



HASKEN KANO

...State of opportunities

CITIZENS CHARTER OF DEMANDS

2023



**Hasken Jihar Kano Project – A non-partisan platform expanding Citizens
Influence in Governance**

With support from



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BACKGROUND

“**HASKEN KANO**” is a group of concerned non-partisans, non-political Kano Citizens who have demonstrated passion for the State and Nigeria in general. The group comprises Community based Organization, Civil Society Organizations, traditional rulers, Association of People with special needs, professional groups, Journalist, academia, and so on. The groups are determined to develop a strategic advocacy document to engage critical stakeholders especially aspirants of various political parties particularly those vying for elective executive and legislative positions in Kano State.

THE GROUP (#HASKENKANO) OBJECTIVE AMONG OTHERS IS;

1. Develop a strategic advocacy tool that captures critical demands of the citizens of Kano across critical sectors of Education, Health, Commerce and Industry, Environment, Women Youth and PWDs, Justice and Governance
2. To engage with Aspirants of various political parties in line with the advocacy tool for the overall development of the state.
3. To further engage successful candidates to ensure the implementation of the recommendations as contained in the tool

RATIONAL/JUSTIFICATION

Kano State being the Nigeria center of commerce and has been bedeviled by numerous developmental challenges including economic, Educational, Health related, Environmental, and so on. This is why ‘**HASKEN KANO**’ brings together concerned citizens to come up with strategies towards the development of the state through the following ways;

1. Enhance issue-based campaigns amongst Aspirants as well as inculcate spirit of doing things differently, during the 2023 elections
2. Sensitizing the electorate on the need to consciously vote candidates that present developmental issues rather than political parties
3. Meet with influential politicians, party leaders, opinion leaders and media executives to influence aspirants to consider the demands of Kano citizens during and post 2023 elections in the state.

EDUCATION

BACKGROUND

- a. Education in Nigeria is overseen by the Federal, State, and Local Government who take the responsibility for implementing policy regarding schools in their area of jurisdiction.
- b. Kano State runs the 1-9-3-4 systems of education: 1 year of pre-primary education; 9 years of basic education; 3 years of post-basic education and 4-year tertiary education.
- c. Education is widely regarded as the route to economic prosperity, and scientific and technological advancement.
- d. Education is foundational and needs to be well funded, controlled, and managed.
- e. Adequate provisions of education to the citizens contribute greatly to the socio-economic development of the society.
- f. Over the years, the budgetary provisions to the Sector have been consistently high. However, the releases tend to be lower.

CHALLENGES

- Low Adult literacy
- High number of out-of-school and dropouts
- Shortage of teachers
- Poor Teachers' Salaries and Welfare Packages
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Dilapidated and overcrowded classrooms
- Interference in teacher recruitment and deployment
- Uneven distribution of teachers
- Recruitment of unqualified teachers

- Poor Teacher effectiveness and commitments
- Poor learning outcomes
- Inadequate Professional Teacher Development
- Security, Safety and Safeguarding Issues in Schools
- Monitoring and Supervision issues
- Learners' Well-Being
- Distance to the schools prevent school children from attending.
- Lack of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the Schools.
- Poor School Community Relation
- Land Encroachment by Government and other individuals
- Qualifying Examinations
- Inadequate access to tertiary education
- Improper location of schools
- Gender Based Violence in Schools
- Curriculum Issues
- Drug Abuse in Schools
- Issues of Retention, Transition and Completion
- Improper Provision of Guidance and Counseling in Schools

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- Kano has over 900,000 out of school children in the state (NBS report 2020).
- The system is also characterized by over 400,000 school dropouts (EduCaleb Report 2015).
- The school dropout figures have risen and are moving closer to 1 million children now.

- There exist a Policy on Free and Compulsory Basic Education in the state (Government aimed to provides uniforms, reading materials, conducive classrooms, and feeding)

BEST PRACTICES

- Free and compulsory education: Under Kano state free and compulsory education policy, the state is to sponsor all children from primary to secondary school for free and compulsory education, requiring the state to provide uniforms, reading materials, conducive teaching classrooms, and free feeding to the students which has created more access most especially for the girl child
- Home grown school feeding programme has increase enrolment and attendance
- Establishment of Science and technical education schools which has helped to better produce more human resources in the area of medicine and engineering.
- Tsangaya System of education introduce by federal government and has reduced number of out of school and street begging as a second chance opportunity across the intervention zones
- Kano State Scholarship Board which provides scholarship to students is a laudable development
- The existence of Guidance and Counseling Board that provide support and other advisory services
- Private and Voluntary Schools Board

ADVOCACY POINTS

To change the scenario of education, the state should:

- Increases education budget releases
- Provides school infrastructures facilities (construction and renovation)
- Teacher Continuous Professional Capacity Development (Training, Re-training, and in-Service for teachers)
- Implementation teacher recruitment and deployment policy
- Mass campaign and awareness creation on the importance of education and the need for people to participate in it
- Increase teacher salary, incentives and welfare packages
- Increase in quality regarding social security.
- Curriculum Review Based on Current needs and reality of life of people
- There is need for active and genuine community participation
- There is need for increased access to tertiary education
- There should be genuine multi stakeholders' engagement in addressing gender-based violence and drug abuse in schools
- There should be a robust security, safety, and safeguarding policy in Schools
- There is need for a total overhauling of Guidance and Counseling Structures in Schools
- There is need for aggressive mass education campaign and support for adult education

HEALTH

OVERVIEW

The Kano State Ministry of Health has its statutory responsibilities amongst others to provide policy and strategic direction to the MDAs, units and programs for provision of efficient, effective, accessible and affordable health care services in the state. The SMOH coordinates its activities through 7 directorates and oversees the operations of 10 other agencies including State health institutions and tertiary hospitals. Other MDAs are State Primary Health Care Management Board, Kano State Hospitals Management Board, Kano State Contributory Health Care Management Agency, Private Hospitals Management Board and Private Health Institutions Management Agency.

The state has a total of 1,576 health facilities comprising 2 tertiary facilities, 97 secondary facilities and 1,477 primary health care facilities across the state.

CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate budgetary provision for Basic Maternal, Newborn health and Child services (Basic Minimum Package for Health Services).
2. Poor and untimely releases of funds to programs and projects (BHCPF, Nutrition, Family Planning, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and RI)
3. Prevailing Human Resource for Health (HRH) shortage
4. Data quality issues affecting evidence-based decision making
5. Duplication of efforts by government agencies and supporting partners
6. Deployment of environmental health officers to health facilities instead of them being within the communities.

7. Inadequate centers for the control of infectious diseases e.g. Covid-19, isolation centers etc
8. Inadequate Integrated supportive supervision at health facility by the Team
9. Health sector develops AOP annually that is inclusive of Government funded and partner funded activities. However inadequate budgetary releases by Government leads to poor implementation of Government funded activities in the AOP
10. No provision of RUTF at the CMAM center for Malnourished children
11. Lack of improved infrastructures in the health facilities across the state.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- The state has achieved the 15% (Abuja declaration) budgetary allocation to the health sector; however, looking at the burden of health services in the state, there is still inadequate funding for the health sector.
- High fertility rate of 6.5% (2018 NDHS) similar to the national average of 5.3.
- There has been a significant improvement from 6% to 11% among married/in union women for modern contraceptive methods while unmet needs declined from 18% to 16% (PMA 2020).
- Kano state has one of the highest Maternal, and Neonatal mortality rates of 1025 per 100,000, 62 per 1000 (2018 NDHS) in Nigeria

- Only 44.7% of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last five years attended 4 or more antenatal care visits and 23.4% of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last five years had delivery assisted by a skilled attendant (2018 NDHS)

BEST PRACTICES

- The work of community Environmental health officers has significant effects in the prevention of malaria and if strengthened, will immensely change the situation in the fight against malaria and other water borne diseases in the state.
- The spraying of insecticides in the past has considerably reduced the spread of malaria and other water-borne diseases and other Tropical diseases.
- The engagement of TBAs in the G-ANC to reduce Maternal and child deaths ratio in the state.
- The CHIPS program has improved community health and access to health care services.

ADVOCACY POINTS

1. There is need to explore more alternative sources of funding for the sector
2. The state should ensure full implementation of the Kano State Health Trust Fund (KHETFUND)
3. Recruitment and deployment of health workers.
4. Timely releases of funds to health programs like Nutrition, Family Planning, Malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS
5. Strengthen community structures such as WDCs, CBOs, VHCs to be able to mobilize communities for better healthcare services, advocate

and track the implementation of health programs at the community level

6. There is a need to revive the activities of community sanitary officers; this will help in combating malaria and other water borne diseases.
7. There is need for the establishment of Nutrition and Malaria Department separately both in the state and LGAs
8. There shall be separate budget for malaria and HIV in HMOU
9. There is a need for establishment of more infectious disease control centers across the state.
10. There is a need to improve infrastructure in the facilities across the state.

AGRICULTURE

OVERVIEW

Kano state is in semi-arid Sudan Savannah. The Sudan Savannah is rich in faunal and floral resources suitable for both cereal agriculture and livestock rearing, and relatively easy for the movement of resources and manufactured goods.

The physical environment provides life-supporting systems for human existence and the survival of plants and animals in zoos.

Agriculture offers greater opportunities for accelerating poverty reduction and achieving pro-poor growth through increased employment and income generation than other sectors, as well as higher forward linkage with manufacturing than the oil and gas sectors.

CHALLENGES

- a. Access to critical farm inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, improved livestock breeds and agricultural machinery.
- b. Inadequate extension services.
- c. Low agricultural productivity
- d. Reliance on rain fed agriculture, smallholder land holding, poor planting material, low fertilizer application, and the weak agricultural extension system.
- e. Lack of utilization of our water bodies across the state (the Kano river project)
- f. Incessant farmers-herder's conflicts are occurring in flashpoints areas of the state.
- g. Agro-processing and value addition.

- h. Lack of veterinary clinics and inadequate number of personals
- i. Pest and Diseases
- j. Deforestation.
- k. Low of Synergy between government, NGOs, CSO and CBOs
- l. Impact of climate change on agriculture and the environment resulting in flood, and drought: desertification and land degradation.
- m. High post-harvest losses especially for perishable and cereals crops

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- a. Inadequate farm inputs such as fertilizer, quality seeds, agrochemicals, improved breeds of livestock, etc.
- b. Inadequate extension services to the extent that the number of extensions workers retired, without proper replacement are alarming
- c. Incessant Conflicts between Farmers and Herders, lead to loss of lives and property.
- d. Deforestation is a result of cutting down trees for fuel wood, without replacing them.
- e. Negative impacts of Climate Change on the Environment.

ADVOCACY POINTS

- a. Procurement of adequate/improved seeds and agro-chemicals for distribution to farmers at subsidized rate on time.
- b. Provision of adequate, Training and retraining of extension workers. Also provide monitoring and evaluation of the extension workers.

- c. Revival of Kano River Projects such as Tiga Dam, Chalawa Goje, Bagwai Dam, and other Dams.
- d. Reconstruction of the farmers' grazing lines.
- e. Provision of micro-credit facilities for small and medium scale agri-business.
- f. Renovation of veterinary clinics. Recruitment and posting of veterinary doctors.
- g. Provision of quality agro-chemicals
- h. Conservation of Natural Resources
- i. Government should work on creating synergy between government, NGOs, CSO, CBOs and agricultural institutions.
- j. Government should develop and enforce laws that will prevent the rampant tree cutting, burning of garbage and dumping of refuse into water bodies as well as excessive application of agrochemicals.
- k. Provision of improved post-harvest technology.
- l. Develop and implement a comprehensive agricultural development project for the state.
- m. There should be synergy between all the arms of government to strengthen laws that will protect the environment, regulation, and enforcement of seed quality laws in the state among others.
- n. Increase in budgetary funding to agriculture and environment with timely release and implementation.
- o. Critical farm input should be made available and affordable to the farmers on time, such as fertilizers, quality seeds, agro-chemicals, improved livestock breeds and agricultural machineries.
- p. Encourage Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) concepts in agriculture

- q. There is a need for State agricultural policy and there are many that should be reviewed and strengthened to improve the development and growth of the sector.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

OVERVIEW

Kano State is the second industrialized state in Nigeria, historically known as the Centre of Commerce. Strategically located at the center of Northern Nigeria, Kano has served as a major entry port to the nation and as the Southern hub of the trans-Saharan trade route for centuries. Kano City acts as a regional trade hub servicing a market of over 300 million people located in Northern Nigeria and neighboring countries such as Niger, Chad, Central Africa and Cameroon. Also serves as the commercial nerve center of Northern Nigeria. The state is home to major industries for foodstuff, textile, tanning, footwear, cosmetics, plastic, phones etc.

The state grants a steady and continuous market for both semi-processed and manufactured products. The number of trading transactions performed daily, especially in Kurmi, Kwari, Kwanar Singer, Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi, Farm Center, and Dawanau markets demonstrate Kano's immense potential as a market for different goods.

The Trade sector is estimated at approximately 400 billion exactly 14% of GDP in 2017.

CHALLENGES

1. Over 50% of the industries that hitherto operated in Kano have closed down, with many relocating to other places to operate. (MAN)
2. Low purchasing power

3. Those that have remained are operating below capacity.
4. Insecurity
5. The level of Poverty among the teeming populace of the state has continued to increase as a result of the above items, Micro, Small, and medium enterprises have been neglected and the small-scale credit scheme operated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been dormant for many years.
6. The decline in manufacturing in Kano is posing grave social challenges in the area of economic growth and employment opportunities.
7. Lack of reliable, efficient and cost-effective electricity.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- The small, nano and mini businesses are diminishing.
- There is an absence of updated commercial and industrial policies in the state.
- There is poor entrepreneurship promotion through PPP aimed at creating a podium where the Public-Private sector is expected to team up to support self-employment, especially among unemployed youth, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged people.
- There are inadequate small-scale industrial estates, industrial parks, and rice milling clusters around the state.
- Difficulties formalities in accessing an artisan and SMEs loan scheme aimed at providing working capital to enhance their manufacturing and trading activities, coupled with low patronage of locally produced goods.

- Markets in Kano State have great concern due to the absence of solid and semi-solid waste disposal systems excluding Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi Market. Inadequate infrastructural facilities e.g. roads, drainages, fire service, public conveniences, parking spaces as well as a lack of functional security outfits in all of the markets in the state.
- Data on cooperatives, commerce, and industrial activities in the state is lacking. Thereby, increasing the cost of doing business in the state.
- The state has not been able to get the maximum benefit from interventions of development partners, particularly aid in commerce and industries.
- Low patronage of Malam Aminu International Airport by entrepreneurs due to non-availability of scheduled flights and cargo to many international routes.
- The specialized markets in the state are virtually operating on a non-formal system.
- Multiple and illegal taxations.

ADVOCACY POINTS

There is utmost need to review the responsibility of drawing up a state industrial and commercial action plan focusing on wealth creation, job opportunities, economic growth, and revival of industrial and commercial activities to bring back the state to its former enviable position as the second most industrialized state in the country.

1. Boost Nano, Semi and Small businesses of the state by easier loan accessibility.
2. Review the industrial and commercial policy in line with the present economic realities
3. Facilitate in reopening of closed down industries through a coordinated approach with the Federal Government, Bank of Industry, and other commercial banks.
4. The state Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Cooperatives should be strengthened to have qualified staff to ensure commercial and industrial development.
5. The state government to ensure the provision of the needed and adequate infrastructural facilities in the industrial estate/cluster.
6. The State Government to consider developing existing markets and boosting other key ones.
7. The state government to facilitate access to affordable sources of funding for the business community and industrialists.
8. The state government set Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Development Agency to solely handle the development of the sector.
9. State Government to review or modernize the small-scale Industry credit scheme to make it more useful, effective and be transferred to the new agency or MDA.
10. The state should establish an office to coordinate the activities of donor agencies and the affected Ministries/ Parastatal to ensure proper benefit.
11. The State Government should facilitate the participation of indigenes through public-private sector partnerships.

12. The State Government should review the policies and legal frameworks for businesses in line with the current realities.
13. State government to facilitate the actualization of the AKK Gas Pipeline to Kano state that can serve as a catalyst for the revitalization of industries.
14. The state to set up the market management board for effective trading activities in the state

ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW:

- The Environment sector is increasingly recognized as vital for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Kano is one of the largest cities in not only Nigeria, but in the whole of Africa with a growing population estimated to be getting closer to 20 million people.
- The ease of doing business in the state has resulted in urbanization challenges, ranging from rapid population growth, overcrowding, proliferation of slums, increasing vehicular and industrial pollution, overused urban facilities and urban poverty resulting in various environmental issues.

CHALLENGES

- inadequate substantial rains and extreme heat.
- Air and Noise pollutions are high in the municipal areas
- Desert encroachment, flooding and Erosion.
- Rampant dumping and burning of garbage.
- Lack of House-House and market inspection by sanitary inspectors
- Lack of fumigation and chlorination.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. High number of emissions from mechanical engines, escalated environmental issues which tampered with the ozone layer which normally reduces the sunlight penetration on earth.
2. Deforestation as a result of urban development and other human activities causes desert encroachment, flooding and erosion.

3. The population of the state is not much of a problem as there is adequate land for proper buildings and planting of trees that will accommodate human activities in the state. This Implies that Non-compliance with Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) principles in urban planning, Beautification and highways construction are responsible.
4. Environmental consequences e.g. climate change, flooding and Rapid Deforestation are not prioritized by stakeholders.
5. Poor implementation and enforcement of environmental policies/laws in the state.

ADVOCACY POINTS

1. Sensitization and enlightenment of tree planting campaigns.
2. Review the success and Achievement of Nigerian erosion and watershed management project NEWMAP in Nigeria. to engage more relevant stakeholders before executing the project. For the support of implementation, Kano states environmental pollution laws.
3. Review and implementation of relevant environment laws and policies. Example 2022 forestry law and climate change Kano state Action plan.
4. Timely Releases of the environmental budget line. And tracking the Budget performance.
5. To create green zones within rural and urban location
6. Encourage private sector participation in refuse management
7. Revival of House-House inspection
8. Government should reinstate the fumigation and chlorination practices.

ICT AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

OVERVIEW

Information and communications technology (ICT) has emerged as a core driver of the modern knowledge-based economy with its crucial role in the socio-economic development and economic growth of the country. ICT-based socioeconomic development programs provide innovative solutions to defeat poverty; it is recognized as constituting an engine of economic growth and development in general.

This exciting technology drive continues to alter our perspective as we maximize the potential of telecoms and ICT for reversing the recession and the economic growth of the country.

ICT can help in bootstrapping various sectors in the state, regarding development for infrastructure and socioeconomic development. National issues like unemployment, skills gap and lack of innovation would drastically improve as a result.

CHALLENGES

- a. Poor utilization of the existing ICT infrastructure in the state.
- b. Low Level of computer culture (access and incentives)
- c. Centralization of access to ICT
- d. Low Digital Literacy level
- e. Unreliable power supply
- f. High Cost of internet Data
- g. Cyberbullying and cybercrime

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Kano state has a proven record of ICT in Northern Nigeria with a high number of growing startups, a lot of Effort was made in Providing ICT support and infrastructure across the state which Includes State Informatics Institute Kura, Kano Technology Incubation Center, Kano Data Center, and Provide the opportunities for building ICT Lab in all 683 senior Secondary schools across the state.

As the world is fast changing Numerous opportunities are available worldwide in the ICT sector as most operational activities by both private and public sectors are gradually moving towards ICT.

Even though, there are a lot of threats which include:

- a. Inability to compete with the private sector in attracting and retaining ICT personnel
- b. The high number of growing ICT-based startups requires government interventions, support, and policies.
- c. The highly dynamic nature of ICTs makes systems and facilities become obsolete quickly

BEST PRACTICE

The many States in Nigeria have adopted ICT as a key sector in their socio-economic development and they were able to record successes, Lagos Kaduna and the capital city are among the states with best practices in terms of positioning ICT as a key sector.

1. Startup Kano
2. Pseudo Africa,
3. Dan aike
4. Easybuyit

5. Women founders Group
6. Shamrock Innovations
7. CITAD
8. Aisha Kwaku and Associate
9. Steam ledge

ADVOCACY POINTS

- a. Develop an ICT policy that will guide the implementation of ICT activities in the state.
- b. Make ICT Sector one of its high priorities in the pursuit of its socio-economic development
- c. Develop strategies to handle the high number of growing startups in the state.
- d. Develop state Startups policy
- e. Invest immensely in the sector by allocating some part of its annual budget to ICT.
- f. Create an Agency that will oversee the ICT activities in the State and also create incubators for the emerging and existing startups.
- g. Have an ICT Park to provide support services, technology and R&D capability to stimulate the growth of ICT in the state.
- h. Support communities to create a community wide network service especially in neglected communities.
- i. Utilize technology to improve education, security, agriculture, employment and inclusion (youth, women and PWD's)
- j. Creation of computer labs across all secondary schools in the state or create computer centers across zones that can offer free computer literacy training for all eligible candidates.
- k. Creation of strong policies and penalties for cyberbullying and cybercrime perpetrators.
- l. Broaden the reach of key basic technologies such as high-speed Internet, mobile broadband, and computing.

INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE

OVERVIEW

Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) for each state is made up of road taxes, Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), direct assessment, revenue from ministries, departments and agencies, and other taxes which are made of land-related fees.

The 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory generated N849.123bn as Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) in 2021 compared to N612.87bn in 2020. A report by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) disclosed that N398 billion was generated in the first quarter of 2021 and N450bn in the second quarter, making a positive growth of 13.21 percent. It stated that Lagos State had the highest IGR with N267bn and Kano generated N15bn. The population of Kano state is over 20 million which makes it officially the most populated state in the country and this figure is approximately 2% of the total Nigerian population. This implies the state IGR compared to the population of the state is not worth saying.

CHALLENGES

Low Domestic resources mobilization.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The state has Harmonized Revenue Law and developed a Medium Tax Revenue Strategy, with the Kano Internal Revenue service responsible for the collection of revenues in the state.

An assessment was undertaken on the tax administration of the Kano State Government, published in January 2019. The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) was used. The assessment identified the following weaknesses attached to Kano IGR.

- Absence of a reliable taxpayer database.
- Absence of a compliance and institutional risk management strategy
- Scope, currency, and accessibility to taxpayer education and service are limited
- Lack of monitoring of on-time filing of the core taxes
- Inadequate legal framework to enforce debt collections through Revenue Courts and limitations in monitoring tax arrears
- Absence of risk-based audit selection, lack of monitoring, and limited actions taken to deter inaccurate reporting
- Lack of independent review process at the first level of objections
- A weak revenue accounting system
- Lack of an independent internal affairs unit and failure to publish activities, results, and plans

ADVOCACY POINTS

- Use of modern technology in tax assessment and Collection.
- Control of corruption (Blocking Leakages) through the provision of a Compliance mechanism, institutional risk management, Monitoring, internal audit, and a strong accounting system.
- Continuous Tax Education.
- Effective collaboration with relevant stakeholders.
- Effective implementation of humanization, consolidation and codification law.

JUSTICE OVERVIEW

The **Administration of justice** is the process by which the legal system of a government is executed. The presumed goal of such an administration is to provide Justice for all those accessing the legal system.

Kano State Ministry of Justice is created in the year 1967 after the creation of Kano which was carved out of the Northern Province; its major function is providing legal services to the Government by handling cases on behalf of the state in courts across the country prosecution of criminal cases, issues legal advice to MDAs and State Agencies and parastatal, drafting Bills Amending Laws. Drafting MOU, contract agreements, and vetting of legal documents and instruments on behalf of Kano State Government on its Agencies and attending to other legal issues assigned to it.

CHALLENGES

1. Access to justice
2. Poor Implementation of “Administration of Criminal Justice Law 2019”
3. Non-passage of the child protection bill and Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015
4. Correctional centers overstretched
5. Lack of administrative funds to support the sexual assault referral center
6. Lack of public dependent Office

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- As far as access to justice in Kano state is concerned, there are challenges such as coverage of the territory by courts; the

affordability of court and lawyer fees; the ease of access to information on basic rights, the functioning of the justice process, and the statutes affecting one's own case as well as the access of inmate awaiting trial to legal services, their knowledge about the possibility to apply for bail, and the average number of months they spent in remand.

- Access to justice was found to be a major problem, with access to information constituting a more significant barrier than physical or economic factors regarding access to the courts.
- Affordability turned out to be more closely related to the number of times a court adjourned a case than to lawyers' fees. In 2007 access to justice had improved significantly from 2002, with the average time prisoners had to spend in remand reduced from 30 months in 2002 to less than 12 months in 2007. Moreover, the prisoners' general awareness of bail had increased with 68% of the respondents being aware of their right to apply for bail in 2007, compared to 43% in 2002.
- Prisoners' access to legal assistance improved, with 56% being represented by a lawyer in 2007, as opposed to 38% in 2002. Similar improvements were registered

ADVOCACY POINTS

1. There should be effective implementation of ACJL 2019 law
2. The government of the state should take care of all requirements provided by the law in order to promote effective access to justice.
3. The state government and House of Assembly need to pass the Child Protection Bill and Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015

which have been lying at the Kano State House of Assembly for years.

4. Provide effective strategies in handling Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) issues in the State.
5. Promote access to justice in relation to inmate right, defense mechanisms.

WOMEN, YOUTH AND PWDS

OVERVIEW

Marginalization and Unemployment is among the biggest threats to peace, social stability and economic growth development in many African countries including Nigeria while Kano State is highest in Nigeria, putting the global rate at 12.6% (ILO 2012). The World Bank in 2012 put the unemployment rate in Nigeria at 22% while the youth unemployment rate was 38%. With a population of over 190 million people in 2017. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, taking its 5.5 live births per woman and a population growth rate of 3.3% annually, by 2050. Nigeria is estimated to hit 410 million people and will be among the 1st three most populous countries in the world (IDEA/USAID 2018). The ages 15-35 years' account for about 60% of the Nigeria population and 30% of the workforce.

CHALLENGES

1. Marginalization in governance (elective and appointed positions).
2. limited and selective employment opportunities within the government and private sector.
3. Inadequate skills formal and informal for Both women, youth and PWD.
4. Non-clear framework of Addressing Youth Restiveness and drug abuse.
5. Non-Enactment of the Kano state Gender, VAPP Bill2015 Kano Disability law2014, child protection and social protection policies.

6. Non enactment of Kano State Youth Development bill 2022 and finalize domestication of national youth policy of Nigeria 2019 to fit Kano context.
7. High rate of sexual and gender based violence.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

- Obsolete laws and policies (gender, social protection, Disability Bill 2014 and VAPP2015 bill.) that Address issues of marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- Access to justice and Human Right challenge.
- Low budgetary
- Allocation and timely Release for the implementation of women, youth and PWD related programs.
- State prioritized the sector in economic empowerment programs and scholarship, but assessing is an issue.
- Low involvement of marginalized groups in designing and implementation of projects and programs that relate to them.
- Unreported Data of sexual and gender based violence.
- Inefficient regulatory mechanism for rampant production and importation of drugs.
- High rate of Political thuggery and violence.
- High rate of out of school children leading to street hawking, begging and other social vices.

BEST PRACTICE.

Kano state has the highest number of women in appointive positions with 19 permanent secretaries and 134 supervisory councilors

across the state, which creates role models for girls. However, creating more job opportunities and encouraging women participation in politics and governance.

RECOMMENDATION

- Fast-track the Enactment of laws and policies e.g. Gender, social protection, child protection and VAPP bill2015.
- Allocation of 35% Affirmative action to women leadership.
- Establishment of commission for PWD with effect of implementation of Kano state disability law.
- Development of UNSCR2250 state Action plan and UNSCR1325 local Action security plan; to ensure the protection, promotion and participation of women, youth and PWD in governance and security.
- Increase of Budgetary Allocation and timely release for women, youth and PWD programs.
- Establishment of a special court for sexual and gender based violence cases.
- Promote/engage marginalized and vulnerable groups especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) participation in ICT and Agricultural entrepreneurship through awareness and mentorship programs
- Create more awareness on women, youth and PWD to participate in governance and gender based issues (sexual, emotional and physical abuse).
- More scholarship programs for women, youth and PWD