

# CIVIC EDUCATION



*Empowerment Through Enlightenment*



CIVIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION FOR WOMEN  
PROJECT  
[CEPWOP\_  
2018/2019 BASELINE REPORT  
TUM AND MALALI COMMUNITIES, KADUNA  
NOVEMBER 2018



## Introduction

Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative (EWEL) was founded in 2008 with a mission to provide multi-sectoral interventions towards the empowerment of girls and women. Among its objectives are inspiring women and girls to be the best they can be and aim for excellence through capacity building and mentoring, encourage civic participation of women and contribute to both political and legislative processes through capacity building, civic education and advocacy as part of its commitment to accomplishing the Global Goals in Nigeria ([www.eweing.org](http://www.eweing.org))

One of EWEL's programmes is the Civic Education and Participation for Women Project (CEPWOP), designed to address the under-representation of women and excluded groups in political spaces, give a voice to citizens' concerns and encourage participatory governance. CEPWOP programme activities include lectures, panel discussions, Town Hall meetings, interactive discussions and interest group activities. Other activities include design and distribution of IEC materials, information dissemination using various media platforms.

## Problem Statement

The Sustainable Development Goal 5 targets interventions at ensuring women's participation in partisan politics, exercising their political rights and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public spheres. In Nigeria, women political participation in politics is still very low (Arowolo&Aluko, 2010) particularly in contesting for political positions or participating in the internal democracies of political parties, leading to a gendered political space.

Kaduna State is ranked lowest in political participation, and as such inclusive and participatory governance is low. The low participation of women has been attributed to not being encouraged to be engaged politically or contest for elective positions. This calls for action to address this imbalance in the state and informs why CEPWOP needs to be embarked upon. The project success will further contribute to the emancipation of the political consciousness of females in the state.

The CEPWOP 2018-2019 has the following broad objectives:

- A. To address the gendered political space in Kaduna State by tackling the under-representation of women in politics and internal democracies
- B. To create an enabling platform, support existing platforms for inclusion of women in political participation in Kaduna State
- C. To engender participatory governance at the grassroots.

## Methodology

Empowerment is about men and women. Empowerment involves individual and collective change. Women empowerment means developing abilities to collectively and individually take control over their lives, identify their needs, set their own agenda and demand support from their communities and ensuring that their interests are met (Chege, n.d.).

The Sara H. Longwe's Women Equality and Empowerment Framework guided the design of instruments for the baseline and end line questionnaires and interview guides used in collecting information for CEPWOP 2018-2019 monitoring and evaluation. The framework uses five levels of equality namely control, participation, conscientisation, access and welfare by which to assess the level of women's empowerment in economic and social development. These levels are hierarchical and suggest that an intervention that focuses on the higher levels which are conscientisation, participation and control are more likely to increase women's empowerment than focusing on the lower levels ([www.femnet.or.ke](http://www.femnet.or.ke)).

*Conscientisation*- relates to being aware of the difference between sex and gender, and to recognize that gender roles are cultural and can change. The sexual division of labour should be fair to both women and men and both should agree with it. Neither men nor women should dominate the other, economically or politically. The basis of gender awareness is a belief in sexual equality

*Participation*- Women's equal participation with men at all levels of decision-making, policy development, planning and administration. It relates particularly to where participation at all stages is essential

*Control*- Women's conscientisation and mobilization can contribute to achieving control over the decision-making process in order to achieve a balance of control between women and men over resources and benefits ([www.femnet.or.ke](http://www.femnet.or.ke)).

With these higher levels of empowerment in mind, the following indicators were developed to guide the wording of instruments for data collection for baseline and end line surveys:

- Levels of women participation in politics and civic activities
- Challenges to their participation
- What they think should be put in place to encourage female participation
- Their interest in engaging in interest group activities
- Issues of concern they could engage in during interest group activities

Data collection for baseline survey was conducted in Malali and Tum communities located in Kaduna North and Kaura LGA of Kaduna State. A total of 100 questionnaires were administered, 50 questionnaires each for the two communities through a non-probabilistic sampling.

The questionnaires had two sections, the first section collected personal information of the respondents and the second section collected information based on the indicators given above. 97 questionnaires were returned showing a high return rate, and analyzed at EWEI Kaduna office. Also, five qualitative interviews were conducted in Malali community and five in Tum community to further enrich findings from these communities.

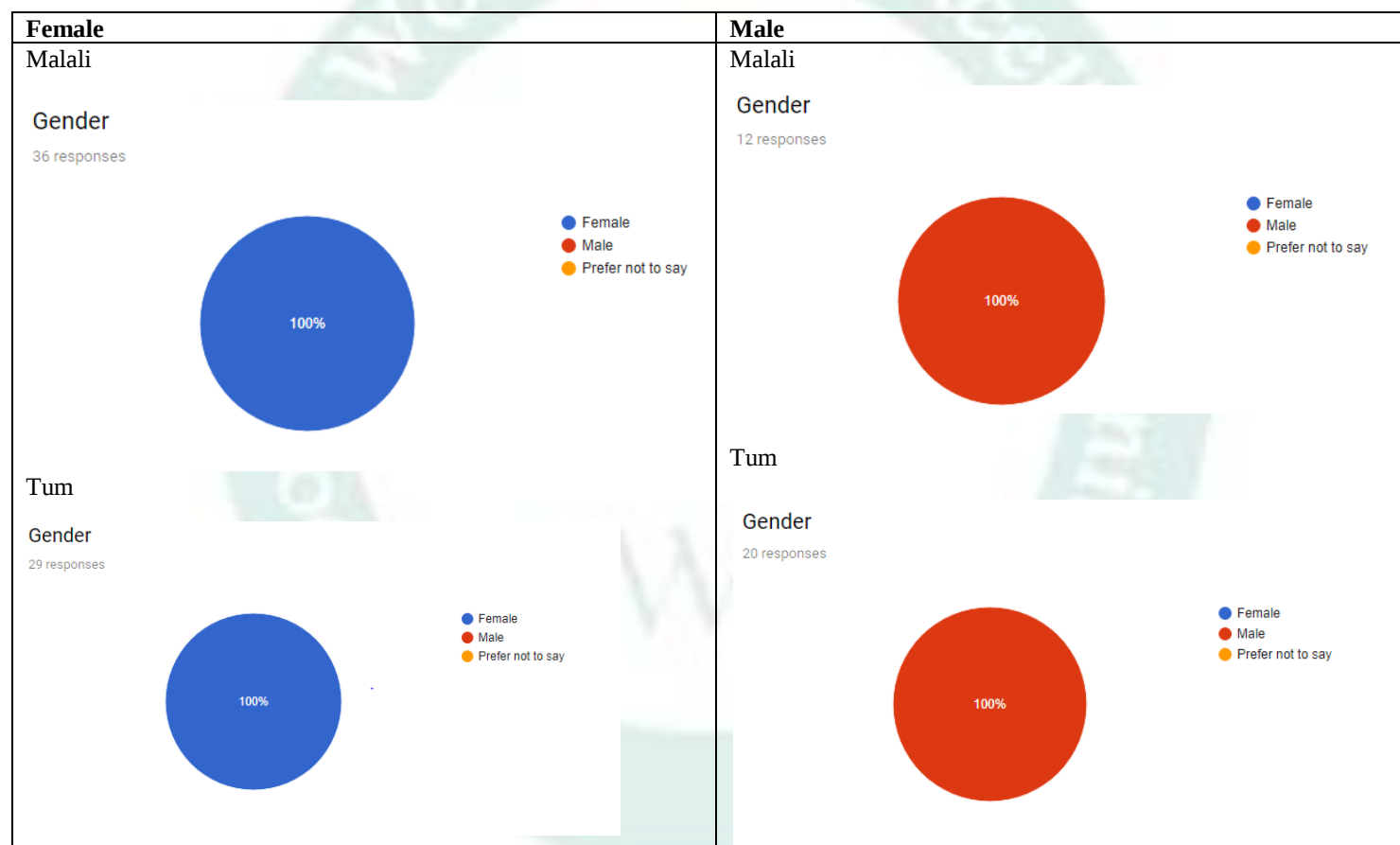
Prior to administering the questionnaires or conducting interviews, respondents informed consent was sought, the questionnaires had a cover letter which further gave details of the survey. Respondents were assured of their anonymity, confidentiality and privacy, these were both strictly followed and no respondent was coerced to give information to EWEI research teams in communities where data collection was done.

## Baseline Data Presentation and Analysis

The below analysis is a representation of the survey which was carried out in two communities in Kaduna State, Malali and Tum. These communities were chosen to represent the north and southern part of Kaduna. Tum is a rural community in Kaura LGA in the south of Kaduna. The language spoken is called, 'Atyap'. They are predominantly farmers and are majorly Christians.

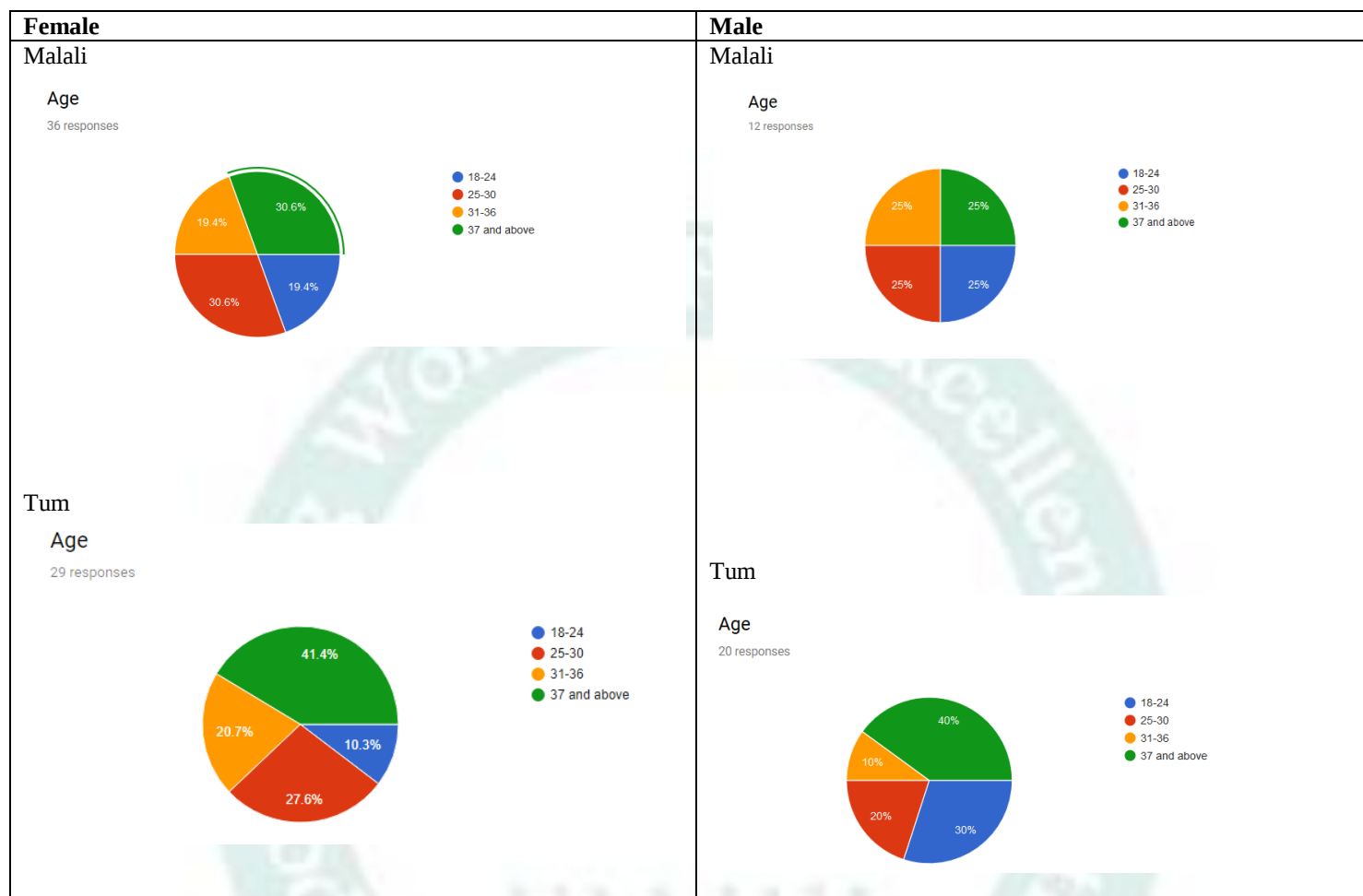
While Malali is situated in Kaduna North LGA. It is a community that is located in the urban centre of Kaduna State. It is a mix population with mostly Muslims and Hausas. The dominant languages spoken there are Hausa and English.

These two communities were chosen for survey in order to cover all sensitive sectors in the state.



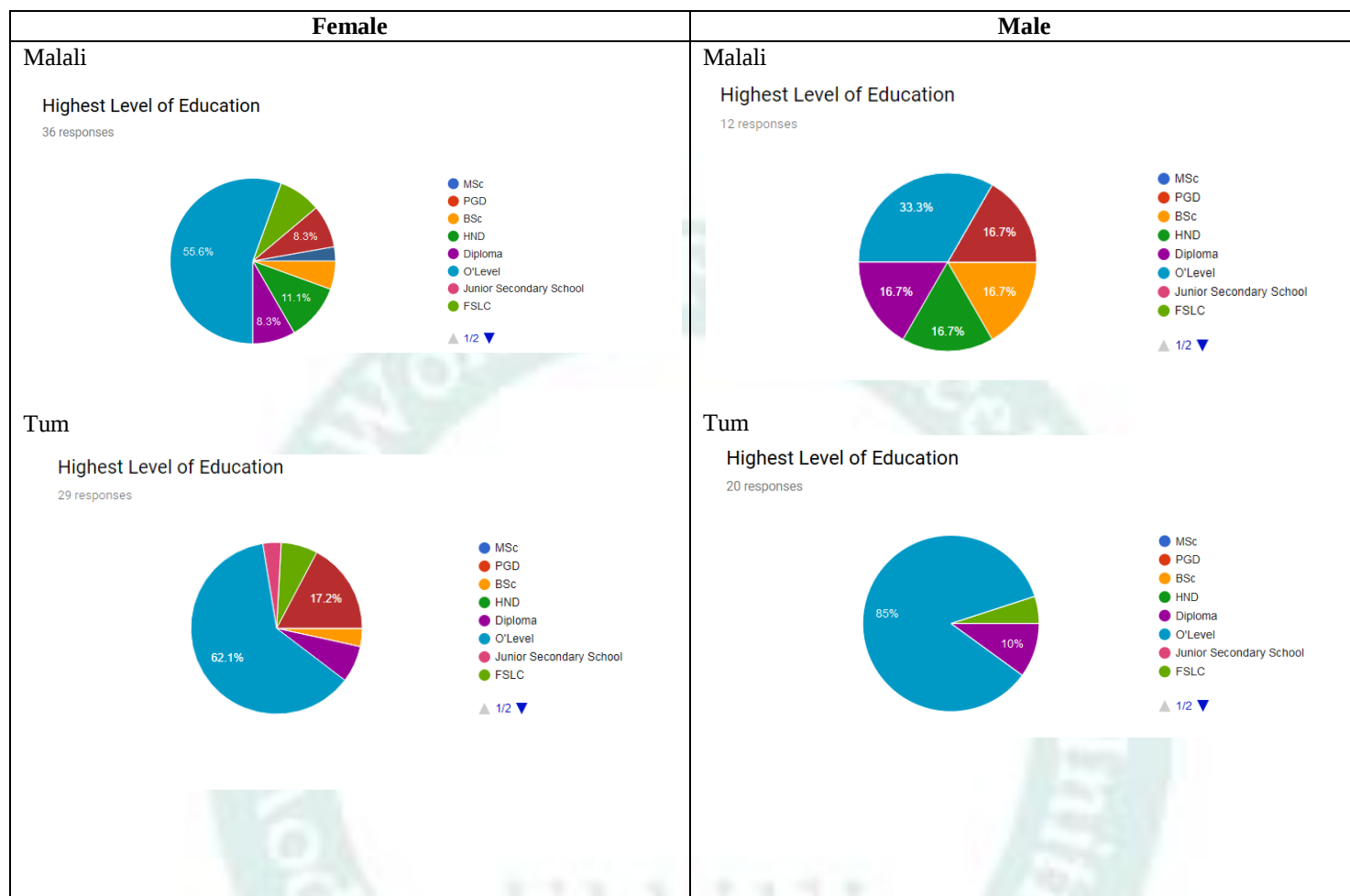
- From the chart above 36 respondents were women from Malali and 29 respondents of women were from Tum. 12 respondents were men from Malali and 20 respondents were men from Tum.

**Learning:** More women to men were respondents.



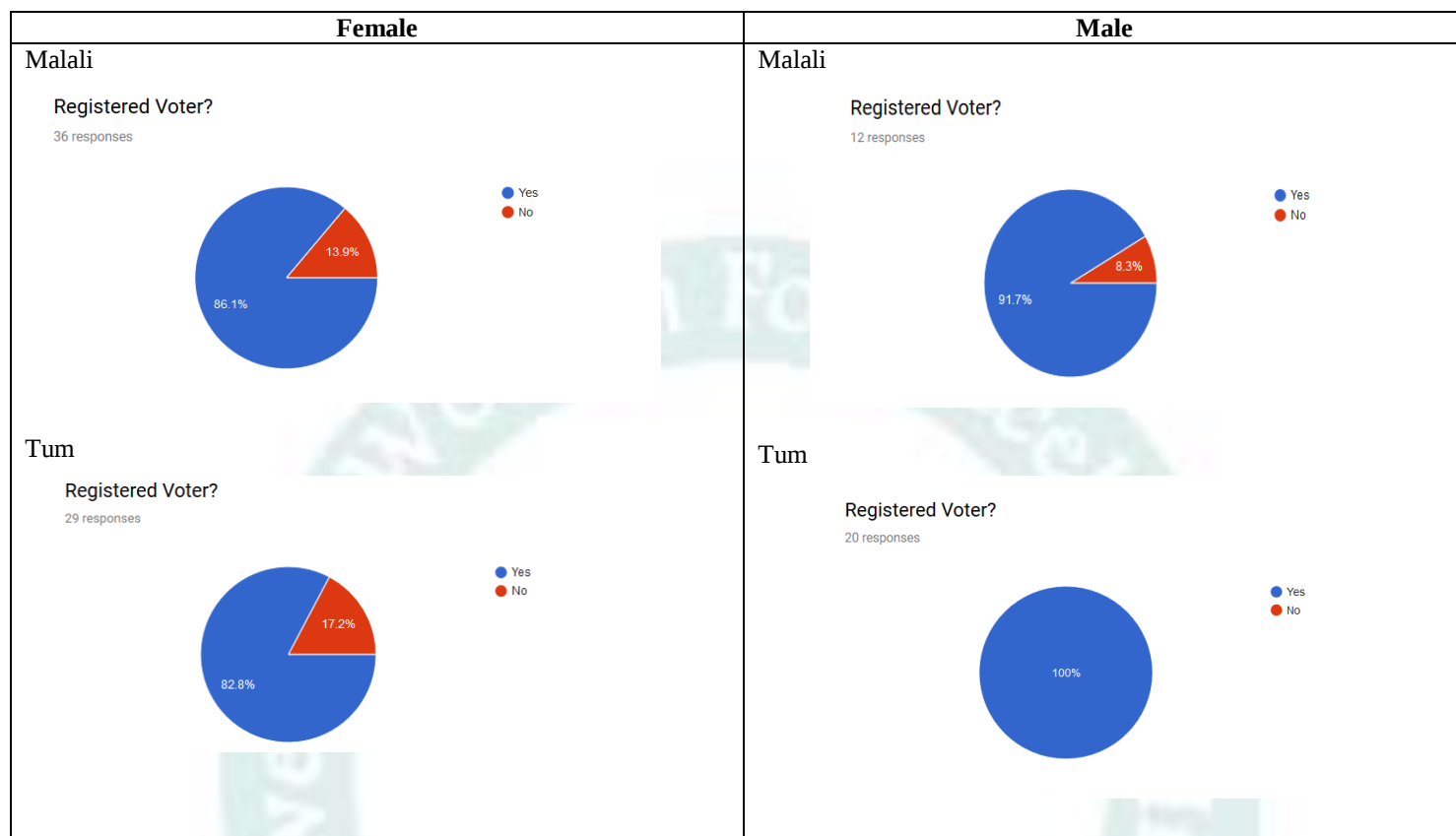
- Survey shows that the percentages of the highest age range of the respondents across both communities were from 37 and above with 30.6%, 25%, 41.4% and 40% respondents. Then 19.4%, 25%, 10.3% and 30% were of the age range 18-24 years.

**Learning:** The chart depicts the respondents ages, ranging from 18 years (legal age to vote in Nigeria) to ages 37 years and above.



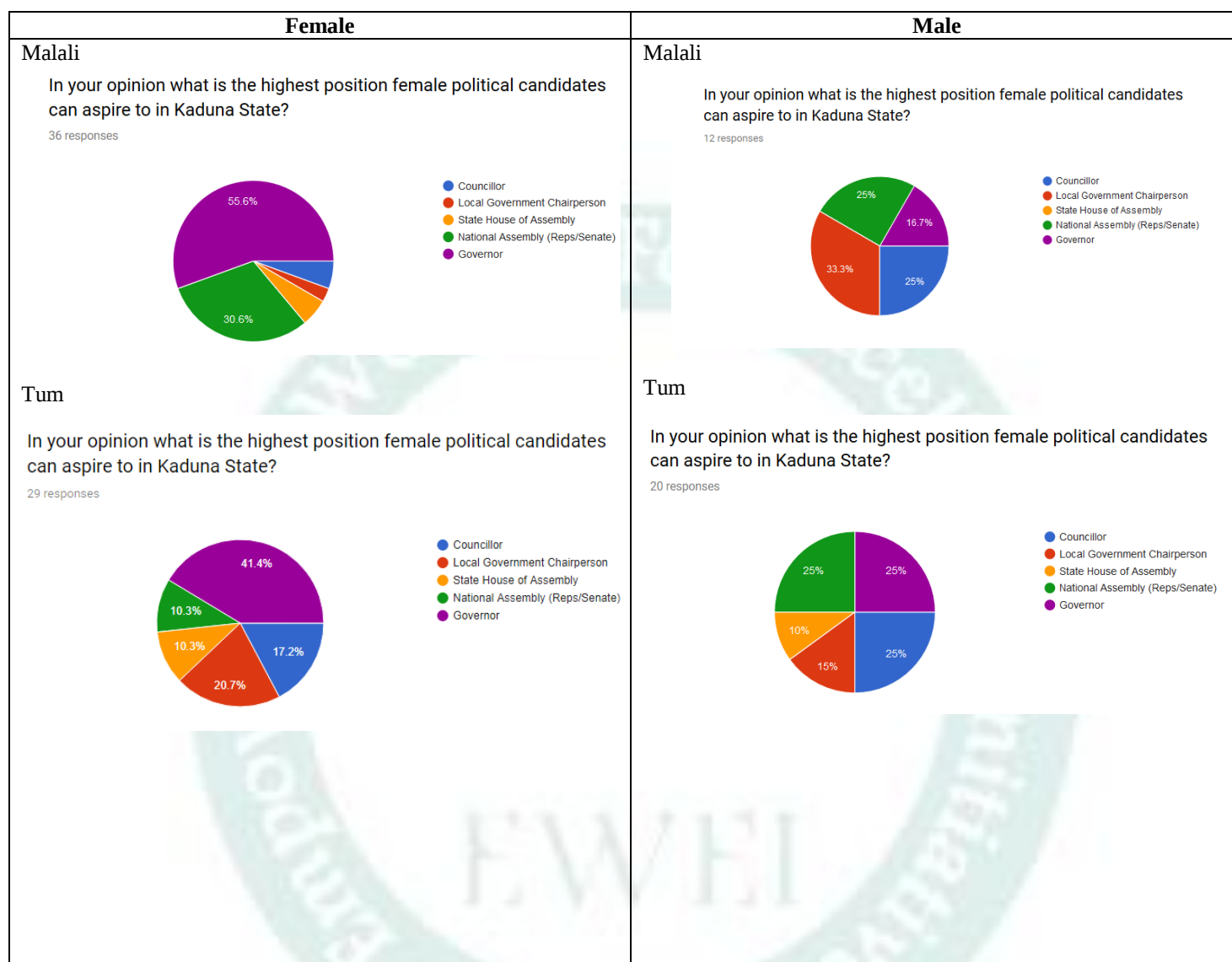
- The highest educational qualification for men and women in both communities, Malali and Tum, was O'level with male 85%, 33%, female 62%, and 55.6% respectively.

**Learning:** Quite a number of women in both communities only have O'level certificates.



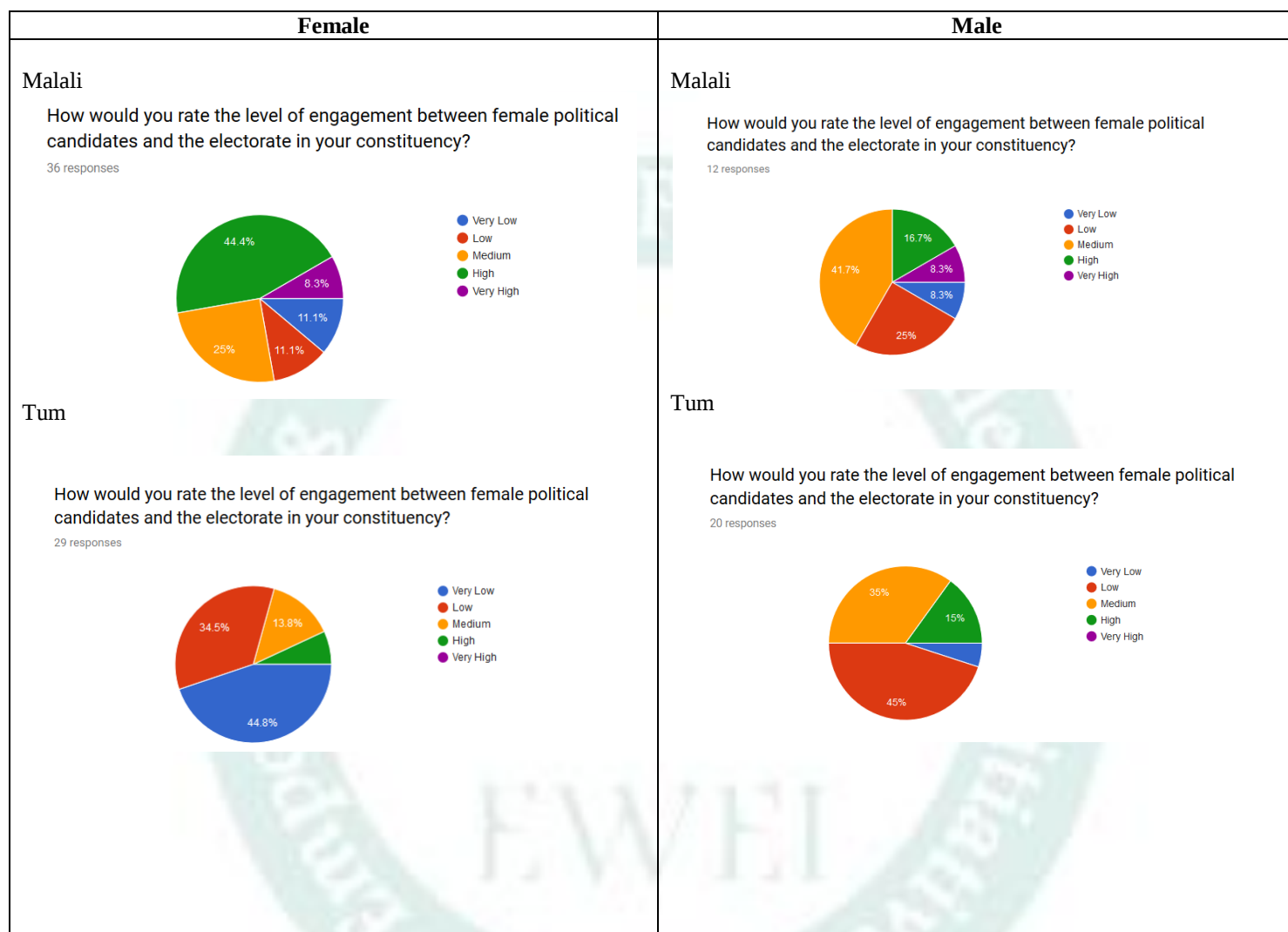
- The percentage of registered voters is higher for men, in both communities.

**Learning:** There is likely apathy among women and that makes them the priority focus to encourage to vote.



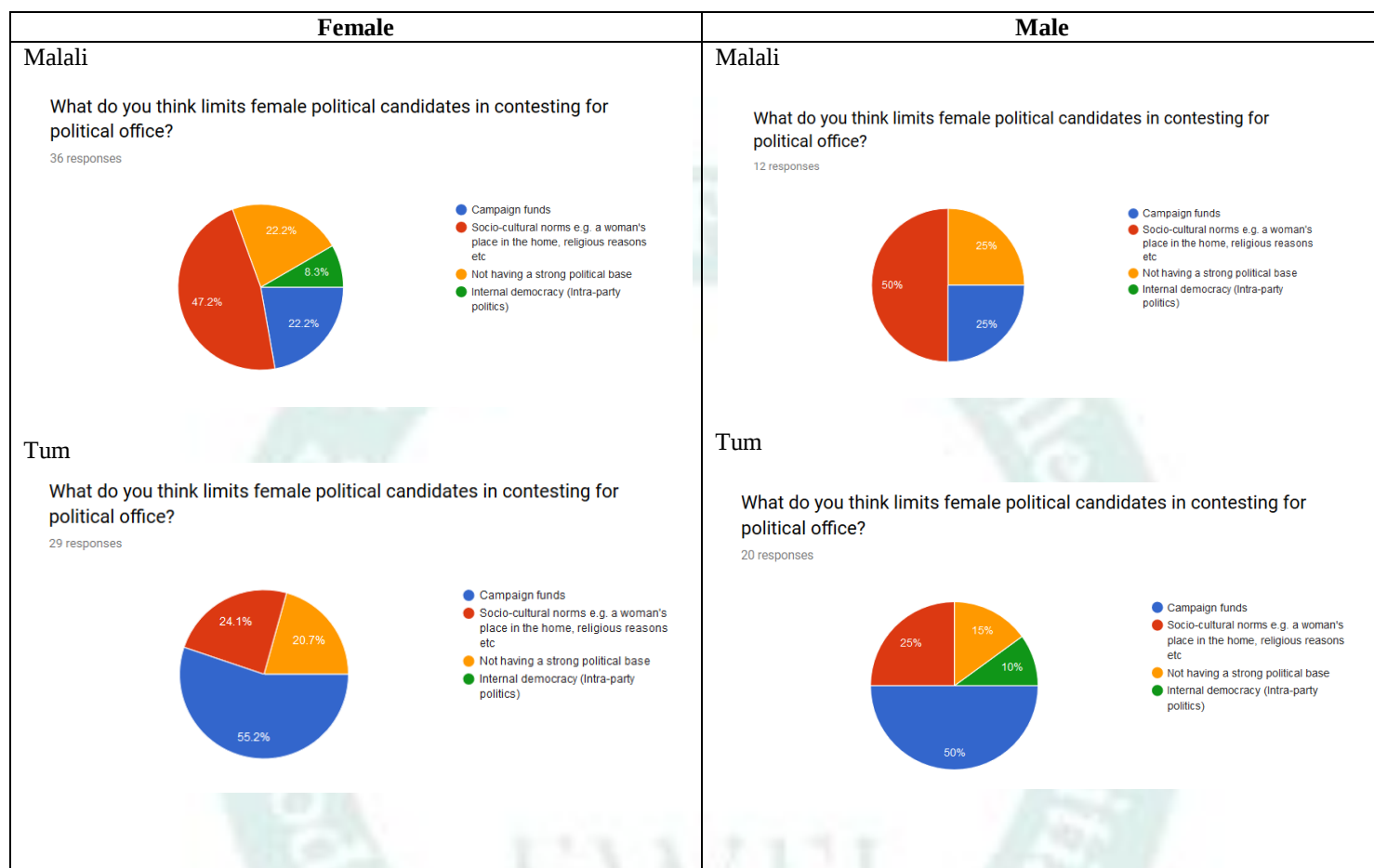
- 55.6% and 41.4% of women from both communities think the highest political position for female aspirants in Kaduna state should be governor.
- 30.6% of women in Malali community think the highest position for female political aspirants is the national assembly while 20.7% of women in Tum think the highest political position for female aspirants is the local government chairperson.
- 25% of men from each of the two communities think the highest political position for female political aspirants is the position of a councillor.
- Also 25% of men from each of the two communities' think the highest position for female political aspirants is the state national assembly, followed by 33.3% and 15% of men from both communities think the highest position for female political aspirants is the local government chairperson.

**Learning:** Not all respondents both men and women from the two communities think women can attain the position of a governor in Kaduna state.



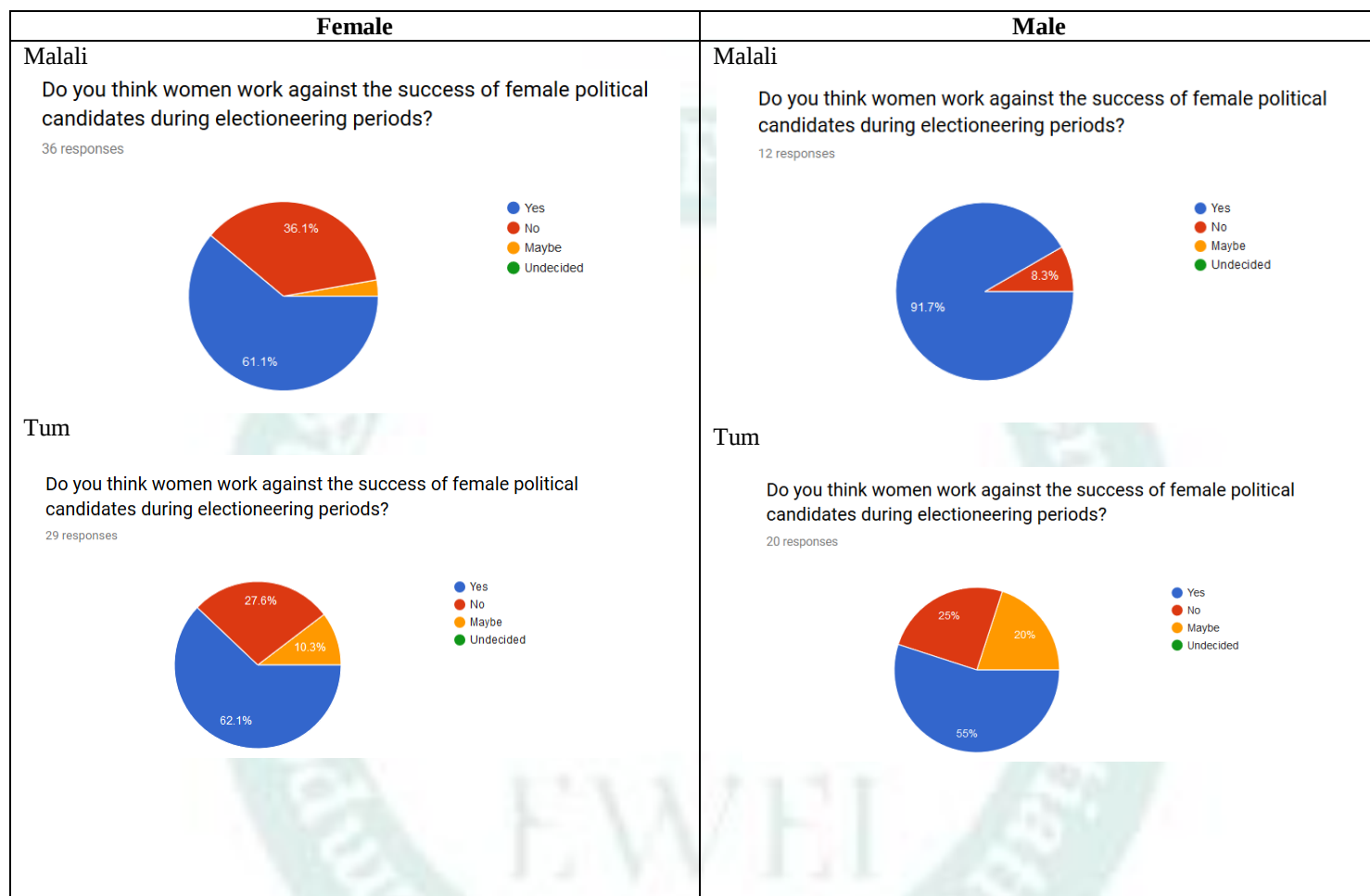
- Engagement from the survey, the larger percentage on the level of engagement between female political candidates and the electorate in their communities where rated low 11.1%,25%,34.5%,45% and medium 25%,41.7%,13.8%,35% respectfully.

**Learning:** There is the need to focus and encourage women on civic participation.



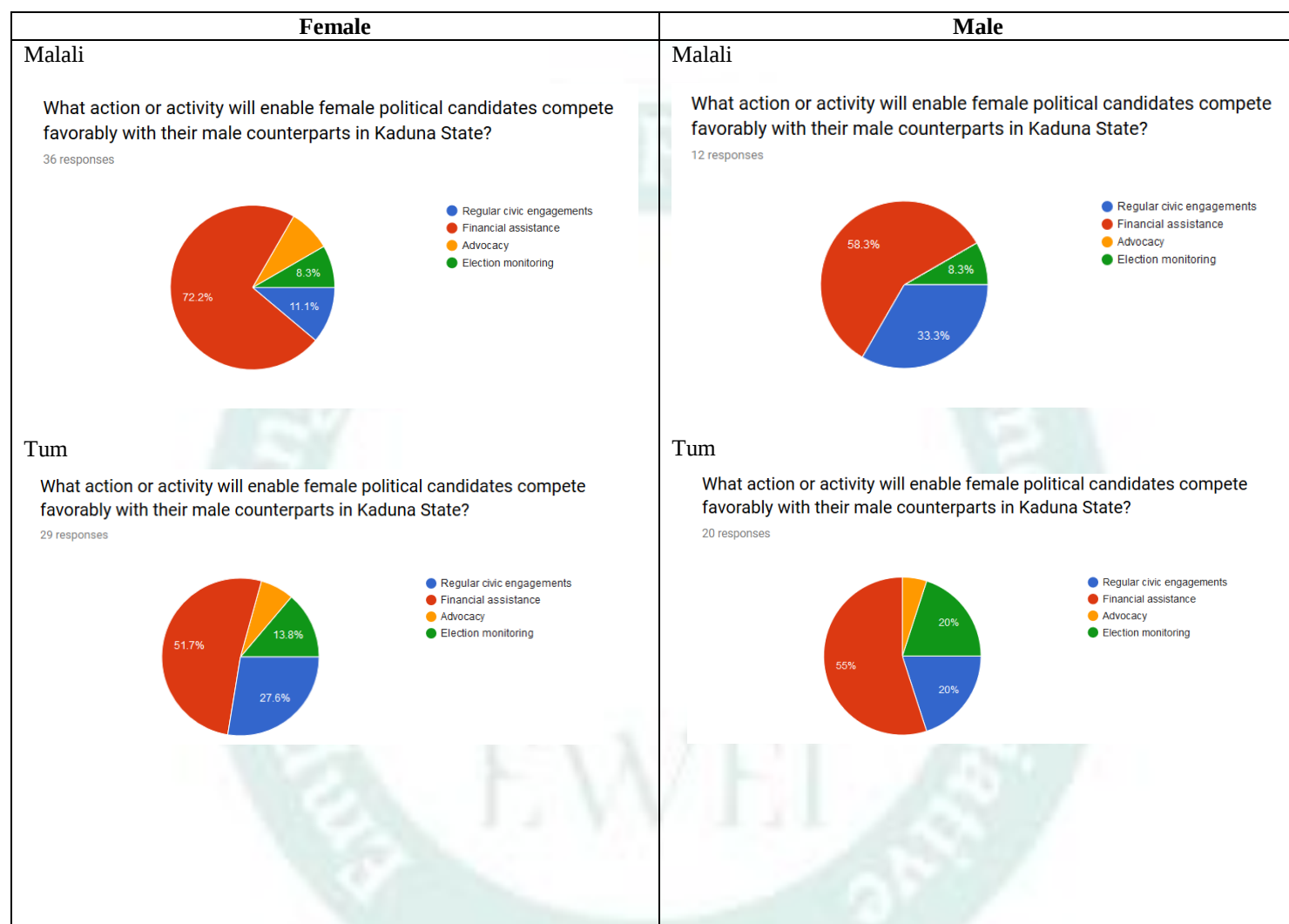
- Survey shows that a larger portion of the two communities think that socio-cultural norms, women's place in the house, religious reasons and campaign funds limit female political candidates in contesting for political office.

**Learning:** Proper women enlightenment on their capabilities rather than barriers.



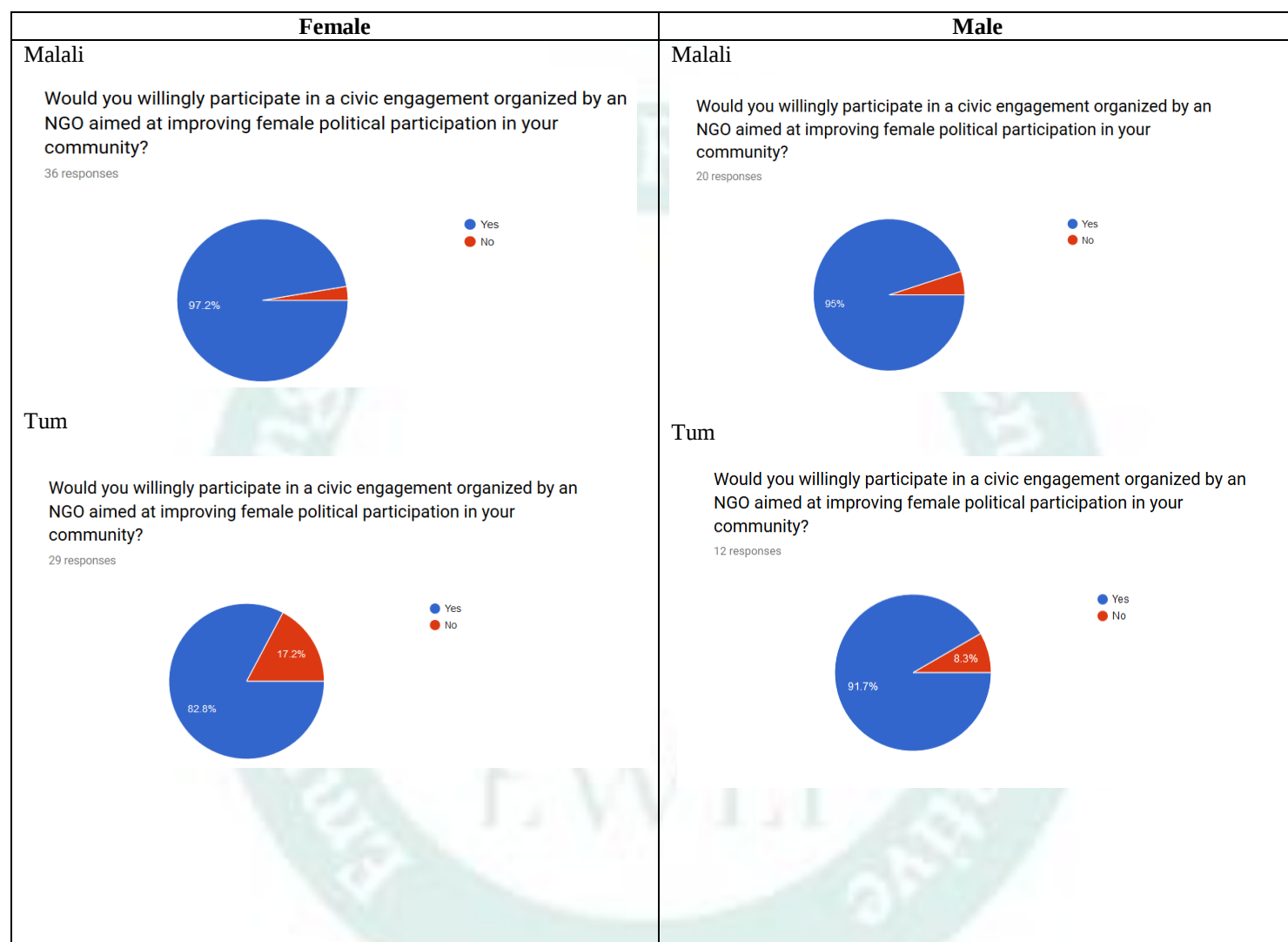
- There is a notion among female and male from both communities that women work against the success of female political candidates.

**Learning:** Do not think that all women are in support of having women in political offices.



- A greater percentage of both female and male from the two communities think financial assistance will enable women candidate compete.

**Learning:** You should find your way to enlighten them more on civic engagement and discourage them from such perspective.

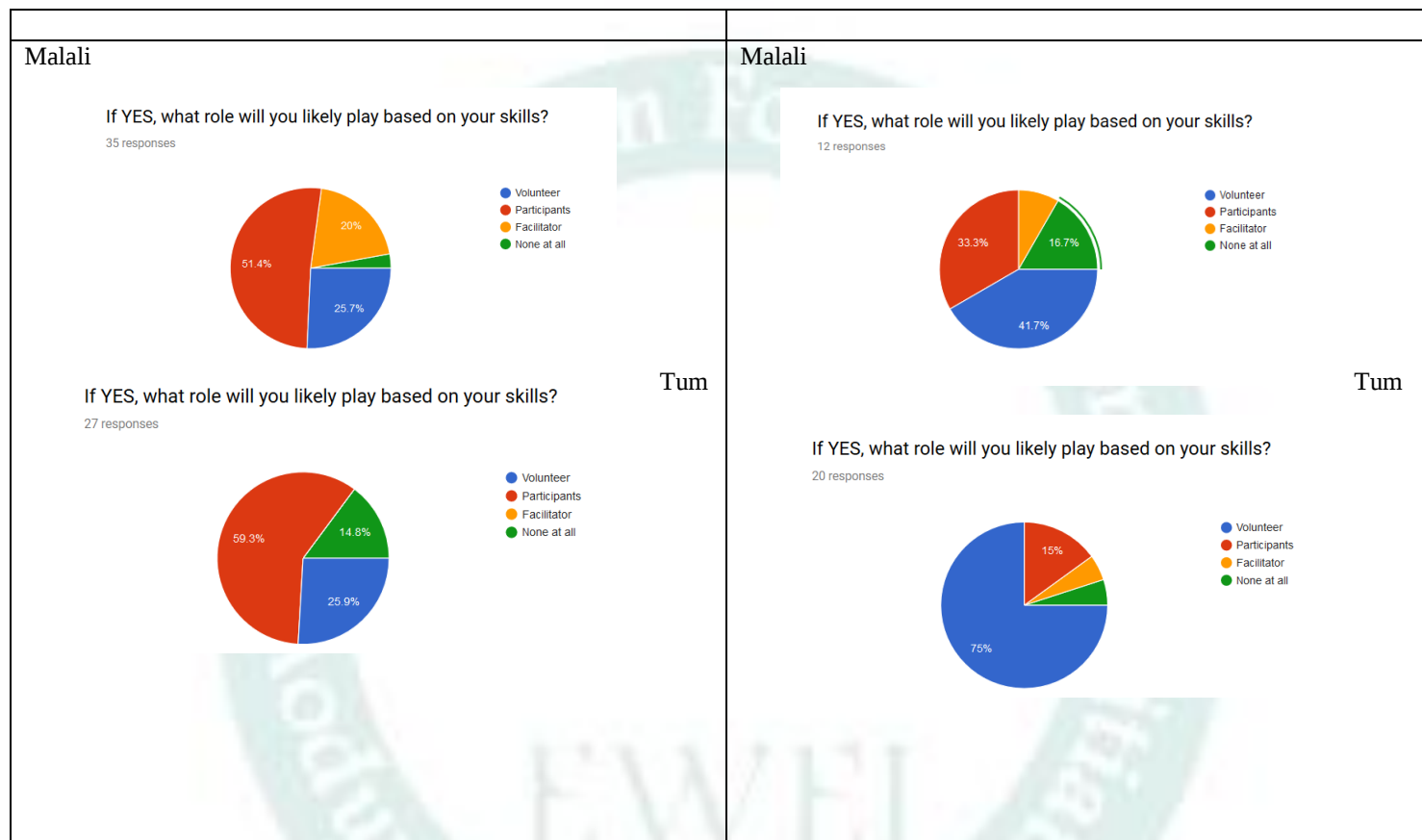


- Some women are not interested in taking part in activities by an NGO on female political participation.

**Learning:** Do not take it for granted that all women would be interested in what you aim to do, find ways to help them see benefits of engaging.

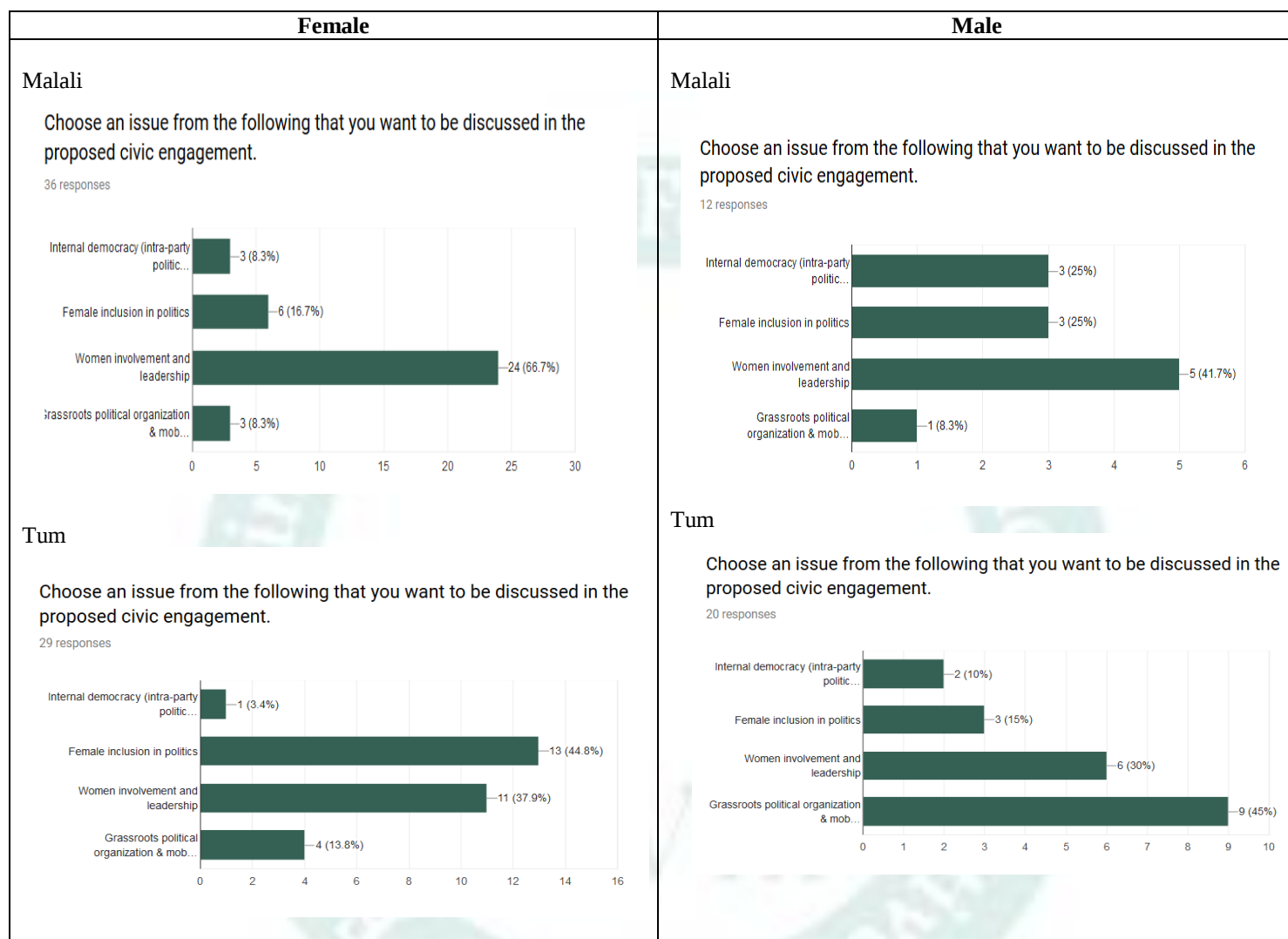
- Not all men surveyed support would be interested in engaging in a civic engagement meant to advocate for women's civic engagement.

**Learning:** Expect resistance and find ways to build agreement.



- Greater percentage of women interested in being participants as against the men who are willing to volunteer.

**Learning:** Do not expect to have more volunteers during your engagements.

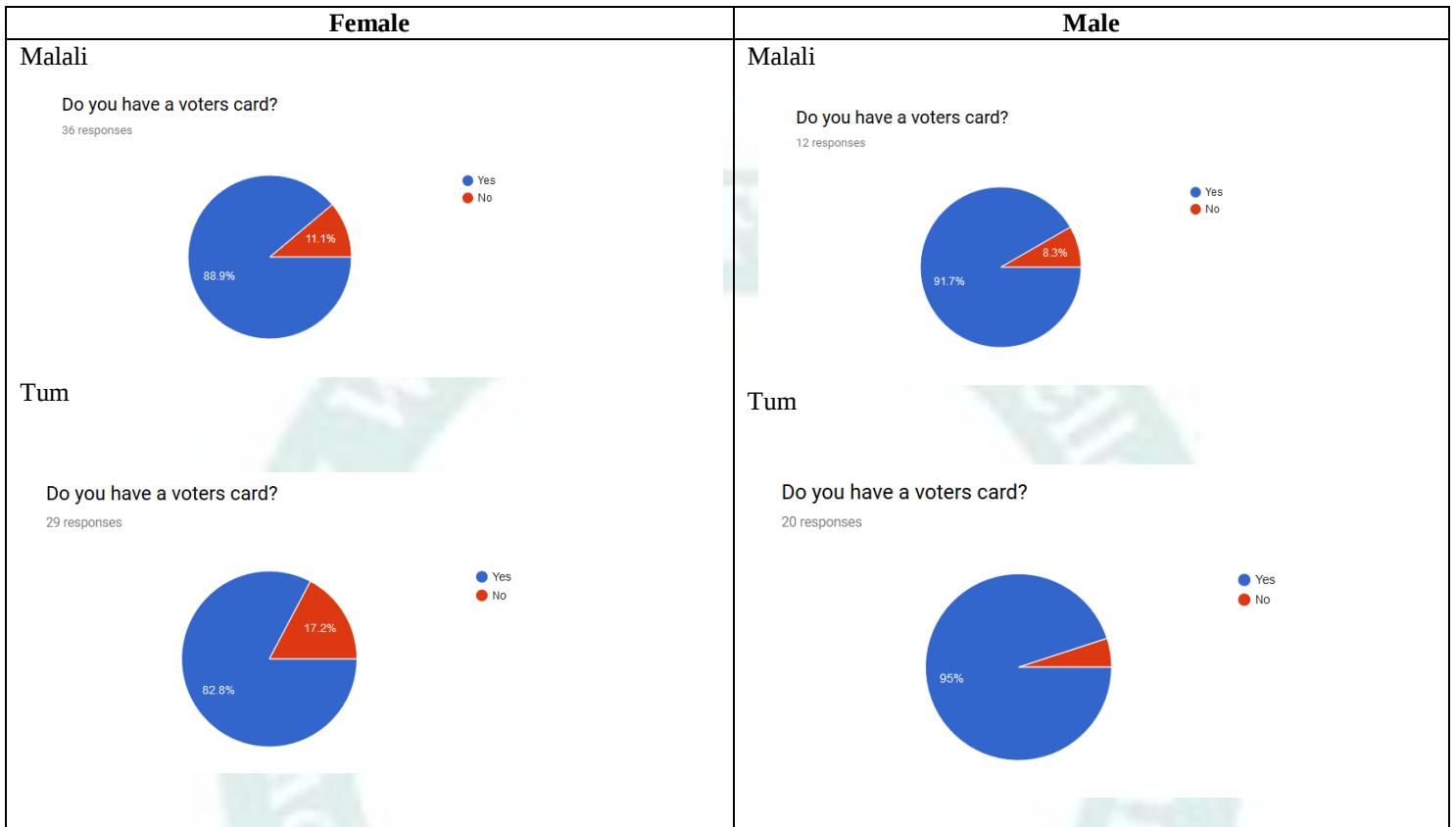


- The numbers show consistency in Malali community for both female and male, those who are interested in engaging in civic engagement that want to discuss the issue of women's involvement and leadership.

**Learning:** That seems to be an issue of interest across for both women and men.

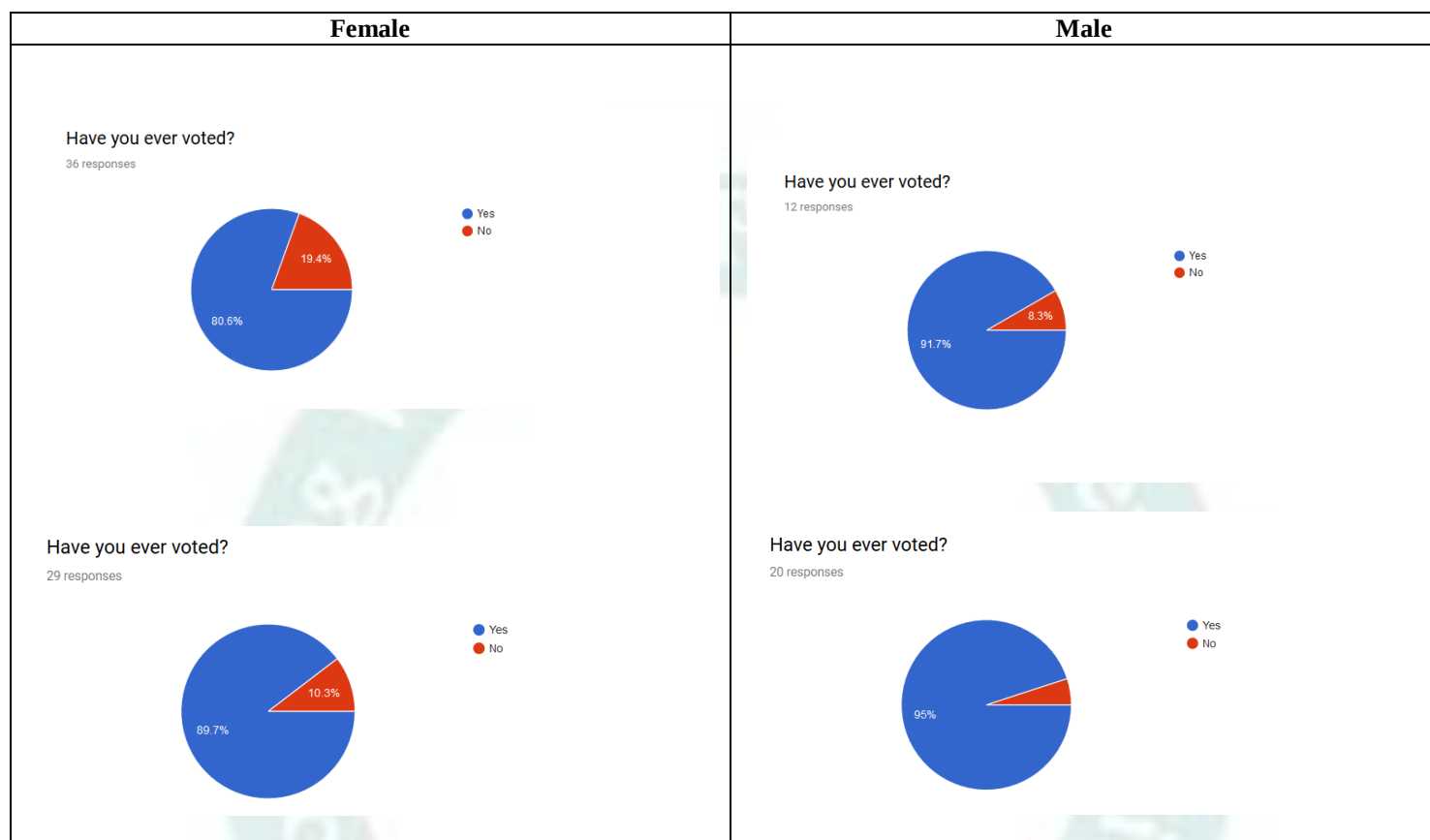
- For Tum community a highest percentage of women, although less than 50% are interested in discussing female inclusion in politics. Then for men, they are interested in grassroots political organisation and mobilisation.

**Learning:** Women are gradually beginning to pick interest in political matters.



- From the survey, 91.7% and 95% of men from the two communities had the highest percentage of respondents who have voters card, while 88.9% and 82.8% of women from both communities had voters card.

**Learning:** Some women do not have voters card and as such they cannot vote,



- 91.7% and 95% of men had the highest percentage of respondents that have ever voted from the two communities, and 80.6% and 89.7% of women from the two communities that have ever vote.

**Learning:** Some women have never voted before. Ensure to enlighten them on the importance of voting and their civil right



- The survey showed that 36% of women in Tum had the highest percentage of women who had voted 8 times followed by Malali women 34.5% respondents who voted 7 times. 27.3% male respondents in Malali community voted 4 times and 27.3% voted 5 times, in Tum community the highest portion of men is 22.2% (voted 6 times).

**Learning:** Women have the larger portion of those that voted more. Ensure to encourage them to engage in political participation

## Recommendations

From the findings of the above survey, the following recommendations were made:

1. Encourage women to attain higher level of education. Through the Educational Subsidy Programme (ESP), EWEI educates and enlighten young women of the need to be literate and the impact on society. ESP supports girls from junior secondary level to attain an O'Level certificate, organise Empowerment Seminars (ES) to teach them their rights and prepare them for the future.
2. Encourage women from the age of 18, to register and obtain a voter's card and enlighten them on the need to be registered voters. The Civic Education and Women Participation Project (CEPWOP) by EWEI, organises Empowerment Seminars that educates women on the need to vote and be voted for.
3. Women should be given equal opportunities within political structures to contest for higher positions. EWEI addresses this through Empowerment Seminars by educating women on their civic duties, an example of such is the three days ES that held on 12-14 October 2018.
4. Constants visitation of female political aspirants to communities should be encouraged. A town hall meeting that involves community women and female political aspirants is organised by EWEI. This is focused on bringing the aspirants to engage with the community so that these women can interact, ask questions and have a better understanding of their female leaders.
5. Women should support female political aspirants with clear visions. The town hall meeting organised by EWEI is a place where community women get to know their representatives better.
6. Ensure to constantly awaken their awareness geared towards civic rights and gender equality. EWEI trains delegates on women's civic rights, who go ahead to carry out step-down activities in their communities.
7. Women should be properly enlightened on civic education. EWEI holds Empowerment Seminars that teach women what civic education is all about.
8. Female groups should be made to create awareness to women in communities. Selected women from some communities are trained as delegates by EWEI, who go ahead to enlighten women in their communities on the need to take part in political matters.



## Acknowledgements

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