GENDER-GAP ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA’S DEVELOPMENT SECTORS: AN APPLICATION OF THE NGP-BPA GENDER STATISTICS FRAMEWORK (GSF)

BY

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GENDER GAP ANALYSIS AND GRB POINTERS FOR NIGERIA

- **DATA FRAMES** – SIXTEEN PLATFORMS OF THE NIGERIAN GENDER POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, ADAPTATION OF 12 BPA PLATFORMS, 1995

- **DATA POINTS**: SELECTED INDICATORS FOR EACH OF THE 16 PLATFORMS

- **DATA SOURCES** – WOMEN AND MEN IN NIGERIA, NBS (2007, 2009, 2011, 2014); HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTS (selected issues);
  - WORLD BANK - WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORTS;
  - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORTS

- **PERIOD COVERED**: 2000 TO 2020 (DEPENDING ON DATA AVAILABILITY)

- **ANALYSIS FRAMEWORKS**: GENDER PARITY INDEX (FEMALE 0MALE RATIOS); GROWTH RATE OF THE TREND LINE (SLOPE) OF EACH INDICATOR

- **GRB POINTERS**: BASED ON SEVERITY OF GENDER GAPS ON EACH PLATFORM OF ACTION
The greatest threat is the prevalence of child sexual abuse which more than quadrupled. Child labour incidence also almost doubled. What are the triggers that gender budgets should address? Research to inform GRB action needed.
More rape is happening in schools and homes! Female (labor and sex) trafficking has spiked significantly. GRB advocacies for more reporting centers, victim shelters and school sensitization programmes required.
### Change in Gender Ratio (GPI): Primary school completion

- **Equation:** $y = 0.011x + 0.7793$

### Change in Gender Ratio: Secondary school enrolment

- **Equation:** $y = 0.0022x - 3.6453$

### Change in Gender Ratio (GPI): Tertiary enrolment

- **Equation:** $y = 0.0015x + 0.7456$

### Trend and Change in GPI: Adult literacy

- **Equation:** $y = 0.0015x + 0.7456$

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**Platform 3 – Education and Training**
Trend and Change in Labour force participation of Women over time (GPI)

Trend and Change in Financial inclusion status of women (GPI)

Trends and Implications for GRB Action

LFP in agriculture declines while that of services (value chains) rises; Female unemployment is however on the rise. Financial inclusion also declining! GRBs required to promote budgets that improve technology use and capital in value chains.
Capacity for Climate Change  
Land Use Pattern  
Sustainability of Resources
Figure 2019a and 2019b represent poverty headcount rate of household head with no education/less than primary education and at least primary education, respectively.

Gender dimensions to national poverty profiles

Suggested indicators

• Gender proportion of core/moderately/extreme poor;
• Rural, urban poverty by gender
• Poverty by sex of household heads
• Access to social protection by sex of household heads
• Percent of malnourished children by sex
• Hunger Vulnerability Index by sex of household heads
• Percent of household income spent on food by sex of household heads
Contraceptive use has the lowest growth rate. Contraceptive use has multiplier effect on other MM risks such as fertility rate, opportunities for livelihood improvement, girl child education and MMR. GRB should assess Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Contraceptive use to identify programs that will improve uptake of contraceptives.
Women continue to be overrepresented in the negative fallouts of HIV-AIDS. Rate of decline in female incidence is still very low. However, women have prime access to ARV treatment. Women still die disproportionately although slow decline from 1.51 to 1.25 between 2010 and 2020. GRBs should focus on assessing cost of access to targeted measures that are most impactful in improving the rate of decline.
Trends and Implications for GRB Action

A definite rise in female public appointments and political representation which is in contrast to the (decline in) proportion of women DGs. This implies a negative environment for female professional leadership.

GRBs should advocate training support and leverages in work-life balance for women in the professions.
No data available
Mobile phone use on the rise but internet use rose as a much lower rate. Internet use may be the greater challenge for gender equality in ICT. GRBs are required to support programs on digital learning and conversion from mobile phone access to smart phones, which can promote female internet use.

**OTHER SUGGESTED INDICATORS**

- Female Membership and leadership of community networks
- Media asset Ownership by gender (Radios/TV, newsfeeds)
As at 2019, the number of fully fledged nursery, primary and secondary special needs schools in Nigeria was about 1,177.
Additional Information required

01. % change in Rural Roads Construction
02. Distance to Livelihood Locations: water, energy, markets, schools
03. Access to Market Infrastructure and information
04. Changes in Household Energy Use Pattern
05. Access to Potable Water
Female incarceration has increased by about 7% over time. Yet female Judges are on the decline.

GRBs needed to appraise budgets with a gender lens on legal support for women and prison management on welfare, staffing and legal representation for inmates;

Initiatives to remove barriers to female progression in the legal profession need to be funded.
Other data requirements to support constitutional and legal commitments to GEWE

- # of national gender-equality policies passed into law
- # of global/regional gender treaties signed and ratified
- # of gender legislations passed at national and sub-national levels
- # of gender-sensitive Local edicts at LGA level

Budgetary Allocation to Ministry of Women Affairs

PERCENTAGE BUDGET ALLOCATION TO MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS (2005 -2020)

y = -0.0092x + 18.662