



Gender Analysis of the 2024 Budget

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Introduction

Women's inclusion is crucial in achieving economic growth, improving livelihood, and achieving economic growth in any nation. The inclusion of women should be reflected in elections, appointments and budget allocations.

During his campaign and manifesto, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu promised to appoint women, youth, and physically challenged persons to key positions in his government, in line with constitutional provisions. Also, during his inauguration, the president reiterated that women would feature prominently in his administration. Data on gender parity status in Nigeria, however, shows that President Bola Tinubu has yet to fulfil his promise of increasing female representation in governance, as less than 19 per cent of women have been appointed as ministers under his administration.

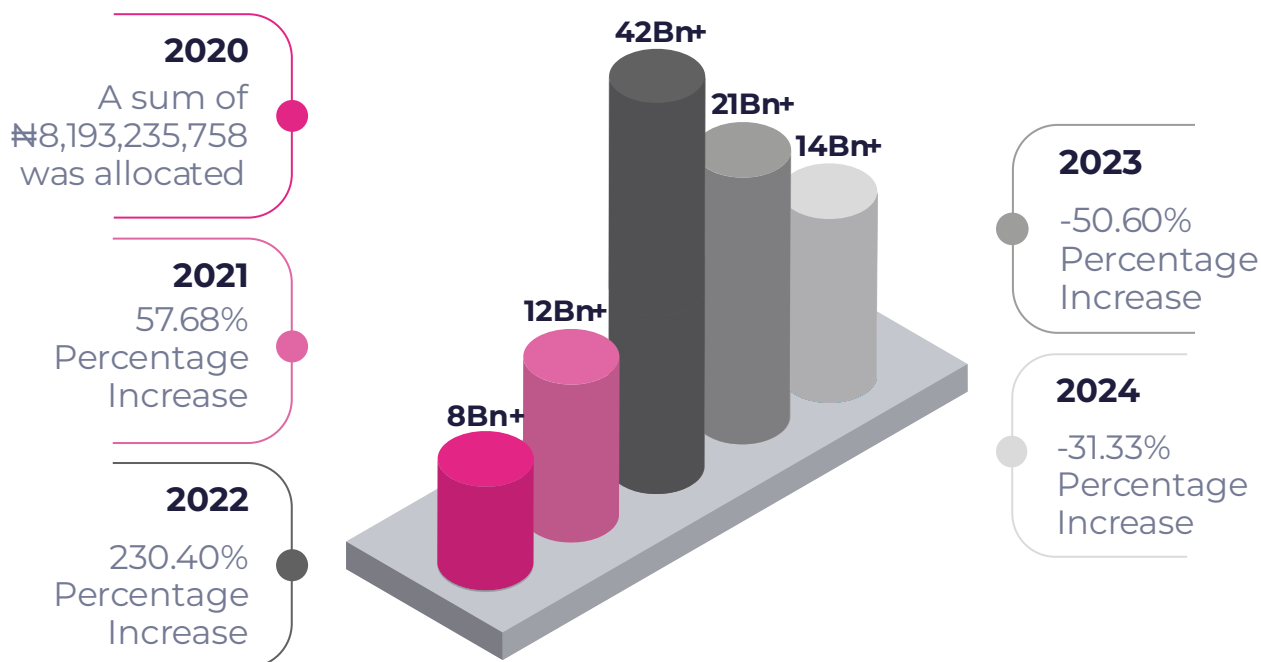
Beyond the lack of gender equality in the current administration's political appointment, the first budget presented under President Tinubu-led administration allocated a meagre 0.05 per cent to the women's ministry. . At the same time, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (which is saddled with the responsibility of addressing issues that concern gender, children and marginalised groups) allocated only 9.57% of its capital budget of ₦125,541,543,215 to projects targeting persons with disability, women, vulnerable people and IDPs.

Aside from the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and the Ministry of Humanitarian, it was discovered that 32 other MDAs are carrying out various projects related to women's empowerment as captured in their capital expenditure, which is ₦106.76 billion for 804 projects.

This document contains an analysis of the breakdown of Nigeria's 2024 budget allocations specifically targeting women's socio-economic well-being across selected MDAs, including ministries of Women's Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs. The data report points to a need for the government to close the gap in inclusion and gender-responsive gender-responsive budgets. The Nigerian economy is driven by critical financial policies, and women play a key interconnected role in implementing these policies.

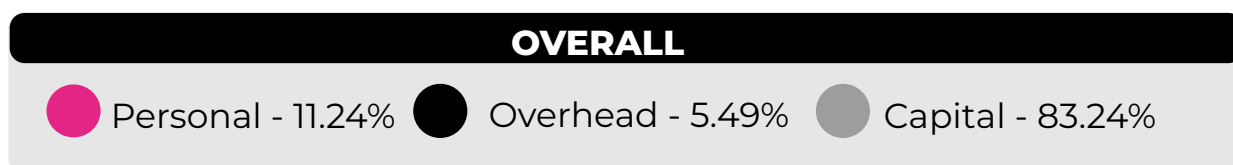
Budget Breakdown

Figure 1: Budget for the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs in five years



In the last five years, the highest budget received by the Ministry was in 2022. Between 2020 and 2022, the Ministry's budget rose by 420.99 per cent, which consecutively dropped until the last budget passed in 2024.

Figure 2: Breakdown of the 2024 Budget for the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs



The total budget for 2024 is ₦28.78 trillion (₦28,777,404,073,861). This would mean that the share of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs budget is 0.05 per cent of the total budget passed in 2024.

Figure 3: Type/Categorisation of Capital Projects in the Ministry of Women Affairs

For the 2024 budget, the ministry will execute more new projects targeted at women, totalling 117 out of 169 projects for the fiscal year.

MDAs	NEW	ONGOING	NO STATUS
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE - HQTRS	39	22	-
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT	78	24	6
	117	46	6

Figure 4: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Budget

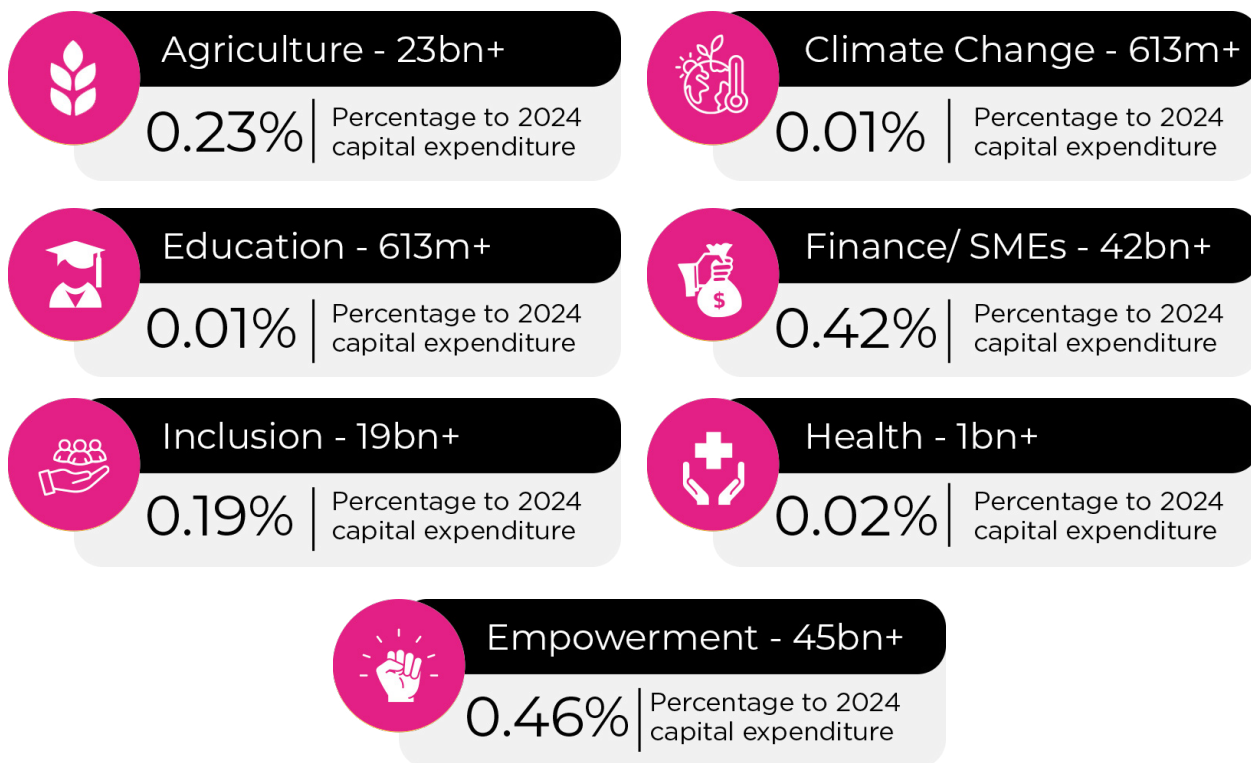
S/N	Categorisation	Number of Projects	Amount (N)	% to the Ministry Capital Budget
1	Persons with Disability	9	₦ 487,926,200	0.39%
2	Women (including youth and children)	29	₦ 4,390,127,759	3.50%
3	Vulnerable	6	₦ 102,320,029	0.08%
4	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	12	₦ 7,032,524,352	5.60%

Figure 5: Other MDAs Implementing projects targeted at women

S/N	MDAs	Number of Projects	Amount (₦)
1	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY - HQTRS	335	₦52,171,434,318
2	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ARTS, CULTURE AND CREATIVE ECONOMY - HQTRS	9	₦989,535,149
3	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AVIATION AND AEROSPACE DEVELOPMENT - HQTRS	1	₦25,000,000
4	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLANNING -	26	₦3,693,000,000
5	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT - HQTRS	65	₦13,065,290,921
6	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND NATIONAL ORIENTATION - HQTRS	4	₦400,000,000
7	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT - HQTRS	93	₦9,238,856,235
8	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MARINE AND BLUE ECONOMY - HQTRS	1	₦50,000,000
9	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF POWER -HQTRS	3	₦70,653,524
10	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - HQTRS	58	₦5,417,646,095
11	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SPECIAL DUTIES & INTER - GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS - HQTRS	7	₦493.663,684
12	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TOURISM - HQTRS	9	₦552,250,000
13	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT - HQTRS	4	₦860,000,000
14	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE - MOD HQTRS	1	₦825,000,000
15	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - HQTRS	4	₦600,000,00
16	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES HQTRS	1	₦500,000,000

17	NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER	1	₦200,000,000
18	OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE FEDERATION - HQTRS	2	₦167,328,207
19	SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION - HQTRS	62	₦5,234,688,510
20	STATE HOUSE - HQTRS	4	₦600,000,000
21	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - HQTRS	13	₦1,339,685,304
22	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT - HQTRS	11	₦1,074,288,141
23	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE - HQTRS	26	₦2,646,790,393
24	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT - HQTRS	3	₦230,000,000
25	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE - HQTRS	2	₦350,000,000
26	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA HQTRS	11	₦1,220,000,000
27	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SOLID MINERALS DEVELOPMENT - HQTRS	9	₦1,024,000,000
28	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF STEEL DEVELOPMENT- HQTRS	2	₦80,000,000
29	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES - HQTRS	28	₦2,418,883,618
30	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WORKS - HQTRS	1	₦118,181,818
31	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT - HQTRS	7	₦607,201,973
32	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES - HQTRS	1	₦500,000,000
	TOTAL	804	₦106,763,377,953

Figure 6: Breakdown of projects targeted at women, children and marginalised groups from the 2024 budget. (Note that the total capital expenditure for 2024 was ₦9,995,143,298,028)



The data shows that projects targeted at empowering women have a higher allocation of ₦45.8 billion than projects targeted at educating women (₦613.2 million). As captured in the budget, some empowerment projects include ‘women empowerment/vocational training programs for selected women in Otukpa-Ohbadibo LGA Benue state’. **As observed in the 2024 budget, one distinct feature of the ‘Empowerment’ programs is that there are no precise specifications on the sector or skills these women will be empowered on.**

However, for projects categorised under Climate Change, Agriculture, Inclusion, Health, and Education, it was observed that interventions and purposes for these interventions were precise in the project description. For instance, ‘training and empowerment of women on post-harvest farming in Aiyede Ekiti, Oye LG Ekiti state’, ‘women enrolment for second chance, formal and non-formal education’, ‘provision of maternity/sanitary kits to women in Madagali/Michika federal constituency, Adamawa state’ and ‘empowerment of SGBV victims.’

Figure 7: Projects Targeted at Maternal Health

The following MDAs are to implement projects targeting maternal health in 2024. Maternal health refers to women’s health during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period¹. A total of **₦2.86 billion** for 17 projects is expected to be implemented for maternal-related programs.

MDA	Number of Projects	Amount
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE - HQTRS	15	N2.62 billion
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA HQTRS	1	N40 million
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY - HQTRS	1	N200 million

Figure 8: Examples of specific maternal projects executed in some states

S/N	Project Name	Amount (₦)	State Being Executed
1	PROVISION OF COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE AND SUPPORT FOR FREE MATERNAL & INFANT REDUCTION PROGRAMME I	₦200,000,000	BAYELSA WEST SENATORIAL DISTRICT
2	REHABILITATION, CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPPING AND FURNISHING OF 20 BEDS MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRE	₦40,000,000	UKANA IKOT IDE ESSIEN UDIM LGA, AKWA IBOM STATE
3	COMPREHENSIVE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FACILITY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING STAFF QUARTERS AT MISAU HOSPITAL	₦850,000,000	BAUCHI

1. https://www.who.int/health-topics/maternal-health#tab=tab_1

4	REFURBISHMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AGASSA MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINIC IN OKENE-EBA/AGASSA WARD, OKENE LGA	₦45,000,000	KOGI STATE
5	REFURBISHMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR BACHI MATERNAL HEALTH CENTRE IN SHAR-UBUTU WARD, RIYOM LGA,	₦30,000,000	PLATEAU STATE
6	TRAINING OF HEALTH WORKERS IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN ABI/ YAKURR FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY,	₦110,657,624	CROSS RIVER STATE
7	INTEGRATED MATERNAL MEDICAL OUT-REACH /BLOOD SERVICES ENLIGHTMENT AT UNUION EZIAIHI	₦20,000,000	ORLU LGA OF IMO STATE

Recommendations

The following recommendations are geared at driving budget reforms that would empower Nigerian women in every facet of life, thereby closing the gender gaps and improving overall socio-economic goals.

- **Comprehensive budget assessments** - Budget allocations should be thoroughly assessed for quality and alignment with implementation needs. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of past budget allocations and making necessary adjustments to improve future budgeting processes.
- **Prioritise Funding for Gender Equality Initiatives:** Allocate sufficient funds to initiatives aimed at closing gender gaps and reducing inequalities. This includes prioritising funding for healthcare access, maternal mortality, economic empowerment programs, women-led agricultural initiatives and interventions addressing gender-based violence.
- **Conduct Needs Assessments:** Conduct regular needs assessments to identify the specific needs of women and prioritise funding accordingly. This ensures that resources are allocated to areas where they can have the greatest impact on improving outcomes for women.
- **Invest in Women's Empowerment:** Allocate funds to initiatives to empower women, including increasing access to education, building their capacity, and enhancing their literacy. This investment not only benefits women but also contributes to the overall development of society.
- **Strengthen the Informal Economy:** Recognize the importance of the informal economy, which is predominantly made up of women, and allocate resources to support its growth. Women entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers should be able to access funding to support their initiatives.
- **Ensure Accountability and Monitoring:** Implement mechanisms to track the implementation of budget allocations and evaluate their impact on women's lives. This includes developing an assessment framework and regularly evaluating initiatives/programs by different government agencies responsible

for implementing projects targeting women and the vulnerable.

- **Involve Women in Budget Decision-Making:** Ensure that women are actively involved in budget decision-making, allowing them to advocate for their needs and priorities. Creating avenues for women to participate in budget consultations and decision-making forums is paramount.
- **Incorporate Women's Voices in Budget Processes:** Ensure active participation of women, especially smallholder farmers, in budget consultations and decision-making forums. This will provide insights into their needs and challenges, allowing for more targeted budget allocations.
- **Address Barriers to Accessing Financial Services:** Identify and address barriers women, particularly smallholder farmers, face in accessing credit and financial services. This may involve simplifying documentation requirements, providing financial literacy training, and ensuring fair and equal access to credit facilities.
- **Right to Information:** women at the grassroots level have limited access to information, preventing them from accessing government interventions. Efforts should be made to ensure that women who are primary beneficiaries of these projects, are duly informed and have the right knowledge to access government interventions.



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