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# ANALYSIS OF GENDER RESPONSIVENESS OF THE 2014 AND 2015 ANNUAL BUDGET OF LAGOS AND KWARA STATES, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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# INTRODUCTION



Lack of mainstreaming gender in policy development and implementation may lead to extending inequalities between women and men.



women in Nigeria earn less than men, even within the same sector; women and men access to productive assets such as land, credit, technology and information are different.



government finances are not by design neutral, it is all about who gets what to deliver a benefit.

Government plays a critical role in ensuring that public resources are used to address economic and human development priorities while ensuring that citizens benefit in a fair and equitable manner. Provision of essential services like basic health, agriculture, education, water and enabling environment for economic livelihoods is done through the development of policy, programmes, and projects at state and local levels. Lack of mainstreaming gender in policy development and implementation may lead to extending inequalities between women and men. Gender in Nigeria report for 2012, the British council and the United Kingdom Department for International Development noted that women economic opportunities remain very constrained.

That “women in Nigeria earn less than men, even within the same sector; women and men access to productive assets such as land, credit, technology and information are different. So are the outcomes of their productive activities.” To avoid that, structures and factors that causes or sustain discrimination must be identified and addressed within the context of gender equity. Why is it important to integrate gender into government policy? Simply because women and men contribute differently to the causes of economic growth and development of the country and they are also affected and react differently to the consequences of any economy down time or recession.

These differences therefore are based on gendered roles and responsibilities in most societies, especially in Nigeria, and on gendered access to resources and political influence to implement gendered responsive policies, budget and expenditures that will help to reduce these inequalities. Therefore, women and men are key stakeholders in designing a holistic government policy both at the national and state level.

Similarly, government finances are not by design neutral, it is all about who gets what to deliver a benefit. Through engaging in economic productive activities, women and men try to manage their scarce resources and ultimately improve the well-being of themselves and their families. Therefore, gender sensitive budgets become imperative as it is an attempt to scrutinize the government's mainstream budget according to it benefits to and impact on women and men. Meaning that financial flows to and from public coffers can allocate benefit to women and men differently. Therefore, all budget related political decisions, public revenue and expenditures, regulation and measures pertaining to the economic policy, as well as budget and financial programme and projects should be subject to gender analysis.



Therefore, this analysis tends to do a scrutiny of the gender responsiveness of state government budgets in the Health and Agricultural sectors in Lagos and Kwara as well as the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

Addressing gender issues in policy development neither means criminalising one part of the population nor to romance the other. It is all about drawing on the potential ideas of the population-women, youth and men, and ignoring any of this groups would therefore mean to lose out not only in ideas but also in vision and potential solutions, but also support for strong policy development and implementation. This is experienced in the just concluded Federal Government new budgeting system, the Zero-Based Budgeting, where a critical segment of the society-the youths and women are not effectively engaged in the development and implementation of this policy. Gender advocates and other civil society organisations need to build capacity of the youth and women on how to engage the present government in mainstreaming gender on the Zero Based Budgeting.

Therefore, this analysis tends to do a scrutiny of the gender responsiveness of state government budgets in the Health and Agricultural sectors in Lagos and Kwara as well as the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). It also intends to identify a number of special initiatives that reflect commitments of government to target resources to address specific gender related issues such as maternal health, Youth agriculture, women's economic empowerment etc.



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE 2014 AND 2015 BUDGETS OF LAGOS, KWARA AND FGN

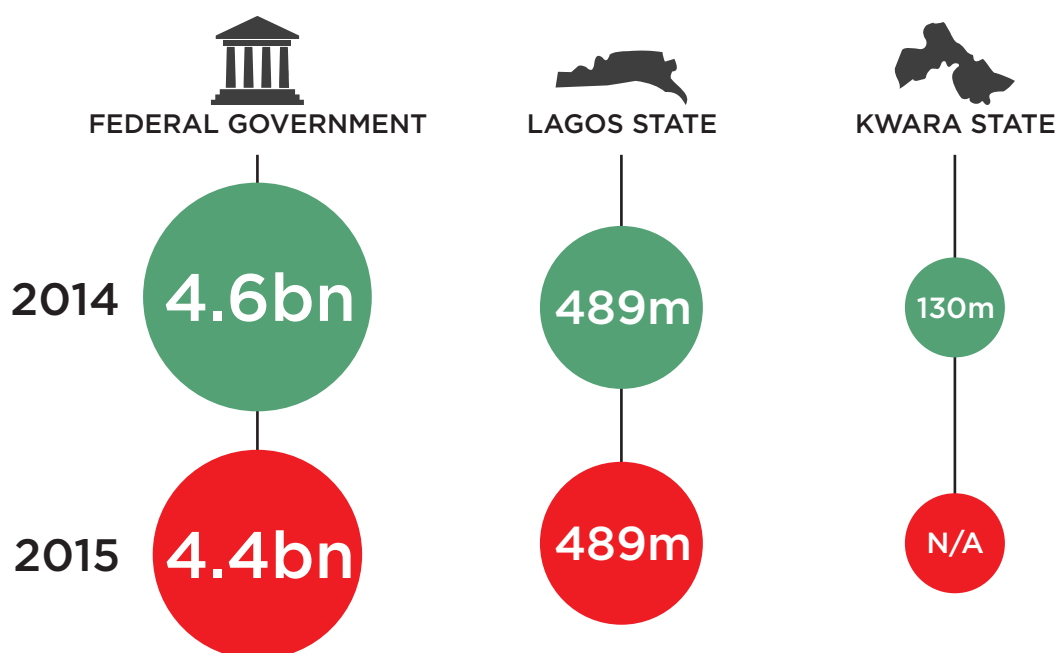
To understand the implications of the 2014 and 2015 sectoral budget on gender equality, it is important to examine the total budget and specific sector programmes, initiatives, and activities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health in Lagos, Kwara States and Federal Government. The analysis also looks at the budget of these sector ministries in relation to the priorities of government as well as other external factor that could contribute to improving service delivery on women and girls programming.

Table 1.1 provides a general overview of the allocations to Health ministries in Lagos, Kwara and Federal Government (FGN) comparing their budget allocation between 2014 and 2015. Overall, the level of funding of FGN-Health budget remains 6% to the total annual budget in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while the trends in budget allocations for 2015 is reduced by -2%. Similarly, the Lagos State Health sector got 6% of the total annual budget in 2014 and received only 2% in 2015 of the total budget. In terms of growth, the Lagos State Health Budget shows a decline of -69% in 2015 compare to 2014 annual budget. While the Kwara State Health got 7% of the total state budget. This implies that the FGN, Lagos and Kwara States gave more attention and priority to the Health sector.



### HEALTH BUDGET

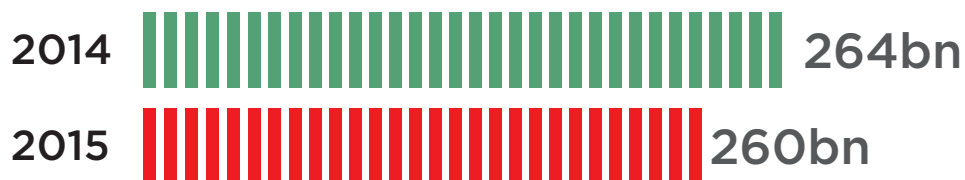
#### Annual Budget



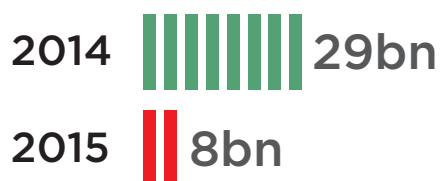
# HEALTH BUDGET

## Sector Budget

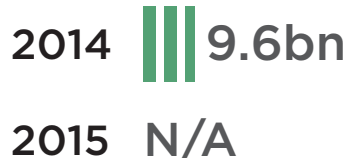
### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



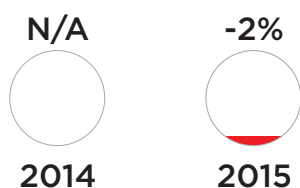
### KWARA STATE



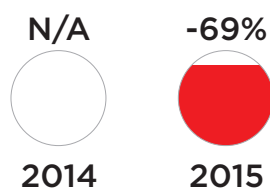
## Sector Budget Growth



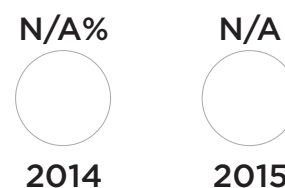
### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE



## Share of the Sector Budget



### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE



**-4.5%**

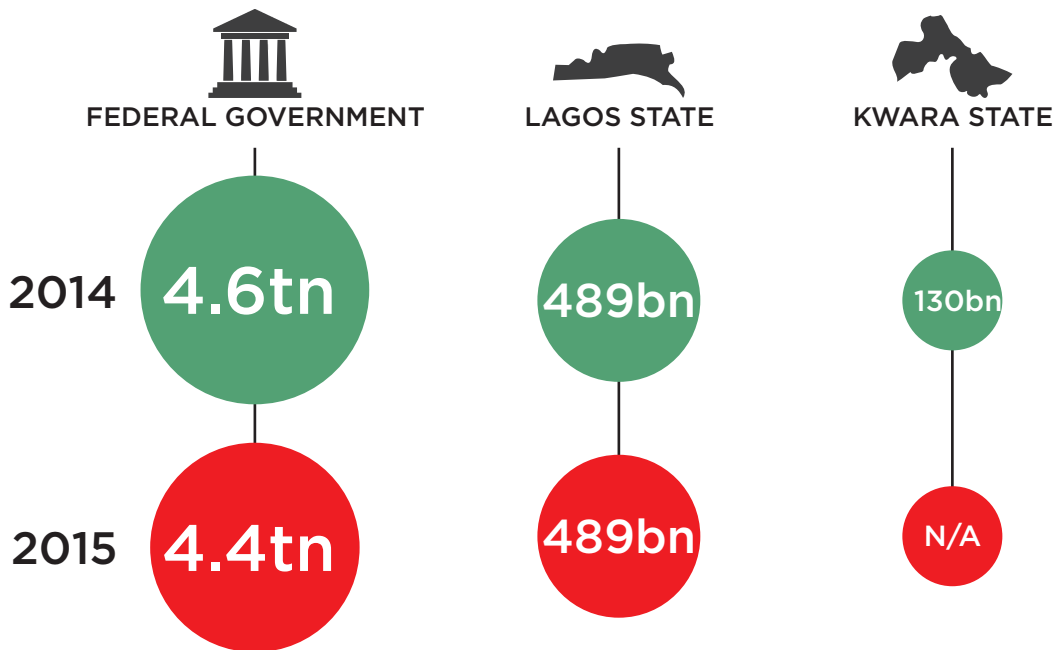
The fall in the price of the crude oil in the late 2014 to early 2015 contributed to reducing the budget of FGN by about -4.5%.

The fall in the price of the crude oil in the late 2014 to early 2015 contributed to reducing the budget of FGN by about -4.5%. While Lagos State annual budget was largely affected by the fall in the oil prices but was able to increase and maintain their monthly internally generated revenue (IGR) of about N22bn to make them remain on the same budget for both years. Moreover, the implication of the fall in the oil price cannot be ascertained on Kwara State budget due to lack of information but it seems they have an increased IGR.

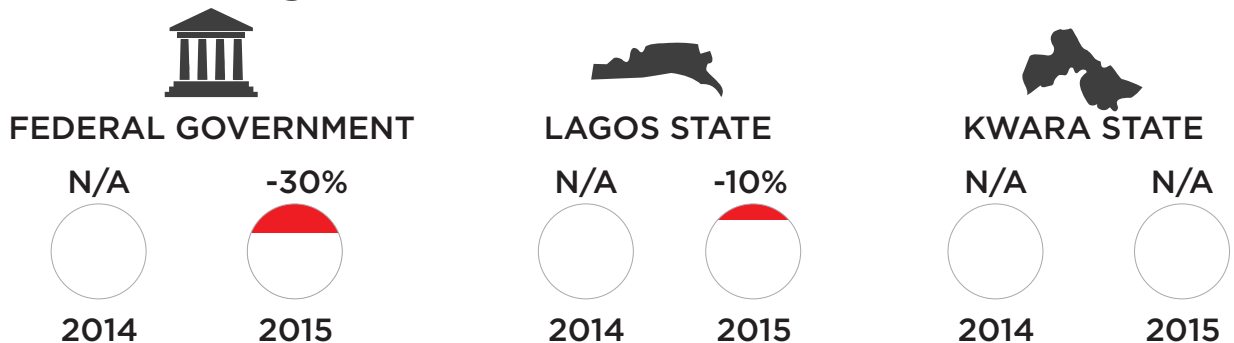


## AGRICULTURE BUDGET

### Annual Budget



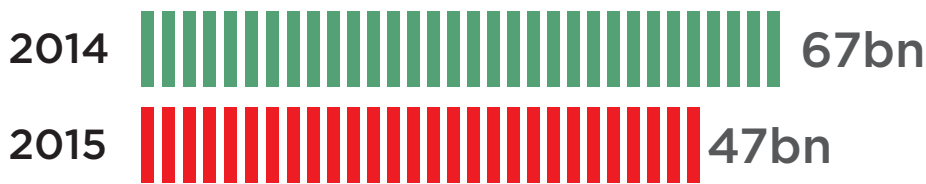
## Sector Budget Growth



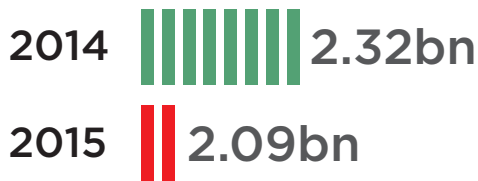
## Sector Budget



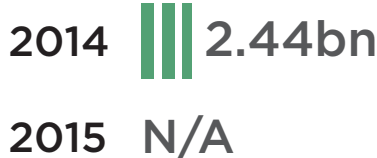
### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE



## Share of the Sector Budget



### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE



Table 1.2 provides a general overview of the allocations to Agriculture ministries in Lagos, Kwara and Federal Government (FGN) budget allocation between 2014 and 2015. The funding of FGN-Agric budget in 2014 and 2015 remain 1% while the budget allocations in 2015 is reduced by -30%, which is also due to fall in the oil prices while the priorities of government remain unchanged. Similarly, the Lagos State Agriculture sector got less than 1% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. However, the funding for Agricultural sector shows a decline of -10% in 2015 compare to 2014 annual budget. The reason could be revenue short fall from the Federal Government. While the Kwara State Agriculture in 2014 received 2% of the total annual budget, which is far higher than the approved budget by FGN and Lagos State Government. The implications here is that Agric as a critical social sector has been prioritised by FGN, Lagos and Kwara States.



## AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2014 AND 2015 BUDGET IN THE PROJECT STATES DEVOTED TO WOMEN IN THE HEALTH AND AGRICULTURAL SECTORS



In order to understand gender equity and gender responsive budget in Lagos, Kwara State and FGN, there is need to identify explicitly special initiatives that reflect commitments of government to target resources to address specific gender related issues such as maternal health, Youth agriculture, women in agriculture, women's economic empowerment etc.



With the adoption of National Gender Policy, it is expected that gender issues should have been mainstreamed by now

In order to understand gender equity and gender responsive budget in Lagos, Kwara State and FGN, there is need to identify explicitly special initiatives that reflect commitments of government to target resources to address specific gender related issues such as maternal health, Youth agriculture, women in agriculture, women's economic empowerment etc. This section seeks to do an analysis of the gender responsiveness of state government budgets and allocations in the Health and Agricultural sectors in Lagos, Kwara and Federal Government of Nigeria. It looks at specific gender related activities and programme of the capital expenditure of Lagos, Kwara and FGN.

Table 2.1 shows that the health sector capital allocations of FGN has decreased from N49.52bn in 2014 to N22.68bn 2015; Lagos was on the increase from N5.63bn in 2014 to N7.33bn 2015, while Kwara would be on the increase in 2014 only. Overall, the proportion of the gender specific budget allocations were not encouraging to address the gender issues in the sector. Therefore, a lot of investment need to be done in capacity building, awareness raising and advocacy on gender budgeting. It is clear from this analysis that governments are aware of the need to explicitly mainstream gender in the development and implementation of their annual budget.

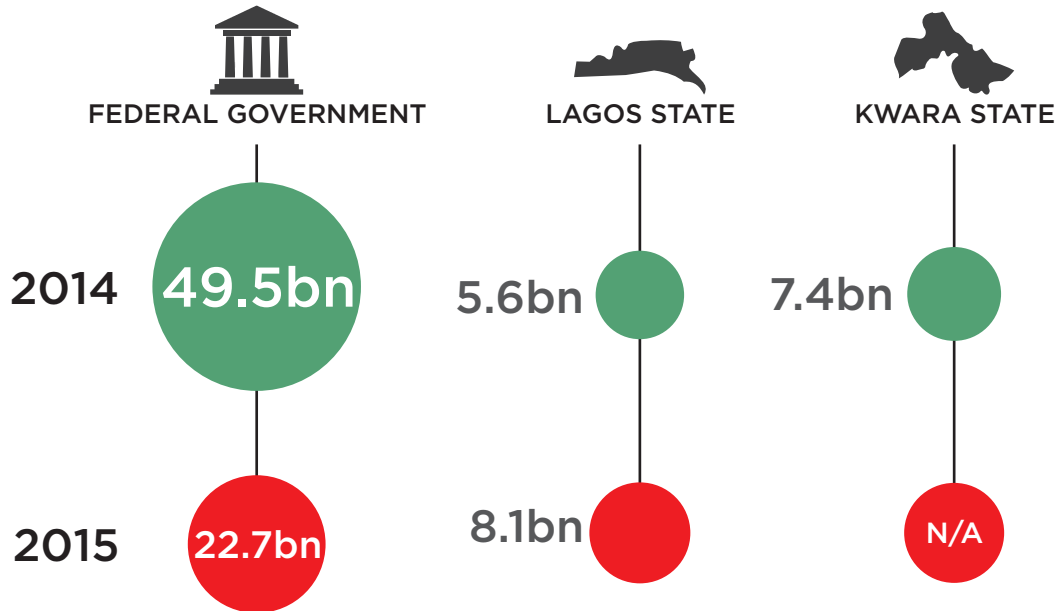
Commitment and budget allocations to gender issues have actually improved in this sector. For instance, the proportional share of the gender specific allocations of FGN to the total capital expenditure are 6% and 26% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, Lagos State had 11% and 8% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while Kwara State had 9%. This shows that the government of Nigeria both at national and sub-nation are actually conscious and aware of gender inequalities and the needs to address these imbalances. With the adoption of National Gender Policy, it is expected that gender issues should have been mainstreamed by now but this analysis clearly shows that more need to be done in terms of capacity building.



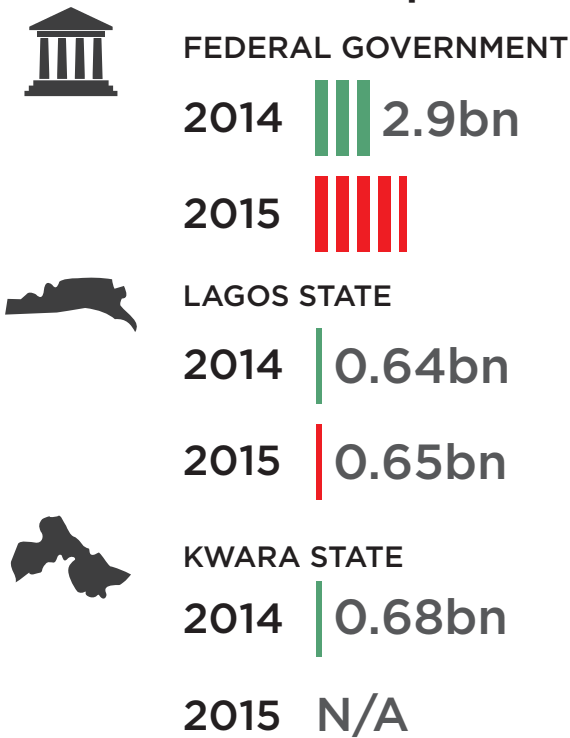


# HEALTH BUDGET

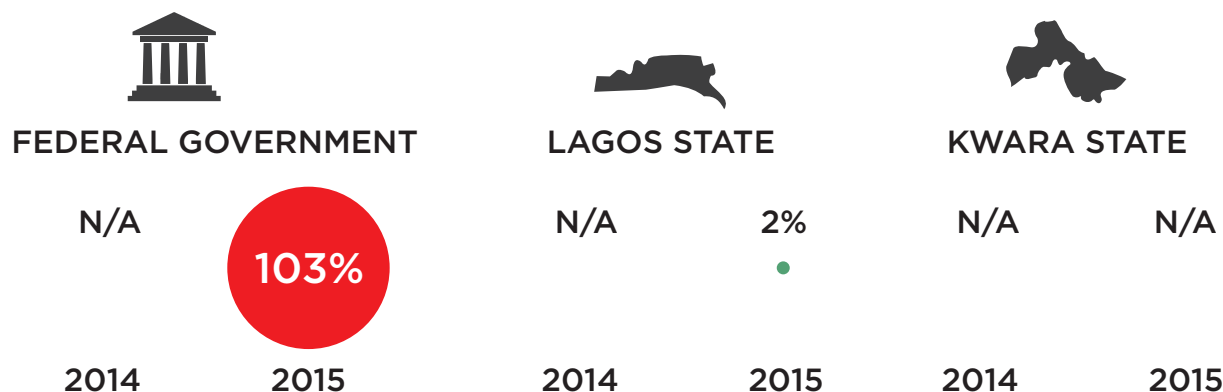
## Sector Capital Budget



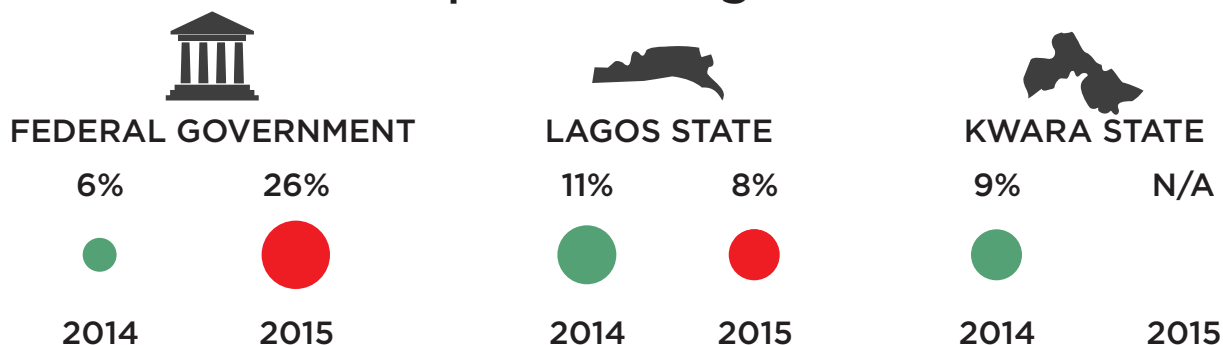
## Gender Specific Budget



## Gender Budget Growth



## Share of Gender Specific Budget



In the same vein, it was observed from the three case studies that most of the expenditure items were implicitly stated and could find it difficult to appreciate how the Health sector is responding and implementing gender issues. In fact, what ought to be regarded as gender expenditures has been implicitly stated in a way that reduces the total FGN gender specific budget to N2.90bn in 2014 compare to N5.90bn in 2015, when some of the budget items were explicitly stated.

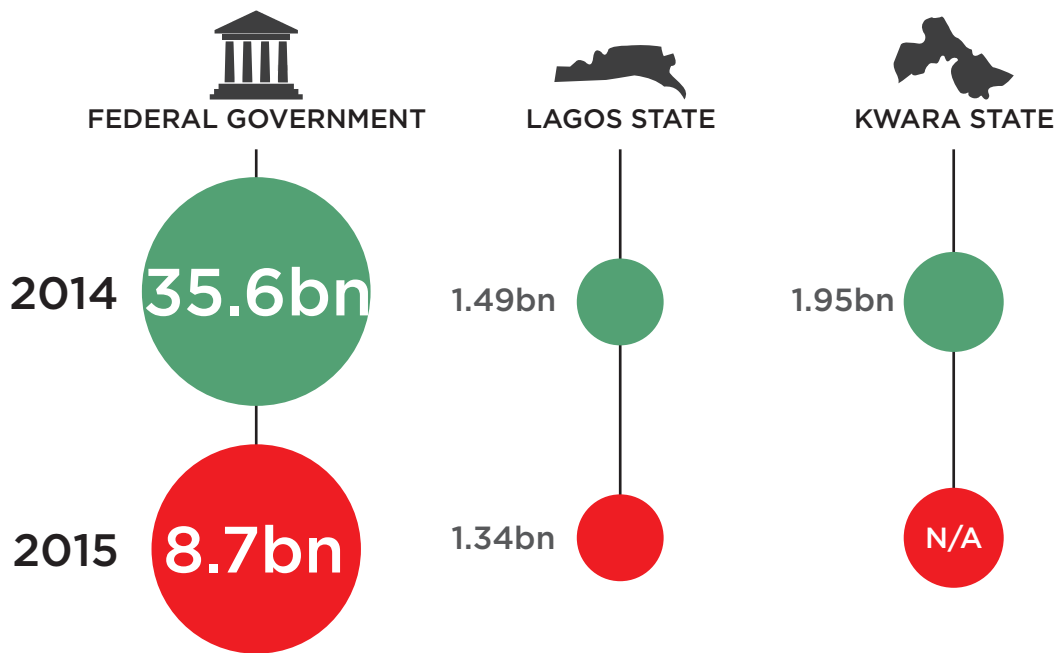
In the case of Lagos State, most of the gender related activities and allocations are under the Primary Health Care Board, where issues affecting women and children are being addressed. There are other budget line items that responds to women and girl issues which area not explicitly stated such as Lagos State Aids Control Agency. Gender issues in this regards should be properly stated and allocated for. Most of the budget focus more on construction of primary health center, supply of furniture, Hospital equipment, consultancy service, construction bedded wards and procurement of utility vehicles which were gender blind. Therefore, it will make more sense to explicitly

disaggregate the statement in the budget items. For instance, you can say, construction of 250 bedded maternity blocks for women or construction of anti-natal words for women and children. There is also the need for more awareness and training of the budget offices at the national and sub-national level.

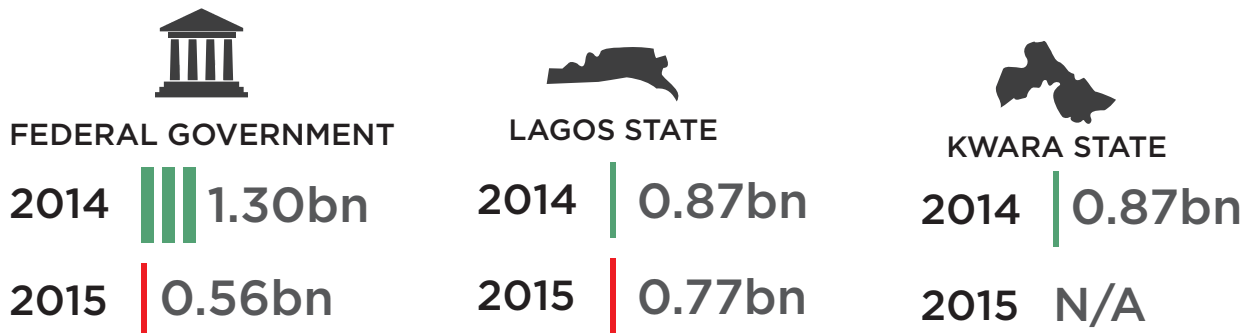


## AGRICULTURE BUDGET

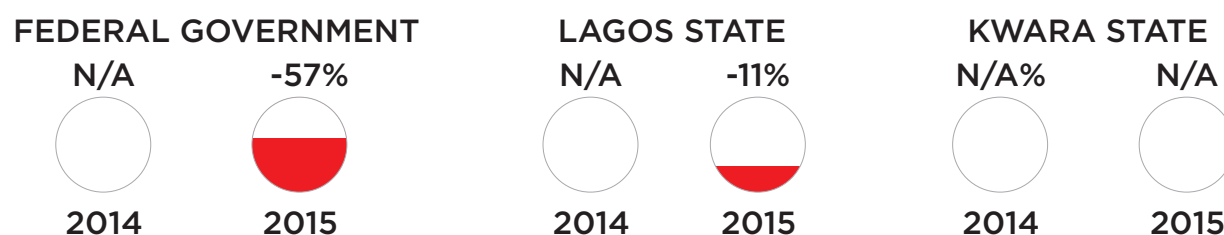
### Sector Capital Budget



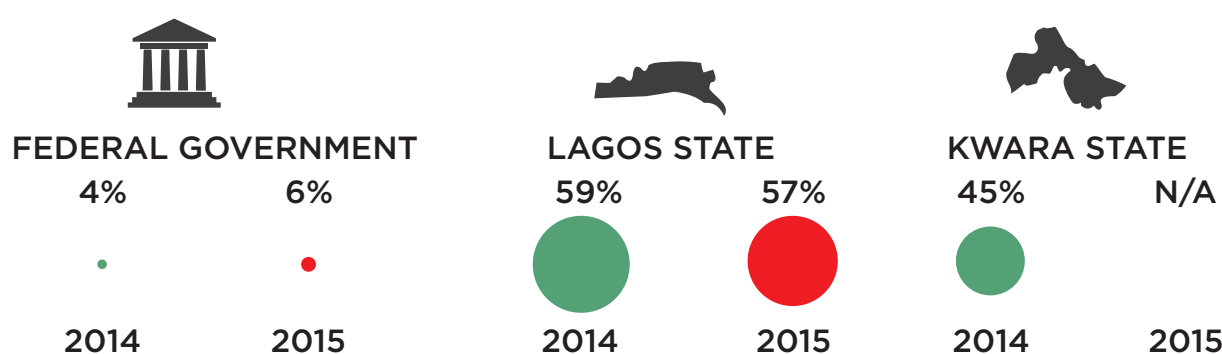
## Gender Specific Budget



## Gender Budget Growth



## Share of Gender Specific Budget



Similarly, in table 2.2, the proportional share of the gender specific allocations of FGN to the total capital expenditure are 4% and 6% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, Lagos State had 59% and 57% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while Kwara state had 45%. Despite the decreasing commitment of government to addressing gender issues in 2015, there was overall steady increase in addressing specific gender issues in 2014 and 2015. Specifically, in 2014, FGN, Kwara and Lagos State budget allocations for specific gender issues increases of 4%, 45%, and 59%, respectively. The Kwara and Lagos states budget' increases are perhaps more significant as they represent gender responsiveness to agricultural sector as it will have direct impact on women and children. Although, most of the budget items are gender blind - procurement of seeds, seedlings, agrochemical, etc. Therefore, it will advisable if budget officers in the various ministries can learn more on how to explicitly disaggregate and mainstream in the annual budget. For instance, you can say, access to credit facilities, fertilizers and seeds by women farmers; training of women and youth in cassava processing. These are specific gender budget item that can use to address the inequalities in the society. Again, more need to be done in raising awareness and training of budget officers at the national and sub-national level.



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION ON MATERNAL HEALTH IN LAGOS, KWARA AND FGN

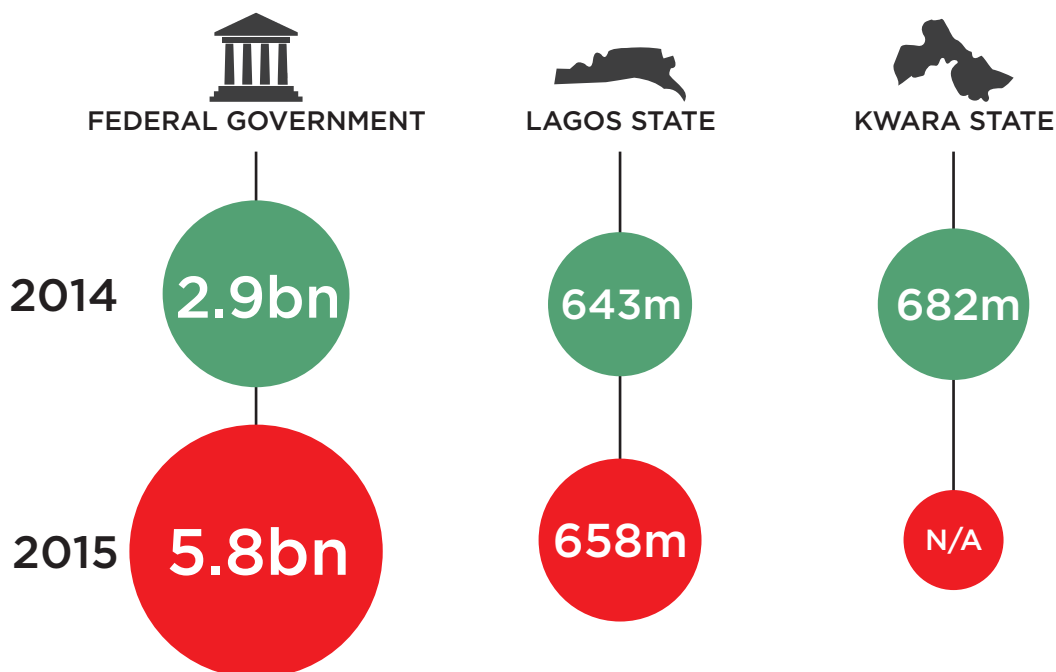
Table 3.1 provides a general overview of the allocations of maternal health in Lagos, Kwara and FGN in 2014 and 2015 appropriations. The proportional share of the maternal health allocations of FGN to the total gender specific expenditure are 16% and 11% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, Lagos State had 74% and 99% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while Kwara state had 49%.

This is of a positive development despite the decreasing commitment of government allocations to addressing gender issues in both years. This is not to say that government did not commit substantial amount of the annual budget to addressing gender issues but the major problem is they are implicitly stated. For instance there been a considerable growth of government allocations of about 32% and 37% in FGN and Lagos State. This effort is commendation and need to be sustained in order to improve services delivery to women and girls in Nigeria.



## MATERNAL HEALTH BUDGET

### Gender Specific Budget



## Maternal Health Budget



### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE

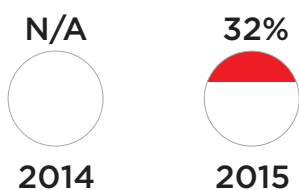


2015 N/A

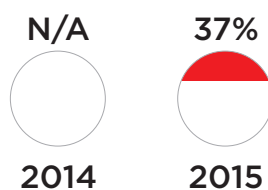
## Gender Budget Growth



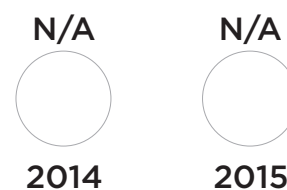
### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



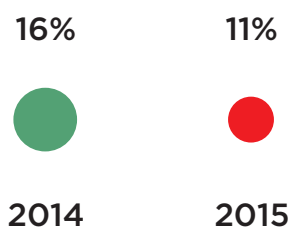
### KWARA STATE



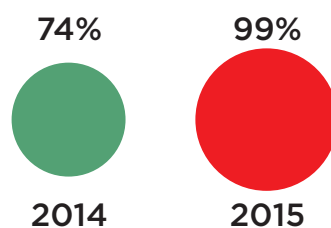
## Share of Maternal Health Budget



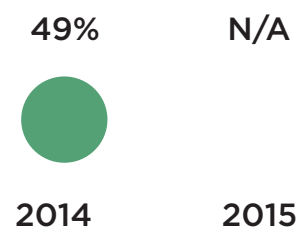
### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



### LAGOS STATE



### KWARA STATE





There is need for greater access of girls and women to Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) services can bring critical new approaches to improving services delivery to women

In addition, the review of maternal health budget of FGN, Lagos and Kwara States in 2014 and 2015 identified quite a number of women's support projects and programmes that included training, major maternal health initiatives, the Midwifery Service Scheme (MSS), primary health care delivery agency and board, PHC SURE-P Nurses and chews, Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF), maternal, Neo-natal and child health to support the primary health services and improve the capacity of the female staff in the ministry of Health. Despite the fact that maternal health is women focus, it is clear from this analysis that they are implicitly stated. Therefore, there is need for greater access of girls and women to Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) services can bring critical new approaches to improving services delivery to women and girls as well as raising awareness and capacity building budget officers in all the ministries, department and agencies of government.

#### Conclusion:

The actual expenditures and budget spending of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health would be better reflected in an analysis that examined FGN, Lagos and Kwara states policy priorities, with the resources and programmes supported by governments and international donors. Many of these programmes will have significant activities and funds directed at increasing women's capacity, participation, and incomes both in Health and Agricultural sectors. Also, the institutions of government both at national and sub-national (FGN, Lagos and Kwara States) are not always well endowed with capacities to integrate gender issues into budgetary policies. Hence, the Ministry of Finance and Women Affairs need to plays a central role in the development and implementation of a gender-sensitive budget by systematically building capacity of MDAs to better understand how to integrate gender issues in the annual budgetary process. It would be most useful if the 2016 and 2017 budget proposal provided a more descriptive budget line items and aggregation to reflect specific initiatives related to women and girls.

Reference:

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3. Lagos State Ministry of Health Budget Appropriations 2014 and 2015
4. Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture Budget Appropriations 2014 and 2015
5. Kwara State Ministry of Health Budget Appropriations 2014
6. Kwara State Ministry of Agriculture Budget Appropriations 2014
7. Federal Ministry of Health Budget Appropriations 2014 and 2015
8. Federal Ministry of Agriculture Budget Appropriations 2014 and 2015.  
[http://www.lagosbudget.org/pdf/files/227710\\_2015%20Lagos%20state%20Budget%20PDF%20Format.pdf](http://www.lagosbudget.org/pdf/files/227710_2015%20Lagos%20state%20Budget%20PDF%20Format.pdf)
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