



2018 BUDGET

FROM THE YOUTH PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction

The 2018 proposed federal government appropriation bill has been transmitted by the president to the National assembly for approval. The budget which is titled a “budget of Consolidation”, is the 3rd budget of the present administration. Government hopes will it will assist them consolidate on all the developmental programmes and infrastructural development gains they set out to achieve since 2015.

The budget is one of the most important instruments of governance because it provides guidance on how government intends to spend public funds to meet the needs of citizens. Unfortunately it has been observed overtime that government budgets and policy thrust detailing priorities are increasingly not funded optimally resulting in unrealised targets and goals.

Once again, the 2018 appropriation bill presents an opportunity to assess the extent to which government prioritised development programmes for Nigerian youths; if these programmes are adequately funded and aligned with the needs of young persons and make policy recommendations to address identified gaps

Contextual Analysis



The Nigeria National Youth Policy (2001)

The Nigeria National Youth Policy (2001) defines a youth as a citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria between the ages of 18-35, who is in the process of transiting from parental support and guidance to an independent adult. Nigeria's teeming youth population is estimated at 61,306,413 according to National Population Council's projected population of 193,392,517 Nigerians (NPoPC, 2017)¹.

These categories of persons are most active, most volatile and very vulnerable socially, economically and emotionally, in addition to existing challenges on access to education, health care and gainful employment.

From the definition of youth above, at age 18, all things being equal, a young person would have completed secondary education and would either be in a tertiary institution or searching for a job or employed. A huge number of these youth are out of school, not by choice but by the limited chances provided for admissions into tertiary institutions. Annually over 1,000,000 candidates apply to universities but only about 200,000 are admitted. This is also the case with the National Youth Service Scheme (NYSC), which is unable to absorb all recent graduates, leading to queueing that may take upward of 1-2 years. Within this period youths cannot secure public and formal private sector jobs even if available because they do not possess the required NYSC discharge certificate. As a result, these young people end up unemployed. The quality of Nigeria tertiary education many have argued does not equip graduates with relevant skills to work in the private sector,

thus young persons find themselves either under employed in the informal private sector or outrightly unemployed. The number of unemployed youth in the country today is alarming, thus necessitating several programme interventions across sectors to reduce the rate of unemployment among youth. According to the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics, about 15.2 million youths were unemployed in 2017, representing 42.24% (NBS, 2017)².

Access to information, safe and reliable reproductive health services are key major constraints experienced by young people in Nigeria. This is evidenced on the impact of HIV, unsafe abortions, unwanted pregnancies and drug abuse affecting young people. Social and cultural norms often drive youth with sexual reproductive problems into unsafe practices because they depend on peer support. While these problems exist for young people, rural youth are the most affected. Low educational status and poor health seeking behaviours due to social norms increases their vulnerability to disease and ill health.

Over the years, successive governments have failed to address the problem of youth unemployment successfully. Many programmes on skills acquisition and entrepreneurship development, skills development centres, business incubation centres have been built nationwide, but the poor holistic approach and coordination among various sectors as well as duplication of projects, limited funding and corrupt practices have contributed to the unsuccessful approach to reducing youth unemployment.

¹Nigeria Population Council. Retrieved 5th January, 2018

²www.thecable.ng/nbs-another-1-5m-nigerians-become-unemployed-2016, retrieved 18/01/17

Policies and Programmes for Youth development in Nigeria

Realising the magnitude of the problem of youth unemployment in Nigeria, various frameworks and policies have been developed to address the problem. These include but are not limited to – the Economic and Growth Recovery Plan (ERGP) 2017-2021, The National Youth Policy, The Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) 2016 -2020) and the National Youth Service Scheme.

The ERGP is the medium term economic plan that guides government's annual budgeting in the short term and the 2018 budget was developed based on the plan. The ERGP's 2nd broad objective is focused on "Investing in our People". Under this objective the government

intends to create 3.5 million jobs annually and the focus of the job creation efforts will be youth employment and ensuring that youths are the primary beneficiaries. The plan envisages that jobs will be created through the N- Power programme and agricultural extension services.

The APP is aligned to the ERGP's objective on job creation. Youth and Women have been identified as key themes for which to eliminate discriminatory practices on employment and maximize their contributions to agricultural production.



Objectives Of the study

The overall objective of this study is to analyse the 2018 appropriation bill with a view to determine how responsive the appropriation bill is to the needs of Nigerian youths.

Specifically the analysis is aimed at ascertaining:

- 1 The Federal government's priority for youth development based on the 2018 budget
- 2 How responsive the budget is, to the needs and priorities of young people?
- 3 The gaps in the 2018 budget with respect to youth issues

Make recommendations to

- 4 The National Assembly on how to ensure the 2018 budget is youth responsive as well as propose
- 5 Indicators for youth responsive budgeting

The youth policy is currently undergoing a review to capture current challenges and realities.



Methodology

And Scope Of The Study

The approach adopted is mainly a desk review of key social and economic sectors with relatively high responsibilities for youth development in the proposed 2018 Federal Government budget and a review of policies and macroeconomic plans for youth development in Nigeria.

The sectors reviewed are

 Agriculture	 Education	 Industry Trade and Investment	 Social Investment Program
	 Health	 National Directorate of Employment	 Ministry of Youths and Sports Development

Analysis of Findings

This section presents findings from the review of the various ministries, departments and programme identified in the scope of work. It examines whether allocations in their absolute terms were prioritized for youth by government across the sectors and if such allocation addresses the needs and priorities of youths as regards the sector. The section also presents Strategies and activities of the National Social Investment Programme integrated into the sectors identified for the scope of this review.

Prioritizing Youth in the 2018 BUDGET



Agriculture Budget

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) is made up of 46 parastatals, agencies, Research Institutes and Colleges of Agriculture. The total budget of FMARD is N 172,796bn which is 2% of the total 2018 federal budget. The FMARD has budgeted approximately 2% (N3.1bn) of its 2018 budget to specifically target youths and women empowerment, (See Annex 1).

Youth and Women have been jointly allocated budgets for empowerment activities such as training on poultry, fisheries, cassava value chain including purchase of buses and tricycles; making it difficult to isolate allocations that are directly meant for youth.

The headquarters of the ministry is allocated the largest share of the budget amounting to N98bn. Out of this budget 1.4% (N 1.4bn) is allocated to Youth and women entrepreneurship activities. Usually the share of a budget depicts priority, so clearly 1% shows poor political commitments to funding youth activities optimally.

The details provided in the table on "Extracts from FMARD allocations for youth" (annex 1), show allocations to specific activities. For some of these activities it is difficult to say that allocations are lean because further details of number of persons targeted is needed to draw such a conclusion.

In addition, FMARD HQ allocated a lump sum of N1.13bn as FGN support for Youth in Agribusiness. This may be an allocation meant to implement the SIP but the budget has not provided enough details to enable such conclusions.



Education Budget

The Ministry of Education's key responsibility is tertiary education; however it models secondary education across the country through the Unity Schools and supports basic education through the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBE).

The budget for the Education sector is developed based on the following ERGP policy objectives:

- 1 Ensure quality universal education for Nigeria's children and youth.
- 2 Increase the number of youth and adults with the skills required to secure employment and/or become entrepreneurs.
- 3 Prioritize education for girls

The Ministry of Education is allocated 7% of the 2018 federal government budget, which is approximately N606bn in nominal terms. Analysis shows that allocation to youth in the Education sector are indirect to support infrastructure development, curriculum development, teacher training and innovations and provision of incentives to high performing tertiary institutions through TETFUND.

The only allocation that targets youth directly is N40million budgeted for Workshops for Student Union Leaders and debates for Students in tertiary institutions. Details are not provided on how many students, Institutions and debate sessions this amount will provide for, but it is clear that this amount is tokenistic in nature and inadequate to cover all universities in Nigeria.

Table 1: Extracts from Education Sector Budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)
FME- HQ	ERGP30102908	Workshop for student union leaders for deans and deputy deans of students affairs and to organise youth debates for students of tertiary institutions	40,000,000

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill



Health Budget

Young people's health needs are not different from the health needs of a generic population, but cultural norms and traditions have made it different. In Nigeria young people health needs are majorly on access to information and sexual and reproductive health services. This is evidenced in the impact of HIV, unsafe abortions, unwanted pregnancies and drug abuse on young people.

From a proposed budget of N340bn for the Federal Ministry of Health, the headquarters of Ministry is allocated N29.7bn.

Except for programmes within the headquarter Ministry and National Primary

Health Care Development Agency all other allocations are directed at capital projects within institutions such as the tertiary hospitals, professional associations and Research centres.

The Federal Ministry of Health Headquarters allocated approximately N6million for Adolescent and Elderly . Details are not provided on what exactly this allocation will provide for but it is clear that youth issues cannot be addressed by one allocation of N6million.

Table 2: Extracts from Health Sector Budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)	Remarks
FME- HQ	ERGP25112213	Advancing Adolescent health care in Nigeria / Elderly health care and well-being project in Nigeria	5,990,633	Insignificant amount to be shared among adolescent and Elderly

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill

The ERGP policy objectives have no direct programmes for youth but will indirectly provide for health services that affect youth.

The following are the ERGP policy objectives for health:

- Improve the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of health services.
- Expand healthcare coverage to all Local Governments
- Provide sustainable financing for the health care sector
- Reduce infant and maternal mortality rates

Industry, Trade and Investment Budget



The Federal Ministry of Industry Trade
and Investment comprises



The ministry has a total allocation of N95.3bn. Only one parastatal out of the 19 has direct budget for youth empowerment and skills acquisition; the Small Medium Enterprise Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) has a budget for youth development amounting to 13% (N575million) of its proposed budget of N4.1bn. The amount of money budgeted for youth activities shows that youth interventions is not priority for the ministry. The quality of the programmes targeted at youth in a crisis driven state is worrisome. Where will they drive buses and tricycles to? Businesses around food production and nutrition may be more appropriate to ensure food security .

Table 3: Extracts from the Industry Trade and Investment Budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)	Remarks
SMEDAN	ERGP30115264	SUPPLY OF TRICYCLES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN BADE, YUSUFARI AND JAKUSKO LGAs OF YOBE STATE	100,000,000	
-Do_	ERGP30115265	SUPPLY OF TRICYCLES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NGURU, MACHINA AND LGAs OF YOBE STATE	100,000,000	
-Do_	ERGP30115266	SUPPLY OF SHARON BUSES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NGURU, MACHINA AND KARASUWA LGAs OF YOBE STATE	120,000,000	
-Do_	ERGP30115267	SUPPLY OF SHARON BUSES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NGURU, MACHINA AND KARASUWA LGAs OF YOBE STATE	120,000,000	DUPLICATION
-Do_	ERGP8114951	E-BUSINESS YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	55,000,000	
-Do_	ERGP8115253	VOCATIONAL TRAINING / EMPOWERMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS IN YUSUFARI, MACHINA, BADE AND NGURU EMIRATE COUNCILS OF YOBE STATE LGAs OF YOBE STATE	80,000,000	
TOTAL			575,000,000	

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT BUDGET



The main responsibility of the FMYSD is to provide overarching policy direction and coordination for youth development in Nigeria. Specifically, its mission is to provide the necessary infrastructure, sustainable framework, policies to enhance the development of the Nigerian youth, the protection of their rights and continuous improvement of the quality of life for the entire citizenry and making Nigeria one of the leading sporting nations in the world.

FMYSD has been allocated 1.4% of the N8.612 trillion of the 2018 federal government budget. In absolute terms this amounts to N116, 220,852,559 allocated to four parastatals including the headquarter ministry. Only the National Youth Service Scheme (NYSC) and the FMYSD – HQ have direct allocation for youth programmes.

1.4% = N116, 220,852,559

The total budget of FMYSD-HQ is N 8.3bn while 52 percent (N 4,377,430,000) of this amount is budgeted for capital expenditure. Further analysis of the capital expenditure shows that allocation for infrastructure such as building of sports centres and stadia, equipment's and maintenance will gulp 86% (N3.7bn) of the capital budget .

Direct allocation to youth for empowerment activities amounts to only 13% (N580,000,000) of the capital budget. Of course the budget share shows very low priority for youth programmes. A very insignificant amount when compared to the magnitude of unskilled youth needing training to enable self-employment and job creation.

Table 4: Extracts from FMYS D budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)
FMYS D	ERGP29107461	YOUTH & SPORTS INFORMATION MGT SYSTEM	20,000,000
	ERGP30107601	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL REINTEGRATION & PEACE BUILDING VALUE RE-ORIENTATION & CONFLICT	25,000,000
	ERGP30107648	CAPACITY BUILDING & LIFE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	100,000,000
	ERGP5107539	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN FOR LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT	140,000,000
	ERGP8106243	BILATERAL RELATION ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION	75,000,000
	ERGP8107576	YOUTH INTERNSHIP IN PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	135,000,000
	ERGP8107730	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN VOCATIONAL SKILLS	55,000,000
	ERGP8107737	COUNTERPART FUNDING FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN COLLABORATION WITH UNIDO	30,000,000
TOTAL			580,000,000

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill

The budget of the NYSC budget is N105bn out of which N102bn will be spent on salaries and allowances of staff and Corp members kitting, feeding and transportation allowance. The capital budget of NYSC is amere N762,430,000; this is insignificant in addressing priorities of youth as it relates to entrepreneurship development.

Annually between 260,000 to 300,000 corps members are mobilized to camp (NYSC, 2016) but only N150m is budgeted for Skills acquisition training and purchase of equipment. This amounts to approximately N580 per person, not enough to pay for a decent meal.

Table 5: Extracts from NYSC budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)
NYSC	ERGP22100715	PURCHASE OF SKILL ACQUISITION TRAINING EQUIPMENT FOR SKILL ACQUISITION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (SAED) TRAINING	150,704,272

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

(National Directorate for Employment)



The NDE was established in 1986, following a survey that reported 10% of Nigerian youths (2million) were unemployed, to address the issues of unemployment. The mandate of the agency is to reduce unemployment, provide skills acquisition, entrepreneurship development, poverty reduction and improve financial situation in the country. However since 1986, the unemployment rate increased from 10% (2 million youths) to 42.2% (15 million youths) in 2017.

The inability of the NDE to perform its role optimally is not far-fetched as the agency is underfunded.

A budget of N5.78million is grossly inadequate to address any meaningful entrepreneurship, job creation or skills acquisition programme across the 36 States of the Federation.

From a capital budget of approximately N2.5million, only 12.5% (N316 million) is allocated for direct skills acquisition projects targeted at youth and in some cases the budgets are combined with women. Though over 80% of the total budget is focused on infrastructure development and rehabilitation of skills centres, skills acquisition and job creation activities that may indirectly benefit youth but not solely targeted at youth. The NDE even in its state has not prioritised allocations for youth programmes.

2M

Unemployed Youth

in **1986**



15.2M

Unemployed Youth

in **2017**

Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: Extracts from NDE budget

Agency	Code	Description of Item	Amount (N)
NDE	ERGP8114754	JOB FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS THROUGH AGRIBUSINESS (FOOD PROCESSING AND PACKAGING)	46,250,000
NDE	ERGP8114789	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	50,000,000
NDE	ERGP8114794	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SUPPORT OPERATION (YESSO) COUNTERPART FUND	20,000,000
NDE	ERGP8115049	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS ACQUISITION AT SUMAILA LG COUNCIL KANO	50,000,000
NDE	ERGP8115052	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS ACQUISITION AT KARAYE, BEBEJI, DOGUWA, KIBIYA AND GAYA LG COUNCIL KANO	50,000,000
NDE	ERGP8115054	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS ACQUISITION ATWUDIL, TUDUN WADA, ROGO, AJINGI AND BUNKURE LG COUNCIL KANO	50,000,000
NDE	ERGP8115057	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS ACQUISITION AT RANO, ALBASU, TAKAI, KIRU AND GARKO LG COUNCIL KANO	50,000,000
TOTAL			316,250,000

Source: FGN 2018 appropriation bill



Federal Budget for Social Investment Programme (SIP)

The National Social Investment Programme (SIP) was established in 2016 to tackle poverty and hunger across the country. The programme focuses on ensuring equitable distribution of resources among vulnerable groups including children, women and youth.

The SIP has four programme areas:

- 1 The N-Power programme focuses on youth between the ages of 18-35 to acquire and develop lifelong skills for becoming change makers and players in domestic and global markets and given a stipend of N30,000 a month
- 2 The conditional cash transfer programme which supports those within the lowest poverty bracket on nutrition.
- 3 Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme; a micro lending intervention programme targeting traders.
- 4 The Home Grown School feeding programme targeting young school children with a focus on increasing enrolment, reducing malnutrition and empowering community women as cooks to stimulate economic growth

The ERGP closely derives from the SIP. Under the job creation objective, the ERGP through the N-Power programme which is the youth focused objective, aims to, over two years, employ up to 500,000 young graduates annually as teaching assistants, agricultural extension workers and public health workers. States and Local Governments are expected to complement these efforts

The ERGP outlines the following strategies and activities which are incorporated in the annual budgets of the various sectors as shown in the table below.

Table 7: Extract from the ERGP

Strategy	Key Activities	Lead
Boost job creation and public works programmes	Scale-up the N-Power volunteer corps to provide temporary employment for 500,000 graduates annually in education, agriculture and health	Office of the Vice President Ministry of Women Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Establish a job matching programme for new graduates by incentivizing employers to retain National Youth Service Corp members at the end of their service	
	Sustain and scale up the GEEP to deliver credit to 1.6 million farmers, youth, women market traders and MSMEs	
Improve employability to close the skills gap	Execute the N-Power Knowledge Programme to train participants in animation, software engineering, graphic arts, and device repair and assembly	Office of the Vice President Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
	Roll out the targeted skills-to-job N-Power Build Programme to build a competent workforce of technicians and artisans	
	Provide incentives to corporate bodies and parastatals to expand opportunities for internships, traineeships for young new entrants into the labour market	
Support the integrated transformation of the agriculture sector by 1) boosting productivity of the crop and other sub sectors (including fisheries, forestry and livestock) and 2) integrating the value chain and improving access to markets	Enhance agricultural extension services including through N-Power programmes from the current ratio of 1:3,000 to 1:1,000 by 2020	Ministry of Youth and Sports

Source: ERGP, 2017- 2021

While the above activities have been integrated into the various sectors, it is difficult to identify which line items in the budgets of these ministries are actually funded by the SIP. Integrating the SIP, N-Power activities into the various sectors is ideal; however it would have been necessary to identify these activities as additional activities attracting additional funding to the sector rather the sectors stand a risk of incurring additional activities without corresponding additional funds.

GAPS AND RESPONSIVENESS

of the 2018 budget to the needs of young people

The needs of young people in Nigeria are centred mainly on gainful employment, Education and Sexual Reproductive Health Services. Being gainfully employed is not only based on availability of jobs but also employability of young persons. The ERGP states that 3.5 million jobs will be created annually while the N- power programme will employ 500,000 graduates annually.

Based on the scope of this analysis, the allocations within the various sectors targeted at youth training, skills building, entrepreneurship or empowerment are very insignificant in contributing to the realisation of 500,000 jobs.

The quality of the allocations is also worrisome for instance SMEDAN intends to provide tricycles and buses to empower youths. Handing tricycles to individuals is a very unsustainable strategy for youth empowerment. The model should be better designed to create a transportation business that does not revolve around individuals rather a transport fleet that is well managed by a cooperative to ensure proper maintenance and continuity.

Poor access to information on/and access to reproductive health services for urban and rural youth has led to devastating impact on HIV prevalence, drug addiction, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions including rape among youth. It is tragic to find that there are no targeted programmes to address these needs among youth within the health sector.

Allocations within the Education sector are focused on infrastructural development, teacher training and curriculum development. There is no gainsaying that

the need for our educational system to provide the right training at the right time is crucial to the employability of our youth.

Training could be informal - vocational, skills building, entrepreneurship or formal training offered within the formal institutions. There is a huge challenge engaging youths who are unable to get into the higher institutions due to the inability of the country's institutions to absorb them.

Generally the allocations in the budget focus hugely on constructions-building structures like class rooms, hostel etc, but did not give high priority by allocation adequate funds to the soft skills such as Information, Communication Technology which is the gateway to 21st century development and comparative advantage for Nigerian youths. The N-Power programmes integrated into the budget are difficult to isolate. Thus the 500,000 jobs annually attributed to N-Power cannot be tracked from within the sector budgets.

NDE, SMEDAN, fMYSD all have allocations for skills acquisition, empowerment, training, construction of skills acquisition centre etc which are similar in nature. Too many actors in the same field may lead to duplication, waste and promotes corruptible practices.

Allocations to youth programmes should be strictly for young persons. Lumping budgets for youth with women was seen across most of the sectors. Although both are vulnerable groups their needs are surely different

CONCLUSION

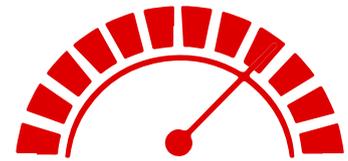
The review of selected sectors within the 2018 federal budget, to assess priority and responsiveness to youth needs reveals that Nigeria has good policies and strategies which if properly implemented will address the challenges of youth unemployment, educational health and developmental needs.

However there is need for coordinated efforts, adequate funding, transparency in allocation of funds and implementation to ensure the desired goal is reached.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

- 1** Projects on entrepreneurship, vocational skills should be adequately funded or left to specific ministries with direct functions such as NDE. There is need to harmonise youth programmes to ensure synergies and reduce duplications – a guideline on responsibility and budget priority for youth within federal agencies should be produced by the FMYSD.
- 2** To avoid duplications of activities across sector, details on type, location, number and target audience should be provided in the budget. This will ensure a more transparent and efficient allocation of resources.
- 3** The budget allocations for youth should be more focused on training for skills acquisition and financial support rather than on construction and rehabilitation of skills acquisition centres (though important) which have attracted higher budgets across the various sectors examined
- 4** The youth policy being developed by FMYSD is an ongoing project carried over from last year. This project should be funded adequately to ensure completion within a fiscal year.
- 5** Government has a knack of underfunding agencies and making them moribund. The NDE should be adequately funded and given its right of place to facilitate skills acquisition and job creation nationwide.
- 6** To ensure access to safe and youth friendly sexual reproductive health services the various programmes on family planning and contraceptives, HIV services, Gender based violence and access to services at Primary Health Care facilities, government must consciously mainstream young people's needs especially rural youth in all its policies and programmes. This will ensure that budgets are developed to address specific needs of young people.
- 7** Government should provide stop gap employment for millions of recent graduates not absorbed by NYSC and youths not absorbed by the tertiary institutions due to limited capacity of Nigerian Universities
- 8** The MDA's should budget separately for youth activities from that of women and children. Since this is an area of intervention that needs strategic approach, it is important that allocations are separated; this will also enable tracking of funds and oversight of budget.

INDICATORS FOR YOUTH RESPONSIVE BUDGETING



The youth responsive budget should demonstrate equity, adequacy and developed anticipatorily to ensure their needs are prioritized. The budget should also demonstrate measurability of outputs and outcomes. Below are some examples of indicators:

Outcome level:

Ratio of data and information collected, analyzed and used by sectors disaggregated by sex for planning.

% of overall resources addressing specific needs of the identified youth as per developed plan (e.g the ERGP or APP)

% of overall services and programmes that are designed to meet the specific needs of youths

% of projects that are designed to address gender inequalities and targeted/specific needs and priorities of male and female youth

OUTPUT LEVEL

<p>% of strategies/methodologies designed to enable equitable participation of males and females, vulnerable groups/diversities in plans and processes.</p>		
<p># of consultative processes designed to enable adequate participation of males and females and other identified diversities /vulnerable groups among youth.</p>	<p>% of projects or initiatives that include explicit measures/actions to respond to youth needs.</p>	<p># of community feed-back mechanisms that are functional and accessible to young men and women.</p>

Quantitative:

<p>% of affected populations reached through with skills acquisition, employment by sex, age and vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>% gender targets (sex, age and diversities/vulnerable groups) adequately participating in decision making processes.</p>	
<p>% of females and males trained on a particular skills</p>	<p>% increase in the intake of boys or girls in tertiary education.</p>	<p>% increase in employed recent graduates disaggregated by sex</p>
<p>% of jobs created by each Ministry</p>	<p>% of youth reached with soft loans or financial assistance disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>% of targeted beneficiaries accessing reproductive health services for family planning, HIV, safe abortion.</p>
	<p>% of targeted beneficiaries accessing GBV services to address rape incidences</p>	

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<https://statehouse.gov.ng/national-social-investment-programme/>. Retrieved on 1/6/18

Annex 1. Extract from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Budget

AGENCY	CODE	ITEM	AMOUNT (N)
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - HQTRS	ERGP30105267	FGN SUPPORT FOR YOUTHS IN AGRIBUSINESS	1,133,025,852
	ERGP5115101	SKILL ACQUISITION TRAINING IN FISH PRODUCTION AND FEEDS FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN NGURU, GASHUA AND JAKUSKO LGAs, YOBE STATE	80,000,000
	ERGP5115117	SUPPLY OF TRICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN YOBE NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, YOBE STATE.	70,000,000
	ERGP5115122	SUPPLY OF BUSES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN YOBE NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, YOBE STATE.	120,000,000
TOTAL FOR HQTRS			1,403,025,852
ARMTI	ERGP30111275	TRAINING OF WOMEN AN YOUTHS IN CASSAVA VCD IN ILAJU/TRAINING ON POULTRY FARMING IN IDO LGA, OYO STATE	4,747,000
	ERGP30111297	AGRIPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTHS IN YES ENTREPRENEURSHIP	50,000,000
	ERGP30111303	TRAINING WOMEN AND YOUTH IN CASSAVA IN ONICHA IN EBONYI STATE	2,500,000
	ERGP30111310	ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES IN AGRIPRENEURSHIP FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN ARD	22,500,000

	ERGP30111317	TRAINING OF YOUTHS IN AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMNT PROJETS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN KWARA STATE NC GEO POLITICAL ZONE	5,000,000
	ERGP30111319	AGRIPRENEURSHIP TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR NEW GENERATION WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN SOME SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN RIVERS WEST SENATORIAL DISTRICT, RIVER STATE	10,000,000
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRIC MECHANISATION, ILORIN	ERGP8100765	SKILL ACQUISITION AND EMPOWERMENT TRAINING FOR YOUTH IN FABRICATION AND WELDING OF AGRO-PROCESSING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT	45,000,000
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH INSTITUTE- BADEGGI	ERGP30112089	TRAINING AND EMPOWEREMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON RICE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES	25,000,000
NATIONAL ROOT CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE- UMUDIKE	ERGP30104661	TRAINING OF RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH, LOCAL PROCESSORS ON STANDARDIZED VALUE ADDITION AND PROCESSING METHODS OF ROOT AND TUBER CROPS IN NIGERIA	112,319,615
NIFOR -Benin	ERGP30110273	WOMEN AND YOUTH TRAINING	15,000,000
COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IBADAN	ERGP30112422	ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS INCUBATION PLATFORM ON VALUE ADDITION FOR YOUTH	31,270,702
RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE- BENIN	ERGP30110053	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMALLHOLDER'S FARMERS, YOUTH AND WOMEN ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP) FOR RUBBER AND GUM ARABIC	7,000,170

NATIONAL AGRIC. EXTENSION RESEARCH LIAISON SERVICES- ZARIA	ERGP5107040	UPGRADING OF FACILITIES FOR SKILL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR TRAINING OF YOUTHS IN 11 AGRIC TRADES/ENTERPRISES	12,000,000
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY - IBADAN	ERGP8111234	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE: VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF 200 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS IN FISH PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING.	26,000,000
	ERGP8111239	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE: VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF 200 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS IN POULTRY PRODUCTION AND ASSOCIATED VALUE CHAINS.	31,999,725
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE - AKURE	ERGP30111746	AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 200 YOUTHS AND UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR 230 ACADEMIC, TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT STAFF.	50,000,000
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE - ISHIAGU	ERGP30112391	CAPACITY BUILDING AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT i.) FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION AND HATCHERY MANAGEMENT, ii) FISH PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION	24,965,900
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FRESH WATER FISHERIES - BAGA	ERGP30111201	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	70,000,000
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF FISHERIES AND MARINE TECHNOLOGY - LAGOS	ERGP5107711	NATIONWIDE TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AQUACULTURE	30,000,000
FEDERAL CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE- IBADAN	ERGP30106258	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING ON FISH FARMING FOR FARMERS, RURAL WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN OGUN, ONDO, EKITI STATES.	48,000,000

FEDERAL COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE, DADIN-KOWA, GOMBE	ERGP30107914	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON FISH PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	22,500,000
	ERGP30110351	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS ON ORCHARD ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT.	27,300,500
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE	ERGP30108992	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, YOUTH AND WOMEN IN THE NORTH-EAST ON LIVESTOCK BUSINESS	12,650,000
NIGERIA STORED PRODUCTS RESEARCH, ILORIN	ERGP8115090	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND PROVISION OF TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN WARD E, E1,G,G1 AND G2 IN SURULERE 1, FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS.	250,000,000
	ERGP8115094	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND PROVISION OF TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN WARD F1,F2,F3 AND G3 IN SURULERE 1, FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS.	250,000,000
	ERGP8115129	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FOR-RELIANCE IN EXPORT IN DASS, BOGORO AND TAFAWA-BALEWA LGAS OF BAUCHI STATE	500,000,000
OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO FAO	ERGP30105825	AGRIBUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY TRAINING FOR YOUTHS	17,600,000
TOTAL FOR OTHER AGENCIES			1,703,353,612
TOTAL BUDGET FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN			3,106,379,464.00



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www.yiaga.org



@yiaga



3, Frantz Fanon Street, 17th Road,
4th Avenue, Gwarimpa Estate, Abuja.



+234 8057603144
+234 8060763786