



LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

***MAINSTREAMING GENDER & SOCIAL
INCLUSION IN LASG PLANNING &
BUDGET PROCESS***

JUNE 2011



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
DFID	Department for International Development
G&SI	Gender and Social Inclusion
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoS	Head of Service
KM	Knowledge Management
LASEEDS	Lagos State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
LASG	Lagos State Government
MDA	Ministry Department and Agency
MEPB	Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non -Governmental Organisation
SPARC	State Partnership for Accountability Responsiveness and Capability
SSHDP	State Strategic Health Development Plan
TPA	Ten Point Agenda
VAW	Violence Against Women



Executive Summary

As part of its support to the Lagos State Government towards the improvement of the process of budget planning and execution, the State Partnership for Accountability Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC) has been working with the Budget Department in the Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget (MEPB) on various initiatives. One of such initiatives is to review existing laws and policies on gender and social inclusion (G&SI) in Lagos State and to support relevant sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to prepare a set of programmes responding to them for possible inclusion in the MDAs budget proposals for fiscal year 2012.

Lagos state has passed and/or adopted a number of laws and policies that commit it to the promotion gender equality and social inclusion. Some of those are:

- Law against domestic violence (2007)
- Child rights law (2007)
- Law on rights of persons living with disabilities (2010)
- HIV/AIDS anti-discrimination law (2007)
- National Gender Policy (2006)
- Maternal and child care health policy

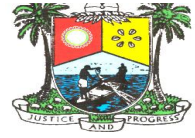
The challenge however, is that many of these laws and policies are yet to be translated into programmes to benefit the people for whom they were formulated. Tied to that challenge are four key gaps in MDA and sector planning processes, namely:

- Paucity of sex and gender disaggregated data and information
- Inadequate stakeholder consultations and communication
- Inadequate G&SI knowledge and skills
- Inadequate inter-sectorial coordination

Recommendations

Six areas of programming are recommended for inclusion in the 2012 fiscal year budget to address the gaps. These include:

- Collection and analysis of sex and gender disaggregated data and information for the development of baselines for each sector and programme;
- Building, strengthening and maintaining well-resource Data Management and Information systems;
- Development of a guide for stakeholder engagement in sector planning and programming processes;
- Awareness programmes to popularise G&SI laws and policies;
- Management and Staff Training and capacity building on G&SI;
- Formation and funding of cross-sectorial theme groups to link similar pieces of G&SI programmes for strengthening, sharing and learning.



A key strategy to ensure the inclusion of the identified G&SI programmes in the 2012 fiscal year budget is to engage with the Board of Permanent Secretaries to enable them see the gaps stated above and to act in a concerted manner.



Section One Introduction

Background

As part of its support to the Lagos State Government towards the improvement of the process of budget planning and execution, SPARC has been working with the Budget Department in the Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget (MEPB) on various initiatives. Some of these initiatives include the:

- New improved Call Circular, based on standard formats and sets out a clear and achievable budget calendars and incorporating clear frameworks and responsibilities for budget coordination;
- Capital project implementation work-plan to be used by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and submitted in accordance with agreed timetable in 2/3 pilot sectors to reflect profiled and seasonal resource needs. Accountant General (AG) able to prepare cash forecasts based on profiled work plans;
- Draft Budget Cycle Guide Book with clear rules for budget reallocation.

An additional initiative to build on the above three, as well as contribute to the mainstreaming of gender and social (G&SI) issues in all facets of budgeting across all MDAs in Lagos State is to review existing laws and policies on G&SI in Lagos State and to support relevant sector MDAs to prepare a set of programmes that respond to the policies for possible inclusion in the MDAs budget proposals for fiscal year 2012.

Ensuring that government policies and programmes are linked and are adequately addressing gender and social inclusion issues are about social justice and accountability since those are the key means of reducing inequalities and giving voice to vulnerable groups. To bring about sustainable and equitable development, governments at all levels need to be making efforts to reduce inequalities and to meet the needs of various groups in the society. However, despite past efforts, gender inequalities and social exclusion remain pervasive within most Nigerian social and economic spheres.

Nigeria has well equipped policy frameworks to achieve gender equality and social inclusion. The country is a signatory to a number of key global and regional instruments to tackle gender inequality and social exclusion. Some of these include:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW 1979);
- The Beijing Platform for Action (1995);
- The Millennium Development Goals (2000);
- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2005); and
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD, 2006).

On its own, Nigeria also passed the Child Rights Act in 2003, which has been domesticated so far in 18 states. Equally importantly, Nigeria's National Gender Policy (2006) was agreed and adopted by all states in Nigeria to promote gender equality and inclusiveness in development.



Similarly, Lagos state has passed and/or adopted a number of laws and policies that commit it to the promotion gender equality and social inclusion. Some of those are:

- Law against domestic violence (2007);
- Child rights law (2007);
- Law on rights of persons living with disabilities (2010);
- HIV/AIDS anti-discrimination law (2007);
- Maternal and child care health policy.

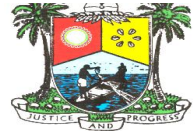
The challenge however, is that many of these laws and policies are yet to be translated into programmes to benefit the people for whom they were formulated. The MDAs have the task to translate policy proclamations to programmes of action, budget for them and ensure their implementation.

It is therefore important to support relevant sector Lagos MDAs to design programmes that will make the policies real for the people. The programmes could then be considered for inclusion in the MDAs budget proposals for the 2012 fiscal year.

Methodology and Approach

The methodology for the work involved research, consultations, meetings and workshop with SPARC staff and consultants and with key MDA officials and planners to agree processes and design suggestive programmes. The approach for the work included:

- Research to identify and review already passed Gender and Social Inclusion related laws and policies in Lagos State;
- Meetings with SPARC staff and consultants working on PFM and MTSS to agree best approach for G&SI integration to the MDA training;
- Power-point slides and Checklists to strengthen G&SI in Planning were prepared and provided to the MDA planning officers (see Checklist in Appendix Four);
- G&SI Technical presentation to help planners think through the need for G&SI programmes was included in the MTSS and Budget training workshop at Whispering Palms, Badagry on April 19, 2011 with a total of 89 participants (40 women and 49 men) from 25 Lagos MDAs;
- The planning officers then worked in nine- sector groups to tease out G&SI issues and possible programmes within their sectors using a four-point question guide (See guide questions in Appendix Two);
- Each sector group presented their work in plenary with questions and input from other participants;
- The output from the group work include some suggestive G&SI programmes for each sector (see Appendix Three).



A cross-section of Lagos planning officers at the Badagry workshop, April 2011



Section Two: Law and Policy Review

Lagos G&SI Laws and Policies

As noted in Section One, Lagos State has passed and/or adopted a number of laws and policies that commit it to the promotion gender equality and social inclusion. Among those are:

- Child rights law (2007);
- Law against domestic violence (2007);
- HIV/AIDS anti-discrimination policy (2007); and
- Law on rights of persons living with disabilities (2010).

The State also agreed to the National Gender Policy (2006) with a mandate to promote it. This section provides a brief review of some of the key provisions of those laws and policies¹.

The Child Rights law (2007)

The Child Rights Law (2007) was enacted to « enforce the rights and advance the welfare of the child, and to amend and consolidate all legislations relating to the protection and welfare of the child in Lagos and for other connected and incidental purposes. » In fact, it is a domestication of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The law has very comprehensive provisions covering basic human rights to life, name and dignity. Some of the key provisions that have budgetary implications include the rights to education, health services, liesure, recreation and cultural activities.

For instance on the right to education and special services, the following clauses put the duty on the Lagos State Government:

- Section 14 (1) – « Every child has the right to free, compulsory and universal basic education and it shall be the duty of the Lagos Sate government to provide such comprehensive education. »
- Section 160 (1) (b) – Provision for children with special needs – the State government has the duty to « promote the upbringing of those children by their families by providing a range of services appropriate for such children. »

For the government to fulfil its obligations under this law requires multifaceted programming.

Law against domestic violence (2007)

The Law against domestic violence (2007) is Lagos-specific and was passed to provide protection against domestic violence and for connected purposes. The law offers protection to any person « who is or has been subjected or allegedly subjected to an act of domestic violence ».

Among the provisions of this law which have immediate budget implications include the following:

- Section 3 (i) The duty to « render such assistance to the complianant as may be required in the circumstances, including assisting or making arrangement for the complianant to find suitable shelter and to obtain medical treatment . »

¹ The maternal and child health care policy was not reviewed because we were unable to get a copy during the time-frame for this work.



- Section 7 (8)(b) ... »designate counselling centres in each Local Government of the State which shall consist but not limited to welfare officers, professional counsellors, civil servants, groups or any other relevant institution. »

Again, the State government's duties under this law involves planning and programming by various MDAs, some of which we will explore in the Section Three of this report.

HIV/AIDS anti-discrimination policy (2007)

The Protection of Persons Living with HIV and affected by AIDS law (2007) was enacted to give relief and enhance medical access to this special group of people. Some of its provisions include :

- Access to health care institutions;
- Right to voluntary counselling and tests;
- Establishment of Anti- Retroviral Drugs Fund;
- Right to gainful employment;
- Provision of homes for orphans, vulnerable children, widows and widowers of people living with HIV and affected by AIDS.

Each of the above provisions has a budgetary implication. For instance, Section 12 (1) states that: "the State Government shall make adequate provisions as appropriate to ensure the establishment and funding of (i) homes for the protection of orphans and children of deceased HIV/AIDS patients within orphanages in the State in order to ensure the integration with other orphans; (ii) homes or where required, adequate provisions for the protection of vulnerable and abandoned children of HIV/AIDS patients in the State."

Lagos State Special Peoples Bill 2010

This bill was passed 2010 to promote the rights of persons living with disabilities. It provides for the establishment of an office for Disability Affairs ; Establishment of a Disability Fund ; Collection of Statistics ; Provision of facilities in Public buildings and Public Transportation, special seats and reservation of parking lots. It also emphasizes the rights of persons with disability to health, education, employment, communal life and participation in recreation and sport.

Some of the clauses that have glaring implications for government programme budgeting include:

- Section 24(2) « No public building shall be constructed without the necessary accessibility aids such as lift (where necessary), ramps and others that shall make them accessible and usable to persons living with disability. »
- Section 24 (4) « The government shall ensure that roads, side-works, pedestrian crossing and all other facilities made for public use shall be made accessible to and usable by persons living with disability, including those on wheelchairs. »
- Section 27 (2) Persons living with disability shall be entitled to free medical and health services in all public health institutions. »
- Section 28 (2) « Persons living with disability shall be entitled to free tuition at all levels in all public educational institutions, provided that the affected person is so qualified and identified by the office. »
- Section 29 (5) »All employers of labour employing up to 100 persons shall reserve at least 1% of such workforce for qualified persons living with disability. »



The National Gender Policy (2006)

The National Gender Policy was agreed to and signed off 2006 by all states in Nigeria, including Lagos. The overall goal of the National Gender Policy is to « build a just society devoid of discrimination, harness the full potentials of all social groups regardless of sex or circumstance, 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; evolve an evidence- based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently and effectively deployed for sustainable development. »

The Policy Objectives are outlined as follows:

- 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 gender policy and national gender strategic framework;
- Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools and instruments that are compatible with the macro-policy framework of the country at any point in time, towards national development;
- Adopt gender mainstreaming as a core value and practice in social transformation, organisational cultures and in the general polity in Nigeria;
- Incorporate the principles of CEDAW and other global and regional frameworks that support gender equality and women empowerment in the country's laws, legislative processes, judicial and administrative systems;
- Achieve minimum threshold of representation for women in order to promote equal opportunity in all areas of political, social, economic life of the country for women, as well as for men;
- Undertake women and men-specific projects as a means of developing the capabilities of both women and men, to enable them take advantage of economic and political opportunities towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment;
- Educate and sensitise all stakeholders on the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment to the attainment of overall national development.

Among the priority targets of the National Gender Policy is to:

« Adopt special measures, quotas and mechanisms for achieving minimum critical threshold of women in political offices, party organs and public life by pursuing 35% affirmative action in favour of women to bridge gender gaps in political representation in both elective and appointive posts at all levels by 2015. » (Objective 2.5.5 b)

In the next section, we explore some of the implications of the provisions of these laws and policies for MDA planning, programming and budgeting for the 2012 fiscal year.



Section Three: Implications for Sector Programme Planning

As noted in the previous sections, Lagos State has passed a number of laws and agreed to policies that can help to promote gender and social inclusion (G&SI). It is obvious that the provisions of the laws and policies discussed in Section Two have implications for all sectors of the Lagos MDAs. Expectedly, some MDAs will be more implicated than others owing to the thrust of their mandates.

This section looks at some key provisions of the laws and the most directly implicated MDAs and sectors. Noting from the sector submissions that some G&SI programmes are already running (see Appendix Three), we identify some critical gaps that need to be filled to strengthen G&SI to meet some of the obligations specified in legislation.

Key policy provisions and implicated sectors

The table below shows some key provisions of the laws and the directly implicated MDAs and sectors

Key provisions	Directly Implicated Sectors
Free and compulsory education for all including special programmes for girls and the Disabled	Education; Social Protection
Access to health facilities for children, the disabled and Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Health; Social Protection; Economic Affairs
Access to public buildings, public transportation and walk ways for the physically challenged	Economic Affairs; Housing and Community Amenities
Shelter for victims of domestic violence, HIV/AIDS affected persons and orphans	Social Protection; Economic Affairs; Housing and Community Amenities
Designation of counselling centres for victims of domestic violence, special needs children and Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Social Protection; Health; Economic Affairs; Housing and Community Amenities
Sex disaggregated data and gender disaggregated information to plan, monitor and evaluate the representation and participation of women, men and vulnerable groups in various areas of human endeavour.	All sectors
Training of personnel in special skills such as counselling and gender mainstreaming	All sectors

Submissions from the sectors would suggest that reasonable work that respond to some of these provisions are already on-going, especially in Health, Education and Social Protection sectors (see Appendix Three). However, there are critical issues that must be addressed both to bridge identified gaps and to strengthen on-going work in a way to promote G&SI.

Gaps in G&SI planning and Programming

The four critical gaps noted from the workshop and the submissions from the sectors include:



Paucity of disaggregated data

There is a general lack of appropriate data to inform G&SI programming. Most sectors do not have sex disaggregated data and gender disaggregated information to plan, monitor and evaluate the representation and participation of women, men and vulnerable groups in their programmes. In most cases, it seemed the programmes had been designed with no baseline data which means that there are no proper targets and indicators.

It is trite to note that without baseline data, it is impossible to measure the effectiveness of any programme.

Inadequate stakeholder consultations and communication

Sector reports on how programmes were formulated suggest that there was little stakeholder input in the process. As stakeholder participation is a key success factor in programme planning and implementation to address G&SI, there needs to be a laid out process to ensure that it happens and that the critical stakeholders – women, men, boys, girls and special groups – are part of the process and that their input is taken on board.

With regard to communication, there is need to design and strengthen programmes that will create awareness on and popularise the G&SI laws and policies so that the populace can know their rights and responsibilities and begin to hold duty bearers to account.

Inadequate G&SI knowledge and skills

It was evident that most of the planners lacked basic gender and social inclusion knowledge and skills, making it difficult for them to recognise G&SI issues. For instance, some sectors listed all their programmes as G&SI- related suggesting a knowledge gap that needs to be bridged. Many of the sectors will therefore need specialist support and training to ensure that G&SI issues are addressed in their programmes.

Inadequate inter-sector coordination

The sector report presentations at plenary seemed to have been the first time some planners were learning of programmes similar to theirs being run by other sectors. For instance, the Education and the Recreation sectors discovered that they had similar programmes for the Disabled and that both programmes would have benefited from being linked. There is therefore clearly a large room for better inter-sector coordination and planning to build synergy and avoid programme duplication.

In the next section, we recommend some programmes to help address these gaps.



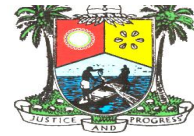
Section Four: Recommended Programmes

In the light of the gaps identified in the previous section, programming is recommended in six areas as critical first steps to addressing G&SI issues in Lagos State. The areas of programming that should be feasible for inclusion in the 2012 fiscal year would include:

- Collection and analysis of sex and gender disaggregated data and information for the development of baselines for each sector and programme;
- Building, strengthening and maintaining well-resource Data Management and Information systems;
- Development of a guide for stakeholder engagement in sector planning and programming processes;
- Awareness programmes to popularise G&SI laws and policies;
- Management and Staff Training and capacity building on G&SI;
- Formation and funding of cross-sectorial theme groups to link similar pieces of G&SI programmes for strengthening, sharing and learning.

The following table attempts to assign the above suggested programmes to some sectors and MDAs

Recommended programme	Recommended Sector/MDA	Comments
Collection and analysis of sex and gender disaggregated data and information for the development of baselines for each sector and programme	All sectors with the support of the Bureau of Statistics.	This is an absolute must for every sector and programme as it will make clear who the programme is serving, where they are and what they really need.
Building, strengthening and maintaining well-resource Data Management and Information systems	All sectors with coordination by the Ministry of Information and Strategy	This is required for programme planning, development and monitoring and evaluation.
Development of a guide for stakeholder engagement in sector planning and programming processes	Ministry of Budget and Planning with input from all sectors.	The guide will need to place emphasis on the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups in the planning process and make clear how their input will be taken on board.
Awareness programmes to popularise G&SI laws and policies	All sectors with Ministries of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (WAPA) and Information and	Each MDA should have a communication plan for informing its publics about their rights and obligations. This is particularly important for marginalised groups and rural dwellers whose location



	Strategy as leads	cause them to miss out on opportunities.
Staff and Management Training and capacity building on G&SI	All sectors with Ministry of Establishment and Training as lead.	Staff and management need the training and capacity building to enable them mainstream G&SI in their work. This will need to include specialist support and accompaniment, at least at the start.
Formation and funding of cross-sectorial theme groups to link similar pieces of G&SI programmes for strengthening, sharing and learning	All sectors with WAPA as lead	One way to programme for this may be to revive the system of having a G&SI Focal Person in each MDA to be the link for the theme groups.

If the above programme basics are handled, they would provide the basis for evidence-based programming that would address G&SI issues in Lagos State.



Section Five: Challenges, Lessons Learnt & Conclusions

It bears emphasis to restate that good programming requires the establishment of baselines drawn from gender disaggregated data and information. The paucity of data posed a major challenge in supporting the MDAs and sectors to define the G&SI issues and to programme for them. So, the logical first step is to encourage each MDA to build and/or update data relevant to the mandate of the sector. That should be programmed and budgeted for the 2012 fiscal year. That will in turn provide the basis for evidence-based G&SI programming in the subsequent years.

A related challenge faced in the course of the assignment had to do with difficulty in locating State laws and policies. This suggests that the data and information management systems are weak and not as coordinated as they need to be. As part of the attention on building data and information, the state will need to strengthen its data gathering and management systems, including physical and online libraries.

With regard to inclusion of identified G&SI programmes in the budget cycle, we found from the experience of the workshop that while state planning officers could come up with suggestive programmes, they do not have the power to include them for budget plans. The learning from that is that advocacy is required at the level of the Permanent Secretaries so that they can give the required directives down the line to the planning officers for inclusion of G&SI programmes in the budget.

Another important experience has to do with some sectors listing all their programmes as G&SI- related programmes but could not explain what G&SI considerations were made during the programme planning and design. That suggests that many of the officers did not have sufficient understanding of what it takes to for a programme to address G&SI issues. It would be important to address this through G&SI capacity building and specialist support programme for the MDAs.

Conclusions

In concluding, we underline the urgent need for each sector, MDA and programme to establish sex and gender disaggregated baseline data and information on those being served. With the possible exception of some programmes in the Education and Health sectors, many others need to build the basic data on the characteristics of their publics. Any argument for the promotion of gender and social inclusion will need to be based on evidence for it to hold.

A good window of opportunity to push for including G&SI programme in the 2012 fiscal year budget is to engage with the Board of Permanent Secretaries to enable them see the gaps stated above and to act in a coordinated manner.



Appendix One: Terms of Reference

SPARC TOR: LAG-PFM-01-K

1. Name of Consultant:	Nkechi Eke Nwankwo
2. Overarching TOR Ref:	LAG-PFM-O1 (Attache d)
3. Overarching TOR Version:	2

4. Contribution to specific Dimension outputs

As part of the process of improving the budget planning and execution process of LASG SPARC has provided initial support to the Budget Department in the Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget (MEPB) to design tools that will assist in enhancing the budget process. Specifically the following outputs were produced:

1. New improved Call Circular, based on standard formats and sets out a clear and achievable budget calendars and incorporating clear frameworks and responsibilities for budget coordination.
2. Capital project implementation work-plan to be used by MDAs and submitted in accordance with agreed timetable in 2/3 pilot sectors to reflect profiled and seasonal resource needs. AG able to prepare cash forecasts based on profiled work plans.
3. Draft Budget Cycle Guide Book with clear rules for budget reallocation.

This assignment is expected to build on the above outcome, as well as contribute to the mainstreaming of G&SI issues in all facets of budgeting across all MDAs in Lagos State.

The specific Dimension outputs within the overarching TOR which this input will contribute towards:

4. MTSS PBB developed and costed: (Costed MTSS, based on program budget structure, are prepared by 25 Sector Ministries based on politically approved sector envelopes derived from LSG ceilings determined by a realistic macro-economic model).

5. Staff Trained for MTSS PBB and Costing

Activities

- A) The anticipated activities needed to deliver the outputs, consistent with overarching TOR:

Consult with MEPB and sensitize the relevant departments on the G&SI;

Identify and Review G&SI documents and policies relevant to Lagos State;

In consultation with key officers in sector ministries, formulate G&SI programs with KPI (key performance indicators) (discussions of the proposed programs with KPIs could be undertaken during the MTSS-PBB workshop);

Make a short presentation on G&SI focusing on the necessity of including the proposed



programs in the annual budget estimates during the MTSS-PBB workshop;

B) The following features of the Sub-TOR are to guide the consultants to accomplish the overall objectives and outputs of this input:

i) Objective

Objective of this input is to review existing materials and policies on gender and social inclusion in Lagos State and to support relevant sector MDAs to prepare a set of programs (distinctively different from current MDG activities), which could be considered for inclusion in the MDAs budget proposals for fiscal year 2012.

Description of Outputs:

The consultant would be expected to prepare and submit the following at the conclusion of this input:

- Consultant Visit Report
- A short assignment report
- A document containing recommended G&SI programmes in the agreed sectors, which could be distinguished from existing MDG program/projects, for inclusion in the annual budget (as an annex or appendix to the assignment report).



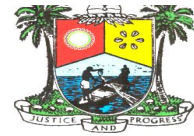
Appendix Two: Guide questions for Sector Group work

1. List the programmes that respond to the needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups in your sector.
2. Are the programmes in response to any policy or study? If yes, which? If no, how were the programmes arrived at?
3. Does your sector have disaggregated data for its target groups?
4. Based on your experience/observation, what other programmes may be required to meet the needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups in your sector? Please list them.

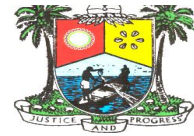


Appendix Three: Sector Group Reports on G&SI Programmes

Sectors	Current G&SI Programmes	Policy Backing	Additional G&SI programmes required
Education	Special and Inclusive units	National Policy on Education	Conditional Cash Fund Programme
	ECCDE for rural dwellers (community based)		Voucher Scheme
	Alternative schools for girls programmes		School meal programme
	World Disability Day programme		Establishment of additional public schools
	Adult Literacy programme		Encouragement of Public-Private participation
	Adult Education programme		
	Nomadic Education programme		
	Continuing Education Centre (CEC) programme		
Recreation, Culture and Religion	Disability games and sports	UN declaration on Persons Living with Disability	Schools and Higher education for the disabled
	Traditional Festivals	International Ishese Day	Reserve percentage of employment into work force for the disabled
	Operators of private beaches and other tourists establishments	Amendment of Hotel and other Related Establishments law	Create meet & match – mentoring programme
	Sports for Development		Create finishing school for Tourism and Travels
Economic Affairs	Youths Empowerment Scheme	Ten-point Agenda – Poverty Reduction	Credit Scheme for the less privileged
	Establishment of Enterprise Zones for Artisans and Tradesmen	Ten-point Agenda – Economic Empowerment	ENTRIDA for unemployed graduates
	Provision of pedestrian bridges for the physically	Policy on provision of	Construction of walk-ways for the physically



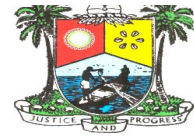
	challenged	Road Infrastructure	challenged.
	Security Alert	Ten-point Agenda – Security Alert	
Environmental Protection	Development of Parks and Gardens	Youth and Social Development policy	Advocacy and public enlightenment
	Beautification of open spaces as relaxation spots		Evacuation of existing illegal dump sites
	Eko Santa Club		Expanding the provision of public toilets in major bus-stops, market places and motor parks
	Public Toilets		Monitoring of drainage channels
	De-flooding of Public Schools		Regulation of air, water and sound quality
	De-silting of canals (de-flooding of slum areas)		
Public Order and Safety (Justice and Special Duties)	Enlargement & provision of ADR, OPD, CSC, Case Tracking, Case Management and Data base system	LASEEDS	Community Service scheme
	Response to emergency and disaster	NEMA/LASEMA policy	Research and Development
	Coordination of NYSC matters in the state	NYSC policy	
	Graduate Re-training Scheme	Ten-point Agenda	
	Relief Camps (extension to 20 LGAs)		
	Job registration centres (extension to 20 LGAs)	SPA, NEEDS, MDGs	
Social Protection	Upkeep and maintenance of multi-purpose Homes for Physically/ Mentally Challenged children at Ketu (Mile 12)		Support for orphans and vulnerable children in the state
	Upkeep and maintenance of Motherless Babies Homes		Building homes for abused children
	Awareness campaign on Reproductive Health/		Continuous campaign on Child rights law



	workshop on HIV/AIDS for students in 20 LGAs & 37 LCDAs in collaboration with Ministry of Health		
	Gender mainstreaming programme in collaboration with Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget	National Gender Policy	More empowerment programmes such as Yellow taxi cab, tricycle, etc
	Implementation of Domestic Violence law		
	Upkeep and maintenance of shelter for victims of human trafficking at Ayobo-Ipaja	Anti- trafficking law	
	Skills training and Empowerment for women living with HIV/AIDS		
	Awareness campaign on Child Abuse	Child Rights law	
	Skills Acquisition centres for women, young girls and boys.		
	Advocacy/ sensitization programme on Child Rights Law.		
	Upkeep and maintenance of Correctional Homes for boys and girls (Oregon, IdiAraba, Isheri and Yaba)		
	Upkeep and maintenance of Old People's Home (Yaba).		
	Children preventive and protective programme		
	Advocacy for adolescents, boys and girls pride programme		
Housing and Community Amenities	Provision of basic amenities (such as water, electricity) to rural areas	Ten-point Agenda	Massive development of rural areas
	Empowerment of rural populace (such as nets for fishermen)		Empowerment of the rural/less privileged
	Provision of subsidized land to other agencies to carry out their programmes		Provision of low cost housing for marginalized groups in all divisions of the state
	Development of communities in the Five Divisions of the state		Public enlightenment on planning activities and regulation.



	Ensuring compliance with physical planning laws as regards the physically challenged and less privileged.		
	Land regularization of government houses in Low Income Housing Estates at affordable rates.		
	Construction of low cost housing schemes in rural areas		
	Provision of Mortgage Scheme for the marginalized		
Health	Free Health programme	SSHDP	Health Education - prevention
	Corrective limb deformity surgery and rehabilitation	LASSEDS	Programmes for hearing disabled and the mentally challenged
	Blindness preventive programme	MDGs	Programmes to increase access – Community-based health information; State health information systems; Expand rural health programme
	Eko Free Malaria	Ten-Point Agenda	Maternal mortality reduction programme
	Breast cancer screening and awareness programme		Harmonize private sector for coordinated and standardized healthcare delivery.
	Cleft lips programme		
	TB control programme		
	Nation programme on Immunization		
	School Health programme		
	Reproductive Health – IMNCH; Family Planning		
	Lagos state Emergency Medical Services		
	Medical Mission and Mini Mission		
	Hypertension and Diabetes screening programme		
	Community-based health insurance scheme		
	Cervical cancer screening programme		



General Service			
	MEPB: Vision 20:2020; Economic Summit; Global partnership (MDG); Budget consultative Forum	Ten- Point Agenda	
	Information & Strategy: Every 100 Days; Public Enlightenment; Information production	LASEEDS	
	Establishment and Training: All forms of training		
	Pension: Welfare package for pensioners; verification exercise for retirees		Pension welfare should be increased to twice a year.
	Finance: LASMI; Insurance policies		Microfinance soft loans should be expanded across the 20 LGAs and 37 LCDAs
	PSO: Last Day in office; Public Service week; Post service welfare; Staff housing board and loan		Provision of social amenities for physically challenged at all public institutions
	Science & Technology: ICT in secondary schools; Youth Empowerment training programme; Solar Electrification in rural areas; Science camp for secondary schools pupils		ICT in all public school in the state (Junior and Secondary)
	LGCA: Issuance of special marriage license; Boundary dispute resolution		
	COS: Financial assistance		

Appendix Four: G&SI Checklist for Planning

Checklist for Gender and Social Inclusion (G&SI) in MTSS and Planning

Situational Analysis Checklist	Yes	No
<p>1. Context – Sex disaggregated data and Social indicators</p> <p>Do the documents have data on key indicators of women’s and men’s status?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * literacy rates (by sex) * primary enrolment (by sex) * secondary completion (by sex) * life expectancy (by sex) * birth rates * infant mortality rates (by sex) * maternal mortality rates * population by age, sex and location (urban/rural) * Employment rates by sex 		
<p>2. Context - Legal</p> <p>Does the Policy/ MTSS document reference and align with national and global instruments for promoting gender equality and social inclusion? (For example, National Gender Policy, CEDAW, Child Rights Act, AU Protocol on Women’s Rights, MDGs, etc)</p> <p>Does it align with state-specific commitments (laws and policies) that promote gender equality and social inclusion?</p>		
Participation and Decision-making Checklist		
<p>3. Context – decision-makers</p> <p>What percentage of elected officials are women/men?</p> <p>What percentage of women/men are in high level government positions</p> <p>What percentage of high government officials are members of disadvantaged groups (such as physically challenged, minorities and non-indigenes)?</p> <p>What institutional mechanisms have been created to advocate for women/men and/or protect their rights?</p> <p>Are there active CSOs, women’s movement/ NGOs working on women’s/human rights?</p> <p>Were vulnerable groups involved in the policy formulation process?</p>		

<p>4. MTSS document Justification</p> <p>Is the gender and social inclusion dimension highlighted in background information to the intervention? Does the analysis include how the issues relate to men, women and socially excluded groups? Does the justification include convincing arguments for gender equality and social inclusion?</p>		
<p>5. Goals and Objectives</p> <p>Does the goal of the proposed intervention reflect the needs of both men and women? Does the goal flow logically from the issues raised by the context analysis? Does the goal seek to correct gender imbalances through addressing practical and strategic needs of men and women? Does the goal seek to transform the institutions (social and other) that perpetuate gender inequality and social exclusion?</p>		
<p>6. Activities</p> <p>Do planned activities and interventions involve both men and women? Were there any additional activities to ensure that a gender and social inclusion perspective is made explicit (e.g. training in gender issues, additional research, etc.)?</p>		
<p>7. Indicators</p> <p>Does the policy document have indicators to measure progress towards the fulfillment of each objective? Do these indicators measure the gender aspects of each objective? Are indicators gender disaggregated? Are targets set to guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities (e.g. quotas for male and female participation)?</p>		
<p>8. Policy Implementation</p> <p>Who are implementing the MTSS/Policy intervention? Have they received gender mainstreaming training, so that a gender perspective can be sustained throughout implementation? Are women, men and vulnerable groups participating in implementation?</p>		
<p>9. Monitoring and Evaluation:</p> <p>Does the monitoring and evaluation strategy include a gender and social inclusion perspective? Does it examine both substantive (content) and administrative (process) aspects of the intervention?</p>		
<p>10. Risks:</p> <p>Was the greater context of gender roles and relations within society considered as a potential risk (i.e. stereotypes or structural barriers that may prevent full participation of one or the other gender or group)? Was the potential negative impact of the intervention considered (e.g. potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men or other vulnerable groups?)</p>		

<p>11. Budget: Were financial inputs “gender-proofed” to ensure that both men and women will benefit from the planned intervention? Was the need to provide gender sensitivity training or to engage short-term gender experts factored in to the budget?</p>		
<p>12. Annexes: Are any relevant research papers (or excerpts) included as annexes (particularly those that provide sound justification of your attention to gender and social inclusion)?</p>		
<p>13. Communication Strategy: Has a communication strategy been developed for informing various publics about the existence, progress and results of the project from a G&SI perspective?</p>		



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