



JIGAWA STATE OF NIGERIA

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Jigawa State Gender Policy  
(JSGP): *A Holistic Approach  
towards Women Development*

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Sixth Draft

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**Ministry of Women Affairs &  
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## **Abbreviations**

<b>FMWASD</b>	Federal Ministry of Women and Social Development
<b>JSCDF</b>	Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework
<b>JSGP</b>	Jigawa State Gender Policy
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NGP</b>	National Gender Policy
<b>SGMS</b>	State Gender Management System
<b>SGSF</b>	State Gender Strategic Framework
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SMWASD</b>	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries Departments and Agencies
<b>BEPD</b>	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate
<b>SMOJ</b>	State Ministry of Justice
<b>SMOH</b>	State Ministry of Health
<b>SHOA</b>	State House of Assembly
<b>SMOEST</b>	State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
<b>SMOANR</b>	State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
<b>SMOLGA</b>	State Ministry of Local Government
<b>SMOC</b>	State Ministry of Commerce

SMOIYSC State Ministry of Information, Youth, Sports and Culture

DRCIS Directorate of Religious, Chieftaincy Affairs and Shariah  
Implementation

## **Glossary**

### **Terms & Concepts**

**Gender:** The social and cultural attributes associated with being a man or a woman in a society.

**Gender Perspective:** Evaluation and assessment of issues and situations from gender point of view

**Gender Bias:** Preferential treatment of one sex over the other

**Gender sensitive budgeting:** Planning and allocating resources based on gender awareness

**Gender benchmarking:** A standard against which gender issues can be measured or assessed

**Gender impact assessment:** A process of looking at the impact of gender on a project result, and of the project's achievement on men and women.

**Gender Mainstreaming:** Gender mainstreaming is a concept which takes account of the implications, for men and women, of all government policies, goals and actions, and seeks to adopt a cohesive approach of gender considerations in all actions at different levels.

### **Acknowledgement**

## **Preamble**

The introduction of the National Policy on Gender to address challenges faced by women and children in Nigeria is a positive development. It is a policy that is geared towards facilitating women's development, poverty reduction and general sustainable development. It is quite in line with the mission of the present administration of Governor Sule Lamido, under whose tenure concerted efforts by all stakeholders in the state were taken to tackle many of the myriad development challenges of the state.

The domestication of the National Gender Policy in Jigawa State passed through rigorous processes and involved wide stakeholder participation and consultations. The process marked a departure from the usual approach of adopting pieces of international or national policies, some of which are out of context or at variance with realities of the state. In drafting the state gender policy, the needs and realities of the State, the Islamic value system and cherished cultural norms of the people of Jigawa State were taken into consideration.

The many constraints to women's development and empowerment such as cultural barriers and identities that limit their social inclusion and impede progress in such areas as educational attainment and participation, call for comprehensive and well co-coordinated policies. The Jigawa State Gender Policy is the first major state policy that specifically focuses and seeks to give direction on how to address women and children issues in the design and implementation of government policies and programmes, as well as in what is expected of the private sector and the general public.

The Jigawa State policy recognizes women's onerous task in family building and the upbringing of children who are the future of the society. It acknowledges their roles in the development of the state and seeks to place their issues at the centre of government policies, planning and programmes. It also recognizes the physical, physiological and functional differences of male and females in society and seeks equity between the two.

The policy is a general guide on how all sectors of government, private organizations, development partners and civil society organisation should mainstream women, children and men's issues in their developmental programmes and activities. Its overall goal is to lay the guidelines that will lead to building a just society devoid of discrimination, promote opportunities for self actualization, harness the full potentials of all social groups regardless of sex, promote the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, and protect the health, social, economic and political well being of all citizens, in order to achieve equitable rapid economic growth.

The policy encourages the evolvement of an evidence based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently and effectively deployed for sustainable development of Jigawa State. It also encourages the development of the requisite human resource to manage the gender policy implementation machinery in the state.

The policy recognises the efforts of the state government in the socio-economic development of the state and regards any progress that would be achieved as a result of implementing the policy as a continuation of those initiatives. The Policy recognises the role of Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in collaboration with Directorate of Budget and Economic Planning in leading the process of implementation of the State Gender Policy. The policy also recognizes the primary responsibility of sector agencies in mainstreaming gender issues in their programs.

## **Part 1:**

### **Context and Rationale**

#### **Introduction**

In 2007, the Federal Government adopted the National Gender Policy (NGP). However, keeping in mind the varying socio-economic and cultural backgrounds and development status of the 36 states of the Federation, the Policy allows each state to domesticate the NGP, while ensuring linkages with the National Gender Policy Framework (NGPF) through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD). It is for this reason that the government and people of Jigawa State adopt this document as Jigawa State Gender Policy (JSGP). It must be kept in mind that the policy on gender is a new development initiative that will take some time to permeate the society. However, a lot of gender sensitive programmes have commenced in earnest at the national level and are adequately reflected and even improved upon in Jigawa State.

However, considering the different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds and development status of the 36 states of the Federation, the Policy allows each state to domesticate the NGP, while ensuring linkages with the National Gender Policy Framework (NGPF), through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD).

#### **Philosophical base of the JSGP**

Jigawa State seeks to pursue the gender affirmative action within the framework of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, Islam being the religion and way of life of the vast majority of its people. The State adopts the Islamic philosophy of gender, which recognises the physiological and functional differences of males and females in society without discriminating between the two. This frame of reference accords with accepted norms and values of religion, and ensures equity, justice and fairness in all gender issues.

## **Gender, Patriarchy & Jigawa Social System**

Patriarchy has been defined as a social system in which men dominate: a social system in which men are regarded as the authority within the family and society, and in which power and possessions are passed on from father to son. Although this has been the case historically, it is worth noting that in Jigawa State, Islamic values of social justice have provided laws and norms that challenge and constantly reform the patriarchal order in favour of more equitable and egalitarian social relationships. These Islamic laws and norms are not only accepted by the people as tenets of religion, but are also enforceable as positive laws to govern relationships. The Jigawa social system is therefore greatly influenced by Islamic values, which give the husband a measure of authority in the family, but also impose clearly defined duties and responsibilities on him. Islam also protects the rights of all members of the family irrespective of their sex to inherit their deceased parents and close relations. The Qur'an prescribes shares of inheritance for all members of the family, male and female, and reserves the sternest warning for those who misappropriate the inheritance of orphans.

## **Sustainable Development & Gender Equity**

Jigawa State recognizes gender equity as an integral element for sustainable development, and is committed to ensuring that gender, as understood within the framework of Islam, is an inherent factor in all its programmes and development projects. Consequently, gender integration and sensitization are important factors in the overall governance of the state. The policy provides a platform for the equitable involvement of men and women in acquiring and managing natural resources for the socio-economic development of the state, among other issues.

In recent years, Jigawa State Government has introduced socio-economic reform policies, and has paid much attention to providing needed infrastructure in many sectors, particularly; education, as for example by providing free education for the girl child and free text books for all secondary school students; health, as for example by providing free maternal and neonatal healthcare; agriculture; urban renewal; and rural electricity. Substantial progress has also been made in the improvement of public financial management and operation in the state (see

appendix II). Many of these reforms were carried out in collaboration with development partners.

Consequently, Jigawa State government regards both the NGP and the JS GP as complimentary development strategies, the purpose of which is to bring gender perspective into all relevant aspects of policy process, development planning, legislation and reform activities in the state. It is a people-centred development strategy, which would ensure women's development with the aim of complimenting the family's source of income, thereby breaking the circle of poverty and building a virile and cohesive family as the building block of society and the nation.

### **Gender Mainstreaming**

JS GP re-affirms that mainstreaming the gender perspective is achieved through a process of assessing the implications, for women and men, of any planned action, including policies or programmes. This process makes women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equitably. Thus, gender mainstreaming needs a sector and system-wide approach to succeed.

### **Institutional Framework**

In order to achieve the desired policy objectives and targets, and the needed societal gender value reorientation, institutional arrangements shall take a holistic approach. The State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (SMWASD) shall set up a State Gender Management System (SGMS) comprising of four pillars:

- Providing an enabling environment for gender value reorientation of society.
- Build structures for actualizing the set targets of the Gender Policy
- Provide the required technical skills and human resource capacity to pursue the targets.
- Coordinate, monitor and periodically review strategic actions for the desired change.

## **Rationale**

The rationale for the JS GP stems from various factors. Firstly, the policy aspires to comply with the aspirations of the NGP. Secondly, the policy is a move to quicken the pace of development in the state in respect of socio-economic development, particularly that of women. A policy guideline is required to give direction towards integrating gender issues in the development approach of the state. Thirdly, the policy acknowledges that women have the potential to contribute to the development of the state, and have in fact been contributing at the home front as well as in the economic spheres (especially agriculture and the informal trade in the state). Harnessing their full potential will be in the best interest of the State. Fourthly, there is the urgent need to improve the status of women and children which was guaranteed them under Shariah and by the Nigerian Constitution.

These rights, although provided for and secured by law, are most often trampled upon or inhibited by harmful cultural practices. For example, the rights to personal safety and security, which protects women against any form of violence, and children, from all forms of harmful practices, are often violated. Thus, there is need for state-wide continuous gender re-orientation and sensitization, as well as strategic planning to ensure gender mainstreaming. The JS GP provides such a framework/policy guideline. (*see appendix III*).

## **PART 2**

### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES, POLICY GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

#### **2.1. Guiding Principles**

**The Government and People of Jigawa State affirm that:**

- a. Commitment to gender mainstreaming as a guiding principle, shall inform the economic reform agenda, medium and long term development planning, value re-orientation and social transformation and other development initiatives of the state.
- b. This Gender Policy is designed to be essential to the achievement of state development goals and objectives. Consequently, all state policies shall reflect gender implications and strategies.
- c. Effective and result-focused policy implementation demands a cooperative interaction of all stakeholders including government, private sector, civil society organisations, traditional and religious leaders, community based organisations and development partners at all levels. Consequently, all stakeholders shall be charged with the mandate for gender mainstreaming and promotion of women's development in line with the philosophical bases of this policy.
- d. The JSKP shall be based on the promotion and protection of human rights, social justice and equity. It shall support cultural re-orientation, elimination of stereotyping and discrimination, as well as give support for spiritual development. This also extends to legislative and judicial reforms that will, while respecting the norms and values of the people, promote gender equity in the state.
- e. Appropriate strategies and mechanisms, including financial accountability systems, for the delivery of gender equity as a cross-cutting issue shall be adopted and reviewed periodically to enhance achievement of results and measurable progress towards policy

targets. Thus the JSKP shall build on existing structures and best practices as well as draw from international experiences and practices.

## **2.2. Policy Goal**

The overall goal of JSKP is to build a just society devoid of discrimination, harness the full potentials of all social groups regardless of sex, and promote the enjoyment of fundamental human rights. The policy further seeks to ensure the survival, protection, participation and development of women, children, and people with special needs. It also seeks to evolve an evidence-based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently and effectively deployed for sustainable development.

## **2.3. Policy Objectives**

Gender issues are cross-cutting along all sectors within and outside government. In the same vein, pursuit of the objectives of the state gender policy and the implementation of its strategies require a holistic and integrated approach with active participation of all stakeholders. While the Policy recognises the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and Directorate of Budget and Economic Planning as the lead implementation coordinators of the State Gender Policy, the policy also recognizes the primary responsibility of sector agencies in mainstreaming gender issues in their programs.

The objectives of JSKP are:

1. Establish the framework for gender-responsiveness in all public and private spheres and strengthen capacities of all stakeholders to deliver their component mandate of the state's gender policy and strategic framework.
2. Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools and instruments that are compatible with the micro-policy framework of the state at any point in time, towards the socio-economic development of the state.
3. Adopt gender mainstreaming as a core value and practice in social transformation, organisational cultures and in the general polity in the state.

4. Study and domesticate the principles of global and regional frameworks that support gender equity and women's development in the state's laws, legislative processes, judicial and administrative systems where necessary and desirable.
5. Encourage women participation and representation, in line with Sharia, in all aspects of governance in order to promote equitable opportunities in all areas of political, social and economic lives of the state and to benefit from their wisdom and for them to have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the state and society.
6. Promote gender-specific projects and programs as a means of developing the capabilities of both women and men, and enable them take advantage of economic and political opportunities, towards the achievement of gender equity and women's development.
7. Educate and sensitise all stakeholders on the centrality of gender equity and relevance of women's development towards breaking the cycle of poverty in the family and the attainment of the state's general socio-economic development.

## **2.4. Policy Strategies**

In recognition of the wide gender disparities across sectors and the need to achieve equity thresholds, the government has identified and set JSGP targets for priority action. Appraisal of the policy shall be undertaken annually to assess progress towards set targets. There shall also be a medium-term review after every three (3) years.

**2.4.1. Objective 1:** *Establish the framework for gender-responsiveness in all public and private spheres and strengthen capacities of all stakeholders to deliver their component mandate of the state's gender policy and strategic framework.*

### **Strategies**

- (a) Produce and periodically review State Gender Strategic Framework (SGSF).
- (b) SMWASD to collaborate with MDAs and other partners in ensuring that existing and future policies are gender sensitive with adequate human, technical and financial resources for effective performance.

- (c) Establish and operationalize the state gender management system with a fully functional SMWASD as state gender machinery.
- (d) Build effective partnership between the Public and Private sector and the Civil Society for promoting gender equity principles and practices.

**2.4.2. Objective 2:** *Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools and instruments that are compatible with the micro-policy framework of the state at any point in time, towards the socio-economic development of the state.*

**Strategies**

- (a) Establish and strengthen appropriate institutional and operational mechanisms that link the micro-policy environment to effectively minimize gender inequity in the state, such as establishing gender desk officers in key MDAs.
- (b) Remove gender-based barriers and enhance the viability, productivity, valuation and documentation of women’s enterprise in all sectors.

**2.4.3. Objective 3:** *Adopt gender mainstreaming as an important value and practice in social transformation, organisational cultures and in the general polity in the state.*

**Strategies**

- (a) Entrench a culture of gender sensitivity and equity principles in all institutions and structures of government, private sector and communities with gender policies (e.g. administrative, regulatory procedures and practice) in place.
- (b) Eliminate all harmful gender-bias practices in the community in accordance with the Shariah provisions.
- (c) Facilitate the strengthening of mechanisms for enforcing laws that regulate and penalize discriminatory practices as provided under Sharia.

**2.4.4. Objective 4:** *Study and domesticate the principles of global and regional frameworks that support gender equity and women's development into state's laws, legislative processes, judicial and administrative systems where necessary and desirable.*

### **Strategies**

- (a) Facilitate the attainment of gender equity in employment opportunities in the state.
- (b) Collaborate with and sensitize the legislature, the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies to uphold gender justice and gender equity principles.
- (c) Strengthen the culture of respect for the human rights of women and men, including freedom of expression, and the elimination of all negative stereotypical representation of women and girls.
- (d) Promote the presentation of gender issues at various levels of the information dissemination and communication chain.

**2.4.5 Objective 5:** *Encourage women's participation and representation in all aspects of governance in order to promote equitable opportunities in all areas of political, social and economic lives in the state, to benefit from their wisdom and for them to have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the state and society.*

### **Strategies**

- (a) Provide equitable opportunities for women and men to access and enjoy public services particularly; education, health, portable water, sanitation, transportation, and general security of life and property in the State.
- (b) Advocate for the adoption of special measures, quotas and mechanisms for achieving critical threshold of women and people with special needs in political offices, party organs and public life to bridge gender gaps in political representation in both elective and appointive posts at all levels.

**2.4.6. Objective 6:** *Promote gender-specific projects and programs as a means of developing the capabilities of both women and men, and enable them take advantage of economic and political opportunities, towards the achievement of gender equity and women's development.*

### **Strategies**

- (a) Promote equitable access of women and men to critical resources (capital, labour, land, technology, and entrepreneurial skills) through special initiatives and reduce the number of citizens in core poverty group particularly women.
- (b) Strengthen the mechanisms for systematic and consistent gender mainstreaming in all health, educational and other policies, plans, programmes, and activities at all levels.
- (c) Build the gender analysis capacity of coordinating agencies and create an enabling gender-inclusive environment at all levels in the state.
- (d) Contribute towards reducing child and maternal mortality rates, by improving demand creation measures for social and economic services.
- (e) Strengthen gender responsive, evidence based best practice.

**2.4.7. Objective 7:** *Raise the level of educational attainment of men, women and children which is central to gender equity, and women's development, to break the cycle of poverty in the family and enhance the attainment of the state's general socio-economic development.*

### **Strategies**

- (a) Facilitate equitable access of men, women, children and people with special needs to both formal and informal education and skills development opportunities through special programmes and initiatives.
- (b) Mitigate demand and supply factors that hamper enrolment, retention, completion, and high school performances, especially for the girl child at all levels, both formal and informal education.
- (c) To evolve special programmes aimed at educating and enlightening the public on Islamic values and ethical conducts in worship and social relations

## PART 3

### POLICY DELIVERY STRATEGIES AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1. BROAD DELIVERY STRATEGIES

The strategies for achieving the goals and objectives of the JS GP are premised on the dual agenda principle (policy delivery strategies and institutional framework), which perceives gender equity as beneficial not only to individuals, but also essential for producing an effective and efficient system, both in government and private sector. Recognising the cross-cutting nature of gender issues, the delivery of the JS GP shall be channeled through the seven integrated strategies outlined below:

**Table 3.1 Broad Delivery Strategies and Policy Outcomes**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Broad Delivery Strategies</b>	<b>Key Implementing Stakeholders</b>	<b>Policy Outcomes</b>
1	Policy, Partnerships and Programme Reforms	Lead Agencies, Sector MDAs, Private Organisations Development Partners, and Relevant NGOs	Mainstreaming of gender concerns across sectors at all levels.
2	Information, Communication and Value Re-orientation	Lead Agencies; Ministry of Information Youth	Increased Gender Knowledge, awareness, positive attitudinal changes

		Sports and Culture; Media; Directorate of Religious Affairs, Chieftancy and Shariah Implementation. NOA	and good practices across entire society.
3	Capacity Building and Skill Development	Lead Agencies, Development Partners and MDAs.	Increased technical expertise on the use of appropriate tools and instruments for sustained gender responsive development.
4	Legislation and Human Rights promotion/Protection in accordance with Shariah provision	State House of Assembly; Lead Agencies; Ministry of Justice; Directorate of Religious Affairs, Chieftancy and Shariah Implementation, Justice Sector, and Law Reform Commission	- Improved gender equity and Justice indices. - Human Rights promoted.
5	Economic Reforms and Financial	State House of Assembly; Lead	- Enhanced productivity of women in particular and all

	Accountability	Agencies, Development Partners, MDAs, Private Sectors, CSOs,	citizens in general. - Improved socio-economic condition of women. - Improved budget efficiency across all sectors.
6	Research, Data and Evidence Based Planning	Lead Agencies, MDAs, State Bureau of Statistics, Development Partners and CSOs,	-Reliable, timely disaggregated data available and Key performance indicators.
7	Monitoring, Evaluation and Review	Lead Agencies, MDAs, State Bureau of Statistics, Development Partners and CSOs,	Available and timely M&E Reports to inform policy evaluation and review.

### **33.1.1. Policy, Partnerships and Programme Reforms**

A system-wide approach to gender mainstreaming shall be pursued by government and other stakeholders. Consequently, engendering gender friendly policies, enhancing partnership arrangements and service delivery and other programmes shall be a priority for government and its partners. The Lead Agencies and other key stakeholders shall be strengthened to deliver their increased mandate.

### **3.1.2. Information, Communication and Value-Re-orientation**

In implementing the JSMP, appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC), and locally responsive means of communication shall be

employed in addressing gender issues from the socio-cultural and religious teachings of Islam, which affirms gender equity. A systematic effort to improve knowledge levels and change attitudes of all citizens on gender equity concerns through all communication mediums shall be instituted. Male involvement is critical to achieving gender equity. Thus, and responsive programming across sectors shall be adopted as a key approach.

### **3.1.3. Capacity Building and Skills Development**

Dearth of gender technical expertise, inadequate human resources and insufficient skills have plagued the gender and development sector and constrained partners and programme beneficiaries from maximizing development opportunities to the detriment of the overall development of the nation. Redressing sectoral gender imbalances and insensitivities demand for strengthening of gender analytical capacities among a wide spectrum of actors. Sector-specific reforms can only be driven at different levels (policy, managerial and community) by professionals who are equipped with requisite skills to deliver on gender targets and operate gender systems, such as gender budgeting, gender management systems, gender auditing and performance evaluation.

At community level, vulnerable and marginalized groups particularly women and people with special needs will be equipped through skills development initiatives, to access opportunities for self-reliance and economic empowerment under the economic growth and diversification agenda of the state government.

### **3.1.4. Legislation and Human Rights promotion/Protection in accordance with Shariah provisions**

In reality, women's rights are ignored and infringed upon at different stages of their lives much more than men's, despite constitutional guarantees and Islamic teachings to the contrary. The dual legal system within Jigawa State makes enforcing people's right more complex.

To redress this inequitable situation, the Jigawa State Gender Policy proposes several approaches through, for example, human rights promotion/protection, review of laws and legislations, (e.g. annotation of the Sharia Penal Code to help the judges implement the laws) and strengthening of legal institutions to overhaul laws, body of jurisprudence, structures and procedure as a strategy for mainstreaming and sustaining gender equity principles. Similarly, the policy

proposes the strengthening of the *sulhu* Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism of the Traditional Justice System and community law centres in addressing the many justice delivery needs of the people especially women.

### **3.1.5. Economic Reform and Financial Accountability**

Sustained economic growth and development is essential to poverty reduction, and women's economic empowerment is a strategic and effective entry point to alleviate and break the circle of poverty. In addition to ensuring that gender equity and women's economic empowerment are entrenched in economic, social and political reforms. It is essential that financial accountability with regards to women's development is institutionalised through gender sensitive budgeting, gender benchmarking and gender impact assessment especially of public financial systems. The ultimate aim is that gender equity and women's development are made central to economic policy formulation and planning in the state. The Lead Agencies shall collaborate with all relevant stakeholders for financial accountability.

### **3.1.6. Research, Data and Evidence Based Planning**

The critical role of research and the management of data for development planning are indisputable. Gender sensitive research does not only provide a deeper insight and greater understanding of gender dimensions to development issues but also opens space for engagement. Research outcomes help to demystify traditional norms and practices that are harmful to society. The JSKP recognises research as a credible source of data, As in most developing countries, the dearth of data especially disaggregated data is a recurring problem that has undermined evidence based planning.

The JSKP recognises that until this gap is bridged, development planning and implementation will not be effective or gender responsive. Consequently, institutionalisation of research and data is the foundation for the implementation and success of the gender policy. The Lead Agencies shall coordinate the collecting of data from all sectors of the government, which will be analysed and made available for development planning.

### **3.1.7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Review**

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review shall be an essential strategy for the delivery of the JSGP. Appropriate tools, and modalities shall be developed to facilitate quarterly gender policy performance review. The JSGP's Monitoring, Evaluation and Review components shall aim at:

- Assisting stakeholders to operationalise the Policy as it relates to their specific sectors and/or organisations, and generate gender sensitive indicators for assessing performance and progress towards policy goal;
- Facilitating coordination and regular system-wide assessment of the impact of gender mainstreaming initiatives and activities for compliance with policy prescriptions and congruence with planned policy targets after three (3) years;
- Ascertaining levels of efficient and judicious use of resources, behavioural and value changes occurring over time and;
- Measuring the long-term impact of Gender policy.

### 3.2 **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **The Gender Management System for Jigawa State**

In order to achieve the desired policy targets and social re-orientation, institutional arrangements shall not be in a linear fashion but rather, curvilinear and holistic. A State Gender Management System (SGMS) shall be set up comprising 4 pillars aimed at:

- Providing an enabling environment for the intended restructuring of gender role relations in the society;
- Building structures for actualizing targets;
- Providing the required technical skills, institutions; and
- Providing processes for coordinating strategic action for change.

A State Gender Management System (SGMS) which shall consist of representatives of the following key stakeholder MDAs and others:

- Representatives from SMWASD
- Representatives from BEPD
- Representatives from SHOA

- Representatives from SMOH
- Representatives from SMOEST
- Representatives from SMOANR
- Representatives from SMOLGA
- Representatives from Empowerment
- Representatives from SMOC
- Representatives from SMOIYSC
- Representatives from DRCIS
- Representatives from SMOJ
- Representatives from Development Partners
- Representatives from CSOs

### **3.3. POLICY PERFORMANCE AND GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Effective performance of the policy, its conceptual framework and strategies shall hinge on the following conditions:

- The level of financial and human resources allocated to the monitoring and evaluation process;
- Setting up of effective structures and mechanisms for inter and intra institutional linkages with the Lead Agencies;
- Capacity building for staff who handle gender policy implementation;
- Quality of data collection and utilisation, and;
- Availability of data on gender issues.

There is need to constantly analyse the impacts of the state government's and other institutional policies on women and men and also monitor the impacts of macro policies at the micro level, that is, on the lives of women and men at the grassroots. This requires generic baseline instruments and indicators that are adaptable to any sector or population, group and institutionalization of gender statistics as an instrument of policy at all levels.

### **3.4. CONCLUSION**

The main thrust of the JS GP is to promote gender-sensitive and gender responsive culture within the framework of the Sharia, and to inculcate same in policy

planning and Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). A major tool for the required social transformation shall be the system-wide approach of promoting gender mainstreaming and women's development in all policies and priorities in all organisations and communities within the state. Gender equity principles shall therefore become a cultural norm, while women's development with the aim of breaking the family's circle of poverty shall become the concern of all.

Core strategies for achieving the objectives of the JS GP have been identified as:

- Policy, partnerships and programme reforms through mainstreaming of gender concerns at all levels;
- Education and capacity building to develop necessary technical expertise and positive gender culture;
- Legislative reforms to guarantee gender justice and respect for human rights, and;
- Economic reforms for enhanced productivity and sustainable development, especially that which address the needs of women and children, and other vulnerable groups.

## APPENDIX I

### **JIGAWA STATE PROFILE**

Jigawa State is found in northern-west geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The State lies between latitudes 11°N and 13°N and longitudes 8°E and 10°35'E and covers a total land area of about 22,410 sq. km. It was created from the northeastern half of Kano state in 1991. Jigawa borders the Republic of Niger from the north and the Nigerian state of Yobe to the northeast, Bauchi to the southeast, Kano to the southwest, and Katsina to the northwest.

According to the 2006 National Census Jigawa State is the 8<sup>th</sup> most populous State in the Federation with a population figure of 4.4 million and growing at between 2.5-3% p.a. As a result, the population density of the state is 178 people per sq km, which is higher than the national average of 139 per sq km. The population figures in the state put the number of women at par with those of men 2.198 million (50.4%) and females 2.163 million (49.6%).

Hausa/Fulani are the main tribes found in all parts of the State. Kanuri are largely found in Hadejia Emirate, with some traces of Badawa mainly in its Northeastern parts. Even though each of the three dominant tribes have continued to maintain their ethnic identities, Islam and a long history of inter-marriages have continued to bind them together.

Administratively, Jigawa State, with its capital at Dutse, has twenty seven local government areas (LGAs). The state is divided into five emirates each administered by a traditional ruler called Emir. These emirates are: Hadejia, Kazaure, Gumel, Ringirn and Dutse. The emirs are assisted by district heads, village heads and ward heads. The Emirs and district heads, unlike other functionaries, do not exercise political power, but serve as custodians of culture and advisers to the government on traditional affairs. They are quite influential in mobilising people in their various emirates and districts.

Politically the state is governed by an elected Governor on a four-year tenure regime renewable once in accordance with the Nigerian Constitution. The local governments are governed by elected Chairmen. Like other states in the federation the state is geo-politically divided into three senatorial districts.

The Economy of Jigawa State is largely characterized by informal sector activities with agriculture as the major economic activity. Over 80% of the population is

engaged in subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Trade and commerce are undertaken on a small and medium scale, especially in agric goods, livestock and other consumer goods. Modern industrial sector will soon gain solid footing in the state, especially with the privatization of the agro-allied industries. However there are industrial enterprises in the state and these industries operate mostly with raw materials produced locally. These are in form of agriculture and livestock. With an international border to the north, the opportunity for cross-border trading activities was taken advantage of by the government by initiating and establishing a Free-Trade Zone at the Border town of Maigatari.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **JIGAWA STATE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (JSCDF):**

#### **A BRIEF ACCOUNT**

The civilian administration that came to power in 2007 turned a new chapter in the development of Jigawa state, and set a stage for a tortuous journey to the socioeconomic development and empowerment of the people of the state. The new administration initiated projects for the revival of social and economic infrastructures across the state, improvements in service delivery particularly in areas that lead to better human development indicators for the people of the state, and the reinstatement of good governance in all its ramifications (accountability, transparency and due process). In line with the philosophies, objectives and priorities that provide focus for the Government, it was deemed essential to put in place a medium term development framework which provides the platform for the attainment of the long term vision of the state. That is a comprehensive and well-articulated development framework which clearly defines the socioeconomic reform agenda of the state, its policy objectives and priorities as well as the underlying strategies necessary for the attainment of set objectives. This medium term development framework gave birth to the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework (JSCDF), the state's first development framework that comprehensively covers all sectors of the economy, society and governance.

The Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework (JSCDF) is a home-grown and holistic approach to development in which the institutional, structural, human and physical development needs of the state were articulated within a sustainable fiscal framework and anchored on the vision and mission of the State. As a comprehensive socioeconomic reform agenda, the Development Framework also seeks to promote programmed societal re-orientation that brings an interface between all stakeholders - particularly the public and private sector, civil society organizations and other development partners.

The major objective is to develop a long-term holistic socioeconomic development strategy that puts together all major elements affecting the development of the state which also represents the shared-vision of all stakeholders. That is a development

framework that could guide short- and medium-term state development plans and ensure effective linkage to the budget through a Medium Term Expenditure Framework; a framework in which the development strategy could be adjusted to respond to emerging needs and exigencies.

**The strategic objective** of the JSCDF is the pursuit of pro-poor economic growth strategies that would accelerate the development of physical and economic infrastructure and generally put the state on track to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – that is by addressing critical areas of human development services and opening up new frontiers of economic empowerment.

**The topmost priorities** are to achieve these broad development policy objectives through the pursuit of economic empowerment & poverty reduction via agricultural development, human capital development through higher public investment in education and health, vocational training / skill development, skill acquisition including active support for SMEs, Micro /Cooperative Enterprises and; provision of a conducive investment climate in terms of policies, institutions and infrastructure. Achieving these strategic objectives would also invariably require the attainment of higher growth in the aggregate outputs of the real sectors of the state's economy particularly agriculture and small scale enterprises and from more productive human resources. Therefore, Medium Term topmost priorities include:

1. Human capital development through the provision of qualitative and functional education; effective and efficient healthcare services as well as portable water supply and sanitation services;
2. Provision of robust and functional physical infrastructure particularly roads and transportation; power generation and distribution; and Information & Communication Technology (ICT);
3. Agricultural Development to achieve food security and enhance farmers' income. Focus would be on accelerated food/cash crop production,

livestock development, enhancing marketing & distribution, provision of agricultural inputs and provision of other rural infrastructures

4. Pursuit of Youths & Women Empowerment and other Poverty Reduction Programmes;
5. Administration and Institutional reforms that would continuously enhance processes and procedures for better and responsive service delivery.

The JSCDF is a well articulated document, each sector's objectives were plainly defined and the strategies of achieving the objectives clearly spelt out. The ten broad sectors the document addresses are:

1. Agriculture & Food Security
2. Commerce, Industry and Solid Minerals Development
3. Development of Infrastructure (including ICT)
4. Economic Empowerment
5. Education
6. Health & Nutrition
7. Water Supply and Sanitation
8. Social Welfare & Development: Women, Children & Youth
9. Government & Institutions
10. Reform Programmes (including the financial reforms)

### APPENDIX III

#### Tables of Key Data on Socio-Economic Development Indices

Table 1: Jigawa State Disaggregated Data on Key Development Indices

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE
1	Population	2.198 Million (50.8%)	2.163 Million (49.2%)
2	Ownership of Informal Sector Business	287,824	324,575
3	Net Attendance Primary School (Ratio)	41	29
4	Net Attendance Secondary School (%)	40%	23.70%
5	Unemployment rate	18.8% (Nat. Ave 17.7%)	42.3 (Nat. Ave 24.9%)
6	Adult literacy rate	58%	22%

Table 2: Jigawa State Key Socio-Economic Development Indices

S/N	ITEM	STATE %
1	Poverty levels	79%
2	Access to Medical services	52.50%
3	Under 5 Mortality	98/1,000
4	Maternal Mortality	2,000/100,000
5	Access to Formal Education	18.70%
6	Life Expectancy	(Nat. Ave 50 years) 48 years
7	Access to Electricity	(Nat. Ave 50.3%) 18.6%
8	Household using improved safe water	(Nat. Ave 55.9%) 79.4%

END NOTES