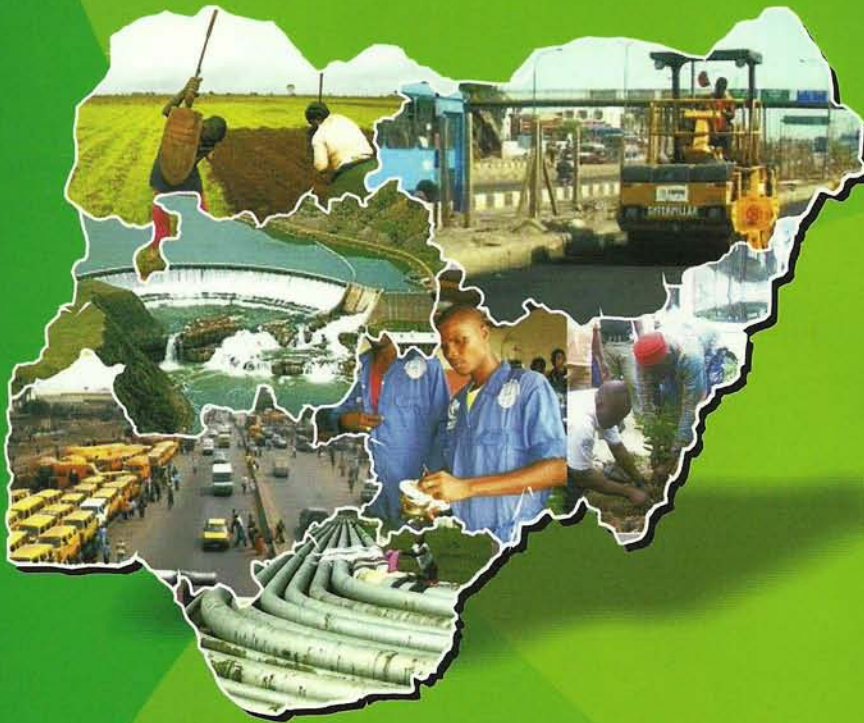




FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



SUBSIDY REINVESTMENT AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

(SURE ✓ PROGRAMME)

November, 2011



HIS EXCELLENCY

DR GOODLUCK EBELE JONATHAN GCON, GCFR

PRESIDENT, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



HIS EXCELLENCY
ARC. MOHAMMED NAMADI SAMBO GCON, FNIA
THE VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction	4
Rationale for discontinuing subsidies	5
Programme objectives	6
Programme description	6
Component A: Social Safety Nets	7
Component B: Niger Delta Developmental Project	9
Component C: Road Infrastructural Projects	10
Component D: Rail Transport Projects	11
Component E: Water and Agriculture Projects	11
Component F: Selected Power Projects	13
Component G: Petroleum/NNPC Projects	15
Component H: ICT Projects	16
Conclusion	16
Programme Structure	16
Annual Distribution of State Governments Share	17
Annual Distribution of Local Governments Share	18

INTRODUCTION

1. The issue of Petroleum Subsidy is familiar to Nigerians. Over the years, subsidy on Petroleum Products (Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene) have been subjected to progressive subsidy reduction as a matter of socio-economic necessity, whereby the price of Diesel (AGO) is completely deregulated to zero subsidy level. However, Premium Motor Spirit (PMS – petrol) and Household Kerosene (HHK) are still being subsidized despite its unsustainability and eminent threat to the socio-economic health of the country.
2. **The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) is therefore desirous of discontinuing subsidies on prices of petroleum products** because this poses a huge financial burden on the government, disproportionately benefits the wealthy, is inefficient and diverts resources away from potential investments in critical infrastructure.
3. **The total projected subsidy reinvestible funds per annum is N1.134 trillion based on average crude oil price of US\$90 per barrel. Out of this, N478.49 billion accrues to Federal Government, N411.03 billion to State Governments, N203.23 billion to Local Governments, N9.86 billion to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and N31.37 billion as Transfers to Derivation and Ecology, Development of Natural Resources and Stabilization Funds.**
4. This programme is focused on utilization of Federal Government's share of the subsidy. Every State and Local Government is expected to design its own programmes utilizing its portion of the subsidy reinvestment funds. The subsidy reinvestment funds from the discontinuation of the fuel subsidy will be used for the implementation of the programme and to reduce our borrowing needs.
5. **The Federal government has decided to channel its own share of the resources into a combination of programmes to stimulate the economy and alleviate poverty** through critical infrastructure and safety net projects.
6. **In order to transform the economy, in line with the Vision 20:2020 objectives, critical infrastructure projects in the power, roads, transportation, water and downstream petroleum sectors will be executed.**
7. **The potential impact of the discontinuation of the subsidy regime on the poor can be mitigated** through properly targeted safety net programmes including Public works and employment schemes, maternal and child health, mass transit programmes and vocational training and skill acquisition schemes.

8. **A robust programme structure has been developed to ensure adequate oversight, accountability and implementation of the various projects.** The entire project will be overseen by a Board to be constituted by Mr. President. Consulting firms with international reputation will be appointed to provide technical assistance to the Board in financial and project management. Relevant MDAs will set up Project Implementation Units (one for each project sector) to drive implementation. An independent body will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation and will report directly to the Board.

RATIONALE FOR DISCONTINUING SUBSIDIES

9. **The specific strategic rationale for discontinuing subsidies on petroleum products are as follows:**

- a. The current subsidy regime in which fixed price is maintained irrespective of market realities has resulted in a huge unsustainable subsidy burden.
- b. Fuel subsidies do not reach the intended beneficiaries. Subsidy level is directly correlated with household income, as richer households consume larger quantities of petroleum products. Consequently, the subsidy benefits the rich mostly.
- c. Subsidy administration is beset with inefficiencies, leakages and corruption.
- d. Subsidy has resulted in the diversion of scarce public resources away from investment in critical infrastructure, while putting pressure on government resources.
- e. Subsidy has discouraged competition and stifled private investment in the downstream sector. Due to lack of deregulation, investors have shied away from investment in the development of refineries, petrochemicals, fertilizer plants, etc. It is important to note that since the year 2000, the government has issued 20 licenses for new refineries, none of which have resulted in construction of new refineries. The deregulation of the downstream sector of the petroleum industry will lead to rapid private sector investment in refineries and petrochemicals, which will generate millions of jobs and lead to increased prosperity for our people.
- f. Huge price disparity has encouraged smuggling of petroleum products across the borders to neighboring countries, where prices are much higher. Nigeria therefore ends up subsidizing consumption of petroleum products in neighboring countries.

10. **The discontinuation of the current fuel subsidy scheme will save additional resources for investing in programmes targeted at mitigating poverty and spurring economic growth.** The Federal Government of Nigeria is therefore

committed to setting up a mechanism to ensure that these additional resources are channeled into high impact and visible programmes that will benefit all Nigerians, and especially target the poor and most vulnerable in the country.

11. **International experience has demonstrated that the potential untoward impacts of petroleum subsidy removal on the poor can be mitigated through well targeted safety net programmes.** Examples from several countries, including Indonesia, Brazil and Iran demonstrate that the impact of similar subsidy withdrawals on the poor can be mitigated through well targeted and executed safety nets programmes, such as those which focus on pregnant women and youth. These social safety nets are particularly important in Nigeria as we undergo the demographic transition with a projected significant increase in the young population of working age, providing an opportunity for the country to realize its demographic dividend.
12. **The improved fiscal space as a result of the withdrawal of the petroleum subsidy also offers an opportunity to accelerate investments in critical infrastructure that will directly spur economic growth and create jobs.** This is consistent with this administration's Transformation Agenda to achieve the Vision 20:2020. Nigerians are craving for improved power, road, rail and other infrastructure to deliver inclusive economic growth and improve their quality of life.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

13. The objectives of the proposed Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme are:
 - a. **To mitigate the immediate impact** of the petroleum subsidy discontinuation on the population, but particularly for the poor and vulnerable segments. This applies to both the direct and indirect effects of subsidy withdrawal.
 - b. **To accelerate economic transformation** through investments in critical infrastructure projects, so as to drive economic growth and achieve the Vision 20:2020.
 - c. **To lay a foundation** for the successful development of a national safety net programme that is better targeted at the poor and most vulnerable on a continuous basis.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

This document therefore focuses on the portion of these resources that the Federal Government is responsible for administering. The following components of the national programme will be implemented over the next 3 to 4 years.

COMPONENT A: SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES

14. The specific objectives of these programmes are to mitigate the impact of the subsidy discontinuation on the poor and vulnerable as well as lay the foundation for building a robust social safety net mechanism in the country.

(A1) Maternal and Child Health Services:

15. The specific objective of this component is to increase the utilization of maternal and child health services by the rural population through both demand side (Conditional Cash Transfers) and supply side (Provision of basic services by female community health workers) interventions. These interventions will save the lives of millions of mothers and children in Nigeria thereby improving the currently low human development indices of maternal and child morbidity and mortality.
16. The intervention primarily targets pregnant women in rural areas who will receive cash transfers based on the following criteria: (i) Completion of three Antenatal Care visits (ANC); (ii) Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA); and (iii) Receipt of zero-dose immunizations for their children. In addition, the Traditional Birth Attendants in the rural area who accompany the pregnant women to the SBA will also receive token incentive, subject to certification by the local Ward Development Committee (WDC). These transfers will be subject to close scrutiny to ensure that they are not abused along the way.
17. The potential beneficiaries targeted by this programme are the 3 million pregnant women per annum, and 12 million over the course of the programme (representing an average of 50% of the estimated number of pregnant women in the country).
18. On the supply side, basic equipment and supplies will be provided to the rural Primary Health Care centers linked to their Ward Development Committees to ensure accountability. The production and deployment of trained midwives to local areas will be scaled up beyond the existing 1,000 centers currently operational under the Midwives' Service Scheme.



Thousands of female community and village health workers will be mobilized, trained and deployed in the rural areas as part of this national effort to improve maternal mortality. Ward Development Committees will play a critical role in ensuring adequate identification and targeting of beneficiaries, while the PHC centers will provide execution capacity for the interventions.

A2) Public Works/Women and Youth Employment Programme

19. The specific objective of this programme is to provide temporary employment to youth in labor intensive public works. This is consistent with the priority of the government to tackle youth unemployment in Nigeria and improve the livelihoods of the youth.

20. The direct women and youth employment intervention will target large numbers of unemployed youth from the poorest populations in each state of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). These women and youth shall receive payments based on the amount of work put in. The labor intensity of the work



involved in the public works programme will be high as a result of the anticipated low skill level of participants. In addition, the level of remuneration will be such that it will ensure the self-selection of only the poor.

21. Public works programmes will include projects such as:

- a. Environmental Projects;
 - i. Execution of flood and erosion-control works;
 - ii. Waste disposal and sanitation community projects;
 - iii. Tree planting to combat desertification.
- b. Education Infrastructure: Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Education Infrastructure and Facilities.
- c. Health Infrastructure: Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Health Infrastructure and Facilities.

(A3) Urban Mass Transit Scheme

22. The main objective of this scheme is to increase mass transit availability in order to alleviate the transportation challenges of Nigerians. This will cushion the potential impact of the fuel subsidy discontinuation



on urban transport. In addition, jobs will be created through entrance of additional vehicle operators

23. The project will involve the provision of zero-interest loans to established transport operators for the procurement of vehicles. Eligibility criteria will be laid out in the design of the scheme.
24. The vehicles procured under this scheme will be labeled with the appropriate signage reflecting the scheme.

(A4): Vocational Training Schemes

25. This component will help tackle the significant problem of youth unemployment by training the youth in vocational skills, thereby equipping them with the tools for obtaining gainful employment. There will be vocational training centers established in all the states in the country and the FCT.



COMPONENT B: NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT

26. This component will focus on a developmental project aimed at improving the lives of residents in the Niger Delta region and promoting economic growth in the region, by providing access to the refineries, seaports as well as access to agricultural areas of the Niger Delta.

27. The Federal Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs is already focused on accelerating the completion of this long-standing road project. The road connects the following towns in the Niger Delta: Effurun/Warri, Ughelli, Patani, Kiaama, Mbiama, Ahoada, Elele, Emouha, Choba, Port Harcourt, Onne, Ogoni, Eket, Oron and Calabar



EAST WEST ROAD SECTIONS

S/No.	East - West Road	Distance
1	Section 1, Warri -Kaiama	87km
2	Section 2.1, Port Harcourt -Ahoada	47km
3	Section 2.2, Ahoada -Kaima	54km
4	Section 3, East West road	99km
5	Section 4, East West road	51km
	TOTAL	338km

COMPONENT C: ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

28. This component will focus on the completion of core road projects that will enhance transportation of passengers and goods in the country to enhance economic activities and social integration as tangible benefits of the subsidy gains.



29. The roads that are to be completed under this programme will cover a total distance of 1,326 km. From our analysis, thousands of jobs will be created. The road projects are listed in the table below.



LIST OF ROAD PROJECTS

S/N	Roads/Bridges	Distance	Zone
1	Abuja-Abaji-Lokoja Dual Carriageway	200 km	NC
2	Benin-Ore -Sagamu Dual Carriageway	295 km	SW/SS
3	Onitsha-Enugu-Port-Harcourt Dual Carriageway	317 km	SE
4	Kano-Maiduguri Dual Carriageway	510 km	NW/NE
5	Construction of Oweto Bridge	2 km	NC
6	Construction of 2nd Niger bridge	2 km	SS/SE
	TOTAL	1,326 km	

COMPONENT D: RAIL TRANSPORT PROJECTS

30. This component of the programme will entail the rehabilitation and restoration of our abandoned railway infrastructure and the construction of new standard gauge railway lines, thereby providing alternative means of transportation of people and goods across the country. The rail routes will open up the hinterlands of this country to the coast, facilitating trade by improving access to markets by those in remote rural areas. This will facilitate increased tonnage of goods through ease of haulage and reduction in costs of transportation.



31. The following specific rail routes will be completed under this programme:

LIST OF RAILWAY PROJECTS

S/N	Routes	Distance covered	Zone
1.	Lagos – Ibadan Standard Gauge (Dual)	174km	SW
2.	Abuja – Kaduna Standard Gauge	187km	NC/NW
3.	Port Harcourt – Umuahia – Enugu -- Makurdi – Lafia – Kuru – Kafanchan – Jos – Bauchi – Gombe – Maiduguri	2,119km	SS/SE/NC/NE
4.	Zaria – Funtua – Gusau – Kaura Namoda	221km	NW
5.	Lagos – Ibadan – Ilorin – Jebba – Minna – Kaduna – Zaria – Kano	1,124km	SW/ NW
6.	Abuja light rail project	52km	FCT - Abuja
TOTAL		3,877 km	

COMPONENT E: WATER AND AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

32. This programme component will harness Nigeria's abundant water resources for national development through sustainable food production and water conservation. Specifically, this component will actualize the current policy thrust towards self-reliance for rice and other food crop production and enable the agricultural value chain transformation to be achieved



E1: Irrigation Projects

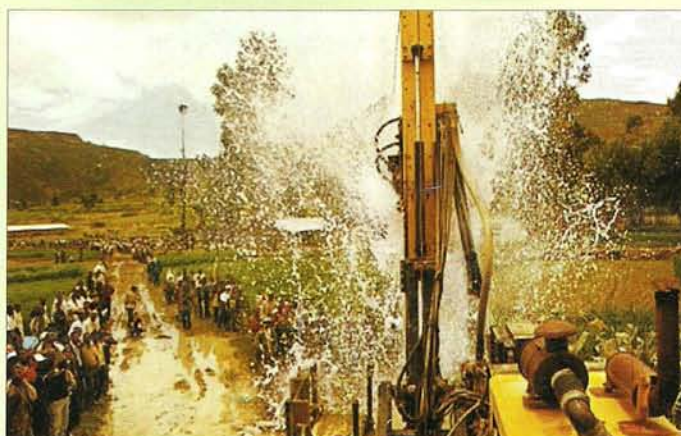
32. The revitalization of the irrigation projects will increase local production of rice by over 400,000 tons per year and other food crops, thereby reducing importation of food into Nigeria. It will ensure better food security for the country and improve human nutrition and health. It will further enhance job creation by all year round employment generation and agricultural production. The list of irrigation projects, the land hectareage to be covered and their outputs are outlined in the table below.

LIST OF SOME OF THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

S/N	Projects	Hectareage	Output (Tons/year)	Zone
1	Lower Anambra, Anambra	3,850	25,000	SE
2	Adani Rice, Enugu	1,000	12,500	SE
3	Abakaliki (Item Ikwo), Ebonyi	500	12,500	SE
4	Peremabiri, Bayelsa	2,000	18,000	SS
5	Itu Irrigation, Cross River	500	8,000	SS
6	Kolo, Bayelsa	500	18,000	SS
7	Middle Ogun, Oyo State	1,000	20,000	SW
8	Lower Ogun, Ogun State	1,000	20,000	SW
9	South Chad, Borno	3,300	40,000	NE
10	Lower Chad, Yobe	1,700	20,000	NE
11	Chouchi, Adamawa	1,000	20,000	NE
12	Lower Taraba (Donga)	500	18,000	NE
13	Doma, Nasarawa	1,000	20,000	NC
14	Tada Shonga, Kwara	3,000	25,000	NC
15	Auyo, Jigawa	2,000	18,000	NW
16	Longkat, Plateau	1,000	12,000	NC
17	Bakolori, Zamfara	2,000	50,000	NW
18	Gurara, Kaduna	2,000	25,000	NW
19	Zaura Polder, Kebbi	1,000	40,000	NW
	TOTAL	28,850	422,000	

E2: Urban Water Supply Projects

34. The Rural and Urban Water Supply Projects will upon completion, increase the level of potable water supply available to about 10 million people. It will also increase the national access to water supply from current levels of 58% to about 75% and contribute to a reduction in the infant mortality rate due to improvement in



sanitation and reduction in water borne diseases. The projects to be implemented will include but are not limited to the list shown below.

LIST OF SOME RURAL AND URBAN AND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

S/N	Project	State	S/N	Project	State
1	Aba/Umuahia	Abia	12	Gombe	Gombe
2	Greater Onitsha	Anambra	13	Bauchi	Bauchi
3	Abakaliki/Ishiagu	Ebonyi	14	Mangu	Plateau
4	Okrika/Portharcourt	Rivers	15	Okene/Lokoja	Kogi
5	Central Ogbia	Bayelsa	16	Langtang	Plateau
6	Fugar, Okpella	Edo	17	Zobe	Katsina
7	Ilesha/Ile Ife	Osun	18	Zaria	Kaduna
8	Abeokuta	Ogun	19	Usman DanFodio	Sokoto
9	Little Osse	Ekiti	20	Karu/Mararaba	Nasarawa
10	Biu	Borno	21	Dutse	Jigawa
11	Damaturu	Yobe	22	FCT	Abuja

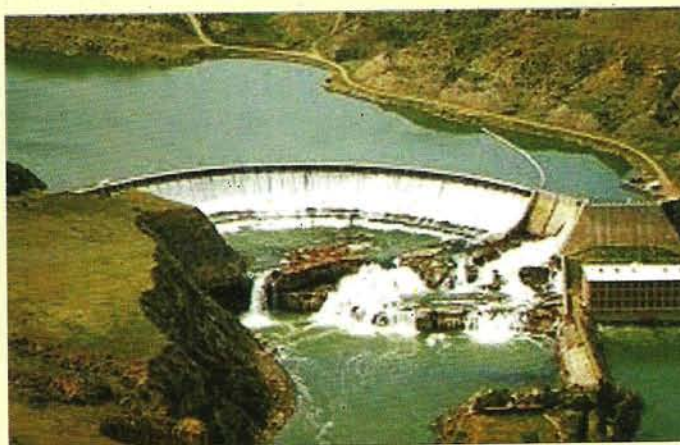
35. Rural water supply will be addressed through the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Programme, as well as by the State and Local Government portions.

COMPONENT F: SELECTED POWER PROJECTS

This component will contribute towards the power sector reforms by improving the generation capacity through hydro and coal power plants.

36. The programme will provide counterpart funding for the construction of the large Mambilla hydropower project that will generate an additional 2,600 Megawatts of electric power.

37. The programme will also provide funding to complete a total of 17 Small and medium hydroelectric power projects with a cumulative capacity of 140.275 MW.



LIST OF SOME HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

ID	Project Title	Wattage	Location
LARGE HYDROPOWER PROJECT			
1	Mambilla Hydropower Project	2,600 MW	Taraba
SMALL AND MEDIUM HYDROPOWER PROJECTS			
1	Waya Small Hydro Power Plant	0.15 MW	Bauchi
2	Mbowo Small Hydro Power Plant	0.125 MW	Enugu
3	Ikere Gorge Small Hydro Power Dam	9 MW	Oyo
4	Oyan Small Hydro Power Dam	9 MW	Ogun
5	Bakolori Small Hydro Power Dam	3 MW	Sokoto
6	Tiga Dam	6 MW	Kano
7	Challawa Dam	6 MW	Kano
8	Jibiya Dam	3 MW	Jigawa
9	Doma Dam	5 MW	Nassarawa
10	Owena Dam	3 MW	Ondo
11	Goronyo Dam	6 MW	Sokoto
12	Kampe Dam	2 MW	Kogi
13	Zobe Dam	3 MW	Katsina
14	Kashimbilla Dam	40 MW	Taraba
15	Dadin Kowa Small Power Plant	34 MW	Gombe
16	Ogwashiukwu Dam	1 MW	Delta
17	Galma Dam	10 MW	Kaduna

Given the small size of these projects, they will be isolated and embedded in agricultural development economic corridors, which will contribute to enhancing the agricultural value chains for increased production, in line with the Transformation Agenda.

- 38. The programme will provide counterpart funding for PPPs with the private sector for the development of Coal Power projects in Enugu, Benue, Kogi and Gombe, with a potential to generate 1000 MWs of power

COMPONENT G: **PETROLEUM/NNPC PROJECTS**

- 39. The main objective of this component is to restore and improve domestic refining capacity and prevent shortfalls in supply of petroleum products. The integrity of the petroleum pipeline system will also be enhanced through additional investments and protective security. The targeted projects under this component are Greenfield refineries and pipeline reinstatements.



- 40. Three new refineries will be built under a counterpart funding arrangement with the private sector in Bayelsa, Kogi and Lagos States with the following processing capacities:

S/No.	Location of Refinery	Processing Capacity (bbls/day)
1.	Bayelsa	100,000
2.	Kogi	100,000
3.	Lagos	200,000

Thousands of workers will be employed at each of these locations. The refineries will be completed 3 years after contract award. Upon completion, the refineries will contribute about 30 million liters of PMS to the domestic market, thereby making Nigeria a net exporter of value added petroleum products.

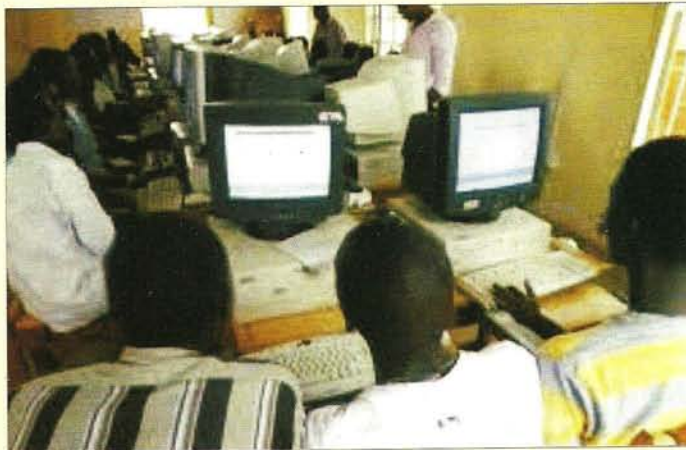
- 41. In addition, approximately 2,500km of petroleum products pipelines have been heavily vandalized in the southern, north central and north eastern parts of the country. This has resulted in the need to move products by truck from the south to the north. Approximately 1,500 trucks convey these products on the highways on a daily basis, causing severe damage to the already bad roads.

Thousands of workers will be employed at each of these locations. The refineries will be completed 3 years after contract award. Upon completion, the refineries will contribute about 30 million liters of PMS to the domestic market, thereby making Nigeria a net exporter of value added petroleum products.



COMPONENT H: ICT PROJECTS

43. This component will support the Federal Ministry of Communications Technology to facilitate the build out of a critical aspect of ICT infrastructure in the country.
44. The fund will be used specifically to boost broadband connectivity at the transmission layer of the national infrastructure using fiber, which unlike microwave delivers higher bandwidth and thus enable higher broadband speeds at the access networks. This will lead to more affordable and better quality of communications services and increase the use of such services to bring about economic and social development.
45. The extension of ICT connectivity to all tertiary institutions in the country through the establishment of e-teaching and e-learning platforms.
46. The initiative can potentially generate 70,000 new jobs spread across the country and create another 350,000 spin off jobs over the next 4 to 5 years. Seventy percent (70%) of the jobs are low skill and whilst these job opportunities will be experienced in all geopolitical zones, over 60% will be concentrated in the Northern parts of the country that has higher connectivity disadvantage.



CONCLUSION

47. The proposed Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme in the Agriculture, Education, Health, ICT, Petroleum, Power, Water Supply, Road and Rail transportation sectors, as well as Public Works and Youth Empowerment programmes will not only lead to the transformation of public infrastructure in Nigeria, but will also ensure the gainful employment of millions of Nigerians who were hitherto unemployed. This will enhance the socioeconomic wellbeing of our people.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

48. Pursuant to the foregoing and in order to demonstrate to Nigerians that the savings made will be used for the benefit of all Nigerians and for the intended purposes, a Board to oversee the fund and the programme is proposed as follows:
- a. Chairman, who must be an experienced person of excellent reputation and integrity, who shall be appointed by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
 - b. Deputy Chairman who shall be a person with the same qualities as the Chairman;
 - c. Six (6) reputable individuals; one from each of the six (6) geo-political zones of which three (3) must be women;
 - d. One (1) Representative of Civil Society Organization;
 - e. One (1) Representative of the Labor Union;
 - f. One (1) Representative of Nigerian Women Groups;
 - g. One (1) Representative of Nigerian Youth;
 - h. One (1) Representative of NUJ;
 - i. Coordinating Minister for the Economy/Honorable Minister of Finance;
 - j. Honorable Minister, National Planning Commission;
 - k. Honorable Minister of Petroleum Resources;
 - l. Honorable Minister of State for Health;
 - m. Special Adviser Technical.

Mandate of the Board

49. The mandate of the Board shall be to oversee the Fund in the petroleum subsidy savings account, and the programme specifically to improve the quality of life of Nigerians in line with the transformation agenda of Mr. President.

Terms of Reference of the Board

50. The Board will have the following responsibilities:
- a. Determine in liaison with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Petroleum Resources, the subsidy savings estimates for each preceding month and ensure that such funds are transferred to the Funds' Special Account with the Central Bank of Nigeria;
 - b. Approve the annual work plans and cash budgets of the various Project Implementation Units (PIUs) within the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and ensure orderly disbursement of funds by the PIUs in order to certify and execute projects;
 - c. Monitor and evaluate execution of the funded projects, including periodic Poverty and Social Impact Analyses (PSIA);
 - d. Update the President regularly on the programme;
 - e. Periodically brief the Federal Executive Council (FEC) on the progress of the programme;
 - f. Appoint Consulting firms with international reputation to provide technical assistance to the Board in financial and project management;
 - g. Appoint external auditors for the fund;
 - h. Do such other things as are necessary or incidental to the objectives of the Fund or as may be assigned by the Federal Government;
 - i. The Board will be supported by a secretariat. The secretariat will also be responsible for communication and press briefing.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS' SHARE

S/NO	STATE	ALLOCATION (NS000)
1.	ABIA	7,460,062.24
2.	ADAMAWA	7,093,217.24
3.	AKWA IBOM	43,406,731.87
4.	ANAMBRA	7,164,697.14
5.	BAUCHI	8,309,773.31
6.	BAYELSA	33,839,652.09
7.	BENUE	7,659,631.38
8.	BORNO	8,451,350.27
9.	CROSS RIVER	7,718,686.26
10.	DELTA	40,965,476.92
11.	EBONYI	5,880,552.17
12.	EDO	9,432,709.30
13.	EKITI	5,931,760.50
14.	ENUGU	6,692,449.99
15.	GOMBE	6,291,166.08
16.	IMO	8,729,126.56
17.	JIGAWA	7,848,086.61
18.	KADUNA	8,944,553.13
19.	KANO	11,210,304.04
20.	KATSINA	8,525,402.69
21.	KEBBI	7,131,000.67
22.	KOGI	7,113,202.30
23.	KWARA	6,482,037.63
24.	LAGOS	10,126,514.01
25.	NASSARAWA	6,073,343.25
26.	NIGER	8,294,895.04
27.	OGUN	6,932,554.10
28.	ONDO	12,554,345.28
29.	OSUN	6,575,162.77
30.	OYO	8,283,911.05
31.	PLATEAU	6,956,827.74
32.	RIVERS	44,628,272.62
33.	SOKOTO	7,395,670.79
34.	TARABA	7,005,145.87
35.	YOBE	6,952,382.78
36.	ZAMFARA	6,973,520.31
	TOTAL	411,034,176.00

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' SHARE

S/NO	STATE	NO OF LGAs	ALLOCATION (NS000)
1.	ABIA	17	4,238,037.28
2.	ADAMAWA	21	5,453,941.40
3.	AKWA IBOM	31	7,192,651.57
4.	ANAMBRA	21	5,406,502.22
5.	BAUCHI	20	6,252,967.94
6.	BAYELSA	8	2,300,560.20
7.	BENUE	23	6,357,999.06
8.	BORNO	27	7,307,086.59
9.	CROSS RIVER	18	4,540,847.09
10.	DELTA	25	6,001,812.30
11.	EBONYI	13	3,235,045.01
12.	EDO	18	4,544,886.73
13.	EKITI	16	3,697,048.21
14.	ENUGU	17	4,380,299.45
15.	GOMBE	11	3,196,301.41
16.	IMO	27	6,342,352.58
17.	JIGAWA	27	6,654,099.65
18.	KADUNA	23	7,136,961.50
19.	KANO	44	11,712,750.53
20.	KATSINA	34	8,563,272.60
21.	KEBBI	21	5,319,281.53
22.	KOGI	21	5,513,261.00
23.	KWARA	16	4,234,044.54
24.	LAGOS	20	7,114,676.51
25.	NASSARAWA	13	3,388,143.83
26.	NIGER	25	6,865,934.91
27.	OGUN	20	5,080,656.46
28.	ONDO	18	4,689,711.39
29.	OSUN	30	6,391,233.41
30.	OYO	33	8,172,704.52
31.	PLATEAU	17	4,678,163.80
32.	RIVERS	23	6,125,835.15
33.	SOKOTO	23	5,872,227.28
34.	TARABA	16	4,674,398.11
35.	YOBE	17	4,533,026.64
36.	ZAMFARA	14	4,255,704.32
37.	FCT-ABUJA	6	1,811,053.26
TOTAL		774	203,235,480.00

MAP OF NIGERIA



(SURE ✓ PROGRAMME)