



# **REPORT OF THE NATION-WIDE GENDER DATA CAPTURE**



**A PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT**

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# Preface

Over the years, gender equality and equity policies have emerged as principal concerns for advocating the advancement and mainstreaming of women and men issues equally in the development process. Accordingly, gender mainstreaming was adopted as a strategy through which global development goals would be achieved. Nevertheless, understanding of the linkages of these new insights to policy and programmes to deal with the gender gaps, gender discrimination and stereotyping remains weak in policy analysis.

To achieve the goal of gender mainstreaming, there is the need for adequate data to provide an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the goals agreed upon at various world conferences to improve the situation of women. Thus, the use of gender disaggregated data as a tool for gender mainstreaming has gained prominence in many countries, including Nigeria.

Accountability to women's rights needs to be translated into mobilizing the necessary resources to meet the commitments made by the ratification of CEDAW. The first step towards achieving this is to provide a gender perspective framework for applying a rights-approach to the issues. This initiative is therefore borne out of the realization that inadequate data on true gender disparities in everyday life, as well as, in the economic, social and political spheres has frequently given rise to inappropriate policies, plans and projects.

This situation justifies the availability of Gender Disaggregated Data in presenting a factual representation of the status and roles of women and men in the Nigerian society. It would also be the basis for developing gender policies aimed at improving the situation of women and children and a foundation for programmes promoting sustainable development as well serve as a tool for implementing and evaluating such policies.

Therefore, in the general context of improving statistics that reveal gender disparities in Nigeria throughout all economic and social sectors, the National Gender Data Bank of the National Centre for Women Development should be able to amongst others:

- Provide information to various users, proactively or at their request for conceptualizing, formulating, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes in a timely manner;
- Draw on existing and available sex disaggregated data and gender analytical information;
- Focus on providing information on data collection systems (existing and newly created; including national local sectoral and organizational systems that are routinely disaggregated by sex and by gender;
- Provide a tool for gender analysis of beneficiary groups, integral to social appraisal and monitoring processes, and gender analysis of development;
- Address information gaps and provide an update in existing information;

In this wise, the National Gender Data Bank Project is conceived as a multi-faceted project aimed at strengthening national and local capacities to generate and utilize gender statistics

for sustainable development. The focus is to assemble and harmonize all sources of available data and configure them towards gender disaggregation.

The National Centre for Women Development with the mandate of gender training, research and documentation is not trying to re-invent the wheel. But rather, build upon available data that are generally limited and of poor quality, especially as they relate to the female gender.

Therefore, to facilitate the process there was the need to put in place a Multi-Technical Team (MTT). In constituting the Team, we had to look out to other stakeholders, whose mandates address and impact on gender issues in the country. Therefore, membership of the Team was drawn from Ministeries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the academia, civil society groups and gender experts.

This document therefore, adds a landmark to our planning process promoting gender equality and advancing women's rights in Nigeria. It is expected to consolidate on various political statements and legislations to increase access to services, resources and rights from a gender perspective with specific focus of providing a one stop referral point of existing gender disaggregated data.

**Hajia Fatima Larai Hassan**  
**Director-General**  
**NCWD, Abuja**

# Foreword

The need to have a gender disaggregated data base in Nigeria, has become an imperative, in the light of global and national policies around gender equality and the need to access timely, reliable and accurate data. This need is further amplified by the data and planning demands required for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Vision 20:2020 and the new National Development Planning; 7 Point Agenda.

Ministries of Women Affairs have the mandate as the lead agency in the establishment of effective Gender Management Systems for government, Civil Society and Private Sector to mainstream gender in policy, programmes and resource allocation for development programmes that achieve the gender equality goals and targets set out in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and the Millennium Declaration. The role of Parliamentarians and Ministries charged with budgetary matters, planning and oversight cannot be over emphasized.

Therefore, the effort to generate and compile gender statistics for varied uses in Nigeria is an effort that must be given due attention. Such a data-base shall amongst others, provide an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the goals agreed upon to improve the situation of women and men at various local and international fora.

The establishment of the National Gender Data Bank to complement other existing structures in the country by the National Centre for Women Development is a laudable effort worth commending.

I therefore call on stakeholders at all levels to support this project, as the successful implementation of the National Gender Policy and its Strategic Implementation Framework is largely dependent on the availability of disaggregated data to guide all stakeholders on strategic interventions in Nigeria.

**Salamatu Hussaini Suleiman (Mrs.)**  
**Honourable Minister,**  
**Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development,**  
**Abuja, Nigeria**

# Acknowledgement

The process of establishing the National Gender Data Bank involved an intensive collaboration and consultations and the dedicated efforts of several individuals and institutions.

The National Centre for Women Development would like to acknowledge the initial financial support provided by UNICEF and the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the processes leading to the development of the Gender Data Bank.

We also extend our gratitude to Dr. Ken Ozoemenam, Gender Focal Point, UNICEF, who believed in the project and supported it from infancy in 2006, to this level. We remain grateful to Amina Ibrahim, the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Millennium Development Goals and her Officer, Funke Baruwa for their personal interest and commitment to the development of this worthy project.

We also wish to express our profound gratitude to the former Ministers of Women Affairs and Social Development, Hajiya Inna Maryam Ciroma and Hajiya Saudatu Usman Bungudu. Not forgetting the present dynamic Honourable Minister for Women Affairs and Social Development, Hajiya Salamatu Hussein Suleiman for believing in the prospects of this project.

Dr. Safiya Muhammad, former Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in ensuring that the Gender Data Bank is housed by the Centre. The support received from Mr. Nuhu Giwa, erstwhile Permanent Secretary and the present Permanent Secretary Dr. Ibeh is also appreciated.

We would also like to acknowledge the technical expertise of Dr. Amin Al-Amin, Dr. Stella Okey and Dr. Udom Akaninyene for leading the process for the collation, analysis and report writing.

The contributions of the from Development Partners, Ministries, Parastatals and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who participated in the initial survey that informed the production of this report and subsequent review efforts are highly appreciated.

Our sincere thanks go to the following institutions whose Gender Focal Persons and their Statisticians participated in the processes that led to the emergence of the Final Action Plan. They include at the Federal level Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, Labour and Productivity, Commerce and Industry, Justice; Information and Communication, Education, Health, Science and Technology, Environment, Also worthy of mention are the Office of the Head of Civil Service to the Federation, National Human Rights Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, National Orientation Agency, National Planning Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), National Tourism Development Agency, National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), Women Aid Collective (WACOL) and Women Rights Alternative Protection Agency (WRAPA).

We also acknowledge the contributions of all Commissioners of Women Affairs, State Directors of Planning Research and Statistics and the Women Affairs counterparts from the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory, as well as men and women from across the

country that participated in the consultative and data gathering exercise leading to the housing of the Data.

This acknowledgement would not be complete, if we do not place on record the support we received from Dr. Aisha Usman-Mahmood past Director-General, NCWD and the present one Hajiya Fatima Hassan.

The final exercise in the process was made possible by the team of dedicated Research staff of the NCWD led by the former Director, Planning Research and Statistics, Dr. Fatima Adamu and her successor Mallam Sadeeq Omar. Others deserving of commendation are Ismaila Baba, Umar Mohammed, George W.T., Emmanuel Onilearo, Wafiyya Mustapha, Aisha Mohammed, Muktar Usman, Blessing Oboh, Jummai Modu, Nneka Elonu and Azubuike Ogu, Tony Akhagbemhe and Wole .

We also thank Prof. Ibrahim Kolo, Prof. Taofeek Ladan, Esther Eghobamien, Raheemat Momodu, and Dr. Zaiyan for their useful contributions and insight in actualizing the vision and mission of the National Centre for Women Development

Finally, to the Management and staff of the Centre for their support in the process, we say thank you.

**Princess Jummai Joan Idonije, JP**  
Project Initiator/Supervisor  
National Centre for Women Development, Abuja

# Executive Summary

The process of establishing the National Gender Data Bank (NGBD) spanned a period of almost four years. This was due to the need for adequate planning, and implementation of the entire process through a participatory approach which involved all stakeholders so that at the end of the day the bank would be utilized and owned by all.

In the course of the project, some of the landmark activities include amongst others;

- The formation of a Multi-Technical Team (MTT) in December 2006, made up of representatives of staff of some key Federal and State Ministries, especially those of Women Affairs & Social Development, Education, Health, Employment, Agriculture and Water Resources, Science and Technology, Information and Communication, Commerce and Tourism, Environment, Labour and Productivity, National Bureau for Statistics, National Universities Commission, National Population Commission, National Planning Commission, National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), staff of the National Centre for Women Development (NCWD), UNICEF, as well as some members of the Academia with specialization in either gender or data management.
- The development of the concept paper to aid the design, implementation and monitoring of the entire process, followed by consultations with other relevant stakeholders and several capacity building programmes for the MTT members.
- A Desk Review of the existing Gender Data in the country was embarked upon to determine the baseline of gender disaggregated data available within the Nigerian Statistical system. To further determine the quantum of gendered statistics readily available in Nigeria, there was sourcing and scanning of sectoral data as generated, documented and published by various institutions. These include amongst others, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the National Centre for Women Development, Central Bank of Nigeria, UN Agencies, Donors, Labour Organizations, National Population Commission and a host of others.
- Findings were then reviewed and assembled in a format that could be digitalized into formats for entry into the data bank.

Following the Desk Review exercise, the assessment of gender data profile across sectors revealed that:-

- Though, there was continuous increase in the Nigerian population, data obtained did not provide specific gender dimensions to/or implications of the population profile. Therefore much more data attributes were needed to augment existing data.
- Labour and Employment data revealed that gender misappropriation existed at local, state and the federal government
- Nigeria has the largest health facility profile in Africa, with non-marching commitment, especially, to women's health needs as reflected in the poor health indicators of all citizens especially women's reproductive health.
- The data profile obtained on education was encouraging and most likely to be an indication of the results from various intervention programmes being implemented at the

three tiers of government to enhance educational provisioning enjoyed by the Nigerian citizenry.

- Environment Data revealed that statistics are some of the most important data required for the various aspects of socio-economic planning and environmental monitoring at the local and national levels.
- Agricultural Data, including crops and livestock statistics revealed statistical information on all the primary activities in this sub-sector as they are carried out on farms belonging to households or corporate bodies.
- Trade Data did not capture the disparities of male and female participation in the distributive trade sector
- Manufacturing Statistics/Data was not disaggregated and not relevant for bringing disparities that existed between men and women
- National Accounts Data were not disaggregated by sex. Therefore, economic policies and programs were likely to be gender neutral or blind. Thus, foreclosing the different effects and/or benefits that were derivable by women and men.
- Financial Intermediation data titles were slightly gendered and had the potential to reflect the disparities between women and men in ownership, access to loans and credit facilities, insurance etc. where they were accessible.
- Profile of Public Accounts Data and summary of public accounts by States and the Federal Government were not in any way gender disaggregated.
- Electricity Demand and Supply Data revealed that none of the available data sets were disaggregated by sex.
- Profile of Petroleum Statistics contained in the NBS Compendium of Statistics in Nigeria showed the non inclusion of gendered data in all the data sets presented.
- Transport Gender Data disaggregated by sex where available should help policy makers plan for the different and particular transport needs of women and men
- Profile of Justice/ Legislation/ International instruments Data statistics quoted by the LAC showed a lack of appreciation for sex disaggregated.
- Profile of Crime Data was not sufficiently gender sensitive and a robust gender analysis may be impossible with the scope and depth of available data.
- Human Rights Data were mostly descriptive with some statistics/data collected by local and international CSOs. These usually focused on limited areas and did not often cover the entire country.
- Violence Against Women(VAW)/Gender Based Violence(GBV) Data and information is very scarce because of the culture of silence that is associated with VAW. In Nigeria, VAW cuts across lines of status, income, class, religion and culture.
- Environment Data are broad and several agencies were involved either directly or otherwise, in the production and/or collection of various elements of these datasets.
- Media Data are derived from a multiplicity sources including governmental and non-governmental, is mostly descriptive and of limited coverage or scope.

Overall, this Report established the need to generate and house gender disaggregated data in a manner that would enhance critical analysis of the differential needs, priorities and



constraints experienced by women and men in the society. It also examined how the availability or non-availability of such data directly or remotely impede sustainable development in the light of the significant inequalities that existed between men and women, which are felt differently across sectors and often reflected in unequal access to and control over resources.

This therefore paved the way for a comprehensive field exercise, with the development of the Data capture tools, which were critiqued, pilot tested and adopted for use in the nationwide. The nationwide Gender data capture held from 14<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2009. The Data collation, compilation and analysis were undertaken by the Staff of the NCWD. This was further subjected to scrutiny by a team of three Consultants engaged for the process of writing the final report as well as a national validation workshop by all stakeholders.

The final Report of the Data Capture is summarized into tables, figures and charts under three sections namely:

- National Gender Profile
- Sectoral Gender Data
- Zonal Gender Data

The Report also has a background section at the beginning and concluding section at the end. While the background section provide some vital information to aid the understanding of Gender Data Banking in Nigeria, the last chapter outline the necessary stages and specifications for both digitizing the data, as well as hosting it in the information superhighway. The main goal of the project is to serve to popularize the data therein contained to varied users, as well as track developmental inputs among the Nigerian society or the international community and how such inputs impacts on the nations gender equation.

The Report demonstrates that gender disaggregated statistics were not mere collection of sex disaggregated data, but entailed all efforts geared towards highlighting the present gender relations in Nigeria, which varies in divergent sectors and is subject to change in line with the concept of dynamism.

In conclusion, we are confident that greater efforts would be made to further support the National Centre for Women Development to promote the sustenance of the Gender Data Bank, to facilitate the adequate of gender concerns in all spheres of our National, State and Local life in the journey towards a just, equitable and egalitarian society, as espoused in the National Gender Policy (2006).

**Mr. Sadeeq Usman Omar**  
**Director, PRS, NCWD**  
**July, 2009.**

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# List of Acronyms

ACGSF	-	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	-	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	-	Anti-Retroviral
BFI	-	Baby Friendly Initiative
BOI	-	Bank of Industry
BSS	-	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
BUDFOW	-	Business Development Fund for Women
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CEDAW	-	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHO	-	Community Health Officers
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CRA	-	Child Rights' Acts
CRC	-	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFID	-	UK Department for International Development
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FFLH	-	Female Functional Literacy for Health
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	-	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FMWASD	-	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
GADA	-	Gender and Development Action
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GECORN	-	Gender and Constitution Reform Network
GPI	-	Girls Power Initiative
GSU	-	Gender Support Unit
HCT	-	HIV Counseling and Testing
HIV	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HTPs	-	Harmful Traditional Practices
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LACA	-	Local Government Action Committee on AIDS
LEEDS	-	Local Government Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
MDAs	-	Ministries Department and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	-	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPMF	-	Multi Partner Micro-Finance Scheme
MTSS	-	Medium Term Sectoral Strategies
MTT	-	Multi-Technical Team
NACA	-	National Action Committee on AIDS
NACRDB	-	Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NAPEP	-	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	-	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Offences
NASCP	-	National AIDS/STDs Control Programme

NAWE	-	National Association of Women Entrepreneurs
NCWD	-	National Centre for Women Development
NCWS	-	National Council of Women Societies
NDHS	-	Nigeria Demographic Health Survey
NEEDS	-	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NGDB	-	National Gender Data Bank
BHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHRC	-	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NPHCDA	-	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
PEPFAR	-	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	-	Primary Health Centre
PLWHA	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPFN	-	Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria
PTWA	-	Prevention of Trafficking in West Africa
SACA	-	State Action Committee on AIDS
SEEDS	-	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SMEDAN	-	Small and Medium Enterprises Development
SMWA	-	State Ministry of Women Affairs
SMWASD	-	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TIP	-	Trafficking in Persons
UBE	-	Universal Basic Education
UNAIDS	-	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	-	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	-	Violence Against Women
VCCT	-	Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VVF	-	Vesico Vaginal Fistula
WARDC	-	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre
WDCs	-	Women Development Centres
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WLDCN	-	Women Law and Development Centre, Nigeria
WOCON	-	Women Consortium of Nigeria
WOFEE	-	Women Fund for Economic Empowerment
WOTCLEF	-	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
WRAPA	-	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative

# INTRODUCTION

The need for gender disaggregated data have been stressed in numerous international conventions and declarations, including the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the 1985 Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the 1995 Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development.

In response to this, the use of gender disaggregated data as tool for gender mainstreaming has gained prominence in many countries, including Nigeria.

The need to have a bank for gender disaggregated data in the country became imperative, particularly, when viewed from the fact that Nigeria is the most populous black African country in the world and has assumed an important role in the struggle for women advancement, since the Beijing Conference of 1995.

Therefore, the effort to generate and compile gender statistics for varied uses in Nigeria is an effort that must be given due attention. Such a data-base among others provides an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the goals agreed upon to improve the situation of women at various world Fora.

The National Gender Data Bank Project of the NCWD is conceived as a multi-faceted project aimed at strengthening national and local capacities to generate and utilize gender statistics for sustainable development.

The first process of the project was the collation and review of all literatures containing various statistics related to women in Nigeria. The aim was to assemble all hitherto uncoordinated sources and configure them towards gender disaggregation. This was to enable a clear identification of gaps in the existing sources, leading to the field work to update the data and compile an-all-encompassing referral point of Nigerian Gender Data.

This document therefore, is the Report of the nationwide gender data capture reflecting both secondary and primary sources.