

TOWARDS A GENDER DIGITAL INCLUSION AGENDA FOR NIGERIA



CENTRE FOR INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. APC - Association for Progressive Communications
2. CITAD - Centre for Information Technology and Development
3. CSOs - Civil society organizations
4. GBVO - Gender Based Violence Online
5. ICT - Information and Communication Technology
6. IGF - Internet Governance Forum
7. ISPs - Internet Service Providers
8. IT - Information Technology
9. JAMB - Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board
10. NCC - Nigeria Communications Commission
11. NECO - National Examination Council
12. NGOs - Non Governmental Organizations
13. NIGF - Nigeria Internet Governance Forum
14. NITDA - National Information Technology Development Agency
15. NOA - National Orientation Agency
16. OTTs - Over the Top Providers
17. PTA - Parents Teachers Association
18. SIDA - Swedish International Development Agency
19. USPF - Universal Service Provision Fund
20. WASC - West African Examinations Council

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PREFACE

The gender digital divide in Nigeria is so obvious even when there is little of data to substantiate. It is seen in the low number of girls and women entering the IT profession, it is seen in the low number of women making effective use of the internet and social media and in the engagement of women with decision making processes about internet and ICT in general. The lack of data disaggregated in gender along different aspects of ICT access and use itself is an indication of the low level rating that addressing the gender digital divide gets in the country.

Over the years, CITAD has been working on different fronts to contribute in addressing the gender digital divide. They include providing training for women and girls on ICTs, advocacy for girls to have access to internet in schools, engaging in campaign against gender based violence online, developing ICT-entrepreneurship skills of women so as to show that ICT has positive impact in providing means of livelihood for women. We have also undertaken researches to understand the peculiar nature of the gender digital divide in Nigeria and convened several meetings of stakeholders on how to address the problem. Ultimately all these are important. However without an overarching national framework to address the gender digital divide, we will only be scratching the surface of the problem.

This is why we thought that there is need for government and other stakeholders to agree on a national gender digital inclusion agenda that would provide concrete strategies, initiatives, commitments and targets for addressing the gender digital divide in the country. Surprisingly also the Universal Service Provision Fund (USPF) which has been charged with bridging access and affordability in the country through the use of universal access service fund does not as of now have an articulated digital inclusion agenda, even though it has a number of initiatives, especially targeting people with disabilities. But even this is more symbolic than substantive.

It is this vacuum that we thought to fill by mobilizing different stakeholders, namely women groups, female journalists, female academics, women in ICT profession, civil society groups, government agencies to brainstorm

over a two day period to bring out the key issues that need to be seen in a national gender digital inclusion agenda. The meeting itself held under the auspice of the Women IFG with the objectives of:

- Provide a platform for women to strategize on how to increase women participation in the IGF processes
- To aggregate women issues and concerns that they would want see tabled at the global IGF holding in November 2018 in Paris, France
- To develop a draft national gender digital inclusion agenda for the consideration of the country.

The meeting was supported by APC through a grant from SIDA. The meeting came up with a draft. This draft was further circulated among participants to make observations or make further suggestions. The document here is the outcome of these processes.

Our hope is that stakeholders will use this document as a campaign and advocacy tool to get government and other critical stakeholders to buy-in into the need to have a National Gender Digital Inclusion Agenda for Nigeria.

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

In this 21st century, access to the internet, digital devices and technical skills is undoubtedly essential for full participation in the society and economy. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has affected every aspect of human life. In fact, the level of deployment and accessibility of ICT in a country can determine its level of development. Digital technologies have become a powerful force for social and economic development, delivering substantial benefits for both individuals and society. They enable people to access information and services that were previously unavailable to them, opening new opportunities for income generation, personal development and engagement with community and political decision-making.

Women's empowerment and gender equality are crucial to National development. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations agreed that: '**The achievement of full human potential and sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities**'. Women and girls therefore must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. The importance of gender equality and empowerment are emphasised in the Agenda's fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG5) which aims to 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.'

Unfortunately, ICT has become a basis for disparity among men/boys and women/girls in Nigeria. This disparity has been termed as gender digital divide. Gender digital divide is the gap and inequality in access, distribution and use of information, communication and technologies between men and women. Women, who are the most socially and economically excluded among other groups, are also largely digitally excluded.

The root causes of digital gender gaps lie in a complex set of interrelated social, economic and cultural barriers, including lack of available infrastructure, the cost of the Internet, devices and usage, the design and usability of devices, lack of digital skills, concerns related to safety and security, lack of awareness and relevant content, and, cultural factors that impact women's ability to access and use digital technologies.

Irrespective of how impressive the goals and level of investment, ICT initiatives in the absence of gender inclusion, will continue to reinforce inequalities and hinder overall technology-enabled development. Women in Nigeria enjoy less access to digital technologies and the Internet than men. Women make less use of them, and gain less benefit from them than men do. And even in events that shape policies around internet and its governance like the Nigerian Internet Governance Forum (NIGF), women in Nigeria are left behind.

In a number of countries, gender digital divide has been bridged. Unfortunately, the case is not the same in Nigeria, where there is a huge gap between men and women in terms of effective use of the internet, participating in events concerning ICT or even venturing into the field of ICTs as entrepreneurship. Although the gap could be more or less depending on the state as well as region, reports have shown that Nigerian women are left behind in ICT. This has prompted CITAD to carry out a series of researches in 2016, 2017 and 2018 to find out factors that widened gender gap in Nigeria. Similarly, in its effort to develop advocacy for gender digital inclusion in Nigeria, CITAD organized the First Women Internet Governance Forum (Women-IGF) with support from All Progressive Communication (APC) in Nigeria which brought together over 50 female journalists, female CSOs, women in the digital industries, academia, government agencies and private companies from various part of the country who sat together and identified women digital challenges, responses needed to be done and extracted the critical stakeholders in responding to the identified challenges. The Agenda was therefore derived from the outcome of the meeting.

CITAD therefore posits that, government both federal and states, institutions, CSOs, individuals and all other relevant stakeholders must do everything possible to bridge the divide as ICTs are important factors of sustainable human development.

PART TWO: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Researches and Women Internet Governance Forum confirmed that more men use the internet than women. Similarly, more men participate in forums, events and activities that shape internet policies. Women in the IGF raised concerns over issues that hindered the participation and use of internet by women in the Nigeria and outlined those issues. They identified the followings as the broad issues:

1. Lack of Internet Access:

Access to the internet is identified as one of the main challenges women face in using the internet. Many women especially in the rural areas do not have the gadgets they can use to access the internet. Some factors that contributed to the challenges women face in accessing and using the internet include:

- a. **Affordability:** A lot of women particularly those in rural communities cannot afford to buy sophisticated phones that could give them access to the internet. Similarly, the cost of service is a factor that limits their use of the internet.
- b. **Content:** many women see inappropriate content that is not relevant to them at best or offensive and offensive to their cultural sensibilities.
- c. **Control:** Parental/spouse control on their female children or wives is another limitation to women access to internet. Husbands and parents tend to prevent their wives and female children from using the internet as they perceived they could learn immoralities from the internet. Similarly, some parents support their male children to venture into the ICT and related fields, while they discourage the females children. This could be seen typically in the choice of courses made for each child in terms of studies, as well as the toys parent provide for their male and female children.
- d. **Language/Literacy:** 90% of the content on the internet is English, yet only 10% of the world is English. Many women see disincentive in the use of internet as the content is in languages that majority of them who have not gone to formal western education do not understand.

2. Lack of policies supporting Internet and gender in the society:

Women are characterized with some peculiarities which needed specific measures or policies for them to be able to come on stage in all aspects. This include:

- a. **Nature of the Female Gender:** Unlike men, career women are as well mothers and wives who needed to take care of the family at the same time, they could be

pregnant or nursing mothers. They sometimes have babies whom provisions are not made for during events like IGF.

- b. Failure to Tackle Problem Associated with Girl Child Education: **31 Million Girls are out of school globally. This has greatly affected the digital skills of many women and girls in Nigeria as ICT requires some level of literacy as a result of language and content barriers. Government was unable to tackle the girl child education challenge in Nigeria.**
- c. Unequal Opportunities: Few organisations (both public and private) who are involved in ICT are not willing to employ women who are qualified and competent. This is as a result of the perception that women are weak and at a moment become pregnant or nursing mothers.
- d. Similarly, Cafes are not culturally sensitive to either married women or to even women in general. They are usually inhibited by young boys and men. Consequently most women would rather stay away and get their brothers or sons or even nephews to access and use internet on their behalf than they going there to do it by themselves.
- e. Lack of Protection: There are no strict laws and policies that protect women right on the internet whenever they are been harassed or assaulted on the internet. Hate speech against women has also gotten a free flow on the internet. Thus, this has affected women internet usage in Nigeria.

3. Poor Policy Implementation of ICT Policies in Education Sector

A number of States have State level ICT policies, which are hardly being implemented. Some States have ICTs in Education Policies, again, implementation is doubtful. Yet, two national major policy issues have necessitated the purposeful implementation of ICT policies with respect to education. One is the implementation of the National Education curricula which make computer studies compulsory at both primary and secondary schools levels. The second is the decision of JAMB to phase out paper and pen examinations. The JAMB examination is compulsory for those seeking admission to any higher education institutions in the country. The decision of JAMB was based on the understanding that since computer studies has been made compulsory, all prospective candidates for its examination would be computer literate. Unfortunately this is not the case. For one thing, many States dithered for long on the implementation of the new curricula, giving two excuses for deferring the

implementation. First, many said they could not get enough teachers to teach computer studies in the schools, a fact that is still glaring today. The second is that they have argued they did not have the resources to equip the schools with computers and other related ICT facilities. Consequently today, many years since the official commencement of the implementation of the curricula, not adequate percentage of public schools are properly equipped to teach computer studies.

4. Gender Based Challenges online:

A number of online issues that women face tend to limit their internet use. Gender based violence online constitute one of the major obstacles that widens digital gap in Nigeria. This include online harassments, intimidations, hate speech, trolling, hacking, porn revenge etc. In essence, there are:

- a) Online harassment and violence: women see online harassment as one factor that discourages them from going online. Such online harassment include unsolicited and unwanted messages, sending of suggestive messages, outright sexual harassment and fear of blackmail that they had seen had happened to some other women, as well as unwanted messages among the factors that discourages women from using the internet.
- b) There is a lot of content on the social media which many women find offensive. Fear of Indecent materials is seen as important factor that discourages women from using the internet.
- c) Women feel that being online undermines their privacy especially on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

5. Sociocultural and religious factors:

Sociocultural and religious factors play more roles in hindering women's online participation in the north more than other regions in Nigeria. A great number of men do not want their wives and daughters to use the internet as a result of their cultural and political perception. There are stories of women whose marriages had collapsed because of the use of the internet in northern Nigeria. Thus many women who wanted to save their marriage would resort to self-censorship. A second problem relating to the above is the widespread that only women of easy virtue use the internet. The religious leaders again reinforce these beliefs.

The followings were specifically highlighted during the Women-IGF:

- There is lack of policy that supports Internet and Gender in the society.
- There is low women representation in decision making platforms as men only think about themselves when formulating policies.
- There is unequal representation of women in the IGF process. Only 10% of the NIGF are women.
- Lack of access to internet resources and or infrastructure
- The issue of socio-cultural and religion have also posed challenges to women participation in IGF and digital inclusion. The society perceived women not to have much to offer on internet processes.
- Digital exclusion starts from home by parents who provide digital toys to the male children and dolls to females.
- Lack of sustainability and utilization of internet policies.
- Lack of government involvement in resolving gender digital challenges to help bridge gender digital inclusion.
- The issues of women human right is not protected including digital rights
- The issue of implementation process especially to the right to freedom of information.
- There is lack of development and infrastructure in rural areas.
- Women with disability are limited to access to internet.
- Ignorance on the importance and benefits women could derive from the internet both on the side of the men and women.
- There is ignorance and misconception about the internet among parents, especially in rural areas which create negative attitude about the internet among students.
- Lack of computers and insufficient qualified teachers in the school as well as few number of female teachers in the ICT to provide encouragement and role model for the students.
- Illiteracy is also an obstacle to women digital inclusion.
- The non-implementation of the current national secondary school curriculum in full which makes computer studies compulsory
- The internet content is a barrier to women participation as 90% of its content is in English yet only 10% of the world speaks English.

PART THREE: TOWARD GENDER DIGITAL INCLUSION

a. Preamble:

In order to solve the problems raised and bridge the gap that exists between men and women in terms of internet use, a 2-day national Women Internet Governance Forum was organized which brought over 50 relevant female stakeholders including journalists, female CSOs, women in the digital industries, academia, government agencies and private companies from all over the country. The following is the outcome of the forum:

b. Vision:

Universal access to a free, safe, affordable, transfer and secure internet.

c. Mission:

Undertake sustained advocacy, awareness building efforts and training initiatives to ensure that all stakeholders key in to the strategic commitment to deliver access to a free, safe, affordable, transparent and secure internet digital inclusion of women in Nigeria.

d. Goal:

The goal is to promote the digital inclusion of women in Nigeria, particularly in rural communities where lack of infrastructure, education and poverty have combined to create conditions that make effective use of the internet by women more difficult.

e. Objectives:

1. Contribute to the elimination of gender gaps in access to and use of ICTs in the country.
2. Enhance public understanding of the importance of internet to women
3. Increase the number of women who access and use the internet effectively in Nigeria.
4. Facilitate the mainstreaming of the voice of women in the Internet Governance Forum and ICT policy making.
5. Develop a national gender digital inclusion agenda.

PART FOUR: STRATEGIES

The following are strategies to implement a national digital inclusion agenda:

- Conducting frequent workshops for women supported by the government.
- Providing a way of incorporating women from the rural communities to be part and benefit of events that shape internet like the NIGF.
- Providing infrastructure in order to give access at the grass root level.
- Providing women and the girl child with free education, training and retraining to promote peaceful development.
- Restriction Copying videos and pictures without permission should be restricted in sites and other social media platform.
- Ensuring technological empowerment to people with disability or special need in order to close technological barriers and digital gap.
- Provision of android and smart phone in indigenous language.
- Involving indigenous stakeholders while developing such tools for proper and efficient usage.
- Involving women fully in using the internet in order to elicit their requirements for improvement.
- Creating awareness for women/girls on why they need to embrace using the internet as well as empowering themselves with it.
- Educating and sensitising the society about the negativity of internet especially those from the rural areas.
- Establishing policies and laws protecting women rights on the internet.
- Developing initiatives for female scholarships in ICT.
- Equipping girls and even boys' primary and secondary schools with full ICT facilities in both private and public schools.
- Providing sufficient teachers who are knowledgeable in ICT fields to teach students at both secondary and primary schools.
- Ensuring that students learn ICT not only theoretically, but also the practical aspects.
- Continued advocacy, dialogue and sensitization on importance of digital inclusion for everyone.
- Including gender perspectives in the key debates around internet governance.

- Promoting women's visibility at the IGF and related fora.
- Recognizing the need for more women in leadership, more women on panels and more women involved in agenda setting.
- Providing access to internet designed for women with disabilities to empower them.
- Putting more efforts is also needed to ensure more participation of women as well as their presentation as moderators and panelists and not simply as participants.
- Adequate and equal representation of women from different geographies, languages, ethnicities and so forth by women who are present in internet governance spaces.
- Encouraging IT professionals, content providers and other professionals to provide appropriate and relevant content that incentivize going online.
- Supporting efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the national curriculum on education which makes computer studies compulsory at basic level and compulsory and examinable at secondary school.
- Deepening of the involvement of grassroots in the internet government process.
- Promoting the achievement of universal digital literacy among women in the country.
- Ensure that no one is left behind in harnessing the benefit of the internet.
- There should be equal, convenient and low cost internet for all.

PART FIVE: SPECIFIC ACTORS, THEIR ROLES AND ACTIVITIES

ACTORS	ROLE	ACTIVITIES
<p>NIGERIA COMMUNICATION COMMISSION (NCC)</p>	<p>The National Telecommunication regulator monitor all significant matters relating to the performance of all licensed telecoms service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure technological empowerment to people with disability or special need in order to close technological barriers and digital gap. • Support Initiative that will promote awareness and skills building for women • Encourage service providers to Provide affordable internet for the society to make their recommendations and contribution towards global warming. • Ensure that there are adequate and appropriate policies to deal with gender based violence online as well as harmful content • Ensure effective performance of its regulatory function, in particular make service providers keep to high level of quality service provision • Promote safety and security online

<p>UNIVERSAL SERVICE PROVISION FUND (USPF)</p>	<p>National Agency for promoting the widespread availability and usage of network services and applications services throughout Nigeria by encouraging the installation of network facilities and the provision for network services and applications services to institutions and in un-served, underserved areas or for underserved groups within the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should facilitate the achievement of universal access to ICT and universal service, through market-based investment, which stimulate development in rural, un-served and underserved communities. • Should step up its bridging initiatives with particular emphasis to reaching rural women • Support training of rural women on use of ICTs
<p>NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NITDA)</p>	<p>NITDA is a Federal Government Agency which was established by NITDA Act 2007 with the primary role to oversee the overall development and use of the ICT industry in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to the knowledge, content and information through ICT tools • Use ICT to create jobs and wealth amongst the youths by bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas • Promote use of local languages on the internet by supporting academia

	<p>Nigeria in order to ensure a steady growth in the sector.</p>	<p>and IT professionals work to promote greater insertion of our local languages online</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support e-based entrepreneurship to incentivize going online for women. • Expanding and deepening the frontier of IT knowledge within Nigeria
<p>NATIONAL ORIENTATION AGENCY (NOA)</p>	<p>Federal government agency for public enlightenment with communicating government policy, staying abreast of public opinion, and promoting patriotism, national unity, and development of Nigerian society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support civil society advocacy to promote awareness about internet among women • Promote the campaign for local content as well as against harmful content and practice online • Engage in public sensitization on the importance of internet for women and help to address misconceptions among parent and partners about the internet. • Sensitize society about the negativity of internet especially those from the rural area.

<p>FEDERAL/STATE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Federal/state Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is a Ministry that advises government on gender and Children issues, Issues affecting Persons with Disabilities and the Aged. They initiate policy guidelines and lead the process of gender equality and mainstreaming at both the national and international levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender including digital agenda for the ministry • Support advocacy for increased access to internet by women • Promote participation of women in policy making discussion around internet, including the internet governance forum • They should create recognition of the need for more women in leadership, more women • They should create recognition of the need for more women in leadership, more women on panels and more women involved in agenda setting • To Support women participation and financial inclusion • Ensure women with disabilities have access to the internet, as the access can empower them. • Support the increase participation of women in the IGF processes at all levels • Support and drive the organization of Women IGF in the country
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**FEDERAL/STATE
MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION**

Federal/state
Ministry of
Education
Formulates a
national/state
policies on
education

- To support women and the girl child with free education, training and retraining to promote peace development.
- Provision of Initiatives for female scholarships in ICT
- Academia should embark on research to ensure digital inclusion.
- Federal ministry of education should enforce the full implementation of the national secondary school education curricula with respect to making computer studies compulsory
- Implementation of education curricula that made ICT compulsory at basic levels
- Encouraging States that do not have ICT Education in policy should develop one
- Provision of ICT tools and infrastructure in public institutions especially in girl's school.

<p>MEDIA</p>	<p>Both Private and Government media play an outstanding role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive agenda for law makers to implement • Provide publicity and sensitise women on the advantage of internet usage • Support for advocacy, public enlighten and education on internet and women issues • Campaign for the protection of child online and against and other harmful practice online • Should monitor implementation of set policies.
<p>RELIGIOUS AND TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>They provide the cohesion and harmony required to sustain the functionality and dynamism of our local communities and the relevance of our socio cultural traditions in the arena of national discourse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should support gender-digital inclusion • Should see internet as an avenue for empowerment • Should endorse digital inclusion policies • Should engage in educating people, especially men about the importance of internet for all • Support initiatives to curb gender based abuse online rather than discouraging women from going online

<p>MINISTRY/STATE OF COMMUNICATION</p>	<p>Federal/state government agency responsible on communication policies to promote and facilitate the development of the ICT industry and increase the contribution of the ICT industry to GDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate universal, ubiquitous and cost effective access to communications infrastructure throughout the country • Support the implementation of the National Broadband plan and bring down the cost of internet in the country • Promote the utilization of ICT in all spheres of life to optimize the communications infrastructure, digital content creation, domestic software applications and the delivery of private and public services over the internet.
<p>INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS</p>	<p>ISPs are typically commercial organizations that generally charge their users whether households, Personal,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should provide infrastructure to rural areas and reduce cost of internet data. • Should have a sense of corporate social responsibilities by providing ICT

<p>MINISTRY/STATE OF COMMUNICATION</p>	<p>businesses or governments a monthly fee on a contractual basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre's for women and girls. • Should support digital inclusion by subsidizing internet access to public schools.
<p>FEDERAL/STATE GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Policy implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should ensure articulation and implementation of a digital inclusion charter that will address all the various dimensions of digital divide nationally and at individual state • Should promote effective competition and which continue to stress liberalization in infrastructure, network services and applications across different technological platforms • Should provide infrastructure in order to give access at the grass root level.

- Encourage native initiative so as to evaluate performance.
- Should organize for frequent workshop for women on digital inclusion
- Should provide a way for incorporating people from the rural area to be part and benefit of IGF.
- Should employ qualified ICT teachers, train them and make them up-to-date on how to use and teach ICT in schools.
- Should as a matter of urgency equip female schools with ICT facilities and internet access as well as recruit sufficient number of qualified ICT teachers.
- Should encourage female indigenes of their states to study computer related courses at tertiary level so as to provide the

		states with both sufficient number of female ICT teachers and role models for the students to
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	Non - Governmental - Organization (NGO) calls for voice and a call-to-action for people without autonomy and access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of bill at the national and state levels. • Should be part of advocacy for women digital inclusion
WOMEN FOR WOMEN	Supporting other women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be willing to learn and engage themselves • Should engage in advocacy by mentoring other women • Women who are present in internet governance spaces should represent different geographies, languages, ethnicities and so forth.

<p>LAW MAKERS</p>	<p>Protect women's rights on the internet</p>	<p>They should established law that will strictly punish gender violence perpetrators online</p>
<p>SECURITY AGENCIES</p>	<p>Security agencies and other law enforcement agencies to protect women's rights on the Internet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be vigilant and respond to distress signals from victims of gender based violence online promptly and proactively so as to curb trend in the country. • Should ensure that all perpetrators of GBVO are prosecuted and punished accordingly. • Should incorporate ICT skills in their operations, that's the only way they could reach online criminals.
<p>ONLINE COMPANIES</p>	<p>Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, Google etc.</p>	<p>Pornographic sites should be completely blocked for a certain age; if not possible then they should be registered with huge amount of money where it will not be free and affordable for user.</p>

<p>POLITICAL PARTIES</p>	<p>Candidates/political aspirants</p>	<p>Political parties and candidates should take ICT for women and digital inclusion as part of their campaign promises and should be fulfilled.</p>
<p>PARENTS</p>	<p>Parents and guardians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should encourage and support their children to embrace ICT. • Should encourage and support their female children to study computer related courses at tertiary level so as to provide sufficient number of female ICT teachers and role models for other girls to emulate • Should educate and monitor the usage of the internet by their children to make them understand how to protect themselves from cyber bullying.
<p>SCHOOL MANAGERMENTS</p>	<p>Public and private schools and teachers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should, out of their PTA/School fees and other sources of income, try to pay for Internet Services and ICT facilities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should meet their obligations by teaching their students ICT subjects effectively especially that the Unified Matriculation Examination (UME) is Compulsory• School proprietors should ensure that ICT subjects are not just taught theoretically but has full complement of practical to provide the opportunity to students to learn skills that will enable them engage with ICT mediated education systems.
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REPRESENTATION AT DEVELOPING THE DRAFT GENDER DIGITAL INCLUSION AGENDA

Civil Society Organizations

1. Abiodun Essiet Initiatives for Girls
2. ActionAid Nigeria
3. Center for Information Technology and Development (CITAD)
4. Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD)
5. Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)
6. Connecting Gender for development
7. Fantasuam Foundation
8. Haddis Foundation
9. Islamic Youth League
10. Makita Initiative
11. Nigeria Internet Governance Forum (NIGF)
12. Nigeria women trust fund (NWTF)
13. Search for Common Ground
14. Women 's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)
15. Women For Women
16. Women Will
17. Young African Women Leaders Network
18. Young Women in Politics

Media Organizations

1. BBC Hausa
2. Blueprint Newspaper
3. Express Radio
4. Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)
5. Freedom Radio
6. Leadership Newspaper
7. News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)
8. People's Daily Newspaper
9. Voice of America (VOA)

Government Agencies

1. Federal Ministry of Communications
2. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
3. Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
4. National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)

Politicians

1. Abiodun Essient – Politician (APC)
2. Hajiya Rabi Shehu Sharada, Kano (PDP)
3. Hon. Maryam Muhammed of All Progressive Congress (APC)
4. Mariya Ado, People Democratic Party (PDP)

Individual Capacity

1. Dr. Amina Salihu from MacArthur Foundation
2. Dr. Jummai Umar-Ajijo, The Business People
3. Fatima Nura from Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education
4. Miss Adelusì Olunwaseunnla, Alumnus, Abuja Digital Summer Institute
5. Mrs. Mary Uduma, Chair, LMAG
6. Ms. Hussaina Akila- Radio Nigeria
7. Ms. Oluchi Ogianm of United State Institute of Peace (USIP)
8. Prof. Amina Kaidal, University of Maiduguri
9. Sanah A. Mu'az from Bayero University Kano (BUK)

Community Representation

1. Maryam Abubakar - Pasepa Community
2. Ibrahim Maria - Pasepa Community
3. Mbachen Queen Joshua - Leleyi Community
4. Martha Yusuf - Kayache Community
5. MaimunaRabi'u - Gofidna Community

ABOUT CITAD

CITAD (www.citad.org) is a capacity building civil society organization whose activities covers research, advocacy, training and publicity in all areas of ICTs. Its vision is; a knowledge-based democratic society free of hunger while its mission is; using ICTs to empower citizens for a just and knowledge-based society that is anchored on sustainable and balanced development.

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