



The 2019 Education Budget Analysis

About BudgIT

BudgIT is a civic organisation driven to make the Nigerian budget and public data more understandable and accessible across every literacy span. BudgIT's innovation within the public circle comes with a creative use of government data by either presenting these in simple tweets, interactive formats or infographic displays. Our primary goal is to use creative technology to intersect civic engagement and institutional reform.

Director: Oluseun Onigbinde
Principal Lead: Gabriel Okeowo
Project Team: Tolutope Agunloye, Ama Bassey,
Shakir Akorede

Visual Design and Layout: Folahan Johnson

Contact: info@yourbudgit.com +2348037276668
Address: 55 Moleye Street, Sabo-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria

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Introduction

Since 1999, the budgetary allocation to key sectors like Health and Education has dwindled despite Nigeria's signatory to some African Union and International commitments to allocate substantial funds to these sectors. Albeit the argument that money cannot solve all the problems in the education sector is valid, it cannot be overemphasized that no solution is possible without money.

There is an argument that money cannot solve all the problems in the education sector, but without money, it must be reiterated that no solution is possible.

Basic education needs proper funding, and investment in quality basic education brings the highest returns from individuals, societies and countries.

There is always a better outcome for children who have access to equality basic education programs as they likely do better in secondary school and in life. To achieve this, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) has suggested that low and lower middle income countries need to invest more in affordable early childhood and basic education programs.

This publication is a compilation of analyzed education budgets (both Federal and Kaduna State) explained in pictorial formats (infographics), with highlights on root causes of the decline in the education sector, chief among which are inadequate funding and improper utilization of provided funds.

Government spending in the sector is relatively small when compared with other African countries. In 2014, according to Index Mundi, Ghana spent 21.7% of its budget expenditure on education which shows its commitment to improving the sector, while Nigeria spent 10% in the same year, despite having a larger population and even more resources than Ghana.

The development of a country is directly proportional to her citizen's development. A country will develop quickly if the citizens are well educated and healthy. However, this development is dependent on the priority list of the country through funding.

However, funding is one problem; utilization is another major problem, which solely depends on revenue generation via sales of crude oil.

Basic education needs proper funding, and investment in quality basic education brings the highest returns from individuals, societies and countries

2019 Budget

On December 12, 2018, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari presented the proposed budget of the Federal Government of Nigeria for the fiscal year of 2019 to a joint session of the National Assembly and on May 27, 2019 it was signed into law, five months after it was presented.

The Federal Government has approved to spend a total of N8.92 trillion, a figure lower than the 2018 fiscal year's budget by N300 billion. In 2018, the president signed into law a budget of N9.12 trillion, which was a 6% (N508 billion) increase from the N8.61 trillion proposed to lawmakers in 2017.

Also, the amount allocated for statutory authorities including the National Assembly was put at N492.36 billion for proposed budget but increased to N502.1bn in the approved budget which is lower than the N530 billion figure set aside in 2018.

The figure earmarked for the sinking funds component of the proposed budget was set as N120 billion which was reduced to N110bn in the approved budget, a figure which, according to the president, will be used in retiring maturing bonds to local contractors.

With regards to servicing of debt, the federal government has approved to spend N2.14 trillion for debt servicing, with 80% of this amount set aside for servicing its domestic debt component which overall accounts for about 70% of its total debt portfolio.

The approved federal government budget is anchored around revenue projections of N7 trillion for the 2019 fiscal year.

From the oil sector, the federal government is expecting a revenue of about N3.69 trillion, while N710 billion will come from the proceeds of government equity in Joint Ventures.



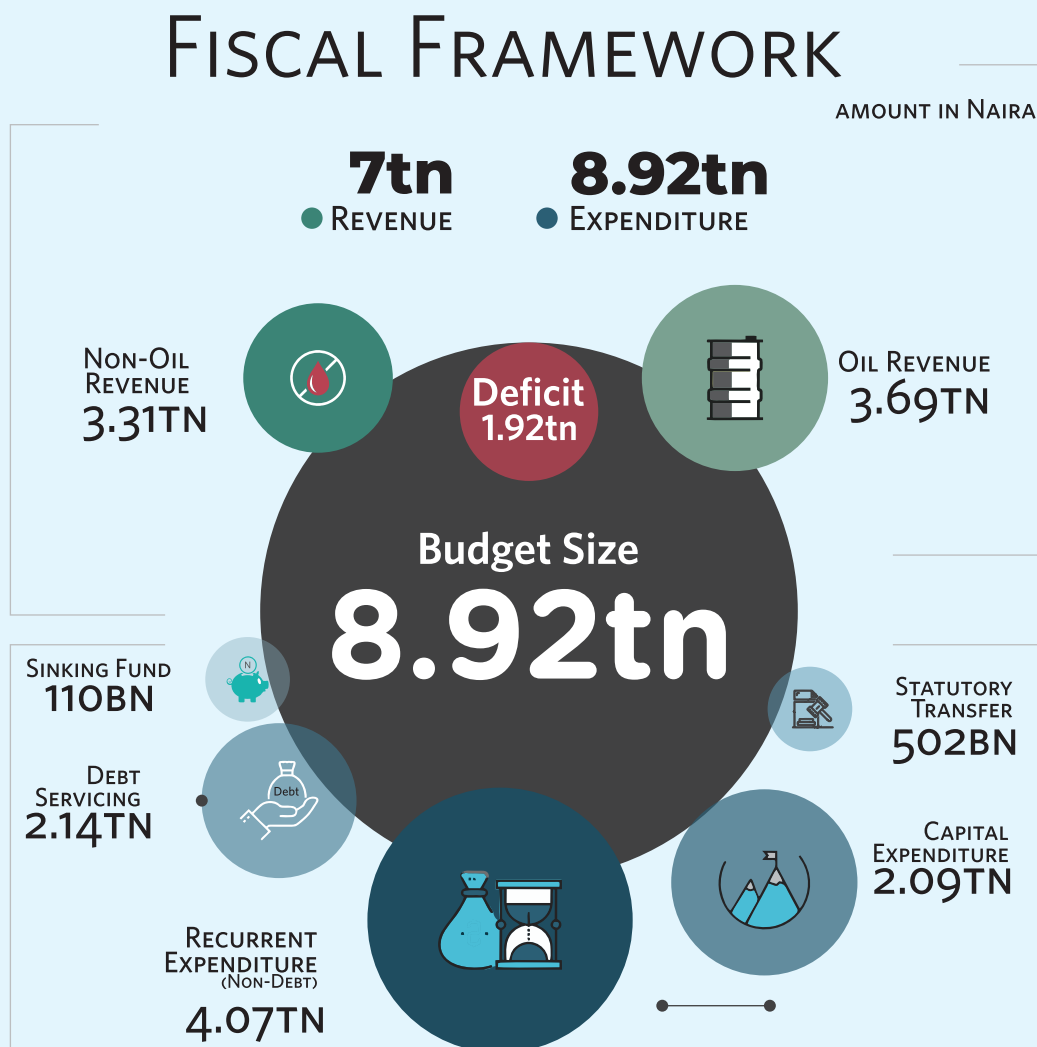
President Buhari presenting the 2019 budget to the 8th National Assembly

IMG Source: <https://p1acng.org/wp/2018/12/president-muhammadu-buhari-presents-2019-budget-proposal-of-n-8-83-trillion-to-the-national-assembly/>

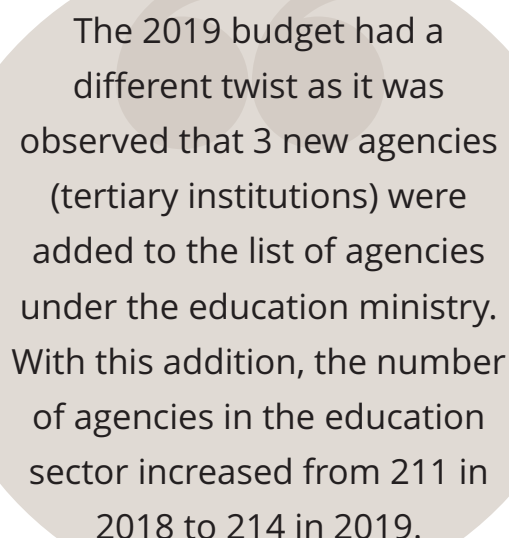
As part of the government's non-oil revenue push, it anticipates receiving about N799.52 billion from businesses as part of its own share of company income tax receipt. Also, the federal government's share of the revenue from customs duties and Value Added Tax (VAT) is estimated to come to a region of N302.5 billion and N229.34 billion respectively.

Furthermore, the independent revenue of the government is expected to contribute about

N624.58 billion to the overall revenue projections for the 2019 fiscal year. The federal government's total expenditure for the year is projected to be N8.91 trillion, which includes donor funds and grants amounting to about N209.92 billion. The approved budget for the year is lower when compared to the total expenditure figure in the approved budget for the 2018 fiscal year of N9.12tn.



2019 Education Budget



The 2019 budget had a different twist as it was observed that 3 new agencies (tertiary institutions) were added to the list of agencies under the education ministry. With this addition, the number of agencies in the education sector increased from 211 in 2018 to 214 in 2019.

expenditure reduced by 54%.

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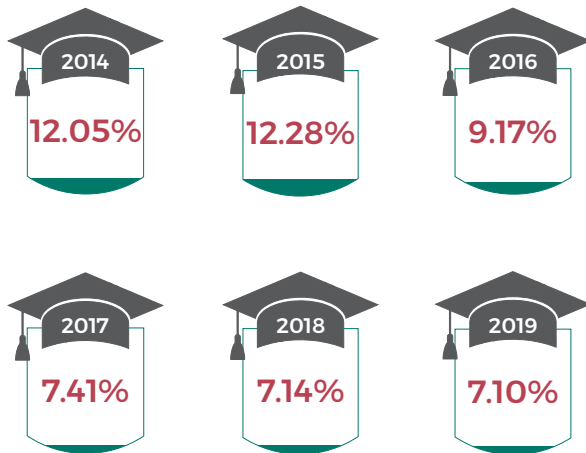
The newly added institutions are: Nigeria Maritime University, Okerenkoko; International Centre for Biotechnology; University of Nigeria Nsukka; and Nigeria Army University, BIU; with a budget of N1,474,833,826, N364,778,534 and N1,338,250,559 respectively. The Nigeria Army University, according to a report by the Premium Times, matriculated 1,016 students for 2018/2019 session and another 1,000 students for remedial (sandwich) programmes.

The new institution had a budget of N1.3 bn, mobilized from other agencies like Ministry of Education (headquarters) which had a reduced capital expenditure of N1.92bn (Yaba Tech - 100 million; National Universities Commission Secretariat - 240 million) while agencies (UBEC; Nomadic Education Commission; Bayero University etc) had budget increase of N7.9 billion, N424 million and N995 million respectively.

The budget was signed into law by the President on May 27, 2019. That is five months from the day it was presented to the National Assembly. If the days of signing the bill to become an act is considered, the 2018 budget was signed by the President on June 6, 2018, which is 11 days, comparing May 27, 2019 and June 6, 2018.

The approved education budget for 2019 stands at N634.5bn, a percentage decrease of 2.56 when compared to 2018 approved budget (N651.2bn) for the education sector. The education allocation takes 7.1% of the total budget size, the same as that of 2018 allocation which shows that despite a reduced budget size for the education sector, the recurrent expenditure increased while capital

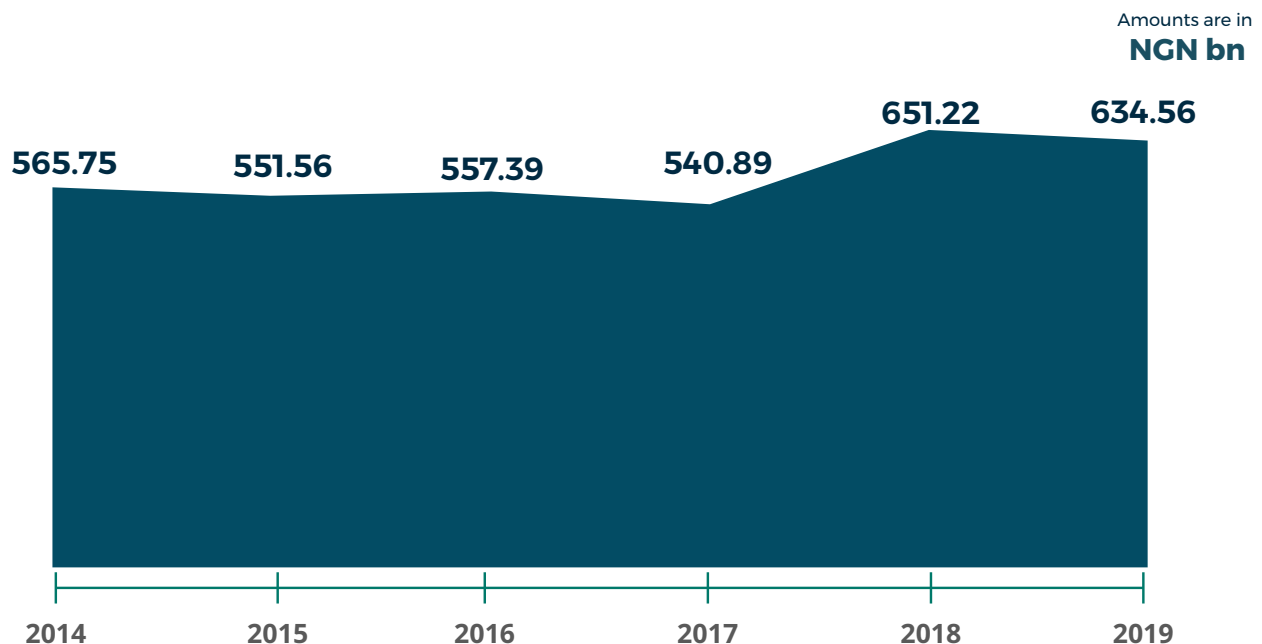
Education Budget as a percentage of the Total Budget Size



Source: Budget Office.

A look at the past allocation to the sector shows that the allocation in 2018 has been the highest in recent times thanks to the insertion by the legislature which led to a delay of 7 months before the appropriation bill was signed into law by President Buhari. As a matter of fact, the 2018 budget has been recorded as the longest budget in the history of Nigeria in terms of the time gap between the passage by the legislature and the eventual time it was signed into law by the President.

Education Budget Trend.



Source: Budget Office



N575.8bn

Recurrent expenditure



The 2019 recurrent budget increased by 5% with an allocation of N575.8bn when compared to the 2018 Budget.

Ghost Workers?



The lack of information on the number of Federal Government civil servants on the payroll of government working in the education sector is worrisome.

54 percent

Reduction in allocation



the allocation for education reduced by 54%, a huge decrease from N102.9bn in 2018 to N57.7bn in 2019

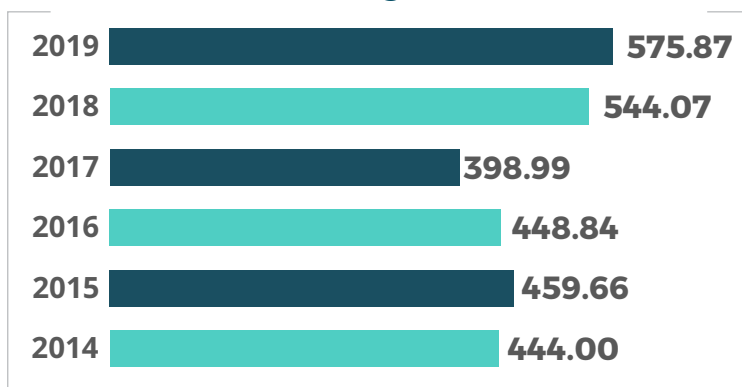
The 2019 recurrent budget increased by 5% with an allocation of N575.8bn when compared to the 2018 Budget. However, the trend for recurrent expenditure since 2015 shows a decrease except in 2018 when the allocation increased by 11.9%. The recurrent expenditure deals with the welfare of staff and running costs including payment of pensions and salaries, health insurance, office maintenance and supplies, travels and allowances, and more.

The lack of information on the number of Federal Government civil servants (this includes teachers, lecturers, drivers, and so on) on the payroll of government working in the education sector is worrisome. Logically, one could say if there was an increase in recurrent expenditure, it could mean that the government plans to recruit, or has recruited, teachers or workers in the sector.

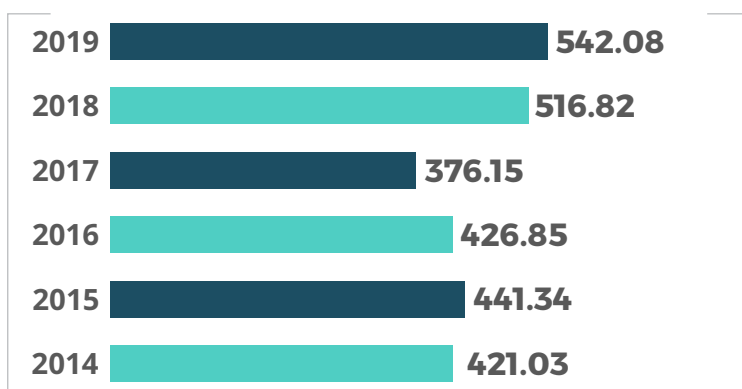
Given that significant investment is needed to close the education infrastructure and knowledge gaps, the Federal Government needs to improve capital spending on infrastructure. Meanwhile, the allocation for education reduced by 54%, a huge decrease from N102.9bn in 2018 to N57.7bn in 2019. This is a major setback as funding channeled to capital development has dropped drastically which would definitely tell on project implementation.

Amounts are in
NGN bn

Recurrent Budgets trend

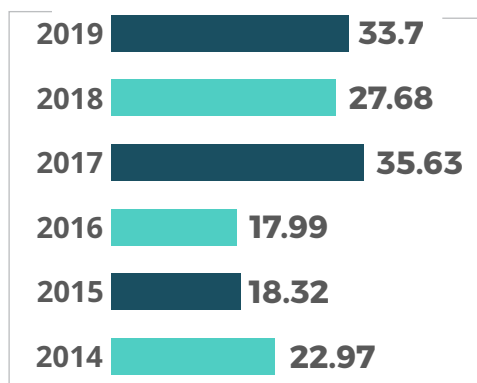


Personnel Cost Trends



The personnel budget for the 2019 budget increased by about **26bn** compared to 2018

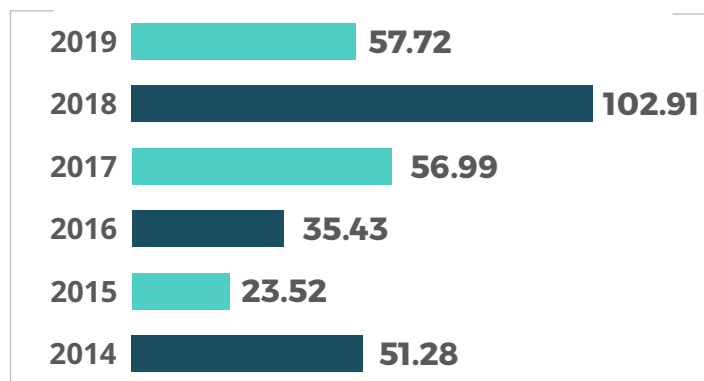
Overhead Cost Trends



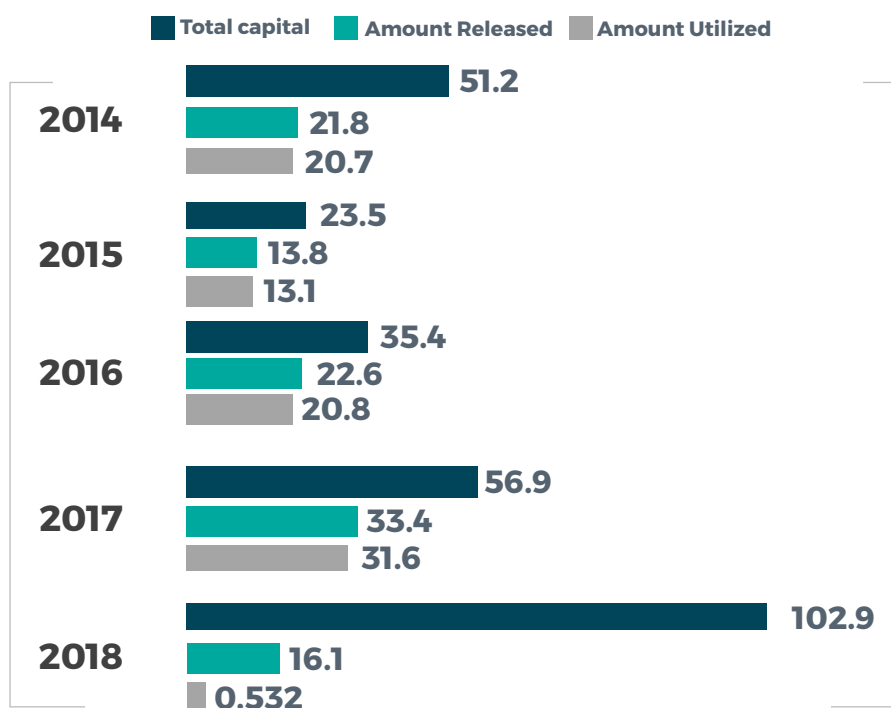
Source: Budget Office

Amounts are in
NGN bn

Capital Expenditure Trends



Capital Utilization Trend



Source: Budget Office

The Three Levels of Education

Universal Basic Education

The debate on the exact number of out-of-school children in Nigeria is still on as UBEC claims the number increased from 10.5 million to 13.2 million while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) claims 10.5 million children are out of school while 69% of the total number is in the North, which Bauchi State takes the chunk of this unpleasant data.

Without the right data, it is difficult to curb this menace, as accurate data will give room for proper funding which could be used to do more

enlightenment programmes for guardians to know the importance of education. The issue of out of school, besides early marriage, remains tied to non-availability of conducive classrooms for easy learning, teaching aids, etc. but with the UBEC fund provided by the Federal Government as an intervention.

This intervention aid from the Federal Government comes with a condition that mandates states to put down 50% counterpart funding to access this fund. This has been a major deterrent for the majority of the states in terms of accessing UBE funds. The



Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) is a commission that houses intervention funds directed at basic education—but should not be limited to this task.

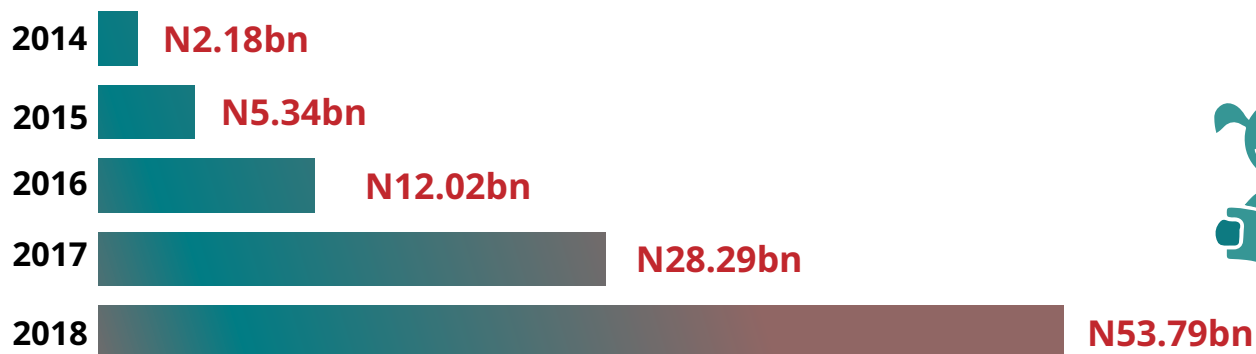
The allocation for 2019 UBEC fund stands at N112.5 billion which is increased by N3.4bn when compared to 2018 funds. This means that the intervention funds with the commission/Central Bank will increase by the proposed amount solely

because the UBE funds are not accessed by state governments. The 2018 Third Quarter Budget Implementation Report didn't show the exact amount spent or released to the commission. It is thus difficult to ascertain the actual amount released to UBEC as only the lump sum of all statutory transfers is made available to the public.

Unaccessed Matching Grant

Universal Basic Education Commission (2014 - 2018)

All Nigerian States are yet to access up to UBEC N101bn Fund as at December 2018. States are only meant to provide 50% of the counterpart funds but have failed to prioritize early education in their public spending.



Source: Budget Office, UBEC, BudgIT Research

Unaccessed Matching Grants Regional Breakdown

North-West



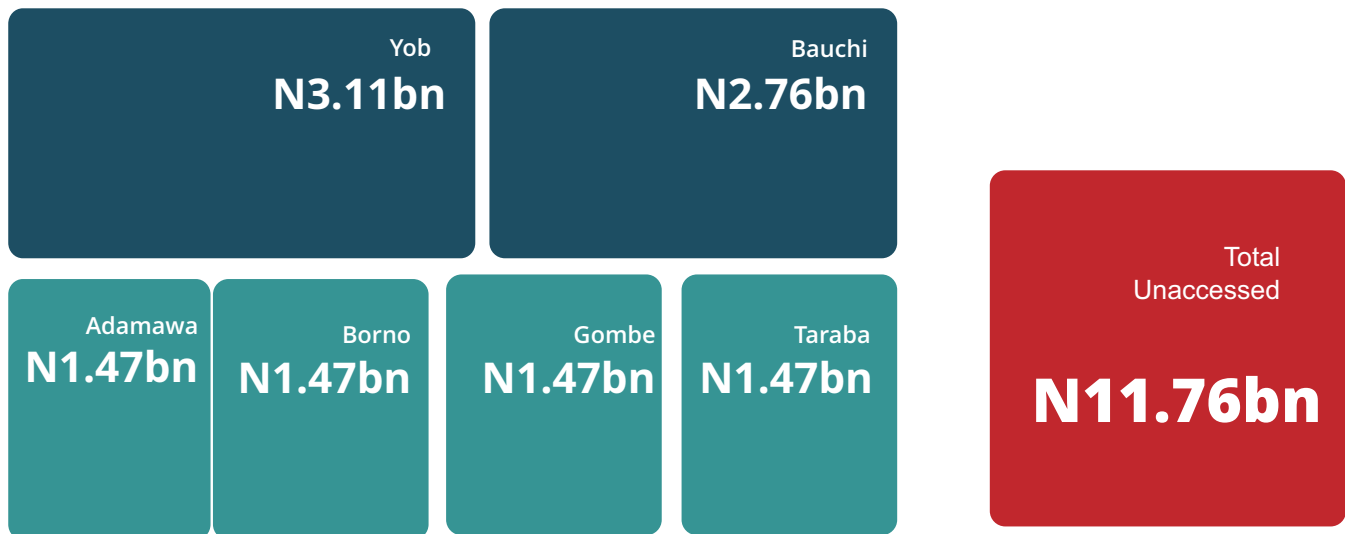
North-Central



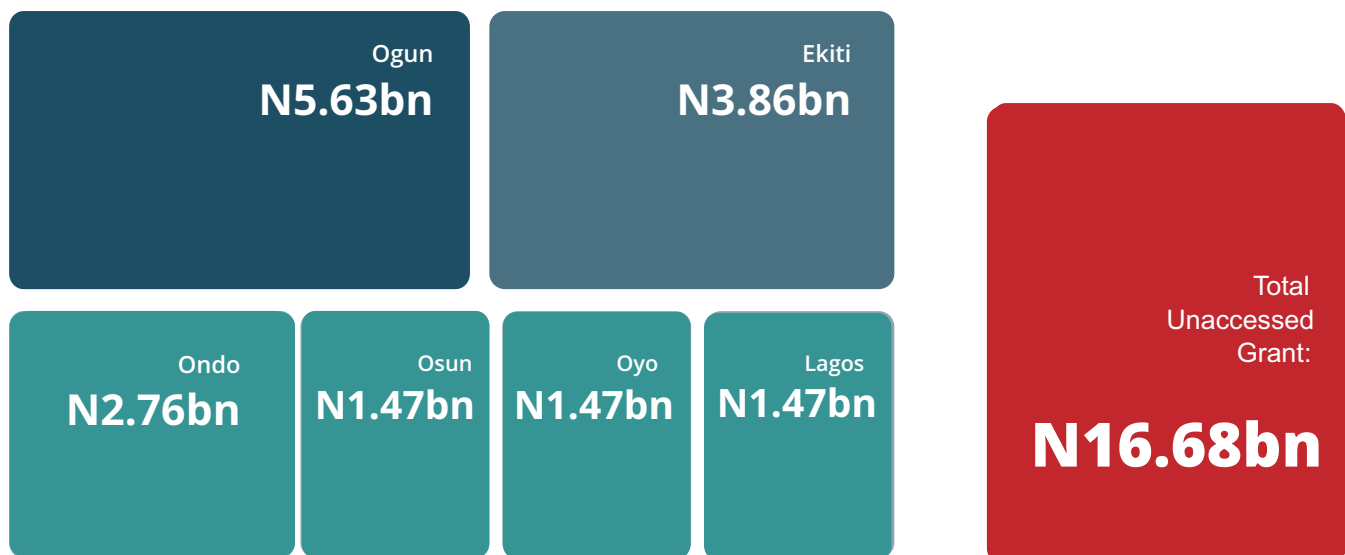
Source: Budget Office, UBEC, BudgIT Research

Unaccessed Matching Grants Regional Breakdown

North-East



South-West



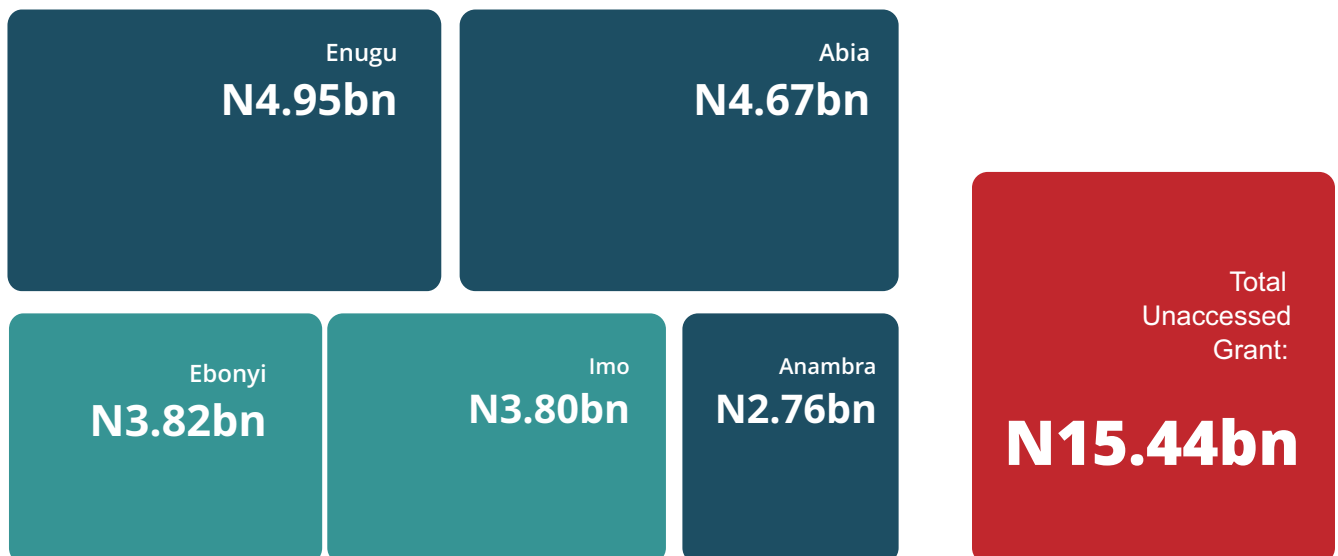
Source: Budget Office, UBEC, BudgIT Research

Unaccessed Matching Grants Regional Breakdown

South-South



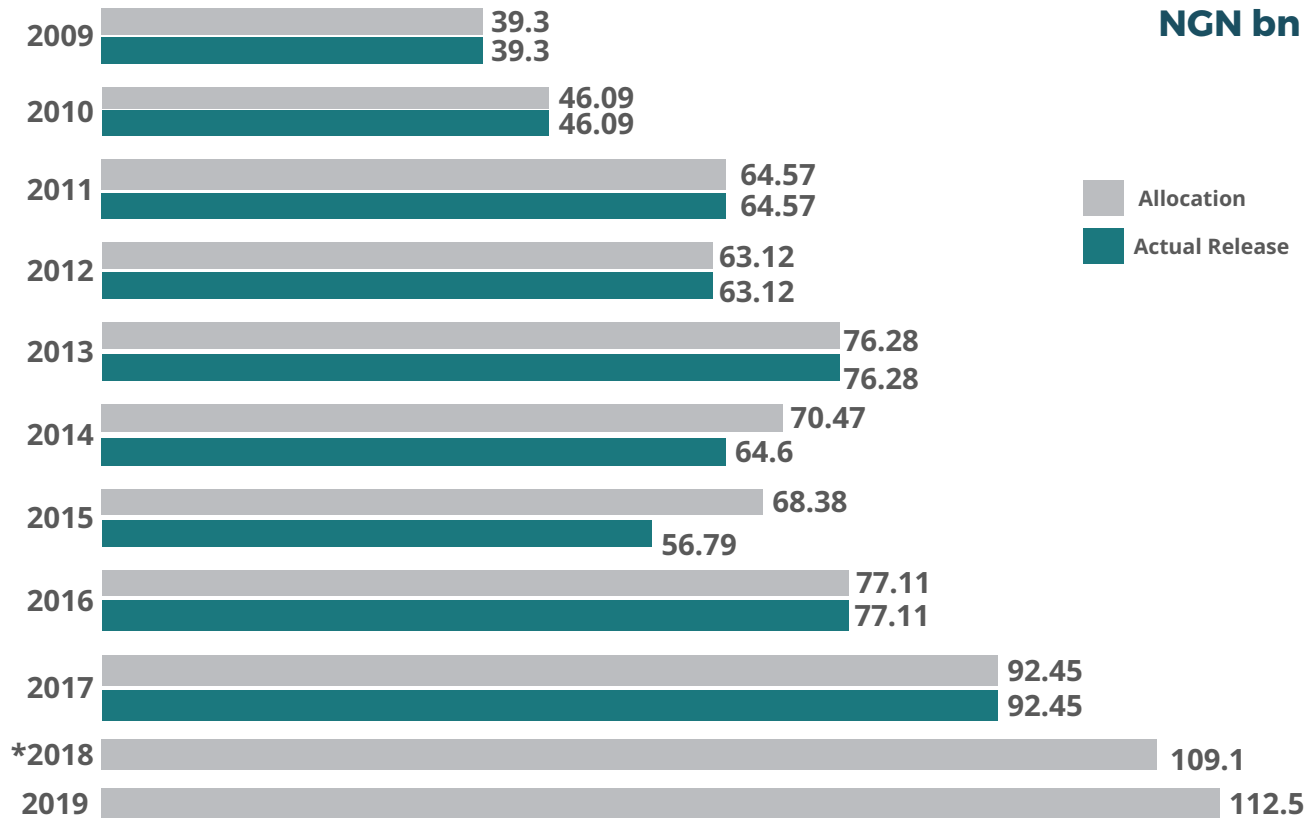
South-East



Source: Budget Office, UBEC, BudgIT Research

Statutory Allocation of UBEC Grants vs Actual Releases

Amounts are in
NGN bn



Source: Budget Office, BudgIT Research

*Amount released for the last 3 quarter of 2018 is not comprehensive.



Unity Schools

The creation of the Unity Schools is to guarantee national integration and nation building among Nigerian children by the opportunity to live and learn together in a conducive academic environment. Many years after the establishment of the Unity Schools, the story remains the same as the schools have been neglected by the government. This neglect is manifest through the dearth of infrastructure, lack of proper funding, insecurity, as well as poor management.

The 104 Unity Schools in Nigeria got a total allocation of N52.63bn which is relatively small when 79% (N41.5bn) of the amount is targeted at recurrent expenditure, while, on the one hand, capital expenditure takes N11.1bn. By interpretation, each school will spend an average of N106.1 million on capital projects, if the fund is divided among 104 schools.

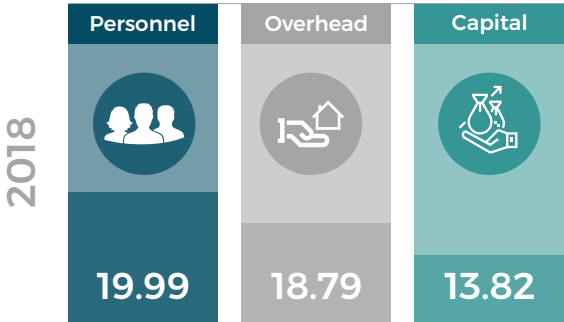


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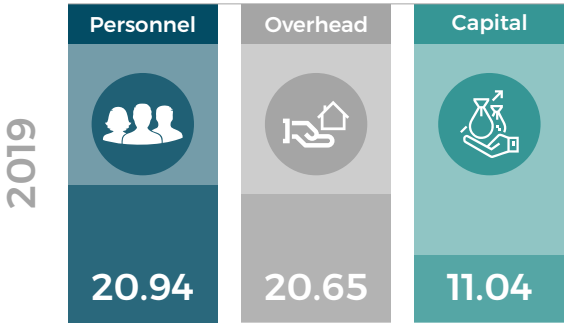
Amounts are in
NGN bn

Unity Schools Budget Overview

52.61
Total allocation



52.63
Total allocation



Source: Budget Office.

Tertiary Institutions

The Federal Government allocates funds to tertiary institutions in Nigeria via the education ministry and TETFund - an agency set up as an intervention to revive the learning institutions through education tax from the Federal Inland Revenue Service.

The number of tertiary institutions, universities to be precise, increased by 3 in 2019. The proposed budget had two (2) universities newly inserted. They are Nigeria Maritime University, Okerenkoro; and International Centre for Biotechnology, University of Nigeria Nsukka. Meanwhile, another agency was added to the approved version of the budget (Nigeria Army University, Bui). In total, these agencies have a budget of N3.17bn.

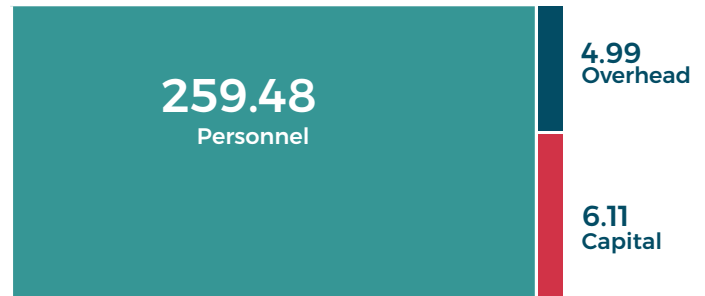
The breakdown of funds would be on three (3) forms of tertiary institutions as budgeted by the federal government, namely the federal universities, the federal polytechnics and the federal Colleges of Education.

3 New Universities

The number of tertiary institutions, universities to be precise, increased by 3 in 2019. Nigeria Maritime University, Okerenkoro; and International Centre for Biotechnology, University of Nigeria Nsukka, (Nigeria Army University, Bui)

Federal Universities 270.58

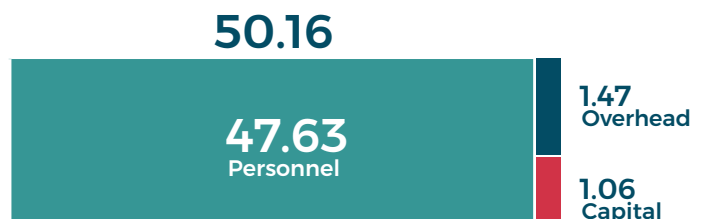
Amounts are in
NGN bn



Federal Polytechnics 71.91



Federal Colleges of Education.



Source: Budget Office.

Federal Colleges of Education

The Unity Schools were set up to foster national unity in Nigeria through the interaction of pupils and teachers from different parts of the country.

The Unity Schools also known as Federal Government Colleges have over 104 schools across the country. There had been investigative reports from The Cable about the state of Unity Schools in Nigeria. Besides, the Guardian mentioned the lack of interest from parents to send their children to these schools.

It's important to note that the outcry from parents and citizens have led to an establishment of a commission that will house all secondary schools in Nigeria, since there is a commission for basic education and universities.

In May 2019, the Federal Ministry of Education made this announcement that the Secondary School Commission will oversee the operations of secondary schools in the country. This also reflected in the budget, as the allocation to the Unity Schools increased, while the school levies decreased from N83,000 to N49,500.

The 2019 budget shows that the personnel cost reduced to N20.9bn from N47.6bn in 2018 while the overheads increased from N1.4bn in 2018 to N20.9bn in 2019. The capital allocation to all Unity

Schools in Nigeria in 2018 was N2.4bn, but due to the complaints, the Federal Government has increased the capital spending to N10bn.



Source: Budget Office.

Notable Capital Projects in The Federal Education Budget

The development of a country lies in the standard of education and health, if the citizens are educated, skillful and healthy then the growth of the country is ascertain. This means that provosts, vice chancellors and registrars are to align capital projects with institutional goals. For example, if a polytechnic wants capital projects to be implemented, it should define the goal of setting up

a polytechnic. It is expected that all laboratories and workshops - mechanical, electrical, electronics, chemical even civil engineering departments - must have all the necessary and latest equipment in their workshops and laboratories. We have highlighted some key capital projects in the education budget in 2019:

CODE	PROJECT NAME	TYPE	AMOUNT(NGN)
ERGP23103147	PROVISION OF SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN 104 COLLEGES : PERIMETER FENCING, SOLAR STREET LIGHTS, SOLAR POWERED MOTORIZED BOREHOLE AND CCTV	ONGOING	3,000,000,000
ERGP23130854	REHABILITATION AND EQUIPING OF LABORATORIES IN 104 FUCs	NEW	403,389,940
ERGP23130871	REHABILITATION OF CLASSROOMS LABORATORIES AND HOSTELS IN FUCs	NEW	573,389,940
ERGP30132701	CONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING OF BLOCKS OF CLASSROOM (STOREY BUILDING) AT SHEHU SHAGARI MODEL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, CENTRAL MOSQUE COMMUNITY AREA 1 SECTION 2, GARKI ABUJA	NEW	95,000,000
ERGP30132702	CONSTRUCTION OF 15NOS OF ONE BLOCK OF THREE CLASSROOMS WITH TOILETS AND FURNITURE IN DKD AND WRAWA, KANO STATE	NEW	225,000,000
ERGP30132703	CONSTRUCTION OF 25NOS OF ONE BLOCK OF TWO CLASSROOMS WITH TOILETS AND FURNITURE IN DKD AND WRAWA, KANO STATE	NEW	275,000,000
ERGP30132704	CONSTRUCTION OF STATE OF ART PUBLIC LIBRARY IN KUDU, KANO STATE	NEW	75,000,000
ERGP30132707	CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KANO, KADUNA AND KOGI STATES	NEW	200,000,000

ERGP30132954	SUPPLY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS TO VARIOUS SCHOOLS IN KANO, KADUNA AND KOGI STATES	NEW	200,000,000
ERGP30132720	FENCING, REHABILITATION AND FURNISHING OF EXISTING BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF NEW BLOCKS, PROVISION OF BOREHOLES AND MODERN TOILETS AT SABOL INTERNATIONAL FOR THE DEAF IN OLUYOLE, IBADAN, OYO STATE	NEW	150,000,000
ERGP30132721	FENCING, REHABILITATION AND FURNISHING OF EXISTING BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF NEW BLOCKS, PROVISION OF BOREHOLES AND MODERN TOILETS AND LANDSCAPING AT ABOLARIN COLLEGE, OKE-ILA, IFEDAYO LGA, OSUN STATE	NEW	100,000,000
ERGP30132722	CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF CLASSROOMS, OFFICE, STORE AND FURNISHING AT LGEA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL UPOGORO, GDSS ANACHE, GSS UPOGO AND LENNON MEMORIAL COLLEGE AGEVA AND MUNYA L.G.A.	NEW	250,000,000
ERGP30132727	SUPPLY OF VOLTRON SOLAR BACKPACKS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS IN SARDAUNA, GASHAKA, BALI, GASSOL LGA, TARABA STATE.	NEW	85,000,000
ERGP30132736	COMPLETION OF ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OF COMPLETE SCHOOLS IN DASS, T/BALEWA, BOGORO AND GWARAGAH, BAUCHI STATE	NEW	600,000,000
ERGP30132742	REHABILITATION / RECONSTRUCTION /CONSTRUCTION OF 3 BLOCK OF 2 CLASSROOMS WITH OFFICE AND STORE IN ISOKO NORTH AND SOUTH FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, DELTA STATE	NEW	120,000,000
ERGP30132743	REHABILITATION / RECONSTRUCTION /CONSTRUCTION OF A BLOCK OF 6 CLASSROOMS IN ISOKO NORTH AND SOUTH FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, DELTA STATE	NEW	120,000,000
ERGP30132744	PROVISION OF INSTRUCTION MATERIAL TO SOME SELECTED SCHOOL IN ISOKO NORTH AND SOUTH FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, DELTA STATE	NEW	200,000,000

ERGP30132745	PROVISION OF INSTRUCTION MATERIAL TO SOME SELECTED SCHOOL IN ISOKO NORTH AND SOUTH FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, DELTA STATE	NEW	200,000,000
ERGP30132746	SUPPLY OF DESKS AND CHAIRS TO SCHOOLS IN NDOKWA/UKWUANI FED CONST, DELTA 20m, RENOVATION OF OTERUFE SCHOOL EBONYI STATE 10m, ICT MATERIALS IN ILAJE/ESO-ODO 10m, LEARNING FACILITIES IN ZANGOKATAF/JABA IN KADUNA STATE 10m.	NEW	50,000,000
ERGP18113846	SDGS RETRAINING WORKSHOPS OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS: SDGS RETRAINING WORKSHOP OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS ON INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING NATIONWIDE	ONGOING	262,000,000

Source: Budget Office.





Sub National Education Budget



KADUNA STATE BUDGET

Kaduna state budget for 2019 was signed into law in December, 2018, with the budget set to run through the financial year of January to December schedule for the fourth time in Kaduna. The budget of N157.4bn is slightly bigger than the proposed budget of N155.86bn, but still maintains the 60:40 capital expenditure (N94.47bn) to recurrent expenditure (62.97bn) ratio.

The state also made history as local government budgets were signed into law the same day with the state budget. The local government budgets have

not been active since the creation of the state in 1976 when the financial year started to commence on the first day of the New Year. It is worthy to mention that the budget size for 2019 is smaller when compared with past allocation yet the amount directed to capital allocation is still higher than recurrent.

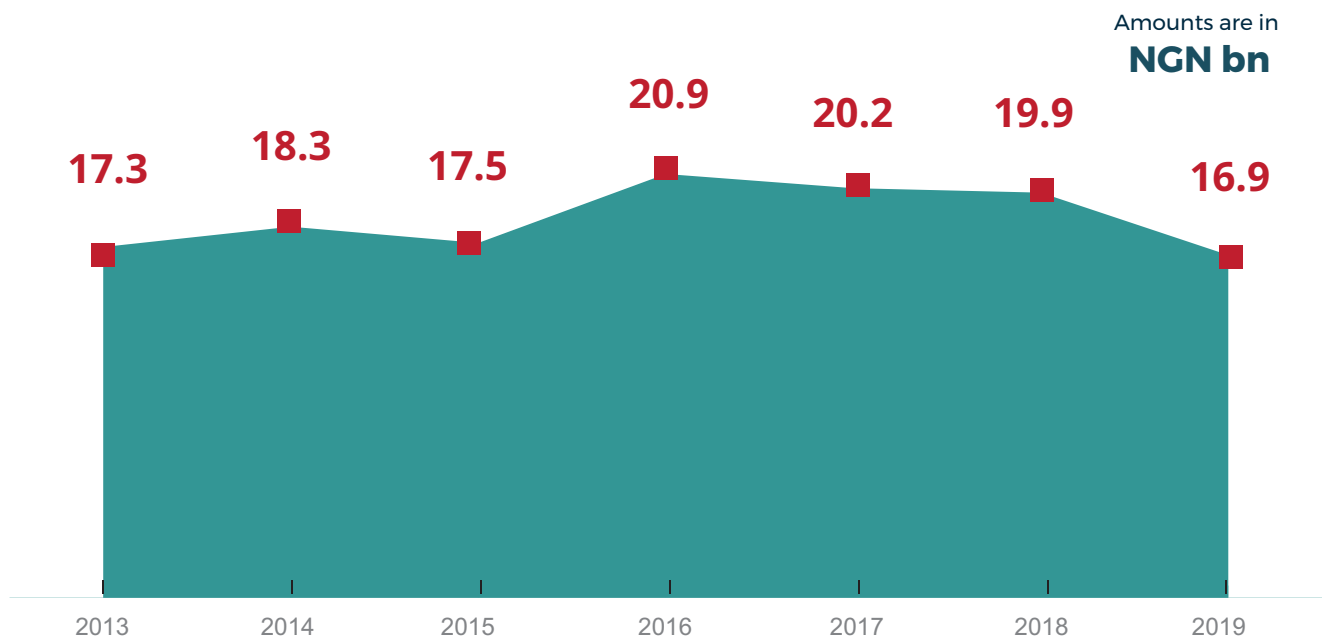
Kaduna State made history as local government budgets were signed into law the same day with the state budget.

It is also worthy to mention that the 2019 budget size is smaller than previous years but still maintains the 60:40 ratio of capital to recurrent spendings.

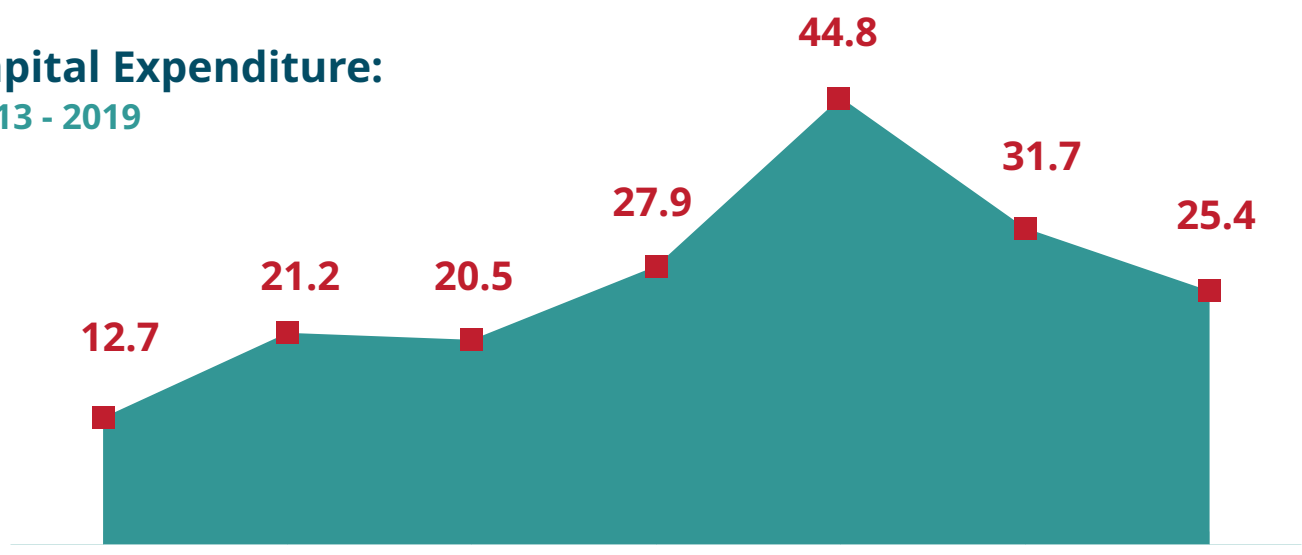


Recurrent Expenditure: 2013 - 2019

There is a percentage decrease of 15.42% when comparing the 2019 budget with that of 2018. The recurrent expenditure has been a debate over the past as allocation directed to paying of salaries and allowances including running the office is higher than capital expenditure. It is observed that there has been a decrease of recurrent expenditure allocation in the Kaduna budget from 2016.



Capital Expenditure: 2013 - 2019



Source: Kaduna State Ministry of Budget and Planning

KADUNA EDUCATION BUDGET

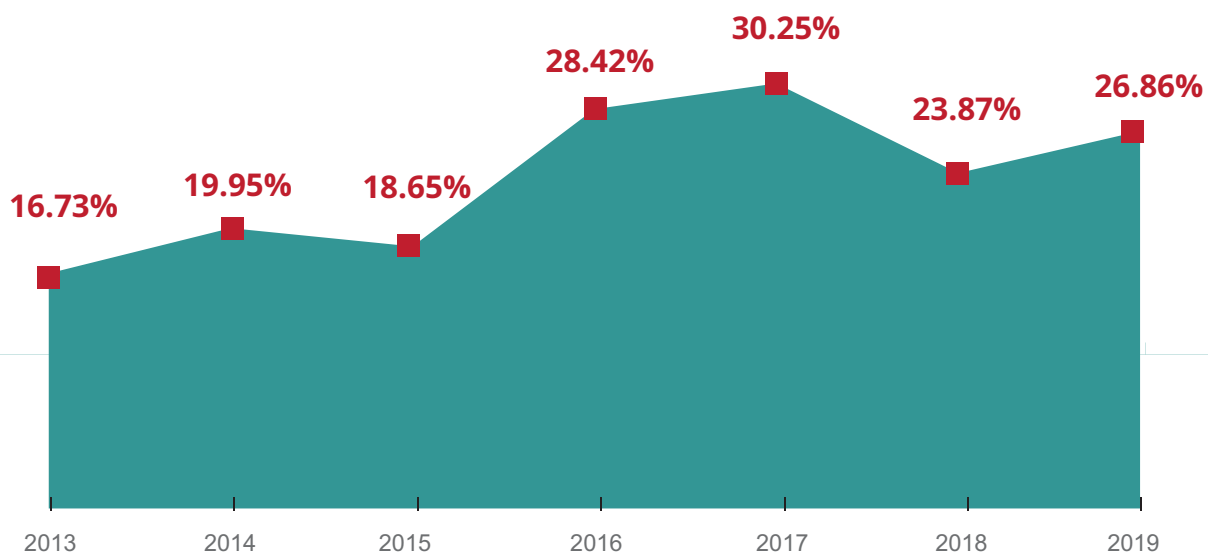
Reflecting the commitment to human capital development, the social sector, including Education and Health, takes up N39.14bn or 41% of the N94bn capital budget respectively. With

education having a capital budget of N25.4bn, there is a clear indication that the government aims to improve the quality of education and health offered in public schools and hospitals respectively in the state.

% of Education with Total budget size: 2013 - 2019

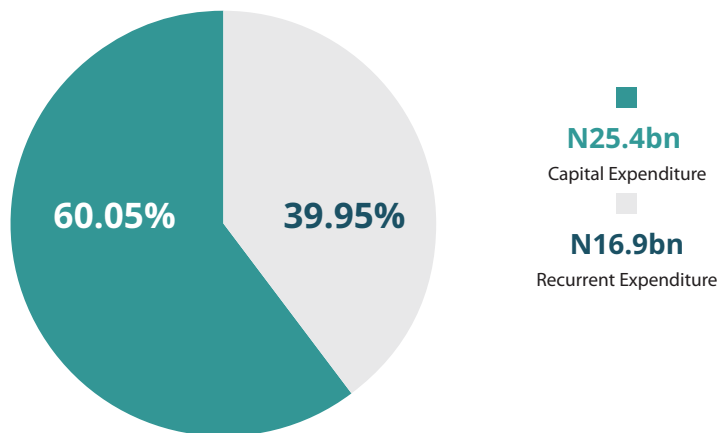
With 26.86% of total budget, the education sector has the highest budgetary allocation of all sectors. This shows that the government is prioritizing education.

Amounts are in
NGN bn



Capital and Recurrent Expenditure, 2019

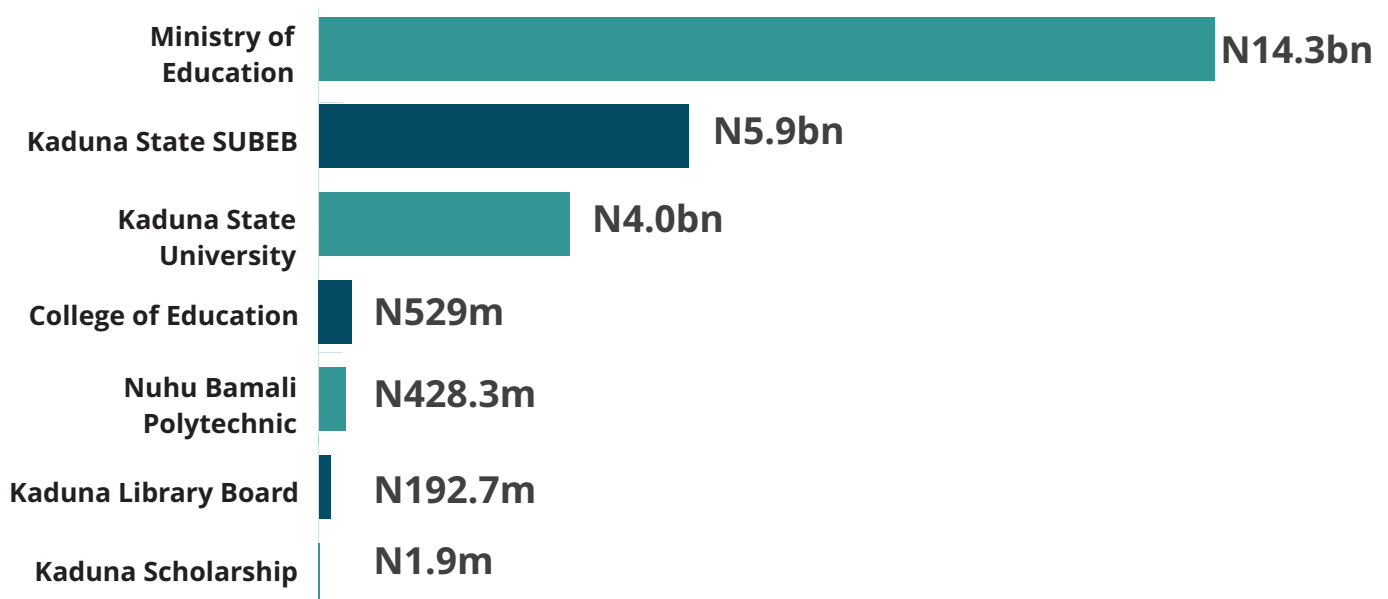
Capital expenditure is 60.1% while 39.9% is recurrent (channelled to payment of salaries and allowances for civil servants / government workers). Despite government huge wage bill in the education sector, it has shown committment in improving the development of schools especially in areas of construction and curriculums.



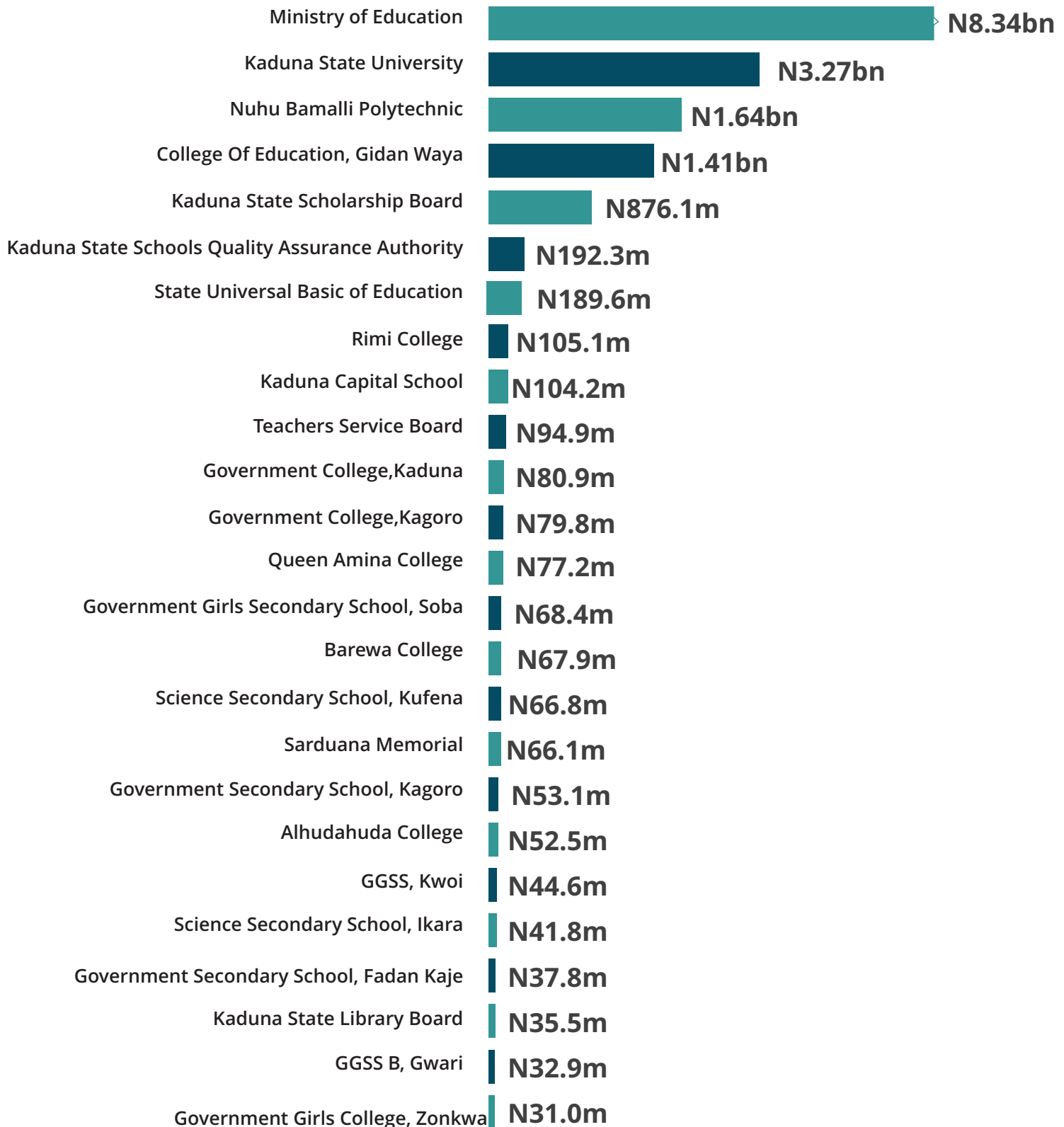
N25.4bn

Education has a capital budget of N25.4bn, this shows that the government wants to improve the quality of education and health offered in public schools and hospitals respectively in the state.

Top Capital Allocations to MDAs: 2019



Recurrent Expenditure of MDAs: 2019



Recommendations



Align Budgetary Allocation with UNESCO Standard

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) recommends that government should commit 15% to 20% of the nation's budget to education if we truly want to revive the education sector. Unfortunately, education sector allocation over the last three years, as a percentage of the federal budget, keeps falling. The 2019 budget of education should be in the region of N1.7tn—not the abysmal N620bn (with UBE allocation)—if the recommendations were followed. As it is, millions of young Nigerians will have minimal or no skills to compete in an increasingly competitive world, if the government fails to act now.



Publish the Accounts of Tertiary Institutions

We understand that most tertiary institutions collect revenue and spend outside the normal budgetary provisions. We also know that higher institutions also have sources of Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) which is not directly tied to the funds from the government coffers. It is important for the public to holistically understand the finance of higher institutions, as that's the standard all round the world. We urge the National Assembly to compel universities, polytechnics and colleges of education to publish audit reports and financial statements since their implementation reports only cover a fraction of the university spending. This is very pertinent to enshrine accountability and ensure service delivery all across the institutions.



Having a detailed budget with comprehensive budget line items

One of the principles of budget is comprehensiveness, which means that the budget should be detailed with estimates of all foreseeable items of receipts and expenditure. However, the 2019 budget carries some line items that lack full details of projects locations and sites. The capital projects should have details of amount, project name with locations, and the status of the budget before it's passed into law. This will help citizens and community champions track the implementation of the capital development.



Transparency in Unity Secondary Schools

The news that the levies in the Unity Schools has been reviewed downwards from N83,000 to N49,500 has been met with questions around the previous levies paid to these schools by parents. However, the reduction in levies should create an avenue for parents and citizens to know how much does an average Unity School makes from these levies, and which accounts are the fees paid into. If the process is transparent, parents will be obliged to pay when asked by the school especially if the details of how the funds were managed is made public.





SIMPLIFYING THE NIGERIAN BUDGET

At BudgIT, we believe it is the RIGHT of every citizen to have access to, and also understand, public budgets. We also believe budgets must be efficiently implemented for the GOOD of the people.

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