



# NIGERIA

## STATE EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR RESULTS (SEEFOR) PROJECT



## BASELINE STUDY REPORT 2013

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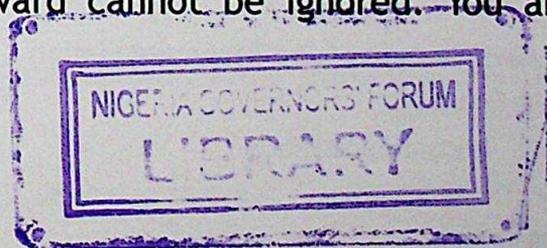
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Babatunde Lawal

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National Planning Commission

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AEA	Activities Executing Agency
AECFR	Accounting, Expenditure Control and Financial Reporting
AGS	Accountant General of the State
BIR	Board of Internal Revenue
BPP	Bureau for Public Procurement
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDPs	Community Development Plans
CF	Community Foundation
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CoA	Chart of Accounts
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Report
CSDAs	Community and Social Development Agencies
CSDP	Community and Social Development Project
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EA	Enumeration Areas
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FCAs	Fadama Community Associations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMR	Financial Monitoring Report
FPDMD	Federal Project Financial Management Division
FUGs	Fadama User Groups
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HD	Human Development
HDI	Human Development Index
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICR	Implementation Completion Report

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
LAN	Local Area Network
LEEMP	Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project
LDPs	Local Development Plans
LGCs	Local Government Councils
LGRCs	Local Government Review Committees
LGA	Local Government Area
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance (at the state level)
MNDA	Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
MYBF	Multi-year Budget Framework
NABTEB	National Business and Technical Education Board
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NDCBP	Niger Delta Citizens Budget Platform
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit
OAGF	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
OAGS	Office of the Accountant General of the State
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMPADEC	Oil and Mineral Producing Area Development Commission

<b>OHCS</b>	<b>Office of Head of Civil Service</b>
<b>ORAF</b>	<b>Operational Risk Assessment Framework</b>
<b>OSAG</b>	<b>Office of the State Auditor General</b>
<b>PAC</b>	<b>Public Accounts Committee</b>
<b>PEFA</b>	<b>Public Expenditure and Financial Assessment</b>
<b>PEM</b>	<b>Public Expenditure Management</b>
<b>PETS</b>	<b>Public Expenditure Tracking Survey</b>
<b>PEMFAR</b>	<b>Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review</b>
<b>PFM</b>	<b>Public Finance Management</b>
<b>PFMU</b>	<b>Project Financial Management Unit</b>
<b>PIM</b>	<b>Project Implementation Manual</b>
<b>PISC</b>	<b>Project Implementation Support and Coordination</b>
<b>PIU</b>	<b>Project Implementing Unit</b>
<b>PMP</b>	<b>Pest Management Plan</b>
<b>SAG</b>	<b>State Auditor General</b>
<b>SBD</b>	<b>Standard Bidding Documents</b>
<b>SCoA</b>	<b>Standard Chart of Accounts</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>Sustainable Development</b>
<b>SEEDS</b>	<b>State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy</b>
<b>SEEFOR</b>	<b>State Employment and Expenditure for Results (SEEFOR)</b>
<b>SRFP</b>	<b>Selected Request for Proposal</b>
<b>SFCO</b>	<b>State Fadama Coordination Unit</b>
<b>SHoA</b>	<b>State House of Assembly</b>
<b>SIFMIS</b>	<b>State Integrated Financial Management Information System</b>
<b>SPCU</b>	<b>State Project Coordination Unit</b>
<b>SPPRA</b>	<b>State Public Procurement Regulatory Agency</b>
<b>SSC</b>	<b>State Steering Committee</b>
<b>STC</b>	<b>State Technical Committee</b>
<b>S&amp; T</b>	<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>
<b>SVS</b>	<b>Senior Vocational Studies</b>
<b>TVT</b>	<b>Technical and Vocational Training</b>
<b>TTL</b>	<b>Task Team Leader</b>

TSA	Treasury Single Account
TVT	Technical and Vocational Training
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
VAT	Value Added Tax
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WAN	Wide Area Network

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**T**he provision of sustainable employment opportunities particularly for youths and improved public expenditure management are two contemporary issues that have confronted policy makers and international organizations. The State Employment and Expenditure for Results (SEEFOR) Project Development Objective (PDO) is a means to enhance opportunities for employment and access to socio-economic services while improving the public expenditure management systems. To accomplish the PDO in Nigeria, four States in the Niger Delta (Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers) were selected for the exercise for preparing a Baseline data. The SEEFOR project is organized around three main components as follows:

## Employment Opportunities and Access to Socio-economic Services

This component supports three main activities viz: (i) engagement of youths by private firms to undertake labour intensive small public works; (ii) provision of grants for community-driven development initiatives/micro projects; and (iii) provision of grants to public technical and vocational institutions to provide training and skills development for the youths.

## Public Financial Management (PFM) Reforms

The second component is the PFM reform targeted at providing support to the participating States to strengthen their public expenditure management systems, especially fiscal planning, budget execution and investment planning, towards achieving better linkage and alignment between strategic priorities and spending behaviour of state governments in the medium to long term.

## Project Implementation Support and Coordination (PISC)

The third component is the PISC targeted at capacity building for staff of NPCU and SPCUs in order to equip them for the task of monitoring and evaluating project implementation, execution of safeguards requirements and mid-term reviews. NPCU is also to provide

quality assurance support to States. Logistic supports will be required for the staff at both national and state coordinating units to enable them provide support to the Ministry of Niger Delta by way of assisting to develop public investment strategy.

The Baseline data is basic information gathered before a programme/project begins. It is also used to provide a comparison for assessing the net effect of the programme/project. Furthermore, the purpose of baseline studies is to provide an information base against which to monitor and assess an activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the activity is completed. The baseline provides data upon which projects' progress on generation of outputs, contribution to SEEFOR outcomes and impacts is assessed. To accomplish the PDO, three sets of questionnaire among other techniques were designed, distributed and retrieved from stakeholders.

In the preparation of the Report, cognisance of some previous baseline studies and reports conducted at inception of the SEEFOR project by the World Bank were considered. Precisely, the Reconnaissance Assessment Visit Report (October 2010) by ENCON International Limited and the Baseline Survey Report (May 2011) by Okay Sanni and Associates were reviewed. The objective is to avoid unnecessary discrepancies, and draw lessons from such reports.

## **KEY FINDINGS**

### **Education and Demography**

The Report highlights five key findings. First, it is widely recognized that education plays an important role in determining the quality of employment. Over the years, education levels, measured by years of schooling rose in these States. Some of the States (like Delta) even provide free education up to secondary school levels. In this study, it was found that 45.9 per cent attended school at one time or the other (drop-out). However, the percentage of the uneducated in each of the States as shown in Tables 3.1 (a) – (e) is worrisome. Of this, the female population accounted for 69.3 per cent of the uneducated

compared to the male population. It was also observed that at most levels of education, males have a better standing than females particularly in higher levels of education. This is intuitive for a couple of reasons: (a) rural women are usually married-off early: and (b) very limited supports from governments exist for women. However, governments have been encouraging girls to attend schools and in the future there is a potential for having gender parity in all primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Second, it was found that there were more people in all the States who attained either the PSLC or SSLC but could not continue to higher levels of education. This category of the population structure (the youths) is easily used to foment restiveness in the region.

Third, there seems, however, to be a wide disparity in the levels of education across the poverty groups. A core poor person is more likely to be uneducated than a non-poor person. Similarly, at post primary education levels, the non-poor significantly have higher rates of enrolment than the hard-core poor. This is intuitive given the fact that opportunity cost, of being enrolled in senior school is higher for the poor. However, if the government was to provide incentives, then this disparity could be reduced. This is observed in terms of primary schooling, where there is no significant difference among the hardcore poor and the non-poor. The reason for this narrow gap could be related to economic incentives provided by the government at this level of education.

### **Socio-economic and Environmental Issues**

The asset base of the Niger Delta Region generally, is rich in crude oil and gas. This would have enabled one to conclude that most households should have been able to meet their basic needs. However, the region is cumbered with environmental challenges including oil pollution, soil degradation, erosion, gas flaring and so on. It is usually an uphill task to find households that are secure and free from these environmental hazards. Though the major occupation is traditional agriculture, the area is now a picture of its former self. Fishing which was a major activity has intensely disappeared due to the hazards of oil spillage and traditional value systems that have declined. These consequences culminate into

challenges which include; (i) youth militancy and gangsterism; (ii) kidnapping and hostage taking; (iii) state violence and suppression; (iv) intractable inter-communal conflicts; (v) breakdown of cultural values; (vi) increased poverty and destitution among the people; and (vii) reinforced human underdevelopment.

### **Technical Colleges in the four Niger Delta States**

Of the various technical colleges in the Niger Delta, functional technical colleges in the four (4) Niger Delta States are enumerated as: Bayelsa (2); Delta (6); Edo (5); and Rivers (6), excluding some skill acquisition centres. These colleges run a composite programme comprising of Junior Secondary School, Senior Secondary School, Senior Vocational School as well as Advanced Vocational School.

### **Measurement and Evaluation**

Findings from the field visits show that all the participating States have staff dedicated to M&E roles. However, successful M&E activities can be further strengthened if efforts are deployed to the beneficiary communities, intimating them with the baseline indicators and enabling them through focused training and capacity building to periodically carry out M&E analysis of the project components in their environment. This should also be extended to the PFM-MDAs. In order to do this, the capacity to carry out M&E activities should be developed in these participating States and should be included in the work plan. Based on this, NPCU should, therefore, hire a consultant to design an M&E Action Plan that accommodates the beneficiary communities, CSOs as well as MDAs.

### **Public Financial Management Systems in the SEEFOR States**

The PFM assessment in the four States was based on the 7-phased PFM activities. These include: (i) PFM Legislation and Regulation; (ii) Reform of Budget; (iii) Accounting, Expenditure Control and Reporting; (iv) Internal and External Audit; (v) Development and Implementation of SIFMIS; (vi) Public Procurement Reform, and (vii) Reform of the

State Tax Authority. The adaptation of the PFM measures varies from one state to the other. However, there is no one state that has fully implemented the PFM Reforms; rather, the four States are at various stages of adaptation of the PFM reforms. The public financial management (PFM) systems in the States show some obvious gaps. Three States, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers, have adopted and passed the Fiscal Responsibility Edict, but none of the States has implemented the content of the Edict. On the Reform of the Budget, only Bayelsa State has a strong public expenditure tracking system and budget process aligned to MTEF. The other States have not embraced budget reform measures. It is expected that public financial management reforms as articulated by the benchmarks may be improved upon during the implementation of the SEEFOR in all the States and monitored during the Mid-Term Review.

# CHAPTER ONE



## INTRODUCTION

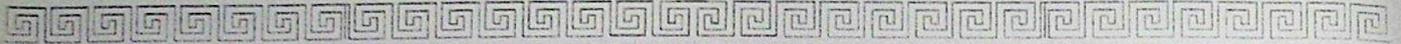
### 1.1 Background

The Niger Delta region of Nigeria is made up of the nine oil producing States in the country. The Niger Delta covers about 75,000 km<sup>2</sup> which constitute nearly 7.5 per cent of Nigeria's land mass. The region is defined as comprising the area covered by the natural delta of the Niger River and the areas to the east and west, which also produce oil.

The natural limits of the Niger Delta can be defined by its geology and hydrology. Its approximate northern boundaries are located close to the bifurcation of the Niger River at Aboh, while the western and eastern boundaries are around the Benue River and the Imo River, respectively. The broader Niger Delta region, which includes all oil producing areas and others considered relevant for reasons of administrative convenience, political expedience and development objectives, extend the land area to 75,000 square kilometres. Defined in this way, the Niger Delta consists of nine States (Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers) and 185 local governments.

### 1.2 Geology, Relief, Drainage and Ecological Zones

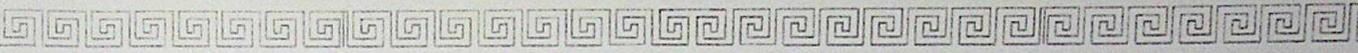
The natural delta of the Niger River is a vast sedimentary basin. The deltaic deposits comprise mainly medium to coarse unconsolidated sands, silt, clay, shale and peat. The delta is mostly a flat, low-lying swampy basin criss-crossed by a dense network of meandering rivers and creeks. There are four broad ecological zones in the region defined by both relief and hydrological characteristics. These are, from the coast inland, the coastal sandy barrier ridge zone, the mangrove swamp zone, the freshwater swamp zone and the lowland rainforest zone.



The *coastal sandy barrier zone*, as the name suggests, is made up of a chain of sandy barrier islands, which are separated by numerous estuaries and inlets. The islands are generally less than one metre above the sea level at high tide. They extend along the outer coastline from the Benin River to the Imo River. Typically, they are 16 to 20 kilometres wide. Because of their relatively higher topography, which keeps them from the tidal influence of the marine and brackish waters, the coastal barrier islands support freshwater forests and associated fauna. These islands are also often flooded during the year when rainfall is heavy.

Moving inland, the *mangrove swamp zone* occurs immediately after the barrier islands. It is the swampiest of the ecological zones, being essentially a massive swamp dotted with islands of dry land covering about 10,240 square kilometres (Mosunmolu, 1998). Most of the zone is at elevations of less than one metre, and it is generally muddy and under tidal influence. Within the zone are feeder channels that move tidal waters into the swamp, connecting channels and interfluves.

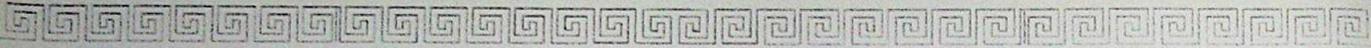
The *freshwater swamp zone* is characterized by seasonal flooding. It is during the rainy season that its swampy characteristics are vividly obvious. It has the most distinct subdivisions, is most diverse in terms of biology and supports a similar ecology to the one in the coastal barrier islands. The zone's three subdivisions are the flood forest zone or 'upper delta', the marsh forest zone and the eastern flank. The flood forest subdivision has large sand river channels, permanent creeks and seasonal flood creeks, and is inundated annually by the Niger River flood. Flood-free levees are common, while back swamps and cane forests help give the zone a highly diverse habitat. The marsh forest subdivision is also referred to as the transition zone. It is permanently swampy and under flooding from freshwater. Muddy swamp channels and raffia swamps can be found in the zone, and its species of wildlife are usually different from those of the flood forest zone. The eastern flank is thought to have been a flood forest when the Orashi River was a major tributary of the Niger Delta (Powell, 1995).



The *lowland rainforest zone* is in the northern part of the Niger Delta region, beyond the areas of dense river and creek networks. It is not considered within the area defined by the natural limits of the Niger Delta, but falls within the broader Niger Delta area. This is the least swampy part of the region. It has a varied geology and terrain, but sedimentary rock formations, mostly sandstone with some shale and limestone, underlying most areas. The rock formations present a ridge and valley topography. In some areas of Akwa Ibom, Cross River and Ondo States, the terrain is characterized by advanced gully erosion. In Edo, Cross River and Ondo States, there are areas of old, crystalline basement complex rocks, mainly granites, gneisses and granodiorite. These areas are characterized by rugged, rocky terrain with massive rock domes and inselbergs.

The region is extremely heterogeneous with respect to culture and ethnicity. There are five major linguistic and cultural groups in the Region. These include the *Ijoid*, *Edoid*, *Delta Cross*, *Yoruboid* and *Igboid* – each composed of numerous sub-groups. The *Ijoid*, who are said to have the longest settlement history in the Niger Delta, are the most complex linguistically. Each of the numerous clans of this group has some linguistic and cultural distinctiveness. In certain cases, villages in the same clan have linguistic differences. This group, which occupies virtually the whole of Bayelsa State, is also found in Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Delta, Edo and Ondo States.

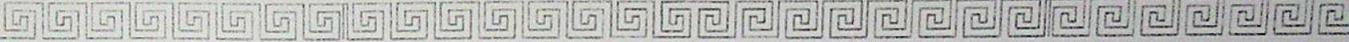
The *Edoid* group is made up mainly of the *Isoko* and *Urhobo* of Delta State, the *Edo* of Edo State, the *Engenni* and *Apie-Atissa* of Bayelsa State, and the *Degema* of Rivers State. Even within these groups, several sub-groups exist; many claim to have their own individual identity. The groups within the *Urhobo* are good examples. Typical cases are the *Okpe* and *Uwie*. Among the *Edoid* groups, the *Urhobo* is the largest. Although the *Edo* is a larger group overall, most of them are found outside the Niger Delta region. The *Edoid* groups in Bayelsa and Rivers States are considered largely within the *Ijoid* group because of the cultural impact the latter has had on the former.



The Delta Cross comprises mainly the Ogoni, Ogba, Abua, Odual and Obolo/Andoni in Rivers State and the Ibibio, Annang, Oron of Akwa Ibom State. The Ibibio is the largest of these groups. The most well known, especially internationally, is the Ogoni because of its agitation for resource control and autonomy. The ethno-cultural complexity of the Niger Delta region is vividly illustrated by the fact that even a small ethnic group like the Ogoni (about 500,000 people) is made up of at least four cultural groups: the Khana, Gokama, Tai and Eleme in Rivers State.

In spite of the fact that the Yoruba and the Igbos are two of the largest ethnic groups in Southern Nigeria, the related groups in the Niger Delta are some of the smallest there. The main Yoruboid groups are the Itsekiri of Delta State, and the Ilaje and Ikale in the borderlands of Ondo State. The main *Igbo*id groups are the Ikwerre, Ndoni, Egbema, Ogba and Ekpeye in Rivers State and the Ukuwani in Delta State.

Based on the 2006 Population Census, Niger Delta region had a population of 31,224,577 people representing 22 per cent of the national population. This is made up of approximately 16.09 million males and 15.13 million females. Akwa Ibom, Delta, Imo and Rivers States have one of the highest populations in the region with the highest in Rivers State. Using the official population growth rate of 3.0 per cent per annum, the region's population is projected to 41 million in 2015 and 47 million people by 2020. With this increase in population and a fixed land resource that is intensely used for exploration and exploitation, there is the concern of population density. Population density is getting worse with the land area relatively constant or shrinking due to global warming. Using land area Report in the UNDP 2006 report for the region, the overall population density for the region is currently 278 persons per square kilometre (higher than the 182 recorded in 2006). Imo has the highest density of 761 persons per square kilometre followed by Abia (581 per square kilometre) and Akwa Ibom (575 per square kilometre). High population puts pressure on infrastructure, food, energy, health care, etc. It also affects the development of the region because the focus is on sustaining the population.

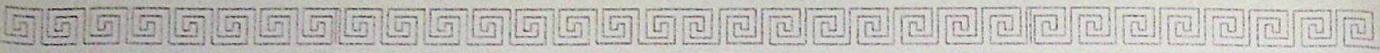


Given the pace of infrastructure development and maintenance of existing facilities, the growth of the population surpasses that of socio-economic facilities. This explains the inadequate access to socio-economic infrastructure in the region especially in the rural areas. This accounts for the high level of pollution and traffic congestion in the region. Adequate management of the growth of population is important to enhance sustainable development of the Delta region.

Although the population seems to be evenly distributed relatively between male and female with male comprising 52 per cent (The male-female ratio is 1: 0.92), the demographic structure tilts. Majority of the population falls between 5 and 29 years which is similar to the population distribution in Nigeria.

In 2006, those in the 0-4 age bracket account for about 10 per cent of the population; those in the 5-14 age bracket account for 24.58 per cent; the 15-29 age bracket accounts for 27.09 per cent, while those in the 30-44; 45-59; 60-64; and 65 years and above age brackets account for 17.7 per cent, 12.38 percent, 3.28 per cent and 4.97 per cent of the total population respectively. The population below the age of 30 years constitutes about 71.6 per cent of the total population. Large youth population distribution has its advantages and disadvantages in terms of development. One advantage comes in the long run when the youth cohorts are old enough to enter the labour force. However, public investment will now have to focus on social services and investments rather than economic investments. This leads to lower output and income per capita with high dependency ratio (this is even aggravated with families living in poverty). Meeting the needs and aspirations of the youth should be paramount in the development agenda of governments in the region and the strategic interventions of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC). It is similarly important to cater for needs of children and teenagers that constitute substantial proportion of the population.

Aslice of the Niger Delta States constitutes the SEEFOR States. The population by



sex, percentage distribution and age group of these States are reported in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2. The SEEFOR States include Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers. Each of these States will be discussed separately in this Report after highlighting the rationale for the baseline study.

### **1.3 Project Development Objective**

The **Project Development Objective (PDO)** for SEEFOR is to enhance opportunities for employment and access to socio-economic services while improving the public expenditure management systems in the four participating States. SEEFOR project is organized around three main components: (A) Employment Opportunities and Access to Socio-economic Services, (B) Public Financial Management Reforms and (C) Project Implementation Support and Coordination at National and State levels.

In detail, Component A supports three main activities viz: (i) engagement of youths by private firms to undertake labour intensive small public works; (ii) grants for community driven development initiatives/micro projects; and (iii) grants to public technical and vocational institutions to provide training and skills development for the youth. Through Component (B), the PFM reforms would provide support to the participating States to strengthen their public expenditure management systems, especially fiscal planning, budget execution and investment planning towards achieving better linkage and alignment between strategic priorities and spending behaviour of state governments in the medium- to long-term. Component (C) entails project implementation support and coordination at national and state levels. To accomplish this, there would be need to improve on quality of skills required by project staff of State Project Coordinating Units (SPCUs) and the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) in order to equip them in requisite skills in project management, procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental safeguards.

The main beneficiaries of the project are the four state governments of Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, and Rivers State. Other beneficiaries include some selected

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as communities in Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers.

**Table 1.1: Population by Sex and State – 2006 census**

STATE	Male	Female	Total Population	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of people per km
National	71,709,859	68,293,683	140,003,542		
Niger Delta	16,092,797	15,131,780	31,224,577	112,110	278.52
SEEFOR States	7,328,080	6,877,401	14,205,481	54,045	262.86
Ratio of national population	22.44%	22.16%	22.30%		
Abia	1,434,193	1,399,806	2,833,999	4,877	581.0947
Akwa Ibom	2,044,510	1,875,698	3,920,208	6,806	575.9929
*Bayelsa	902,648	800,710	1,703,358	11,007	154.7522
Cross River	1,492,465	1,396,501	2,888,966	21,930	131.7358
*Delta	2,074,306	2,024,085	4,098,391	17,163	238.7922
*Edo	1,640,461	1,577,871	3,218,332	19,698	163.3837
Imo	2,032,286	1,902,613	3,934,899	5,165	761.8391
Ondo	1,761,263	1,679,761	3,441,024	15,086	228.0939
*Rivers	2,710,665	2,474,735	5,185,400	10,378	499.6531

Source: OFFICIAL GAZETTE (FGP 71/52007/2,500(OL24) for the population census figures and UNDP 2006 for Land Area Data.

**Table 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons by State and Age Group, 2012**

STATE	0-4	5-14	15 – 29	30 – 44	45 – 59	60 -64	65 +
National	13.1	28.2	24.6	17.1	10.4	2.4	4.1
Niger Delta	10	24.58	27.09	17.70	12.38	3.28	4.97
Abia	9.6	19.9	27.6	15.1	13	4.3	10.6
Akwa Ibom	11.6	29.5	23.2	16.3	14.6	2.4	2.4
Bayelsa	9.1	30.2	28.5	17.6	10.8	1.9	2
C/River	9.7	23.6	30.8	22.6	10.5	1.1	1.9
Delta	8.8	20.7	28.5	20.4	12.9	3	5.7
Edo	10.3	26	25	16.8	13.2	3.9	4.7
Imo	8.6	22.1	28.3	12.1	15.1	4.2	9.5
Ondo	10.9	23.9	25.5	17.7	12.6	4.1	5
Rivers	11.4	25.3	26.4	20.7	8.7	4.6	2.9

Source: NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria

## 1.4 Rationale for Baseline Study

Baseline data is basic information gathered before a programme/project begins. It is used later to provide a comparison for assessing the net effect of the programme/project. The purpose of baseline studies is to provide an information base against which to monitor and assess an activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the activity is completed. The baseline provides data upon which projects' progress on generation of outputs, contribution to outcomes and impacts is assessed.

Baseline data effectively represents the first step in the activity's Monitoring and Evaluation system. It is an early element of the activity monitoring plan. The baseline study gathers the information to be used in subsequent assessments of how efficiently the activity is being implemented and the eventual results of the activity, and forms a basis for setting performance targets and ensuring accountability to partners and other stakeholders.

Baseline survey also enables the project to establish a set of baseline indicators. These indicators are a first, but important, step towards understanding the quality and effectiveness of an activity and thereby understanding how to improve management of the activity. On the other hand, indicator is a unit of information measured over time that can help show changes in a specific condition. An indicator can be a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change or performance. An indicator is a measurement that communicates change, for example, change in human conditions or well-being (impact), change in systems or behaviour (objectives), change in results from project inputs and/or activities (outputs).

In order to conduct this Baseline Study, the following steps were taken: (i) Preparation of a Baseline Plan; (ii) Conduct of the Baseline Study according to the Baseline Plan; (iii) Analysis of the collected data and review of generated results;



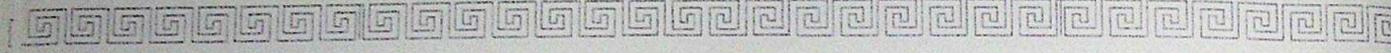
and (iv) Formulating the Baseline Report and sharing the results. While in the preparation of the Report, cognisance of some previous baseline studies and reports conducted at inception of the SEEFOR project by the World Bank would be considered. Precisely, the Reconnaissance Assessment Visit Report (October 2010) by ENCON International Limited and the Baseline Survey Report (May 2011) by Okay Sanni and Associates were consulted in order to avoid unnecessary discrepancies.

### 1.5 Objectives of the Study

This baseline study is aimed at capturing the base information in the beneficiary communities and institutions before the interventions and records over time, and the impact that interventions through SEEFOR would have on the socio-cultural and economic well-being of the beneficiary States and communities. The study will also determine how best and sustainable the various component interventions could be if the beneficiaries are empowered to continue with the programme. To realize the focus of the SEEFOR project as stated above, six project outputs have been put forward as follows: (a) *Number of MDAs in each state producing in-year FM reports using SIFMIS according to agreed standards;* (b) *Percentage of public contracts above threshold awarded through competitive process in each participating state;* (c) *Number of people employed (disaggregated by self-employed, formal employment, and gender);* (d) *Number of people with access to services in targeted communities;* (e) *Number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by component and gender);* and (f) *Monitoring and Evaluation tools.*

Specifically, the objectives of the baseline are to:

- (a) Provide information for planning the project, including information on the socio-economic and public financial/expenditure management indicators in the four beneficiary States.
- (b) Provide information on the status of community participation especially the target groups in the constituency development initiatives.

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- (c) Identify the benchmarks and indicators that can be used as a point of reference for monitoring and evaluation of the project.
  - (d) Provide benchmark information for measuring project achievements and impact (against the project development objectives and intermediate results' levels).
  - (e) Review current monitoring and evaluation tools and identify gaps in the project M&E roadmap.
  - (f) Review the results framework with the inclusion of baseline, targets and means of verification for each indicator.

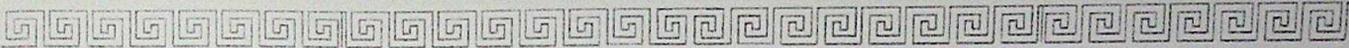
## 1.6 Scope and Coverage

The SEEFOR project is being implemented in four States in the Niger Delta. The States include Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers. Below is an overview of each of the participating States in the project.

### *a) Bayelsa*

Bayelsa is located in the heart of the Niger Delta, between Delta and Rivers State. It is bordered in the east by Rivers State, on the west and south by the Atlantic Ocean and in the North West by Delta State. The state was created on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1996, from Rivers State, has a population of approximately 1.70 million with the capita as Yenagoa. The indigenes are predominantly of Ijaw extraction. The State is one of the largest wetlands in the world. It has the longest coastline in Nigeria spanning 203 kilometres. The land area is 11.109 km<sup>2</sup>, and lies within latitudes 04' 20'33' and 05'20'39' North, longitudes 0.5'20'00' and 06'43'05' East in the equatorial rain forest. The mean temperature is 30°C. Almost half of the state is made of mangrove forest which gives way to freshwater swamp forest and thence to lowland rain forest north of the coast.

Bayelsa State is blessed with abundant natural resources. Oloibiri in Bayelsa State is the first community where oil was struck in commercial quantities in January, 1956. The state has vast deposits of natural resources including



minerals - crude oil, gas, gravels, sand, ceramics, clay; forest resources - mangrove, timber, *Iroko*, mahogany and *Abura*; cash/tree crops - oil palm, raffia palms, mangoes, rubber, coconut; crops - cassava, rice, yams, plantain, bananas, sugar cane, vegetables and fruits; marine and fresh water fisheries resources, extensive brackish water lagoons, creeks, rivers and lakes. The primary occupations of the local population include farming, palm oil milling, lumbering, palm wine tapping, local gin making, trading and weaving. Fishing is clearly the dominant occupation of the people which is practiced at both subsistence and commercial levels. Significantly, Bayelsa State coastlines produce about 50,000 tonnes of fish annually. The state government is the largest employer of labour. The State has the fourth highest population density in the South-South and the 17<sup>th</sup> highest in the country. The economy is dominated by the oil and gas sector (96 per cent).

At inception, the state had eight local government areas, and the name "Bayelsa" is derived from the three Senatorial districts; Brass, Yenagoa and Sargbama. The state has several towns and villages around which an indigenous administrative framework is erected and local resources. There are three arms of government in Bayelsa State: An Executive Council, A Legislature and the Judiciary. The Executive Council comprises the Governor, Deputy Governor, Commissioners, Special Advisers and the Secretary to the State Government. The commissioners are accounting officers of their respective ministries, while permanent secretaries oversee day to day running of same. There are also parastatals that are charged with statutory responsibility for running certain key economic areas of the state government, which are supervised by the Deputy Governor. The Governor also appoints Special Advisers for areas such as education, special duties, and information community affairs, among others. The Legislature (Bayelsa State House of Assembly) is composed of elected members and saddled with the duty of making laws for the State. The House is headed by a Speaker who directs proceedings when in session. The Judiciary, which performs the constitutional role of interpreting the law, is headed by the State Chief Judge. The second tier of Government in the State is the Local

Government. Every community in the State has a traditional head while the State Council of Chiefs is headed by a widely respected elderly member. Traditional institutions in the State are hierarchical.

Bayelsa State is dominated by the *ljaw* ethnic group who speak *ljaw* language. The *ljaw* dialects include *Tamu*, *Mein*, *Jobu*, *Oyariri*, and *Tarakiri*. There are other pockets of ethnic groups such as *Urhobo* and *Isoko*. Other notable languages in the State are *Epie*, *Atisa*, *Nembe* and *Ogbia*. Christianity and traditional religion constitute the two main religions in the State. The culture of the people is expressed in their unique dresses, festivals, dietary habits, arts and crafts, as well as folklore and dancing. These distinguish the people from other ethnic groups. The major crafts include canoe building, fish net and fish traps making, pottery, basket and mat making. Cane furniture industry is thriving in the State.

**Table 1.3: Population Distribution of Bayelsa State by LGA, 2006**

LGA	Male	Female	Total
Ekeremor	143,207	127,050	270,257
Sagbama	99,395	87,751	187,146
Kokokuma/Opok	40,836	36,456	77,272
Yenagoa	187,791	165,553	353,344
Ogbia	95,510	84,416	179,926
Southern <i>ljaw</i>	169,769	149,644	319,413
Brass	96,623	88,426	185,049
Nembe	65,517	61,414	130,931
Total	902,648	800,710	1,703,358

Source: National Population Commission, Census 2006

According to the 2006 Nigeria population census, the total population of Bayelsa State was 1,703,358 made up of 902,648 or 52.99 per cent males and 800,710 or 47.01 per cent females. The geographical constraints imposed by the limited dry land for settlements and agricultural practices, extensive mangrove swamps, excessive rainfall, prolonged and disastrous floods, and creek erosion, among others, underscore the population distribution pattern in the state. People are thinly scattered among "floating" settlements of villages and towns. The



population concentration among LGAs ranges from 20.7 per cent in Yenagoa, 18.9 per cent in Southern Ijaw, through 15.8 per cent at Ekeremor to as low as 11.0 per cent in Sagbama, 10.8 in Brass, 10.5 per cent in Ogbia and 4.2 per cent in Kolokuma/Opukuma LGA. The difficult terrain of the State, the infrastructural deficit and environmental degradation has limited inter-ethnic migration on a national scale in the State. There are few migrants, mostly raffia palm and oil palm tapers. The creation of Bayelsa State has however opened the state to the influx of Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa traders.

**a) Delta State**

Delta State was created on August 27, 1991 out of the former Bendel State. It is located on the western part of the Niger Delta, lying roughly between latitude 5° 00' and 6° 30' North of the Equator and longitude 5° 00' and 6° 45' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The total area of the State is about 18,050 square kilometres, with a coastline of 163 kilometres on the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the North by Edo State; on the East by Anambra and Rivers States; on the South by Bayelsa State and the Atlantic Ocean; on the West by the Bight of Benin and the Atlantic Ocean and on the North-west by Ondo State. According to the 2006 National Population Census, Delta State had a population of 4,112,445 people. The State is one of the frontline oil and gas producing States in the Niger Delta. It shares several common characteristics with other States in the Niger Delta region, with its development landscape and outcomes being paradoxically at variance with the quantum of natural resources available in the region. Substantial opportunities abound in the State, which could be exploited in order to transform it and put it on a trajectory of sustainable development.

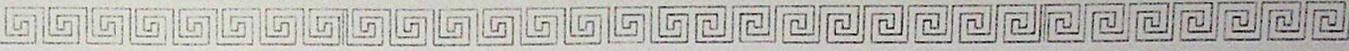
There are five major ethnic nationalities in Delta State, namely: the *Urhobo* (including *Okpe* and *Uvwie*); the *Igbo* (including *Ukwuani*- and *Ika*-speaking groups); *Isoko*; *Izon*; and *Itsekiri*. The *Urhobo*-speaking people are found mainly in Delta Central Senatorial District; the *Igbo* in the North Senatorial District; and the *Isoko*, *Izon*, and *Itsekiri* in the South Senatorial District respectively. In spite of this apparent ethnic diversity, the people have basically identical customs,

beliefs and culture, manifested in their festivals, traditional religion and marriage ceremonies, while some of them are said to have migrated from ancient Benin. Their systems of traditional administration, generally patterned along gerontocratic lines are similar, so are the folklore, dances, arts, crafts and mode of dressing. Freedom of religious worship prevails in Delta, with Christianity, and African Traditional Religion being the most dominant religions, with a relatively small number of Muslims.

**Table 1.4: Delta State Population by Local Government Area & Gender**

S/N	LGA	LGA Headquarters	Area (sq.km)	Male	Female	Total
1	Aniocha North	Issele-Uku	410	52,448	51,614	104,062
2	Aniocha South	Ogwash-Uku	936	69,224	72,821	142,045
3	Bomadi	Bomadi	170	43,435	42,581	86,016
4	Burutu	Burutu	1,928	106,169	101,808	207,977
5	Ethiophe East	Isiokolo	462	101,596	99,346	200,942
6	Ethiophe West	Ogharefe	575	102,750	99,962	202,712
7	Ika north East	Owa-Oyibu	501	91,431	91,388	182,819
8	Ika South	Agbor	460	82,214	84,846	167,060
9	Isoko North	Ozoro	447	71,948	71,611	143,559
10	Isoko South	Oleh	643	119,167	115,980	235,147
11	Ndokwa East	Aboh	1,796	52,306	50,918	103,224
12	Ndokwa West	Kwale	941	73,842	76,182	150,024
13	Okpe	Orerokpe	470	65,270	63,128	128,398
14	Oshimili North	Akwukwu-Igbo	516	58,101	60,439	118,540
15	Oshimili South	Asaba	324	76,078	73,954	150,032
16	Patani	Patani	266	34,307	33,084	67,391
17	Sapele	Sapele	469	86,167	88,106	174,273
18	Udu	Otor-Udu	163	71,813	70,667	142,480
19	Ughelli North	Ughelli	835	160,550	160,137	320,687
20	Ughelli South	Otu-Jeremi	760	107,730	104,908	212,638
21	Ukwuani	Obiaruku	352	58,890	60,144	119,034
22	Uvwie	Effurun	95	93,999	94,729	188,728
23	Warri North	Koko	2,270	70,446	65,703	136,149
24	Warri South	Warri	552	158,402	153,568	311,970
25	Warri S. West	Ogbe-Ijoh	1,709	61,026	55,512	116,538
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18,050</b>	<b>2,069,309</b>	<b>2,043,136</b>	<b>4,112,445</b>

Source: Population Census, 2006



**a) Edo State**

The State is located between longitude 5° 4' and 6° 45' E of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 5° 44' and 7° 34' N of the equator. The State is bounded in the North and East by Kogi State, in the South by Delta State and in the West by Ondo State. It has a total landmass of 19,794km<sup>2</sup>. The state lies within the tropics where it enjoys two distinct climatic seasons, the wet season which lasts from April to November and the dry season which occurs between December and March. The mean temperature for the State is 25°C while mean annual rainfall ranges from 250cm in the much humid south to 150cm in the drier northern part of the State. The State is generally low lying with undulating hills and traversed with several perennial rivers including the *Osse*, *Orhionmwon*, *Ikpoba*, *Owan* and *Orle*. Vegetation also varies from fresh water swamp forest in the southwest through the high (rain) forest in the central region to the Guinea Savannah in the northern sections. Edo State has a population of 3.2 million people (NPC, 2006). Going by a national population growth rate of 3.0 per annum (NPC, 2006), this figure is estimated to have increased to 3.6 by 2010.

Edo State is richly endowed with the requisite natural resource base that promotes agriculture. The State has 1.6 million hectares of arable land. The drainage system in the State provides flood plains that are intensively cultivated. The Niger alone has a flood plain of about 73,000 hectares around Agenebode/Illushi areas. The main ethnic groups in Edo State are: *Edos*, *Afemais*, *Esans*, *Owans* and *Akoko Edos*. Virtually all the groups traced their origin to the Benin Kingdom hence the dialects of the groups vary with their distance from Benin City. The Bini speaking people who occupy seven out of the 18 Local Government Areas of the state constitute 54.37 per cent while others - Esan (16.04 per cent), Afemai comprising of Etsako (13.62 per cent), Owan (7.83 per cent), and Akoko Edo (8.14 per cent) make up the balance of 45.63 per cent. However, the *Igbira* speaking communities exist in Akoko Edo as well as *Urhobos*, *Izons*, and *Itsekiris* communities in Ovia North East and South West Local Government Areas especially in the borderlands. Also, *Ika* speaking communities exist in Igbanke in Orhionmwon LGA. Agriculture remains the mainstay of the

State as it is blessed with fertile soil and favourable climate. The State has 2,451ha of rubber plantation in Ugo and Urhonigbe and 36 ha of oil palm in Elele, Irrua and Ikiran-Ile. In Agbede, Ekpoma and Afuze, there are great potentials for rice cultivation. The State also has 750mt of storage facilities and silos at Auchi, Sabogida-Ora and Iguobazuwa. In addition, the State has farm settlements in Ovia, Ekpoma and Sobe with a total of 248 settlers cultivating 4,037ha of land, giving an average of 7.4ha per settler. Each settler cultivates 2ha of oil palm plantation, 1ha of rubber, 4ha of arable farm land and a residential apartment of 0.4ha where backyard farming can be practised. Edo State has 18 Local Government Areas as follows: Akoko Edo, Egor, Esan North-East, Esan Central, Esan South-East, Esan West, Etsako Central, Etsako East, Etsako West, Igueben, Ikpoba Okha, Oredo, Orhionmwon, Ovia North-East, Ovia South-West, Owan East, Owan West, Uhunmwonde.

Table 1.5: Edo State Population by Local Government Area 2007

LGA	POPULATION	%	MALE	FEMALE
AKOKO EDO	262,110	8.14	133,311	128,799
ETSAKO EAST	145,996	4.54	72,187	73,809
ETSAKO CENTRAL	94,575	2.94	48,621	45,954
ETSAKO WEST	197,609	6.14	100,893	96,716
OWAN EAST	154,385	4.80	81,847	72,538
OWAN WEST	97,388	3.03	50,456	46,932
ESAN WEST	125,842	3.91	63,785	62,057
ESAN CENTRAL	105,310	3.27	53,834	51,476
ESAN N/E	119,346	3.71	60,434	58,912
ESAN S/E	167,721	5.21	87,535	80,186
IGUEBEN	69,639	2.16	35,141	34,498
UHUNMWONDE	120,813	3.75	63,820	56,993
OVI A N/E	153,849	4.78	81,090	72,759
OVI A S/W	135,356	4.21	72,287	63,069
EGOR	339,899	10.56	168,029	171,870
OREDO	374,671	11.64	189,393	185,278
IKPOBA-OKHA	371,106	11.53	185,132	185,974
ORHIONMWON	182,717	5.68	92,666	90,051
TOTAL	3,218,332	100	1,640,461	1,577,871

Source: Population Census, 2006

## a) Rivers State

Rivers State was created on May 27, 1967 and was one of the earliest States which came into being upon the dissolution of the old regional structure. Until 1996, the State contained the area which is now Bayelsa State. Rivers State is divided into twenty-three Local Government Areas (LGAs). Its capital city is Port Harcourt. It is bounded on the South by the Atlantic Ocean, to the North by Imo, Abia and Anambra States, to the East by Akwa Ibom State and to the West by Bayelsa and Delta States. Rivers State is home to a variety of ethnic groups, including Abua, Andoni, Ekpeye, Engenni, Etche, Ibani, Ikwerre, Kalabari, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni, Okrika and Ogoni. Major languages are *Ikwerre*, *Ijaw*, *Kana*, and *Gokana*.

The inland part of Rivers State consists of tropical rainforest; towards the coast the typical Niger Delta environment features many mangrove swamps. Rainfall in the State is very high and ranges between 3,420mm and 7,300mm. Most parts of the State usually experience torrential flood during the height of rainy season in July and September. The mean monthly temperature in Rivers State ranges between 25°C and 28°C. Its relative humidity lies from 57 per cent to 94 per cent. The State occupies a territorial space of 12,240 square kilometres with an estimated population of 5,185,400 people (NPC, 2006) which by inference implies that about 3.70 per cent of Nigeria's total population live in Rivers State. Demographically, the population consists of 2,710,665 (52.27 per cent) males which outnumber the females numbering 2,474,735 (47.73 per cent). The size of the labour force (15-59) which constitutes the actual manpower of 2,821,205 persons represents 54.41 per cent of the entire population. The female component of this figure is 1,515,828 or 53.73 per cent of the labour force. Demographic statistics for the State also indicated a predominantly youth population with ages 5 - 34 years accounting for 3,270,674 (63.08 per cent).

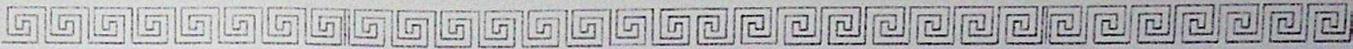
Rivers State has one of the largest economies in Nigeria, mainly because of its crude oil. Petroleum exploration and exploitation activities are regular daily activities in the State. The strategic importance of Rivers State in the economic

equation of Nigeria earned it the name 'Treasure Base of the Nation'. Port Harcourt, the State capital, was formerly known as the Garden City, because of its beautiful layout, peculiar topography and decent environment. Port Harcourt is indeed one of the fastest growing metropolitan cities in Africa and is accessible by road, rail, air and sea.

**Table 1.6: Population Distribution of Rivers State by Local Government Area & Gender**

Local Government Area	Male	Female	Total
Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni	151,588	132,422	244,010
Ahoada East	82,018	84,729	166,747
Ahoada West	133,112	116,313	249,425
Abua/Odual	150,904	132,084	282,988
Akuku Toru	83,651	72,355	156,006
Degema	126,445	123,328	249,773
Asati Toru	116,978	103,122	220,100
Emohua	106,943	94,958	201,901
Ikwerre	101,080	88,646	189,726
Etche	120,317	129,137	249,454
Omumma	53,349	47,017	100,366
Obio/Akpor	244,875	219,914	464,789
Port-Harcourt	276,464	264,651	541,115
Okrika	118,434	103,592	222,026
Eleme	89,445	101,439	190,884
Oyigbo	63,485	59,202	122,687
Khana	154,394	139,823	294,217
Gokana	121,879	106,949	228,828
Tai	62,842	54,955	117,797
Ogu/Bolo	40,271	34,412	74,683
Bonny	119,116	96,242	215,358
Andoni	112,441	98,568	211,009
Opobo/Nkoro	80,634	70,877	151,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,710,665</b>	<b>2,474,735</b>	<b>5,185,400</b>

Source: Population Census, 2006



Rivers State like other States in the Niger Delta region is beclouded with varied challenges that have necessitated the emergence of different approaches aimed at reducing the effect of the challenges. Top among the challenges are poverty, insecurity and breakdown of law and order, poor infrastructural development among others. There is also the challenge of creating a competent and enterprising workforce to engage in the development of the Region's natural resources as well as in the services.

# CHAPTER TWO

## PROCEDURES and METHODOLOGY

The procedure used in the conduct of the Baseline Study adhered to international standards. The methodology followed standard practice including: (a) review of the general framework of the assessment; (b) review of the techniques to be employed in information gathering; (c) the use of participative technology especially during the FGD and other tools to collect and analyse the information; (d) the composition of the assessment team and range of stakeholders; and (e) coping with the limitations or constraints in terms of information gathering as well as resolving environmental issues.

### 2.1 Procedures

**(a) Preparation before Field Study:** A team of consultants conducted site visits to the four participating States with the following objectives: (a) establish an understanding with the SEEFOR staff and coordinators in the States; (b) discuss modalities for the study in each of the States and select sample communities for survey; (c) draw up the list of technical institutions that provide skills acquisition programmes especially to youths and those which have access to grants in each of the States; (d) discuss with the state SEEFOR officials on the best approach to administering appropriate questionnaire that captures the PFM indicators; (e) discuss the draft instruments for the survey with the state officials, the availability of resource persons to administer the survey instruments and the probable challenges that must be resolved.

**(b) Conduct of the Baseline Survey:** The enumerators were selected from a pool of enumerators in each of the States who had an understanding of the terrain and could within the limited time provide and administer the questionnaire to the target Households. The selected enumerators went through a day's rigorous training in the State SEEFOR Office followed by a field test to acclimatize with the survey procedure and questionnaire.

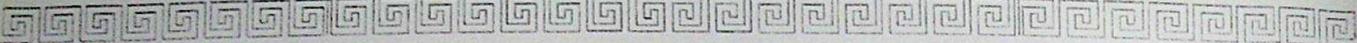


Following was the Train-the-Trainer training involving four trainees, the training of enumerators was handled in each of the four States under the supervision of the SEEFOR officials in the States. After the training, the enumerators were mobilized to administer the Household Questionnaire in each of the States to households identified through the EA maps. In each state, the three Senatorial Zones were covered. In each of the Senatorial Zones, four (4) Enumeration Areas (EAs) were identified and ten (10) households in such EAs. As a result, 120 Households were targeted in each state. At the end of the administration and retrieval of the questionnaire, 480 Households had been interviewed in the four States. Also, as part of the survey, a one-day Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held in each State with about 50 participants drawn from various strata of the society including public officials, technical institutions, communities representing potential beneficiaries, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As part of the FGD, a separate session was held in each state with public officials involved in PFM related activities such as Budget Office, Accountant General's Office, Auditor General's Office, Due Process Office, Board of Internal Revenue, and Public Accounts Committee of SHoA. Though no special session was held with representatives of the Technical Institutions, the questionnaire issued earlier to them for completion was retrieved for analysis.

**(c) Documentation of Findings:** As part of the procedure, the completed questionnaires were retrieved from each of the States. These were then processed using the Excel software. Other aspects of the procedure include the use of the processed data to prepare the benchmark (baseline indicators) used in this Report.

## 2.2 Methodology

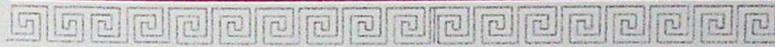
In order to obtain an unbiased data from the target population, the team designed series of questionnaires. The draft questionnaire was pre-tested extensively in the field during the site visits. The pre-test was essential in



finalizing the structure of the questionnaire and writing it in the language most applicable for the survey areas. The pre-test findings also helped in setting appropriate codes for some of the questions. Timing of filling each questionnaire was recorded to determine average time to conduct a full-length survey. The final draft questionnaire once again went through some internal and external reviews before it was finalized.

Three sets of questionnaires were administered. These included: Household Questionnaire; Institutions Questionnaire; and PFM Questionnaire. The Household Questionnaires were divided into five sections (i) Identification; (ii) Demographic Information; (iii) Education Information; (iv) Youth Employment; and (v) Impressionistic Questions. The responses from each of the sections were used to develop benchmark indicators shown in several Tables in the Report. The Questionnaire for Technical & Vocational Institutions was administered to representatives of the technical institutions in each of the States. There were four sections of data required from the institutions or colleges viz: (a) Identification; (b) Background Information; (c) Education including list of courses and special skill acquisition programmes offered; and (d) number of persons trained and level of engagement. In general, discussions were held in each of the four States with participation from the communities earmarked to benefit from the community development component (CDD) of the Project; youth associations who may remain restive if not provided employment; institutions that provide focused and specialized vocational training to members of the community; others in the society that are available for public works in the community or social services. The PFM questionnaire was very specialized as it addressed critical government interventions and reforms. The PFM questionnaire is structured into seven (7) sections including: (i) PFM Legislation and Regulation; (ii) Budget Reform and Implementation; (iii) Accounting, Expenditure Control and Reporting; (iv) Internal and External Audit; (v) Implementation of SIFMIS; (vi) Public Procurement Reform; and (vii) Reform of State Tax Authority and IGR.

# CHAPTER THREE



## FINDINGS

Following on the outcome of the analysis of information collected from the various strata of the society in the four participating States, the findings are thus summarized.

### 3.1. Education status

It is widely recognized that education plays an important role in determining the quality of employment. Over the years, education levels measured by years of schooling have been rising in these States. Some of the States also provide free education even to secondary school levels and in a state like Delta State, a team of vigilante has been employed to ensure that parents do not keep their wards at home or engage them in child labour instead of going to school. In this study, it was found that 45.9 per cent attended school at one time or the other (drop-out rate). Tables 3.1(a) - 3.1(d) show a summary of the uneducated in each of the four States at the time of the survey. While Bayelsa State reported that about 11.3 per cent of the population was uneducated, Delta reported 10.8 per cent as against 6.1 per cent and 11.1 per cent in Edo and Rivers States respectively. On aggregate level, the uneducated in the four States account for 9.8 per cent. From the Table it can be observed that in most levels of education, males have a better standing than females. In the higher levels of education, National Diploma (ND) and above, it is intuitive for a couple of reasons; first, rural women usually get married off by the time they are capable of furthering their education and second, the government supports for post Secondary School Certificate (SSC) is very limited for women in the past. However, governments have been encouraging girls to attend schools and in the future, there is a potential for having gender parity in all primary, secondary and tertiary education. Over 90 per cent of educated youth responded to have attended and acquired formal education. In relation to sponsored training courses, the analyses showed that the public sector provided over 65 per cent of such programmes across the SEEFOR States.

Further analysis of the survey responses showed promising trends towards achieving a higher level of education in the future across the States. It was observed that the level of uneducated people or drop-out rates increased as parents/guardians lack money to meet up increasing school fees, 36 per cent of the population drop out of school due to financial difficulties, compared to 1.3 per cent who dropped out due to distance of the school from their homes and 8.0 per cent approximately preferred to work at home rather than go to school, (see Table 3.16-H). Only 22.8 per cent of the population indicated that they left school because of the jobs they were engaged in.

**Table 3.1(a): Education status of surveyed population (Bayelsa State)**

Details	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Uneducated	2.8	8.5	11.3
Primary School Leaving Certificate	18.4	18.9	37.3
Secondary School Leaving Certificate	20.3	21.5	41.8
Teachers' Certificate	0.4	1.0	1.4
Ordinary National Diploma	0.9	0.8	1.7
National Certificate of Education	1.1	0.7	1.8
Graduate (B.Sc/HND)	2.9	1.8	4.7
Masters	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Analysis based on Survey of Households

**Table 3.1 (b): Education status of surveyed population (Delta State)**

Details	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Uneducated	4.3	6.5	10.8
Primary School Leaving Certificate	20.4	17.5	37.9
Secondary School Leaving Certificate	18.7	15.7	34.4
Teachers' Certificate	0.5	1.2	1.7
Ordinary National Diploma	1.6	0.3	1.9

National Certificate of Education	1.2	0.2	1.4
Graduate (BSc./HND)	5.8	4.6	10.4
Masters	1.3	0.2	1.5

**Source:** Analysis based on Survey of Households

**Table 3.1 (c): Education status of surveyed population (Edo State)**

Details	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Uneducated	2.6	3.5	6.1
Primary School Leaving Certificate	18.3	11.6	29.9
Secondary School Leaving Certificate	25.1	19.0	44.1
Teachers' Certificate	0.5	1.0	1.5
Ordinary National Diploma	5.8	0.8	6.6
National Certificate of Education	3.0	0.4	3.4
Graduate (B.Sc/HND)	3.8	2.6	6.4
Masters	1.2	0.8	2.0

**Source:** Analysis based on Survey of Households

**Table 3.1 (d): Education status of surveyed population (Rivers State)**

Details	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Uneducated	5.5	5.6	11.1
Primary School Leaving Certificate	22.4	9.2	31.6
Secondary School Leaving Certificate	21.3	18.8	40.1
Teachers' Certificate	1.4	2.2	3.6
Ordinary National Diploma	1.4	1.8	3.2
National Certificate of Education	2.0	0.5	2.5
Graduate (B.Sc/HND)	4.6	2.8	7.4
Masters	0.4	0.1	0.5

**Source:** Analysis based on Survey of Households

**Table 3.1 (e): Percentage of Drop-Out Rate from Schools by States**

States	Never	Now	Before	Total
Bayelsa	11.3	46.3	42.4	100
Delta	10.9	42.4	46.7	100
Edo	6.1	55.0	38.9	100
Rivers	11.1	33.3	55.6	100

**Table 3.1 (f): Education status of surveyed population (Aggregate)**

Details	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Uneducated	3.8	6.8	9.8
Primary School Leaving Certificate	19.9	14.3	34.2
Secondary School Leaving Certificate	21.3	18.7	40.0
Teachers' Certificate	0.7	1.3	2.0
Ordinary National Diploma	2.4	0.9	3.3
National Certificate of Education	1.8	0.4	2.2
Graduate (B.Sc/HND)	4.3	2.9	7.2
Masters	1.0	0.3	1.3

**Source: Analysis based on Survey of Households**

The study found that there were more people in all the States who attained either the PSLC or SSLC but could not continue to higher levels of education. These are the younger generations who have a higher propensity to get to graduate degrees after SSLC. It is this category of the population that is easily attracted to restiveness in the region.

However, there seems to be a wide disparity in the levels of education across the poverty groups. A core poor person is more likely to be uneducated than a non-poor person. Similarly, in education levels in post primary schools, the non-poor have significantly higher rates of enrolment than the hard-core poor. This is intuitive given the opportunity cost, of being enrolled in schools, which is higher for the poorer.

However, if the government was to provide incentives, then this disparity would be reduced. This can be observed in terms of primary schooling, where there is no significant difference among the hardcore poor and the non-poor. This might be due to economic incentives provided by the government at this level of education.

### 3.2 Demographic Status

Several approaches were used in the survey to discuss the demographic status of the households.

**Table 3.2: Summary of Demographic Information in the States**

Information	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
State Capital	Yenagoa	Asaba	Benin City	Port Harcourt
Senatorial Zones	Central East West	Central North South	Central North South	East Southeast West
Number of LGAs	8	25	18	23
Population (2006 Census)				
Male	1,008,070	2,071,306	1,640,461	2,710,665
Female	894,227	2,024,085	1,577,871	2,474,735
Total	1,902,297	4,098,391	2,218,332	5,185,400
Population (2011 Projection)				
Male	1,008,392	2,422,277	1,866,766	3,159,409
Female	958,034	2,391,640	1,827,321	2,985,264
Total	1,966,426	4,813,917	3,694,087	6,144,673
Household Characteristics				
Dependency ratio				
Head is male	68.6	76.0	78.3	80.5
Head is female	31.4	24.0	21.7	19.5
<u>Education</u>				
Total Adult literacy rate – English	74.9	79.3	71.8	80.3
Total Youth literacy rate – English (15-24)	86.9	88.1	92.9	94.7

**Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Age Group**

Age Group	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
Below 15	30.0	30.4	11.0	17.8
15-19	25.3	22.5	29.5	25.5
20-29	16.9	18.2	25.9	26.9
30-39	16.0	18.0	19.8	18.2
40-49	11.7	10.9	13.8	11.5

**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja

### **3.4. Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Educational Level, Age, Gender by State, 2012**

Description	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
No schooling (%)	11.3	10.8	6.1	11.1
Primary	37.3	37.9	29.9	31.6
Secondary	52.5	44.4	44.1	51.1
Post Secondary	10.2	17.7	26.0	17.3
Age 15-24	97.1	94.1	97.3	91.4
Age 25-29	69.3	55.2	83.6	80.9
Age 30-39	42.9	27.2	49.0	55.8
Age 40-49	26.3	8.6	21.7	28.3
Age 50-59	30.0	23.5	50.0	26.5
60 and above	60.7	50.0	71.8	31.0
Male	65.1	64.2	70.7	61.4
Female	67.4	62.7	72.4	66.5
Urban	68.7	65.2	61.1	68.9
Rural	64.4	60.6	78.0	63.1

**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja

### 3.5: Percentage of Literate Adults & Youths in the SEEFOR States, 2008- 2010

State	2008		2009		2010	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Bayelsa	75.1	86.9	71.2	84.8	74.9	95.0
Delta	85.5	94.7	80.4	88.2	79.3	88.1
Edo	91.1	98.4	90.1	96.4	71.8	92.9
Rivers	86.8	94.7	89.3	95.3	80.3	94.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja

**Table 3.6: Poverty Rates for Absolute, Relative and Food Poverty in the SEEFOR States, 2010**

Indicator	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers	Urban	Rural	National
Food Poverty							
• Food Poor	23.3	42.8	39.4	26.3	26.7	48.3	41.0
• Non Poor	76.7	57.2	60.6	73.7	73.3	51.7	59.0
Absolute Poverty							
• Poor	47.0	63.3	65.6	50.4	52.0	66.1	60.9
• Non Poor	53.0	36.7	34.4	49.6	48.0	33.9	39.1
Relative Poverty							
• Poor	57.9	70.1	77.5	58.6	61.8	73.2	69.0
• Non Poor	42.1	29.9	27.5	41.4	38.2	26.8	31.0
\$1/Day based on adjusted PPP							
• Poor	47.0	63.6	66.0	50.6	52.4	66.3	61.2
• Non Poor	53.0	36.4	34.0	49.4	47.6	33.7	38.8

Source: Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 Report

**Table 3.7: Income Inequalities by State Level for 2004 and 2010**

	2004	2010	% Change in inequality
National	0.4296	0.4470	4.1
• Rural	0.4239	0.4334	2.2
• Urban	0.4154	0.4322	4.2
Bayelsa	0.3333	0.3370	1.1
Delta	0.3582	0.4698	31.1
Edo	0.3742	0.4177	11.6
Rivers	0.4052	0.4614	13.9

Source: Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 Report

**Table 3.8: SELF ASSESSED POVERTY BY STATE, 2010**

	Very Poor	Poor	Moderate	Fairly Rich	Rich
National	9.5	37.2	47.2	5.2	0.9
- Urban	6.1	30.1	56.2	6.3	1.2
- Rural	11.6	41.9	41.2	5.2	0.8
Niger Delta	29.84	48.58	21.57	5.2	1.4
Bayelsa	32.6	35.0	28.6	1.7	2.1
Delta	13.6	43.5	36.2	6.0	0.7
Edo	3.9	29.8	59.1	6.1	1.1
Rivers	12.0	45.9	33.9	6.2	1.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Social Statistics*, 2010

**Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons Currently Engaged in Any Job, 2012**

State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa							
o Yes	11.5	2.9	30.7	57.1	73.7	70.0	39.3
o No	88.5	97.1	69.3	42.9	26.3	30.0	60.7
Delta							
o Yes	3.1	5.9	44.8	72.8	91.4	76.5	50.0
o No	96.9	94.1	55.2	27.2	8.6	23.5	50.0
Edo							
o Yes	0.0	2.7	16.4	51.0	78.3	50.0	28.2
o No	100.0	97.3	83.6	49.0	21.7	50.0	71.8
Rivers							
o Yes	32.5	8.6	19.1	44.2	71.7	73.5	69.0
o No	67.5	91.4	80.9	55.8	28.3	26.5	31.0

(Yes): indicates being engaged in any job; (No): indicates not engaged in any form of job

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Persons Currently Engaged by Type of Organization, 2012**

State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa							
○ Public	60.0	100.0	18.2	38.1	30.6	35.3	27.3
○ Private	40.0	0.0	81.8	61.9	69.4	64.7	72.7
Delta							
○ Public	20.0	26.6	7.0	13.2	15.4	7.7	9.1
○ Private	80.0	71.4	93.0	86.8	84.6	92.3	90.9
Edo							
○ Public	0.0	75.0	21.1	27.7	25.5	8.7	15.8
○ Private	0.0	25.0	78.9	72.3	74.5	91.3	84.2
Rivers							
○ Public	15.4	12.5	19.0	24.2	21.6	20.8	11.1
○ Private	84.6	87.5	81.0	75.8	78.4	79.2	88.9

(Private): includes self employment or private business

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Main Reason of Unemployment, 2012**

State	Reason for Being Unemployed							
	Student	Illness	Disability	Searching	Waiting for Reply	Right Skills	Housewife	Other
Bayelsa	53.6	3.4	0.0	32.5	0.6	0.0	3.4	6.5
Delta	70.7	4.2	0.3	12.3	1.4	0.6	3.9	6.7
Edo	61.3	4.1	0.5	20.9	0.3	1.0	4.4	7.5
Rivers	42.9	1.3	1.3	41.9	3.3	0.0	4.6	4.6

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table3.12: Distribution of Population (Age 6 yrs and Above) by State and Schooling Status, 2010**

State	Never Attended	Attended in the past but not now	Attending primary	Attending JSS	Attending SSS	Attending Tertiary
National	36,141,352	31,197,215	17,587,331	7,075,438	9,470,113	11,787,122
Niger Delta	3,674,264	8,270,212	3,814,620	2,002,946	2,685,856	2,793,053
Niger Delta / National	10%	27%	22%	28%	28%	24%
SEEFOR States/National						
Bayelsa	9%	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%
Delta	16%	15%	15%	14%	19%	14%
Edo	13%	12%	12%	11%	13%	11%
Rivers	15%	21%	17%	19%	28%	20%

Source: NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria

**Table3.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Willing to Work by Age, 2012**

State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa							
o Yes	7.5	16.9	75.9	70.7	68.4	91.7	60.0
o No	92.5	83.1	24.1	29.3	31.6	8.3	40.0
Delta							
o Yes	4.2	18.4	69.7	85.0	83.3	60.0	18.8
o No	95.8	81.6	30.3	15.0	16.7	40.0	81.3
Edo							
o Yes	16.7	47.4	84.0	87.1	75.7	75.0	47.5
o No	83.3	52.6	16.0	12.9	24.3	25.0	52.5
Rivers							
o Yes	73.9	54.8	91.4	80.0	92.3	75.0	66.7
o No	26.1	45.2	8.6	20.0	7.7	25.0	33.3

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table 3.14: Percentage of Persons Having Attended Skills Acquisition Training Programmes, 2012**

State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa							
o Yes	0.0	2.0	10.0	14.9	17.9	16.7	3.7
o No	0.0	98.0	90.0	85.1	82.1	83.3	96.3
Delta							
o Yes	0.0	2.5	15.8	30.4	34.5	30.3	9.1
o No	0.0	97.5	84.2	69.6	65.5	69.7	90.9
Edo							
o Yes	0.0	4.9	12.5	17.0	17.2	6.5	15.7
o No	0.0	95.1	87.5	83.0	82.8	93.5	84.3
Rivers							
o Yes	0.0	6.1	8.6	9.1	16.3	12.9	7.7
o No	0.0	93.9	91.4	90.9	83.7	87.1	92.3

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table 3.15: Percentage of Persons Aware of Empowerment Programmes, 2012**

State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-60 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa							
o Yes	0.0	9.9	31.6	32.4	25.0	23.3	17.9
o No	0.0	90.1	68.4	67.6	75.0	76.7	82.1
Delta							
o Yes	0.0	4.2	15.6	14.1	19.0	26.5	4.5
o No	0.0	95.8	84.4	85.9	81.0	73.5	95.5
Edo							
o Yes	0.0	9.2	24.2	23.0	34.8	26.1	8.5
o No	0.0	90.8	75.8	77.0	65.5	73.9	91.5
Rivers							
o Yes	0.0	23.9	43.3	27.7	30.4	41.4	14.8
o No	0.0	76.1	56.7	72.3	69.6	58.6	85.2

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013

**Table 3.16: Summary of Social Service Indicators & Benchmarks in the SEEFOR States 2012**

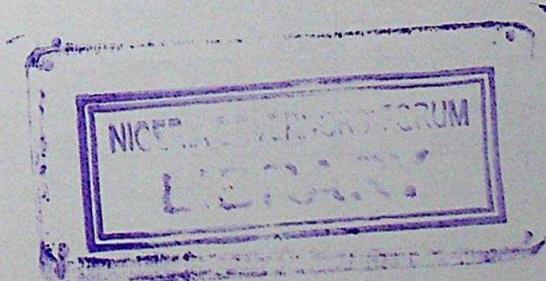
	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Benchmarks</b>								
• Never attended School	37.9	62.1	42.5	57.5	40.1	59.9	43.0	57.0

• Now in school	<u>54.2</u>	45.8	53.6	46.4	53.5	46.5	50.7	49.3
• Attended school before but not now (Drop-out Rate)	<u>50.6</u>	49.4	51.4	48.6	49.8	50.2	53.4	46.6
<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons by Attendance at Formal School by Sector</b>								
<b>Benchmarks</b>	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Never attended school								
• Urban	36.8	63.2	39.3	60.7	39.6	60.4	43.0	57.0
• Rural	38.1	61.9	43.2	56.8	40.3	59.7	42.9	57.1
Now in school								
• Urban	50.5	49.5	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7	49.7	50.3
• Rural	55.0	45.0	53.8	46.2	53.6	46.4	51.0	49.0
	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Benchmarks</b>								
• Never attended school	4.7	12.0	6.3	12.4	8.9	14.9	5.3	9.5
	45.9							
• Now in school		38.9	43.4	38.5	49.1	42.8	36.1	37.3
	49.4							
• Attended school before but not now (Drop-out Rate)		49.1	50.4	49.1	42.0	42.3	58.6	53.2

<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Youths by Attendance at Formal School by Sector, 2012</b>								
	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
Never attended school								
• Urban	7.3		6.6		11.6		6.6	
• Rural	8.5		10.3		12.0		7.6	
Now in school								
• Urban	40.8		40.8		44.7		33.6	
• Rural	42.8		40.1		46.5		37.6	
Attended school before but not now								
• Urban	51.9		52.6		43.6		59.8	
• Rural	48.7		48.7		41.5		54.8	

Benchmarks	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
• Urban	49.1	50.1	50.5	49.5	50.2	49.8	52.5	47.5
• Rural	50.6	49.4	51.2	48.8	50.1	49.9	50.9	49.1
Educational Level			Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers		
• Below Primary School			3.2	5.8	4.8	5.3		
• Primary School			33.8	35.9	41.9	27.7		
• Junior Secondary School			11.6	12.1	13.2	10.8		
• Vocational/Commercial			0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2		
• Senior Secondary School			40.2	33.2	29.5	45.6		
• NCE/OND/Nursing			5.4	6.1	5.9	4.0		
• Graduates			5.2	5.9	4.1	5.9		
• Post-Graduates			0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6		
• Others			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		

(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons by Type of Employment, 2012				
	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
Self Employment (Farming)	17.4	16.5	24.7	15.1
Self Employment (Non-farming)	20.9	22.9	19.7	18.4
Paid Apprentice	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Unpaid Household Worker	1.2	3.5	2.1	1.7
Full time student/trainee/unpaid apprentice	90.4	90.6	90.3	89.4
Full time Housewife	7.2	4.0	4.4	4.1
Old Age/retired	2.5	5.4	5.3	5.4



	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
<b>Reason</b>				
• Distance to School	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.1
• Expensive School fees	9.9	4.5	3.5	7.2
• Working at Home	4.3	9.8	6.6	11.2
• In Gainful Employment	14.6	35.5	31.3	9.7
• Financial Difficulties	40.3	40.0	28.2	35.6
• Other Reasons	28.5	10.2	30.0	35.2

<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons Currently Engaged in Any Job, 2012</b>							
State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
<b>Bayelsa</b>							
○ Yes	11.5	2.9	30.7	57.1	73.7	70.0	39.3
○ No	88.5	97.1	69.3	42.9	26.3	30.0	60.7
<b>Delta</b>							
○ Yes	3.1	5.9	44.8	72.8	91.4	76.5	50.0
○ No	96.9	94.1	55.2	27.2	8.6	23.5	50.0
<b>Edo</b>							
○ Yes	0.0	2.7	16.4	51.0	78.3	50.0	28.2
○ No	100.0	97.3	83.6	49.0	21.7	50.0	71.8
<b>Rivers</b>							
○ Yes	32.5	8.6	19.1	44.2	71.7	73.5	69.0
○ No	67.5	91.4	80.9	55.8	28.3	26.5	31.0

(Yes): indicates being engaged in any job; (No): indicates not engaged in any form of job

<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons Currently Engaged by Type of Organization, 2012</b>							
State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
<b>Bayelsa</b>							
○ Public	60.0	100.0	18.2	38.1	30.6	35.3	27.3
○ Private	40.0	0.0	81.8	61.9	69.4	64.7	72.7
<b>Delta</b>							
○ Public	20.0	26.6	7.0	13.2	15.4	7.7	9.1
○ Private	80.0	71.4	93.0	86.8	84.6	92.3	90.9

Edo								
o Public	0.0	75.0	21.1	27.7	25.5	8.7	15.8	
o Private	0.0	25.0	78.9	72.3	74.5	91.3	84.2	
Rivers								
o Public	15.4	12.5	19.0	24.2	21.6	20.8	11.1	
o Private	84.6	87.5	81.0	75.8	78.4	79.2	88.9	

(Private): includes self-employment or private business

<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons by Main Reason of Unemployment, 2012</b>								
State	Reason for Being Unemployed							
	Student	Illness	Disability	Searching	Waiting for Reply	Right Skills	Housewife	Other
Bayelsa	53.6	3.4	0.0	32.5	0.6	0.0	3.4	6.5
Delta	70.7	4.2	0.3	12.3	1.4	0.6	3.9	6.7
Edo	61.3	4.1	0.5	20.9	0.3	1.0	4.4	7.5
Rivers	42.9	1.3	1.3	41.9	3.3	0.0	4.6	4.6

<b>(A) Percentage Distribution of Persons Willing to Work by Age, 2012</b>								
State		AGE INTERVAL						
		< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa	o Yes	7.5	16.9	75.9	70.7	68.4	91.7	60.0
	o No	92.5	83.1	24.1	29.3	31.6	8.3	40.0
Delta	o Yes	4.2	18.4	69.7	85.0	83.3	60.0	18.8
	o No	95.8	81.6	30.3	15.0	16.7	40.0	81.3
Edo	o Yes	16.7	47.4	84.0	87.1	75.7	75.0	47.5
	o No	83.3	52.6	16.0	12.9	24.3	25.0	52.5
Rivers	o Yes	73.9	54.8	91.4	80.0	92.3	75.0	66.7
	o No	26.1	45.2	8.6	20.0	7.7	25.0	33.3

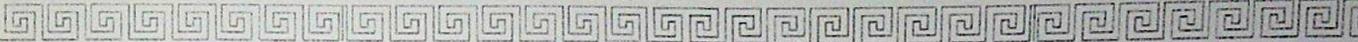
<b>(A) Percentage of Persons Having Attended Skills Acquisition Training Programmes, 2012</b>								
State		AGE INTERVAL						
		< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
Bayelsa	o Yes	0.0	2.0	10.0	14.9	17.9	16.7	3.7
	o No	0.0	98.0	90.0	85.1	82.1	83.3	96.3

<b>Delta</b>								
○ Yes	0.0	2.5	15.8	30.4	34.5	30.3	9.1	
○ No	0.0	97.5	84.2	69.6	65.5	69.7	90.9	
<b>Edo</b>								
○ Yes	0.0	4.9	12.5	17.0	17.2	6.5	15.7	
○ No	0.0	95.1	87.5	83.0	82.8	93.5	84.3	
<b>Rivers</b>								
○ Yes	0.0	6.1	8.6	9.1	16.3	12.9	7.7	
○ No	0.0	93.9	91.4	90.9	83.7	87.1	92.3	

<b>(A) Percentage of Persons Aware of Empowerment Programmes, 2012</b>							
State	AGE INTERVAL						
	< 9 Yrs	10-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50-59 Yrs	Above 60 Yrs
<b>Bayelsa</b>							
○ Yes	0.0	9.9	31.6	32.4	25.0	23.3	17.9
○ No	0.0	90.1	68.4	67.6	75.0	76.7	82.1
<b>Delta</b>							
○ Yes	0.0	4.2	15.6	14.1	19.0	26.5	4.5
○ No	0.0	95.8	84.4	85.9	81.0	73.5	95.5
<b>Edo</b>							
○ Yes	0.0	9.2	24.2	23.0	34.8	26.1	8.5
○ No	0.0	90.8	75.8	77.0	65.5	73.9	91.5
<b>Rivers</b>							
○ Yes	0.0	23.9	43.3	27.7	30.4	41.4	14.8
○ No	0.0	76.1	56.7	72.3	69.6	58.6	85.2

Source: Analysis Based on Survey, 2013 Tables (A- N)

<b>(A) Distribution of Population (Age 6 years and above) and Schooling Status, 2010</b>						
State	Never Attended	Attended in the past but not now	Attending primary	Attending JSS	Attending SSS	Attending Tertiary
<b>National</b>	36,141,352	31,197,215	17,587,331	7,075,438	9,470,113	11,787,122
<b>Niger Delta</b>	3,674,264	8,270,212	3,814,620	2,002,946	2,685,856	2,793,053
<b>Niger Delta / National</b>	10%	27%	22%	28%	28%	24%
<b>SEEFOR States/National</b>						
<b>Bayelsa</b>	9%	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%
<b>Delta</b>	16%	15%	15%	14%	19%	14%
<b>Edo</b>	13%	12%	12%	11%	13%	11%
<b>Rivers</b>	15%	21%	17%	19%	28%	20%

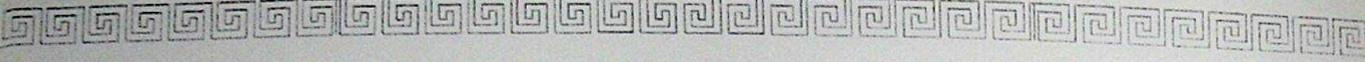


### 3.3 Socio-economic and Environmental Status

In general, the Niger Delta Region has a rich asset base especially the crude oil natural resource. This would have enabled one to conclude that most households will be able to meet their basic needs. However, the region is cumbered with environmental challenges including oil pollution, soil degradation, erosion, gas flaring and so on. It is usually an uphill task to find households that are free from these environmental hazards. Though the major occupation is traditional agriculture, the area is now a picture of its former self. Fishing which also was a major activity has disappeared due to the hazards of oil spillage and traditional values of assets have declined.

These consequences are the effects of the conditions on the people as well as their reactions. Similarly, with the indigenes of the region resolute to defending their environmental and human rights, even restively where necessary, there have been some significant changes in the peoples' social life, consequential to the changes being experienced in their native homelands. The emerging challenges include: (i) youth militancy and gangsterism; (ii) kidnapping and hostage taking; (iii) state violence and suppression; (iv) intractable inter-communal conflicts; (v) breakdown of cultural values; (vi) increased poverty and destitution among indigenes; and (vii) reinforced human underdevelopment.

Most households now participate in off-farm economic activities. Infrastructure especially road network is a challenge to buoyant economic development of the region due to the swampy nature and the very high cost of constructing such roads. The income level of off-farm economic activities is relatively high but could have been higher if the environment is not a huge deterrent. In terms of employment, there are more male-headed households engaged in either wage or salaried employment or self-employment conducting some business activities such as grocery or carpentry compared to female-headed households.

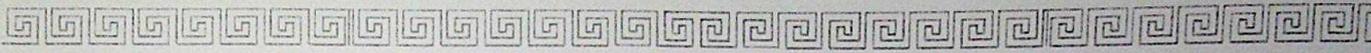


The baseline indicators provided in this Report will no doubt be useful in appraising the impact of the project in the beneficiary States and communities. These indicators are clues, signs or markers that measure one aspect of a programme at the beginning of the project. They are used to provide benchmarks for demonstrating the achievements of a programme. However, the M&E system should be introduced at the early stage of the project and should involve the beneficiary communities, the Civil Society Organizations, the state government machinery as well as the consultants engaged by the NPCU.

**Monitoring:** The SEEFOR project involves the collection of routine data that measure progress toward achieving programme objectives. It is used to track changes in programme performance over time. Its purpose is to permit stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of programmes and the efficient use of resources. **Evaluation on the other hand,** measures how well the programme activities have met expected objectives and/or the extent to which changes in outcomes can be attributed to the programme or intervention. The difference in the outcome of interest between having or not having the programme or intervention is known as its 'impact,' and measuring this difference is commonly referred to as '**impact evaluation.**'

Monitoring and evaluation helps programme implementers to: (i) make informed decisions regarding programme operations and service delivery based on objective evidence; (ii) ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources; (iii) objectively assess the extent to which the programme is having or has had the desired impact, in what areas it is effective, and where corrections need to be considered; and (iv) meet organizational reporting and other requirements, as well as convince donors that their investments have been worthwhile or that alternative approaches should be considered.

There is a need to develop very clear M&E Guidelines for the project at this early stage. Such Guidelines will enable the NPCU to provide the specific research design and methodological approaches to be used to identify whether changes in



outcomes can be attributed to the programme. One way this could be investigated would be through a quasi-experimental design in which providers in one facility are given a pretest, followed by the training and a post-test. For comparison purposes, a similar group of providers from another facility would be given the same pretest and post-test, without the intervening training. Then the test results would be compared to determine the impact of the training.

How the information gathered will be stored, disseminated and used should be defined at the planning stage of the project and described in the M&E plan. This will help ensure that findings from M&E efforts are not wasted because they are not shared.

The various users of this information should be clearly defined, and the Reports should be written with specific audience in mind. Dissemination channels can include written reports, press releases and stories in the mass media, and speaking events. The capacities needed to implement the efforts described in the M&E plan should be included in the document. A mechanism for reviewing and updating the M&E plan should also be included. This is because changes in the programme can and will affect the original plans for both monitoring and evaluation. M&E plans should serve the information needs of the intended users in practical ways. These users can range from those assessing programme performances at the highest central levels to those allocating resources at the district or local levels. Monitoring and Evaluation plans should convey technically accurate information and should be realistic, prudent, diplomatic and frugal. The activities described in M&E plans should be conducted legally, ethically, and with regard to those involved in and affected by them.

Findings from the field visits show that all the participating States have staff dedicated to M&E roles. However, successful M&E activities will be further strengthened if deployed to the beneficiary communities, intimating them with the baseline indicators and enabling them through focused training and capacity building to periodically carry out M&E analysis of the project components in their

environment. This should also be extended to the PFM-MDAs. In order to do this, the capacity to carry out M&E activities should be developed in these participating States and should be included in the work plan. Based on this, NPCU should therefore hire a consultant to design an M&E Action Plan that accommodates the beneficiary communities, CSOs as well as MDAs.

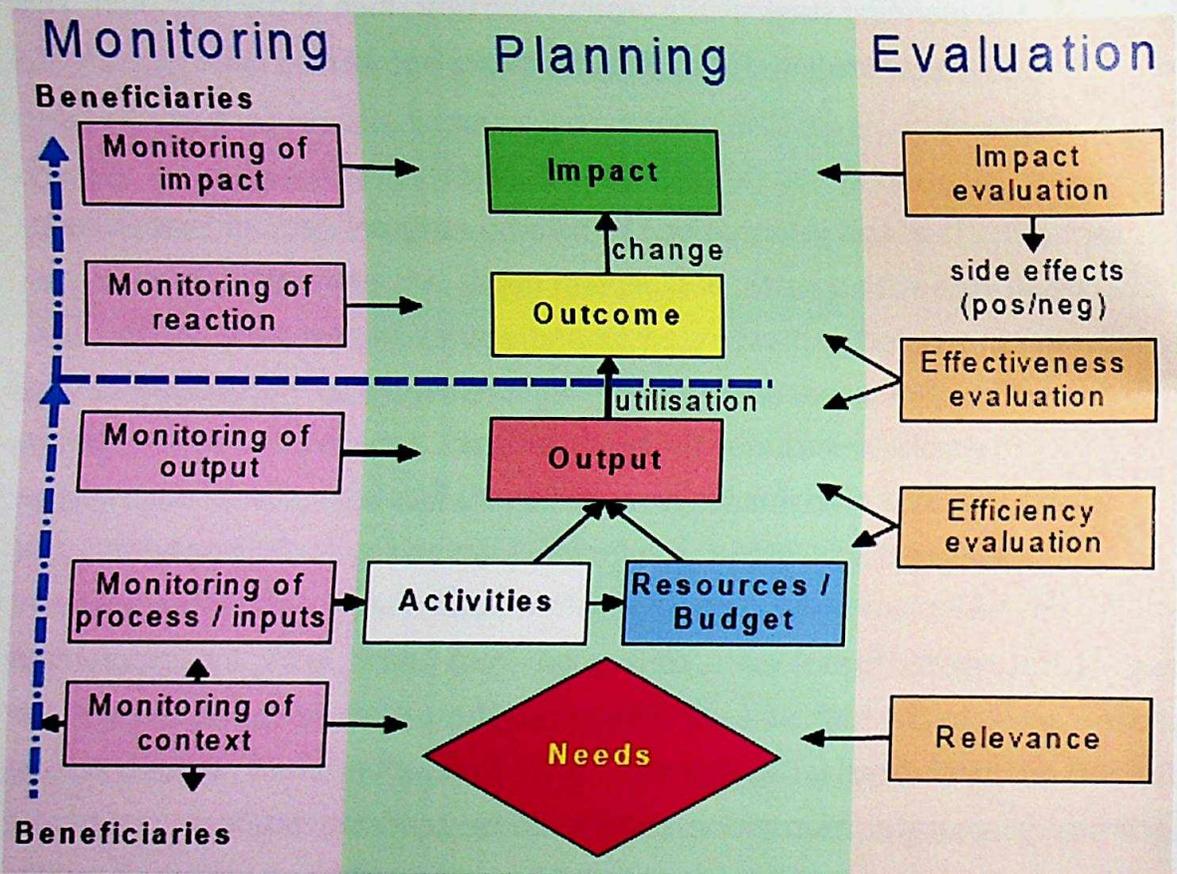
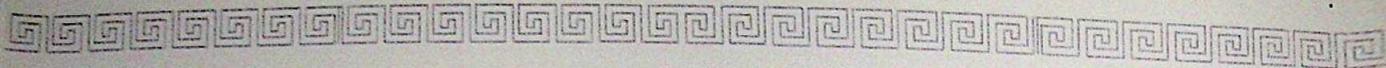


Figure 3.1: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

**Table 3.18: Strategic M&E Roles in the SEEFOR Project**

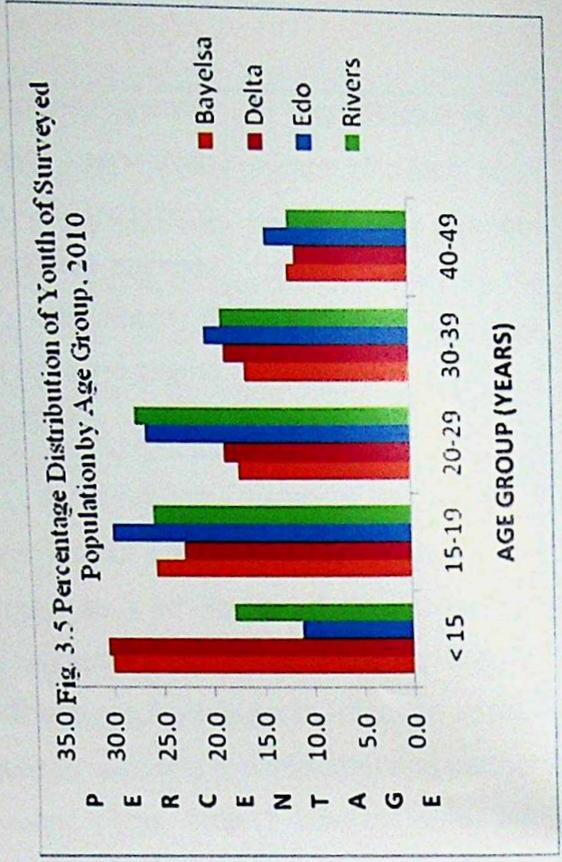
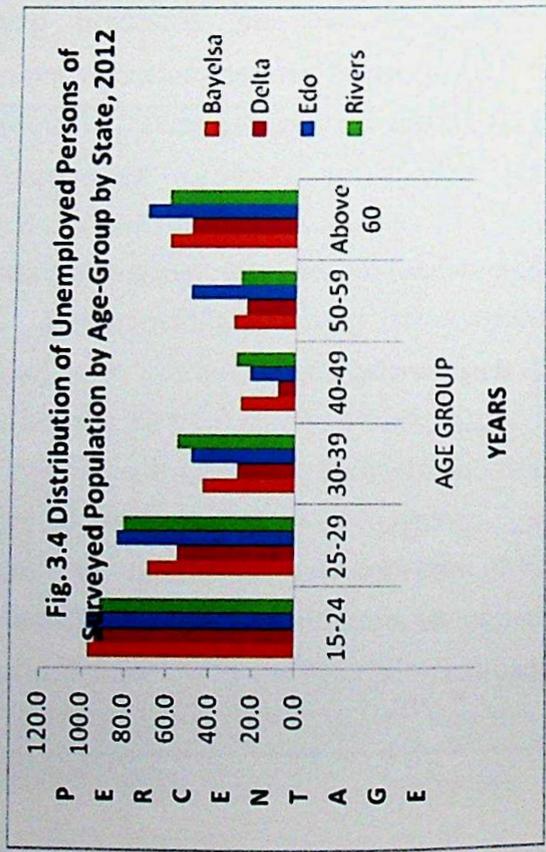
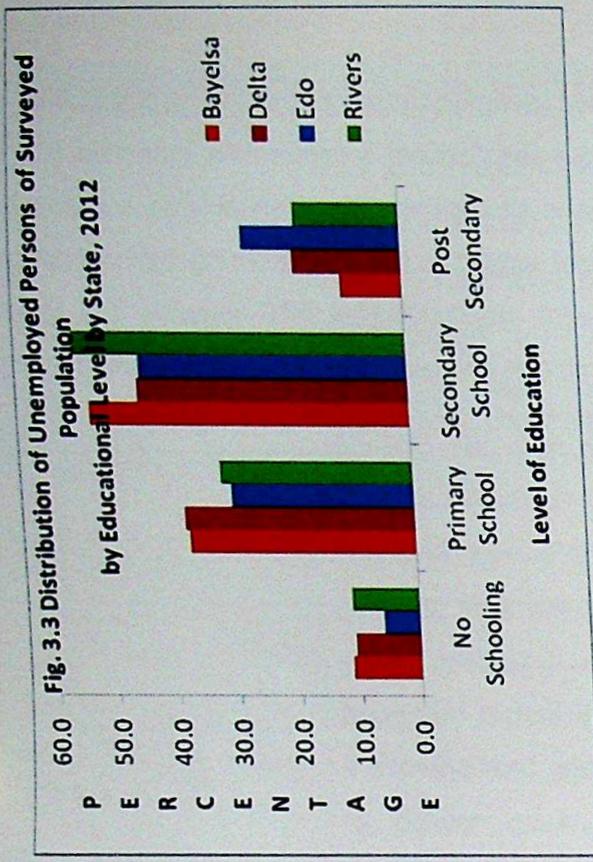
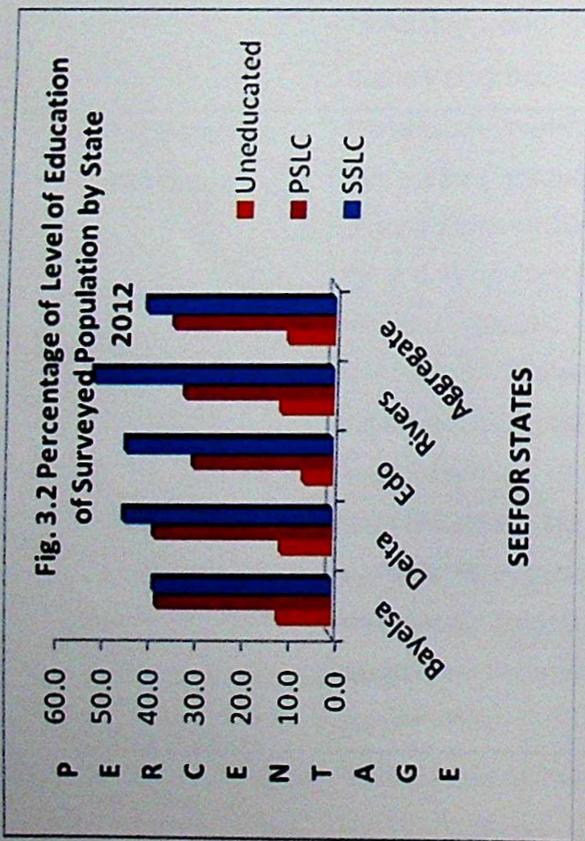
Key Stakeholders	Role
(a) The Local People	<p>These are local women, men and children considered pivotal to a project and its learning process. They are the primary stakeholders as their needs are the focus of the project and their views on impact are what count. This is a very diverse group in the communities such as "marginalized farmers", "smallholders" or "the landless" in the project area. Local people are increasingly acting as full partners in project initiatives, rather than passive beneficiaries. Most projects aim to strengthen self-reliant development, so they seek local participation in project design and implementation and assessment of the findings. If SEEFOR project M&amp;E builds on existing communication and learning processes, it can enhance and enrich these.</p>
(b) Grassroots Organizations	<p>Grassroots organizations, at community and higher levels, are important partners. They provide invaluable insights on priorities and appropriate processes during the design phase, and undertake some of the implementation of the project and/or M&amp;E. One of their most valuable roles is in facilitating participatory processes during implementation. The SEEFOR Project management team at the state level should work with grassroots organizations to create opportunities for local people to participate meaningfully in M&amp;E activities, especially as they were part of the FGD during the baseline studies. They can carry out local impact assessments or annual project reviews. Working with them increases local ownership of the project and thus the likelihood of a sustained impact.</p>



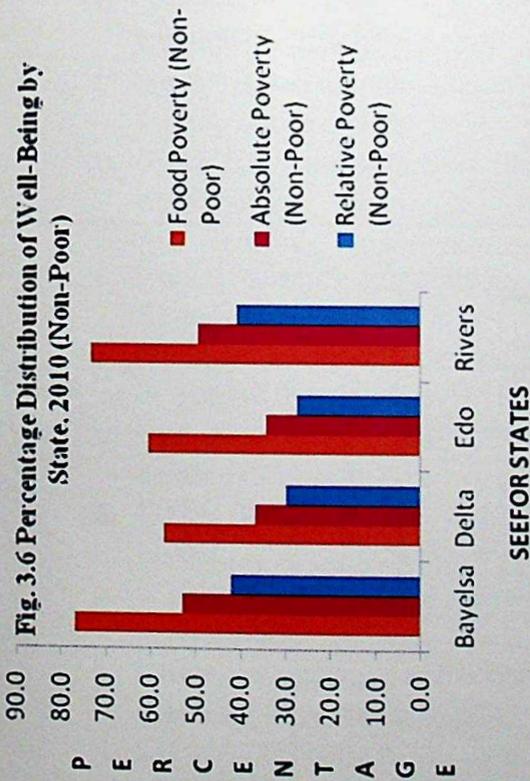
<p>(c) Project Management</p>	<p>The SEEFOR Project management at both the NPCU and the SPCU is the organizational pivot for implementation. Each state organizes management in its own way based on its strength and capacity. One project might have only five staff in the management unit and with most management functions (including M&amp;E) decentralized to implementing partners. Another may have a large, more centralized management and implementation unit. Local community members can be active in project management. Project management is responsible for ensuring that the project as a whole has clear and relevant plans, reviewing and approving work, and ensuring financial flows and reporting. The project achieves its intended impacts if management adequately supports the implementing partners to deliver quality work. The project director and M&amp;E coordinator are responsible for establishing and operating the reflection and learning processes and for reporting to supervising bodies, funding agencies and local people.</p>
<p>(a) Implementing Partners</p>	<p>Projects are implemented not only through grassroots organizations but also through government services, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and commercial operators, such as banks. In more participatory projects, these groups often have a catalytic and advisory function since decision-making lies with the primary stakeholders. Project management may ask for bids before selecting implementation partners, or these partners may be already specified in the appraisal report. Partners are guided by contracts on their responsibilities, standards of work and style of operation. All partners are responsible for monitoring the activities they implement. Sometimes evaluations are subcontracted to assess longer-term impacts or to institutionalize annual participatory impact assessments.</p>

(a) Supervising  
Institutions

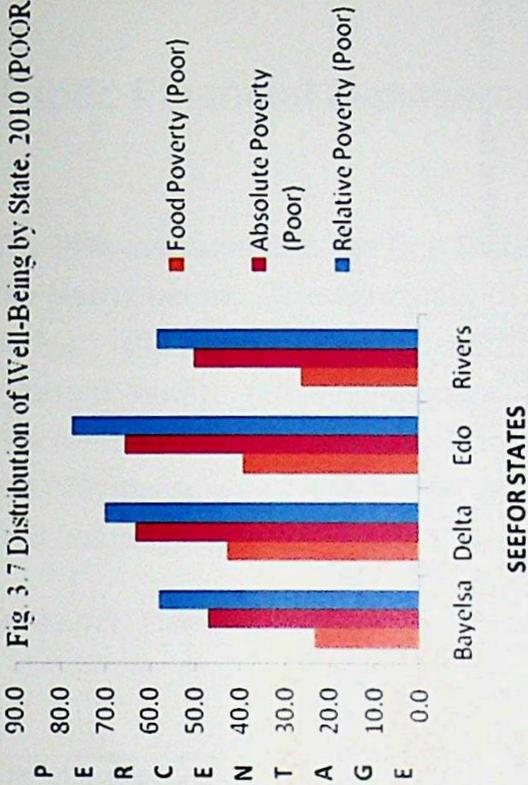
Once a basic project design is in place and the responsibilities of government agencies are clarified, a cooperating institution (CI) is contracted. Its role is to supervise the loan process and provide technical and financial support to the project during implementation. It should also provide methodological M&E support. CIs report project progress, problems and recommended actions to the funding agencies including the World Bank during Project supervision.



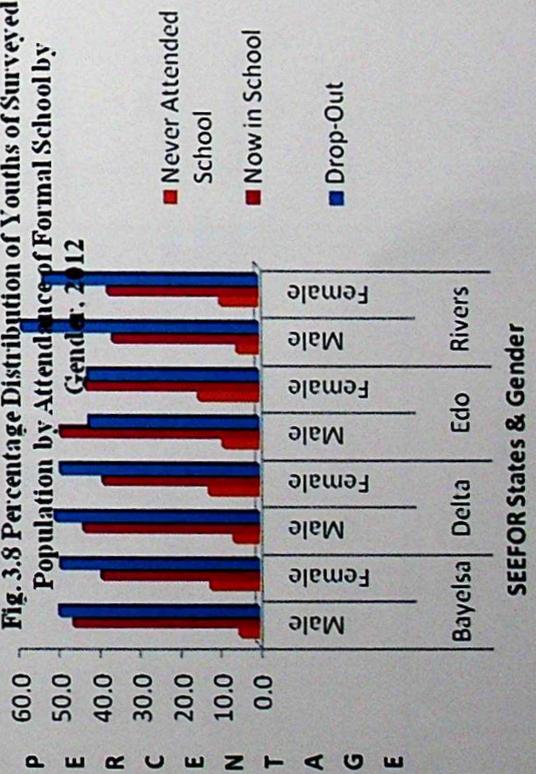
**Fig. 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Well-Being by State, 2010 (Non-Poor)**



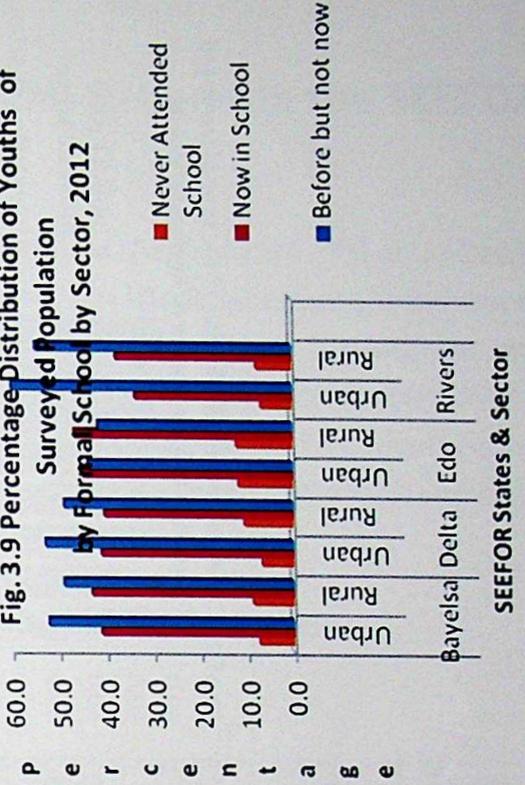
**Fig. 3.7 Distribution of Well-Being by State, 2010 (POOR)**

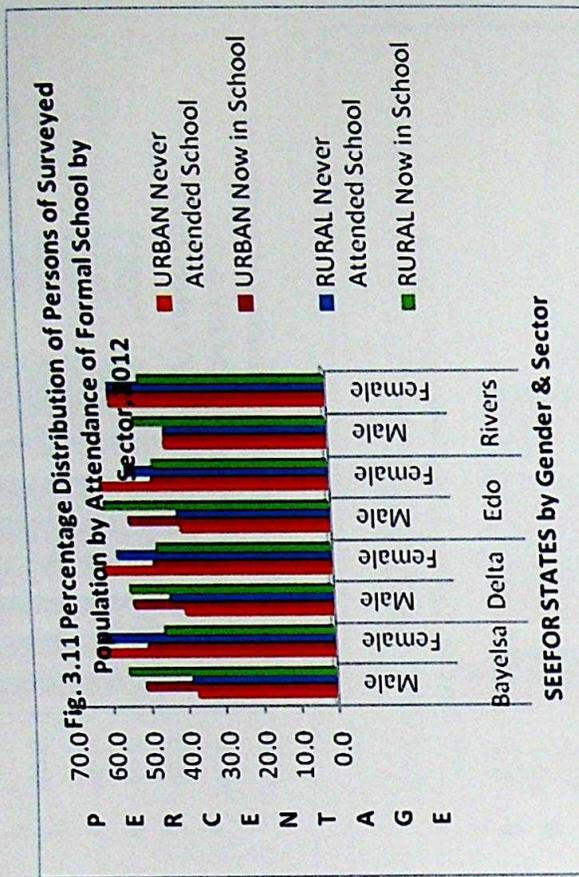
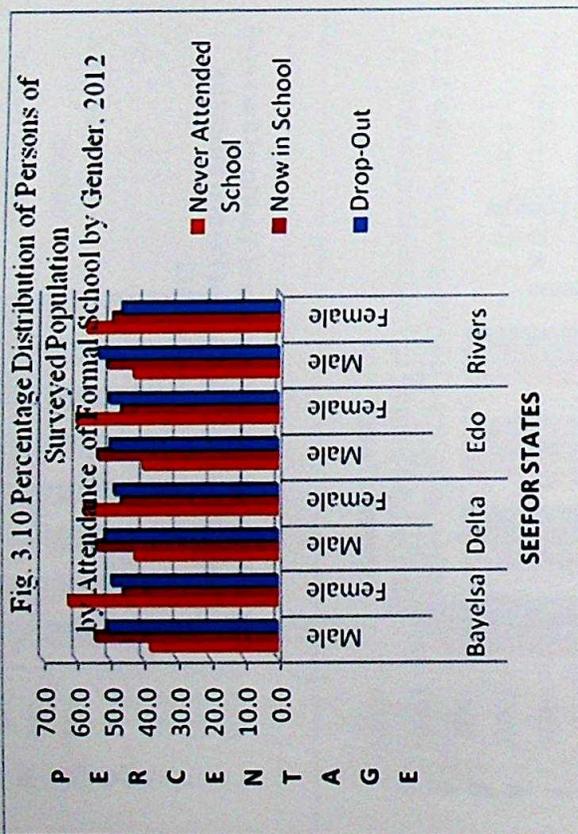


**Fig. 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Youths of Surveyed Population by Attendance of Formal School by Gender, 2012**

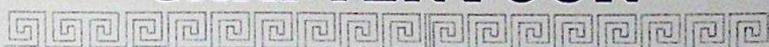


**Fig. 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Youths of Surveyed Population by Formal School by Sector, 2012**





# CHAPTER FOUR



## Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems in the SEEFOR States

The PFM assessment in the four States was based on the 7-phased PFM activities in the Matrix below. These include: (i) PFM Legislation and Regulation; (ii) Reform of Budget; (iii) Accounting, Expenditure Control and Reporting; (iv) Internal and External Audit; (v) Development and Implementation of SIFMIS; (vi) Public Procurement Reform; and (vii) Reform of the State Tax Authority. The adaptation of the PFM measures varies from one state to the other. However, there is no one state that has fully implemented the PFM Reports.

**Table 4.1: Matrices on the Status of PFM activities in the SEEFOR States**

PFM Indicators	Bayelsa		Delta		Edo		Rivers	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>1. PFM Legislation &amp; Regulation</b>	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Fiscal Responsibility Edict passed	X		X			X		X
b. State Financial Regulations & Manuals updated		X		X	X			X
c. Sensitization seminars conducted for key stakeholders	X		X		X			X
d. Fiscal Responsibility Commission established		X		X		X		X
<b>2. Budget Reform &amp; Implementation</b>	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Budget execution, monitoring, Expenditure Tracking improved	X			X	X		X	
b. MTSS/MTEF process introduced in Budget Preparation	X			X		X	X	
c. Budget process includes Fiscal Strategy Paper	X				X	X		X
d. MTEF Budget process in pilot MDAs	X			X	X	X		X
e. MTEF Budget process rolled out in all MDAs	X			X		X		X
f. CSOs are engaged in the Budget preparation process		X	X				X	
g. Capacity Building in the use of MTEF entrenched in the State		X		X	X		X	

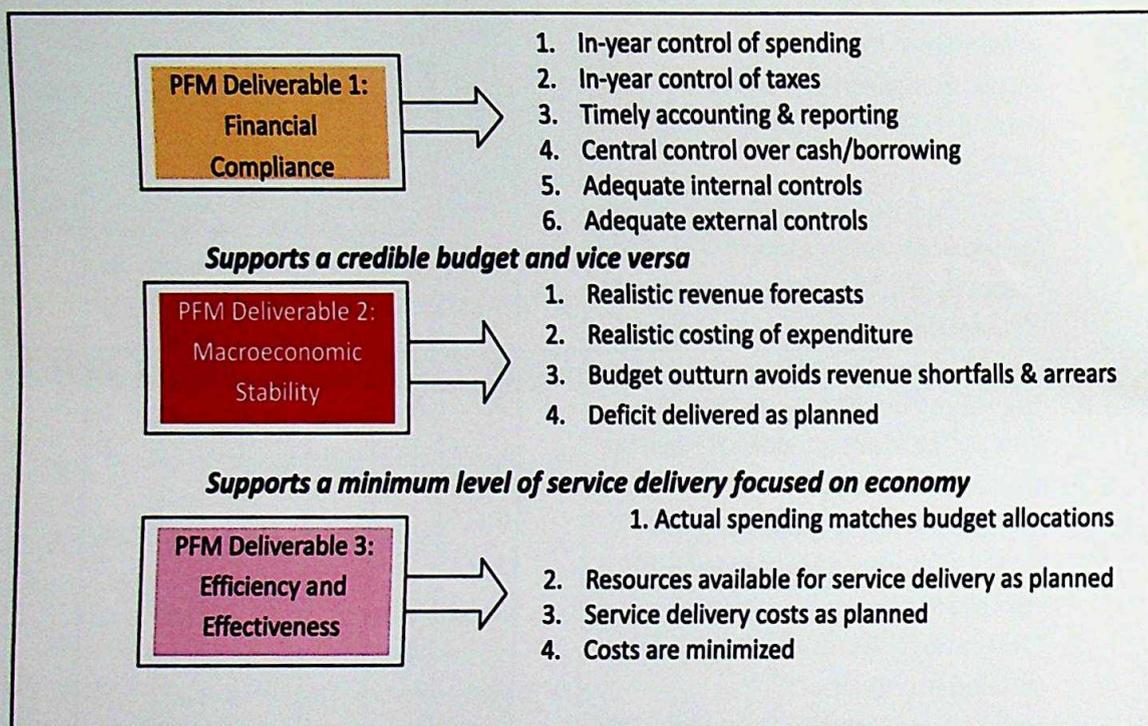
3. Accounting, Expenditure Control & Reporting	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Chart of Accounts developed in the State		X		X	X		X	
b. Chart of Accounts rolled out in all MDAs		X		X	X		X	
c. Procedures Manual on Chart of Accounts developed		X			X		X	
d. Procedures Manual in Use		X			X			
e. Payroll Biometrics, Integrated Nominal roll developed and introduced in the State	OG				X		X	
f. Capacity Building in the use of Chart of Accounts entrenched in the State		X			X		X	
4. Internal & External Audit	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Structure of the State Office of the Auditor General reviewed and restructured		X	X	X		X	X	
b. Annual Forum on External Audit exists in the State		X		X	X			X
c. Audit Implementation Committees exist		X		X		X		X
d. Internal Audit Units are modernized		X		X		X		X
e. Audit Service Commission established in the State		X		X		X		X
f. Capacity Building integrated in the State for staff of the Office of the Audit General and PAC of the SHoA		X	X	X	X			X
5. Implementation of SIFMIS	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Financial Requirements for SIFMIS developed in the State	OG		X			X	X	
b. Infrastructure backbone for the use of SIFMIS installed	OG		X			X	X	
c. SIFMIS off-shore software obtained		X	X		X			X
d. Information Security Policy developed in the State		X		X		X		X

6. Public Procurement Reform	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Public Procurement Edict passed	X		X		X			X
b. Public Procurement Regulations Manual drafted	X		X		X			X
c. Public Procurement Manual/ Standard Bidding Document developed	X		X		X			X
d. Appropriate Regulatory Body (Due Process Office/ State Procurement Council) established	X			X		X		X
e. Procurement Databank/website established in the State		X		X		X		X
f. Public Procurement Units established and staffed in the MDAs	X			X		X		X
g. Procurement Seminars & Public Awareness carried out in the State	X			X		X		
h. Capacity Building for procurement officers entrenched in the State	X			X		X		
7. Reform of State Tax Authority & IGR	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
a. Tax Payer Database modernized		X	X			X		X
b. Survey for identification of new tax payers conducted		X		X	X			X
c. Organizational Structure of the Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) reviewed	X			X	X			X
d. Integrated Internal Revenue Bill passed in the State	X		X					X
e. Existing Revenue Law in the State reviewed		X		X	X			X
f. Capacity Building & Training for staff of BIR entrenched in the State	X		X			X		X

**Notes:** Y = Yes; N = No

The four States are at various stages of adaptation of the PFM reforms. However, despite the stage of adaptation of the reforms, none of the States has entrenched effective capacity building programmes in order to entrench the reforms. The public financial management (PFM) systems in the States show some challenges as discussed in Table 4.2. Three States, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers, have adopted and

passed the Fiscal Responsibility Edict, but none of the States has fully implemented the contents of the Edict. On the Reform of the Budget, only Bayelsa State has a strong public expenditure tracking system and budget process aligned to MTEF. The other States have not embraced Budget reform measures that align the budget to a fiscal strategy paper and the MTEF. It is expected that public financial management reforms as articulated by the benchmarks and indicators above will be improved upon during the implementation of the SEEFOR in all the States and monitored at Mid-Term Review.

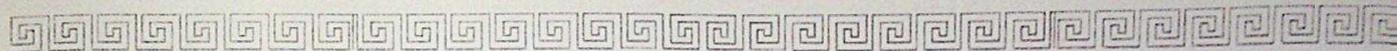


**Figure 4.1:** Aligning Core Functions with PFM Deliverables

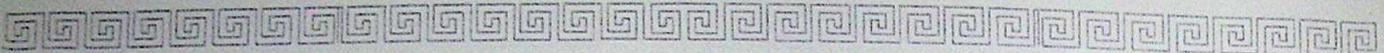
**Table 4.2: Status of PFM Reforms in the Participating States**

PFM Indicators	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
1. PFM Legislation & Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal Responsibility Edit has been passed in the State;</li> <li>• Sensitization of stakeholders especially in the public service has been undertaken.</li> <li>• Training of staff for the implementation of the Edict has not commenced</li> <li>• Standard Financial Regulations have not been updated</li> <li>• The Fiscal Responsibility Commission has not been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal Responsibility Edict has been passed and signed into law</li> <li>• Sensitization involving stakeholders from the public service, the CSOs and Media has been carried out.</li> <li>• Limited, but not exhaustive training on the application of the edict has been done.</li> <li>• Standard Financial Regulations Manual has not been updated and circulated to the MDAs.</li> <li>• The Fiscal Responsibility Commission has not been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fiscal Responsibility Edict has been drafted but not passed into Law.</li> <li>• Sensitization involving stakeholders was conducted in the public service using the Fed. Govt. FRL</li> <li>• There is no training programme yet in place.</li> <li>• Standard Financial Regulations Manual is not updated and circulated yet.</li> <li>• The Fiscal Responsibility Commission is not in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fiscal Responsibility Edict has been passed into law.</li> <li>• Limited sensitization carried out among stakeholders using the FGN FRL.</li> <li>• Capacity building programmes for staff of MDAs involved in Budget does exist but is not sufficient</li> <li>• Standard Financial Regulations Manual exists but has not been updated.</li> <li>• No Fiscal Responsibility Commission.</li> </ul>

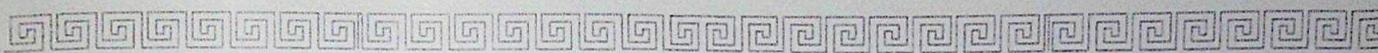
<p><b>2. Reform of Budget</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget execution, monitoring, expenditure tracking (BEMET) is used in the State but mostly in social sectors as Education; Health and MDG activities. Other sectors are administrative, economic, energy and works.</li> <li>• The MTSS/MTEF process has been introduced into the general Budget Preparation.</li> <li>• The State prepares a Fiscal Strategy Paper but its scope is limited to Information and the Debt Management profile of the State. As it fails to include all information on revenue, expenditure and debt.</li> <li>• MTEF budget process is operational in 4 pilot MDAs and not fully rolled out in all the MDAs</li> <li>• CSOs are yet to be engaged in the budget process</li> </ul> <p>Capacity building especially on the technical understanding of the MTEF and Budget Process is ongoing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BEMET is not used in the state.</li> <li>• MTSS/MTEF has not been introduced in the state budget process.</li> <li>• The state does not prepare Fiscal Strategy Paper for the budget preparation.</li> <li>• There is no use of MTEF in any MDA as a pilot.</li> <li>• CSO were involved in the sensitization on the FR Edict at which issues of the MTEF and Budget Process were discussed.</li> <li>• No adequate and sufficient capacity building programme in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BEMET is used in limited scale in Education and Health but the application is not full scale in the MDAs</li> <li>• MTSS/MTEF awareness created in the MDAs but cannot operate in isolation from the Fiscal Responsibility Edict.</li> <li>• The state does not prepare Fiscal Strategy Paper for the budget preparation.</li> <li>• There is no use of MTEF in any MDA as a pilot</li> <li>• CSOs are not involved in the state's budget preparation process.</li> <li>• No capacity building programme for the staff of MDAs involved in budget preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BEMET is used sparingly to track expenditures on MDG projects as well as school rehabilitation programmes.</li> <li>• MTSS/MTEF awareness created in the MDAs but inclusive due to the absence of the FR Edict.</li> <li>• The state does not prepare Fiscal Strategy Paper for the budget preparation.</li> <li>• There is no use of MTEF in any MDA as a pilot</li> <li>• CSOs and representatives of the communities make contribution to the budget process.</li> <li>• Capacity building programme for the staff of MDAs involved in budget preparation is not sufficient.</li> </ul>
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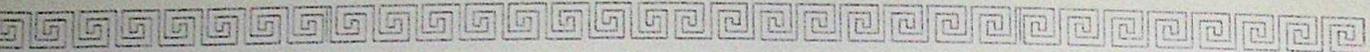
<p><b>3. Accounting, Expenditure Control &amp; Reporting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Chart of Accounts has been developed with appropriate budget classification.</li> <li>• Chart of Accounts has been rolled out in 6 pilot MDAs but at limited scope due to inadequate capacity.</li> <li>• Procedures Manual on Chart of Accounts has been developed but capacity building on the application of the Manual is grossly inadequate.</li> <li>• Use of Procedures Manual is limited in the MDAs.</li> <li>• Payroll Biometrics to integrate nominal roll and payroll is on-going</li> <li>• Capacity Building on the application of the Chart of Accounts is on-going.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Chart of Accounts has been developed, but does not fully comply with IPSAS requirements.</li> <li>• Chart of Accounts does not meet the GFS statistic 2001 of the IMF in terms of classification by functions of government.</li> <li>• There are efforts to align the existing Chart of Accounts with the FAAC CoA as well as IPSAS requirements.</li> <li>• Payroll Biometrics to integrate nominal roll have not been merged but efforts are underway to harmonize with the SAP.</li> <li>• Capacity building programme for public officials especially in the Accountant General's Office, Budget Office is limited in scope and coverage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Chart of Accounts integrating operational budget classification has been developed.</li> <li>• A Chart of Accounts is in use at the Office of the Accountant General but in limited application in the other MDAs.</li> <li>• There is a Procedures Manual. However, access to the Procedures Manual is limited to the senior staff in the Office of the Accountant General.</li> <li>• Payroll Biometrics to integrate nominal roll and payroll does not exist. However, state is in the process of introducing personnel Data Capture System in the public sector.</li> <li>• No effective capacity building in the use of Chart of Accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Chart of Accounts has not been developed to provide appropriate budget classification.</li> <li>• Chart of Accounts does not exist.</li> <li>• Procedures Manual on Chart of Accounts has not been developed.</li> <li>• Procedures Manual for Chart of Accounts does not exist.</li> <li>• Payroll Biometrics to integrate nominal roll and payroll exist.</li> <li>• Capacity building programme for public officials especially in the Accountant General's Office, Budget Office is ongoing.</li> </ul>
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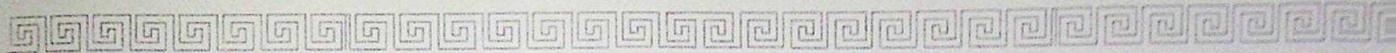
<p><b>4. Internal &amp; External Audit</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Office of the Auditor General has not been restructured.</li> <li>• State does not have a draft/update Audit Bill to strengthen the Audit Office</li> <li>• Annual Forum on External Audit does not exist in the State.</li> <li>• The SHoA has an Audit Implementation Committee to oversight the Audit Office and handle Public Accounts responsibilities.</li> <li>• The Internal Audit Units in the State are not modernized; facilities are still rudimentary.</li> <li>• The absence of an Audit Bill explains the non-establishment of the Audit Service Commission in the State.</li> <li>• Capacity Building for staff of the Office of Audit and the PAC in the SHoA is rudimentary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Office of the Auditor General has not been restructured.</li> <li>• State does not have a draft/update Audit Bill to strengthen the Audit Office</li> <li>• Annual Forum on External Audit does not exist in the State.</li> <li>• The SHoA has an Audit Implementation Committee to oversight the Audit Office and handle Public Accounts responsibilities.</li> <li>• The Internal Audit Units in the State are not modernized; facilities are still rudimentary.</li> <li>• The absence of an Audit Bill explains the non-establishment of the Audit Service Commission in the State.</li> <li>• Capacity Building for staff of the Office of Audit and the PAC in the SHoA is rudimentary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Office of the Auditor General has not been restructured.</li> <li>• State does not have a draft/update Audit Bill to strengthen the Audit Office</li> <li>• Annual Forum on External Audit does not exist in the State.</li> <li>• The SHoA has an Audit Implementation Committee to oversight the Audit Office and handle Public Accounts responsibilities.</li> <li>• The Internal Audit Units in the State are not modernized; facilities are still rudimentary.</li> <li>• The absence of an Audit Bill explains the non-establishment of the Audit Service Commission in the State.</li> <li>• Capacity Building for staff of the Office of Audit and the PAC in the SHoA is rudimentary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Office of the Auditor General has not been restructured.</li> <li>• State does not have a draft/update Audit Bill to strengthen the Audit Office</li> <li>• Annual Forum on External Audit does not exist in the State.</li> <li>• The SHoA has an Audit Implementation Committee to oversight the Audit Office and handle Public Accounts responsibilities.</li> <li>• The Internal Audit Units in the State are not modernized; facilities are still rudimentary.</li> <li>• The absence of an Audit Bill explains the non-establishment of the Audit Service Commission in the State.</li> <li>• Capacity Building for staff of the Office of Audit and the PAC in the SHoA is rudimentary</li> </ul>
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<p><b>5. Develop &amp; Implement SIFMIS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Financial requirement for the State Integrated Financial Management Information System (SIFMIS) is on-going.</li> <li>• The installation of the infrastructure backbone for the use of SIFMIS is on-going.</li> <li>• SIFMIS off-shore software has not been obtained.</li> <li>• An efficient information security policy to support SIFMIS and confidentiality has not been developed.</li> <li>• There is no draft timeframe for the SIFMIS roll out of the MDAs.</li> <li>• Capacity building across MDAs on the operations of SIFMIS is rudimentary and not exhaustive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Financial requirement for the State Integrated Financial Management Information System (SIFMIS) is on-going.</li> <li>• The installation of the infrastructure backbone for the use of SIFMIS is on-going.</li> <li>• State uses the System Application Package (SAP). SAP supports SIFMIS</li> <li>• An efficient information security policy to support SIFMIS and confidentiality has not been developed.</li> <li>• SAP has been deployed to over 40 MDAs.</li> <li>• The use of SAP is not optimized.</li> <li>• Capacity building across MDAs on the operations of SIFMIS is rudimentary and not exhaustive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Financial requirement for the State Integrated Financial Management Information System (SIFMIS) is on-going.</li> <li>• The installation of the infrastructure backbone for the use of SIFMIS is on-going.</li> <li>• SIFMIS off-shore software has not been obtained.</li> <li>• An efficient information security policy to support SIFMIS and confidentiality has not been developed.</li> <li>• There is no draft timeframe for the SIFMIS roll out of the MDAs.</li> <li>• Capacity building across MDAs on the operations of SIFMIS is rudimentary and not exhaustive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Financial requirement for the State Integrated Financial Management Information System (SIFMIS) is yet to commence.</li> <li>• The installation of the infrastructure backbone for the use of SIFMIS has not commenced.</li> <li>• SIFMIS off-shore software has not been obtained.</li> <li>• An efficient information security policy to support SIFMIS and confidentiality has not been developed.</li> <li>• There is no draft timeframe for the SIFMIS roll out of the MDAs.</li> <li>• Capacity building across MDAs on the operations of SIFMIS is rudimentary and not exhaustive</li> </ul>
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<p><b>6. Public Procurement Reform</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Public Procurement Edict has been passed into Law</li> <li>• Public Procurement manual has been developed.</li> <li>• Standard Bidding Documents have not been developed.</li> <li>• There is a Due Process Office responsible for the implementation of the State Public Procurement Edict.</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Council.</li> <li>• State does have a Public Procurement Databank, although the database is very scanty.</li> <li>• Staff of the Due Process Office is not deployed to the MDAs to handle the procurement functions of the MDAs.</li> <li>• Procurement Seminars and sensitization of the public is on-going.</li> <li>• Capacity building for the staff of the State Due Process( on-going)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Public Procurement Edict has been passed into Law.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Regulations Manual has been drafted but stakeholder discussions are yet to take place.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Manual has been developed but not been massively produced and circulated to Civil Servants.</li> <li>• Standard Bidding Documents have not been developed.</li> <li>• There is a Due Process Office responsible for the implementation of the State Public Procurement Edict.</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Council</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Databank</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Edict.</li> <li>• Staff of the Due Process Office are not deployed to the MDAs to handle the procurement functions of the MDAs</li> <li>• Procurement Seminars and sensitization of the public is on-going.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Public Procurement Edict has been passed into Law.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Regulations Manual has been drafted but stakeholder discussions are yet to take place.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Manual &amp; Standard Bidding Documents have been developed but not published for use.</li> <li>• There is a Due Process Office responsible for the implementation of the State Public Procurement Edict.</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Council</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Databank</li> <li>• Staff of the Due Process Office are not deployed to the MDAs to handle the procurement functions of the MDAs</li> <li>• Procurement Seminars and sensitization of the public is on-going.</li> <li>• Capacity building for the staff of the State Due Process( on-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Public Procurement Edict has been passed into Law.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Regulations Manual has been drafted but stakeholder discussions are yet to take place.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Manual &amp; Standard Bidding Documents have not been developed.</li> <li>• There is a Due Process Office responsible for the implementation of the State Public Procurement Edict.</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Council</li> <li>• State does not have a Public Procurement Databank</li> <li>• Staff of the Due Process Office are not deployed to the MDAs to handle the procurement functions of the MDAs</li> <li>• Procurement Seminars and sensitization of the public is on-going.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>7. Reform of State Tax Authority</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taxpayer database has not been modernized.</li> <li>• Survey for the identification of new tax payers has not been conducted.</li> <li>• The Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) has been re-organized</li> <li>• State has reviewed the existing Revenue Law &amp; sent to the BSHA for passage into Law.</li> <li>• Capacity building and training of BIR Staff on-going</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taxpayer database has been modernized.</li> <li>• Survey for the identification of new tax payers has not been conducted.</li> <li>• The Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) has not been re-organized.</li> <li>• State has reviewed the existing Revenue Law &amp; passed the Integrated Internal Revenue Bill into Law.</li> <li>• Capacity building and training of BIR Staff on-going</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taxpayer database has not been modernized.</li> <li>• Survey for the identification of new tax payers has been conducted and database updated.</li> <li>• The Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) has been re-organized</li> <li>• State has reviewed the existing Revenue Law &amp; passed the Internal Revenue Bill into Law.</li> <li>• Capacity building and training of BIR Staff on-going</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taxpayer database has not been modernized.</li> <li>• Survey for the identification of new tax payers has not been conducted.</li> <li>• The Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) has not been re-organized</li> <li>• State has not reviewed the existing Integrated Revenue Law &amp; there is no Internal Revenue Bill.</li> <li>• Capacity building and training of BIR Staff is not programmed.</li> </ul>
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**Source:** Based on feedback from the various State PFM officials and FGD Sessions



## SUMMARY OF KEY BENCHMARK INDICATORS

From the analysis, Tables 4.3 (a) - (d) presents a summary of benchmark indicators for each of the four States from which the impact of the SEEFR project could be measured against overtime.

**Table 4.3 (a): Baseline Indicators (BAYELSA STATE)**

Socio-economic Indicators	Male	Female
Dependency ratio (head of household)	68.6 (Male headed households)	31.4 (Female headed households)
% of target group with no formal education	2.8	8.5
% of target group that never attended school	37.9	62.1
% of target group that attended school before but not now (Drop-out rate)	50.6	49.4
% of youths that never attended formal school	4.7	12.0
% of youths that attended formal school before but not now (Youth school drop-out rate)	49.4	49.1
% of target group in self employment (farming)	17.4	
% of target group in self employment (non-farming)	20.9	
% of target group in paid apprentice employment	0.5	
% of target group in unpaid household work	1.2	
% of target group out of school due to financial difficulties	40.3	
% of target group who dropped out of school due to gainful employment	14.6	
% of target group in primary school	33.8	
% of target group in Junior Secondary School education	11.6	
% of target group attending Senior Secondary education	40.2	
% of target group attending Tertiary education	5.6	
% of Youths (Age 20 -40 years) currently in employment	43.9	
% of Youths (Age 20 -40 years) currently unemployed	56.1	
% of Adults (Age 40-60 years) currently in employment	71.9	
% of adults (Age 40-60 years) currently unemployed	28.1	
% of target group employed in the Public Sector	30.6	
% of target group employed in the Private Sector or self employed	69.4	
% of literate adults	74.9	

% of literate youths	95.0	
<b>Food Security indicators</b>		
% of target group "Food Poor" (population)	23.3	
% of target group "Poor"	47.0	
% of target group "Relative Poverty" Poor	57.9	
% of target group on less than US\$1:00 per day	47.0	
% of target group		
- Very poor	32.6	
- Poor	35.0	
- Rich	1.7	
<b>Participation in community institutions</b>		
Awareness of skill acquisition training programmes of the TVES	58.3	12.1
Proportion of households participating in TVES programmes	9.8	1.3
Proportion of households participating in community development activities	20.5	15.4
Proportion of households benefitting from public works programmes of the Government	12.8	7.5
Proportion of households benefitting from community programmes of the NGOs	9.4	11.8
Level of satisfaction on services provided by LGA and community institutions	Low	Low
<b>Public Financial Management Reforms</b>		
<b>Impact:</b> Sound financial management and discipline in the public service attained by June 2017	<b>Outcomes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue: Strengthened systems, processes for improving the capability of the revenue collection agencies by June 2017</li> <li>Budgeting: Strengthened capacity of planning and budget management in the Ministry of Finance, Budget Office and the MDAs</li> <li>Budget Execution, Transparency and Accountability: Improved utilization of public resources in a more effective manner by June 2017.</li> <li>Budget Control and Oversight: Improved adherence and enforcing of MDAs and LGAs to financial internal controls, rules, laws, regulations and audit recommendations by June 2017.</li> </ul>	

**PFM INDICATORS**

- PFM legislation enacted
- Machinery for implementation of PFM legislation established
- % of revenue forecasts realistic
- % of expenditure fully costed
- In year control of over spending introduced
- % of Budget outturn close to approved budget
- % of Budget outturn contains minimal overruns and arrears
- Timely accounting and reporting in place
- Central control over cash in place
- Adequate internal control procedures introduced
- Adequate external control procedures in place
- Capacity Building for staff implementing PFM reforms adequate

**Table 4.3 (b): Baseline Indicators (DELTA STATE)**

Socio-economic Indicators	Male	Female
Dependency ratio (head of household)	76.0 (Male headed households)	24.0 (Female headed households)
% of target group with no formal education	4.3	6.5
% of target group that never attended school	42.5	57.5
% of target group that attended school before but not now (Drop-out rate)	51.4	48.6
% of youths that never attended formal school	6.3	12.4
% of youths that attended formal school before but not now (Youth school drop-out rate)	50.4	49.1
% of target group in self employment (farming)	16.5	
% of target group in self employment (non-farming)	22.9	
% of target group in paid apprentice employment	0.3	
% of target group in unpaid household work	3.5	
% of target group out of school due to financial difficulties	40.0	
% of target group who dropped out of school due to gainful employment	35.5	
% of target group in primary school	35.9	
% of target group in Junior Secondary School education	12.1	
% of target group attending Senior Secondary education	33.2	
% of target group attending Tertiary education	6.4	
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently in employment	58.6	
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently unemployed	41.2	
% of Adults (Age 40-60 years) currently in employment	84.0	
% of adults (Age 40-60 years) currently unemployed	16.0	
% of target group employed in the Public Sector	10.8	
% of target group employed in the Private Sector or self employed	89.2	
% of literate adults	79.3	
% of literate youths	88.1	
<b>Food Security indicators</b>		
% of target group "Food Poor" (population)	42.8	

% of target group "Poor"	63.3
% of target group "Relative Poverty" Poor	77.5
% of target group on less than US\$1:00 per day	63.6
% of target group	
- Very poor	13.6
- Poor	43.5
- Rich	0.7
Participation in community institutions	
Awareness of skill acquisition training programmes of the TVES	70.2
Proportion of households participating in TVES programmes	18.4
Proportion of households participating in community development activities	30.5
Proportion of households benefitting from public works programmes of the Government	28.8
Proportion of households benefitting from community programmes of the NGOs	10.5
Level of satisfaction on services provided by LGA and community institutions	Low
Public Financial Management Reforms	
<b>Impact:</b> Sound financial management and discipline in the public service attained by June 2017	
<b>Outcomes:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue: Strengthened systems, processes for improving the capability of the revenue collection agencies by June 2017</li> <li>Budgeting: Strengthened capacity of planning and budget management in the Ministry of Finance, Budget Office and the MDAs</li> <li>Budget Execution, Transparency and Accountability: Improved utilization of public resources in a more effective manner by June 2017.</li> <li>Budget Control and Oversight: Improved adherence and enforcing of MDAs and LGAs to financial internal controls, rules, laws, regulations and audit recommendations by June 2017.</li> </ul>

**PFM INDICATORS**

- PFM legislation enacted
- Machinery for implementation of PFM legislation established
- % of revenue forecasts realistic
- % of expenditure fully costed
- In year control of over spending introduced
- % of Budget outturn close to approved budget
- % of Budget outturn contains minimal overruns and arrears
- Timely accounting and reporting in place
- Central control over cash in place
- Adequate internal control procedures introduced
- Adequate external control procedures in place
- Capacity Building for staff implementing PFM reforms adequate

**Table 4.3 (c): Baseline Indicators (EDO STATE)**

Socio-economic Indicators		Male	Female
Dependency ratio		78.3 (Male headed households)	21.7 (Female headed households)
% of target group with no formal education		4.3	6.5
% of target group that never attended school		40.1	59.9
% of target group that attended school before but not now (Drop-out rate)		49.8	50.2
% of youths that never attended formal school		8.9	14.9
% of youths that attended formal school before but not now (Youth school drop-out rate)		42.0	42.3
% of target group in self employment (farming)		24.7	
% of target group in self employment (non-farming)		19.7	
% of target group in paid apprentice employment		0.4	
% of target group in unpaid household work		2.1	
% of target group out of school due to financial difficulties		28.2	
% of target group who dropped out of school due to gainful employment		31.3	
% of target group in primary school		18.3	11.6
% of target group in Junior Secondary School education		30.5	20.8
% of target group attending Senior Secondary education		25.1	19.0
% of target group attending Tertiary education		10.4	7.4
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently in employment		33.7	
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently unemployed		41.8	
% of Adults (Age 40-60 years) currently in employment		64.2	
% of adults (Age 40-60 years) currently unemployed		35.8	
% of target group employed in the Public Sector		20.8	
% of target group employed in the Private Sector or self employed		79.2	
% of literate adults		71.8	
% of literate youths		92.9	

<b>Food Security indicators</b>		
% of target group "Food Poor" (population)		39.4
% of target group "Poor"		65.6
% of target group "Relative Poverty" Poor		77.5
% of target group on less than US\$1:00 per day		66.0
% of target group		3.9
- Very poor		29.8
- Poor		1.1
- Rich		
<b>Participation in community institutions</b>		
Awareness of skill acquisition training programmes of the TVES		62.5
Proportion of households participating in TVES programmes		8.9
Proportion of households participating in community development activities		18.7
Proportion of households benefitting from public works programmes of the Government		9.1
Proportion of households benefitting from community programmes of the NGOs		11.3
Level of satisfaction on services provided by LGA and community institutions		Low
<b>Public Financial Management Reforms</b>		
<b>Impact:</b> Sound financial management and discipline in the public service attained by June 2017		
<b>Outcomes:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue: Strengthened systems, processes for improving the capability of the revenue collection agencies by June 2017</li> <li>Budgeting: Strengthened capacity of planning and budget management in the Ministry of Finance, Budget Office and the MDAs</li> <li>Budget Execution, Transparency and Accountability: Improved utilization of public resources in a more effective manner by June 2017.</li> <li>Budget Control and Oversight: Improved adherence and enforcing of MDAs and LGAs to financial internal controls, rules, laws, regulations and audit recommendations by June 2017.</li> </ul>	15.0 2.7 16.4 7.5 14.4 Low

**PFM INDICATORS**

- PFM legislation enacted
- Machinery for implementation of PFM legislation established
- % of revenue forecasts realistic
- % of expenditure at full cost
- In year control of over spending introduced
- % of Budget outturn close to approved budget
- % of Budget outturn contains minimal overruns and arrears
- Timely accounting and reporting in place
- Central control over cash in place
- Adequate internal control procedures introduced
- Adequate external control procedures in place
- Capacity Building for staff implementing PFM reforms adequate

**Table 4.3 (d) : Baseline Indicators (RIVERS STATE)**

Socio-economic Indicators		Male	Female
Dependency ratio (Head of Household)			
		80.5 (Male headed households)	19.5 (Female headed households)
% of target group with no formal education		5.5	5.6
% of target group that never attended school		43.0	57.0
% of target group that attended school before but not now (Drop-out rate)		53.4	46.6
% of youths that never attended formal school		5.3	9.5
% of youths that attended formal school before but not now (Youth school drop-out rate)		58.6	53.2
% of target group in self employment (farming)		15.1	
% of target group in self employment (non-farming)		18.4	
% of target group in paid apprentice employment		0.3	
% of target group in unpaid household work		1.7	
% of target group out of school due to financial difficulties		35.6	
% of target group who dropped out of school due to gainful employment		9.7	
% of target group in primary school		22.4	9.2
% of target group in Junior Secondary School education		18.6	20.8
% of target group attending Senior Secondary education		27.3	23.8
% of target group attending Tertiary education		3.4	7.2
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently in employment		31.7	
% of Youths (Age 20-40 years) currently unemployed		68.3	
% of Adults (Age 40-60 years) currently in employment		72.6	
% of adults (Age 40-60 years) currently unemployed		27.4	
% of target group employed in the Public Sector		21.4	
% of target group employed in the Private Sector or self employed		78.6	
% of literate adults		80.3	
% of literate youths		94.7	

Food Security indicators		
% of target group "Food Poor" (population)		26.3
% of target group "Poor"		50.4
% of target group "Relative Poverty" Poor		58.6
% of target group on less than US\$1:00 per day		50.6
% of target group (Self-Assessed Poverty)		12.0
- Very poor		45.9
- Poor		1.9
- Rich		
Participation in community institutions		
Awareness of skill acquisition training programmes of the TVES		60.7
Proportion of households participating in TVES programmes		12.3
Proportion of households participating in community development activities		22.4
Proportion of households benefitting from public works programmes of the Government		14.4
Proportion of households benefitting from community programmes of the NGOs		8.2
Level of satisfaction on services provided by LGA and community institutions		Low
<b>Public Financial Management Reforms</b>		

**Impact:**

Sound financial management and discipline in the public service attained by June 2017

**Outcomes:**

- Revenue: Strengthened systems, processes for improving the capability of the revenue collection agencies by June 2017
- Budgeting: Strengthened capacity of planning and budget management in the Ministry of Finance, Budget Office and the MDAs
- Budget Execution, Transparency and Accountability: Improved utilization of public resources in a more effective manner by June 2017.
- Budget Control and Oversight: Improved adherence and enforcing of MDAs and LGAs to financial internal controls, rules, laws, regulations and audit recommendations by June 2017.

**PFM INDICATORS**

- PFM legislation enacted
- Machinery for implementation of PFM legislation established
- % of revenue forecasts realistic
- % of expenditure fully costed
- In year control of over spending introduced
- % of Budget outturn close to approved budget
- % of Budget outturn contains minimal overruns and arrears
- Timely accounting and reporting in place
- Central control over cash in place
- Adequate internal control procedures introduced
- Adequate external control procedures in place
- Capacity Building for staff implementing PFM reforms adequate

**Table 4.4: Results Framework and Monitoring Nigeria State Employment and Expenditure for Results Project**

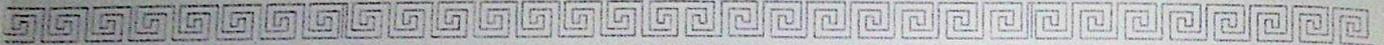
<b>Project Development Objective (PDO):</b>										
<i>To enhance opportunities for employment and access to socio-economic services, while improving public expenditure management systems in the participating States</i>										
PDO Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4			
<b>Indicator One (A.1 &amp; A.3.3: Youth Employment: Number of people employed (disaggregated by type of employment – public works, CDD and gender).</b> i) Bayelsa ii) Delta iii) Edo iv) Rivers										
<b>Indicator Two (A.3: CDD): Number of people with access to services supported in targeted communities:</b> i) Bayelsa ii) Delta iii) Edo iv) Rivers										

<p><b>Indicator Three (Component B):</b> Percentage deviation of actual aggregate expenditure from budgeted expenditure in the participating States.</p> <p>i) Bayelsa ii) Delta iii) Edo iv) Rivers</p>	<p><b>Indicator Four (Component B)</b> Percentage of public contracts above threshold awarded through competitive process in each participating state.</p> <p>i) Bayelsa ii) Delta iii) Edo iv) Rivers</p>	<p><b>Indicator Five: Direct project beneficiaries, % of which female (also disaggregated by project components and gender)</b></p> <p>i) Bayelsa ii) Delta iii) Edo iv) Rivers % of female</p>																														
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**INTERMEDIATE RESULTS**

**Intermediate Result (Component One): Increased skills and employment opportunities for the youth**

IR Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
				Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr			
				1	2	3	4	5			
<p>IR: Indicator One (sub-component A.1) Number of contract awarded for public works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bayelsa</li> <li>ii) Delta</li> <li>iii) Edo</li> <li>iv) Rivers</li> </ul>											
<p>IR: Indicator three (sub-component 1b) Number of technical and vocational courses accredited in each state by the National Board of Technical Education (NBTE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bayelsa</li> <li>ii) Delta</li> <li>iii) Edo</li> <li>iv) Rivers</li> </ul>											
<p>IR: Indicator One (sub-component A.3): Number of CDPs and LDPs projects that were implemented according to plan under SEEFOR project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bayelsa</li> <li>ii) Delta</li> <li>iii) Edo</li> <li>iv) Rivers</li> </ul>											



**Table 4.5: Unemployment Rate by Educational Level by State, 2012**

	Bayelsa	Delta	Edo	Rivers
<b><u>Educational Level</u></b>				
• <i>Never Attended School</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Primary School</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Modern School</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Vocational/Commerce</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Junior Secondary School</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Senior Secondary School</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>A-Level</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>NCE/OND/Nursing</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>BA/B.Sc./HND</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Tech/Prof</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Masters</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Doctorate</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				
• <i>Others</i>				
○ Urban				
○ Rural				

<b>Age Group</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15-24</li> <li>• 25-44</li> <li>• 45-59</li> <li>• 60-64</li> </ul>				
<b>Sex</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul>				
<b>Unemployment Rate (2011)</b>	23.9	27.2	35.2	25.5
<b>Employment in Crop Farming(2011)</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Farmers</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Male</li> <li>○ Female</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Unpaid Family</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Male</li> <li>○ Female</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Paid Employees</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Male</li> <li>○ Female</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	72,220 41,134	294,924 145,247	247,599 104,577	284,053 160,190
	54,912 59,826	179,021 212,038	191,831 225,347	362,450 460,124
	96,708 35,107	237,516 59,482	213,180 46,195	394,052 545,915
No. of trained Youths provided with tools and equipment to establish and run their own business (2011)	49	37	48	31
Distribution of Entrepreneurship Development Programme Beneficiaries (2011)	2,809	7,362	1,477	2,620
Distribution of Open Apprenticeship Scheme Participants (2011)	916	778	351	807

# CHAPTER FIVE

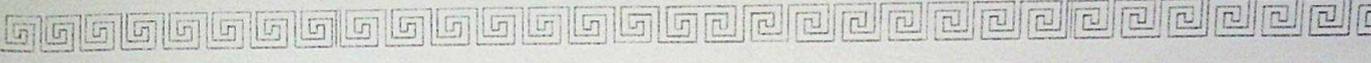
## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Summary

Baseline data is the basic information gathered before a programme/project begins. It is used later to provide a comparison for assessing the net effects of the programme/project. The baseline provides data upon which projects' progress on generation of outputs, contribution to outcomes and impacts is assessed. Baselines data effectively represent the first step in the activity's Monitoring and Evaluation system. It is an early element of the activity monitoring plan. Baseline Survey also enables the project to establish a set of baseline indicators. These indicators are a first, but important, step towards understanding the quality and effectiveness of an activity and thereby understanding how to improve management of the activity. An indicator is a measurement that communicates change, for example, change in human conditions or well-being (impact), change in systems or behaviour (objectives), change in results from project inputs and/or activities (outputs).

The following steps were taken in the conduct of the baseline study: i) Preparation of a Baseline Plan; (ii) Conduct of the Baseline Study according to the Baseline Plan; (iii) Analysis of the collected data and review of generated results; and (iv) Formulating the Baseline Report and sharing the results. The broad objective of the baseline study is to capture the base information in the beneficiary communities and institutions before the interventions and record over time the impact that interventions through SEEFOR would have on the socio-cultural and economic well-being of the beneficiary States and communities. The SEEFOR project is being implemented in four States in the Niger Delta. They are Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers States.

The procedure used in the conduct of the Baseline Study adhered to international standards. The methodology followed standard practice including: (a) review of the general framework of the assessment; (b) review of the techniques to be



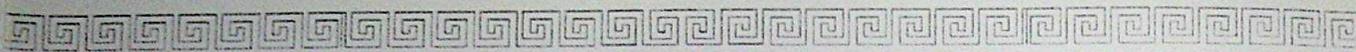
employed in information gathering; (c) the use of participative technology especially during the FGD and other tools to collect and analyse the information; (d) the composition of the assessment team and range of stakeholders; and (e) coping with the limitations or constraints in terms of information gathering as well as resolving environmental issues.

The procedure applied in eliciting the primary data for the study include: the use of questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion with TVCs, beneficiaries' communities; meetings with public officials involved in PFM related activities, among others. Following the outcome of the analysis of information collected from the various strata of the society in the four participating States, the findings among others are summarized as follows:

First, it is widely recognized that education plays an important role in determining the quality of employment. Over the years, education levels, measured by years of schooling have been rising in these States. Some of the States also provide free education even at the secondary school level and in a State like Delta, a team of vigilante has been employed to ensure that parents do not keep their wards at home or engage them in child labour.

Second, it was observed that in most levels of education, males have a better standing than females, in the higher levels of education, National Diploma (ND) and above. It is intuitive for a couple of reasons; first, rural women usually get married off by the time they are capable of furthering their education and second, the government supports for post Secondary School Certificate (SSC) is very limited for women. However, governments have been encouraging girls to attend schools and in the future there is a potential for having gender parity in all primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Third, in relation to sponsored training courses, the analyses showed that the public sector provided over 65 per cent of such programmes across the SEEFOR States. Fourth, it was observed that the level of uneducated people or drop-out



rates increased as parents/guardians lack money to meet up increasing school fees. Fifth, it was discovered that there were more people in all the States who attained either the PSLC or SSLC but could not continue to higher levels of education. These are the younger generations who have a higher propensity to obtain graduate degrees after SSLC. It is this category of the population that is easily attracted to restiveness in the region. Sixth, in terms of employment, there are more male-headed households engaged in either wage or salaried employment or self-employment conducting some business activities such as grocery or carpentry compared to female-headed households. In addition, the private sector engaged more persons than the public sector in terms of employment. Unemployment rate by results of the survey is worrisome as most persons within the working age brackets in the four SEEFOR States are in search of jobs.

Although in some time past, the SEEFOR region recorded high youth restiveness and other social malice, exposure to violence from the survey results is very low. Less than 15 per cent of persons within the age bracket of 20-49 years reported to have had some experiences. It was discovered that most of the institutions have no feedback mechanism on how engaged those who were trained fared after the programme. The institutions also indicated that they received grants and focused-programmed assistance from the Government from time to time.

Findings from the field visits show that all the participating States have staff dedicated to M&E roles. However, successful M&E activities can be further strengthened if deployed to the beneficiary communities.

The PFM assessment in the four States was based on the 7-phased PFM activities in the Matrix below. These include: (i) PFM Legislation and Regulation; (ii) Reform of Budget; (iii) Accounting, Expenditure Control and Reporting; (iv) Internal and External Audit; (v) Development and Implementation of SIFMIS; (vi) Public Procurement Reform; and (vii) Reform of the State Tax Authority. The adaptation of the PFM measures varied from one state to the other. However,



there is no one state that has fully implemented the PFM Reports.

The public financial management (PFM) systems in the States show some limitations. Three States, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers, have adopted and passed the Fiscal Responsibility Edict, but none of the States has fully implemented the content of the Edict. On the Reform of the Budget, only Bayelsa State has a strong public expenditure tracking system and budget process aligned to MTEF.

## 5.2 Recommendations

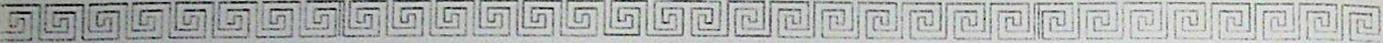
In view of the findings, it is recommended that more incentives should be provided by the Government in order to bridge the gap in gender school enrolment and to encourage school attendance and performance.

Government should encourage and be involved more in the provision of labour-intensive industries and upgrade facilities in TVCs to enhance skills acquisition and self employment.

The SEEFOR project is large and covers significant aspect of the behaviours of the communities, institutions, NGOs and the public sector in all the States. Also, given the peculiar Niger Delta environment, there is a great need for an efficient M & E system at the NPCU as well as SPCU levels.

There is a need to develop very clear M&E Guidelines for the project at this early stage. Such Guidelines will enable the NPCU to provide the specific research design and methodological approaches to be used to identify whether changes in outcomes can be attributed to the programme. How the information gathered will be stored, disseminated and used should be defined at the planning stage of the project and described in the M&E plan. This will help ensure that findings from M&E efforts are not wasted because they are not shared.

In addition, the various users of this information should be clearly defined, and the Reports should be written with specific audience in mind. Dissemination



channels can include written reports, press releases and stories in the mass media, and speaking events. The capacities needed to implement the efforts described in the M&E plan should be included in the document. A mechanism for reviewing and updating the M&E plan should also be included. This is because changes in the programme can and will affect the original plans for both monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation plans should serve the information needs of the intended users in practical ways.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be further strengthened if deployed to the beneficiary communities, intimating them with the baseline indicators and enabling them through focused training and capacity building to periodically carry out M&E analysis of the project components in their environment. This should also be extended to the PFM-MDAs. In order to do this, the capacity to carry out M&E activities should be developed in these participating States and should be included in the work plan. Based on this, NPCU should therefore hire a consultant to design an M&E Action Plan that accommodates the beneficiary communities, CSOs as well as MDAs.

It is expected that public financial management reforms as articulated by the benchmarks and indicators above will be improved upon during the implementation of the SEEFOR in all the States and monitored at Mid-Term Review.

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Powell, C.B. (1995). *Wildlife Study 1*. Report submitted to the Environmental Affairs Department, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, Ltd.

## Persons Interviewed by State

### BAYELSA STATE

Name	Organization & Designation
1. Sampou Ebiye	CSDA, Operations Officer
2. Moses Christopher	CSDA, Operations Officer
3. Amaebi Nana	CSDA, Operations Officer
4. Oguila Iwekumo	CSDA, Ag. Operations Manager
5. Ogeteimere Bekebain	CSDA, Project Officer (Gender & Vulnerable)
6. Oboro Ezoukumo	CSDA, Operations Officer
7. Monica T. Igbe	CSDA, Operations Officer
8. Engr. Ebinimi, R.N.	CSDA, PO Supervisor
9. Anthony Godday	Balau Orva, Statistician
10. Kabokeme Peremoboere	Fouturogbene, Statistician
11. Stella Agbori	Emeyal II, Statistician
12. Inoru, Panebi George	Secretary, Akanbanbiri, Kolga
13. Job Angelina	Statistician, Eniwari
14. Moses Justus	CPMC, Secretary, Ukubie
15. Owen Ockiya	Principal Statistician, Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
16. Okoriye, Eric B.	Asst. Chf. Statistician, State Bureau of Statistics
17. Tekesi, Apele	Ministry of LG & CD, Ayakoro
18. Sorgwe Romeo	Director of Crafts, Vocal Officer, Ministry of Local Govt
19. Zifay Wilikie	Principal, GCDC Polaku
20. Dennis Olali	Principal, GCDC, Nembe
21. Simeni, Tonye Oyinkro	Principal, GCDC, Adagbabiri
22. Okpako Richard	STVT Committee member, MLGCD
23. Dick-Ogbeyan, David	Senior Principal Officer, GSTC, Aleibiri
24. Ebiegberi, Kontei	HOD, Building Technical, GSTC, Aleibiri
25. Sigan, Z.A.	Vice Principal, GSTC, Aleibiri
26. Ofurumazi, Kenneth Pere	HOD, Electrical, GSTC, Aleibiri
27. Temple Charlie	Secretary, FFCA
28. Kenneth Opukeme	State Project Coordinator, FADAMA III
29. Asingbi, Felix	Environmental Officer, FADAMA III
30. Chief Okelekele Abole	Chairman, CPMC, Agbura
31. Anyens, Adogu	Project Coordinator, SEEFOR
32. Tanniyo Akono	Communication Officer, SEEFOR
33. Tekenate Sambo	ICT Officer, SEEFOR
34. Amakiri B.F.	Director, STHE, SEEFOR
35. Preye Ogoja	M&E Officer, SEEFOR
36. Boleigha Zeleimo	Community Chairman, SEEFOR
37. Ogiriku, Ikpusuemu	Chairman, CPMC, Akaibin, CSDA
38. Kikile Zekime	Office Manager, SEEFOR
39. Igbudu, Pedro	HOD, Mechanical, GSTC, Aleibiri
40. Moneysweet Ibadan	
41. Engr. Edoghitu, B.J.	Project Engineer, SEEFOR
42. Prof. Douglasson G. Omotor	WAIFEM Consultant
43. Greg Onu	NPC, Abuja Project Officer

## DELTA STATE

1. Ms. Patience Ogbewe	ODA
2. Mr. Mooreino Diftuffe	National Project Coordinating Unit
3. Mr. Alvin Johnson	WAIFEM
4. Mr. Aniekan B. James	WAIFEM
5. Dr. Okon J. Umoh	Frida Consult Oyo
6. Mr. Benson Ojoko	SPCU
7. B.O. Anaru	Ministry of Environment
8. J.O. Ular	Ministry of Commerce & Industry
9. B.A. Ikede	Rural & Development Agency
10. A.B. Ogbuadu	Accountant General's Office
11. Timi Nagber	Project E-Delta
12. Enite Igere	SPCU
13. Atinor Overedjo	SPCU
14. Michael Oghenekevwe	SPCU
15. Benedicta O	SPCU
16. Engr. O. Mordi	SPCU
17. O. Sylvester	SPCU
18. Iroro Obire	SPCU
19. E.G. Gboregen	SPCU
20. Sifo Greg	SPCU
21. E.G. Aigbodion	Local Govt. Affairs
22. Peter Monyi	SPCU
23. Enyeazu Florence	National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
24. Roland Obuh	Statistical Officer
25. Aliu Lucky	Observer
26. Ugbah Darlyton	National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
27. Edowuru Anthony	National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
28. Egere Edward	Ministry of Economic Planning
29. Peace Okonye	Directorate of Youths
30. Sheho Dioru	Directorate of Youths
31. Mok Ifeanyi	Ministry of Finance
32. P. Gibson	Project E-Delta
33. M. Oyebuka	Ministry of Economic Planning
34. A.E. Akpogene	Ministry of Women Affairs
35. A.A. Orubu	MWACSD
36. L.I. Oburuoke	Ministry of Agriculture

## EDO STATE

1. S.I. Ilalokhoin	Government Science & Technical College, Irrua
2. Ajiamah Izehinosa	SEEFOR Project Office
3. Ehi Efonayi	SEEFOR Project
4. Momodu Judith	FADAMA III, SPC
5. E.O. Omozuhiomwen	Director, Office of Accountant General
6. Ubaka Emeka Betram	SEEFOR Project Office
7. Tony Omoosagie	PEDANET
8. Obasuyi Joseph B.	SEEFOR Project Office
9. Okuo Isaac Olorunfemi	Edo State Dept. of Community Development
10. O.V.A. Obagbagie	Director, Ministry of Youths & Sports
11. Aesiri Christian	Coordinator; Youth Empowerment & Development Centre
<b>12. Dr. Udoh Elijah</b>	<b>WAIFEM</b>
13. Okungbowa Abien	SEEFOR Project Office
14. Paulson Omosigho	SEEFOR Project Office
15. Muiyiwa Akinsanya	SEEFOR Project Office
16. Dr. F. Aimufua	College of Agriculture, Iguoriakhi
17. Barah Owobu	Laveri Charity Organization
18. Samuel Ajayi	Central Office of Research & Statistics, Benin
19. Mrs. Pauline E. Okundia	Ministry of Environment & Public Utilities
20. Jude Obasanmi	Conference of NGOs, Edo State
21. S.E. Agbonifo	PFMU
22. McDonald John	Ministry of Women Affairs & Soc. Dev.
23. Aighobahi Victor Oveze	SEEFOR Project Office
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25. Mrs. S.I. Okhuasuyi	Edo State Skills Acquisition Centre
26. Edughele Festus	GM EDRRA
27. Augustine Okoguale	EDRRA
28. Sylvester Edor	SEEFOR Project Office
29. Erhunmwonsere Sunday O	Edo State Fadama III
30. Bello Felicia Anike (Mrs)	Office of Auditor General
31. Uwabor, F.M.	Board for Technical & Vocational Education
32. Musa Sumaina	Principal Government Science & Technical College, Afuze
33. P.I. Okosun	Principal Government Science & Technical College, Igarra
34. Oseghale Osamede	Edo State Ministry of Works
35. H.I. Odigie	Principal Government Science & Technical College, Benin
36. Mrs. Blessing Osahon-Osomwota	TVET Focal Officer, SEEFOR Project Office
37. Flora Bassey	Communication Officer, SEEFOR Project Office
38. Femi Omo Ekhabafe	Edo State CSDP
39. Iserhienrhien, E.K.	SEEFOR Project Office
40. Ogbewi Anthony	Director, Ministry of Finance
41. Sam Aigbiru	Director, EIRS
42. Comrade Valentine Egharevba	Executive Director YASEI
43. Aladeselu Yuwa	Programme Officer, AWEG
44. Amhanyunonsen, A. Julius	Edo CSDP
45. Charles O. Odigie	MBPED/Director of Planning
46. Michael Iyekekpolo	Director (Budget) MBPED
47. Abada E. Samuel	SEEFOR Project Office
48. Isimeme E. Whyte	SEEFOR Project Office
49. Ikpefen Tony	SEEFOR Project Office
50. Toju Onalwu	ICTA (Director)
51. Noel Patrick	Laveri Charity Organization

## RIVERS STATE

1. Chukwu Douglas	R/S Shelter-to-Land Authority
2. Akinbami Yinka	R/S Shelter-to-Land Authority
3. Chikezie Nwachukwu	Ministry of Finance (Consultant)
4. Alawari Ndu	R/S Ministry of Finance
5. Ikoro Wilson M.	Office of the State Auditor
<b>6. Tunde Lawal</b>	<b>NPCU</b>
7. Romanus Chika	Government Office
8. Ofokansi	NPCU
9. Wokoma T	Government Technical College, Port Harcourt
10. Samuel Dabipisimaka	MCCA – Operational Manager
11. George Opirite W	Government Technical College, Tombia
12. Fienemika Boma Love	Government Technical College, Elele
13. IninaTirih Ibibia	Government Technical College, Elele
14. Nwuwa L.	Government Technical College, Ahoada
15. Wokem Chukwuemeya	SEEFOR Project Office
16. Opurum Amaechi	Fadama III
17. Babeibi Pepple	SEEFOR Project Office
18. Clifford, P.T.	Government Technical College, P.H.
19. Whyte KellUujla	SPCU
20. Levy Braide	R/S Road Maintenance
21. Ephraim B. Owhorodu	MCCA
22. Praise F. Praise	SEEFOR Project Office
23. Chief Diepreyie B	River state Community Chief
24. Alugo M. Samson	GTC, Ahoada
25. Solder Okpara	GCDC, Port Harcourt
26. Sulayman Bello	WAIFEM

# APPENDIX A

## STATE EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR RESULTS (SEEFOR) PROJECT BASELINE STUDIES

### INSTITUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

#### IDENTIFICATION

Institution Number

--	--	--

1 Name of Institution .....

2 Location.....

3 Status of Institution (Government = 1, Private = 2)

4 Name of LGA .....

5 Sector (Urban =1, Rural = 2)

6 Physical Address.....

7 Response Status (Circle as applicable)  
Complete = 1 Not located = 2 Refused = 3 Others (Specify)..... 4

## SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF INSTITUTION

1. Name of Respondent .....

2. Position/Cadre: Administrative Officer = 1, Executive Officer, Academic staff = 3,  
Non Academic Staff = 4, Other (specify) = 5

3. Is your Institution involved in any kind of training? (Yes = 1, No = 2)

4. What kind of training? Technical Training = 1, Vocational = 2, Capacity Building = 3,  
Others (specify) = 4

5. How many people were involved in the training:

2009		2010		2011		2012	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

6. What is the duration of the training?

7. Is there age limit for attending the training?

8. What is the age limit?

9. Is there any level of education attained before they are trained? (Yes = 1, No = 2)

10. What is the level of education attained before they can be involved in this training? .....

11. Did you experience any challenges during this training programme? (Yes = 1, No = 2)

12. Do you think this training is beneficial to the community?( Yes = 1, No = 2)

## SECTION 2: TRAINING

1. List some of the training programmes you organised

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

2. Does your institution receive any assistance from Government? ( Yes = 1, No = 2 )

3. What kind of assistance? (Kind = 1, Cash Grant = 2, Others = 3 )

4. Do have any other kind of sponsorship for this training apart from Government (Yes = 1, No = 2)

5. If yes, list them

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

6. Have these training programmes brought any positive impact on youth in this community? (Yes = 1, No = 2)

7. Has any group of youth been exempted in any of this training programmes? (Yes = 1, No = 2)

8. List below the Technical/Vocational Courses provided by your Institution and number trained.

Year	Course Provided	No. of Male	No. of Female	Total

8. How many of the persons trained have received employment

Year	No. of persons trained per Course			No. of persons employed by training		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

# APPENDIX B

## SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD

	1	2	3	4	5		
Member Number	Name	What is your relationship to the head of the household	Sex	How old are you at last birthday	Marital Status	Is your Biological Father alive	Is your Biological Mother alive
		Head = 01	Male = 1 Female = 2		Married = 1	Yes = 1	Yes = 1
		Spouse = 02			Divorced = 2	No = 2	No = 2
		Own child = 03			Separated = 3		
		Step child = 04			Widowed = 4		
		Grandchild = 05			Never Married = 5		
		Brother/Sister = 06					
		Niece/Nephew = 07					
		Brother/Sister in-law = 08					
		Parent = 09					
		Parent in-law = 10					
		Maid/Nanny = 11					
		Non-relative = 12					
		Other Relative = 13					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

## SECTION 2: EDUCATION

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Attendance at School	Type of Education	What type of organisation ran the school	Higher Educational Level reached	Highest grade reached	Why are you not in School now	Can you read and write	Do you have plans to attend school again	Have you ever attended any literacy course	Who sponsored the course
	Never = 1 (Skip > 8) Now = 2 Before = 3	Formal = 1 Informal = 2	Federal Govt = 1 State Govt = 2 Local Govt = 3 Community = 4 Religious Body = 5 Private = 6 Other Govt Body = 7 NGO = 8 Other (Specify) = 9	Below Primary = 1 Primary = 2 Secondary = 3 Post secondary = 4		Too far away = 1 Too expensive = 2 Working at home = 3 Doing a job = 4 Lack of Money = 5 Death of parents = 6 Separation of parents = 7 Illness = 8 Disability = 9 Parents are not interested = 10 Others (Specify) = 11	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Federal Govt = 1 State Govt = 2 Local Govt = 3 Community = 4 Religious Body = 5 Private = 6 Other Govt Body = 7 NGO = 8 NDE = 9 NAPEP = 10 Other (Specify) = 11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

## SECTION 3: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Are you currently engaged in any work	What sector	What type of organisation	What was the main reason you are not working	If you get one today, will you do	Are you aware of any empowerment programme by Govt	if Yes, which of them	How do you see the rate of employment
	Yes = 1 No = 2	Fed/State/LGA = 1 Manufacturing = 2 Building and Construction = 3 Mining & Quarrying = 4 Financial Intermediation = 5 Private Professional service = 6 Wholesale & Retail = 7 Organised road Transport = 8 Other community service = 9 Hotel & Restaurant = 10 Oil and Gas = 11 Electricity = 12 Real estate, renting = 13	Public = 1 Private = 2	Student = 1 Illness = 2 Disability = 3 Searching = 4 Waiting for reply = 5 Lack of qualification/skills = 6 House wife = 7 Others (Specify) = 8	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	SEEFOR = 1 NAPEP = 2 SEEDS = 3 LEEDS = 4	Good = 1 Fairly good = 2 Moderate = 3 Poor = 4
1								
2								
3								
4								

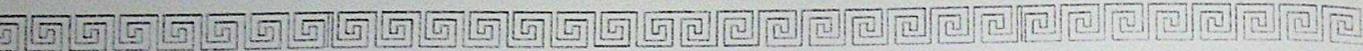
## SECTION 4: IMPRESSIONISTIC QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you know of any Community Driven Development programme in your area? Yes = 1, No = 2
- 2 Have you been involved in any programme of such sponsored by Government? Yes = 1, No = 2
- 3 Have you been involved in any Community Driven Development programme in your area?  
Yes = 1, No = 2
- 4 Are those programmes beneficial to the youth? Yes = 1, No = 2
- 5 Is Government participating in infrastructure development in your area?  
Yes = 1, No = 2, Don't know = 3
- 6 Like what kind of infrastructure. List:
- 1 .....
  - 2 .....
  - 3 .....
- 7 Do Government use to render assistance to the youths in your area? Yes = 1, No = 2, Don't Know = 3
- 8 Like what form of assistance. List:
- 1 .....
  - 2 .....
  - 3 .....
- 9 Why are you not involved?

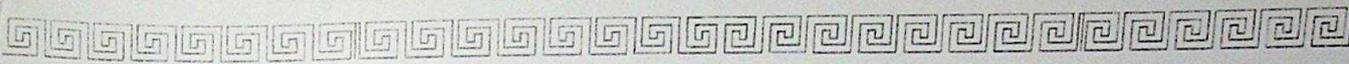
# APPENDIX C

## PFM QUESTIONNAIRES

<u>PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</u>	Yes	No	Neutral
Please indicate a response that most applies			
<b><u>A-PFM LEGISLATION/REGULATION</u></b>			
• There is an operational Fiscal Responsibility Edict in the State			
• State Financial Regulations/Manuals Updated			
• Sensitization seminars conducted for key stakeholders			
• The State has established a Fiscal Responsibility Commission			
<b><u>B- REFORM BUDGET</u></b>			
• Budget execution, monitoring and PETS improved			
• State has commenced preparatory work for MTSS with MTEF			
• State has prepared a Fiscal Strategy Paper			
• MTEF has been carried out in selected MDAs			
• Full MTEF has been rolled out			
• CSOs are engaged in the Budget Process			
• Training is on-going in MTEF			
<b><u>C- ACCOUNTING, EXPENDITURE CONTROL &amp; REPORTING</u></b>			
• Chart of Accounts /Budget classification reviewed and developed			
• Procedures Manual prepared			



	Yes	No	Neutral
• Budget execution, monitoring and PETS improved			
• Payroll Biometrics and integrated nominal roll and payroll developed			
• Training and capacity building on-going			
<b><u>D- INTERNAL &amp; EXTERNAL AUDIT</u></b>			
• Structure of the OSAG reviewed and restructured			
• Annual Forum on External Audit Instituted			
• Audit Implementation Committees established			
• Capacity Building for SHoA (ongoing)			
• Internal Audit Units modernized			
• Audit Service Commission established			
• Capacity Building for staff of OASG (ongoing)			
<b><u>E- DEVELOP and IMPLEMENT SIFMIS</u></b>			
• Financial Requirements for SIFMIS Developed			
• Infrastructure backbone installed			
• Off-shore Software obtained			
• Information Security Policy developed			
• Disaster Recovery Site developed			
• SIFMIS Training for staff (on-going)			
• Roll-out of SIFMIS in pilot MDAs			



<b>F- PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORM</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
• Public Procurement Act passed			
• Public Procurement Regulations drafted			
• Procurement Manual/standard bidding documents developed			
• Appropriate Regulatory Body established			
• Procurement Databank & website established			
• Procurement Units established in the MDAs			
• Capacity Building for procurement officers (on -going)			
• Procurement Seminars & Public Awareness seminars (on -going)			
<b>G- REFORM of STATE TAX AUTHORITY &amp; IGR</b>			
• Tax Payer Database modernized			
• Survey for Identification of New Taxpayers conducted			
• Organizational Structure of the BIR reviewed			
• Training of BIR staff (on -going)			
• Integrated Internal Revenue Bill passed			
• Existing Revenue Law reviewed			