

2018 PROPOSED SECURITY BUDGET



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PROPOSED 2018 BUDGET: A FISCAL OVERVIEW





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The Federal Government (FG) of Nigeria's 2018 Budget calls for a spending of N8.612 tn. In 2017, the government's total expenditure was N7.44tn, a 69.2% increase over 2016 figure. Revenue in 2016 was N2.62tn, down from 2015 levels of N2.78tn. To fully implement the 2018 Budget, the government is projecting a revenue uptake of N6.06tn, which is 30% higher than 2017 Budget projections of N5.08tn. At the third quarter of 2017, the FG's actual revenue was approximately N2.6tn, about 51% of the year's target. By the end of the third quarter of 2017, FG had spent N4.15tn.

If the 2018 Budget is implemented as proposed by the Executive, N2.65tn, or 30.8%, of its total spendings will be on capital items, while the balance will be spent on recurrent items which includes servicing of debts, personnel costs and overheads. Nigeria will be committing N2.014 tn to debt servicing while N220bn will be pooled into sinking funds, to retire maturing debt obligations.

The deficit size for fiscal year 2018 is hedged at N2.005tn. In percentage terms, in 2018, Nigeria is essentially planning a budget deficit worth 23.28% of its total spending plan, down from 36.51% in 2016. The FG hopes to close the deficit by selling some government properties, privatising some state-owned enterprises and taking on more debt.

OVERVIEW: SECURITY SECTOR

This research paper aims to understand the expenditure pattern and long-term trends in the security budget and identify key issues in the proposed 2018 Budget. To achieve this, we analysed the 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 security-related budgets of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

¹2016 Fourth Quarter and Consolidated Budget Implementation Report
<http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/quarterly-budget-implementation-reports?task=document.viewdoc&id=659>

²2015 Fourth Quarter Budget Implementation Report
<http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/quarterly-budget-implementation-reports?task=document.viewdoc&id=180>

³Fg's 2018 proposed budget -
<http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2018-budget-proposal?task=document.viewdoc&id=667>

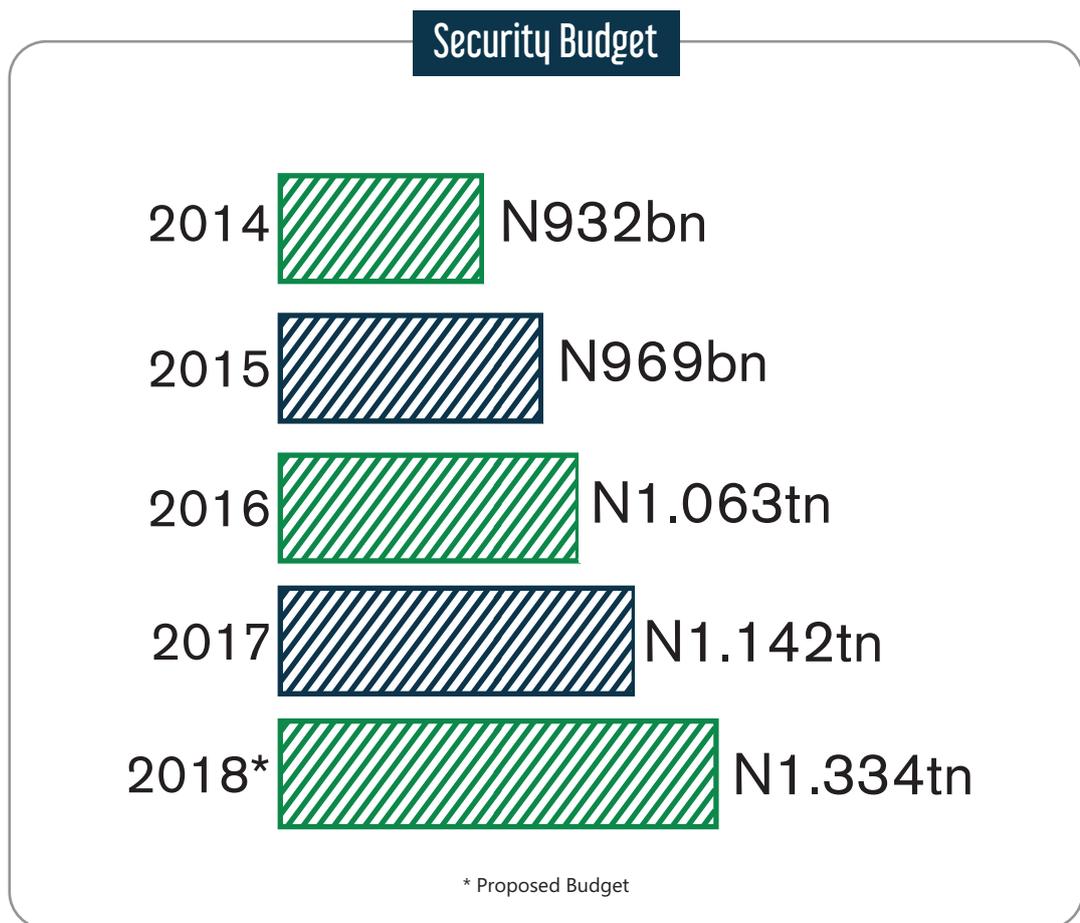
⁴Draft Third Quarter Budget Implementation Report 2017 <http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/draft-third-quarter-budget-implementation-report-2017>

⁵Draft Third Quarter Budget Implementation Report 2017 <http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/draft-third-quarter-budget-implementation-report-2017?task=document.viewdoc&id=670>

For the purpose of this analysis, the security budget comprises allocations from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). From the policy standpoint, the proposed 2018 Budget was structured to address internal security threats including threat to oil installations, Boko Haram, kidnaps, Niger Delta militancy, armed robbery, herdsmen-farmers clashes, cattle rustlers, pipeline vandalism, intertribal clashes, cultism, extortion and hooliganism, religious clashes and tensions, piracy and extrajudicial killing.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In the proposed 2018 Budget, N1.323tn is allocated to security, up from 2017 figures of N1.142 tn. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the security sector allocation was N1.063tn, N969bn and N932bn respectively. The scope and coverage of security expenditure include all budgetary allocation directed at safeguarding Nigeria's borders against foreign threats, and also, any expenses incurred in connection with security-related activities within Nigeria.



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

Note: 2018 figures are from the proposed budget, while the other figures are from the approved budgets.

An indepth look at the proposed allocations based on regions indicates that for the Niger-Delta, the FG hopes that a N65b provision for the Presidential Amnesty Programme will be critical in maintaining peace and security in the region. The policy path the government is following in the Niger Delta is improved infrastructure development. Very little is known about how the infrastructure spending will help achieve peace.

In the North-East region, the policy framework guiding the FG's security decision as contained in the president's 2018 budget speech is to ensure that security operatives are properly equipped and well-motivated. The FG hopes to consolidate its ongoing efforts to combat insurgency, reintegrate Internally Displaced Persons and rebuild communities which have been adversely affected by the insurgency in the region.

The president also signalled, in the budget speech, that the FG will be using the Nigerian Army in its effort to reduce armed robbery, kidnaps and violent crimes across the country. In 2017, the Nigerian Army was deployed to combat growing scourges of cattle rustling and banditry in communities across Kaduna, Niger, Kebbi, Katsina and Zamfara states.

The 2018 Budget also shows the government's desire to tackle cybercrimes and other abuse of technology. This includes combating hate speech and other divisive information propagated and disseminated on social media.



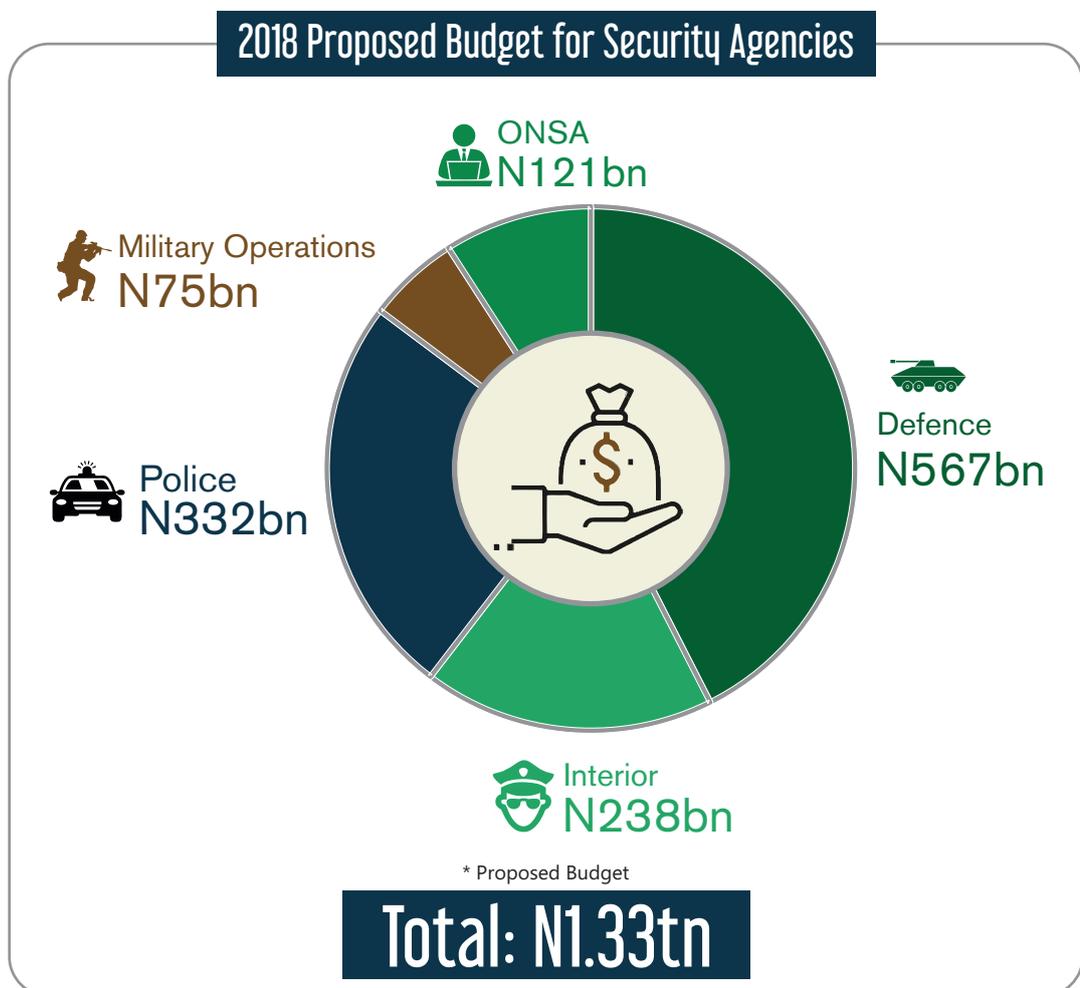
SECURITY SECTOR FUNDING: TRENDS TO WATCH





SECURITY SECTOR FUNDING: TRENDS TO WATCH

The Federal Government's proposed security budget for 2018 increased by 15.85% when compared with 2017 approved budget of N1.142tn. At N1.323tn, the 2018 Budget is nominally the highest in Nigeria's history. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the security sector allocation was N1.063tn, N969bn and N932bn respectively.



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

The Buhari administration's 2018 Budget requests a total of N567bn, or 42.86%, of the proposed security budget for the Ministry of Defence. The request includes N233.05bn for the Nigerian Army, a N95.13bn request for the Nigerian Navy and a N107.48bn for the Nigerian Air Force, among others. Cumulatively, the president is seeking approval for a

sum of N144.999bn for capital expenditure from the National Assembly. The balance which is approximately 74.4% will be spent on recurrent items including the payment of salaries and emolument and the overhead component totalling N51.81bn. The key highlight of the proposed budget for the Ministry of Defence includes a request of N65bn for the procurement of defence equipment.

Approximately 17.23%, or N228bn, of the 2018 proposed security budget is allocated to the Ministry of Interior. The breakdown of the allocation to the ministry includes N84.37bn for the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS), N59.24bn for the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), N79.26bn for the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) and N9.74bn for the Federal Fire Service. N332bn will be allocated to the Nigerian Police Force (NPF), approximately 94.2% of the proposed NPF allocation will be spent on recurrent expenditure. The president proposes N303.54bn for the salaries and emoluments of over 370,000 police officers while the balance of N9.25bn will be spent on overheads.

To address issues in the North East, the Niger Delta and other regions, the president seeks approval for N75bn, or 5.67%, of the total security budget. The breakdown of the amount remains unclear and there is opacity around how the funds will be spent if approved. Given that the amount is relatively larger than the FG's capital allocation to the education sector (N61.72bn), it is important to scrutinise it for the public to understand what the allocation will achieve, how it will achieve it and how the funds will be disbursed.

⁶<http://dailypost.ng/2015/08/11/370000-policemen-to-170-million-nigerians-grossly-insufficient-lawmaker/>



NOTES: NIGERIA SECURITY BUDGET



NOTES: NIGERIA SECURITY BUDGET

PERSONNEL COSTS EXCEEDS INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ITEMS

An increasing share of Nigeria's security budget is being dedicated to the payment of salaries and emolument of its personnel. The bulk of the proposed defence sector's budget remains its personnel cost component. The proposed personnel cost for defence is set to increase astronomically by Ng1.49bn, or 32.78%, in 2018. Also, the proposed personnel cost for the Ministry of Interior, the Nigerian Police Force and Office of the National Security Adviser also jump by N22.4bn, N21.9bn and N4.74bn respectively.

In all, the proportion of capital expenditure for defence comes to 25.55%, down from 2017 level of 29.61%. However, personnel cost component of the proposed budget for defence jumps from 59.46% in 2017 to 65.32%, reinforcing the argument that growth in personnel cost is crowding out capital expenditure. For the NPF, 91.37% of its budget will be spent on personnel cost, this is an increase when compared to 2017 figures.

Capital expenditure--including investments in weapons systems, communication systems, logistics infrastructure, physical infrastructure, housing, among others--are decreasing relatively in comparison to the rest of the budget.

For 2018, the president is proposing a total of N144.99bn for capital expenditure for the Ministry of Defence; an increase of N6bn from the total capital expenditure allocation of 2017 which was N138.99bn. Capital outlay for the ministry of interior and office of the national security adviser increased by N6bn and N2.49bn respectively. The proposed capital allocation to the police is down by N773.95mn. Total capital expenditure allocation to the police in 2017 was N20.2bn. Capital expenditure allocation for 2015 and 2016 was N17.8bn and N16.11bn respectively.

RECENT TRENDS IN NIGERIA'S SECURITY SPENDING

■ GOVERNMENT IS ALLOCATING MORE FUNDS TO SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

The president is requesting N75bn for internal military operations, most of which are operationalised under different code names. The "Operation Lafiya Dole", was

set up to counter terrorism and Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East, and carried out under different specialised operations including “Operation Crackdown”, “Operation Gama Aiki” and “Operation Safe Corridor”. Military operations in the North-Central zone are carried out under the code name “Operation Safe Haven” with the overall objective of ending ethno-religious conflicts and other criminal activities.

In the Southeastern states, Operation Python Dance II, launched about a year after Operation Python Dance I, is expected to stop criminal activities such as kidnap and social unrest. Other operations include Operation Ruwan Wuta II, Operation Delta Safe, Operation Mesa, Operation Sharan Daji, Operation Harbin Kunama, Operation Awatse and Operation Tsera Teku. In the Niger Delta, Operation Crocodile Smile II involves amphibious war games tailored at protecting oil installations in the oil-producing states.



Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

⁷<https://www.naija.ng/1132579-operation-lafiya-dole-python-dance-9-how-nigerian-military-operations-named.html#1132579>

⁸<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2017/09/ops-python-dance-2-goc-82-div-tours-ipob-leader-nnamdi-kanus-home-town/>

- **DISCONNECTED: THE BUDGET AND FG'S SECURITY POLICY GOAL**

A well-defined security policy is lacking and it is difficult to critically examine how the budget aligns with the security plans of the country. A guiding policy framework is critical, or decision-making will be done in policy vacuums, resulting in waste and corruption. With no clear policy guideline and key performance indicators to measure success, the budget could be disconnected and become an open space for theft.

- **FAULTY FEEDBACK MECHANISM**

The minimum guiding framework in budgeting includes taking feedback from the public during the budget preparation phase. It is also important to track the feedback process and make it available to the public. There is no evidence suggesting the government took feedback from the public during the budget formation phase. Also, no document is publicly available showing how the public was engaged during while preparing the 2018 Budget. Without a formal participatory framework, the philosophy underlying the principles of democracy will be absent.

- **LACK OF TRANSPARENCY**

The Nigerian security sector lacks transparency and accountability in matters of budget allocations. Previous audit reports of the sector do not show how past funds were spent. The proposed allocation for fiscal year 2018 is N75bn--a 200% increase over 2017 figure. The breakdown of the proposed budget for military internal operations remains unknown. This opacity has implications for the sector and the nation at large.

- **CORRUPTION**

Corruption is a major impediment to growth and development in Nigeria. It affects all tiers of government, including the security sector. Corruption poses a major challenge to security as funds meant for the procurement of security items are embezzled and mismanaged. Consequently, the security sector is unequipped to tackle high levels of insecurity across the country.

Former military head of state Sani Abacha allegedly misappropriated more than \$1.1bn under the guise of about 60 security votes meant for different security operations, leaving the military and other security operatives at a huge disadvantage. A more recent example of corruption in the security sector is the alleged diversion of \$2bn, meant for the procurement of arms in the fight against insurgency, by the former National Security Adviser, Colonel Sambo Dasuki.



BREAKDOWN OF THE SECURITY BUDGET

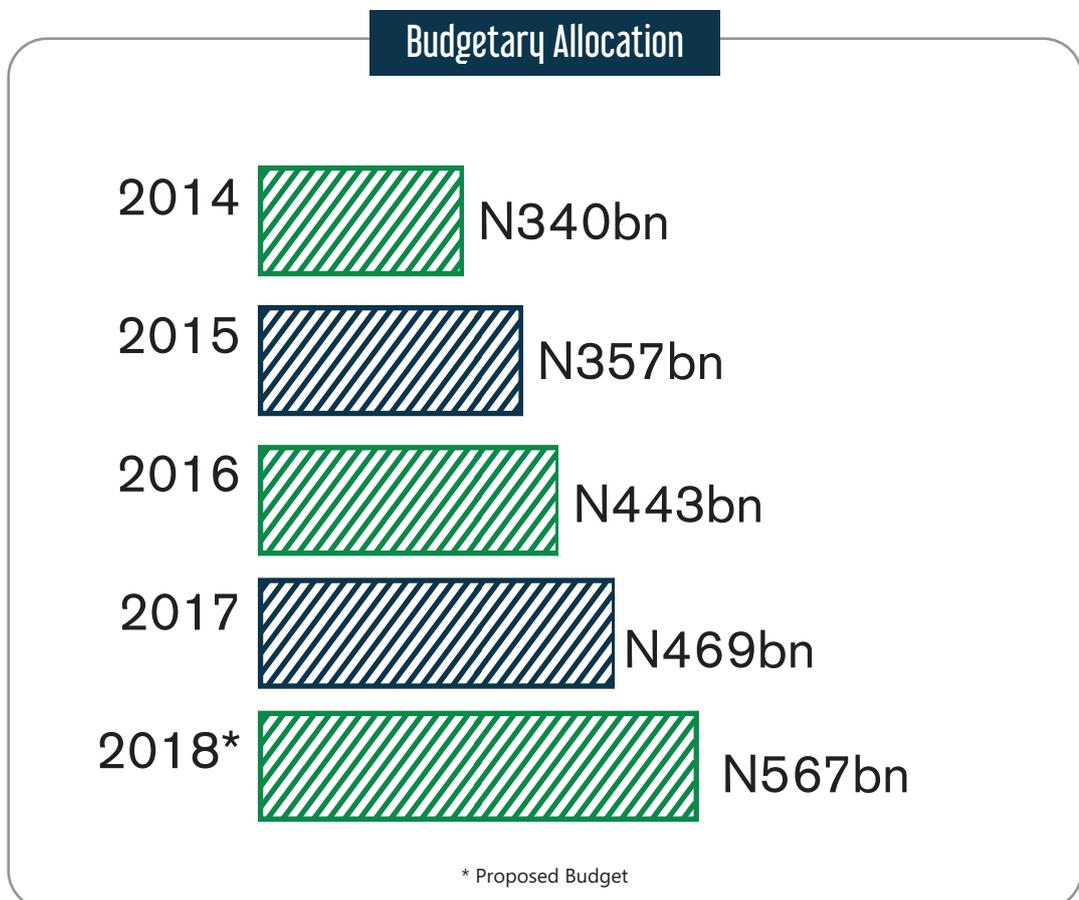


BREAKDOWN OF THE SECURITY BUDGET

DEFENCE BUDGET

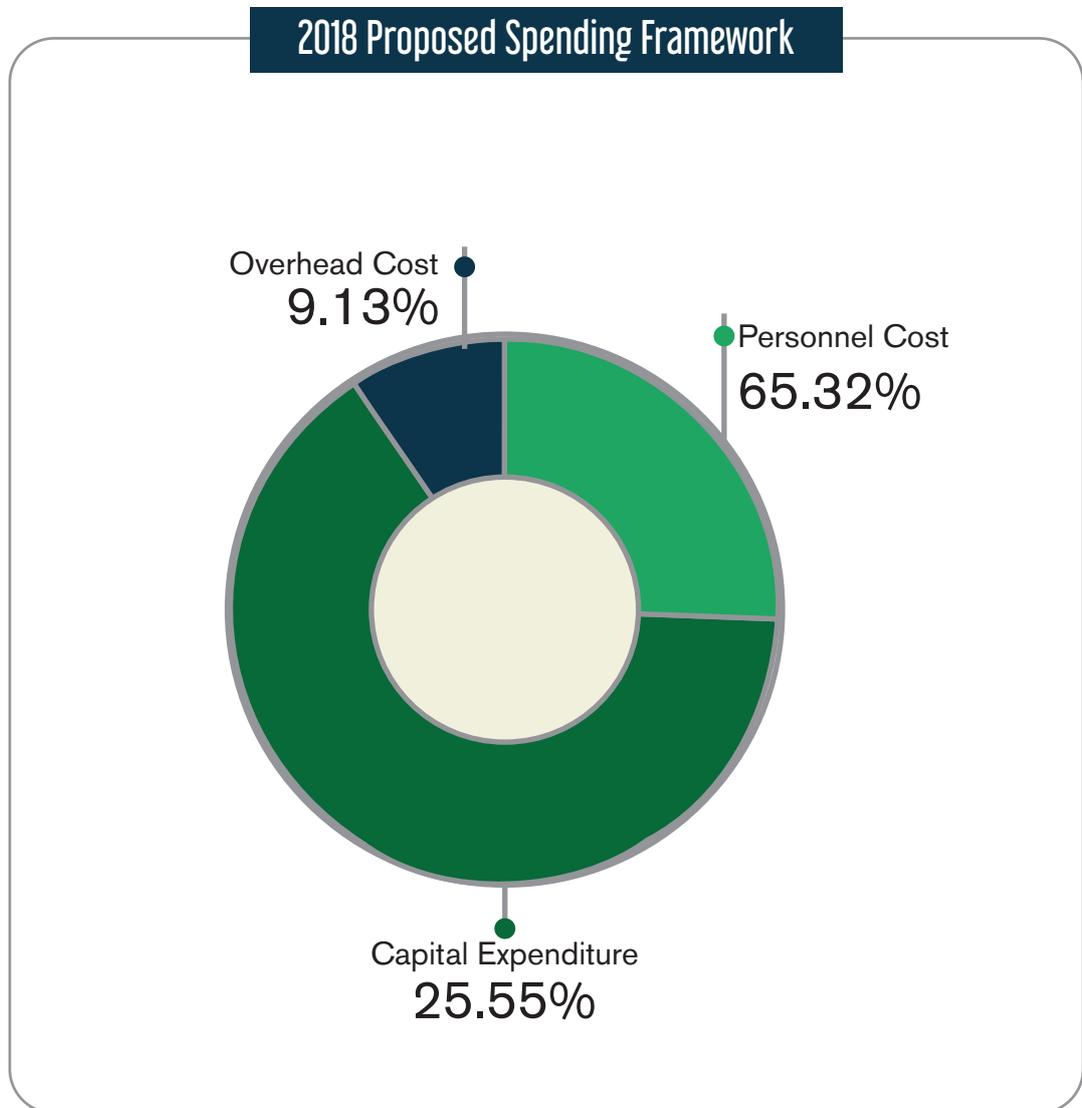
The Nigerian Ministry of Defence was established in 1958 to oversee all aspects of defending the country as a sovereign entity. Its mission is to provide administrative support to build and maintain a modern, professional, mission-capable and mission-ready armed forces, for the defence of nation as contained in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The President is requesting a sum total of N567bn for defence in 2018, up from 2017 figure of N469bn. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, defence budget allocation was N443bn, N357bn and N340bn respectively.



Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

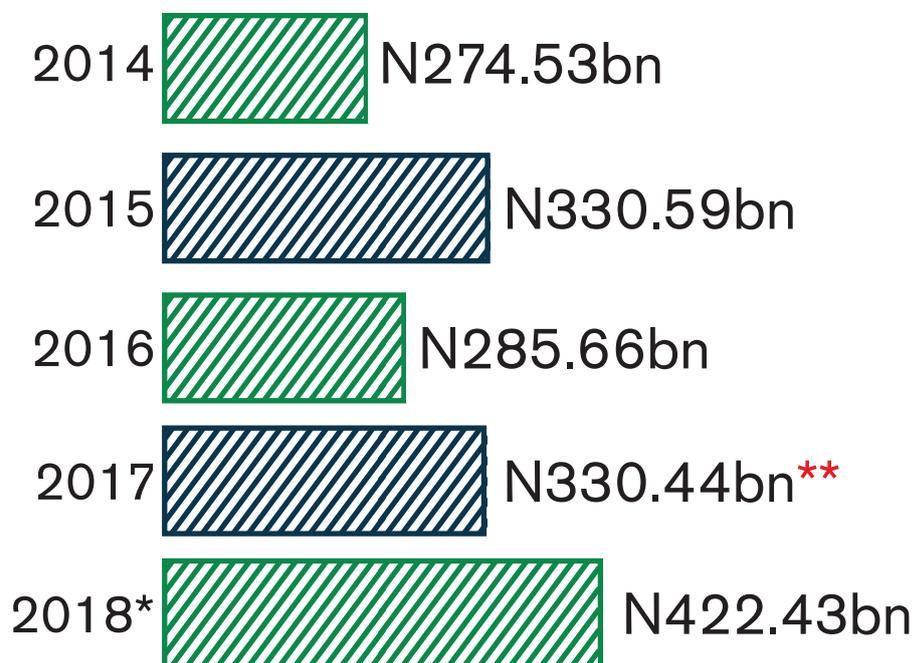
In all, the 74.45%, or N422.4bn, of the proposed defence budget will be spent on recurrent items while the balance of N144.99bn or 25.55% will go into capital items.



RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

The president is requesting, in the 2018 Budget, a total sum of N422.4bn for the recurrent expenditure--a 27.83% increase over the 2017 sum of N330.44bn. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the recurrent expenditure component of the Federal Government defence budget was N314.35bn, N338.797bn and N312.213bn respectively.

Actual Recurrent Expenditure



* Proposed Budget

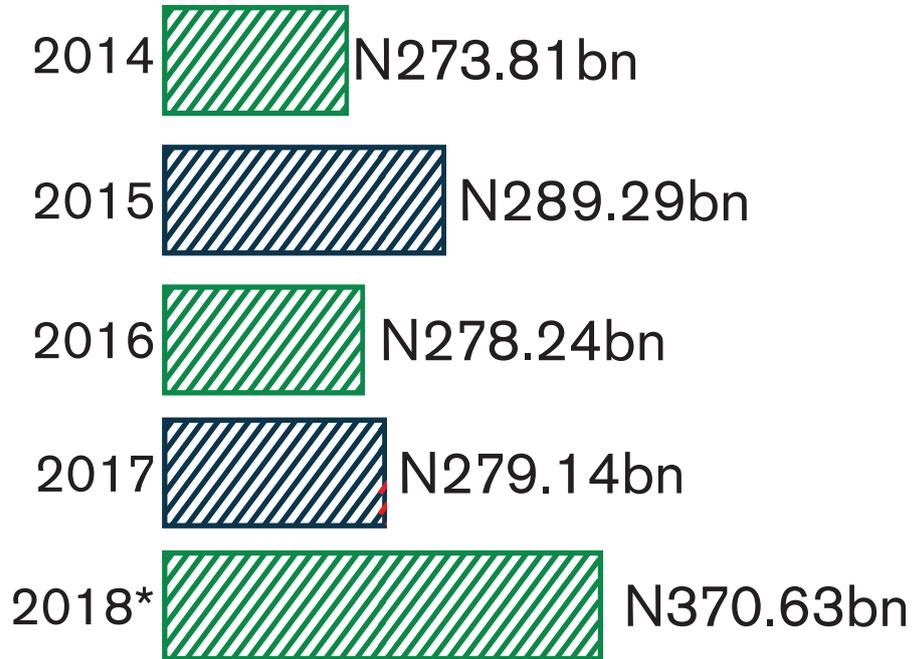
**Approved Budget

Source: Budget office, CBN Statistical Bulletin , BudgIT Research

PERSONNEL COST

The bulk of the proposed defence sector's recurrent expenditure remains its personnel component. The president is requesting N370.63bn as personnel cost in 2018. Personnel cost of the defence sector in 2017 was N279.14bn. The implication is that defence personnel cost will increase astronomically by N91.49bn, or 32.78%. Personnel cost in 2014, 2015 and 2016 was N273.81bn, N289.298bn, N278.24bn respectively. The breakdown of the personnel component of the 2018 proposed defence budget shows that approximately N248.83bn will be spent on salaries and the balance of N121.8bn will go into allowances and social contribution.

Recurrent Expenditure



* Proposed Budget

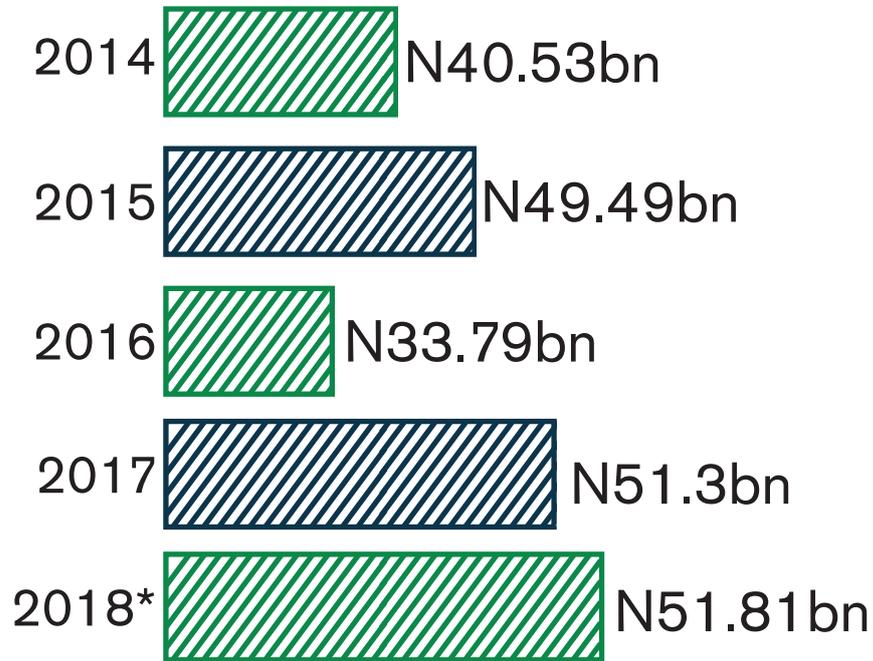
Source: Budget office, BudgIT Research

OVERHEAD COST

N51.81bn is being requested as overhead cost for 2018. Overhead cost of the defence sector in 2017 was N51.3bn. Overhead cost in 2014, 2015 and 2016 was N40.53bn, N49.49bn and N33.79bn respectively. The breakdown of the overhead component of the 2018 proposed budget shows that the defence ministry will be spending N7.22bn on travels and N4.45bn on utility bills. The president is also requesting N5.22bn for personnel training, while N5.57bn will be spent on the procurement of fuel and lubricants.

A further breakdown shows that that defence ministry will spend N3.644bn on electricity charges, N130mn on telephone charge, N147m on internet access charges, N122mn on satellite broadcasting access, N125.2mn on sewerage charges and N256.5mn on water rate. The ministry will also need N66.7mn for newspapers, N169.16mn for magazines and periodicals; N303.25mn for the procurement of drugs and medical supplies and N309.99mn for uniforms and other clothings.

Overhead Cost



* Proposed Budget

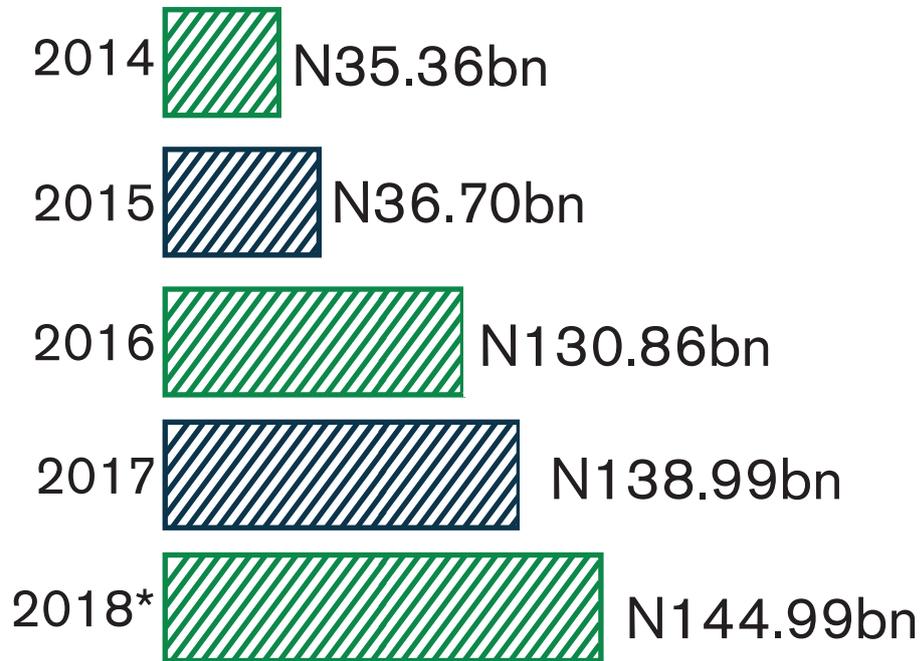
Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For the year 2018, the president is proposing a total of N144.99bn for capital expenditure for the ministry of defence; an increase of N6bn from the total capital expenditure allocation of 2017 which was N138.99bn. In the years 2014, 2016, and 2016, capital expenditure allocation was N35.35bn, N36.70bn and N130.86bn respectively.

Highlights of the capital component of the president's request including allocations of N3.56bn for the procurement of vehicles, N888.5mn for the purchase of office furniture, N6.7bn and N63.46bn for procurement of security and defence equipment respectively. Others include N6.7bn for the construction of residential buildings, N2.65bn for the procurement of electricity equipment and construction of support infrastructure.

Capital Expenditure



* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

BREAKDOWN OF DEFENCE BUDGET

The Ministry of Defence comprises of two primary components--the military and the civilian. The military component comprises of the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Airforce while the civilian component includes the human resource management, procurement, legal and medical service departments.

In the proposed 2018 Budget, the Army's request for N233bn is the largest share of the allocation, followed by N107.5bn for the Air Force and N95.13bn for the Nigerian Navy.

NIGERIAN ARMY

Compared with the enacted defence budget for the fiscal year 2017, the Army's total budget request is N77.6bn, or 49.93%, higher. The increase is connected to the larger total personnel costs of the Nigerian Army. Personnel cost in 2018 is projected at N195.79bn, which is N76.6bn higher the 2017 figures. The president is also seeking approval from the National Assembly for N21.6bn for capital items, a N1bn increase over 2017 numbers.

Budgetary Allocations

Amount in Naira

YEAR	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL RECURRENT	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL BUDGET
2014	120,460,438,126	10,724,958,599	131,185,396,725	4,894,913,470	136,080,310,195
2015	121,185,963,718	22,901,370,799	144,087,334,517	5,746,383,337	149,833,717,854
2016	119,308,876,076	10,034,293,558	129,343,169,634	19,123,070,366	148,466,240,000
2017	119,185,963,719	15,634,293,458	134,820,257,177	20,623,070,366	155,443,327,543
2018	195,796,215,155	15,634,293,455	211,430,508,610	21,623,070,368	233,053,578,978

Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

NIGERIAN NAVY

The Nigerian Navy seeks approval to spend N95.13bn in fiscal year 2018 up by 6.2% from 2017 enacted budget of N89.58bn. The biggest component of the request is the personnel cost which is projected at N62.9bn for fiscal year 2018. Personnel cost of the Nigerian Navy is projected to increase by N4.6bn, or 7.8%, over 2017 approved budget numbers. Overhead cost component is projected at N4.74bn which is at almost the same level as 2017.

Budgetary Allocations

Amount in Naira

YEAR	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL RECURRENT	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL BUDGET
2014	56,119,000,094	7,511,329,685	63,630,329,779	8,998,894,731	72,629,224,510
2015	60,388,682,141	6,540,714,955	66,929,397,096	8,065,590,668	74,994,987,764
2016	56,463,417,801	3,479,967,632	59,943,385,433	25,646,409,841	85,589,795,274
2017	58,388,682,141	4,740,714,955	63,129,397,096	26,446,409,842	89,575,806,938
2018	62,940,943,865	4,740,714,955	67,681,658,820	27,446,409,842	95,128,068,662

Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

The Air Force 2018 budget request is N7.86bn, or 7.89% larger than 2017 approved budget numbers. Within the Air Force's budget, personnel cost make up approximately 59.53%. The Nigerian Air Force is projecting a 12% increase in personnel cost in fiscal year 2018. Overhead cost is at N8.85bn, almost the same level as the 2017 figure, while the capital expenditure component of the proposed budget is set at N34.65bn, up from 2017 level of N33.65bn.

Budgetary Allocations

Amount in Naira

YEAR	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL RECURRENT	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL BUDGET
2014	59,058,353,036	7,570,262,569	66,628,615,606	7,257,413,055	73,886,028,661
2015	62,326,160,584	7,060,931,382	69,387,091,966	7,630,105,522	77,017,197,488
2016	58,274,960,146	7,491,187,491	65,766,147,637	24,943,654,464	90,709,802,101
2017	57,126,160,584	8,850,534,571	65,976,695,155	33,650,720,453	99,627,415,608
2018	63,983,162,441	8,850,534,571	72,833,697,012	34,650,720,452	107,484,417,464

Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research



INTERNAL SECURITY

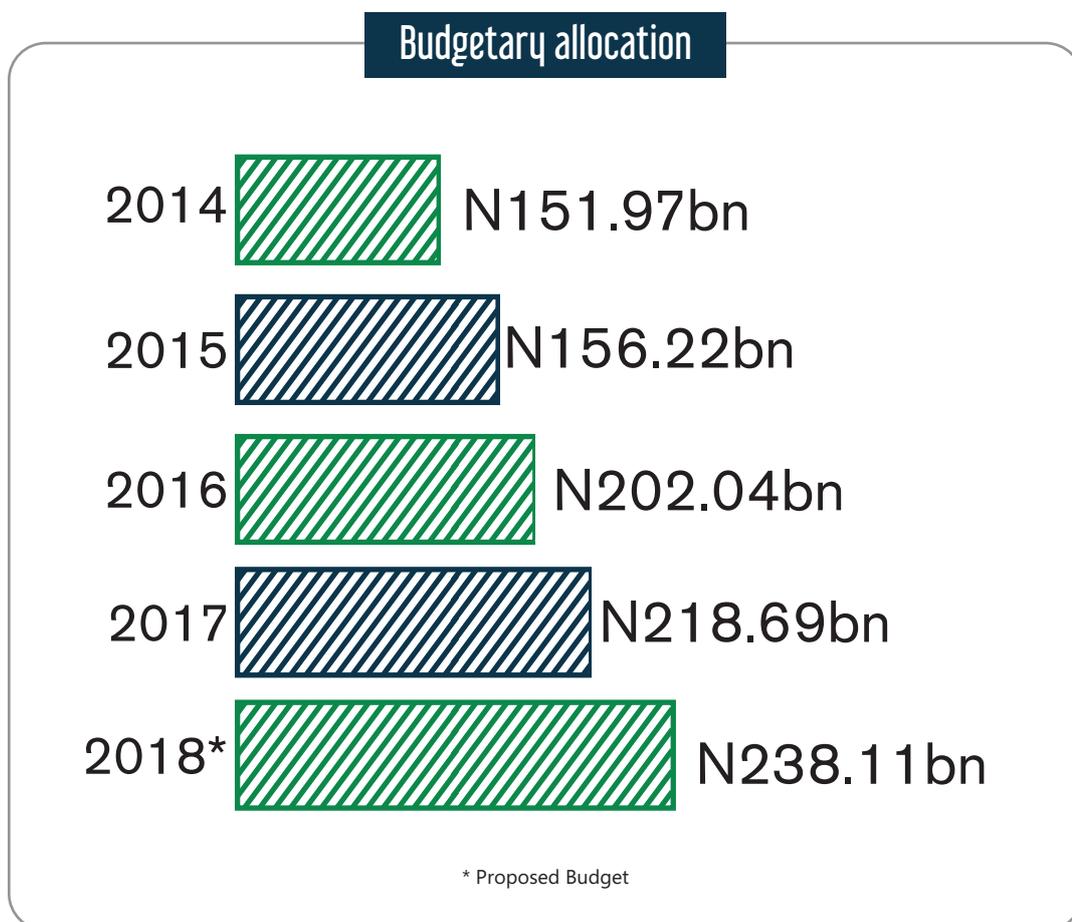




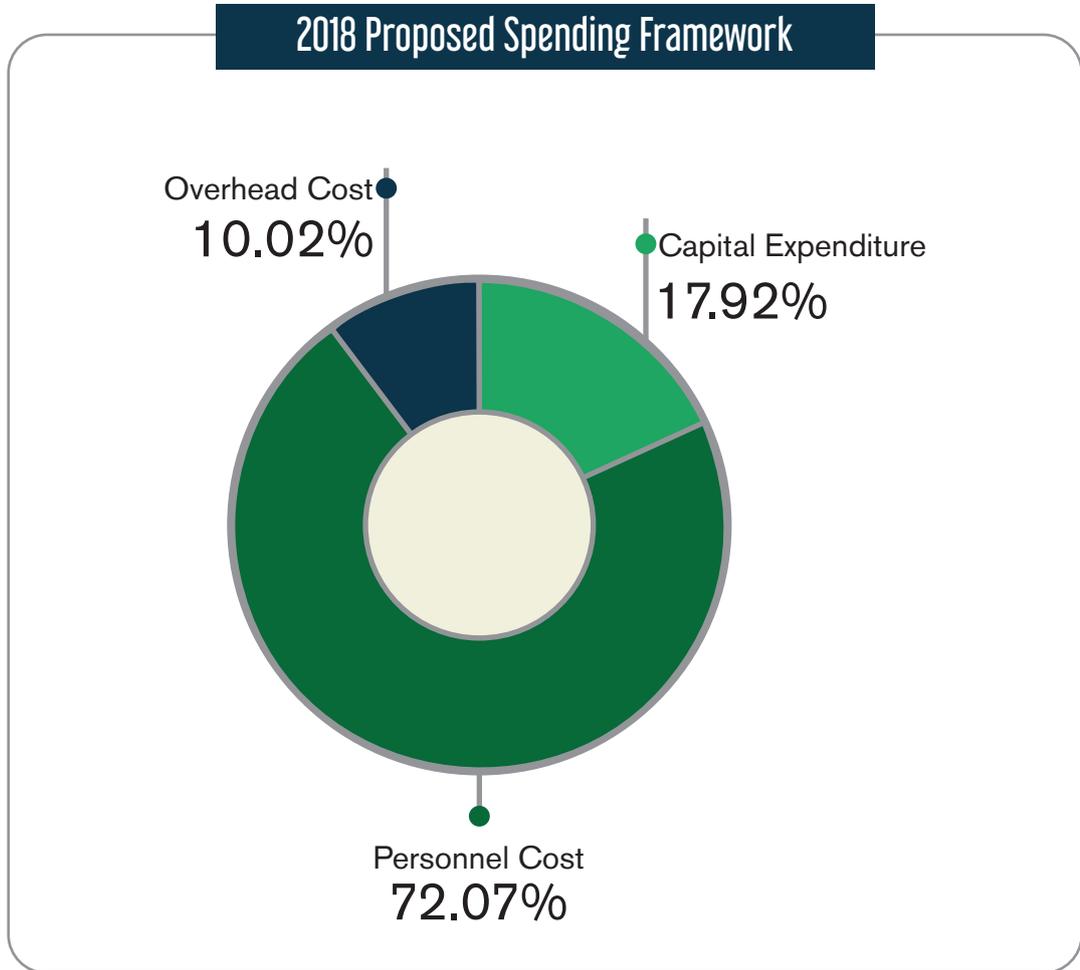
INTERNAL SECURITY

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The mandate of the Ministry of Interior is primarily to foster the maintenance of internal security and citizenship integrity for the promotion of good governance. In the 2018 Budget, there is a request for N238bn for the ministry; this is an increase by 8.06% from 2017 figure of N211bn. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the allocation to the ministry was N202bn, N156bn and N151bn respectively.



In all, the 82.08%, or N195.45bn, of the proposed Ministry of Interior budget will be spent on recurrent items while the balance of N42.66bn, or 17.92%, will go into capital items.

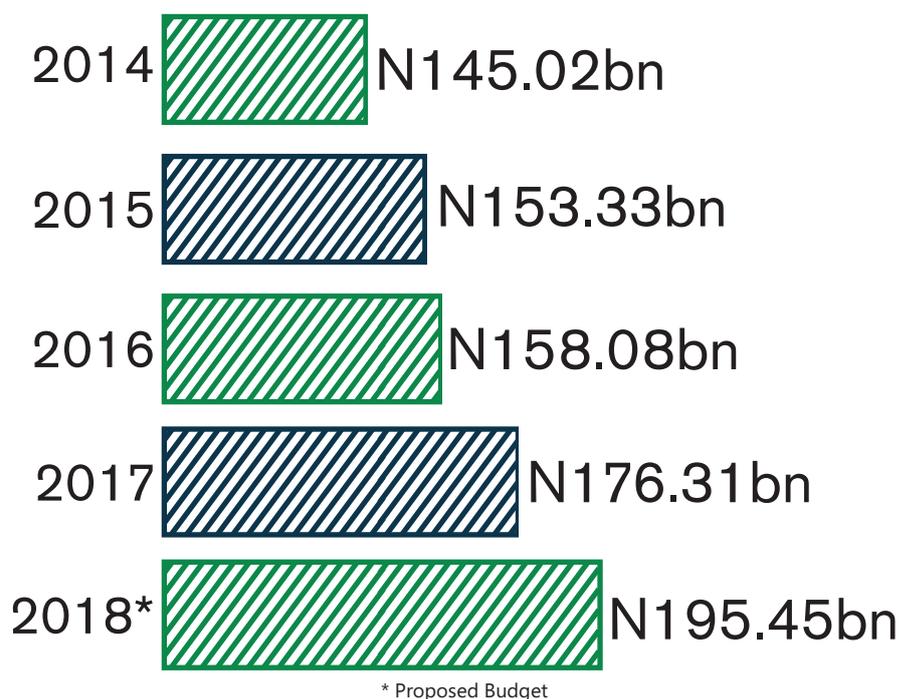


Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

For the ministry, there is a request of a total sum of N195.45bn for the recurrent expenditure, a 27.83% increase over 2017 level of N176.31bn. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the recurrent expenditure component of the Federal Ministry of Interior's budget was N145.02bn, N153.33bn and N158.08bn respectively.

Recurrent Expenditure Allocation

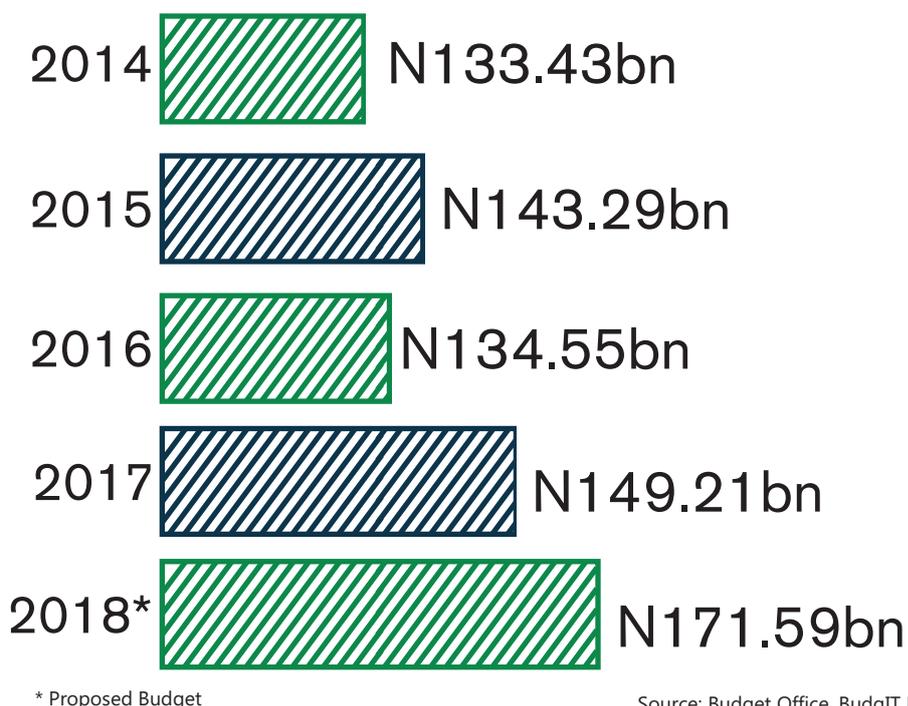


Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

PERSONNEL COST

The bulk of the proposed recurrent expenditure for the ministry--a total of N171.6bn--is for personnel costs. In 2017, personnel cost was N149.2bn. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, it was N133.43bn, N143.3bn and N134.55bn respectively.

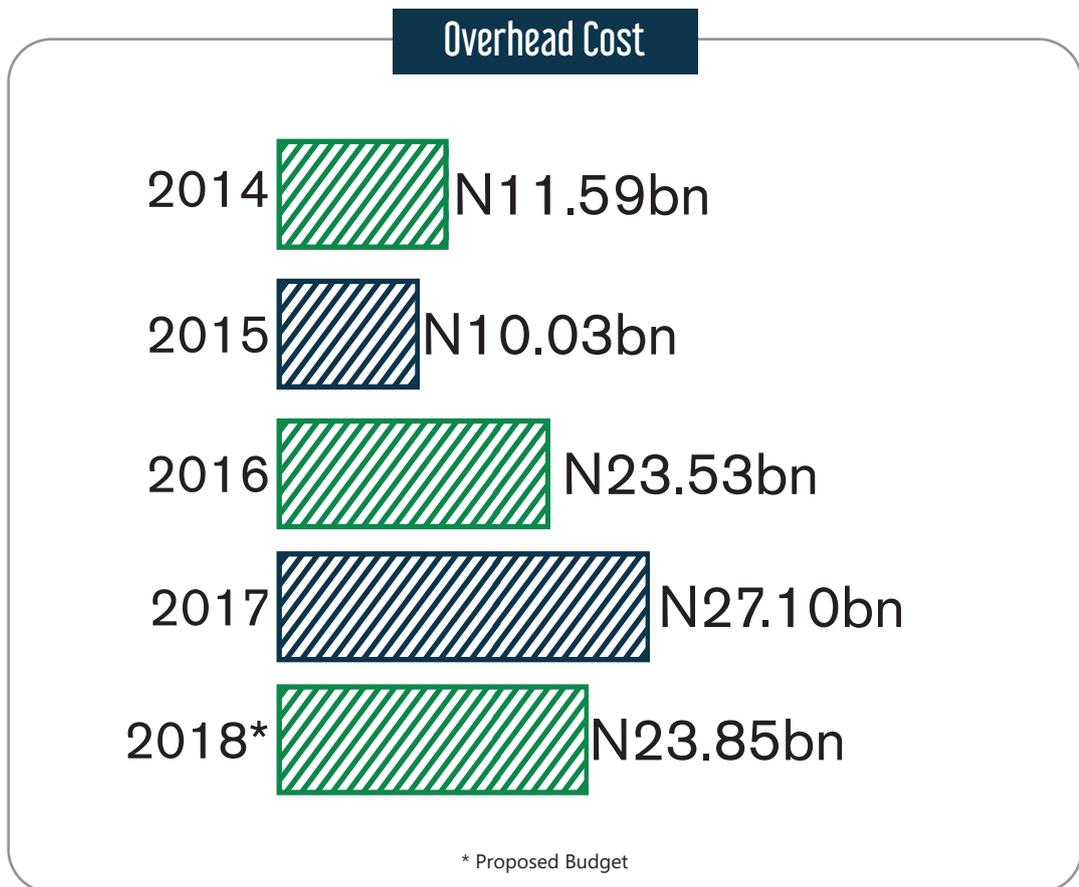
Personnel Cost



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

OVERHEAD COST

The president is also requesting approval for N23.85bn as overhead cost in 2018. The ministry's overhead cost in 2017 was N27.1bn. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, it was N11.59bn, N10.03bn and N23.53bn respectively.

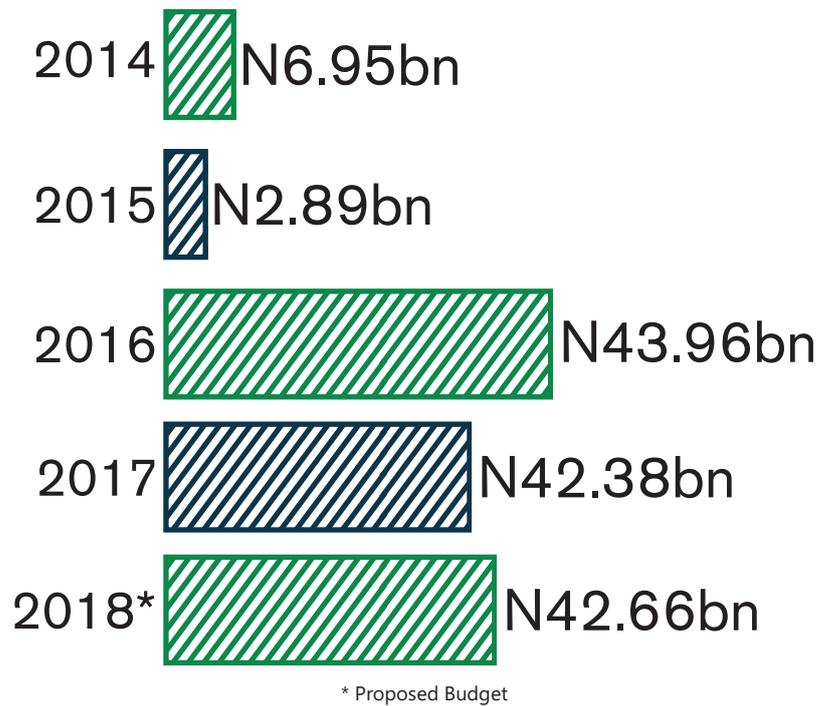


Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For the year 2018, a total of N42.66bn is proposed for capital expenditure; an increase of N6bn from the total capital expenditure allocation of 2017 which was N138.99bn. In the years 2014, 2016, and 2016, capital expenditure allocation was N35.35bn, N36.70bn and N130.86bn respectively.

Capital Expenditure



Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

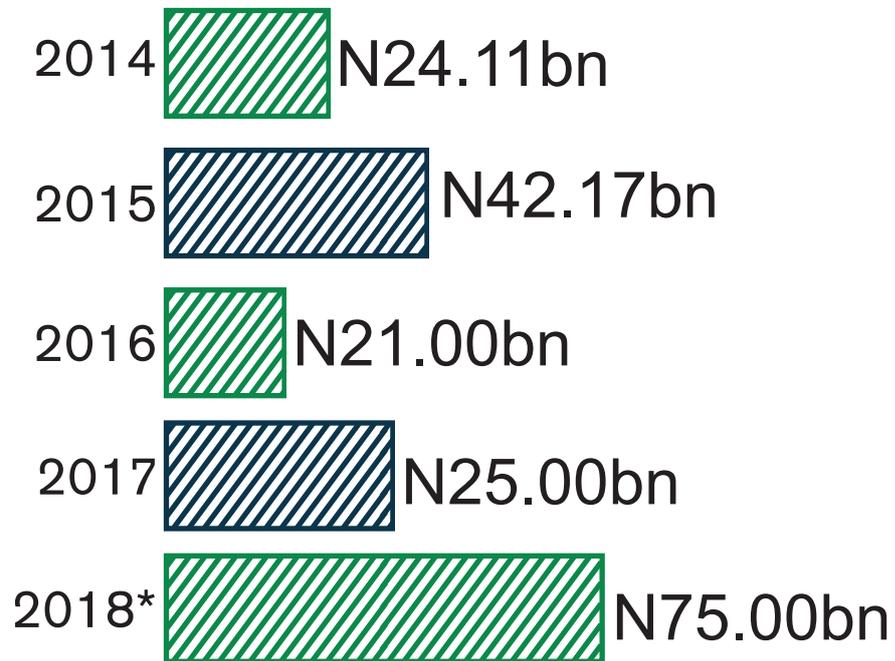
Proposed 2018 Budget for the Ministry of Interior

Amount in Naira

MDA	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL RECURRENT	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL ALLOCATION
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR - HQTRS	3,113,136,422	350,809,319	3,463,945,741	1,064,866,499	4,528,812,240
NIGERIAN PRISON SERVICE	47,914,301,454	19,835,198,510	67,749,499,964	16,616,514,997	84,366,014,961
NIGERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE	45,294,109,288	2,016,860,810	47,310,970,098	11,925,889,550	59,236,859,648
NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS	71,635,819,363	1,160,449,568	72,796,268,931	6,464,238,825	79,260,507,756
CIVIL DEFENCE, IMMIGRATION AND PRISON SERVICE BOARD (CIPB)	132,244,065	73,477,248	205,721,313	773,795,170	979,516,483
FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE	3,509,091,560	413,519,218	3,922,610,778	5,813,455,266	9,736,066,044

Source: Budget Office, BudGIT Research

History: Security Budget



* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research



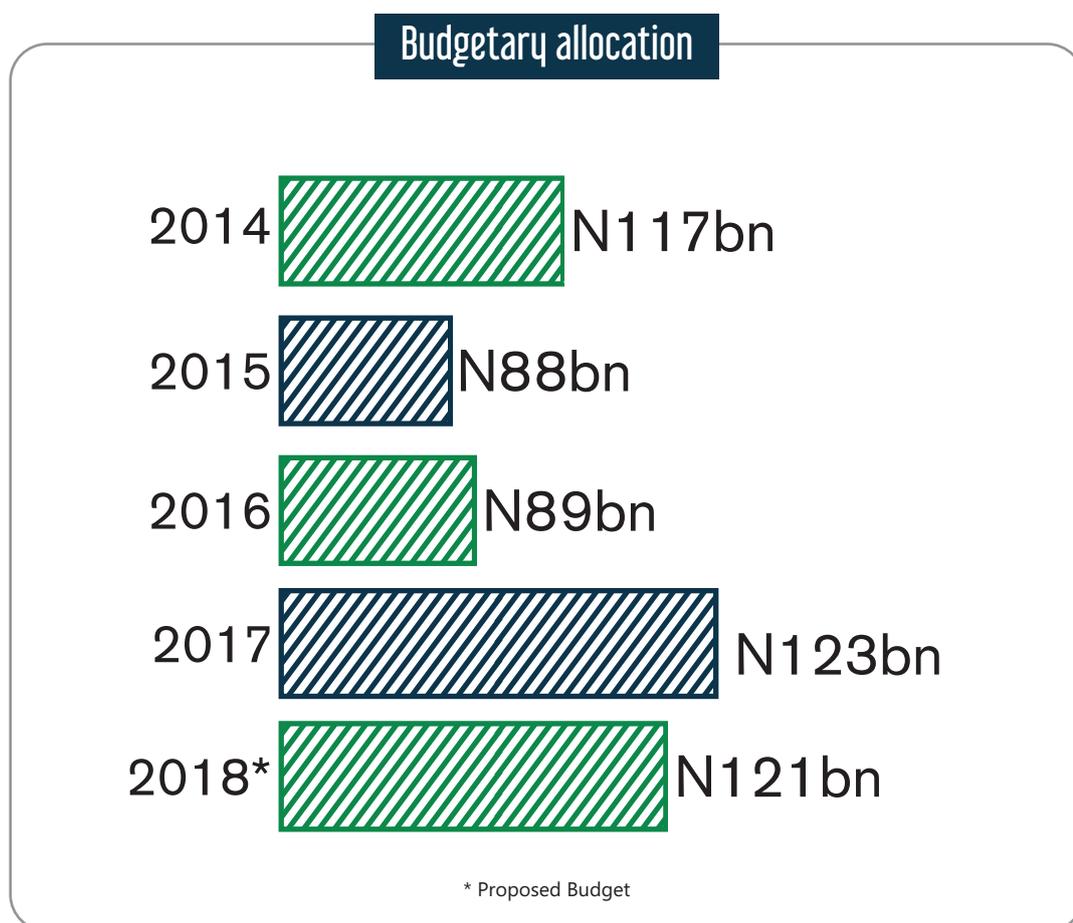
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER





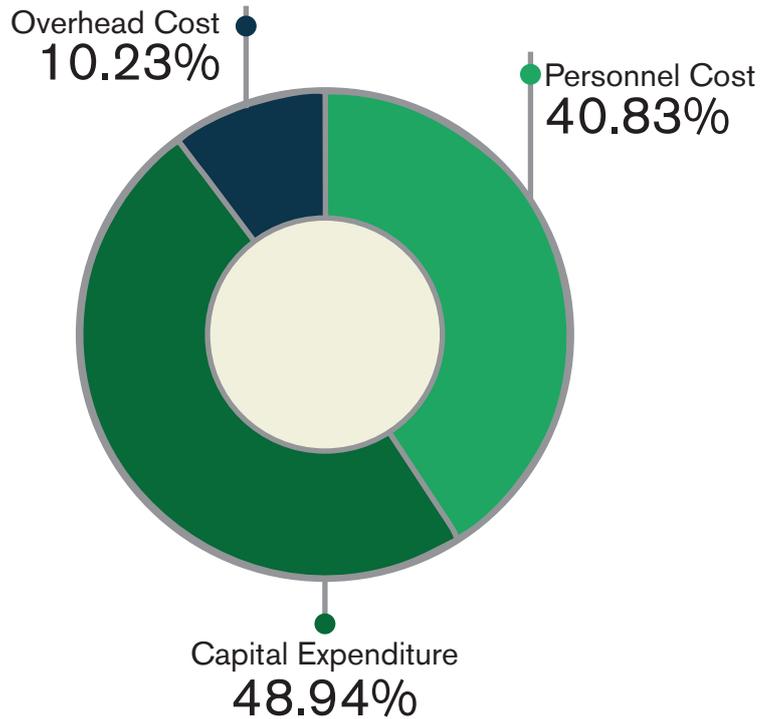
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER

The Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) serves as a chief adviser to the president and his cabinet on security matters in the country. For 2018, a total sum of N121bn has been proposed for the ONSA, an increase of about N2b from the total allocation of N123bn in 2017. In the fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016, the ONSA's total allocation was N117bn, N88bn, and N89bn respectively, with 2015 having the least allocation of the five years.



In total, N72bn, or 59.17%, of the total proposed budget of 2018 for the ONSA will be spent on recurrent expenses while N49.7bn or 40.83%, will be for capital expenses.

2018 Proposed Spending Framework

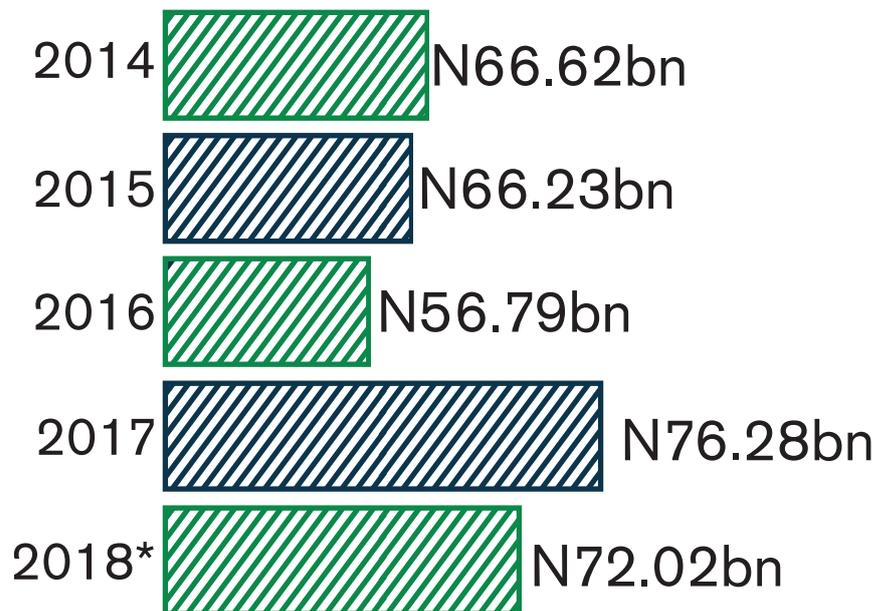


Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

A total of N72.02bn is being proposed as the recurrent expenditure for the ONSA; a decrease of N4.26bn when compared to the 2017 figure of N76.28bn. Previous fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 had recurrent expenditure component pegged at N66.62bn, N66.23bn and N56.79bn respectively.

Recurrent Expenditure

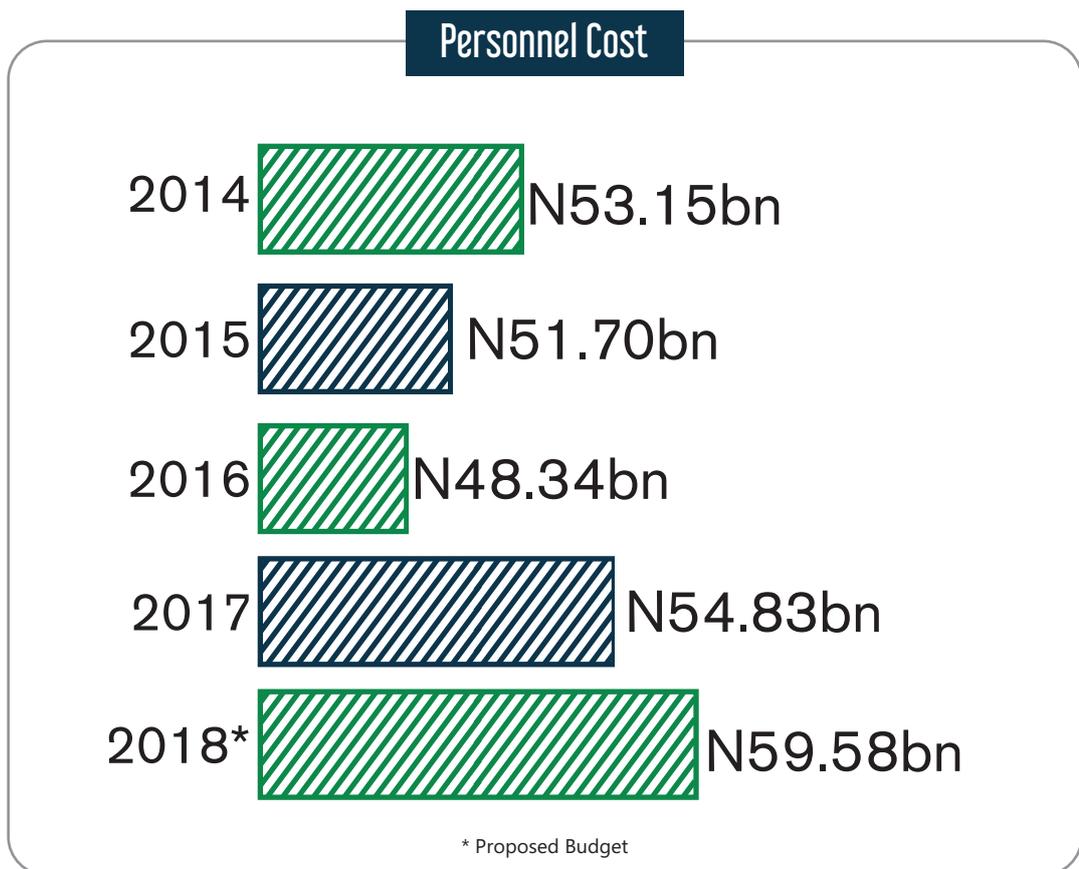


* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

PERSONNEL COST

Personnel cost takes a large chunk of the recurrent expenditure component in the ONSA budget for fiscal year 2018. At N59.58bn, it is a significant jump of N4.74bn from the fiscal year 2017 figure of N54.83bn. Personnel cost for the fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 was N53.15bn, N51.70, and N48.34bn respectively, with 2016 having the lowest allocation of the five years.

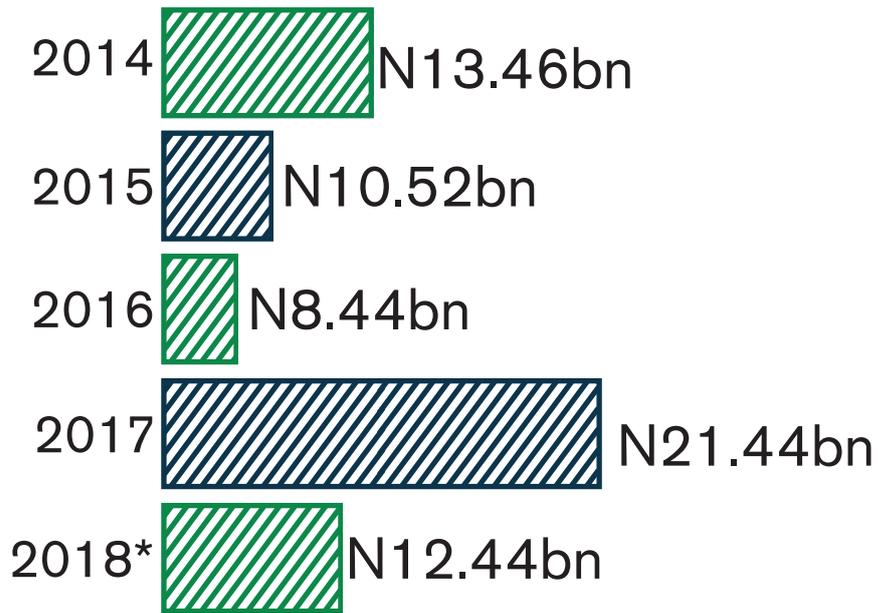


Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

OVERHEAD COST

For 2018, the ONSA is requesting for N12.44bn as overhead cost. In 2017, overhead cost of the ONSA was N21.44bn. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, it was N13.46bn, N10.52bn and N8.44bn respectively.

Recurrent Expenditure



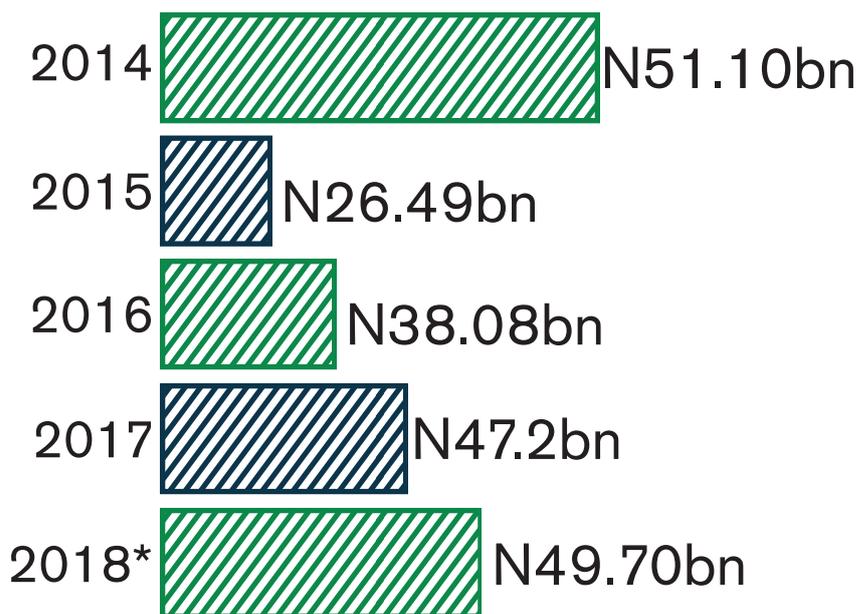
* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For fiscal year 2018, a total of N49.70bn is being proposed as capital expenditure for the ONSA, a N2.49bn increase over the 2017 figure of N47.2bn. Capital expenditure allocation for 2014 was N51.10bn; in 2015, it was N26.49bn; and in 2016, it was N38.08bn.

Capital Expenditure

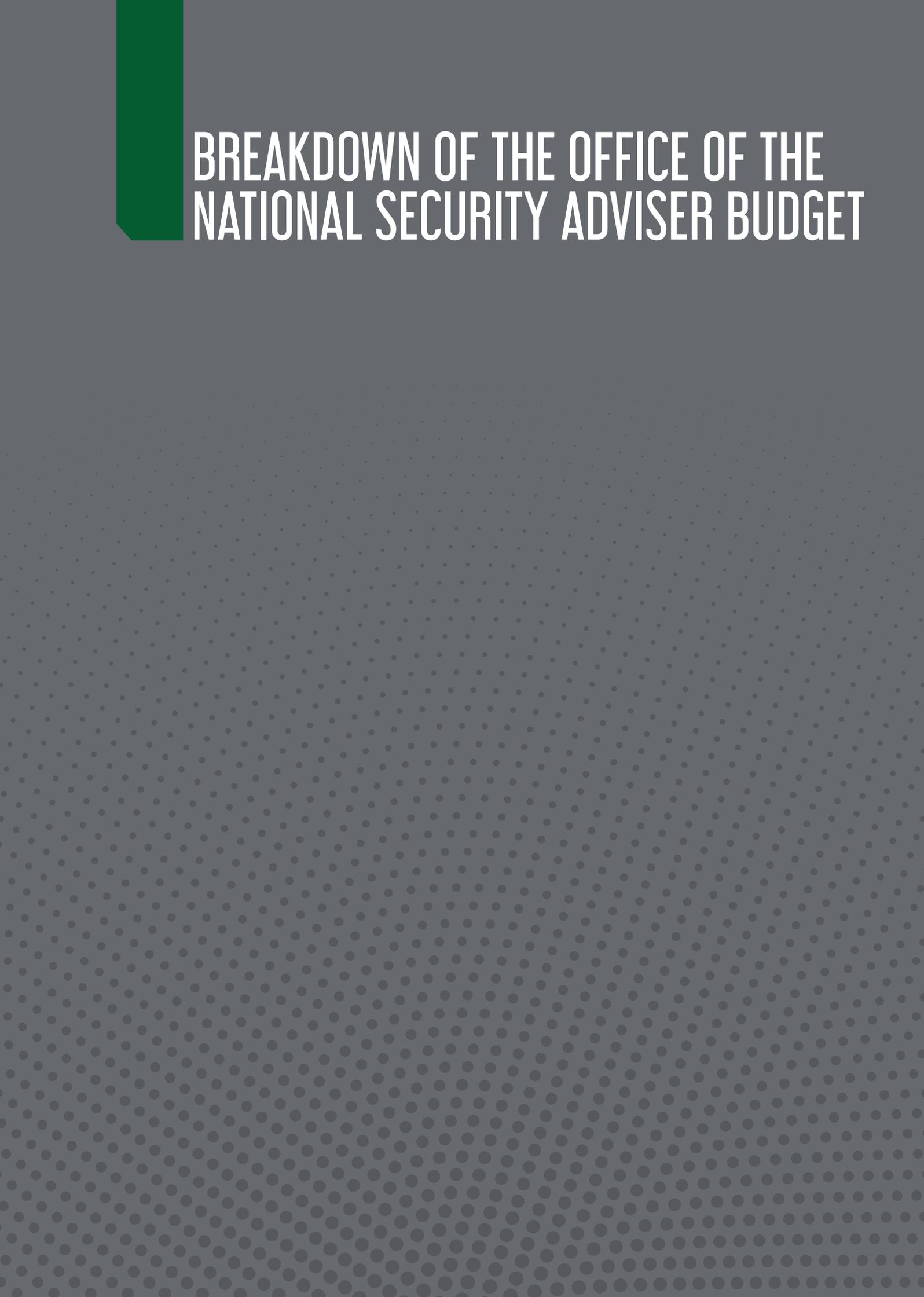


* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research



BREAKDOWN OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER BUDGET





BREAKDOWN OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER BUDGET

The ONSA is comprised of three main subcomponents; The National Security Adviser (NSA), The Directorate of State Security Service (DSSS), and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA). The DSSS' budget allocation of N41.67bn takes the largest share of the total allocation to the ONSA, followed by NIA, at N37.97bn and the NSA, at N34.81bn.

2018 Proposed ONSA Budget

Amount in Naira

MDA	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL RECURRENT	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL ALLOCATION
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER	3,431,154,170	3,082,185,256	6,513,339,426	28,304,000,000	34,817,339,426
DIRECTORATE OF STATE SECURITY SERVICE	26,239,112,245	3,568,409,505	29,807,521,750	11,871,048,363	41,678,570,113
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	29,479,051,960	1,864,008,064	31,343,060,024	6,631,565,318	37,974,625,342
PRESIDENTIAL AIR FLEETS	426,506,762	3,934,390,091	4,360,896,853	2,899,511,950	7,260,408,803

Source: Budget Office, Budget Research



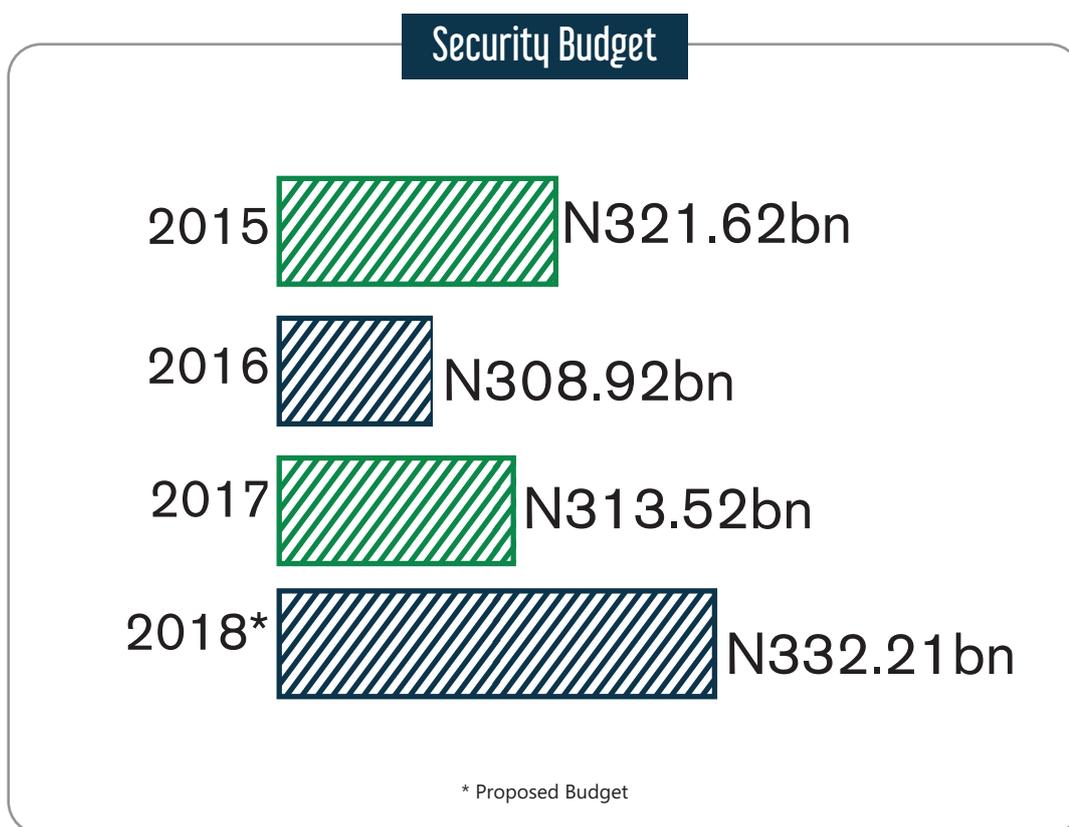
THE NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE (NPF)





THE NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE (NPF)

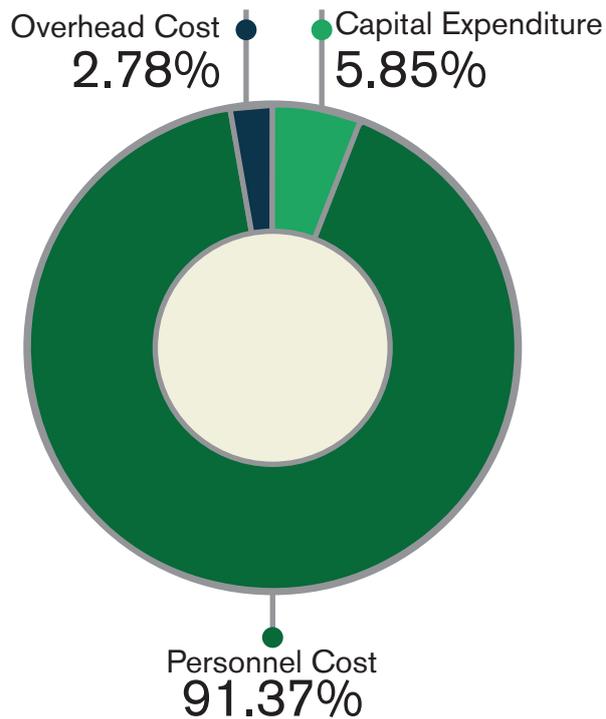
A total sum of N332.2bn is being proposed for the Nigerian police, an increase of about N18.7bn from the total allocation of N313.52bn in 2017. In the fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the total allocation for NPF was N321.62bn and N308.92bn respectively, with 2016 having the least allocation in the last four years.



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

In total, N312.8bn, or 94.2%, of the proposed 2018 budget for the NPF will be spent on recurrent expenses while N19.4bn, or 5.85%, will be for capital expenses.

2018 Proposed Spending Framework of the Nigerian Police

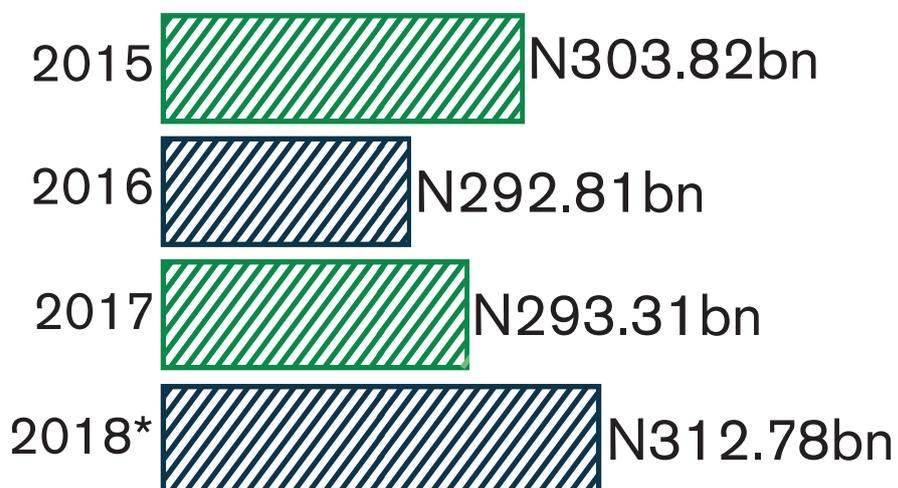


Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

In the 2018 budget framework, a total of N312.79bn is proposed as the recurrent expenditure for the Nigerian Police; an increase of N19.5bn when compared to the 2017 figure of N293.32bn. Previous fiscal years 2015 and 2016 had recurrent expenditure component pegged at N303.82bn and N292.81bn respectively.

Recurrent Expenditure

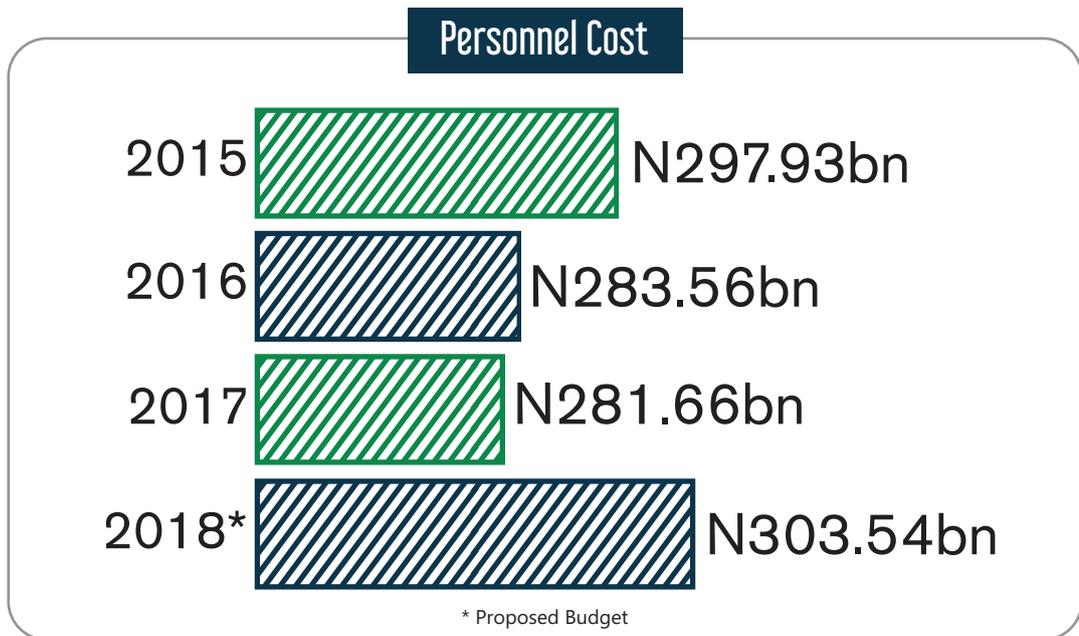


* Proposed Budget

Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

PERSONNEL COST

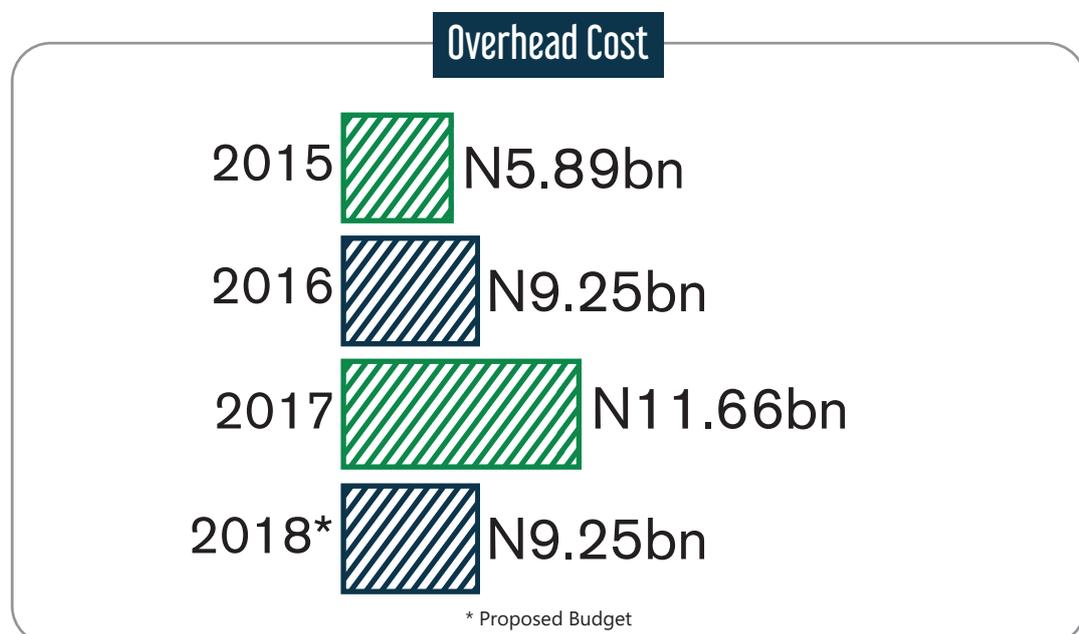
Personnel cost takes the bulk of the recurrent expenditure component in the Nigerian Police budget for the fiscal year 2018. At N303.54bn, the amount for 2018 sees a significant jump of N21.9bn from the 2017 figure of N281.66bn. Personnel cost for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 was N297.93bn and N283.56bn respectively, with 2017 having the lowest allocation of the four years



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

OVERHEAD COST

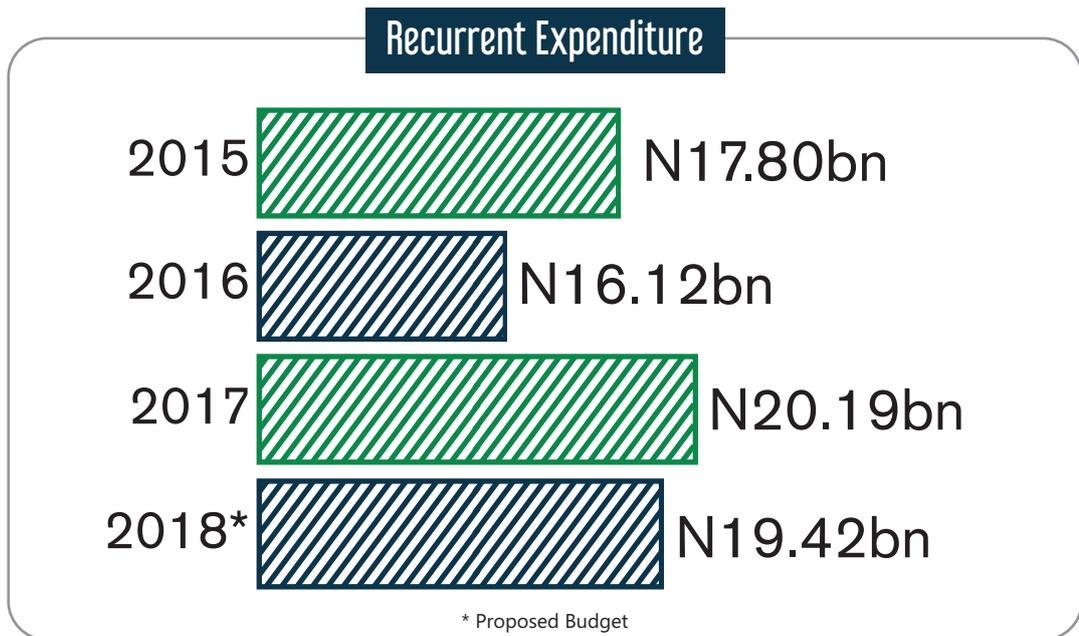
N9.25bn is being requested as overhead cost in 2018. Overhead cost of the Nigerian police in 2017 was higher at N11.66bn. Overhead cost in 2015 and 2016 was approximately N5.9bn and N9.3bn respectively..



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For the 2018 fiscal year, a total of N19.42bn is being earmarked for capital expenditure for the Nigerian Police, a N773.95mn decrease when compared with the 2017 figure of N20.2bn. Capital expenditure allocation for 2015 and 2016 was N17.8bn and N16.1bn respectively.



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research



CONCLUSION





CONCLUSION

The Federal Government is allocating N1.323tn in 2018, up from 2017 figures of N1.142tn for safeguarding Nigeria's borders against foreign threats, and also, any expenditure that will be incurred in connection with internal security-related activities. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the security sector allocation was N1.063tn, N969bn and N932bn respectively.

An increasing share of Nigeria's security budget is dedicated to the payment of salaries and emoluments of its personnel. Capital expenditure, including investments in weapons systems, communication systems, logistics infrastructure, physical infrastructure, housing, among others, are decreasing relatively in comparison with the rest of the budget. The military is increasingly involved with internal security.

The breakdown of the proposed budget for military internal operations remains unknown and audit reports of previous years do not show how the funds were spent. The proposed allocation for the fiscal year 2018 at N75bn is a 200% increase over 2017 figure.

Despite the vast funds for security, Nigeria is yet to make public, a well-defined security policy, and it is increasingly difficult to measure success. Also, there is no evidence suggesting the government took feedback from the public during the budget formation phase which negates the philosophy underlying the principles of democracy.

It is therefore essential that the government be more transparent and accountable on its security spending; ensure concrete steps to take citizens' feedback and also start realigning spending with a well-defined security plan.

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