

# Impact of the project on Girls Secondary School Enrolment and profile Girls' Education Infrastructure in the 4 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the project



Principal Researcher and Editor: Judith-Ann Walker (PhD)

Researcher: Stephen Sofa



The dRPC provided Monitoring and Evaluation technical assistance on the Building Collaboration, Partnerships and Political Commitment to Delay Early Marriage and the Onset of Childbearing in Northern Nigeria project (2013-2015)

## 1.0 Introduction

The project Building Collaboration, Partnerships and Political Commitment to Delay Early Marriage and the Onset of Childbearing in Northern Nigeria implemented by 4 Nigerian NGOs; Girl Child Concerns, Girl Child Education, Isa Wali Empowerment Initiative and the development Research and Projects Centre is anchored by Action Aid Nigeria over the period July 2013 to October 2015. The project had 4 intervention sites, all in rural local governments in Kano and Kaduna states. Girl Child Concerns worked in Igabi and Giwa LGAs of Kaduna state; Girl Child Education worked in Zaria LGA in Kaduna State; and Isa Wali Empowerment Initiative worked in Ajingi LGA in Kano State.

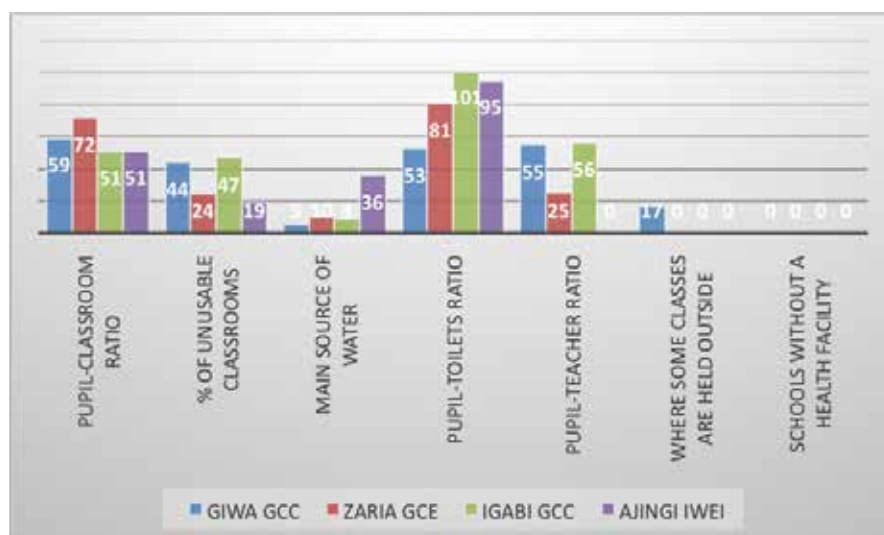
## 2.0 School Infrastructure in the 4 project LGAs in Kano and Kaduna States

The table 1, below, presents an infrastructural profile of schools in program sites in the Local Government Areas of Kaduna and Kano. The table presents the educational infrastructure of Giwa, Zaria, and Igabi Local Government Areas (LGEA) of Kaduna State and Ajingi LGEA of Kano State. The indicators include - Student-classroom ratio; percentage of unusable classrooms; Main Source of water; Student-toilet ratio; Student-teacher ratio; Schools with health facilities; and Schools where classes are held outside.

Table1: Selected public Secondary Schools Infrastructure Selected LGEA in Kano and Kaduna States

LGA	NGOS	Student-Classroom Ratio	% of Unusable classrooms	Main Source of Water	Student-Toilets Ratio	Student-teacher Ratio	Where some classes are held outside	Schools with a Health Facility
GIWA	GCC	59	44	5	53	55	17	0
ZARIA	GCE	72	24	10	81	25	0	0
IGABI	GCC	51	47	9	101	56	0	0
AJINGI	IWEI	51	19	36	95	0	0	0

Source: Kaduna/Kano States Schools Census Report 2012/2013



**Chart 1: Selected public Secondary Schools Infrastructure Selected LGEA in Kano and Kaduna States**

The chart above presents the data from table 1 which contains each Local Government Area and the NGO working there. Some of the NGOs include Girl Child Concerns (GCC), Girl Child Education (GCE) and Isah Wali Empowerment Initiative (IWEI).

From the table and chart above, the Student-classroom ratio for all the LGAs was found to be below national level standards with particularly high student ratio to classrooms in Zaria LGA. In Giwa, Zaria and Igabi local government areas of Kaduna state the ratios were 59:1, 72:1, and 59:1 respectively. For Ajingi local government area of Kano state the ratio was lowest with 51 students to 1 classroom.

The percentage of unused classrooms across the four local government areas presented in table 1 shows that 19% of all classrooms were reported as unused for Ajingi local government area of Kano state, while the figures stood at 44%,

24% and 47% respectively for Giwa, Zaria and Igabi local government areas of Kaduna.

The table 1 also present a profile of Student-toilet ratio, that is to say how many students use a single toilet in the secondary schools of the LGAs of the project sites. From the figures provided by the National School Census we find, 95 Students use one

toilet in secondary schools of Ajingi LGEA in Kano State while 53, 81 and 101 Students use a single toilet in Giwa, Zaria and Igabi LGAs of Kaduna State. One major implication of these figure is that female students will have barriers to continuing their education beyond the age of menarche.

Student-Teacher ratio is also another significant data point presented on the table above. From the table above, we find that there are 55, 27 and 56 students to 1 teacher for Giwa, Zaria and Igabi LGAs of Kaduna states. While for Ajingi LGA, the School Census Report recorded 0 teachers to students.

### 3.0 Girls education in the 4 project LGAs in Kano and Kaduna States

Table 2, below presents the enrolment rate of boys and girls into JSS1 in the four (4) LGAs of the States. (Kano and Kaduna)

**Table 2: Girl Child Enrolment Rate into JSS 1 of Public Secondary Schools, in Some LGEA in Kaduna and Kano.**

LGEA	NGOs	Male	% of male	Female	% of female	Total
Giwa	GCC	470	55.5	376	45.5	846
Zaria	GCE	1485	66.7	739	33.2	2224
Igabi	GCC	915	59.8	613	40.2	1528
Ajingi	IWEI	481	80.0	120	20.0	601

Source: Kaduna/Kano State School Census Report 2012/2013.

Table 2 present the enrolment rate of boys and girls into the JSS1 public schools of the four LGGEAs of the project in Kaduna and Kano States. The first column presents the distribution of LGEA the third the present male enrolment, followed by the percentage of male, then the enrolment by female and then the percentage of the female enrolment. The last column presents the total enrolment of boys and girls in a particular LGEA under consideration.

From table 2 Giwa LGEA record enrolment rate of boys into JSS1 to be 470 which represent 55.5% of the total enrolment while the female enrolment rate into JSS1 stood at 376 which represent 45.5%. For Zaria LGEA 1485 was the male enrolment rate which is 66.7% far above Giwa LGEA again the female enrolment rate for Zaria is 739 representing 33.2 also above the Giwa LGEA part of the reason for this could be the location of the LGEA. Zaria is more centrally located than Giwa LGEA. For Igabi LGEA the girls enrolment rate stood at 613 representing 40.2% while the boys enrolment is 915. Ajingi also recorded 481 enrolment for boys which is 80% and 120 enrolment for female representing 20%. In general Giwa had the highest female enrolment rates and Ajingi had the lowest.

The table 3 presents the enrolment boys and girls into SS3 in Four (4) LGEA of the project in Kano and Kaduna.

**Table 3: Number of Boys and Girls enrolment into SS3 in Some LGEA of Kano and Kaduna State.**

LGEA	List of NGOs	Male	% of male	Female	% of female	Total
Giwa	GCC	251	47.9	273	52.1	524
Zaria	GCE	1666	61.8	1029	38.2	2695
Igabi	GCC	500	76.3	155	23.7	655
Ajingi	IWEI	421	87.3	61	12.7	482

Source: Kaduna/Kano State School Census Report 2012/2013.

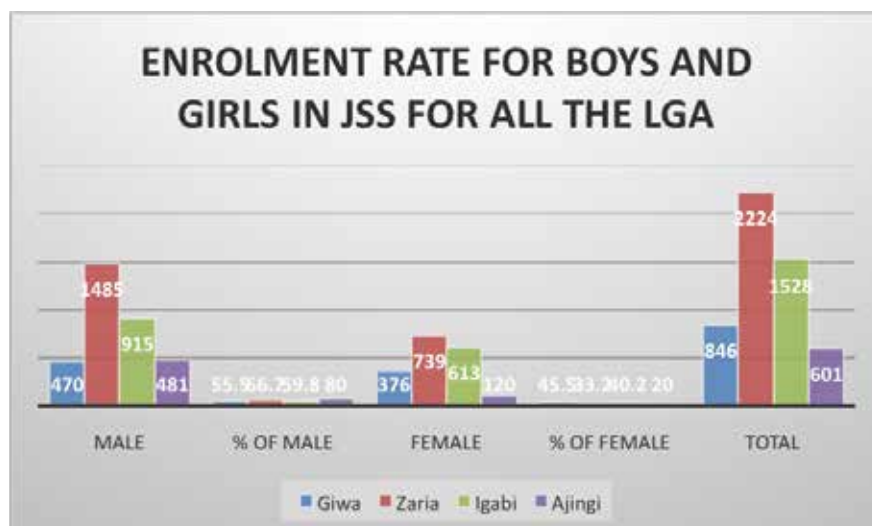


Chart 2: Secondary school enrolment by LGAs of project sites and gender

Chart 2 above presents the data in graphic manner showing that female enrolment was again the lowest in Ajingi LGA and highest in Giwa LGA of Kaduna state.

## 4.0 Evaluating the Project outcomes

Under objective two of the project - **Build political commitment for concrete measures for the reduction of child marriage, the intervention advanced 6 key activities to increase enrolment of girls into schools and to empower them to in order to build political commitment around best practices. Strategic activities included:**

- Elimination of the hidden costs of secondary education that can make enrolment prohibitively expensive for poor families.
- Support government's efforts to implement the

new WAEC Senior Secondary School curriculum (which offers secondary school aged girls a range of 34 vocational and technical subjects to choose from in developing a career)

To the extent that time series data exist for the period prior to the intervention in 2013 and after the intervention in 2014, from the education census, the evidence suggest

that the intervention made a significant difference by increasing the number of girls enrolled in secondary schools.

Table 4: Secondary School Girls Enrolment for Ajingi LGA for the period of Five years.

YEAR	ENROLMENT	CHANGE
2009-2010	257	Baseline
2010-2011	153	- 104
2011-2012	105	- 48
2012-2013	91	-14
2013-2014	125	+34

Source: Kano State School Census Report from 2009-2014.

The above table (4) presents the enrolment rate of girls in Ajingi LGA of Kano state. From the table, it is clear that in 2009- 2010, the enrolment rate was 257 but it dropped in the following year (2010-2011) to 153. Again it further dropped

to 105 and 91 in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 respectively, however in 2013-2014, the years of the intervention to delay early marriage, it increased to 125.

## 5.0 Conclusion

The data above suggests that despite the infrastructural challenges to girls education in the 4 Local Government Areas of the project, longitudinal data for Kano state points to the fact that the project years were associated with an increase in enrolment rate for girls. A reduction in the number of girls marrying at an early age can be inferred.



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**Project Partners:**

Girl-Child Concerns

Girl-Child Education (PRHI/Bixby Center)

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Isa Wali Empowerment Initiative

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Inquiries: [programs@drpcngr.org](mailto:programs@drpcngr.org)