

Voices for Change (V4C) Programme Study

Analysis 4:
Mapping the Policy and Programmatic
Landscape for Adolescent Girls and Women's
(AGW) Empowerment

**Emiola Oyefuga
Amina Salihu
Bilkisu Yusuf**

June 2013

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department for International Development.

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Abbreviations and acronyms | 3 |
| Executive Summary | 5 |
| Background and context of this Study | 5 |
| Methodology and Limitations of the Study | 5 |
| Section 1: Legislation and Policies | 8 |
| Background..... | 8 |
| Setting the Context..... | 8 |
| Multi-plural System of Law | 8 |
| Official versus Unofficial Policies | 9 |
| Findings | 9 |
| Nigerian Constitution | 9 |
| Global and Regional Instruments | 10 |
| Current Status of Gender Bills at the Federal Level..... | 10 |
| Gender Laws at State Level | 12 |
| Women’s Political Participation..... | 13 |
| Obstacles to Implementation of Policies and Laws | 13 |
| Key Lessons | 14 |
| Conclusions | 16 |
| Section 2: The Programmatic Landscape for AGW empowerment..... | 17 |
| Background..... | 17 |
| Findings | 17 |
| Entry points for attitudinal change | 17 |
| Relationship between programmes and the literature..... | 19 |
| A coherent agenda..... | 19 |
| Conceptual gaps in the programmatic landscape for V4C to build upon | 20 |
| Key messages | 21 |
| Conclusions | 22 |
| Section 3: The Research Agenda for AGW Empowerment | 23 |
| Background..... | 23 |
| Findings | 23 |
| Conclusions | 38 |
| Section 4: Conclusion | 39 |
| Annex One: Lists of Key Informant Interviews and List of Research Experts Identified..... | 44 |
| Annex Two: Terms of Reference for the Study..... | 47 |
| Annex Three: Table of Programmes showing detailed information on programmes mapped | 51 |

Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|-----------|--|
| AFF | African Feminist Forum |
| AGW | Adolescent girls and women |
| AHI | Action Health International |
| AHIP | Adolescent Health Information Project |
| ARPWRD | Affirming the Rights of Persons with disabilities Coalition |
| ARSRC | Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre |
| BPI | Boys Power Initiative |
| C4C | Coalitions for Change |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CEDAW | Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CFCR | Citizens' Forum for Constitutional Reform |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CORDAID | Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid |
| COREN | Council for the Registration of Engineers |
| CRDM | Constitutional Reform Dialogue Mechanism |
| CRIB | Child Rights Information Bureau |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DGD | Democratic Governance and Development Fund |
| ENABLE | Enhancing Nigeria's Advocacy for a Better Business Environment |
| ENR | Enhancing Nigeria Response to HIV/ AIDS |
| ENR | Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV |
| ESSPIN | Education sector support Programme in Nigeria |
| EU | European Union |
| FBO | Faith Based Organisation |
| FEMNET | African Women's Development and Communications Network |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| FMARD | Federal Ministry of agriculture |
| FMWASD | Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development |
| FRSC | Federal Road Safety Corps |
| GAA | Gender Affirmative Action |
| GBP | Give Back Project – GCC project |
| GCC | Girls Child Concern |
| GECORN | Gender and Constitution Reform |
| GEM | Growth Employment and Markets Programme |
| GEWE | Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment |
| GPI | Girls Power Initiative |
| GTU | Gender and Technical Unit in the NASS |
| HERFON | Health Reform Foundation of Nigeria |
| HIV/ AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| HTSPE | Hunting Technical Services and Production Engineering |
| ICAI | The Independent Commission for Aid Impact |
| ICEED | International Centre for Energy and Environmental development |
| ICT | Information and Communications technology |
| INEC | Independent National Electoral Commission |
| IWSN | Initiative for Women's Studies in Nigeria |
| KOICA | Korean International Development Agency |
| LACVAW | Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence Against Women |
| MDA | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| MHNN | Men's Health Network Nigeria |
| MNCH | Maternal and Newborn Child Health |
| MOT | Means of Transmission (for HIV) |
| MTEF | Medium Term Sector/ Expenditure frameworks (MTEF) |
| MSM | Men who have Sex with Men |
| NAIF | Nigeria Advisory Infrastructure Facility |
| NASS | National Assembly |
| NCWD | National Centre for Women Development |
| NDHS | Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey |
| NDI | National Democratic Institute |
| NED | National Endowment for Democracy |
| NEEDS | National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy |
| NEITI | Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| NGF | Nigeria Governors' Forum |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NPHCDA | National Primary Health Care Development Agency |
| NWSN | Network for Women's Studies in Nigeria |
| OGSACA | Ogun State Action Committee on HIV/AIDS |
| OSSAPMDGs | Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the MDGs |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (USA) |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| SACA | State Action Committee on AIDS |
| SBMC | School based management Committees |
| SFH | Society for Family Health |
| SFH | Society for Family Health |
| SIDA | Swedish Agency for International Development |
| SNAP | Strengthening National Assembly Programme |
| SNR | Strengthening Nigeria Response to HIV/AIDS |
| SPARC | State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and capability |
| SRH | Sexual and reproductive health |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| STAR | Societies Tackling AIDS through Rights |
| TEGINT | Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| UBE | Universal Basic Education |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | United Nations AID Organisation |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Fund for Children |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| V4C | Voices for Change Programme |
| VAPP | Violence Against Persons Prohibition (Bill) |
| VAWG | Violence against Women and Girls |
| VFM | Value for Money |
| WACS | West African Women's Policy Forum |
| WILDAF | Women In Law and Development in Africa |
| WLDCN | Women, Law and Development Centre Nigeria |
| WLUML | Women Living Under Muslim Laws |
| WRAPA | Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative |
| YOUWIN | Youth Enterprise with Innovation |

Executive Summary

Background and context of this Study

The goal of the Voices for Change (V4C) Programme is to strengthen the enabling environment and shift the attitudes and behaviours of people in Nigeria to improve the lives of AGW. The programme aims to support society and girls themselves to believe in their potential to drive positive social, political and economic change within the family, society and country. This report, Analysis 4, presents the findings of the V4C study on the policy and programmatic landscape for adolescent girls' and women's (AGW) empowerment. The study seeks to determine opportunities for, and obstacles to, women's and girls' empowerment.

V4C works in four thematic areas. These areas, or streams, guided the work done during this study: stream one focuses on direct support to AGWs to build their self-esteem and self-confidence; stream two focuses on changing attitudes and beliefs about AGW; stream three relates to improving the legal frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), and stream four reflects that intervening on the enabling environment directly requires strengthening of the evidence base.

This report is divided into three parts as indicated in the study TOR. Part one examines findings and presents key messages from the study on *legislation and policies* in Nigeria; part two examines findings and key messages from the *programmatic landscape* for AGW empowerment; and part three examines findings and key messages from the *gender research agenda* for AGW. The report also identifies opportunities for V4C to add value and create synergies in the work being done to support the empowerment of AGW in Nigeria.

The specific outputs of the three parts of this study are:

- **Part One:** examining laws and policies that discriminate against AGW and those with potential to strengthen the enabling environment for GEWE; indicating experience to date nationally and in five illustrative states studied and including an assessment of what appears to help and to hinder enabling laws and policies.
- **Part Two:** meaning programmes that work on (though not exclusively) AGW empowerment in: education; access to justice; safety and security; political participation; economic independence; sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including HIV/AIDS, and working with men and boys generally as change agents and influencers. In addition to mapping these programmes and assessing their successes and challenges, part two also includes an assessment of on-going work in women's movements, networks and coalitions.
- **Part Three:** appraising existing sites of gender knowledge production, including universities and research institutes, and assessing their cost-effectiveness in creating an exchange of ideas.

The research questions arising from the above objectives and which also formed the basis for the findings of this study can be found in the TORs in Annex Two. Each section or part of the report includes key messages and conclusions. A general conclusion is also provided at the end of the report.

Methodology and Limitations of the Study

This study carried out a review of the existing policies and programmes on the empowerment of AGW in Nigeria, including an analysis of policies, laws (including the 1999 Constitution), and programme documents. The mapping of all the three parts identified what information is

available, who is doing what, what the effect is, what the gaps are, who the key players / informants are and whom to engage with for more information.

Specifically, part one of the study was carried out mainly through the review of existing literature from various sources. Reports assessed include reports from gender projects implemented by CSOs; Nigeria Country Reports submitted by the FMWASD to the UN Committee on the Status of Women; research reports and newspaper articles. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to provide comparative information on the time of passage, the amount of support etc., of a 'gender' bill against a 'non-gender' bill. This would require interviews with aides in various Houses of Assembly where gender bills have been passed and at the National Assembly. This is an area for further research.

For the mapping of programmes, the V4C thematic areas were used as guide in selecting programmes analysed; these include attitudinal changes in women, girls, boys and men; strengthened legal provision at federal and state level; female friendly pilot programmes; and women's political participation. Programme details covered include: programme title, theme, start and end dates, geographical coverage, budget, focus/ target group(s), key features (lessons, success and challenges) and data source. Sources of data include desk review of literature and reports, key informant interviews (see annex 2 for list of interviewees), and the researcher's knowledge of the environment. Major players whose programmes are mapped were:

- **Government:** Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministries of Health, Education and Finance; some state governments (Kano, Jigawa, Lagos)
- **CSOs:** Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), ActionAid Nigeria, Action Health International (AHI), Society for Family Health (SFH), and Girls Power Initiative (GPI), and Coalitions such as Gender Affirmative Action (GAA) and gender and Constitution Reform (GECORN)
- **Development partners and foundations:** UK's Department for International Development (DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Democratic Governance and Development Fund (DGD), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and MacArthur Foundation
- **Other programmes with innovative lessons:** for example, the Justice for All Programme (J4A) which works on security and justice sector, the State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC) working on governance issues, and Search for Common Ground which is using sports as a tool to reduce conflict

In reviewing the information, the proof of evidence of success or failure of a programme is sometimes hard to demonstrate. There is the present danger that a subjective view point may be presented as scientific. This is due to the challenge of access to verifiable data to aid conclusion. To mitigate this, the study has relied on a ranking of sources— on a continuum of one to three, with one being strongest, sources of evidence used in this part of the study have been ranked as follows:

- **Level 1 (strongest):** *Peer reviews and in-country external reviews; logic drawn from existing literature about innovative ways to approach change in Nigeria; proximity indicators, e.g. evidence taken from a parent's testimony on how a programme has changed the life of their child / ward. Another proximity indicator could be a mentee who goes on to start a new initiative of their own, building on what they have learnt.*
- **Level 2:** *Key informant interviewees where they were asked to share both strengths and weaknesses of the programmes; best practice literature on issue or methodology; media reports on programmes where available; and interviews with advisers to programme.*

- **Level 3:** *Internal reports of the programme; the researcher's indigenous knowledge; the programme's website and reports.*

The table on programmes (Annex Three) provides evidence sources. It was sometimes difficult to establish the scale of programmes, i.e. beneficiary size and funding because it was not always possible to access documents showing dedicated sums. Most of the funding information is for the entire portfolio of an entire programme. Not all programmes have been mapped due to resource constraints (time, page limitation).

The third part of this report (focused on the research agenda for AGW) is based on a review of websites of key organisations engaged in gender research, and key informant interviews with gender researchers in government institutions, NGOs, universities, and independent research workers. For this section, the secondary research work was more difficult than anticipated, due to the lack of strong and up to date reliable information available on most websites. When correct details of key informants were available, it was difficult to make appointments as many were busy or not available. When access to key informants was gained via email, telephone or in person, there was a reluctance to share information because of the fear that the information given would be 'stolen' and used to the benefit of V4C. Some informants also complained that donor organisations and donor funded programmes like V4C were in the habit of collecting information without any benefit to the organisations or individuals sharing this information.

There was also the challenge of assessing the quality of research carried out by institutes and individuals. This part of the study would have benefitted from a peer review meeting or workshop. This is an action for further study. There are also likely some organisations that the study did not identify due to time constraints. It is not possible to give an indication of how many organisations were left out of this research as there is no document that captures all the organisations currently engaged in research on gender in Nigeria. The evidence from key informants suggests that the gap may not be large, as information received on who was active in gender research in Nigeria was very consistent.

Finally, much of the information for parts two and three of this study was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs). The tables in Annex One show that a large number of interviews held were short due to the busy schedule of key informants and the short time frame for setting up the interviews.

Section 1: Legislation and Policies

Background

Setting the Context

Most communities in Nigeria are patriarchal with male dominance of the private and public spheres. This is particularly visible at household and community levels. Women are socialised to subordinate themselves to men. Patriarchy is embedded in the socialisation process and passed on from the mother and father to the child. This context, within which boys and girls are socialized, has continued to create and reinforce gender-bias about roles, responsibilities and capabilities (National Gender Policy Framework 2009). The parents serve as the role models for their children making the family and community the first point of entry in understanding how social norms develop, become entrenched and are passed on from one generation to another. There are unwritten policies which guide the people's lives and set the norms in various communities.

At the community level, there are custodians of culture, those who set and maintain the community's cultural and traditional practices, both positive and harmful. Unfortunately, they are responsible for rationalising many harmful traditional practices which sustain negative gender based social, economic and political policies in their communities. Among them are the opinion leaders, traditional rulers, religious leaders, arbiters of community disputes, and leaders of occupational groups. With the exception of a few cases, the majority of these leaders are men. It is important to remember that women too have been socialised to promote violence against women and girls (VAWG) which they identify as cultural practices surrounding rites of passage such as marriage, childbirth and widowhood.

Indeed, women, especially older women sometimes sustain harmful traditional practices and sociocultural norms. An example is the *Umuadas* in Igboland. Also, among the Hausa, mothers-in-law sometimes prevent their pregnant daughters-in-law from using modern health facilities for antenatal care or delivery, thus contributing to maternal morbidity and mortality. They are also known to be violent towards children through discriminatory treatment, favouring the boy-child in allocating household chores; boys are allowed to play while girls remain indoors to assist with cooking and child rearing. Such privileged treatment of boy children reinforces the culture of male preference. The patriarchal setting at the family and community level influences the public sphere and is replicated in policies that guide the public domain which then also go on to further reinforce what happens in households and communities.

Multi-plural System of Law

The Nigerian constitution provides for the operation of three legal systems: the common law, Sharia law and customary law. They have jurisdiction on various aspects of citizens' life. At the apex of the pyramid is the Supreme Court. It has the jurisdiction to the exclusion of all others to hear appeals from the Court of Appeal, under which are the High Courts at state and federal level. The Court of Appeal hears cases emanating from the Sharia and Customary courts. The Sharia Court operates at the state level and has appellate courts. The Constitution recognises the autonomy of each of these law systems and permits them to co-exist as alternatives. Citizens choose their court of preference.

In terms of promoting women's rights, the High Courts sometimes apply a repugnancy test to determine rules of custom which are not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience and are not contrary to law or public policy, which can then be enforced if it passes

the test or rejected if it fails to pass. In the predominantly Muslim states of the north, Muslims are expected to abide by the provisions of Sharia in all issues of Muslim personal law which are under the jurisdiction of Sharia court. However in the South West zone of Nigeria, which has a substantial Muslim population, there are no Sharia courts, so cases of Muslim personal law are handled by the common law courts. The complexities of implementing multiple legal systems often create conflicts and generate political controversies, particularly after the expansion of Sharia law to cover criminal aspects in 2000.

Official versus Unofficial Policies

An official policy may be defined as a course of action adopted by a government. It may be expressly stated in a document or be deducible from the lines of action undertaken. Formal adoption of policies by governments has been used to complement law in providing direction for governmental action. While it is unlikely that an official policy in writing will contradict the law or constitution of the country, it is not unusual for unofficial policies to run against the grain of legal principles and standards. In many Hausa communities, the unofficial policy is to marry off adolescent girls. This is not only in violation of the laws on compulsory schooling for adolescent children but also the Child Rights Act which puts the age of marriage for girls at 18. Some states have enacted laws to stop withdrawal of girls from school but many parents still violate this and withdraw their girl children from school and give them out in marriage because it is the accepted practice.

In Nigeria, official policies on their own do not constitute law and cannot be enforced in courts of law. An example is the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Act which makes education universal and compulsory; but there still remain millions of Nigerian children of school age who are not enrolled in school. It is not possible for a citizen to sue the government for not providing schools within easy access for the children, which is the reality in many communities. Provision of education for all by the Nigerian government is one of the rights included in Chapter Two (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Nigerian Constitution but it is not a justiciable right.

Findings

Several policies exist in the public sphere to address specific sectors. An example is the National Gender Policy which paved the way for the various Gender Bills at state and national levels. It also made possible the eventual passage of the Law against Trafficking in Persons and the establishment of National Agency for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) at federal level. The policy was also responsible for laws against female genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices in some states. Although conceptualised as administrative tools or guidelines to provide direction for governmental action, there is evidence of increasing acknowledgement of the value of policy instruments in explaining the nature and scope of legal rights and obligations (Women's Human Rights Legislation 2010).

Nigerian Constitution

The 1999 Constitution is committed to non discrimination on the basis of sex. However the country falls short of the desired result of giving males and females equal opportunities to advance socially, physically, educationally, politically and economically. Evidence abounds that several negative aspects of gender relations, such as gender-based division of labour, disparities between access to power and resources, and gender biases in rights and entitlements, remain pervasive in Nigeria.

Enabling Sections of the Constitution

- Section 2 of the 1999 Constitution enshrines the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
- Section 43 permits both male and female Nigerians to own and acquire movable property.

In spite of this, a large proportion of women in Nigeria are barred from owning land. The right to use land for many women comes as a result of marriage (access to husband's land), 'borrowing' or renting land from the owner (usually male), or in some cultures, by inheritance (Gender in Nigeria Report 2012).

- Chapter 4 covers civil and political rights that are actionable in a court of law. These rights include the right to life, right to freedom from discrimination, right to acquire and own immovable property, and the right to peaceful assembly and association.

Discriminatory Policies

- Economic, social and cultural rights (for example the right to education for all and the right to equal access to economic opportunities (land)) as enshrined in Chapter 2 (Fundamental Objectives and the Directive Principles of State Policy) are not justiciable.
- The masculine language of the Constitution implies that women are not full citizens in their own right. The document is not gender neutral; for example Section 250(3) states "A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of Chief Judge of the Federal High Court unless he is qualified..."
- Section 26.2(a) provides for Nigerian men to confer citizenship by registration on their non-Nigerian wives, but there is no such provision for Nigerian women.
- Section 29(4b) states that any woman who is married shall be deemed to be of age. This imposes a false status of adulthood on minors and erodes the rights of the girl child. It also undermines any early marriage laws that prohibit girls under 18 to marry. Nigeria has a large number of married adolescents; 23% of adolescents in the 15-19 years bracket have begun childbearing (NDHS 2008).

Global and Regional Instruments

The major international instruments that are relevant for gender discourse and policy making are: the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights; the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Solemn Declaration of the African Union Commission; and UN Security Council Resolutions 1325. In June 1985, Nigeria signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination (CEDAW) without reservations while the Optional protocol to CEDAW was signed in 2000 and ratified in 2004.

Domestication of CEDAW

There have been concerted efforts to domesticate CEDAW and provide the appropriate legal framework for full implementation and application of the provisions to protect and promote women's rights. Under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD), and with the support of NGOs and development partners, an executive bill to domesticate the convention was presented to the fifth National Assembly, but this was stepped down in March 2007. The domestication efforts have met with opposition due to poor understanding of the CEDAW convention. Opponents of the Bill cited the provision on pegging the age of marriage as a violation of Islamic beliefs which allows marriage of minors. Under international law, the government is expected to be bound by the conventions that are signed and ratified. However the Nigerian situation is peculiar, as the laws cannot be binding until it is incorporated by virtue of the Nigerian Constitution into domestic law (Akiyode 2008).

Current Status of Gender Bills at the Federal Level

Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Bill (VAPP)

Although CEDAW is yet to be domesticated, the convention has spurred action at both national and state levels. Women activists are lobbying for the passage of the Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Bill (VAPP). In 2008, a total of 13 bills that covered various aspects of VAWG had

been laid before the National Assembly. THE Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women (LACVAW), with the support of DFID's Security, Justice and Growth Programme, commissioned a team of experts to extract and articulate a harmonised bill to reflect the aspirations of a holistic legislation that reflects all the concerns and issues of high priority for women and other vulnerable groups. The outcome was a Bill for an act to eliminate violence in private and public life; prohibit all forms of violence, including physical, sexual, domestic, and harmful traditional practices, as well as discrimination against persons; and to provide maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment for offenders (the VAPP Bill 2008). This harmonised bill was presented to the House of Representatives on 9th December 2009 during a public hearing on VAWG. The bill went through second readings in October 2010 but suffered a set-back as a result of activities for the April 2011 general elections. On 21 June 2012, following a representation of the bill by the FMWASD in collaboration with LACVAW, a motion was raised and approved on the floor of the chambers in the House of Representatives for the VAPP Bill to be committed to the Committees of Women Affairs, Rules and Business, and Human Rights and Justice for consideration.

Efforts are also being made towards representing the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill to the National Assembly. There is currently a draft proposal for a Law on Sexual Harassment in Nigeria which is an outcome of studies conducted on sexual harassment in educational institutions, especially institutions of higher learning. This law is being pushed by the Nigerian Law Reform Commission in collaboration with stakeholders, among which are lawyers and human rights activists. The proposal seeks to reform laws relating to sexual harassment and address various normative customary values (FMWASD Country Report 2011). Both laws will complement the VAPP Bill.

Gender and Affirmative Action (GAA) Bills

A coalition of women rights groups under the GAA project developed two Bills aimed at legalising affirmative action. The Bills (an Act to Amend Section 14 (3) and 147 of the 1999 Constitution and an Act to Amend Section 32 of the Electoral Act) were sponsored by female members of the House of Representatives. The Bills seek to reserve a minimum of 35% ministerial appointments for women and 20% of seats fielded by political parties. The Bills passed the first reading before the end of the 6th National Assembly. There are plans to re-introduce the Bills in this 7th National Assembly especially through the ongoing constitutional review process. The need for the Bills to be re-introduced is based on the fact that 80% of the members of the National Assembly are newly elected and are expected to know the contents of any bill before passing it.

National Health Bill

Nigeria has one of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world. This law is expected to help streamline the responsibilities of the different levels of care and enhance health care financing, especially at the Primary Health Care (PHC) level. The law provides that 2% of the tax derived from all citizens of the nation should contribute towards a PHC fund, which will finance Maternal and Newborn Child Health (MNCH) and other PHC activities through the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA). The Bill states that the management and accountability of this fund should be completely transparent. Advocates for reduction of maternal and child mortality and morbidity are demanding the allocation of 15% of the national budget to health in line with the Abuja Declaration, the outcome of a continental summit organised by the African Union (Advocacy Nigeria 2010).

The National Health Bill was passed by the two houses of the National Assembly and was awaiting the President's assent but it suffered a setback when President Goodluck Jonathan did not assent to the Bill in 2011. The Health Reform Foundation of Nigeria (HERFON), the lead NGO in the advocacy for passage of the National Health Bill, is working with others to strategise

and bring in more stakeholders. The bill will now be re-presented to the legislature in 2013 after meeting with an expanded stakeholders' group.

Occupational Safety and Health Bill

Having already been passed by the House of Representatives, this bill was passed by the Senate in September 2012. A committee will be set up to harmonise the bill. Where this Bill pays particular attention to AGW is that it seeks to adapt the working conditions for pregnant women. This is to ensure that the embryo is afforded the same level of protection as required for members of the public, and that the employer shall not consider the notification of pregnancy as a reason to exclude the employee from work. The bill seeks to amend the Factory Act 2004 and will lead to the establishment of the National Council for Occupational Safety and Health and Other Related Matters.

The Child's Rights Act (2003)

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was domesticated in 2003, when the Child's Rights Bill was passed by the National Assembly. The Child Rights Act protects the girl-child against forced marriage and places minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years. However, this only applies to marriages within the country's civil legal system. Child's Rights Bills have been passed into law by 24 out of the 36 states of the Federation, in: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Osun, Imo, Jigawa, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Ogun, Ondo, Plateau, Rivers, Edo, Kogi, Oyo and Taraba (FMWASD Compendium of Best Practices 2009). In some of the states that are yet to pass the Child Rights Act, especially in the predominantly Muslim states of Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi and Niger, the pegging of the age of marriage is generating controversy. Opponents insist that it goes against the Qur'an, the main source of Islamic law, which does not prohibit the marriage of minors.

Gender Laws at State Level

The gender laws being enacted at state level are mainly to address context-specific VAWG practices in various communities. For example, some states have bills on widowhood practices, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), domestic violence, early marriage, and street hawking. These bills are in various stages before the State Houses of Assembly:

- In 2011, Ekiti State signed into law a Gender-Based Violence Prohibition Law. Some states, including Lagos, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Ekiti, Bayelsa, Edo, Cross-River and Rivers have enacted FGM laws, but implementation of these laws has been a huge challenge.¹
- Four states (Ebonyi, Jigawa, Cross River and Lagos) have enacted Domestic Violence Laws.
- The Child's Rights Act (2003), as mentioned above, has also been adopted in 24 out of the 36 states in Nigeria. This Act was supported by earlier legislations in some states, including:
 - Law to Prohibit Girl-Child Marriages and Female Circumcision No.2 of 2000, Cross River State;
 - Abolition of Female Circumcision Law, No.2 of 2001, Rivers State;
 - Law to Prohibit Domestic Violence Against Women and Maltreatment No.10 of 2004, Cross Rivers State;
 - Inhuman Treatment of Widows (Prohibition) Law 2004 of Edo State;
 - Malpractices Against Widows and Widowers (Prohibition) Law 2005, Anambra State;
 - Anambra State Gender and Equal Opportunities Commission Law, 2007;
 - Imo State Gender and Equal Opportunities Law No.7, 2007;

¹ See <http://saynotoviolence.org/join-say-no/ban-fgm-nigeria>

- Lagos State Street Hawking Prohibition Law (2008);
- Lagos State Establishment of UBE (2005);
- Lagos State Persons Living with Disability Law (2003)
- In a judicial boost, the Court of Appeal declared traditional widowhood practices and inheritance customs in Enugu State (in 2004) and Anambra State (in 2005) as discriminatory against women and constitute a violation of women's rights and human dignity.
- There is legislation prohibiting early marriage in Kebbi and Niger States
- There are laws in Kano, Borno, Gombe and Bauchi States on retaining children in schools and against withdrawal of girls from schools.
- Katsina State has a policy that every Local Government Area must have one primary and one secondary school for boys and girls respectively, within three kilometres from the child's place of residence.

Women's Political Participation

Nigerian women met in 2011 to assess the performance of female politicians in the electoral process and to develop a women's manifesto for advocacy and project implementation for promoting women's participation in politics. They observed that "women are not an equal part of the political process due to a multitude of contributory factors, including: discriminatory internal party policies, political violence, intimidation and traditional barriers and imbalanced campaign funding mechanisms. At the same time, apathy and a lack of political will is pervasive among Nigerian women. There is no enforcing law of constitutional backing supporting quotas" (IRI Women's Manifesto 2011). A recent study also showed that only 9% of those who stood for election in Nigeria's April 2011 National Assembly elections were women. The lack of women in decision-making positions may be one explanation for Nigeria's low investment in sectors that are crucial to human development outcomes such as health and education. Women are underrepresented in all political decision-making bodies and their representation has not increased since the inception of democratic rule (Gender in Nigeria Report 2012).

Although there was a slight decrease in the representation of women in elective position from 2007 to 2011, from 7% to 4%, this was reversed in appointive positions. There was a clear increase in appointive position at the federal level and increase in the number of female principal officers in the various Houses of Assembly. There are at least 13 women in President Goodluck Jonathan cabinet representing about 32% of the cabinet (Lance Onyeiwu 2011). This number was achieved because of the commitment the President made during his campaigning for the election to increase the number of women in leadership positions in his cabinet.

Obstacles to Implementation of Policies and Laws

Progressive policies exist on paper and emancipatory laws fill the statute books but little progress has been made in applying them and combating gender inequality in both public and private spheres. The family level, where children are socialised, remains a strong repository of discriminatory culture and tradition. Until policies are translated into practice, these traditional and religious practices will continue to discriminate against and subordinate women. An example that is prevalent in all Nigerian cultures and lays the solid foundation for the triumph and sustenance of patriarchy is the socialisation process of the girl-child which promotes acceptance of male dominance. The girl child then grows up in to a woman who perpetuates a culture that marginalises and subordinates her. It is indeed a paradox that in some cultures, women are the society's medium for reinforcing harmful cultural practices such as FGM and dehumanizing widowhood practices. Another obstacle is the general resistance to gender focused policies by male dominated bodies that are charged with policymaking at all levels, from the informal sectors within communities and at the official level within government structures. There is thus a neglect of gender issues and lack of political will to promote gender equality.

A recent study on inadequate funding of girls' education and women's adult literacy programmes shows that the slow pace of progress in this vital sector points to lack of prioritisation of gender mainstreaming in education. Scholars observe that "excellent policies and intentions have not translated into budgets or action to make the changes required if women are to contribute effectively to Nigeria's development. The National Gender Policy has yet to bear fruit, while implementation of CEDAW has stalled" (Gender in Nigeria Report 2012, page iii). The Government admits promoting gender equality has had more success in urban areas. This, they say is due to more deeply engrained discriminatory practices in rural areas: "the progress so far made in the implementation of CEDAW is limited to the urban centres. Prejudices and customary practices that deny women the full enjoyment of their rights still exist in rural areas due mainly to deep-ignorance and preference for the preservation of mundane customs, while in some cases religious doctrines have been wrongly used to further subjugate women" (FMWASD National Gender Policy: Situation Analysis and Framework, p. 22-23).

Lessons Learned from Failed Domestication of CEDAW Bill

A study undertaken by civil society activists (Imam 2007) after the failed attempt to pass the CEDAW bill identified some of the factors for the stepping down of the bill: "Analysis of the failure of the 2007 CEDAW Bill shows that the extent of powerful and organised opposition was under-estimated. The supporters of the Bill went into the process without a clear advocacy message" (Imam 2007). The study revealed that the lack of a message and an effective public campaign on the Bill and its benefit for Nigerians if passed gave opponents an advantage as civil society spent all efforts on defending the Bill.

Key Lessons

- The Federal Character² principle does not include gender as one of the indices for composition and conduct of government affairs.
- The passage of enabling laws at federal level can catalyse action on passage of enabling laws at state level. An example is the Child Rights Act which was passed in 2003 and by 2012, 24 states have passed the law.
- States can also pass and implement laws that have not been passed at the federal level, as the passage of laws against FGM and other harmful traditional practices in Edo, Anambra and Enugu states show.
- Enabling laws and policies are useful but what exists on paper hardly impacts on practices at community level. For example, in some Northern states (Niger, Kebbi, and Kano), where policies against withdrawal of girls from school were developed to promote girls' enrolment and retention and stop the pervasive practice of hawking, the practice of withdrawal still prevails as the implementation of the policy is difficult. This is particularly true in rural areas, where there are no means of monitoring implementation.
- There seems to be resistance to legislation with 'gender' or 'women' in its title. This puts promoters of patriarchy on the defensive and such bills are killed before they see the light of day. This happened in Kaduna with a private members' Bill (a Bill introduced by a member of parliament and not by the Government) titled 'A Bill for Gender Equality and for the Establishment and Administration of the Gender and Equal Opportunity Commission in Kaduna State 2008', and at the national level with the first attempt to domesticate CEDAW.
- The use of the term 'gender' is not the only issue with getting legislations passed. It could sometimes be a function of the 'toxicity' of the bill that determines how quickly or otherwise it is passed. For example, the Freedom of Information Act took longer than the Child Rights Act to pass. Also, the Persons with Disability Act passed in the life span of

² The 'Federal Character' principle, enshrined in Nigeria's Constitution, is based on Nigeria's desire to promote national unity without discrimination based on language, ethnic origin, religion or location within the country.

one national assembly (four years) though the presidency refused to assent because it feared the backlash from other alienated groups—e.g. the aged—that had not been provided for. When a Bill is seen as ‘non-threatening’ to members of parliament (mainly men) and other opponents, it is usually easier to pass.

- The Child Rights Act is an example of a law with vital empowering provisions which has not been passed in many of the northern states and has not been implemented in many states of the federation. Failure to pass the act in the predominantly Muslim northern states is based on objection to the age of marriage. A harmonization workshop was organised by the northern states to come up with an acceptable and Sharia compliant version of the act.

The table below provides a status assessment of the main policies and legislation that impact on AGW empowerment at federal and state levels. The status of each policy and legislation is shown using a matrix developed by the State Accountability and Voices Initiative (SAVI). SAVI is a DFID programme which aims to strengthen the role of civil society in supporting the Nigerian government to deliver better services to its people.

The matrix was developed to show the extent of passage and implementation (by state houses of assembly and state governments) of key legislation that underpins good governance. The original scale used has been adapted for this study (Box 1). Whereas the SAVI scale ranged from 1 – 15, this scale is from 0 – 12.

Information from the table shows that progress at both the federal and state levels has been slow for many of the bills. Many of the bills presented to the National Assembly have had to be re-presented; also some bills such as the VAPP bill and the bill for the full integration of persons with disabilities have both been passed by the lower house at the National Assembly and are now before the Senate.

The table shows that the most progressive state is Lagos State. While none of the Northern States have passed the Child Rights Act (as noted above), these states have passed laws on maternal health and laws prohibiting the withdrawal of girl children from school. Where a box in the table has a dash (-), no such law or formal policy exists in the state; the first nine laws / policies (slightly shaded) are federal laws. The table provides information for the five V4C focus states and FCT which is the seat of the federal government and is where the main programme office is located.

Box 1

Scale of 0 to 15 representing different stages in the process of passage: 0. bill to be re-presented; 1. advocacy & conception; 2. clean draft bill; 3. sent to house; 4. first reading; 5. second reading; 6. committed to committee; 7. public hearing; 8. amendments to bill ; 9. third reading (and passage by one house); 10. final passage (by both houses); 11. signed into law and gazetted; 12. commencement of implementation.

| Law / Policy | Federal | Enugu | Kano | Lagos | Zamfara | FCT |
|--|---|-------|------|-------|---------|-----|
| Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Bill | 9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| National Health Bill | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Child Rights Act (2003) | 12 | 12 | - | 12 | - | 12 |
| Occupational Safety and Health Bill | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bill on Prohibition of Sexual Harassment | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bill for Full Integration of Persons with Disabilities | 5 | | | 12 | | |
| Universal Basic Education Act 2004 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Affirmative Action to amend Electoral Act Amendment to Constitution | This process is still on going and includes submissions from all states and the FCT | | | | | |
| Law Prohibiting the Withdrawal of Girl-Child from School | - | - | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Prohibition Laws | - | 12 | - | 12 | - | - |
| Free Maternal and Child Health ³ | - | - | 2 | 10 | 1 | - |

Conclusions

This study has identified the status of legislations and policy in Nigeria that affect GEWE. It is important to continue to advocate for the passage of enabling laws, as these laws and policies serve as entry points for, and open up the space for demanding accountability on, AGW rights. For V4C, the priority laws to focus on are:

- VAPP Bill, supported by FMWASD and LACVAW
- Gender and Affirmative Action Bills, supported by GAA
- National Health Bill

These bills had earlier been tabled before the last National Assembly but were stepped down for reasons already mentioned. They have been repackaged and advocacy for their passage is being redesigned to bring in additional stakeholders where necessary. They will hopefully receive accelerated hearing and support for their passage this time around. Indeed the VAPP bill has already been passed by the lower house at the National Assembly, as mentioned above, and recent newspaper articles have quoted the Senate saying the passage of the bill will be speeded up. The National Assembly, federal and state governments are aware that there is support for, and an active movement for gender inclusive legislations in the country and now is the time for V4C to join civil society and other supporters in strengthening legislation that will help AGW.

Finally, research on issues affecting AGW, such as the DFID-funded research on promoting women's rights in the north (Promoting Women's Rights through Sharia in Northern Nigeria), and other research on cultural practices that constitute obstacles to achieving GEWE, should serve as relevant documents for building advocacy around AGW's rights in V4C project states. V4C's research component, which addresses the gap in evidence base linking the current treatment of AGW's to a supporting legal framework, will focus on ensuring that research will be available to policy makers and legislators to help them improve the enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment in Nigeria.

³ The Federal Government has recently promised to pay expectant mothers who attend ante-natal clinic N5000 using funds from the Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) <http://www.ynaija.com/fg-promises-expectant-mothers-n5000-stipend/> (July 23, 2012)

Section 2: The Programmatic Landscape for AGW empowerment

Background

The focus of this part of the study is to map the broad programmatic landscape of girls and women in Nigeria. The section identifies who is planning what or doing what programmes, and analyses the programmes for possible entry points. Risks and gaps which the V4C programme should avoid and fill respectively are explored. Programmes mapped include those that are ongoing and concluded, and those led by government, CSOs, coalitions, women's movements, the private sector and development partners. Where large development programmes - i.e. multi-million pound development partner initiatives such as the State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC) and the Partnerships for Transforming Health Systems (PATHS) 2 - have been examined, attention has been paid to specific projects and interventions that have relevance to AGW and young men and boys.

In addition to these, other programmes were mapped for their methodological value to V4C, under the heading 'innovative methodologies'. In this case, programmes on conflict transformation, use of media and sports have been examined. In line with the TOR, the mapping takes into account inter-sectoral programmes and implementation modalities so as to understand the trend of programmatic interventions targeting AGW in Nigeria—e.g. safe spaces with inter-sectoral programmes on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), leadership components, or school-based rights education. Mapping identifies potential and conceptual gaps where they exist. Programmes were also mapped for their successes and challenges. All the programmes mapped have been presented in a table in Annex 3. References are made to this table in the findings section. The table gives a bird's eye view of who is doing or planning to do what (by dates), scale (spread or location), and budget (costing) where available.

Findings

Entry points for attitudinal change

The findings show that programmes focused on education, Health, HIV/AIDs, conflict reduction and implemented by Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) provide platforms for attitudinal change. (see programme map table in Annex 3 for more details).

Attitudinal change through education / learning interventions

- Attitudes towards health and health practices can change through sex education that is mainstreamed into school curriculum. Action Health Incorporated (AHI) which developed programmes on sexuality for adolescent boys and girls in 1989 used a multidimensional approach that targeted the different points at which adolescent health can be effectively addressed. The AHI programme showed that adolescent girls and boys who were taught sexuality education in school (directly or indirectly) had a changed attitude towards reproductive health issues (Adepoju 2005).
- The Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania (TEGINT) programme which aims to achieve a transformation in girls education by enabling them to enrol and succeed in school by addressing key challenges and obstacles that hinder their participation and increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, shows that also including boys in attitudinal change interventions has been successful (KII 2012, Andrew Memedu; EFC 2011).

- The Girls Power Initiative (GPI) is an example of a safe spaces intervention that has changed girls' attitudes towards sexuality issues and being assertive regarding their rights and wellbeing by providing them with the space to discuss issues and organise on negotiating relationships with male partners. Evidence from other programmes implemented by organisations such as Society for Family Health (SHI), Action Aid Nigeria (AAN) and USAID / Pathfinder International corroborates this (GPI undated).
- Girl Hub has learnt through interventions it supports that programmes that provide knowledge on innovative ways to protect girls and raise their self-esteem will end up providing opportunities for attitudinal change (Girl Hub Review Report).

Attitudinal change through health interventions

- Programmes that build community trust and provide accessible health care such as PATHS2, which is working to improve women's access to birth attendants in rural areas, can change attitudes (KII 2012, Paul Agbanso). For example in Jigawa, in order to encourage female students to join the programme, the principal of the first midwifery school in Jigawa State gives career talks at schools to help convince parents to let their children attend the midwifery course. This has had a level of success.
- The Evidence to Action Project (E2A) is USAID's global flagship project for strengthening family planning and reproductive health service delivery. The project aims to address the reproductive healthcare needs of girls, women, and underserved communities around the world by increasing support, building evidence, and leading the scale-up of best practices that improve family planning services. In 2013 it plans to fund two core interventions: M-Health, using mobile technology to provide information and links to services; and a university-based peer education programme focused on both males and females. This could provide valuable information on work works best in these communities.
- The Population Council's Men's Health Network Nigeria (MHNN), which reaches out to uniformed personnel (the military, police, customs, and immigration services), truck drivers, and university students to disseminate information on sexual health and HIV prevention services. These groups of men move from one location to another often and interact with various groups of women and girls. These are critical but ignored categories with potential to drive attitudinal change for AGW (Population Council Reports).

Attitudinal change through FBOs

- Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV (ENR) is working with men within traditional and religious institutions using HIV knowledge to re-orient the congregations on the re-interpretation of religion to show that women and men have equal rights. They have produced a handbook jointly with FBOs in Ogun State (South West Nigeria) through the Ogun State Government's Action Committee on AIDS (OGSACA) (forthcoming 2012).

Attitudinal change through government programmes and partnerships

- The Youth Peer to Peer Education programme run by the Federal Ministry of Health has shown that engaging core teams of teachers to train groups of boys and girls within schools to provide peer to peer health and sexuality education to colleagues and out of school youth can lead to their making the right health choices and fostering healthy relationships (EFA Report).

- The Nigerian Girls Mentorship Programme (NGMP) which is led by the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development provides links between girls in public schools doing traditionally male dominated subjects with women who are established in a traditionally male dominated field (FMWASD Report). The programme aims to help poor girls see that it is alright to be seen by society as different because it is not necessarily bad to be different. An impact assessment activity of the programme has not been carried out.
- In 2013, the Ministry of Communication Technology plans to train women with basic education to run computer centres which provide access to information on issues affecting women, e.g. health, including counselling; sources of business and health options. This will be through phone, text and email communication (KII 2012, Amina Salihu).
- The Gender Technical Unit (GTU) is a legislative CSO-partnership resource centre located in the House of Representatives for research and feedback. The GTU method is to work with select committees whose work resonates with women such as women affairs, human rights and MDGs and the offices of the leadership of the National Assembly for policy buy-in. GTU works with male and female gender champions in the legislature to pass bills affecting women. The unit has been inoperative for some time due to a lack of funds.

It is important when working on interventions that relate to political participation and legal systems to take a bottom up approach. The work carried out by UN Women, SNAP and Women Trust Fund (see table in appendix) shows strong evidence that working with bureaucrats in the system and political parties at local government level produces results. In Nigeria where the local government level is invisible in the governmental structure, working with local government is considered bottom up. However, although closest to the people, the local government does not receive direct funding and is not empowered to make and implement its own laws. This has informed the call for autonomy for the local government by the general populace and many opinion leaders in society.

Relationship between programmes and the literature

The literature shows that working with the wider community, including men and boys, is very important to attitude change around GEWE. The thinking of programmes mapped agrees that there is a correlation between education and delayed fertility (UNDP 2012, BC/DFID 2012). To have young people and families agree to delayed fertility there has to be a change of attitude. Organisations such as UNDP, DFID, World Bank, British Council, Ministry of Health and UNFPA are investing in programmes and policies that help prevent early marriage and make school environments conducive to girls' learning- hygiene, absence of sexual harassment and other security issues. Findings from this study show that both donor and government resources will continue to go in this direction in 2013.

Also new and on-going programmes want to work more with men. This is shown through the Evidence to Action (E2A) and MacArthur Foundation's support to AHI (\$500,000); UNICEF request to Action Aid Nigeria to run its upcoming programme for boys and girls human rights work in schools (\$90 million); and Population Council's Men's Health Network on HIV awareness (see table for details on these interventions).

A coherent agenda

Coherence is shown through partnerships for value for money and working to strengthen the existing policy framework. National plans such as Vision 20-2020 and the Transformation Agenda influence joint Nigerian government and development partner programmes. CIDA's work, for instance, in the health sector is informed by the National Health Plan. There are

other examples of positive collaboration such as the DGD Fund, which is a joint donor basket fund for gender and political participation and the Federal Ministry of Finance *Results for Girls* approach, where five ministries are working together to deliver results for AGW show a coherent approach to funding and collaboration. The decision making structure of the Nigerian Women's Trust Fund which comprises government, civil society and private sector players, is an example of government-non government collaboration.

Conceptual gaps in the programmatic landscape for V4C to build upon

There is little focus on married adolescents even though girls marry early in many states, including the V4C illustrative states in northern Nigeria (Niger, Zamfara, and Kano) (Gender in Nigeria Report 2012). Married adolescents have an ambiguous status in that biologically, they are adolescents but socially they are seen as adults. The 1999 constitution fuels this contradiction in section 29 (4b), where it states that "any woman who is married shall be deemed to be of age". Married adolescents are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. ENR HIV analysis shows that most new infections will come from those in steady relationships—i.e. those who are married or have long term partners (Means of Transmission [MoT] Study 2011). The larger or longer-term programmes focused on adolescents look more to those in schools (TEGINT, AHI, UNICEF, and ESSPIN), the unmarried or those without children.

While the focus on adolescents in school is good, it could mean fewer options for young married people. The options could include access to skills to negotiate sex in relationships, combining parenthood with school, etc. Isa Wali Empowerment Initiative IWEI (Kano) and Girl-child Concern (Kaduna, Katsina and Plateau) have useful methodologies of reaching this group. The MacArthur Foundation in October 2012 collaborated with the Ministry of Health on a seminar on the subject (AHI and AHIP programmes mapped in this study also participated). The report of the activity will provide a useful lesson learning resource.

Current programmes working with AGW tend to focus only on this group to the exclusion of boys and men. Married male adolescents are especially left out of the support loop. Many programmes are beginning to recognise the value of working with this group though the process of inclusion is slow (KII 2012, Mairo Bello).

Large programmes are not inclusive of hard to reach communities or groups such as artisans, mechanics, water sellers, touts, and girls and women with disabilities. Society works to make disability invisible. Families do not want to talk about children with disabilities. Within organisations of persons with disabilities the space for women to organise and access opportunity is only just starting to open up (HTSPE 2011). This position was echoed in the V4C e-discussion.

There are not enough youth responsive programmes. Findings show that both married and unmarried young people complain that services available do not meet their needs. The Ministry of Health shared with us its need for support to train doctors and other medical personnel to develop youth friendly skills (KII 2012, Ministry of Finance). Evidence to Action, Pathfinder International's USAID supported programme on family strengthening and maternal health, holds that projects targeting AGW must employ multi-sectoral approaches, be youth-friendly and age appropriate, engage key influencers, involve the young people in design and provide quality reproductive health and planning services and facilities and gender disaggregated data.

The changing role of women gatekeepers as change champions is ignored. The emphasis is still on fathers, instead of both parents, to provide the general leadership role in the home. The literature shows that where women have economic empowerment, they have a say in the family (NGP 2000; Boserup 1970; Bathiwala 2003). Roles are changing; for instance, the *Umuada*, the forum of first daughters, used to be viewed as the traditional keeper of patriarchal practices that oppress women in south eastern Nigeria. It is now reinventing itself

as a forum for women's solidarity and information sharing. However, this changing identity is not well documented. Ignoring this may mean missing the opportunity to use female gatekeepers to open the door to change for women (IPAS, V4C e-discussion 2012).

Monitoring and evaluation is not seen as an integral part of programme design. Government-led programmes remain weak on evaluation, which has import for learning lessons and value for money considerations (KII 2012, Ministry of Health).

Work with the private sector is minimal. There is increasing awareness of the value of government and non-government partnerships but little on private sector collaborations. There is the formal private sector which can partner with women, e.g. telecommunications companies. There are also women entrepreneurs who could be supported through a V4C pilot, for example, building on the YOUWIN programme, which is working to grow a new crop of businesses that are closer to the community. This can have import for how women work and access opportunities (see table for more information on female friendly pilot programmes).

Gender in military establishments is ignored. In 2011, the Nigeria Defence Academy (Nigeria's university for the army) began enlisting women cadets for the first time. In a patriarchal institution such as the army, there are bound to be issues of women's human rights, and issues to which the male and new female cadets must adapt. There was no programme found on the landscape looking at this.

There are other openings in para-military establishments such as the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC). The FRSC is responsible for safety of lives on Nigerian roads. FRSC is interested in developing a gender policy, which could help it meet the needs of women within the agency, as well as advice on how to relate with women offenders or law abiding citizens on Nigerian roads including in dangerous situations such as accidents or robbery (FMWSD Gender Report Forum, 2012).

There is a lack of attention to local government, even though that is where hard to reach communities reside. Because the calendar for local government elections is not homogenous, unlike that of state and federal offices, programmatic attention stops at the state level and local government is rendered invisible in political participation programme planning. UN Women and the Women Trust Fund are the two organizations found who have work plans addressing this gap in 2013 in line with the bottom up approach to building a critical mass of women politicians (KII 2012, Kemi Ndeli).

Key messages

It is crucial for programmes to focus on girls *and* boys. A new crop of self-assured young women will need to interact with young men of like mind. Equally important, men and boys who do not have the right attitude towards women will continue to be barriers to AGW empowerment. In the long term, more gender aware men will help win the race against women's discrimination. TEGINT is taking an innovative view with its approach to girls and boys working together; AHIP has started work with boys through sports; and Population Council works with men around health issues. These are potential avenues for negotiating gender roles and perceptions that could lead to attitudinal change.

V4C must anticipate gatekeepers' resistance to GEWE and find ways of communicating taboo issues (e.g. around sexuality) to men and women in a non-threatening manner.

Institutional change is desirable but challenging in Nigeria, where the policy environment can change rapidly. A flexible plan, where players can adapt to fluid situations without losing focus on the goal, is vital. This means having appropriate evaluation and review mechanisms that enable partners to seize opportunities as they arise. A flexible logframe

helps. It helps to understand the environment and thus design realistic interventions that are not overly ambitious. It is better to under-commit and over-deliver on targets (C4C, 2009; HTSPE, 2011).

Programmes need to think sustainability right from the design stage. For example, SAVI has developed a viable model for promoting issue-based policy advocacy and monitoring that avoids the risk of creating dependence on donor support and distorting civil society agendas. This demonstrates that behind-the-scenes brokering of networks and the nurturing of partnerships through the use of training, mentoring and selective funding of partners' activities creates avenues for the longer term sustainability of donor supported interventions (SAVI/DFID Mid-term Review, 2012).

'Quick wins' are possible for programmes working on AGW issues when these programmes work with a few governmental agencies where there are reform-minded change champions. A change champion in government who has authority to spend and is committed to AGW's empowerment can give a big boost to AGW issues. An example is the Ministry of Finance's *Results for Girls* Initiative, where five reform-minded ministries were pledged the incentive of extra budgetary allocation in 2014 if they deliver results for girls in the 2013 budget.

ENR's methodology of working with FBOs has proved successful as a way to use reformers within a traditionally patriarchal institution to protect the rights of AGW who have less capacity to negotiate sexuality issues within the institution of marriage. These FBOs educate and inform their Christian and Muslim congregations on HIV, and the rights of both spouses to negotiate and protect themselves and each other from HIV infection (ENR, forthcoming).

The Nigerian women's movement is not a homogenous whole—there are women's *movements* rather than a *movement*. Women would usually require a common denominator around which to organise, and 'safe' issues, such as constitutional and electoral reform, universal basic education, maternal care, and HIV/AIDs, provide this opportunity for women. Matters of sexuality, sexual orientation and polygamy are 'toxic' and divide the 'movements'. At the community micro level, women share strong bonds around reproductive issues and support each other. However, Matters of economic opportunities are divisive—probably because these opportunities are few in relation to the number of women who need them. Political participation is equally a hurdle—some women cannot understand why they should break socialisation codes to support women outside the traditional biological roles. One may find examples on the African continent of stronger women's movements between countries than within countries themselves. The African Feminist Forum, WILDAF, FEMNET, and WLUML are strong regional and global networks of women's organisation which are able to raise funds to hold meetings and organise campaigns around women's issues (West Africa Women, 2011; Salihu 2011).

Conclusions

The key messages presented above are opportunities and lessons for the V4C programme design and implementation phases. Responses from interviews show that V4C is a welcome programme, and that there is much support for this kind of work. As V4C evolves it will be useful to have as allies those programmes which have useful change facilitating methodology, whose work is respected, that have achieved gains through their approach those that know the environment.

All the programmes noted that mutual trust and respect are essential for sustainable partnerships and collaboration. A new programme must acknowledge partnership commitments and avoid perceptions that it has stolen the ideas of others. Where there are plans to share platforms, roles and responsibilities must be clearly documented.

Section 3: The Research Agenda for AGW Empowerment

Background

There is currently a gap in the evidence base linking girls and women's marginalisation to a disabling environment fuelled by discriminatory social norms as well as policy, legal, budgetary and regulatory frameworks that do not respond adequately to the needs and aspiration of AGW. V4C's Output 5 (see draft Implementation Plan March 2013) which looks at improved use of evidence in policy and practice seeks to address this gap.

The original V4C programme proposal had discussed a mechanism, possibly, a Centre for Gender Equity Research (CeGER) which could help strengthen research and develop gender expertise as one of the programme's implementation outputs. The idea was to create a knowledge hub that would provide opportunities for sharing ideas and exchanging information on a particular issue, in this case, gender issues in Nigeria and how adolescent girls and women are being empowered or disempowered. It is proposed that the knowledge hub will act as a broker and creator of knowledge on gender equality and will provide information not only for V4C but for DFID and other donor programmes, NGOs, private sector and government programmes, and other actors. It will serve the purpose of: acting as a broker on data, information and knowledge relating to gender issues in Nigeria; build capacity in research and gender analysis; and become a 'knowledge builder' to generate new and useful research.

This section interrogates existing sites of gender knowledge to see what, if any, sites exists, who is doing what on gender research, where are funds for gender research in Nigeria coming from and, where a knowledge hub can be located, physically or virtually. The following research questions are asked and answered based on the information available at the time of this study: Which research institutes and organisations are active in research on gender equality and women's empowerment? Do existing research institutes / organisations have the capacity to deliver V4C's research objectives? And, are there any challenges for an institution becoming a hub for gender knowledge in Nigeria?

This section of the study is based mainly on information from websites and interviews with key informants. No documents were found on gender research hubs or sites and their capacity in Nigeria. Many of the websites of organisations or institutes listed research as one of their objectives and in some cases were specific about the type of research carried out but no evidence of this was found on the website; and in many cases where there was evidence (such as links to research reports or titles of the reports), the research was outdated. There was not enough time to contact all the organisations directly or arrange meetings to verify if there had been any new developments or even if the institutes / organisations were still functioning. This study also did not address the actual details of setting up knowledge hub (CeGER) and integrating it into an existing gender site – this is beyond the scope of this study. This will require additional effort and the production of a strategic document that outlines what needs to be done and how.

Findings

The findings of this study are presented in a format that provides answers to the research questions in the study TOR. Only Nigerian gender knowledge sites have been included in this study. In the course of this research it became increasingly clear that there does not seem to be a database or a report on who is doing what in terms of research on gender in Nigeria. There is also no report on where gender research expertise can be found in Nigeria. Without existing literature, it is difficult to be sure that all existing gender knowledge sites in

Nigeria have been researched, though all the key informant interviews referred to the same organisations, research institutes and gender researchers.

Research Question One: Research institutes / organisations active in research on gender equality and women's empowerment

The study revealed a wide range of organisations whose mission and / or objectives involved research on gender issues. They include government-funded and government-owned institutes, universities, and national NGOs and CSOs. Although many claim to be involved in gender research, the strength or depth of the research is one aspect that this study could not assess as mentioned above (under limitations). The study also revealed that there is a lot of work being done by independent researchers on gender issues in Nigeria, though the funding for this is mostly from international donor organisations. Independent researchers are mostly employed through organisations (NGOs and CSOs) focused on gender, but can also be funded on their own to carry out research.

As it was not possible to thoroughly examine and investigate all the gender institutes or knowledge sites identified through the desk review, the study focused on three key ones that offer useful information on gender research in Nigeria; one each from government-funded and government-owned institutes, universities, and national NGOs or CSOs. These are: 1) The Pathways of Women's Empowerment Research Programme Consortium (RPC); 2) the University of Ibadan's gender and research centres; and 3) the National Centre for Women Development (NCWD). These were chosen because the V4C proposal specifically referred to investigating the Pathways Programme; the desk review uncovered a lot of work on research and gender at the University of Ibadan, especially information on the pioneer centre for women's studies in Nigeria; and NCWD, the only parastatal / department of the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD), is well known and recognised by many gender centres and experts. Interviews with some gender researchers recognised NCWD's potential to serve as a hub for gender research in Nigeria.

Pathways of Women's Empowerment Research Programme Consortium (RPC)

The RPC aims to connect academics, activists and practitioners working to advance women's empowerment locally, regionally and through global policy processes. The network is organised around five research institutes, who act as 'hubs' for research and communications in their regions. Nigeria is part of the West African hub, which is based at the Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA) at the University of Ghana. According to the website, it aims to work with global feminists who have the knowledge to, and will work to create opportunities for women's empowerment. DFID's funding for the programme came to an end in 2011. It is now being funded by the Swedish Agency for International Development (SIDA).

The study found that Nigeria is not currently active in the hub. According to the interview held with Irene Pogoson of the University of Ibadan, who was a researcher for the Pathways Programme in Nigeria, the activities held in Nigeria were more of preliminary work / study to develop a research strategy on women's empowerment. The different strands of work done were carried out to find out the commonality of women's feelings of empowerment and to explore empowerment as it is embedded in the everyday life of women in Nigeria. The work in Nigeria was coordinated by the Initiative for Women's Studies in Nigeria (IWSN) which is managed by Dr Charmaine Pereira. Dr Pereira is also a member of the Pathways West Africa Team. Research work carried out in Nigeria includes – *Changing Narratives of Sexuality in Nigeria – the Anita Hogan Case Study*, and *Tracking Changes in Conceptions of Empowerment in Nigeria*. Both of these research studies provided an opportunity for comparative studies with research work on the same themes emerging from other hubs and researchers. There was no information available on how the research was used or on plans for future research in Nigeria. Nigeria's involvement in the Pathways West Africa Programme needs further investigation.

University of Ibadan – Gender and Research Centres

The University of Ibadan (UI) is the oldest university in Nigeria. The study uncovered several research centres and units at the university:

The Research Management Office: The Research Management Office is responsible for the central coordination and management of research conducted by researchers in the institution. UI was the only university in which a research coordination office was found. The Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), which houses the Institute for Development Research, organises its research work in networks made up of researchers from different faculties. Both universities reported that gender was mainstreamed throughout their research work. It was not possible to confirm this as there was no evidence of this on their websites.

Office of International Programmes (OIP): This unit was established in May 2009. Through this office, the university is part of the Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA). According to the university website, CARTA is a partnership involving nine African Universities, four African Research Institutes and counterpart academic institutions from Australia, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Consortium is based at the African Population and Health Research Centre, in Nairobi, Kenya. CARTA's main objective is to strengthen doctoral training and university-wide systems critical to the success and sustainability of Population and Public Health (PPH) research and training in Africa. The Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife is the other Nigerian university in this consortium.

Centre for Women's Research or Women's Research and Documentation Centre (WORDOC), Institute of African Studies: WORDOC was established in 1986 as a pioneer effort at the systematic collection of materials on women's studies. It is one of the earliest women's studies centres in sub-Saharan Africa and is located in the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ibadan. It is an "organic offspring of the activism of women's organisations in Nigeria during the colonial period for independence and for women's participation in national life" (Odejide 1999). WORDOC is run as an autonomous unit and operates like a civil society organisation, rather than an academic unit. It collaborates with professional women's groups like the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), and with NGOs, CBOs, women's cooperative groups and Christian and Muslim women's organisations (FBOs). The autonomous administration of WORDOC has acted as a positive force for the continuation of its objectives. Unlike other institutes or departments located in universities, it has enjoyed some measure of independence and has not been forced to bend to the changing political and administrative atmosphere within the university's system. WORDOC's main focus has been on women's empowerment and maintaining links with grassroots women's groups.

This study revealed that most of WORDOC's funding has been from donor agencies. Some of the available literature on WORDOC, its establishment and activities highlighted that funding has also been received from members of the Board of Trustees, friends and the university. For example, its current location in the university was donated by the university and a philanthropist. Donor agencies have supported specific activities and specific areas of research; for example, the British Council supported the centre's research efforts by donating books, funding outreach programmes, and providing members with financial support in the form of study grants, through the Network for Women's Studies in Nigeria. The Ford Foundation sponsored research on agriculture and the economy, networking and the publication of a newsletter. The CIDA supported a linkage programme between two Canadian universities, WORDOC and Obafemi Awolowo University in 1988. UNICEF has supported work on a situation analysis on the Nigerian girl-child. Finally, the World Bank has funded work on labour and the economy. Though most funding is from donors, WORDOC's proposals for research grants are focused on needs identified in the different sectors of the

Nigerian society, and usually undergo some form of appraisal by WORDOC's members before being taken forward.

WORDOC's documentation work is what at present constitutes the major attraction for researchers. Unfortunately the strength of its collection (said to be over 6000 publications (books, journals, magazines, papers, newspaper cuttings, audio and audio-visual materials) could not be confirmed as it was not possible to actually visit the Centre. A list of these were not available electronically and it is assumed that much of the collection will be dated as is the case in many government owned institutions of higher learning. The inability of WORDOC to make information available online is a major disadvantage as it reduces accessibility for the wider audience. As mentioned by Odejide (1999), for the Centre to make progress towards achieving its mandate, it is necessary for it to explore ways to collaborate with organisations that do not have the resources but have facilities for electronic information dissemination—i.e. ICT facilities.

WORDOC has played a role in strengthening the research agenda of many Centres focused on gender research and women's studies in Nigeria (Odejide 1999). It is however difficult to say how currently committed it is to its original objectives. One of its objectives is to "provide empirical information as well as intellectual and political guidelines both for researchers and for the policy-makers who decide the fate of women in relation to their rights"; whether it is succeeding in achieving this is difficult to say as there is no evidence available. Although the centre has the "vision and intellectual resources to play crucial transformational roles", its challenge seems to be the lack of structural (sustainability of its projects and the effective dissemination of its research findings) and financial (funding) support.

National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

The National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) was established in 1992. It is run by a Governing Council made up of well-known and accomplished Nigerians. According to one of the reports on the Centre, it is modelled after the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

One of the Centre's objectives is to promote women's advancement through research, training and documentation. The planning, research and statistics department is therefore one of the core operational departments of the Centre. It has the responsibility of providing an enhanced, effective and efficient research, planning, and information storage and dissemination network for the Centre. The department is also responsible for networking and collaborating with international agencies/development partners and implementation of gender programmes. The Centre houses a Digital Library and a Nigerian Women Hall of Fame. The Digital Library is a specialized library for gender research and stocks materials on gender and development issues. The outcome of the centre's research informs its programmes and provides the basis for further research.

The Centre provides a list of research it has undertaken on its website. One of these was a compilation of constitutions, statutes, regulations, by-laws, policies and practices relating to the status of women in Nigeria. The Centre has also been involved in developing a National Gender Data Bank (NGDB) and a National Gender Sensitivity Tracking Programme (Gen-Track). Both of these initiatives provide key data required to ensure that government policies and programmes are properly targeted at improving gender equality and empowerment for Nigerian women. NCWD also provides a platform for the mentorship of adolescent girls and young women through its Women Hall of Fame project. The thinking behind this is to provide information on women in Nigeria who have distinguished themselves in the various sectors of the economy to act as role-models for girls and young women.

The problem of the NCWD is limited resources. The interview with the Director, Planning Research and Statistics, revealed that the Centre receives its funding from the same purse

as the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development. It was not possible to confirm how much is received yearly. A lot of the research conducted by the Centre was funded by international development partners such as UNFPA, which supported the NCWD to inaugurate the Network of Inductees Nigerian Women Hall of Fame in 2008. With the aid of the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA), NCWD also inaugurated the Women Development Centre projects in a number of states of the federation. In 2001, UNICEF provided funds for a survey on the Status of Women and Child's Rights Related Issues in Nigeria

A list of the other gender knowledge sites reviewed during the secondary research exercise is presented below for the different categories.

Other existing sites of gender knowledge production:

Identified sites are divided into the three categories below:

- Government Funded / Owned institutes (including universities)
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) / Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
- Individual experts / Independent researchers

Government Funded / Owned Research Institutes (Autonomous and Government Controlled):

- Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)
- Nigerian Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS)
- National Institute for Policy and Legislative Studies (NILS)
- Centre for Gender and Social Policy Studies (CGS), Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State
- Centre for Gender Studies, University of Benin, Edo State
- Institute for Development Research (IDR), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State
- Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS), Ekiti State University, Ekiti State
- Centre for Gender Studies, Benue State University Markudi
- Gender and Research Centres at the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State
- Centre for Gender Studies and Advancement, University of Abuja

This is important to note here that NISER conducted a study on Religion and Development with the University of Birmingham where Nigeria was one of the countries included. Religion is very important in Nigeria and the research which was funded by DFID addressed the question of how 'religious actors facilitate rather than obstruct legal reform intended to realise women's rights'⁴. The research showed that though religion is sometimes implicated in gender inequality, it can play a key role in getting Nigerian women to organise around issues that affect their wellbeing. Again, the findings show that the research was donor funded and led by Nigerian individual expertise which is further discussed in the section below.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

- Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)
- Women's Advocate Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC)
- Women's Aid Collective (WACOL)
- Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)
- Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)
- BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights

⁴ See http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/ReligionDev_RPC/summary_paper_60.pdf

- Gender and Development Action (GADA)
- Centre for Research and Documentation (CRD)
- West African Network on Peace building (WANEP)
- The Development, Research and Projects Centre (dRPC)
- Gender Training and Development Network (GTDN)
- Action Health Incorporated (AHI)

Individual Experts

An issue uncovered during the study was the amount of research being carried out by individual gender research experts. The meetings with informants from organisations such as NCWD, UN Women, and Girl Hub revealed that research work on gender issues for their organisations was mostly contracted out to individual research experts. This was due to the weakness of gender-focused research institutes or networks in Nigeria. On occasions where research was contracted to NGOs or institutes, it was usually based on the strength of the individual researchers within the organisation.

A list of experts involved in gender research identified during this study has been included in the annex. The list shows that the experts identified come from different organisations. Most of the academics either work as independent researchers or have their own NGOs / CSOs. Around 70% of the researchers identified are from the south, east and middle-belt regions of the country. This presents a challenge for research on GEWE in the north of Nigeria.

Research Question Two: The capacity of existing research institutes / organisations to deliver V4C's research objectives

Key informant interviews with several principal players in the sector showed that efforts on gender research are fragmented and un-coordinated in Nigeria. According to Professor Olabisi Aina of the Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Osun state, she was not aware of any coordinated gender knowledge hubs or sites in the country. Most centres (like the one at her university) provide consultancy services and hardly ever carry out university-owned research. There are also weak links with other universities' gender research centres. Professor Oluyemisi Obilade, from the same university, said that gender research efforts are individual- or NGO-led, based on funding opportunities from donors. She noted that research reports and findings were not shared or circulated to help inform policy and to avoid duplication. An example she gave was on a recently completed study on why few adolescent girls take up the science based school curriculum compared with adolescent boys. This was only carried out in two states in the south west of Nigeria due to funds; she suggested other research experts may be interested in doing further work on this as some of the findings had the potential to influence education policies.

The interviews with Girl Hub and UN Women supported the comments made above. Girl Hub reported that the programme had developed a base of gender research experts that they used to carry out their research programmes. Discussions with almost all the key informants contacted highlighted the need for dialogue and collaboration between all those involved in work on gender research to close gaps and to develop strong connections and networks that will strengthen the research effort in Nigeria. UN Women noted that this gap had led to its designing a study that would assess the gender research climate in Nigeria – who is doing what; where does gender expertise lie; and what evidence exists on research on GEWE being used for change or to benefit AGW. The activity is expected to commence in the last quarter of this year.

The lack of capacity by the institutes and organisations could arise from the fact that, for many universities, the focus is on teaching and not on research; there are limited funds for research within many organisations, and limited opportunities for networking and sharing of learning. It could also be due to the fact that attention has not been paid to the various

viewpoints, methods of research and incentives held by different gender research experts (Development Policy and Practice 2009). There is also a need for institutes and organisations to be clear on how the research fits into policy and practice as this will help with the sharing and dissemination of knowledge.

Research Question Three: Challenges institution may face in becoming the hub for gender knowledge

One of the aims of this study was to help determine a location for the CeGER. In answering this question, research institutes and organisations will not be considered individually but will be considered in the groups identified above:

- Government Funded / Owned institutes (including universities)
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) / Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
- Individual experts / Independent researchers

In determining the challenges that the institution may face in becoming a site for gender knowledge, the following factors have been considered:

- Location and accessibility
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks
- Ownership and sustainability (funding)
- Political will and strong champions
- Potential for greatest scope / reach
- The Value for Money argument has also been taken into account.

Government Funded / Owned institutes (including universities)

The KII and desk review revealed the lack of support and funding for most government owned research institutes including universities. In many universities, research work has been hindered by lack of funding for research and the remuneration of researchers. This may account for why gender centres are run as consultancies rather than carrying out university-led research. As mentioned above, the fact that lecturers have to combine research with teaching weakens the desire to engage in research as it means they are carrying a heavier work load (KII, Prof Aina). There could also be the issue of trust because many academics could see involvement in the research as an opportunity to advance their individual careers and may not want to share information with colleagues. For government research institutes there is a tendency that research may be influenced by government and ongoing politics. There would also be bureaucratic procedures to deal with, and a lack of devotion to the objectives or purpose of the research.

Despite the negatives mentioned above, there are some positive factors to be considered. Locating the hub for gender knowledge in Nigeria in a government-owned institute will provide a rallying point for all those involved. A 'national' institution such as a university or a government-owned institute provides a sense of CeGER belonging to all. Many of those interviewed (see KII list for part three of the study) felt that a centre like the National Centre for Women's Development would provide an ideal location for CeGER as it is located in the country's capital, it is well known, and it already has links in all the 36 states of the federation through its Women Development Centres. It also has established mechanisms to bring gender researchers together through the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and the state departments. A government establishment also presents a 'face' for the country and provides authenticity to research reports produced. The biggest challenge would be institutional reform as government establishments are known for creating bottlenecks and may sometimes not be able to commit to agreed objectives, for example, a change in leadership of the institution may change focus and lead to a change of objectives. There will be a need to create an enabling environment by developing buy-in and understanding with heads of key organisations e.g. NCWD by showing examples of where Centres like this have

acted as hubs of gender research and the benefits to the development of the country, the agency and to the empowerment of AGW.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) / Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Unfortunately, there is not one NGO or CSO that has the capacity and potential to be a location for CeGER. The challenge for a single organisation in this category would be enormous, ranging from location and accessibility to ownership by all and potential for scope. It is possible for a network or coalition of organisations to 'house' CeGER but the issue of ownership would still be a challenge as this may not be acceptable to the government funded institutions; and the network may not have the required infrastructure. Capacity built into the network may be lost if / when individual organisations decide to leave also affecting sustainability. Individual NGOs and CSOs may focus on their own internal research demands / goals to the detriment of the network.

Individual experts / Independent researchers

This group would not be an ideal 'house' for CeGER as it does not have a physical location. As a knowledge hub, the main challenge that would be faced with this group is that if the gender experts do not as a group promote, participate and sustain the exchange of information and ideas then it will be difficult to establish CeGER. Interviews with at least four of the key informants highlighted the lack of desire for experts to share information with each other. According to the key informants, there exists an unequal relationship among gender experts because of the competition for funding from donors. If this were possible, gender researchers could be a tool for successful exchange of knowledge and could guarantee that information generated is used to develop policies and laws. Working with individual researchers also presents a good opportunity for 'virtual information exchange'. It was not possible to uncover an example of a this kind of virtual research hub or whether this had been tried before in Nigeria

The use of individual researchers in creating a knowledge hub on gender research would allow for the continuous exchange of ideas and knowledge between researchers and may even be a way of ensuring that all donor support for research goes into the same pot and Nigerians who know the problems and issues can decide on what research areas the funds should be channelled. The use of individual experts highlights an area for further V4C querying: would investing in individual expertise in building a knowledge hub for gender research knowledge exchange yield faster benefits in the short term than investing in research institutes or organisations involved in gender research?

In summarising the findings to answer this last research question, the study revealed that donors who are the main funder of research on gender in Nigeria prefer to carry out research using NGOs or individual research experts as they are considered more effective than using government research institutes (evidence from the table below). This could be a reason why government organisations are not well developed in this area. Using a centre like the NCWD as a gender knowledge hub or as a location for CeGER has the potential to lead to capacity development for many government departments as well as NGOs and CSOs involved in gender research in Nigeria and may also serve as a means of pushing for the use of this research by policymakers.

The table below provides information to support the point made earlier that most of the research being done on gender in Nigeria is funded by international donors and carried out by local or international NGOs. It provides information on the main GEWE research themes identified, institutions undertaking the research and who is funding the research.

| Main GEWE Research Theme | Institution / Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) | Project Alert on Violence Against Women | CORDAID, Netherlands | <i>Abused</i> - A research publication that highlights women's fears and actual experience of violent crimes in South-West Nigeria. Produced in 2011 | No information available |
| | Partnership for Justice (Itoro Eze-Anaba) | No information available | A journal article called <i>Domestic Violence and Legal Reforms in Nigeria: Prospects and Challenges</i> , published in the Cardozo Journal of Law and Gender, 2010 | No information available |
| | WRAPA | MacArthur Foundation | Research in the area of Islamic Family Law – to analyse the law, enhance its application, excise harmful cultural practices in the seven North-Western States of Nigeria | No information available |
| | CIRDDOC | UN Development Fund for Women | Several documents have been produced by CIRDDOC on VAWG, including reports of interventions, policy briefs, and research | No information available |
| | WARDC | UNFPA | A report on the root cause of gender based violence in Nigeria in Ogun and Lagos States, submitted in 2011 Research fed into the development of the Equal Opportunities Bill and the Gender Based Violence Bill in Ogun State (the research and bills are intertwined) | |
| WEE (Women's Economic) | Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic | DFID | An assessment of gender and growth in four states in Nigeria (Bauchi, Cross River, Kano and | No information available |

| Main Research Theme | GEWE Institution / Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Empowerment) | Research (NISER) and University of East Anglia, UK | | Lagos) | |
| | UN Women | UN | To identify issues and challenges that women face in cross border trade. Focus areas Katsina, Lagos and Cross River. Research will also focus on VAWG and HIV | No information available |
| | Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND) | PIND | To identify and analyse traditional gender norms and their impact on generating equitable socioeconomic development | No information available |
| Health (HIV/AIDs, Maternal Health, Early Marriage) Note: Early marriage has been included under health because of the health risk it has on adolescent girls e.g. complications in pregnancy leading to infection and death | UN Women | UN | Social, economic and cultural determinants of HIV transmission among women in Nigeria (FCT, Benue and Lagos). | Linked to this is planned community dialogue with traditional rulers to change values with reference to VAWG |
| | Action Health Incorporated (AHI) (Also the education research theme) | David and Lucile Packard Foundation | A study to broaden understanding about the context of early marriage and girls' education to serve as a guide for evidence-based advocacy and intervention planning for improved education, health and livelihood outcomes for married AGW in Northern Nigeria | No information available |
| | Ahmadu Bello University and Bixby Centre for Population, Health and Sustainability, University of California, Berkeley | National Institutes of Health and Fogarty International | Working with the Ahmadu Bello University over a 5 year period (2006 -2011) to conduct community based research leading to innovative approaches to the prevention of maternal | No information available |

| Main Research Theme | GEWE Institution / Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | Centre (US) | mortality and morbidity | |
| | Federal Ministry of Health | Government | Assessment report of the national response to young people's sexual and reproductive health in Nigeria, 2009 | No information available |
| | Population Council and AHIP Kano | MacArthur Foundation / USAID | A survey and intervention designed to address issues of child marriage in Northern Nigeria. The findings from this study have been used to develop an intervention to delay marriage and support girls who are already married. | No information available |
| | National Population Commission | USAID, PEPFAR and UNFPA, with support funds from UN Women | National Demographic and Health survey produced every 5 years | Survey is supposed to inform policies for AGW empowerment |
| | UNICEF | CIDA | Accelerating the reduction of maternal and new born mortality through evidence | No information available |
| Women's Political Participation | UN Women | UN | A study to understand the role women played and their experiences in the last national elections (planned) | No information available |
| | WARDC | Heinrich Boll Foundation | A report on the gender ranking of political parties and other issues in women's participation in the 2011 elections | Provided information to other NGOs and CSOs and will act as a measurement standard for |

| Main Research Theme | GEWE Institution / Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| | WLDCN | UNDP / AU-Women | Increased commitment from the key democratic institutions and opinion leaders in Lagos State for women's increased participation in the 2011 elections | the performance of women during the next elections Improved database of female aspirants in Lagos State in order to strengthen women's voice in politics. The process for 2015 should begin now |
| Education | ActionAid through Community Action for Popular Participation (CAPP) in Nigeria (TEGINT programme) | Comic Relief and the Tubney Charitable Trust (UK) | Baseline study on aspects of gender, education and socio-economic context in areas TEGINT is operating in from 2007 – 2009 In-depth qualitative case studies carried out in 2011 on the relationship between levies, early marriage, experiences of violence to girls' drop out from school in Nigeria An endline research was carried out in 2012 | No information available but one of the recommendation from the endline research was that more research on the gender and educational impact of conflict and insecurity in the north of Nigeria is required |
| Other themes – Climate Change, General Research, Women's Rights, Trafficking, Conflict, Safety and Security. | Heinrich Boll Foundation Nigeria | Heinrich Boll Foundation | 2003 actor mapping to find out Who is Doing What (North and South Nigeria) within the wide landscape of Nigerian NGOs and associations focusing on gender issues. | No information available |
| | Heinrich Boll Foundation Nigeria | Heinrich Boll Foundation | Study to assess the impact of climate change on local communities from a gender perspective in the South-East and North-Central regions of Nigeria to provide a good reference source for | No information available |

| Main Research Theme | GEWE Institution / Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | the discourse | |
| | British Council Nigeria | DFID | Study based on literature review providing a comprehensive view of gender in Nigeria with focus on employment and livelihoods, education, health, political representation and VAW | No information available |
| | UN Women | UN | To identify the role women play in promoting peace building in conflict situations and in politics | No information available |
| | UN Women | UN | A study to assess the gender research climate in Nigeria and how this is being used for change and benefits of AGW (planned) | No information available |
| | WARDC | NED | A book titled <i>The 11 Day Siege: Gains and Challenges of Women's Non-violent Struggles in the Niger Delta</i> | Research led to the creation of a Women Accountability Forum in a community in the Niger Delta region – work on going |
| | ODI, EPRI in partnership with GADA and CEWHIN | UNICEF Nigeria and UNFPA | A research project with six reports on social protection in Nigeria (including aspects on child protection, cash transfers and HIV), 2012 | No information available |
| | National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) | Federal Ministry of Women Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A compilation of constitution, statutes, regulations, bye-laws, policies and practices relating to the statuses of women in Nigeria | No information available |

| Main Research Theme | GEWE Institution Organisation undertaking this | Source of Funding | Output / expected output | Plans for further work (if any) |
|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Gender Data Bank ▪ A National Gender Sensitivity Tracking Programme (Gen-Track) | |
| | PIND Foundation | PIND | Gender assessment studies in the Niger Delta region | No information available |
| | WACOL-led collective of 148 organisations and 174 participants | Heinrich Boll Foundation | CEDAW Shadow Report 2008 – documenting government and non-governmental accountability to gender equality in Nigeria | No information available |
| | Centre for Islamic Legal Rights | DFID's Security, Justice and Growth Programme | A report promoting respect for the rights of Muslim women in Northern Nigeria through Sharia | No information available |
| | CIDA-PSU Nigeria | CIDA | Production of four socio-economic research reports on community based adaptation to climate change | No information available |

Key messages

The key messages from this report are listed below:

There is a need for a definition on what gender research is, and what areas it covers. While it is not just about numbers, it is also not just about girls and women. Gender research should seek to uncover the inequalities that exist between women and men in Nigerian societies and what can be done to erase these. It will also need to strengthen national and state policy and legislation development. There is no evidence that it is currently being used to do this.

The study found no evidence that research on gender issues is informing government policies and practice. This was confirmed in a report by Carter (2011) in a study on VAGW in Nigeria. His report noted that “some of the key NGOs working on the issue of gender based violence in Nigeria such as BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights, Amnesty International, WACOL and the CLEEN Foundation have all pointed to the absence of any governmental support system or services for victims of gender-based violence” (Carter2011, p.30). According to the report, WACOL’s Shadow Report on CEDAW, 2008 showed that report prepared by Nigeria did not highlight any change in plans by the government on creating safe houses and support services for victims of sexual and gender based violence.

Findings from the study show that international donors and funding agencies provide most of the funds for most of the gender research work done in Nigeria, with little contributed by the Nigerian government. According to a Counterpoints (2011) publication, *Talking Gender to Africa: Africa Research Institute*, even the whole issues of gender is not driven by most African governments but rather donors.

Government agencies are also involved in research on gender in Nigeria. The National Population Commission, a government department, is responsible for the National Demographic and Health Survey, which is produced every five years and supported with funds from international donors such as UN Women. The National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) produced a compilation of constitutions, statutes, regulations, by-laws, policies and practices relating to the statuses of women in Nigeria in 2006. The Centre has also been involved in developing a National Gender Data Bank (NGDB) and a National Gender Sensitivity Tracking Programme (Gen-Track). Both of these initiatives provide key data required for ensuring that government policies and programmes are properly targeted at improving gender equality and empowerment for Nigerian women. However, again, there is no evidence that this information is being used in this way. NCWD also provides a platform for the mentoring of AGW through its Women Hall of Fame project. And the National Bureau of Statistics recently inaugurated a working group on gender statistics.

Much of the knowledge being generated from research studies is not being tapped due to the lack of an enabling environment to do this. This may be because of the lack of coordination and policies to foster knowledge exchange on gender and like issues among key institutions in Nigeria, e.g. FMWASD.

As noted above, good research in Nigeria is hard to find and many organisations are not funding it directly but rather through scoping or fact finding exercises before a programme is implemented. However the study discovered that some organisations, like UN Women and Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF), are funding and planning to fund research on a large scale in Nigeria. There may be opportunities for V4C to work with these organisations on their gender research agendas, especially UN Women.

Many of the gender knowledge sites showed signs of under-use. It may therefore be better to improve the capacity of an existing site as it makes better economic sense to integrate CeGER, if taken forward, into an already existing site.

Conclusions

Research on gender in Nigeria is mainly donor driven though there have been instances where government run or led research institutions and universities have played a role in dictating the research agenda. Unfortunately many of these studies cannot be found in one central location making it difficult for them to be used to impact policy and decision making by government at all levels.

There is also a dearth of expertise in the field of research on gender and no established forum for the experts to interact or share their skills and knowledge young and new researchers in the field. Most of the interactions between researchers currently happen on an informal basis.

The findings from this study provide an opportunity for V4C to support the research agenda on gender in Nigeria. The proposed knowledge hub (a Centre for Gender Equity Research (CeGER)) will provide a place (physical, virtual) where information on gender issues or research in Nigeria can easily be accessed. The hub will also provide an opportunity for formal networking between gender experts, researchers and policy makers; and a platform through which the capacity of all partners can be strengthened on issues relating to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Section 4: Conclusion

The key objective of this study is to inform V4C on the current and planned policies, legislation and programmes; and identify opportunities for V4C to add value and create synergies in support of the empowerment of adolescent girls and women (AGW) in Nigeria. This study is divided into three distinct parts: Part One looks at the laws and policies that provide an enabling / disabling environment for AGW; Part Two looks at the programmatic landscape and what V4C can learn from this; and Part Three looks at gender research in Nigeria.

These three parts all fit together. V4C believes that to strengthen the enabling environment for AGW, it is important to create an environment which values and supports girls and women. The enabling environment is strengthened when the right laws and policies are not just in place, but also informing programmes and interventions. Research on gender with a particular focus on AGW also plays a key role in this.

The study shows that a number of the legislations and policies that affect GEWE in Nigeria have not been passed. There is a need for efforts around the legal framework on gender equality to be strengthened and accelerated. The study also shows the need to support systems to increase the number of women involved in politics and in decision-making positions at all levels of government.

The programmatic landscape shows that there are many opportunities and lessons for V4C. One of the key opportunities is engaging with boys and men to ensure gender equality is mainstreamed in male dominated role, institutions and environments. There is a need to develop partnerships with government institutions, civil society organisations and donor and development partners. Programmes such as Girl Hub and organisations such as UN Women provide entry points for some of V4C's work.

The study showed little evidence that available research on gender is informing government policies and practice. Much of the gender research work done in Nigeria is funded by international donor agencies. There is a need to create a link between researchers and policy makers. The creation of a knowledge hub will provide a resource that will create access to information needed to strengthen the enabling environment for GEWE in Nigeria.

On the whole, this study shows that a lot still needs to be done in strengthening the enabling environment for AGW's empowerment in Nigeria. There are gaps in the policy, programmatic and research landscapes. Closing the gaps in one area without working on the other two areas leaves less room for impact and change for AGW. The strength of this study is that it highlights these gaps but also provides information on where there has been some level of success and where opportunities lie.

References

- Adepoju, A., 2005. Sexuality Education in Nigeria: Evolution, Challenges and Prospects. Africa Regional Sexuality Centre: Understanding Human Sexuality Seminar Series 3.
- African Feminist Charter. 2009: Africa Feminist Forum.
- African Regional Sexuality and Resource Centre: Publications (various magazine and monographs). Available here: <http://www.arsrc.org/publications/index.html>
- Akiyode, A., 2008. An overview of the status of women in Nigeria. Paper presented at a workshop organised by Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC) in collaboration with the National Association of Women Journalists. 17 November 2008, Abuja.
- Aluko-Olokun, I., 2003. Consolidating the gains and meeting the challenges of NEPAD. Paper presented on behalf of NEPAD Steering Committee at the Commonwealth Business Council's Business Forum. December 2003, Abuja
- Appraisal of Best Practices in Girls Education.
- Awosika, K. et al., 2010. Presentations at the National Coalition for Affirmative Action NCAA Workshop, Abuja.
- Barnard, G., et al., 2006. Maximising the impact of development research: How can funders encourage more effective research communication? Draft Final Report, based on a workshop held at the Institute of Development Studies, 16-18 October 2006
- Baseline Study on Maternal and Child Health.
- British Council / DFID 2012: Gender in Nigeria Report 2012. Improving the Lives of Girls and Women in Nigeria
- Carter, R., 2011. Violence Against Women and Girls in North-West Nigeria: An Overview of Evidence and Response.
- Coalitions for Change (C4C) 2011. C4C External Programme Review Lessons 2011
- Coalitions for Change (C4C) 2011. Gender and Affirmative Action (GAA): End of Project Report 2011
- Context of the Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Strategy. 2nd edition. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Health, Save the Children, Jhpiego; 2011
- DFID / CIDA , 2009: Gender and Growth Assessment, Nigeria.
- DGD 2012. Democratic Governance for Development Project, E-newsletter, February/March 2012; Available here: <http://www.ng.undp.org/dgd/newsletter/February-March2012.pdf>
- Education for Change (EFC) 2011. Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania (TEGINT): External Mid-Term Review Report, Action Aid International Final Report April 2011. Available here: www.actionaid.org/publications/tegint-mid-term-review
- Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV/AIDS (ENR) 2010. ENR Gender Strategy document 2010
- ENR 2010b. ENR Policy Document 2010
- ENR 2010c. ENR External Term Review Report 2010
- ENR 2011. ENR Draft Monograph 2011
- ENR 2011. ENR/ DFID HIV Modes of Transmission in Ogun State, Analysis of the Distribution of New Infections in Ogun State, Nigeria and Recommendations for Prevention, November 2011. Available here: <http://www.sfnigeria.org/projects/enhancing-nigerias-response-to-hiv-aids-enr>
- ENR 2012. ENR Findings on Ogun State Draft Report, June 2012

EU Press Report, 2012. Delegation of European Union to Nigeria and ECOWAS press report; Available here: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/nigeria/press_corner/all_news/news/2012/20120626_01_en.htm

Fancy, K. and Atuluku, O. 2010. The Girl Hub: Nigeria Scoping Study, The IDL Group, May 2010

Federal Ministry of Finance, 2012. Results for Girls Consultation Meeting. September 2012.

Federal Ministry of Health, 2012. Federal Ministry of Health Budget 2012.

Federal Ministry of Health, 2012b. MacArthur Forum on Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH). October 2012.

Federal Ministry of Health. Saving Newborn lives in Nigeria: Newborn Health in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2006. National Action Plan for the Promotion & Protection of Human Rights in Nigeria.

FMWASD 2006. National Gender Policy: Situation Analysis and Framework 2006

FMWASD 2006. Orphans and Vulnerable Children National Plan Action 2006-2010

FMWASD 2008. National Gender Policy: Strategic Implementation Framework and Plan 2008 - 2013

FMWASD 2009. National Plan of Action on Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) / Child Rights Act (CRA) 2009-2015

FMWASD, 2005. Democratic Dividends for Nigerian Women & Children: Report of Accomplishments of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs in 2005.

FMWASD, 2009. Nigeria Compendium of Good practices in Gender Mainstreaming: Selection of Country Good Practices.

FMWASD, 2010. Petition on Senator Ahmed Sani's Marriage to a 13 year Old Child. Presented to Senator Eme Ekatte, Chairperson of the Women and Child Committee 2010.

GEM Political Committee, 2009. Communiqué issued at the GEM Political Committee Meeting Held at the Senate Hearing Room National Assembly. 4 May 2009, Abuja.

Girls Power Initiative, GPI at Ten: A Decade of Rose, Thorns and Chang, undated 1

Heinrich Boll Foundation, 2010. Gender Quotas in Political Structures: Advocacy Strategies for Adoption by Political Parties. Communiqué from Heinrich Boll Foundation Workshop. 6 May 2010, Abuja.

Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) 2012. Girl Hub: A DFID and Nike Foundation Initiative; Report 5 – March 2012

Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Project (IMEP) 2012. Mid Term Review: State Accountability and Voice Initiative (SAVI). Abuja and Rotterdam, 18 January 2012. Available here: <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project>

International Republican Institute, 2011. Women's Manifesto.

Kabeer, N., 2003. Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals. London: The Commonwealth Secretariat.

Lance Onyeiwu, M., 2011. Excerpts from UN Women's Preliminary Analysis of the Results of the 2011 General Elections in Nigeria.

League of European Research Universities (LERU), 2012. Women, Research and Universities: excellence without gender bias.

MacArthur Foundation and Federal Ministry of Health Forum on Adolescent Health: October 2012.

Miers, H., 2011. Talking Gender to Africa. Africa Research Institute: Counterpoints. Available here: <http://www.africaresearchinstitute.org/files/counterpoints/docs/Talking-gender-to-Africa-QDNJVPDJG7.pdf>

Milward, K., 2009. South Asia Region Conference on Gender Knowledge Production and Dissemination in Development, January 2009. Development Policy and Practice, Amsterdam.

NDI, 2011. Democracy and the Challenge of Change: Guide to increasing Women's Political Participation.

Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2008. Key Findings. Calverton, Maryland, USA: NPC and ICF Macro.

Nwankwo, N. Gender Mainstreaming: Comparative Analysis of International Best Practices. NCAA workshop, Abuja, undated 2.

Odejide, A., 1999. Profile of Women's Research and Documentation Centre, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Available here: http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa_1_profile_2.pdf

Oxfam, 2009. Raising Her Voice: Empowering poor women to engage effectively in governance (video); Available here: <http://raisinghervoice.ning.com/video/raising-her-voice-in-nigeria>

Pathfinder International 2011: Project Overview on Evidence to Action for Strengthened Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services for Women and Girls (E2A); Available here: <http://www.pathfinder.org/our-work/projects/evidence-to-action-E2A.html>

Pathways West Africa Hub, 2011. Pathways West Africa Synthesis Report 2006-2011.

Pereira, C., 2002. Locating gender and women's studies in Nigeria: What trajectories for the future. 10th General Assembly of CODESRIA: Africa in the New Millennium. Kampala, Uganda.

Population Council 2008: Project Overview on Men's Health Network Nigeria: Providing Appropriate and Comprehensive Sexual Health and HIV Prevention Services; Available here: http://www.popcouncil.org/projects/207_MensHealthNetwork.asp#/jQueryUITabs1-1

Salihu, A., 2011. Coalescing for Change: the C4C lessons.

Study on Engendering National and States Budgets: Impact on National Development undated 3

Study on Gender as Economic Indicators undated 4

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Nigeria's Defence of 6th Periodic Report on the Implementation of the CEDAW 2008.

UN, 2010. Follow-up to the Implementation of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing is Agreed Resolution. March 2010.

UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNIFEM, 2004. Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis. A Joint Report.

UNDP, 2012. UNDP Democracy and Governance UNDP/DGD Phase II: 2012 Planning Notes and Concept Paper Draft

United Nations Department of Public Information, 1996. The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action: Fourth World Conference on Women. United Nations: New York.

Unterhalter, E. and Heslop J., 2011. TEGINT: A Cross Country Analysis of Baseline Research, September 2011. Available here: http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/tegint_-_a_cross_country_analysis_of_baseline_research_from_nigeria_and_tanzania.pdf

Vogt, F. E., 2010. Report on the Mapping Study of Peace & Security Engagement in African Tertiary Institutions. African Leadership Centre (ALC), Kings College London

WACOL, 2008. Shadow Report: CEDAW and Accountability to Gender Equality in Nigeria.

Women Trust Fund, 2011. Inception Note (Internal Programme Document).

Annex One: Lists of Key Informant Interviews and List of Research Experts Identified

1. For Programmatic Landscape (Part two of the study)

| | KII | Sex | Affiliation | Duration (minutes) | Date | Mode (F2F = face to face) | Issue covered |
|-----|---------------------|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | Hajiya Bilkisu | F | Girl Child Concern | 60 | 6 Sept 2012 | F2F | How data can motivate, offering girls a second chance at education |
| 2. | Bene Madunagu | F | GPI | 15 | 3 Sept 2012 | Phone | GPI as a safe space and use of radio to literarily and metaphorically give voice to girls |
| 3. | Kole Shettima | M | 5 work streams | 20 | 7 Sept 2012 | Phone | Affirms GPI is a success story; the boys' dimension BPI is a conceptual gap that needs to be addressed if V4C adopts GPI approach |
| 4. | Felicia Onibon | F | SBMS and Tribunals for girls | 17 | 28 Aug, 13 Sept 2012 | F2F | The girls tribunal is an access to justice tool for girls school management committees, brings a participatory approach to education management |
| 5. | Andrew Memedu | M | TEGINT | 38 | 13 Sept 2012 | Phone | SWOT of TEGINT and lessons |
| 6. | Emiola Oyefuga | F | J4A | 60 | 13 Sept, 14 Oct 2012 | F2F and Email | Engendering access to justice and A4J strategies |
| 7. | Wumi Asubiaro Dada | F | GTU /GAA | 60 | Various times between Aug – Sept 2012 | F2F | Situation report on GTU and past programmes that could be mapped |
| 8. | Ejoro Otive Igbuzor | F | V4C /TEGINT | 15 | 13 Sept 2012 | F2F | Ideas on resources for mapping information |
| 9. | Tony Abu Odeh | M | Broad KII and research | 30 | 23 Aug – 17 Sept 2012 | F2F | Internet sources, knowledge of programme work, KII analyses, gaps identification |
| 10. | Olumide Olaniyan | M | GAA/ C4C | 80 | Various times between Aug – Sept 2012 | F2F | C4C gains and challenges and other programmes which can impact AGW |
| 11. | Mairo Mandara | F | GCC | 30 | 17 Sept 2012 | Email | Website sources on AGW |
| 12. | Clement Nwankwo | M | PLAC/ SNAP | 10 | Sept 16 2012 | Phone | SNAP lessons; PLAC programme is taking forward its lessons |

| | KII | Sex | Affiliation | Duration (minutes) | Date | Mode (F2F = face to face) | Issue covered |
|-----|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 13. | Chom Bagu | M | Search for common ground | 30 | Sept 17 2012 | F2F | Search for Common Ground use of sports to diffuse conflict and use of militants as the 'face of peace' in Plateau |
| 14. | Hadeezah Haruna | F | RHV programme officer | 15 | Sept 19 2012 | F2F and email | Documentation on RHV budget and next steps |
| 15. | Kemi Ndeli | F | UN Women | 45 | Oct 16 2012 | F2F | 2012 – 2013 plans |
| 16. | Maji Peterx | M | Care Fronting org | 15 | 16 Oct 2012 | F2F | New ideas on gender and conflict |
| 17. | Mohamed Mai | M | E2A | 10 | 22 Oct 2012 | Phone | E2A plans for AGW in Nigeria and funding |
| 18. | Maureen Lance Onyeiwu | F | DGD/DPGG | 10 | 14, 23 Oct 2012 | Phone | How DGD and DPGG how they work; are ideas and coordination joint; what about funding |
| 19. | Dr Sunbo Odebode | F | UNICEF | 10 | 23 Oct 2012 | Phone | UNICEF funding to education and health issues for girls |
| 20. | Paul Agbanso | M | PATHS 2 | 5 | 26 Oct 2012 | Phone | PATHS funding size |
| 21. | Ewah Eleri | M | ICEED / NIAF | 15 | 22 Nov 2012 | Phone | Funding for and scope of clean stove programme |

2. For Research Agenda⁵ (Part three of the study)

| Person | Gender | Organisation | Duration | Date | Mode |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Princess Jummai Idonije | F | National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) | 2 hours | Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Ebi Emezue | F | National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) | 1 hour | Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Prof Olabisi Aina | F | Obafemi Awolowo University | 3 hours | Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Prof Oluyemisi Obilade | F | Obafemi Awolowo University | 2 hours | Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Felicia Onibon | F | Change Agents International | 2 hours | Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Irene Pogoson | F | University of Ibadan | 1 hour | Sept 2012 | Phone |
| Fatimah Alkali | F | Girl Hub Nigeria | 20 mins | Sept 2012 | Phone and email |
| Dr. Odebode | M | University of Ibadan | 15 mins | 14 Sept 2012 | Phone |
| Wumi Asubiaro-Dada | F | Gender Affirmative Action (GAA) | 5 hours | Various meetings in Aug – Sept 2012 | F2F |
| Dr. Ejiro Otiye-Igbuzor | F | Independent Gender Consultant | 2 hours | Various meetings in Aug – | F2F |

⁵ All discussions held with contacts were on gender research in Nigeria – what is happening, who is doing what, what are the gaps etc.

| Person | Gender | Organisation | Duration | Date | Mode |
|---|--------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Sept 2012 | |
| Kemi Ndieli | F | UN Women | 1 hour | 17 October 2012 | F2F |
| Micah Medie | M | PIND Foundation | 15 minutes | 18 October 2012 | F2F and email |
| Saratu Abiola | F | International Republican Institute (IRI) | 15 minutes | 18, 19 October 2012 | F2F and email |
| Development Partners Group on Gender ⁶ | Mixed | Various | 30 minutes / email exchanges | 10 – 19 October 2012 | Email |
| Keziah Awosika | F | Independent Gender Consultant | Various emails | October 2012 | Email |

3. List of further experts involved in gender research (developed from the desk review and KIIs)

| Name of expert | Affiliate Institution |
|---------------------------|--|
| Prof Olabisi Aina | Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State |
| Dr Charmaine Pereira | IWSN / Pathways for Women's Empowerment West Africa Hub |
| Prof Okojie | University of Benin |
| Mabel Eworonma | University of Abuja |
| Prof Stella Odebode | University of Ibadan / WORDOC |
| Prof Nkoli | University of Nigeria |
| Fatima Adamu | University of Sokoto |
| Hauwa Abdu-biu | University of Maiduguri |
| Patience Mudiare | Information not available |
| Sade Taiwo | Independent gender consultant |
| Felicia Onibon | Change Managers International |
| Bilkisu Yusuf | Independent gender consultant / FOMWAN |
| Amina Salihu | Independent gender consultant |
| Judith Ann Walker | Development, Research and Projects Centre |
| Dr Timi Koripamo-Agare | Independent gender consultant |
| Prof Mary Edema | Independent gender consultant |
| Stella Amadi | Independent gender consultant |
| Florence Ihame | Information not available |
| Dr. Otive_Igbuzor | Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD) |
| Irene Pogoson | University of Ibadan |
| Prof Oluyemisi O. Obilade | Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife |
| Ojobo Atuluku | Development in Practice Limited |
| Abiola Akiyode | WARDC |
| Josephine Ettah-Chukwuma | Project Alert |
| Maryam Uwais | Independent gender consultant |
| Prof Josephine Odey | Benue State University |
| Dr Funmi Para-Mallam | Nigerian Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS) |

⁶ The DPGG is made up of donor / development organisations and large non-governmental organisations with head / project offices in Abuja e.g. UN Women, UNICEF, CIDA, Action Aid Nigeria etc.

Annex Two: Terms of Reference for the Study

Terms of Reference for the Voices for Change Inception Phase Study on mapping the policy and programmatic landscape for adolescent girls and women's (AGW) empowerment

1. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of the suite of studies (5) being undertaken is to provide Voices for Change (V4C) with essential information to guide the Inception Phase design and components of the programme. The initial output from this investigation will be available to feed into the Business Case by early October 2012 but the investigation will continue to inform design.

The Overall Objective of this study is to inform V4C on the current and planned policies, legislation and programmes; and identify opportunities for V4C to add value and create synergies in support of the empowerment of adolescent girls and women (AGW) in Nigeria. The specific outputs of this study will be assessments of:

- a. Laws and policies: Discriminatory laws and policies will be identified, as well as those that strengthen the enabling environment for women and adolescent girls' empowerment. This research will be done using a process map that captures reforms at the national and state level and provides a clear understanding of the policy environment including what happens after enabling laws and policies are passed; for laws and policies that are successfully implemented what caused success and where there was a lack of implementation, what were the obstacles.
- b. Legislation: Comparative information on women's representation by both male and female legislators and its influence on the passage of enabling laws and policies will be collated.
- c. Existing interventions: Programmes that work on (not exclusively), women and adolescent girls' empowerment in education, access to justice & safety and security, political participation, and economic independence, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) including HIV/AIDS (including with boys), leadership. The assessment will take into account inter-sectoral programmes and implementation modalities so as to understand the trend of programmatic interventions targeting adolescent girls and women in Nigeria (e.g. safe-spaces with inter-sectoral programmes on SRH, and leadership components or school-based rights education) and identify any potential (and conceptual) gap. Programmes will be mapped and their successes and challenges assessed; on-going work in women's movements, networks and coalitions will be included.
- d. Value for money approaches to strengthened research/evidence on gender: existing sites of gender knowledge production will be identified and assessed for their cost-effectiveness in creating an exchange of ideas; hubs at universities and research institutions will be included.
- e. Entry points: policy and programmatic entry points for V4C, including their risks, will be clearly understood.

2. Background

The goal of the Voices for Change (V4C) Programme is to strengthen the enabling environment and shift the attitudes and behaviours of people in Nigeria to improve the lives of AGW. The programme aims to support society and girls themselves to believe in their potential to drive positive social, political and economic change within the family, society and country. This analysis will focus on mapping the policy and programmatic landscape to

determine opportunities for, and obstacles against, women's and girl's empowerment. Empowerment is conceptualised to mean access to life-transforming opportunities through greater participation, knowledge, personal security and economic independence. When AGW have greater choice and control over decisions that affect them it helps break the cycle of poverty between one generation and the next. It enables us to stop poverty before it starts (DFID and Nike Foundation).

Nigeria is a country of 160 million people (UNPoP/ NBS 2011). It is diverse entity with multiple ethnic, religious and cultural identities, significant gender and class differences and varying degrees of safety and security. Nigeria returned to democratic rule in 1999 after over 30 years of military rule. The country has a decentralised political system which consists of a three-tier government (federal, state and local), consisting of 36 states (and the Federal Capital Territory) and 774 local government areas (LGAs⁷).

There is poor equality between men and women across the life-cycle in terms of achieving basic capabilities as well as the extent to which women and men, adolescent girls and boys, are able to participate actively in economic and political life (UNDP 2009, WB 2012). These inequalities have significant regional variations, strongly influenced by cultural, religious and traditional norms and increasingly, impacted by insecurity including armed violence. The data is dire: Nigeria ranks 118 of 134 countries in the Gender Equality Index; more than two thirds of 15–19 year old girls in Northern Nigeria are unable to read a sentence compared to less than 10% in the South; Nigeria has 2% of the world's population but 10% of global maternal deaths; the house of representatives and Senate representation fell from 7% in 2007 to 5% in the 2011 election (the African average is 19%); up to one third of Nigerian women report that they have been subjected to some form of violence (British Council / DFID Gender in Nigeria Report 2012).

Although discrimination on the grounds of gender is prohibited in the Nigerian Constitution, because Nigeria is a federal republic, each state has the authority to draft its own legislation. The combination of federation and a tripartite system of civil, customary and religious law makes it very difficult to harmonise legislation and remove discriminatory measures. Nigeria, a country of vast natural resources and uncharted economic potential, is currently the second largest economy on the continent after South Africa⁸. Given the nation's current standing in global rankings and its widely announced ambitions for accelerated growth, the empowerment AGW and their meaningful engagement in development programmes is being elevated to a core focus area.

3. Scope of Work

The geographic focus of the initial mapping will be 5 illustrative states: Kano, Lagos, Zamfara, Enugu and Niger. Policies and programmes that have a national coverage will also be assessed. The period covered will be from 2007 to date. It is important to note that Nigeria returned to civil rule in 1999; this brought about changes in policy and affected the landscape of the legislature. Key policies formulated and programmes on AGW's empowerment between 1999 and 2007 relevant to this V4C analysis will be considered. The mapping will also include programmes that are nearing completion or have already been concluded, but have the potential to open doors for V4C. An analysis of lessons and opportunities for V4C to follow-up on will be included in the map.

The mapping exercise will specifically focus on programmes, policies and laws that:

- a. Strengthen the women's movement;

⁷ EFA Fast Track Initiative Mid-Term Evaluation – Nigeria Case Study 2010

⁸ Nigeria: Current Issues and U.S. Policy 2012

- b. Get more girls into school up to completion at junior secondary level;
- c. Improve legal protection for AGW;
- d. Improve AGW's security and access to justice;
- e. Get more AGW involved in politics;
- f. Strengthen sexual and reproductive health for AGW;
- g. Create safe space for AGW; these safe spaces will be on issues of sexuality, roles / burdens, violence, self-esteem, identities, economic empowerment etc.

4. Key Research Questions

Laws and policies:

- a. What are the existing policies that empower / disempower AGW (national and state)? (This will involve a review of the Constitution and amendments submissions made by CSO coalitions)
- b. What are the existing and planned laws that empower / disempower AGW (national and state)?
- c. How do these policies and laws affect the different age groups / categories (e.g. urban and rural) of AGW? What are the intended /un-intended consequences of the policies and laws as it affects women's empowerment?
- d. Have the policies translated into laws; if not, what were / are the obstacles and if laws, what are / were the success factors?
- e. Which of these laws are being enforced and which are not being enforced?
- f. What are the available opportunities / entry points for the V4C programme including the possible risks especially with regards to Output 3 (strengthened legal provisions at federal and state levels) and Output 5 (strengthen women's political participation)?

Existing interventions:

- a. What are the existing, completed and / or planned programmes on AGW's empowerment (this should include those operated by faith based organisations and traditional organisations)?
- b. What have the challenges of these programmes been? (Have there been positive or negative effects on the beneficiaries especially in relation to programmes by faith based and traditional organisations; were there any problems with implementation; etc)?
- c. Who has benefited from the programmes (what categories of AGW – age, location etc.)?
- d. What opportunities / entry points do these programmes present for the V4C programme? What are the possible risks?

Value for Money approach to Research/Evidence on GEWE:

- a. What research institutes / organisations are active in research on gender equality and women's empowerment?
- b. Do existing research institutes / organisations have the infrastructure and capacity to deliver V4C's research objectives?
- c. If selected, what are the likely key challenges the institution may face in becoming the hub for gender knowledge?

5. Approach and Methodology

This study will be conducted by the V4C team led by Emiola Oyefuga with support from Amina Salihu and Bilkisu Yusuf (and additional support from Wumi Asubiaro-Dada and Ejiro Otive-Igbuzor where necessary). The methods to be used are selected to facilitate the rapid assessment of policies, legislation and programmes relevant to V4C and to engage with key informants from government, donor organisations, research institutions and civil society. Traditional and religious institutions offering programmes which provide spaces and networks for tackling gender inequality and discrimination will also be a focus.

To ensure proper use of available resources to conduct the desk review and, where necessary, primary research, support will be sought from GRM, V4C partners, and development partner programmes and partners on:

- a. gaining access to existing literature on policies and programmes,
- b. contact details of key international development programme leads,
- c. details of key senior level government officials (to open doors to government institutions).

A review of the existing policies and programmes on the empowerment of AGW in Nigeria will be carried out including an analysis of policies, laws (including the 1999 Constitution), and programme documents etc. The review will identify what information is available, who is doing what, what the effect is, what the gaps are, who the key players / informants are and who to engage with for more information. A content and context analysis of relevant programme reports will be conducted.

Key informant interviews (KIIs) will be undertaken with identified stakeholders at the national and state levels to verify secondary research findings and to provide information where gaps have been identified especially in relation to communications and working with young people. The main focus of the secondary and primary research will be to learn lessons from existing and concluded programmes; examine opportunities for partnerships with existing programmes and provide entry points for V4C to begin engaging institutions and change champions.

6. Limitations

The research will be mindful of the need for synergy and value for money (VFM). This will be done by ensuring cooperation with other work streams and not working in a silo. As there is a need to ensure strict time management, not everything will be covered. The rapid assessment will be comprehensive but will be done to inform the programme's goal rather than as a detailed academic exercise. During the exercise, care will be taken not to raise expectations especially when conducting the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). This will be done by clearly setting out the objective and outcome of the study before the interview ensuring that roles of parties are understood.

The assessment will not be able to review in-depth existing incentives that brought about change in policies and laws (an information gap identified during the Theory of Change workshop) but it will include this as a question, where relevant, in its planned primary research meetings.

**Annex Three: Table of Programmes showing detailed information on programmes mapped
(categorised by themes)**

a. Theme: Attitudinal change (programmes on health, education, sexuality)

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Federal Ministry of Health | Youth Peer to Peer Health Education | 2011- on going | Boys and girls in government (state and federal schools) and private schools | £300,000 proposed 2013 budget estimate | 16 states with 3 schools each to be firmed up in 2013 | Core team of teachers have trained groups of boys and girls within schools to provide peer to peer health and sexuality education to colleagues and out of school youth to make healthy choices and foster healthy relationships Gap: How do we use the forum to focus more on AGW needs through enlightening boys and girls about mutual respect towards each other | UNICEF 2010, EFA Report KII 2012, Federal Ministry of Health |
| DFID and NIKE Foundation | Girl Hub ⁹ | 2009 - 2014 | Governments, adolescent girls | £12,791,445 | Northern Nigeria, based in Kano(relocated to Abuja temporarily) | Girl Hub aims to help decision-makers and donors do more to address the needs and rights of adolescent girls through providing policy guides and tools to better understand the needs of girls. It uses communications skills and business planning and innovation approaches to empower girls and to influence donors and governments. <i>Girl Hub aims to create an environment that enables girls to build their capacity and aspiration so they can break the cycle of</i> | Girl Hub Scoping Study |

⁹ <http://girlhub.org>

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|---|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | <p><i>intergenerational poverty. It's a big idea with big impacts called the 'Girl Effect'.</i></p> <p>A DFID independent assessment recommended that DFID should reflect on the Girl Hub experience and the findings in order to learn how it can promote innovation internally in a way that manages risk, including how partnerships with the private sector and private foundations should be implemented. DFID was advised to 'implement more thorough pre-grant due diligence for all partners'.</p> | |
| PATHS 2 (Partnerships for Transforming Health Systems 2) | Improving women's access to Birth attendants in rural areas | 2009 - 2014 | health systems government and service providers | £148 million (total budget) | Support first midwifery school in Jigawa, but also works in Kano, Kaduna, Enugu, Lagos and nationally | <p>To raise a crop of women maternal care givers who are indigenous to an area. This increases the size of medical personnel and engenders trust in the system thereby saving more lives during birth. In Jigawa, one in 23 women die in childbirth and one in ten newborns do not survive</p> <p>In order to encourage female students to join the programme, the principal gives career talks at schools to help convince parents to let their children attend the midwifery course.</p> | KII Paul Agbanso October 2012 |
| GPI | Towards an empowered womanhood | Since 1993 | Girls aged between 10 and 18 years | unknown | Cross River, Edo and Delta States | Girls are given life transforming (assertiveness and sexuality education) skills in GPI's Gender Development Institute (GDI) for the positive expression of safe and pleasurable sexuality | GPI At Ten: A Decade Of Rose, Thorns And Change |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d programme | | | | | <p>To balance learning, GPI equally goes to their community to generate <i>community awareness in supporting girls to practice what they learn in GPI</i></p> <p>The GPI clubs can be adapted. They give the young opportunity to design ideas, plan and implement programmes around attitudinal change to sexuality issues. This can be a powerful tool for helping girls and boys learn about negotiating relationships early</p> <p>Gap: The Boys Power Initiative (BPI) did not thrive like the GPI. At the time of this study it was not possible to find out the reason for this. The fact that the BPI did not succeed is a conceptual gap</p> | |
| Action Aid Nigeria (AAN) | TEGINT - Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania | 2008 to 2012 | Adolescent girls and boys in public schools in Nigeria and Tanzania | £1.3 million pounds from Comic Relief to ActionAid Nigeria as technical partners with CAPP as | In Nigeria; 8 states with 72 schools across 3 geo-political zones– FCT / Niger, Plateau/ Nassarawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Kaduna and | Aims to achieve a transformation in girls' education, enabling girls to enrol and succeed in school by addressing key challenges and obstacles that hinder their participation and increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. It does the same with boys on HIV and awareness of girls' rights. A total of 9000 public (government run) school girls were targeted in from 36 primary schools and 36 junior secondary schools Upon reflection, the managers think a separate organisation to run the policy | TEGINT External Midterm Review Report April 2011 KII 2012, Action Aid Nigeria TEGINT Baseline Report |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|---|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | implementing partner | Katsina states, teachers | dimension and another to do community work would have led to more results Recognised by UNICEF as a success, AAN was invited to run the UNICEF GEP 3 programme with a budget of \$90 million- it will run for 8 years to end 2019 in six states and at the nation level in Nigeria. ActionAid has been asked to take a lead on the women's component, drawing from TEGINT lessons. AAN intends to use this opportunity to scale up girls club and develop more module-based curricula for clubs. | |
| Action Health Incorporated (AHI) | Youth-friendly Clinical and Referral Services, Promoting a Better Understanding of Human Sexuality in Africa | 1989 – date | Adolescent girls and boys, and policy organs | \$1,000,000 annually | based in Lagos; national scope with regional research scope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uses a multidimensional approach that targets the different points at which adolescent health can be effectively addressed. These include: Policy advocacy, care for the adolescent, access to comprehensive sexuality education, reproductive rights knowledge and health care services. AHI through its work also provided access to vocational life changing skills including film production ▪ AHI received the MacArthur award for its work on improving the health and wellbeing of Nigeria's. ▪ AHI hosts the secretariat for the African Federation for Sexual Health and Rights, the regional arm of the World Association for Sexual Health. | Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre (ARSRC) website Adepoju 2005 |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence / |
|---|--|-------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHI work and conceptual definitions are reference points for research in Nigeria and beyond | |
| Population Council | The Population Council's Men's Health Network Nigeria (MHNN) | 2008 - 2013 | Men in military service, men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | Ford Foundation and DFID In 2011 had budget profile of \$72.3m | Abuja, Ibadan, Lagos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Men's Health Network Nigeria seeks to ensure that all men in Nigeria receive appropriate, comprehensive sexual health and HIV prevention services and targets populations considered most at risk Focus: uniformed personnel (police, customs, immigration, military), truck drivers, prisoners, and university students strategic but much ignored categories in attitudinal change programming Adolescent boys are sometimes the target of MSM 86 % funding went to HIV, gender and health in 2011 | Population Council 2008 |
| Society for Family Health (SFH) & Action Aid Nigeria | ENR and other HIV AID campaigns | 2009 - 2014 | Young girls and women and men | £108.2 million | National, Currently in 7 states but will expand to the 8 th state sometime 2012/ 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENR is a dual track programme aimed at reducing new HIV infections in Nigeria. Track one aims at institutional development for government and CSOs. Track two is direct ENR Prevention interventions aimed at reducing new HIV infection rates Even though its interest is protecting women's human rights, it works with men within traditional religious institutions to reinterpret religious | KII 2012, Society for Family Health KII 2012, Action Aid Nigeria ENR 2010 ENR 2012 ENR 2010b ENR 2010c |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Timing / Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget / source | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | <p>perspectives to show evidence that women and men have equal rights;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2012 ENR has been able to reach about 2.8 million persons; 1.5 million males, and 1.3 million females | |
| USAID/ Pathfinder international | Evidence to Action (E2A) | 2013 | Family planning | \$230 million with 30m core funding and 100m to come from missions | No information available | <p>E2A is USAID's global flagship for strengthening family planning and reproductive health service delivery. The project aims to address the reproductive healthcare needs of girls, women, and underserved communities around the world by increasing support, building evidence, and leading the scale-up of best practices that improve family planning services.</p> <p>In 2013 plans two core funding; 1) Ministry of Health using mobile technology to provide information and link to services; and 2) university-based peer education programme focused on males and females.</p> | Pathfinder International 2011 KII Mohamed Mai, October 2012 |

b. Theme: Strengthened Legal provision at federal and state level

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus / Target Group | budget | scale | key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| DFID / NDI | Strengthening National | Ended 2009 | Legislature, civil | £2.6 million | Federal legislature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With 80% turnover of legislators in the 5th NASS in 2007, SNAP's work | SNAP Mid Term Review Report |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus / Target Group | budget | scale | key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Assembly Programme (SNAP) | | society partners bureaucrats in Legislature | | National Assembly (NASS) | <p>training the NASS clerks ensured that new legislators were well briefed by legislative staff attached to their respective committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gave commendable support for the passage of the NEITI, Public Procurement Acts. Major land marks in Nigeria's public accountability and transparency effort Linked CSOs and the National Assembly and trained CSOs in lobbying skills | KII Clement Nwankwo 2012 |
| GAA/ C4C | Gender Technical Unit (GTU) | 2009- on going | The National Legislature | GAA total budget £700,000 GTU £35000 (approximate amounts) | National Legislature | <p>GTU is a technical resource centre located in the House of Representatives for research and feedback. The GTU method is to work with select committees whose work resonates with women such as women affairs, human rights and MDGs and the offices of the leadership of the NASS for policy buy-in. GTU works with male and female gender champions in the legislature to pass bills affecting women</p> <p>It may face a demand-supply mismatch. As a result of the good will it enjoys, the NASS committees expect it to serve as a resource centre for which it has no capacity with its fledgling funding base</p> | KII Wumi Asubiaro-Dada 2012 |
| UN Women ¹⁰ | Political | 2012 and | Women's | \$570,000 | National | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement / media campaigns | KII Kemi Ndieli |

¹⁰ <http://www.unwomen.org>

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus Target Group | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | parties and INEC NASS Legislative support CSO political parties | 2013 | Ministry, legislative Committee with relevance to women's issues political parties INEC and CSOs | \$600,000 and \$200,000 respectively total = \$1,370,000 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works in 2 year planning circles In 2013 UN Women and UNICEF will work jointly on a peace and security programme in Northern Nigeria on mobilising women to work across faith to keep the peace Developed quota implementation guidelines to promote the adoption of quotas within political parties. Plan international dialogue on quotas end 2012 | October 2012 |
| UNICEF | Girls Education Programme (GEP) | Launched in 2004; on going into 2013 | Women, girls education | GEP to AAN = \$90m | Government National machinery, CSO | Support to WRAPA on VAPP bill and VAW work with FMWSD- Review of National Gender Policy (NGP) and capacity building for state directors and commissioner for women | KII Sunbo Odebo October 2012 |

c. Theme: Female friendly pilot programmes

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus Target Group | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence |
|---|--|----------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development | Nigerian Girls Mentorship Programme - NGMP | 2012- on going | Girls in public schools doing traditionally male dominated subjects | 2012 FMWAS D budget (exact amount unknown) | National, with pilot in Abuja | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on girls from public schools, many of whom come from poor homes and who may be hard pressed to find learning and mentoring opportunities from women who can offer girls a world of opportunity. Mentoring offers a safe space for girls: Program began 2011- programme evaluation needed | COREN Data 2012 Agenda setting presentation at launch of NGMP 2011 KII Federal Ministry of Women |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|---|--|-----------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Affairs September 2012 |
| DFID ENABLE | Women in Enterprise Programme | 2011 - 2013 | Small and medium business women | approx £50,000 across 3 states for one year | Kaduna, Kano and Kwara | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connects women in business with economic opportunities through hosting business clinics, gender and business platforms on topical issues such as taxation ▪ ENABLE does not give grants but uses its resources to help women find the opportunities in their environment from issue identification to business environment advocacy to enhanced livelihood | ENABLE Concept Notes 2011 |
| Federal Ministry of Communication and Technology | Gender Concerns and Well-being Information Service | Commencing 2013 | Women with basic educational qualification | 2013 budget estimate £4 million (N1b) | National but start with 5 states (TBC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICT centres run by women to provide access to information on issues affecting women, e.g. health, through phone, text, emails. ▪ Planning solar powered laptops at affordable rates to use for this project ▪ schools connect laptops for boys and girls pilot project in 2013. ▪ Will partner with health Ministry | 2013 proposed results for girls and women |
| Federal Ministry of Finance | YOUWIN ¹¹ Results for Girls and women in | 2011 – 2013 | Women entrepreneurs 5 ministries | £40million (N10 billion naira) – contributi | National | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovative business competition. Grant of 1- 10m naira to start or expand businesses. ▪ Plans 1200 beneficiaries in each round ▪ Works with development partners | PDF programme review documents |

¹¹ www.youwin.org.ng

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | 2013 budget | | | on by the Federal Government of Nigeria £12 million | | and private sector – banks and ICT companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targets AWG between the ages of 18 – 45 years with post-secondary education ▪ Agriculture, Communications, Health, Water and Works are participating | |
| Federal Ministry of Water Resources | Water kiosks and sanitation programme | Commencing 2013 | Women's groups at community level | £144,000 for one year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each geo-political zone ▪ 308 kiosks ▪ 752 women managing kiosks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water from surface or boreholes will be reticulated and given to women's water groups to own, manage and sell in places with water scarcity ▪ They will be given skills to do basic maintenance. ▪ Sanitation services will be attached to the kiosk services in areas of public utility ▪ Proper identification of appropriate women's groups and water supply and maintenance skills is required | Water resources budget proposal 2013 President's budget speech 10 Oct 2012 results for AGW |
| Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) | E-wallet Agriculture | 2012, scale up in 2013 | National. There is a database which currently has 1.3 m women. This will be scaled up by at least | Proposed 2013 budget: £4 million | 50 million women receive phones for receipt of agro inputs through the e-wallet scheme | Use of mobile phones is increasingly becoming an innovative means of getting opportunity to women and evaluating their needs. This cuts out middle persons and gives inputs to women in a timely and more affordable manner. The Ministry of Agriculture is working with the Communications Ministry to get solar powered mobiles and design image based messaging system for unlettered | KII FMARD September 2012 FMARD 2013 Budget Proposal to FMF World Bank World Development Report 2012 |

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus / Target Group | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | 50% in 2013 | | | women. This kind of task builds room for collaboration among peers, in this case, federal ministries of agriculture and communication, and makes for effective use of resources based on comparative advantage. This is a value for money mechanism. | Gender in Nigeria Report 2012 |
| ICEED/NAIF¹² | Energy saving cooking stove | 2009 - 2016 | Women's groups, state governments | £48million-5% of that for clean energy. DFID may double budget in 2013. | National with some pilot states to be determined by 2013 | Cooking smoke causes over 95,000 deaths in Nigeria annually. The country experiences the highest number of smoke-related deaths in Africa; after Malaria and HIV/AIDS, it is the biggest killer of mostly women and children ICEED will collaborate with DFID NAIF programme in 2013 to create market friendly plan to bring clean energy cook stoves closer to women. | KII Ewah Eleri October 2012 |

d. Theme: Political participation

| Source | Programme title/ theme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| WRAPA and Oxfam | Raise her Voice (RHV) | 2009 – 2013 | Women in politics and communities | £180,000 for the Nigeria | Global-17 countries, 8 | Raising Her Voice is founded on Oxfam's belief that women's access to political leadership and participation is a crucial | RHV 2011 Mid Term Evaluation Report |

¹² <http://www.scribd.com/ICEED>

| Source | Programme title/theme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference /Evidence |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | Programme ¹³ | | s that can support them | component | of which are in Africa, including Nigeria | aspect of achieving gender equality and development The theory of change identifies three broad spheres which influence women's opportunities to participate in decision-making: the personal, political and social spheres. The political and social spheres influence each other; from her personal sphere a marginalised woman has little opportunity to influence these spheres. | |
| FMWSD, OSSAMGDs and C4C / GAA | The Nigerian Women's Trust Fund (WF) | 2011- on going | Women in partisan politics | OSSAPM DGs through FMWSD, £500,000 seed grant | National | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting women's election directly with timely information and financial resources ▪ First of its kind in Africa. The African women's movement plans to model a regional fund after the WF in 2013 ▪ A civil society, government and private sector partnership—this has kept the Fund focused and respected as a credible resource for women ▪ It has to avoid capture by women of influence who may see the Fund as competition to or lever for their projects | C4C technical support report FEMNET Framework Document 2012 |
| GECORN Women Coalition for Constitution | WOMANIF ESTOS | 2009- to date | Government constitution, women's | development partner organisation | National and in Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti states | Pulled energies across women's organisations, created a 'womanifesto' to document what women want from political parties, wrote memoranda to strategic | |

¹³ <http://raisinghervoice.ning.com/video/raising-her-voice-in-nigeria>

| Source | Programme title/theme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference /Evidence |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|----------|--|---------------------|
| al Reform | | | group | ions | | review committees and is leading women to participate in public hearings on constitutional reform. It is led by Biola Akiode Afolabi. | |
| EU, DFID, CIDA, UNDP, KOICA | The Democratic Governance for Development (DGD) Project-Enhancing Participation by Women, Youth and other Marginalized groups; building INEC | No information available | Election machinery, CSOs, women politicians, and political parties | EU gave €19 million in 2012; working to get that of other partners | National | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DGD project is an electoral cycle (2010-2015) project designed to provide a coordinated mechanism for supporting the deepening of democracy in Nigeria by international donors and partners. Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) modular trainings on Strategic and Financial Planning for directors and senior staff of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) produced NGP in pidgin | DGD 2012, EU |

e. Other programmes with innovation: security, safe spaces, sports

| Source | Programme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference / Evidence |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| WAZOBIA | How una see am wit lady G | August to December 2012 | Radio listeners who listen and speak pidgin English – | Private sector funded – no information on the | Radio reach is Abuja, Lagos, Nassarawa | An interactive programme that aims to shape public opinion on topical issues using pidgin English to reach both the poor and rich. Lady G, the anchor, discusses issues from the 2012 Gender in Nigeria Report | Wazobia, Cool FM radio programmes |

| Source | Programme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence / |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | mostly poor communities | exact amount | | | |
| Change Managers | Girls tribunal | 2011 | Girls in and out of school. The purpose was to ask the primary stakeholders what worked and what did not work in school, why they were not in school | NA | Pilot in Abuja, with 50 girls and government education policy makers | A voice aggregator for affirming or challenging government claims, policies and actions – e.g. whether cash transfer worked or not. A useful methodology for collecting data from people who may be hard to reach in physical or in social terms | KII Felicia Onibon September 2012 |
| Search for Common Ground¹⁴ | Football As a Conflict Transformation Tool | No information available | Youth across ethnic and religious groups | No information available | Plateau state | In 2013 there are plans to enlist youth that have been labelled as <i>breakers of the peace</i> to lead community transformation by assigning them different roles and supporting them to deliver. They will then be supported to evaluate themselves in their new roles | KII Chom Bagu September 2012 |
| J4A | Training paralegals | 2012- on going | Women in local | £35 million | Kano, Jigawa, | The programme is training wives of traditional rulers in the north to provide | KII Emiola Oyefuga |

¹⁴ <http://www.sfcg.org/programmes/cgp/the-team.html>

| Source | Programme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence / |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| | (women and men) / traditional leaders including their wives | | communities to provide first level legal clinics and intervention/ alternative dispute resolution stream | | Enugu | mediation to women on domestic and personal matters. Early resolution of conflict issues nurtures the balance of harmony, which promotes peace and mutual cooperation within communities and guarantees improved safety for girls and women. Matters like land disputes, family misunderstandings and VAWG are within their purview. | September 2012 |
| Save the Children¹⁵ | Support child protection and peace committees (CPPCs) | No information available | 36 communities, benefiting 4,320 children | No information available | No information available | CPPCs target children whose lives are affected by HIV/AIDS, exploitation, extreme poverty, family violence and neglect, and discrimination. They liaise with local government agencies and others to improve basic services, and provide support for the most vulnerable children and families. 120 children trained to be able to take a lead in giving information, to young out-of-school men and women, on life skills and sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS. | Save the Children website |
| SPARC | Support to the Nigeria Governors Forum | 2008 – 2014 | 36 state governors; NGF Secretariat | £41 million; DFID plans to | National but SPARC has funding for only two | The Governor's forum reviews its work and shares experiences and best practices in collegial manner. The peer review mechanism amongst | KII Joe Abah July 2012 |

¹⁵ <http://blogs.savethechildren.org.uk/2012/10/nigeria-in-the-right-direction/>

| Source | Programme | Duration | Focus | Budget | Scale | Key highlight | Reference Evidence / |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | (NGF) peer review mechanism | | | increase to £60 million | state reviews at a cost of £521,000 to NGF | partners could be a useful approach to share innovative approaches for delivering results for girls. | |
| AHIP ¹⁶ | Sports for change; <i>'It starts with a ball and ends with a changed community'</i> | 1993- to date | Young boys and evolved to include both | No information available | Kano, Jigawa and Bauchi principally with activities in 12 northern states | AHIP has been supporting youth sports teams since 1993. The youth sport programme helps boys and girls between the ages of 10-17 in and out of school to use energy for positive activities. It educates and empowers them on health and social well-being. | KII Mairo Bello September 2012 |

¹⁶ <http://www.ahipnig.org>