



# A GENDER REVIEW OF THE 2018 BUDGET

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# ABBREVIATIONS

APP	Agriculture Promotion Policy
Bpd	Barrels per day
EFCE	Evaluation of Functional Composition of Expenditures
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMEnv.	Federal Ministry of Environment.
GEC	Gender and Environment Index
GEEP	Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
LIFE	Labour Intensive Family Enterprise Programme
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoBP	Ministry of Budget and Planning
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHGSFP	National Home-grown School Feeding Programme
NSIO	National Social Investment Office.
OECD	Organization for Economic Co - operation and Development
SAGEN	Strategy for the Acceleration of Girl Child Education
SAN	Senior Advocate of Nigeria
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
SIP	Social Investment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UCN	Union for the Conservation of Nature
USD	United States Dollars
VAPP Act	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
WMP	World Market Price

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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'The goal of the 2018 Budget is to consolidate the gains recorded so far by this Administration, and ensure that ALL Nigerians benefit from the economic progress'.

*Senator Udoma Udo-Udoma (SAN)  
Hon. Minister for Budget and National Planning (2018  
budget presentation speech at p.37).*

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This report presents a gender review of Nigeria's 2018 Federal Budget. It examines the current administration's commitment to economic consolidation from a prism of inclusiveness and shared growth. The report focuses on an assessment of key selected sector capital allocations and their potential to diffuse the benefits of growth as well as promote sustained progress in living standards. It also contains includes a set of proposed gender inclusive indicators for promoting gender justice in the budgetary process.

The term 'gender' refers to the socially accepted constructions of what it means to be male or female in a particular society based on customary, traditional, social and religious beliefs . When these constructions limit access, opportunities and choices, as they sometimes do, then the need arises to renegotiate them and in some cases, take deliberate policy and practice steps to reverse the inequities which they facilitate. Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is one of such steps. It involves the allocation of government budgets for programmes and interventions that address identified gender gaps within specific sectors.

Gender responsive budgeting is an approach to budgeting that seeks to address the limitations which either gender face when it comes to accessing public goods and services. Usually these limitations are identified based on country level data which confirm gender – specific disparities in access and opportunities. The ultimate goal of such an approach is to expand choices and opportunities for these demographic groups, thereby improving their relative well – being, their economic capacity and consequently their contributions to national development.

Men and women experience poverty differently and are constrained differently with respect to accessing public goods and services. As a result of these differences, the dividends of policy interventions are not necessarily democratic or inclusive. In the absence of a gender responsive budgetary approach, some citizens will have more limited access to public goods, services and opportunities than others, no matter how well intentioned the duty bearers who provide these goods and services are. In most countries, data obtained across sectors indicates that women and girls form higher numbers of those with disproportionate access and opportunities, which is why the gender discourse generally tends to focus on them.

# KEY FINDINGS:



- i. The 5 sectors with the highest capital budget allocations are: Power/Works/Housing; Transport; Defence; Agriculture/Rural Development; Water Resources.
- ii. The 5 sectors with the highest total budgets (capital + recurrent) are: Budget and Planning; Finance; Power/Works/Housing; Interior; Defence.
- iii. For the first time within the past decade, more sectors have included programmes that target women and girls specifically. These include social sectors like Health and Education but also non - social sectors like Solid Minerals, Environment, Niger Delta and Communication Technology.
- iv. Some Ministries have, for the first time included the implementation of sector policies that target gender disparities as part of their respective budgets this year. For instance, funding to implement the gender policies of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; The Ministry of Health and also the Ministry of Women Affairs have budgets for the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015.
- v. Even where there are no programmes targeting women and girls, there are opportunities in every sector to improve the situation of women and girls during the implementation of generic programmes at little or no additional costs. For example, at the levels of research and development, M & E, stakeholder consultations, skills transfer and training, etc
- vi. Recurrent versus capital spending proposals: Recurrent spending proposals (overheads, salaries, etc) make up 41% of the entire federal budget for 2018. However, a number of individual sectors have larger capital than recurrent proposals. These sectors include Environment, Education, Water Resources, Agriculture/Rural Development, labour, science/technology, and a few others.
- vii. The 2018 budget has retained the N500 billion Social Investment Portfolio (SIP) allocation for third fiscal year in a row, which presents an opportunity to further expand opportunities and access for women and girls. The SIP portfolio was introduced in 2015 by the Buhari Administration under the auspices of the Federal Government's National Social Investment Office (NSIO). The SIP budget is split between four programmes: The National Cash Transfer Programme; N - POWER; the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) and the National Home-Grown School Feeding programme (NHGSFP).
- viii. There are a few ambiguous line items within the budget. For instance, the budgets for Power Works and Housing and also for Transport include N200million allocations for 'birthdays and ` anniversaries'. The Ministry of Youth and Sports Development proposes to spend N100 million on 'capacity and life enhancement'. It is not very clear how these allocations relate to the core mandates of both ministries and they need to be clarified as the funding could be used for direct programming instead.

In order to facilitate the realization of the Governments commitments to inclusive growth, all of the sectors require some guidance in terms of promoting equity and opportunity for as many Nigerians as possible, especially the most marginalized. One of the ways to accomplish this is if Ministry of Budget and Planning adopts a generic indicators framework on gender responsive budgeting as part of the budget preparation guidelines issues at the start of the process. The framework contained in section 5 of this document could be adopted for this purpose. Also, the legislative arm of government can play a major role in terms of addressing the above issues during the budget defense process and also during the exercise of their budget oversight functions. The budget defense process in particular presents an opportunity for legislators to request revisions in sector budgets. Legislative committees can request sectors to adopt quotas for women and girls, in the implementation of programmes that do not have a gender focus. Sector compliance in this regard can be assessed during field oversight visits. Committees can also demand accountability from sectors when it comes to generating and

disaggregating data as part of sector M & E processes.

This report is divided into 7 sections. Section 1 is the introduction and contains the background, the task overview, and the methodology adopted for the review. In section 2, we have the key features of the 2018 fiscal year while Section 3 provides conceptual clarification about gender responsive budgeting and why it is relevant within the Nigerian context. Section 4 presents the review of key selected sectors in the 2018 budget from a gender perspective while section 5 proposes indicators to guide sectors in adopting a gender responsive approach to the budgetary process. In section 6, a number of recommendations are discussed while section 7 is the conclusion.

**THE 5 SECTORS  
WITH THE  
HIGHEST CAPITAL  
BUDGET  
ALLOCATIONS ARE**



**POWER/WORKS/HOUSING**



**TRANSPORT**



**DEFENCE**



**AGRICULTURE/RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



**WATER RESOURCES**



# INTRODUCTION





# BACKGROUND/CONTEXT



National and international data have shown that women and girls represent a sizeable proportion of the socially disadvantaged population cluster.

The 2012 National Poverty profile produced by the NBS estimates that at least 70% of the poorest Nigerians are women who reside in the rural areas. Also, the 2012 'Gender in Nigeria Report' estimates that at least 54 million of Nigeria's 78 million women are based in rural areas and make a living from the land where they constitute 60 – 79% of the rural work force (British Council, 2012). In spite of this, men are five times more likely to own land than women (Ibid at p. 35). Nigerian women carry out 70% of agricultural production, 60% of agricultural processing activities, and 50% of animal husbandry-related activities, yet they have access to less than 20% of agricultural resources (NBS 2009). Currently, only 7.2% of women in Nigeria own the land they farm while the male to female split of bank account ownership in the country is 85% to 15% (British Council, 2012).

The 'Gender in Nigeria' report also indicates that literacy rates among 15 – 24 year olds nationwide stood at 65.3% for women and 78.1% for men as at 2012, while the overall, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) for girls is significantly lower than that of boys.

The 2015 global Social Institutions and Gender Index (OECD, 2015) ranks Nigeria at 101 out of the 107 countries surveyed. The index also places Nigeria as one of the 18 countries with 'very high' discrimination levels against women and girls. This was based on an assessment of the following key socio-economic areas that affect the life course of women and girls: discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, male child bias, restricted resources and assets, and also restricted civil liberties. Specifically, the OECD noted in that survey that:

'significant gender gaps in education, economic empowerment and political participation remain in Nigeria. While progress towards parity in primary school education has been made, there remains a significant wage and labour force participation gender gap. Discriminatory laws and practices, violence against women and gender stereotypes hinder greater progress towards gender equality. Nigeria has a particularly high maternal mortality rate and women's access to quality health care is limited, particularly in rural areas'

Nigeria's poor ranking exists in spite of a fairly robust pro gender equity law and policy regime, which includes the 1999 Constitution, the National Gender Policy, the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act and the United Nations SDG framework. The above disparities have persisted partly because all of these laws and policies have implications for government planning and spending, that are not usually addressed each fiscal year. The National Gender Policy (NGP) which requires each MDA to adopt a gender responsive approach to budget planning per sector.

The NGP actually requires MDAs to invest in activities that provide/promote :

- Training and capacity building to mainstream gender within Government institutions
- The inclusion of at least 35% numerical representation of women in all levels of Government
- Public education and awareness creation on gender
- The reduction of maternal mortality
- Working with men to promote gender justice
- Advocacy and public awareness campaigns around harmful traditional practices
- Entrepreneurship support and financial literacy training for women

The 1999 Constitution (CFRN 1999) provides in section 16(2) (a) that, 'the state shall direct its policies towards the promotion of a planned and balanced economic development'. This section further requires MDAs to ensure that all Nigerians regardless of their sex, age, ethnicity or social grouping are provided with equal access to development opportunities by (federal, state and local governments. Other relevant frameworks with gender specific spending implications include: The Violence against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act, the 2004 African Union (AU) Solemn Declaration on Women; the 2004 AU Protocol on the Rights of Women; the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Number 5 on women and girls); the National HIV/AIDS Policy; the UN Security Council Resolution 1625 on women in post conflict governance; and the Strategy for the Acceleration of Girl Education in Nigeria (SAGEN).

## 1.2. OVERVIEW OF TASK

This document contains findings from a gender specific review of the 2018 budget and includes a set of proposed gender inclusive indicators for promoting gender justice in the budgetary process. It also contains a set of recommendations which will facilitate the emergence of a more gender responsive budgetary process in Nigeria.

## 1.3. METHODOLOGY:

This report was generated by carrying out:

- a) A desk review of sector reports, sector budgets and country data. Documents reviewed include the 2018 Appropriation Bill, the OECD SIGI report 2015, the Nigeria Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey; Federal Budget Implementation Reports 2011 – 2107; the 2012 British Council Gender in Nigeria Country Report; the UN Human Development Reports 2010 – 2015 and a number of other country reports.
- b) Carrying out an 'evaluation of functional composition of capital expenditures' (EFCE) across sectors in the 2018 budget. This is one of the 7 globally validated approaches to carrying out an analysis of budgets from a gender perspective . The approach was adopted because it is best suited for the timeframe and scope envisaged by this assignment. It is also the only approach that does not require a detailed assessment of budget impact, which is also not a part of the scope of this assignment. One of the benefits of this approach is that it enables a clear juxtaposition of trends within the programmes proposed by the social sectors and the non-social sectors, respectively. Most of the time, attempts to address gender disparities are situated more visibly and readily within the social sectors such as health, agriculture and education.

While this approach is very important, it is also critical for a country, which is interested in achieving balanced economic development, to identify and address the issues, which limit access and opportunities in as many other sectors as possible. This should include non - social sectors such as Communication Technology, Power, Defense and Works). The EFCE approach involves examining the capital budgets for:

- i. The top funding priorities within the capital budgets per sector.
- ii. Capital expenditure projections that target women and girls directly in each sector.
- iii. Capital Expenditure items, which do not specifically target women and girls but nevertheless, present indirect opportunities to improve the situation of women and girls.

The non-gender specific programs and their outputs need to be scrutinized...to make budgets more gender responsive. UNWOMEN's framework for linking budgets to gender', at p.60.

These indirect opportunities have been integrated into the indicators guidance note/indicators framework, in section 3 of this report).

## KEY FEATURES OF THE 2018 FISCAL YEAR

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The 2018 budget was informed by a number of macro - economic realities. Firstly, there is the post - recession growth, which occurred within the last fiscal year and the need to consolidate this. Secondly, the critical need to expand Nigeria's monolithic economy by diversifying the non - oil sector. Finally, the 2018 budget was structured to align with the reforms outlined in the current overarching macro - economic policy framework, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP. 2017 - 2020). Some of these reforms include: deployment of new technology to improve revenue collection; tighter performance management framework for State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and; stronger enforcement action against tax defaulters.

The key assumptions underpinning the 2018 budget are :

- Oil production of 2.3million barrels per day.
- Benchmark oil price of USD45 per barrel
- Average exchange rate of N305/1USD.

# THE KEY ASSUMPTIONS UNDERPINNING THE 2018 BUDGET ARE :



Oil production of **2.3MILLION** barrels per day.



Benchmark oil price of **USD45** per barrel

Average exchange rate of **N305/1USD.**



Figure 1: Highlights of 2018 fiscal year

## HIGHLIGHTS

Capital spending = 28% total budget

Top 3 capital budgets = Power/Works/Housing; Transportation; Education.

7 out of 15 sector budgets reviewed, had, targeted spending proposals on women and girls.

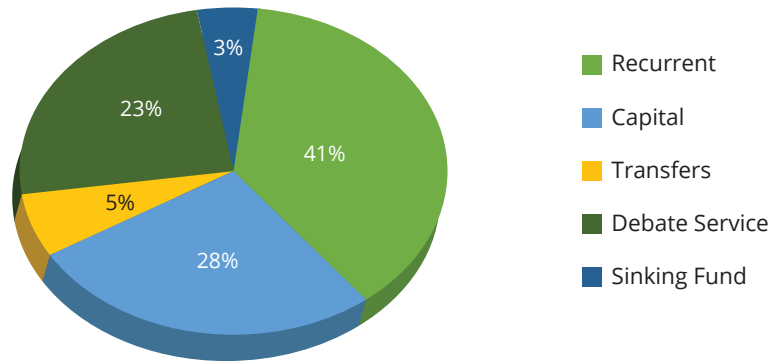
There are missed opportunities in almost every sector to address limits to access and opportunities experienced by women and girls in particular.

Budget Key pillars = Non- oil diversification, reforms in oil sector, increase in private sector investments

Crude oil indices = USD45 per barrel. daily production :2.2m Bpd. Current world market price of crude is in excess of budget forecast at over USD60 per barrel.

Non oil Revenues (63% of projected revenue) = Additional oil-related revenue including: royalty recovery, New/Marginal Field Licences, Early licensing renewals, Tax amnesty, Increase in Excise duty rates on alcohol and tobacco.

Figure 2: 2018 expenditure split



The 2018 budget was based on a projected crude oil world market price (WMP) of USD45 per barrel. As at the time of producing this report, the WMP had risen significantly above this budgetary benchmark and stood at over USD60. This is relevant because it indicates an existence of the financial capacity to undertake the activities proposed within the sector capital budgets. A consistent drop in crude oil price would have made it less likely that MDAs would have access to sufficient funds to meet up with sector programme targets or even consider any of the proposals contained in this document.

## Top sector allocations

The budget proposals are split into capital and recurrent budgets respectively. The capital budget of a sector is particularly relevant because it is the portion of spending which will be used to implement projects or to deliver public goods and services. The recurrent budget is also important as it is used to procure the human and operational resources required to run government agencies. It covers costs such as salaries, machinery, vehicles and staff development. However, the capital budget comprises spending estimates for direct project delivery such as the cost of constructing and rehabilitating schools, roads etc. It is these projects that are meant to improve the relative wellbeing of the citizenry. From both a social impact as well as an efficiency perspective, a government budget should ideally, be skewed in favour of the capital budget. Where the recurrent projections are much higher than the capital estimates, as is the case in the current fiscal year (see figure 1 above), the implication is that overheads are prioritized above actual projects.

Table 1: Top 5 capital budgets for the 2018 fiscal year.

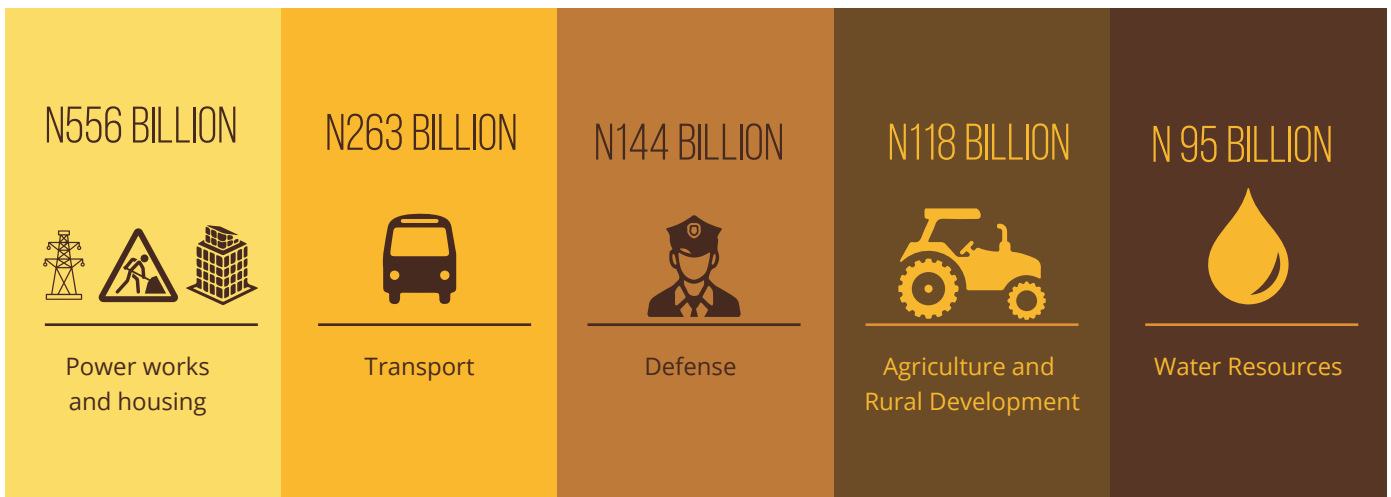
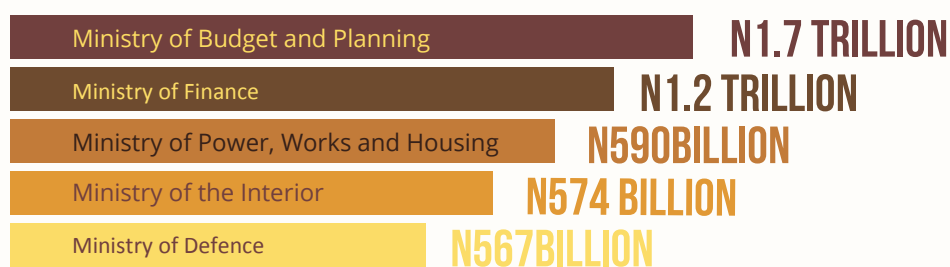


Table 2: Top 5 total budgets (recurrent + capital)



The 2018 budget was structured, with the fiscal performance of 2017 as a backdrop. In the 2017 budget, real GDP was projected to grow by 1.5%. The actual growth rate by the third quarter of the year was 0.55%. The disparity between projected and actual growth was tied to the broader sluggishness in economic recovery across the globe following the drop, in oil process within the preceding fiscal year. Capital project implementation stood at 47% of the total capital budget by the 3rd quarter of 2017 . This less than stellar performance was attributed to several factors. In the first place, the fact the budget was not passed into law until June 2017, meant that the implementation of capital projects only commenced from July of 2017. Also, the barrel – per-day production of crude in 2017 was 1.9million as against the 2.2million upon which the budget was based. There was a rise in oil prices but this led to a very marginal variance of +1% in oil revenue. Meanwhile, only 31% of projected non-oil revenue for 2017 actually came in.

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK/CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

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A gender responsive approach to government budgeting involves the inclusion of measures that improve access to, and use of public goods and services for the most marginalized demographic groups. In most societies it is the women and girls who are very often least able to benefit from the opportunities provided by government spending, due to limitations that could be tied to either customary practices, religious beliefs and in most cases due to a social delineation of roles.

There are cases where women and girls are unable to use or benefit from certain public services because their peculiar limitations are not taken into consideration at the level of planning. For instance, it is possible for a government to provide very well - constructed roads with an intention that men, women, boys and girls will benefit by the improved access to markets, health facilities, education, time savings, and other gains, which these roads provide. However, if such roads are not well lit, women and girls will most likely not use them after a certain time of day. This is irrespective of the economic and social benefits which the roads provide, leading to losses in both social and economic advantages not just for individuals but for communities and for the country as a whole.

Gender responsive budgeting seeks to strengthen the linkages between economic policy and social outcomes by structuring macroeconomic policy such that it contributes to narrowing access and opportunity gaps in areas such as incomes, health, education and nutrition. This approach is based on the premise that economic growth and national economic prosperity are not necessarily 'democratic' and can only trickle down if specific actions are taken, at policy and process levels to ensure that those at the very base of the social ladder not only benefit from growth but also contribute to it.

It is critical that human development objectives are part of fiscal policy and practice especially given the economic costs of gender inequality and the growing awareness that such inequality is not only costly to women but to society as a whole. Research has shown (Elson, 2002) that gender inequality reduces agricultural yields, hampers a positive supply response to structural adjustment measures and reduces the productivity of the next generation. Gender inequality leads to major losses in social cohesion, economic efficiency and human development because they leave large percentages of national potential within a significant part of the total population, untapped. Also, failing to invest in female education lowers the gross national product (GNP).

On the other hand, eliminating gender discrimination across occupations and in salaries and benefits increases not only women's income but also national income. Other potential gains to society from the reduction of gender inequality include greater output of goods and services, more leisure, increased capability to live a satisfying life and better conservation of the environment. (ibid).

# GENDER REVIEW OF KEY SECTORS IN THE 2018 BUDGET

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# MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

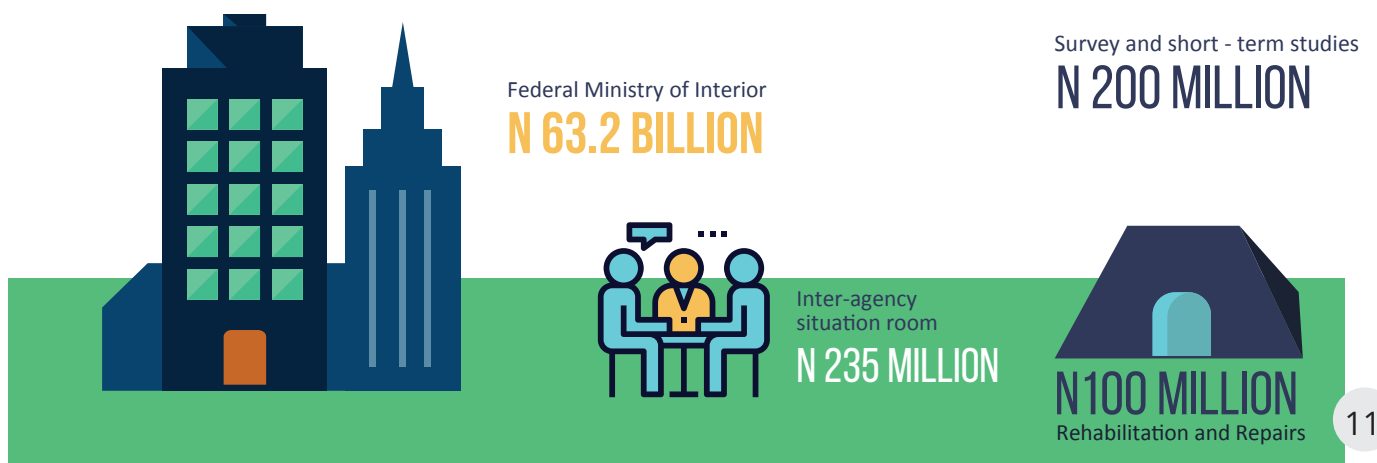


The sector comprises a number of paramilitary agencies including customs, immigration, the prison service, the civil defence corps and the federal fire service. Generally, Nigeria's current security sector challenges provide justification for the prioritisation of security sector spending.

Several agencies fall under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior including customs, immigration, the prison service, the civil defence corps and the federal fire service. The Ministry's mandate includes public safety/security as well peace building and post conflict peace management. The Ministry's information e-page indicates collaborative action with both state and non-state actors in these thematic areas . It is important for the voices and experiences of both women and men to shape these interventions. Not only is this a matter of sound security governance it is also one of the commitments made by Nigeria within the context of the 'UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women in post conflict governance'. The gender- specific dimensions and implications of post conflict peace management in Nigeria also need to be further interrogated through the Ministry's research initiatives as well as the sectors M & E of programmes.

*Table 3: Budget review for the Interior*

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Interior.	N63.2billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter - agency situation room (235million)</li> <li>• Survey and short - term studies (N200million)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and Repairs (N100million)</li> </ul>	None	Short term studies M& E



# WORKS, POWER AND HOUSING



The Ministry of Housing was separated from the Ministry of Lands and Housing, and merged with Power and Works in 2016 into what many consider a 'mega ministry'. Each of these three sectors have a direct bearing on women's position as primary caregivers and homemakers as well as their access to economic opportunities. Within the power sector for instance, the pivotal roles which women and girls play at the household and also the community levels, predetermine their electricity needs. Their large numbers at rural level places a demand for sustainable rural electrification programmes. Similarly, the large numbers of women at the micro and small business levels has implications for the types of tariff structures and costs that are associated with electricity access. The 2015 Gender in Nigeria country report estimates that 70% of the poorest of the poor in Nigeria are women and that they comprise more than 60% of small business owners. The 2018 power sector budget does not provide for the establishment of the Power Consumer Assistance Fund (PCAF), which is supposed to subsidize electricity cost of the poorest Nigerians including certain categories of micro businesses (**Section 83(4) and Section 84(1) Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005**). According to the Act, the sector budget is meant to be the primary source of funding for the PCAF.

The global gender-energy-poverty index shows that Nigeria has the lowest rate of gender-energy-poverty linkages. This implies that the government still needs increase and improve its provision of alternative energy to more women and girls. Another way to improve Nigeria's gender-energy-poverty ranking would be to deliberately focus on providing electricity to social centers such as healthcare centers and schools as this is likely to expand

access to social services for women and girls.

The power sector budget has a N1 million spending proposal under the line item simply referred to as 'gender'. It is not quite clear what this is supposed to be used for or what volume of gender-specific work can realistically be accomplished in such an important sector with less than 0.1% of the sector capital budget.

Of particular interest in the power sector, from a gender perspective is the mandate of the Electrical and Street Lighting Department. This is because women and girls are most susceptible to gender based violence when using roads that have no lighting or security. In the absence of sector studies and reports carried out by the Ministry to verify the situation analysis on this issue, it is difficult to identify specific locations where women and girls are much more vulnerable to gender based violence, or to allocate resources to remedy the situation.

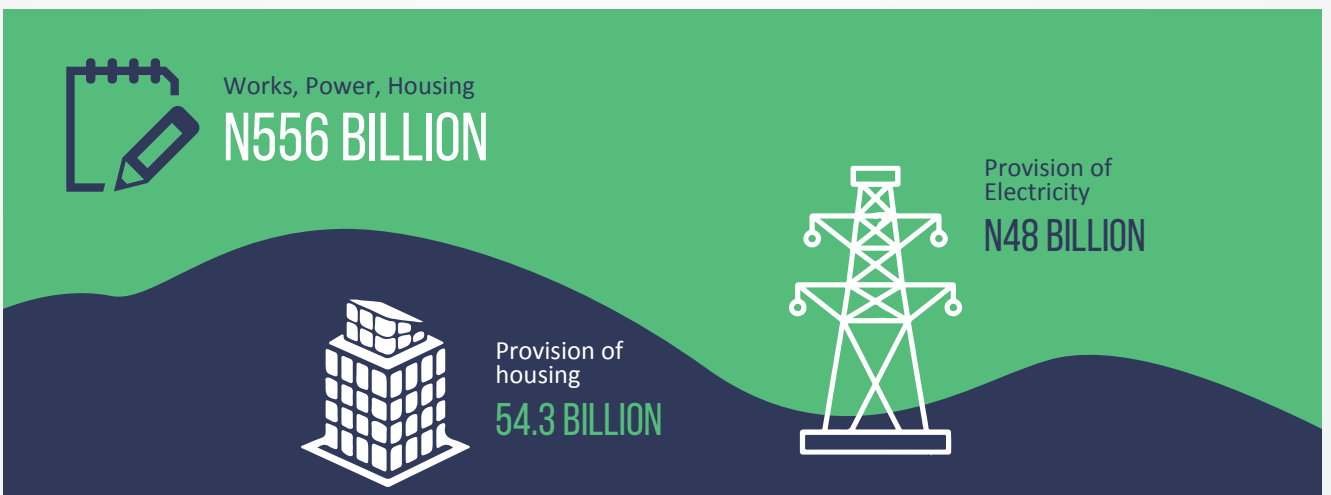
Also, men and women very often have different transport patterns and different transport needs. Women in Nigeria as it is in most developing countries undertake a greater burden of domestic and micro-level commercial activities. This is due to the gender based division of labour at household level, which situates women as income earners, home-makers, and community-managers. Women's greater domestic responsibilities coupled with their weaker access to household resources have significant consequences for their transport and travel status. The lower the household's income, the more probable it is that women will experience greater transport deprivation as compared to men. Examples of this include the use of cheaper and often inferior modes of transport, longer waiting time,

inability to struggle for a space in public transport buses, etc. As a result, decisions around issues such as the choice of project locations and the provision of safety- enhancing features as part of the projects in these sectors will affect access and use by women and girls.

Also, data from sector research and from project M & E have the potential to influence the location and design of projects so that they include services that are particularly beneficial to women and girls. E.g. the inclusion of security lighting as part of newly constructed or rehabilitated roads will enhance safety along such roads and reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to gender based violence when travelling on them. Also, the selection of some project sites because of their proximity to areas of economic activity, access to markets, schools, healthcare facilities, etc. will enable time savings and increased use by women and girls.

### Table 4: Works, Power and Housing

Name of Ministry	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending on women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Works, Power, Housing	N556billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provision of housing (54.3billion)</li> <li>• Provision of electricity (N48billion)</li> <li>• Provision of housing (N54.3billion).</li> </ul>	N1million under the line item 'gender'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special intervention fund (N2.5 billion)</li> <li>• Short term studies (N355million).</li> <li>• M &amp; E</li> </ul>



# AGRICULTURE



The Ministry of Agriculture has been consistent with respect to including targeted spending for women in its budget from as far back as 2013. In keeping with this practice, the 2018 budget also proposes N881million for women in agribusiness. This amount is intended to cover input access, training and also the provision of starter – packs all of which are commendable especially given that access to farming input is one of the recurring challenges which women farmers in Nigeria face. There is also an allocation of N55.7 million for the implementation of the sector gender policies. Other line items that target women and female youth include the N250million support for women cooperatives in Ikot Ekpene and the N80million agriculture skills training for women and youth in Yobe state.

There are a few other critical areas in the budget where improved access for women farmers will add value to national economic growth both from a livelihoods perspective and from a national production capacity perspective. These areas (e.g. support to mechanized farming) have not included any targeted outreach for women farmers. There are more women than men in Nigeria's agriculture sector . However most of these women farmers operate at subsistence level. On the one hand, this situation does add value in terms of improved livelihoods and improved family nutrition. On the other, Nigeria's target of divesting its currently monolithic economy can only happen where as many farmers as possible (both male and female) transit from subsistence farming to agribusiness.

Women farmers in particular require additional support to make this transition through the process of value chain upgrade, because of the existing gender disparities within the sector. Men are 5 times more likely than women to own land in Nigeria and women's access to credit is limited by factors such as limited collateral capability and poor financial literacy. Women own 15% of all bank accounts in Nigeria (British Council, 2012), which severely limits their capacity to obtain micro - credit. Women are also less aware of existing opportunities, and require training support to establish and run their cooperatives efficiently.

For the above reasons, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture's proposed support for agri – business and market development in the 2018 budget, (N3.9billion) as well as the proposed land and climate management intervention (N2.7billion) need to target a specific percentage of women farmers. The Ministry may wish to consider inserting a 35% (minimum) women beneficiary cluster target in the guidelines for implementing these programmes as provided in the National Gender Policy. This quota should also apply with respect to the implementation of the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP. N251million) and the Livelihood Improvement and Family Enterprise (LIFE) programme (N3.2billion) Both the APP and the LIFE programme are the two overarching policy drivers of agriculture sector reforms and therefore need to be implemented bearing in mind the gender disparities within the sector.

This consideration is also critical when it comes to the provision of infrastructure support (N5.4 billion) as well as various value chain development programmes in the budget, which make up over 50% of the sector's capital budget. The issue of value chain governance is critical here as many women farmers typically deal more with crop value chains that are designated 'women crops 'at community level. E.g. vegetables. If Nigeria is to produce more and import less,

which is the ultimate policy target, then more women farmers, (who comprise a larger number of subsistence farmers) need to be supported for the purpose of diversifying their production levels and capabilities. This is very likely to involve supporting more women farmers to engage outside of the designated 'women crops' clusters.

Table 5: Agriculture

Ministry	Capital Budget for Main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending on women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Agriculture	N118billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farming input support for different value chains (over 50% of capital budget)</li> <li>Rural roads (N6.7billion)</li> <li>Food and strategic reserves (N4billion)</li> </ul>	Women in agribusiness ( <b>N881million</b> ). = training, provision of start-up packs and farming input) Implementation of gender policies (N55.7million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LIFE programme (N3.2billion).</li> <li>Land and climate management (N2.7billion).</li> <li>Agri business and market development (N3.9billion).</li> </ul>

Agriculture  
**N118 BILLION**

Rural roads  
**(N6.7BILLION)**

Food and strategic reserves  
**(N6.7BILLION)**



# EDUCATION



The Education sector budget makes up 7% of this year's budget. This has been criticized by sector experts who have repeatedly placed a demand for a 26% benchmark, which is what UNESCO advocates. While the UNESCO benchmark is desirable it may not be practicable for a number of contextual reasons. In the first place, there is a proliferation of agencies within the public service which means, the budget is spread thin every year. Secondly countries tend to prioritize in their annual budgets, the sectors which have been designated as 'national emergencies'. For instance, the Federal Government has prioritised Defence spending over the past 5 years due to the insurgency challenge posed by Boko Haram. The Power sector has also been classified a national emergency and has consistently remained within the top 3 allocations within the same time frame. Finally, the process of designating budget priorities is a very political one with multiple interests involved. Managing those interests is also a very delicate, very political process, which means that political realities, rather than global benchmarks tend to have stronger influence over the decision as to which sector gets how much.

The 2018 budget in keeping with long - standing praxis within Nigeria's education sector prioritizes the delivery of Universal Basic Education (UBE). The UBE scheme was introduced in 1999 and this has led to marginal increments in the girl child enrolment rates across the country. The scheme provides for a nine - year continuous basic education comprising six years of

Primary education and three years of Junior Secondary education. This nine-year cycle is free and compulsory for all children. A sizeable number of children of primary school age , across the 6 geopolitical zones but especially in Northern Nigeria are still not in school in spite of the UBE scheme. While the UBE scheme is far from perfect it has made a difference in terms of addressing the gender disparities in primary education particularly with the establishment of regional and state offices.

There is a very critical national disparity within the education sector that has received very little attention over the years. This is the fact that marginal increments in primary school enrolment have not been matched with a corresponding increase at the levels of secondary and tertiary education. According to UNICEF , 30% of pupils drop out of primary school and only 54% transit to Junior Secondary Schools. Reasons for this include: child labour, economic hardship and early marriage for girls.

Transition rates from primary school into junior secondary school are low compared to the 100% transition rate envisaged under the country's education policy. Although there has been a slight increase in transition rates, opportunities for entering into junior secondary schools are limited especially for the girl child.

The 2018 education proposes to spend N7.65 million on scholarships at tertiary and post tertiary level, which is likely to begin to address the post UBE enrolment and retention gap. It is important that the Federal Ministry

demonstrates a clear commitment to girl child education at post primary levels by: integrating a quota for the best performing female students to access to the tertiary education scholarships. There are a number of programmes in the budget which target the gender disparities in the education sector. These include:

- the N23million initiative to tackle out of school boy child syndrome' in places where more girls than boys are enrolling in and completing their education
- N50million for the provision of mobile devices (tablets) to girl child unity schools
- N29.8million for the Science, Technology and Math (STEM) camps
- N6.4 million on advocacy for girl child education

Sector	Capital allocation to Main Ministry	Top 3 priority capital budget programmes	Targeted spending for on women and girls	General spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Education	N61.7billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N7.65billion on tertiary education scholarships (fresh batch)</li> <li>• N5billion on establishing the Maritime University.</li> <li>• N4.6 billion on UBE</li> </ul>	As already listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post UBE scholarships.</li> <li>• Education sector roadmap</li> <li>• Planning to deliver on SDG 4.</li> </ul>



## Education

### N61.7 BILLION



# WATER RESOURCES



The 2018 Water Resources budget focuses mainly on the provision and rehabilitation of dams, support for irrigation and also the provision of potable water including to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps.

Major projects such as the Mambila Dam come with livelihood challenges which affect men and women differently. In order to ensure that projects such as this are gender responsive, it is critical that resettlement assistance censuses be carried out as part of project implementation. There appears to be no budgetary provisions for this with respect to the many Dam projects that form part of the 2018 Water Resources budget.

Some of the key gender challenges in this sector are: lack of access to potable water; high vulnerability to water borne diseases and large volume of time spent collecting water. Poor hygiene has serious implications on health. Every year, over 85,000 mothers in Nigeria lose a child to diarrheal diseases caused by a lack of adequate sanitation and clean water . Lack of sufficient access to clean water is not just a health issue.

Women and girls shoulder the largest burden in collecting water when drinking water is not available in the premises. As a result of this the national estimated national absenteeism rate for girl child in primary school because of time spent on water collection stands at between 10 – 20% . It is not quite clear from the 2018 budget how the sector is systematically targeting these gender disparities in the sector. There is however an opportunity presented by the nationwide audits and studies to provide a situation overview of the position of women and girls in the sector including a highlight of the challenges to access and use which they experience.

Table 7: Water resources

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Water Resources	N52billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of dams (over 30% of capital budget)</li> <li>• Development (5.8billion)</li> <li>• Small scale water schemes (N4billion)</li> <li>• Audit of state of nations' dams (150.4million).</li> </ul>	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research (N5.5billion)</li> <li>• Potable waters to IDP camps (N1billion).</li> <li>• Dams (resettlement assistance studies and plans)</li> </ul>





CONSTRUCTION AND  
REHABILITATION OF DAMS

> **30%**

FEDERAL MINISTRY  
OF WATER RESOURCES

**N52 BILLION**

Development

N5.8 BILLION

Small scale water schemes

N4 BILLION

Audit of state of nations dams

N150.4 MILLION

# SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



The mandate of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology covers research into emerging technology and how this could be adapted to boost economic growth. Within this context therefore, the Ministry targets the provision of support to other sectors such as agriculture, industry, manufacturing, education and health.

Traditionally women have been excluded from the scientific and technological development process, having a larger role in family life. The gender disparity in science and technology education in Nigeria is quite high ranging to as much as 55.2% in states like Taraba (UNESCO). Inequalities between girls and boys participating in science education increase at the post-primary level. Whereas at the primary level, science education is often presented in an integrated manner, specialization comes with secondary education. Increased absenteeism on the part of girls concurs with the introduction of subjects such as physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics and work in science and technology areas .

For starters the Ministry may wish to consider a targeted outreach to women and girls as part of 2 of the programmes within this year’s budget. These are: The Junior Science Olympiad (N36million) as well as the Junior Engineers, Technicians and Scientists (JETS) initiative (N21million), both of which aim to raise awareness and inspire interest in science and technology. The targeted outreach could take the form of ensuring a female participation goal of 35% minimum for both programmes as stipulated in the NGP. Also, the sector’s research budget (N5billion) should cover studies, which investigate the gender disparities within the sector and collate gender disaggregated data that can inform future programming.

**Table 8: Communication Technology**

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Science and Technology.	N7.6billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research. (N5billion)</li> <li>• Establishment of Science and Technology innovation TV station (N1billion)</li> <li>• Use of indigenous technologies in salt production (N493.million)</li> <li>• Technology innovation expo (378.2million).</li> </ul>	None	The junior science Olympiad(N36million) and the JETS initiative (N21million) both present opportunities to encourage the participation of women and girls in science and technology.

# FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# N7.6 BILLION



Establishment of  
science and technology  
innovation TV station

**N1 BILLION**

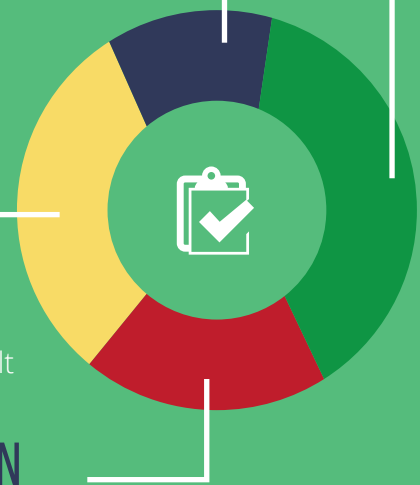
Research  
**N5 BILLION**

Technology  
innovation expo

**N378.2 MILLION**

Use of indigenous  
technologies in salt  
production

**N493 MILLION**



# SOLID MINERALS



The Ministry of Solid Minerals Development is responsible for identifying the nation's solid minerals, advising government on the formulation and execution of laws and regulations guiding the various stages of prospecting, quarrying and mining; and handling sale and consumption of solid minerals in the country. The Ministry's current focus is to promote new exploration activity, as well as functional (and expanded) processing and refining capacity. This is all expected to lead to and higher value-addition in exports, and the creation of thousands of direct jobs and potentially hundreds of thousands of indirect jobs.

The opportunity for a more gender responsive programme regime within this sector lies with the fact that the Federal Ministry is currently working to review its general policy thrust and sector-wide focus. The possibility of increased mining activity raises issues relating to women's livelihood and health. Increased mining activity draws attention to the connections between mining, environmental change, and the human security of women and girls, which the Ministry needs to identify and also plan for. The degradation of ecological life-support systems for many rural women was shown to have clear associations with reduced access to land and water resources, as well as detrimental effects on health. Also, the potential for job creation raises questions as to how the sector can work to facilitate an inclusive job creation process that benefits women as well as men. These are issues that need to be carefully highlighted in the Ministry's research and development activities.

The Ministry has proposed a N14 million budget for gender mainstreaming and child labour prevention in the sector. This is the first time the issue of gender is being so specifically targeted within this sector. As a compliment to this, the Ministry also needs to be very deliberate about ensuring the participation of female stakeholders in the several workshop and training events which it has planned for this year. These include the training on mineral processing techniques (N70million) and the artisanal mining training workshop (N203 million).

Table 9: Solid Minerals

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals.	N6.9billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Research and Development (N937 million)</li> <li>•Artisanal mining training. (N203million)</li> <li>•Clean coal research (N112million).</li> </ul>	Gender mainstreaming & prevention of child labour (N14million).	<p>Research and Development: The Ministry needs to dedicate some of its research and development budget towards identifying and planning to mitigate the negative social impacts of a more vigorous mining sector. Stakeholder sensitization workshops (N70million) Other entry points as discussed above.</p>

Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals.

# N6.9BILLION



Research and Development

N937 MILLION

Artisanal mining training

N203MILLION

Clean coal research

N112MILLION



# ENVIRONMENT

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Nearly 7 out of every 10 women in Nigeria have no access to a safe toilet, threatening their health and exposing them to shame, fear and even violence . 54 million Nigerian women and girls lack safe and adequate sanitation and 17 million of those don't have a toilet at all This situation has an effect on their productivity as they spend an estimated 3.1 billion hours each year finding a place to go to the toilet in the open . There are no programmes within the 2018 budget which seek to address these specific gender related challenges.

The Global Environment Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) developed a Gender and Environment Index (GEI) that provides a framework for assessing gender intervention by National Governments. The GEI proposes that in order to successfully integrate gender in Government programming within the environment sector, four key areas must be considered . These are:

- Collation of gender disaggregated data and integrating these into environmental data banks

- Implementation of international/regional agreements

- Promoting women's access to financial, technical and environmental resources

- Gender parity in decision making

Again, none of these issues is clearly budgeted for in the 2018 budget of the Federal Ministry of Environment. The sector is in dire need of a gender disaggregated sector data bank, which a number of international partners may likely be willing to support. Within the sector's 2018 capital budget however, there are opportunities to improve the Ministry's outreach to women and girls with some of the proposed programmes. One example is the programme to assess households that are dependent on fuel wood as source of energy (N25million). This framework for this assessment should include gender specific guidelines and indicators in order to generate updated gender disaggregated data for planning purposes.

The Ministry of Environment has a N5 million allocation for the maintenance of a standard creche in the workplace. This is in line with global best practice on gender friendly work spaces.

Table 10: Environment

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Environment.	N4.8billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research &amp; Development. (N1.1billion)</li> <li>• Nationwide afforestation programme (N260 million).</li> <li>• Nationwide projects audit (N108million)</li> </ul>	Creche services (N5million)	The FMEV. has several community remediation and livelihood support initiatives. It is important that the Ministry targets a certain percentage of women and girls as part of the total beneficiary cluster for all of these programmes.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIROMENT.  
**N4.8 BILLION**



# HEALTH



The key gender specific challenges within the health sector include: insufficient access to reproductive and other forms of healthcare; lack of awareness required to make informed health choices and also the relatively high cost of healthcare access for low income groups where many women and young girls are situated.

The direct commitments to women and girls within the Health Sector Budgets from 2009 – date have been in the area of maternal healthcare and have remained consistent over the years, e.g. through activities such as the provision of midwifery kits and also through the National programme on maternal child healthcare. The emphasis on maternal health is probably due to Nigeria’s extremely high maternal mortality rates at 828 deaths per every 100,000 births (British Council, 2012).

With respect to the 2018Health budget, there is a specific provision for the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act of 2015. The VAPP Act prohibits gender based violence in its varying forms and its implementation would include sensitization and awareness raising plus support for victims and survivors. There are also other programmes proposed in the budgets, which do not specifically target women and girls but which provide platforms for improving their situation if implemented with gender specific considerations in mind. For instance, with respect to the provision of access to anti - retroviral drugs, the Ministry could take concrete measures to ensure that women and girls have access to and benefit from this public service. A periodic M & E process with gender specific indicators will enable the sector identify the underlying reasons which limit their access and also inform subsequent approaches to programming and planning.

Table 11: Health

Sector	Capital allocation to Main Ministry	Top 3 priority capital budget programmes	Targeted spending for on women and girls	General spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Health	N22.7billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic joint venture investment in tertiary health institutions (N6billion)</li> <li>Research and Development (N2.2 billion)</li> <li>Survey on communicable diseases (N260million)</li> </ul>	Implementation of the VAPP Act (N2.9million) The Ministry of Health budget is responsive to the challenges and needs of women and girls. The capital budget focuses on maternal and newborn health, infant and young child feeding	Research and Development (2.2billion), In order to continue to generate sex disaggregated data about the nation’s health sector.



# HEALTH



Federal Ministry of Health

**N 22.7 BILLION**

Survey on communicable diseases



**N260MILLION**

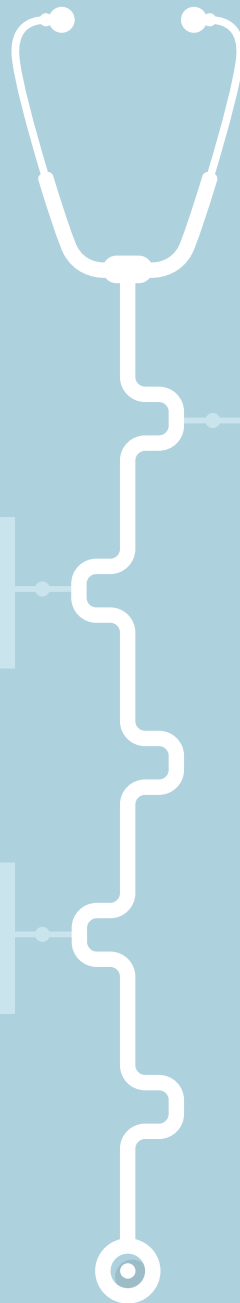
Strategic joint venture investment in tertiary health institutions

**N6BILLION**



Research and Development

**N2.2 BILLION**



# LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



The mandate of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity covers: the development and promotion of productive employment policies and programmes for employment generation; as well as the actualization of the National Action Plan on Employment Creation and the Local Employment Content initiatives of the Federal Government; skills development, upgrading, certification, placement and empowerment of artisans, tradesmen and applicants in various areas of national needs.

Female participation in the labour force increased from 37% to 47% between 1990 and 2013(NBS). While the marginal increase is encouraging, the overall participation rate indicates that there are gender disparities within this sector which the Ministry should aim to identify and also address. The Nigeria Bureau of Statistics observed in its 2014 statistical report on women and men in Nigeria that ‘there is need for increased gender-specificity in the presentation of employment and labour statistics’. One way to do this would be to ensure that the sector M & E framework (N646million) contains gender -specific indicators for tracking, collating and updating feedback. This will provide a scientific basis for designing initiatives to close identified gender gaps.

One of the highest capital budget proposals (N105 million) is for the implementation of the National Action Plan on child labour prohibition and the elimination of forced labour, which is a gender responsive policy framework. There is also a N100 million spending proposal for skills upgrade and vocational training. It is important that the Ministry works towards ensuring that more women and girls also have access to emerging opportunities for vocational training. This could involve carrying out awareness campaigns that aim to mobilize the participation of women and girls in vocational training. These campaigns may need to differ across geopolitical zones in order to appeal to the cultural and religious sensitivities per context.

Table 12: Labour

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity.	N6.3billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M &amp; E (N646 million)</li> <li>• Implementation of National Action Plan on child and forced labour. (N105 million)</li> <li>• Vocational training(N100million).</li> <li>•Completion of lecture hall in Lafia (N218.5million)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of National Action Plan on child and forced labour. (N105 million).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and Development.</li> <li>National Policy on Industrial Relations.</li> <li>Identification and establishment of vocational sites.</li> </ul>

Federal Ministry of  
Labour and Productivity.

# N6.3BILLION



M & E

**N646 MILLION**



Implementation of  
National Action Plan  
on child and forced  
labour

**N105 MILLION**



Vocational training

**N100MILLION**



Completion of  
lecture hall in  
Lafia

**N218.5MILLION**



# INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT



In a year where a fast track and consolidation of economic growth is one of the main targets the Industry, Trade and Investment sector has a major role to play in terms of realizing this end result.

The mandate of the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment includes: accelerating the growth of the industrial sector; and boosting the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as the engine of economic growth. Even though there are no programmes targeting women and girls in the sector's capital budget, there are a number of opportunities to expand economic opportunities for this demographic group within the context of the industry's mandate programmes. For instance, integrating the participation of women in the virtual MSME one stop shop (N201 million). It is also important to track and document to situation of women owned MSME's during the Ministry's annual M & E (N234 million). This will help identify what constraints women and girls face in terms of economic participation and their contributions to the economy, as well as how they can be addressed to ensure inclusive growth.

Another entry point for improving economic opportunities for women and girls in this sector is with respect to the provision of export expansion grants (N19.2 billion), which is the largest capital budget proposal. Women in business find it more difficult than their male counterparts to obtain credit support due to the stringent criteria often tied to credit access. An example is the requirement from agencies such as the Bank of Industry that such women present proof of ownership of land or other properties. This is against the backdrop that for most communities in Nigeria, women cannot 'own' land. The integration of a target for women participation for programmes such as the export expansion grants would expand access to credit and also access to markets for women who make up a significant proportion of micro and small business owners.

Table 13: Industry, Trade and Investment

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment.	N23 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Export Expansion grant (N19.2billion).</li> <li>•M &amp; E (N234million)</li> <li>•Development of priority products (N249 billion)</li> </ul>	None	M & E Export expansion grants.



Federal Ministry of Industry,  
Trade and Investment.

# N23 BILLION

Development of priority products

**N249 BILLION**

Export Expansion grant

**N19.2 BILLION**

M & E

**N234 MILLION**

# NIGER DELTA



The Niger Delta Ministry was set up in 2008 to facilitate rapid socio - economic development of the region through a range of government plans and programmes.

The Ministry's 2018 capital budget (N53billion), is 'infrastructure – heavy' and mostly dedicated to the construction of roads across the states that make up the region. The East-West road alone is expected to take up over N15 billion of the sector's capital budget. Within the context of the Ministry's focus for the current fiscal year, it is still possible to integrate actions that will improve access and opportunities for women and girls. For instance, in order to reduce vulnerability to gender based violence, the roads need to have adequate lighting and security. For instance, a study of the potential impact of the east - west road on economic indices such as market access and time savings, with some gender disaggregated feedback will be extremely helpful in terms of taking steps that will improve the broader impact of the road on inclusive growth.

There Ministry's 2018 budget contains a number of skills acquisition programmes for women and girls across the 9 Niger Delta states. These add up to over N300 million of the sector's capital budget. N50million has been proposed for skills acquisition training for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). However, the Ministry does not appear to have a robust information and data structure in spite of its allocations to research as well as M & E over the years. Usually data concerning the Niger Delta is sourced from foreign agencies such as the UNDP. It is even more difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data in respect of the issues affecting the region, which is in itself a challenge for development planning in the area. The Ministry's N605million research budget plus the N44.5 million M & E budget are both critical for purposes of addressing this data challenge.

Table 14: Niger Delta

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs	N53billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Roads across different states (N 39 billion)</li> <li>•East West Road (over N15 billion)</li> <li>•Preservation of the Environment (N4.5billion)</li> </ul>	Training and skills acquisition for women and youth in different states (over N300million)	The sector is focused on infrastructure delivery this fiscal year particularly roads. It is important that issues which hinder women and girls from using such infrastructure be addressed. E.g. security and lighting along the roads.

Ministry of Niger  
Delta Affairs

**N53BILLION**

Roads across different states

**N 39 BILLION**

East West Road

**N 15 BILLION**

Preservation of the Environment

**N 4.5 BILLION**



# ENERGY (PETROLEUM RESOURCES).

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The petroleum sector has not been a part of the gender discourse in Nigeria so far especially when it comes to responding to the needs of women and girls. It has however remained a critical part of the general macro - economic discourse. Given the relevance of oil to Nigeria's economy, and the impact of related activities on women in particular, it needs to be closely monitored with a gender lens possibly through the Ministry's research and M&E budgets.

The Ministry of Energy (petroleum resources) is tasked with regulating an oil and gas regime that enables both economic and social growth while promoting environmental sustainability. The Ministry's capital budget for 2018 stands at N2.3billion. The top 3 capital budget priorities are: N1.35 billion for research and development; N300 million for M & E; and N230million for oil and gas sector reforms.

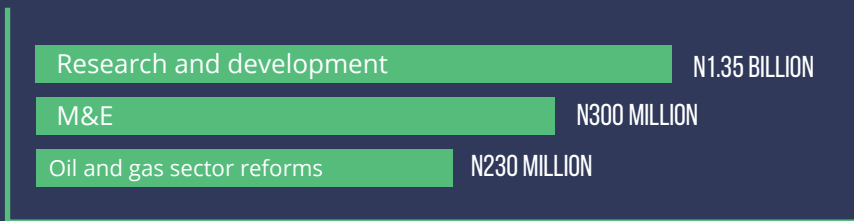
Many approaches have been developed for the management of environmental impacts of petroleum production-related activities and several environmental laws have been institutionalized to regulate the Nigerian petroleum industry. However, the varied impacts of chemical and radioactive pollution from hydrocarbons on men and women have not been established as a matter of national record. Furthermore, evaluating and documenting the extent to which women benefit from petroleum products' pricing regimes and subsidy structures is key to understanding the links between gaps in gender equality and a lack of energy access.

Activities associated with petroleum exploration, development and production operations have detrimental and significant impacts on the atmosphere, soils and sediments, surface and also groundwater. Discharges of petroleum hydrocarbon and petroleum-derived waste streams have caused environmental pollution, adverse human health effects, socio-economic problems and degradation of host communities . Downstream operations comprise the construction and operation of gas processing facilities, oil and gas transportation infrastructure, natural gas transmission and product pipelines, tank farms and stations. These are high-scale activities that predominantly interfere with, or in most cases, destroy the traditional landholdings and livelihoods of host or indigenous communities where women play a major role in the local economic activities such as farming, trading, fishing etc. The resulting interference often results in damage to local livelihoods, disrupts relationships and social support networks which local women depend upon for their sustenance.



Table 15: Petroleum Resources

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
	N2.3billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and Development (N1.35 billion).</li> <li>• M&amp; E (N300 million)</li> <li>• Oil and gas sector reforms (N230 million).</li> </ul>		<p>Research &amp; Development M &amp; E</p> <p>The petroleum sector has not been a part of the gender discourse in Nigeria so far especially when it comes to responding to the needs of women and girls. It has however remained a critical part of the general macro - economic discourse. Given the relevance of oil to Nigeria's economy, and the impact of related activities on women in particular, it needs to be closely monitored with a gender lens.</p>



Petroleum resources  
**N2.3BILLION**



# FEDERAL MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT



The capital budget for this Ministry 4.3 billion with priority allocations going to:

- Review of the National Youth Policy (N120 million)
- Youth empowerment in agriculture (N140 million)
- Youth entrepreneurship development programme (N100million).

It is not quite clear to what extent the projects selected for implementation in this year's Youth budget were based on updated sector situation analyses. The impact of the Ministry in terms of mitigating the high youth unemployment rate in Nigeria or the youth bulge challenge has also not been established as there no readily available sector M & E reports, which address this. The large youth population can actually be harnessed to co - facilitate economic consolidation and growth but only if plans and programmes are based on country specific data generated and updated periodically by the sector itself.

There are no specific allocations proposed for young women in the Youth budget. This is crucial because the same socio-cultural nuances that limit participation and access for women generally, also feature within the youth demographic cluster. One way to address this would be for the Ministry to enforce the 35% minimum female participation for all of their empowerment and training programmes. It is also crucial to ensure that the voices of both male and female youth are captured in the ongoing revision of the National Youth Policy.

The Social Investment Portfolio targets the country's youth bulge and high youth unemployment levels especially through its N POWER and GEEP programmes (see 2.2.15 below).

Table 16: Youth and Sports Development

MDA	Capital budget for main Ministry	Top 3 capital budget items	Targeted spending for women and girls	General Spending targets that can deliver improved opportunities for women and girls
Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	N5.4billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Youth Empowerment in Agriculture (140 million)</li> <li>•Review of National Youth Policy (N120 million)</li> <li>•Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (N100million)</li> </ul>	None	The Ministry may wish to consider enforcing the 35% minimum female participation for all of their empowerment and training programmes

Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development

**N5.4BILLION**



Youth Empowerment in Agriculture

**N140 MILLION**



Review of National Youth Policy

**N120 MILLION**



Youth Entrepreneurship Programme

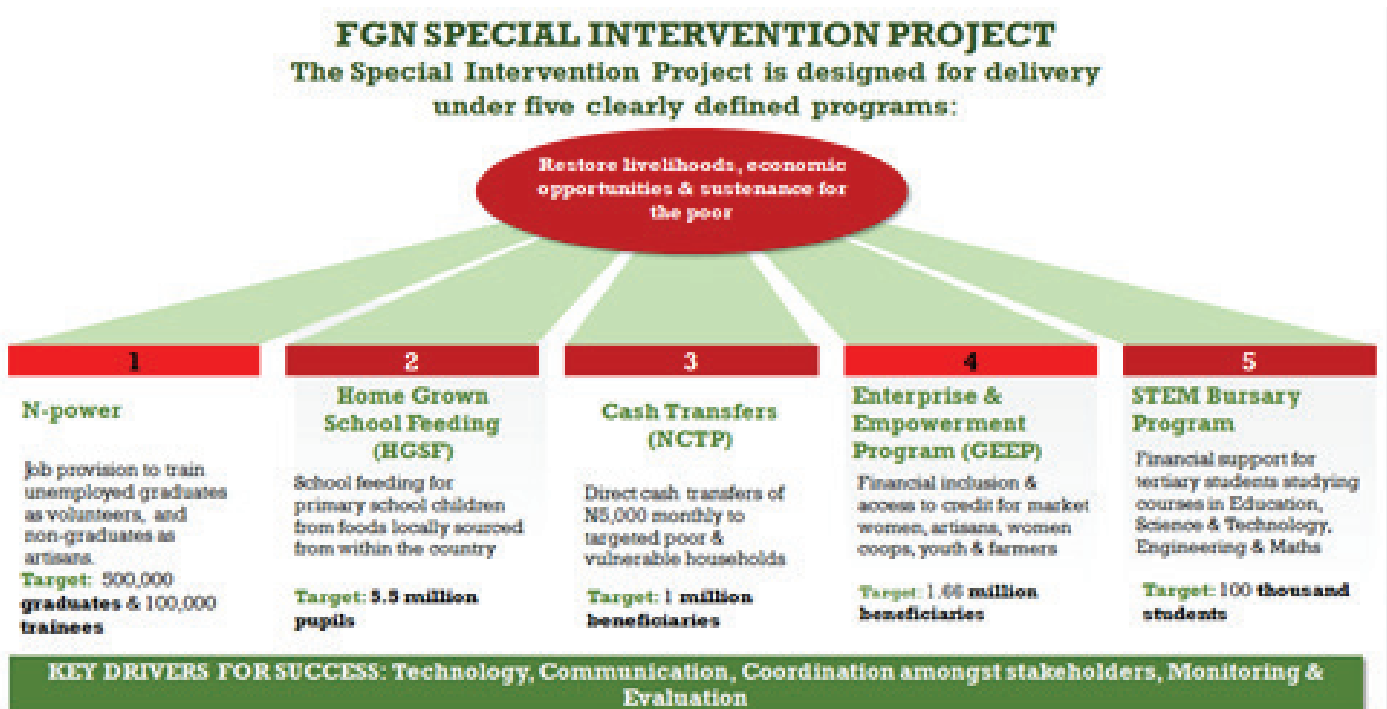
**N100MILLION**



# THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (SIP)

The SIP portfolio was introduced in 2015 by the Buhari Administration under the auspices of the Federal Government's National Social Investment Office (NSIO). With an allocation estimate of N500 billion per fiscal year respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2018 the SIP budget has elevated the issue of social protection and promotion from rhetoric to policy reality in Nigeria. The SIP budget is split between four programmes: The National Cash Transfer Programme; N - POWER; the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) and the National Home-Grown School Feeding programme (NHGSFP)

Figure 3: Breakdown of the Social Investment Portfolio



The SIP presents additional opportunities to expand choices and opportunities available to previously unreached women and girls. The GEEP programme in particular is structured to address two of the key limitations to women's economic participation, which are low rates of financial inclusion and lack of access to micro credit.

Actual implementation of the SIP began within the 2017 fiscal year which makes it difficult to suggest the impact of each programme.

# FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



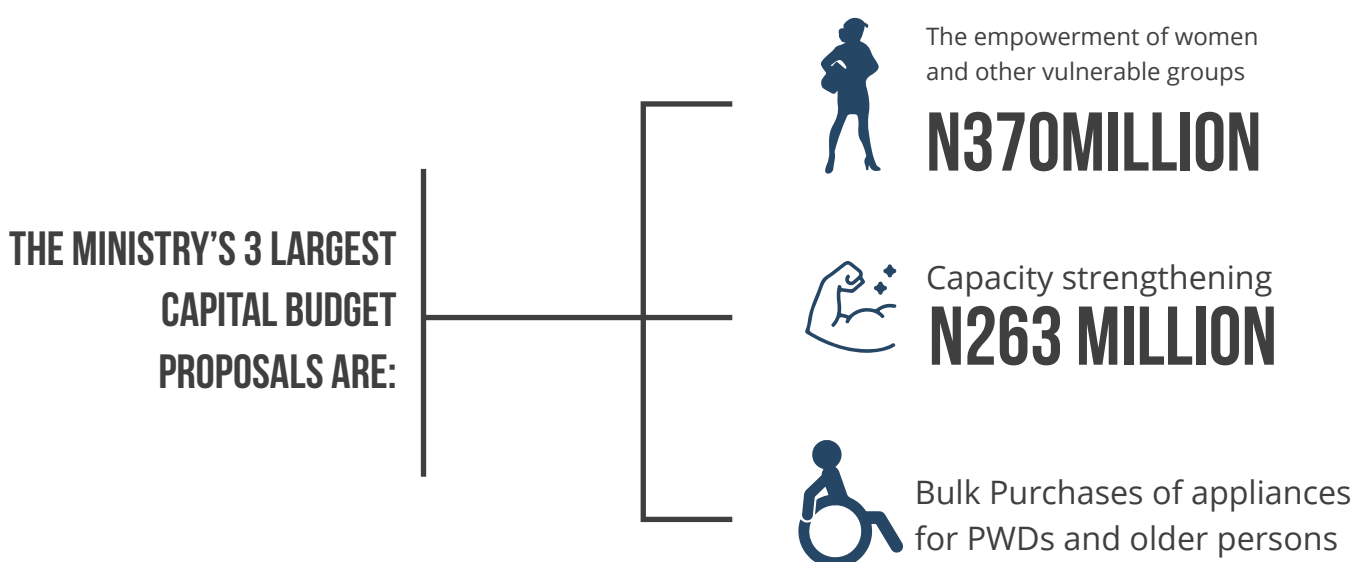
The broad mandate of the Ministry is to advise government on gender and children issues, which means that its entire capital budget is likely to benefit a sizeable proportion of women and girls. Its capital budget proposal of N3.2billion for the 2018 fiscal year is N3.2billion with N.3billion designated for recurrent spending.

The Ministry's 3 largest capital budget proposals are:

- The empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups (N370million)
- Capacity strengthening (N263 million)
- Bulk Purchases of appliances for PWDs and older persons

The key challenge which the Ministry has faced over the years has been with respect to how many of their proposals have been cash backed per fiscal year, with many of their projects not implemented annually and budget performance on the low side. This is due in part to a lack of commitment by government towards prioritizing gender issues and a lack of clarity about the links between gender justice on the one hand, and economic performance on the other.

One of the gaps in programming within this sector is that it does not appear to situate the Ministry as the main facilitator and coordinator of gender programming within the public sector generally. The spending proposals suggest that the Ministry carries out its own activities as stand-alone activities with little or no cross- sector interface. Also, one does not get a sense that the Ministry is able to engage on emerging government policy issues in advisory capacity and in a proactive fashion. This is crucial if gender- related reforms are to spread across all government sectors.



# GENDER INCLUSIVE INDICATORS FOR SECTOR BUDGET DESIGN AND FORMULATION



The indicators framework below could be adopted by MDAs during budget preparation or used by Legislative Committees as a basis for the questions asked during budget defense and oversight.

Due to the fact that the MDAs are currently dealing with a number of templates and other frameworks on the budgets, the guidance proposed below has been deliberately kept as simple as possible. It is based on the provisions of the NGP as well as the UNDP/UNWOMEN's highlight of best practices in gender responsive budgeting . Three key area of focus have been identified. These are: capacity development on GRB; Improving access and opportunity for women and girls across sectors; closing the national gender disaggregated data gap.

Table 17: Indicators framework for improving GRB approach to budgeting across MDAs

Goals	Outputs	Outcomes	Indicators
<b>To deepen capacity for social impact targeting across sectors</b>	Budget and Planning teams in all sectors trained on GRB	GRB targets reflected in budgets for social and non-social sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of interventions, which target women and girls integrated in respective sector budgets.</li> </ul>
<b>To ensure increased access and opportunities for women and girls in the Federal budget</b>	More targeted interventions for women and girls in social and non-social sectors.	More women and girls benefit from capital budget spending across sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women and girls who benefit from government programmes in social sectors per fiscal year.</li> <li>Number of women and girls who benefit from government programmes in the non - social sectors per fiscal year.</li> </ul>
<b>To expand the national baseline of gender disaggregated information across sectors</b>	Sector allocations for M & E and research also target feedback on the situation of women and girls.	Gender disaggregated data available for social and non – social sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of gender indicators in sector M &amp; E frameworks</li> <li>Number of sector research work that specifically targets the situation of women and girls.</li> </ul>

# RECOMMENDATIONS



In order to facilitate the realization of the Governments commitments to inclusive growth, all of the sectors require some guidance in terms of promoting equity and opportunity for as many Nigerians as possible, especially the most marginalized. Specific actions, which will accomplish this include:

- The Legislature needs to request for and the MoBP needs to adopt a generic gender- specific indicators framework, which should be issued as part of budget preparation guidelines.
- M & E budgets need to be cash - backed and accountability for them demanded by both the Ministry of Budget and Planning and the Legislative oversight committees. Sectors need to begin to produce M & E reports that are disaggregated by gender as this will help align their annual programmes and projects with the realities on the ground.
- The Legislative arm needs to request a review of the template for measuring ‘Budget performance’ by the MoBP. Currently, budget performance is judged by how much of the proposed expenditure an MAD actually accesses per year. While this is important, there should also be some interest in how the funding is used. In other words, what types of projects the sector implements per year and how such programmes have impacted on various demographic groups.
- The budget preparation process needs to be concluded much faster than what obtains currently. Ideally implementation should begin at the start of the fiscal year to ensure that MDAs have enough time to execute their projects. This is an issue which the Legislative arm of government and the MoBP need to enforce.

# CONCLUSION.

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Nigeria is ahead of a number of other West African countries when it comes to social impact targeting within the government budgets. The policy discourse has been going on for over a decade and so have efforts at seeking a best fit on gender responsive budgeting for the country's macro - economic landscape. The current administration with its focus on fiscal prudence, accountability and social investment is actually very well positioned to improve gender governance in Nigeria and by so doing, improve the country's socio-economic position.



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