Sector which comprises of Education, Health, youth and Sport; Women and Social Development have a total budgetary allocation of ₦35.72 billion; The Administrative sector has ₦24.41 billion. Law & Justice Sector has the least allocation of ₦3.02 billion.

60.<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/north-central/256663-assembly-passes-nasarawa-state-n125-4-billion-budget.html>  
 61.<https://www.nasarawastate.gov.ng/2018bill.php>



Figure 38. Sectoral Budget Allocation

## CAPITAL COMPONENT OF ALLOCATIONS TO CRITICAL SECTORS

A review of the sectoral allocations shows that 82.6% of the ₦64.45 billion to the Economic Sector was allocated to capital projects in the sector. The other three sectors have between 22% to 32% of their budget allocations focused on capital projects. In other words, the 2018 gave less priority to recurrent expenditure in the expense of capital projects. The social sector which comprises of education and health has ₦11.5 billion capital expenditure out of the ₦35.5 billion to the sector. This therefore contradicts the objective focus of the 2018 budget which seeks to complete all on-going projects initiated by the administration. This inadequate allocations to capital projects accounts for why some of the projects set out to be completed by the administration in 2018 were either non-existence or not implemented at all. Field visits by Social Action budget monitoring team to the sites of some of the projects reveals no work is ongoing. For instance, construction of an airstrip in Lafia was prioritized by the administration with a budget allocation of ₦4 billion. However, field visit to the site of this construction as at December 2018 shows that work is still at inception stage, no structure was found on the site beyond the cleared and excavated land. The same with the construction of Keffi/Kokona road, site visit also shows no such construction in progress. The road is a deplorable state. The completion, upgrading and equipping of modern hospitals across the state. Visits to some of the modern hospital shows that while a few are near completion, a good number were outrightly abandoned; in fact, the modern hospital in Lafia is in a complete abandoned state and no sign of any ongoing work. These also question what the state government actually prioritized.

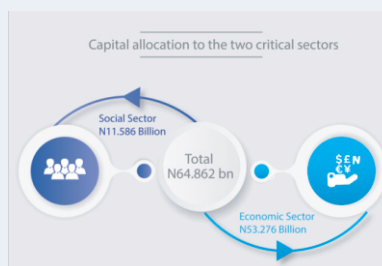


Figure 39. Capital Allocation to two Critical Sectors

## SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

A major cardinal focus of the Nasarawa 2018 budget was encouraging and supporting agricultural production to engender employment. This implied that the 2018 budget was expected to invest massively in agriculture as a means of creating employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths in the states. A total budget estimate of ₦3.436 billion was allocated to the agricultural sector which represents 5.3% of the entire allocation to the economic sector. Out of the total budget allocation to the agricultural sector, ₦2.351 billion for allocated to capital expenditure which made the capital component in agriculture insignificant compared to the overall budget to the economic sector.

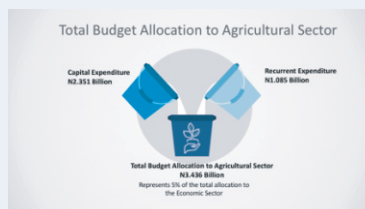


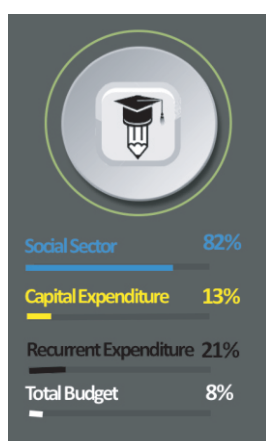
Figure 40. Capital and Recurrent Expenditure Allocation to Agriculture

## EDUCATION SUBSECTOR

A major cardinal focus of the Nasarawa 2018 budget was encouraging and supporting agricultural production to engender employment. This implied that the 2018 budget was expected to invest massively in agriculture as a means of creating employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths in the states. A total budget estimate of ₦3.436 billion was allocated to the agricultural sector which represents 5.3% of the entire allocation to the economic sector. Out of the total budget allocation to the agricultural sector, ₦2.351 billion for allocated to capital expenditure which made the capital component in agriculture insignificant compared to the overall budget to the economic sector.



# EDUCATION SUBSECTOR



**Figure 41. Comparative Percentage Capital Allocation to Education**

The subsector of education budget in 2018 experienced a significant increase in allocation from ₦11.88bn in 2017 to ₦24.23bn.

This increase in budgetary allocation represents 104% from the previous budget. However, in spite of the tremendous increase, the

capital allocation or component remained low – less than 40% (38.9%) . The capital allocation stood at ₦9.427bn while recurrent component stood at ₦14.803bn. It is also important to note that the total budgetary allocation to the education subsector represented just 19% of the entire 2018 budget envelop. This implies that education was not a priority to the state government despite literacy level barely 50%.

## SUBSECTOR OF HEALTH

The 2018 health subsector budget has a total allocation of ₦8.76bn representing about 7% of the total budget estimates. This also represents a 20.4% increase from the 2017 budget allocation which was ₦7.27bn. Of the total budget allocation of ₦8.76bn, only ₦1.976bn was allocated to capital projects which is just about 20% of the allocation to the subsector. A disturbing trend in the re-allocation of the capital estimates among the institutions in the health subsector was that while 97% of capital allocations was shared among four institutions, only about 3% was shared among 24 institutions and agencies in the subsector. In other words, four institutions which included the Ministry of Health shared ₦1.930bn while the other (20) institutions had about ₦50m to share for their capital projects. Nineteen of these institutions were general hospitals scattered across the state. This accounts for why most of the hospitals visited during the monitoring exercise were in deplorable state with no tangible renovation or ongoing work in sight.



**Figure 42. Capital Allocation to Institution on the Health Sub-Sector**

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Construction of an Airstrip in Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦5,202,000.000.00
Monitoring Report	Work in progress but no structure erected yet
Image	Fig 5, Fig 5.1, Fig 5.2, Fig 5.3

Project Title	Construction of 60m Reinforced Concrete Bridge at Kudnawi
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦62,424.000.00
Monitoring Report	Residents: Bridge was constructed 2 years ago. Personal observations: Bridge was poorly constructed and less than 60m in length.
Image	Fig 5.4, Fig 5.5

Project Title	Construction of Keffi/Kokona Junction-AgwadaUdege Road
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦124,848,000.00
Monitoring Report	No construction in progress or recently done. Road was constructed years back and already in a deplorable state.
Image	Fig 5.6, Fig 5.7.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Completion of Lafia Square
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦47,442.240.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed years back and was renovated in 2018
Image	Fig 5.8, Fig 5.9.

Project Title	Completion of new firefighting station in Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦53,060.400.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed and in use
Image	Fig 5.10, Fig 5.11

Project Title	Rehabilitation/Renovation of City Hall, Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Works, Housing & Transportry
Amount in Budget	₦37,454,400.00
Monitoring Report	Renovation done.
Image	Fig 5.12, Fig 5.13.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Development/Completion of Keffi Modern Market
Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦122,400,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed but not in use.
Image	Fig 5.14, Fig 5.15, Fig 5.16

Project Title	Construction of New Lafia Ultra-Modern Market
Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦183,600,000.00
Monitoring Report	Eyewitness said market was built and had been in use since 2013 and no new project or renovation since then.
Image	Fig 5.17, Fig 5.18

Project Title	Construction of Neighbourhood Market, Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦183,600,000.00
Monitoring Report	Construction work in progress, project almost completed
Image	Fig 5.19, Fig 5.20, Fig. 5.21, Fig 5.22

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Construction of Akwanga Modern Market
Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦102,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed since 2016 and not in use.
Image	Fig 5.22, Fig 5.23, Fig 5.24

Project Title	Development/Completion of Karu International Market
Sector	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦183,600,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project Completed in 2017 was painted and commissioned in Feb. 2018. Market not fully in use and badly maintained NOTE: Market name changed to Muhammadu Buhari International Market
Image	Fig 5.25, Fig 5.26, Fig. 5.27, Fig 5.28

Project Title	Construction of student hostels at the Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Education
Amount in Budget	₦122,400,000.00
Monitoring Report	Eyewitnesses said project was completed in 2016 but was renovated in 2018. Hostel not in use
Image	Fig 5.29, Fig. 5.30.



## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Provision & Rehabilitation of Hostels for both Male and Female Students at the College of Agriculture, Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Education
Amount in Budget	₦122,400,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed since 2018 but not in use.
Image	Fig 5.31, Fig 5.32.

Project Title	Construction of students hostels at the Nasarawa State University, Keffi
Sector	Ministry of Education
Amount in Budget	₦183,600,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project Completed in 2018 but not in use.
Image	Fig 5.33, Fig 5.34.

Project Title	Construction & Equipping of Modern Hospital at Akwanga
Sector	Ministry of Health
Amount in Budget	₦120,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Construction work still in progress; not equipped yet
Image	Fig 5.35, Fig. 5.36, Fig. 5.37, Fig 5.38, Fig 5.39.

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Construction &Equipping of Modern Hospital at Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Health
Amount in Budget	₦180,000.000.00
Monitoring Report	Project long abandoned. No on-going work on site, Person on site claimed that the project had been given to University of Technology Teaching Hospital
Image	Fig 5.40, Fig 5.41.

Project Title	Construction of School of Health Technology Complex
Sector	Ministry of Health
Amount in Budget	₦90,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	No such project was found in School of Health Technology
Image	Fig 5.42, Fig 5.43.

Project Title	Construction of CPHC at Gudi
Sector	Ministry of Health
Amount in Budget	₦90,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Residents said no new CPHC was constructed or under construction. The only Primary Health Care Clinic in Gudi was constructed years back.
Image	Fig 5.44, Fig. 5.45,

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Agriculture
Amount in Budget	₦30,600,000.00
Monitoring Report	Project done and completed but building was handed over to NESREA
Image	Fig 5.46, Fig 5.47.

Project Title	Rehabilitation of Karu International Market Restaurant
Sector	Ministry of Agriculture
Amount in Budget	₦2,040,000.00
Monitoring Report	Eyewitnesses said only the painting of the exterior was done early in the year (2018). It was observed that no interior rehabilitation was done as the building was fast dilapidating on the inside.
Image	Fig 5.48, Fig 5.49, Fig 5.50.

Project Title	Agricultural Empowerment Scheme
Sector	Ministry of Agriculture
Amount in Budget	₦51,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Findings from the Ministry of Agriculture showed that the only Agricultural Empowerment Scheme done by the state government was the distribution of 54 trucks of fertilizer to farmers at a subsidised rate of ₦4,000.
Image	

## Budget Monitoring Report for Nasarawa State

Project Title	Perimeter fencing of veterinary clinics in Doma, Keffi & Lafia
Sector	Ministry of Agriculture
Amount in Budget	₦3,060,000.00
Monitoring Report	Perimeter fencing was done for the new veterinary clinic in Lafia though the building was handed over to NESREA
Image	Fig 5.51, Fig 5.52.



Fig 5



Fig 5.1



Fig 5.2



Fig 5.3



Fig 5.4



Fig 5.5



Fig 5.6



Fig 5.7



Fig 5.8



Fig 5.9



Fig 5.10



Fig 5.11





Fig 5.12



Fig 5.13



Fig 5.14



Fig 5.15



Fig 5.16



Fig 5.17



Fig 5.18



Fig 5.19



Fig 5.20



Fig 5.21



Fig 5.22



Fig 5.23



Fig 5.24



Fig 5.24



Fig 5.25



Fig 5.26



Fig 5.27





Fig 5.28



Fig 5.29



Fig 5.30



Fig 5.31



Fig 5.32



Fig 5.33



Fig 5.34



Fig 5.35



Fig 5.36



Fig 5.37



Fig 5.38



Fig 5.39



Fig 5.40



Fig 5.41



Fig 5.42





Fig 5.43



Fig 5.44



Fig 5.45



Fig 5.46



Fig 5.47



Fig 5.48



Fig 5.49



Fig 5.50



Fig 5.51

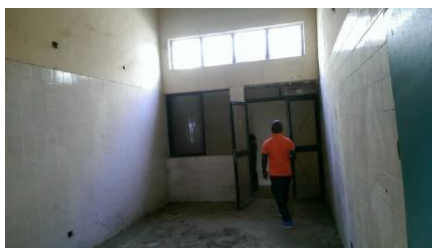


Fig 5.52



Fig 5.53



Fig 5.54



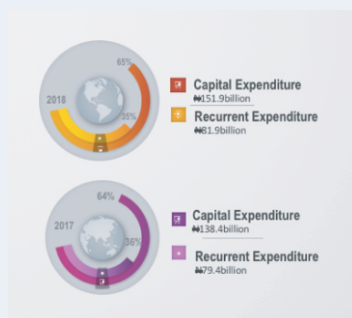
Fig 5.55



Fig 5.56

# KANO STATE BUDGET ANALYSIS

## Introduction



On 30th November, 2017, The Executive Governor of Kano State Dr Abdullahi Umar Ganduje presented the 2018 appropriation bill before the Kano State House of Assembly

lower compared to 2018 budget while recurrent expenditure was some ₦3bn lower than 2018 provision.

**Figure 43. Showing the Difference between 2017 and 2018 Capital and Recurrent Budget Expenditure**

Record shows that in 2017, ₦46.46bn was allocated to

for approval. The appropriation bill proposed a total budget of ₦233,82bn. Out of this amount, the sum of ₦151.90bn was earmarked for capital expenditure, while the sum of ₦81.92bn was allocated for recurrent expenditure.

The Kano 2018 Budget was tagged “Budget for Actualisation” as the budget was expected to enable the government complete very important capital undertakings. It was also expected to provide services to the metropolitan area of Kano and the rural areas. After much consideration, the State House of Assembly raised the budget to ₦246bn, which was higher than ₦233bn earlier proposed by ₦13bn. The increase was expected to strengthen key areas of the state’s economy such as education, health, information, agriculture, works and water resources and rural development.

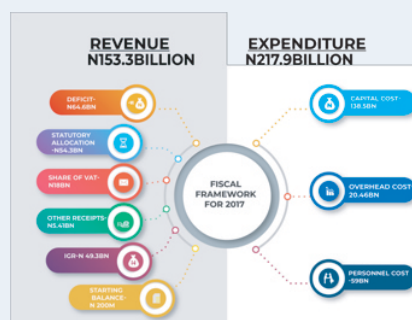
Works and Housing, the Bureau for Land Management got an allotted the sum of ₦18.6bn; Education was allocated ₦19.5bn, as Health got ₦2.5bn; Commerce and Manufacturing was allotted the sum of ₦1.1bn and Agriculture ₦6bn; ₦961m was allocated to Women Development; Water Supply and Rural Development was allocated ₦13bn; Environment ₦1.7bn; Judiciary ₦702m and State Public Service got an allocation of ₦14bn.

Further analysis showed that approximately 36% of the total budget was spent on Recurrent Expenditure and 64% was spent Capital Expenditure. This budget was geared towards developing sectors responsible to boost state revenue.

## REVIEW OF 2017 BUDGET PERFORMANCE

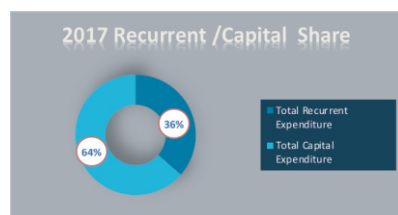
The 2018 Kano State Budget tagged “Sustainable Self Reliance” had specific features such as the aims of making the state self-reliant, reducing dependence on the monthly federal allocation/release and adaptation of revenue driven framework for sustainable development. This meant that the state would strive to generate sufficient revenue to fund services and development across board through all state ministries and parastatals with or without federal allocations. The budget size was ₦217.9bn with ₦138.4bn dedicated to capital expenditure, and the sum of ₦79.4bn set aside for recurrent expenditure. In comparison to the 2018 budget, the 2017 is some ₦29bn or 13% lower. The capital expenditure budget was also ₦13bn

## FISCAL FRAMEWORK FOR 2017



**Figure 44. Revenue and Expenditure Framework for 2018 Budget**

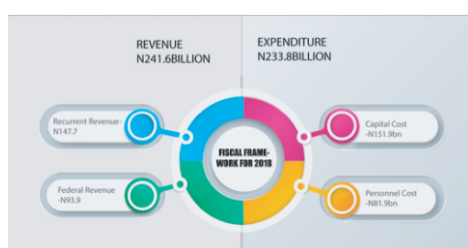
## SOURCE: KANO STATE GOVERNMENT



**Figure 45. Budget**  
(Percentage Coverage of Capital and Recurrent Expenditure)

## 2018 SYNOPSIS

Kano State 2018 approved budget estimated at the sum of ₦246bn which consisted of 53,777,623,108:00 as Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) and ₦93,879,696,874:00 as revenue from the Federation Account. The total recurrent revenue is higher than that of year 2017 by ₦732,263,056:00 representing 0.5%. It is important to note that the projected Internal Generated Revenue IGR is higher than that of year 2017 by ₦4,542,671,077:00 representing 9.2% increase and the reason for increase was based on the re-structuring of Kano Internal Revenue services and reviewing of Revenue Administration laws, MDAs harmonized rates and levies laws 2016. The sum of ₦147.6bn is expected to be the recurrent revenue while ₦53.7bn is expected as Internally Generated Revenue.



**Figure 46. Summary Revenue and Expenditure**  
Component of the Budget

**Source: Kano State Government**  
(The Internally Generated Revenue -IGR which is ₦53.8 is inclusive in Recurrent Revenue).

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The proposed capital expenditure for 2018 fiscal year was N151.90bn which was greater than that of 2017 by N13.427bn and it was to be financed by N65.73bn expected recurrent revenue surplus and total capital receipts of N86.17bn. The capital receipt was made up of N28.94bn as expected internal and external loans drawdowns, N27.53bn as estimated grants, N29.33bn, miscellaneous and treasury opening balance of N354.11bn.

**Figure 47 Showing Top Ministries and Allocation.**

## BUDGET SIZE - ₦233.8bn



## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Water Pipes From Tamburawa Water Treatment Plant to Eastern By-Pass to Hadejia Road
Sector	Water Resources and Rural Development
Amount in Budget	₦250,000.000.00
Monitoring Report	The project was awarded six years back during the last regime and the work was still on-going, with very little work done in the previous year.
Image	Fig 6.

Project Title	Laying Pipe from Tiga to Rano
Sector	Water Resources and Rural Development
Amount in Budget	₦810,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Through our visit to the area and discussion with the people around, we discovered that nothing of this like had been undertaken.
Image	

Project Title	Rehabilitation of Seed Processing Plant at Kadawa and General Renovation
Sector	Agriculture & Natural Resources
Amount in Budget	₦10,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Nothing had been done.
Image	

## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Rehabilitation of Falgore Game Reserve
Sector	Agriculture & Natural Resources
Amount in Budget	₦5,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	On our visit, we had not seen anything of that kind and the staff there confirmed to us that no work had been done there.
Image	

Project Title	Establishment of Neem fertilizer processing plant
Sector	Agriculture & Natural Resources
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	We tried to locate where the plant was established but it was no-where to be found. We therefore used our contacts and got through to the secretary of the committee through phone contact. He told us work had not started; they were holding meeting to see how the project would start. He also told us that they proposed to take some land from Kawaji Secondary School where they expected the project to be sited. In short, nothing had been done.
Image	

Project Title	Establishment of Tie & Die Cluster at Kwaciri, Fagge Local Government Area
Sector	Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦40,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	We went there and we found out that no kind of such project was established at Kwachiri and that neighbouring quarters. We look for the supposed beneficiaries and told us that only promises were given to them as nobody had come to make the project realistic.
Image	

## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Rehabilitation of Tourist Attraction at Zage Quarters Kurmi Market, D/Tofa Poultry Site and Minjibir Traditional Weaving Site
Sector	Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦10,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	In all the places mentioned above which we visited, no work had been done there as confirmed to us by the residents.
Image	
Project Title	Development of Abubakar Rimi Market Known By Some as Sabon Gari Market.
Sector	Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives
Amount in Budget	₦300,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	Nothing has been done.
Image	
Project Title	Classes in School of Hygiene
Sector	Health
Amount in Budget	₦10,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	We found that the project done in the place earlier cost higher than what was appropriated in the budget.
Image	

## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Expansion, Renovation and Construction of two (2) additional wards at Mohammad Abdullahi Wase Hospital
Sector	Health
Amount in Budget	₦400,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	On our visit to the hospitals, we entered every corner of the hospitals but saw nothing related to the projects. We went further to ask some of the staff of the hospitals who confirmed to us that no
Image	Fig 6.1, Fig 6.2
Project Title	Construction of Students Hostel
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦120,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	The project had been completed with additional school lodge and renovated mosque, toilets, overhead tank and drainages.
Image	Fig 6.3, Fig 6.4
Project Title	Construction of Lecture Theatre
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	It was most unfortunate that even the contract was not awarded and to make things worse, the one theatre lecture hall was given to the adjoining School of Qur'anic Studies.
Image	

## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Completion/Equipping and Furnishing Library at the College of Arts, Science and Remedial Studies
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦200,000.000.00
Monitoring Report	We found that the contract was awarded above six years ago, but within the year, the first floor was built and plastered although it didn't reach the roofing level.
Image	Fig 6.5

Project Title	Construction of Entrepreneurship Centre at the College
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦100,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	The contract was not awarded; so, there was nothing in place concerning the project.
Image	

Project Title	Rehabilitation of Farm Centre and Marhaba Road
Sector	Works Housing
Amount in Budget	₦65,297,962.00
Monitoring Report	Project completed
Image	Fig 6.6



## Budget Monitoring Report for Kano State

Project Title	Dualization of Kano-Sani Abacha Youth Centre to Madobi Bridge
Sector	Works and Housing
Amount in Budget	₦200,000.000.00
Monitoring Report	Dualization of Kano-Sani Abacha Youth Centre to MadThe project there was as it was three years back; nothing was done in the previous year.obi Bridge
Image	Fig 6.7

Project Title	Construction of Entrepreneurship Centre at the College
Sector	Works and Housing
Amount in Budget	₦280,000,000.00
Monitoring Report	The project is on-going; about 85% completed.
Image	Fig 6.8



Fig 6

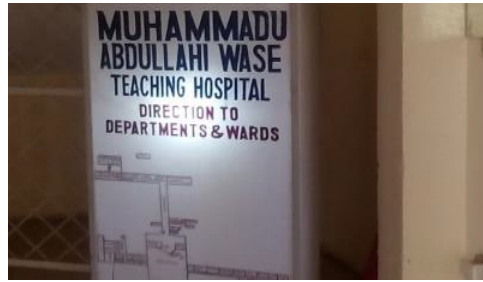


Fig 6.1



Fig 6.2



Fig 6.3



Fig 6.4



Fig 6.5



Fig 6.6

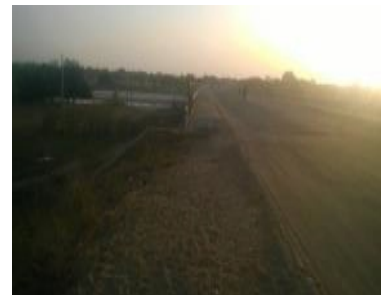


Fig 6.7



Fig 6.8



[www.saction.org](http://www.saction.org)

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FCT

**Paralegal/Community  
Resource Centres****Warri**

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Cat. by Refinery Road  
Ekpan, Effurum, Warri, Delta state.

**Bori (Ogoniland)**

6 Kaani Road (Top Floor) Bori, Rivers State.

**Diobu**

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