



NORTH-EAST ZONE

- Adamawa State
- Bauchi State
- Borno State
- Gombe State
- Taraba State
- Yobe State

NORTH EAST SUMMARY

KEY

- Highest
- Lowest



SCHOOL ENROLMENT

- Adamawa State [69.3%]
- Borno State [17.8%]

INTERRUPTED SCHOOLING

- Adamawa State [29.8%]
- Borno State [1.1%]

NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL

- Bauchi State [63.6%]
- Adamawa State [9.6%]

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- Taraba State [9.6%]
- Borno State [0.2%]

UNEMPLOYED

- Gombe State [7.3%]
- Borno State [0.0%]

SELF EMPLOYED

- Bauchi State [44.3%]
- Adamawa State [1.7%]

ACCESS TO HEALTH

- Yobe State [100%]
- Taraba State [72.7%]

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

- Borno State [65.3%]
- Gombe State [9.1%]

“The strength of our youth is the strength of the nation...”

Participant, Focus Group Discussion, Mudi LGA, Adamawa State.

PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH

North East youth perceive youth as: A person who is wild and smart; someone who possesses a sharp brain; vigorous strength; someone who under parental care; a teenager; leaders of tomorrow; a person making efforts to be successful in life; and a strong force of the nation.

USE OF TIME AMONG YOUTHS

The North East youth spend their time in self-development activities, playing games, reading, doing house chores, watching movies, writing music, chatting with friends, listening to music, and dancing.

LIFE ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH

North East youth have great aspirations, some of which are to become: IT specialists, soldiers, successful businessmen, housewives, academicians, beauticians public administrators and civil servants.

EDUCATIONAL / VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Challenges

Challenges that the North East youth

include: lack of amenities and structural facilities in school, insufficiency of good teachers, renovation of public schools and hostels, lack of capital for vocational and tools, lack of sufficient higher education institutes.

Recommendations

Attention should be paid to improving the standard of basic education, and public schools should be upgraded and made better institutions.

NGOs should launch pro-educationa that would ensure commitment of education.

EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

Challenges

Lack of educational qualification required to get employment discouragement from government an parents, poverty and unemployment.

Recommendations

There is a need for the government to intensify its efforts at creating jobs. Activities that would facilitate self employment would be of immense value in the region.

Youth empowerment programme should be organised periodically.

ACCESS TO HEALTH

Challenges

The challenges facing the health sector in the North East, as identified by the youth in the area are: lack of mosquito treated nets, a need for well-trained health personnel and equipped hospitals, and potable drinking water.

Recommendations

Government should employ necessary mechanisms for equipping in hospital, allocating of medical personnel, ensuring constant pipe borne water supply, and promoting a clean environment.

NGOs should provide support in enlightening the public on the desirability of proper dietary



their population.

Government should add value to education in Nigeria by providing the necessary educational tools and infrastructure needed to make learning complete.

Government schools be brought to the same standard as private schools .

There are insufficient vocational training centres to

meet the needs of the youth in the environment, and more should be provided.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Recommendations

Youths should be actively involved in decision making in the society



ADAMAWA

- Land of Beauty -

Demographics: Adamawa state

Population = 730,418



POPULATION

Age Range	Male		Female	
	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count
10-14	16.6		25.5	
15-19	9.8		13.6	
20-24	10.0		24.4	

MARITAL STATUS

Married	1.8
Divorced	16.0
Never Married	0.0
Never Married	1.6
Never Married	34.7
Never Married	45.4

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	2.2
Customary	14.3
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	83.5

OVERVIEW

Adamawa State shares border with Gombe State to the west, Borno State to the northwest, while to the southwest it is bordered with Taraba State, and the Republic of Cameroon to the east and its capital is Yola.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

69.3% of youth in Adamawa State are currently in school. 29.8% of Adamawa State youth have had to interrupt schooling at some point or another, and 9.6% have never been to school.

25% of female youth in Adamawa State are married, accounting for the figures of school interruption amongst the female youth. Majority of the male youth pull out of school to attend to agricultural -related choices, and jobs.

Reasons for school drop-out or non enrolment include

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School		32.2
Never Been to School		37.1
Interrupted Schooling		0.7
Interrupted Schooling		8.9
Interrupted Schooling		16.1
Interrupted Schooling		13.7
Attended Vocational Training		0.8
Attended Vocational Training		5.1

poverty, religious discrimination, and peer pressure, poorly equipped government schools, and expensive private schools which cannot be afforded by a majority of parents.

The Adamawa State youth claim that there are no facilities for learning in majority of their schools.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

13.4% of youth in Adamawa State are working either full-time, part-time or are self-employed. Most of the youth in Adamawa State work as artisans (mechanics, labourers, vulcaniser, etc), or are petty traders, and some of their trade include hair dressing and tailoring.

3.8% of the Adamawa State youth are unemployed. Due to the lack of private business organisations and companies in the state, most of them only have the option of working with the either the State or Federal Government. The youth in Adamawa State claim that god-fatherism has taken over the system, and even those who desire to join the military or paramilitary have to be connected to an influential individual or pay a bribe. The result of this is that youth who are unable to afford to pay these bribes, which are often exorbitant, have no hope of

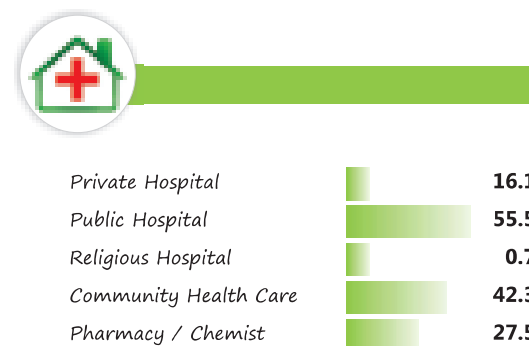
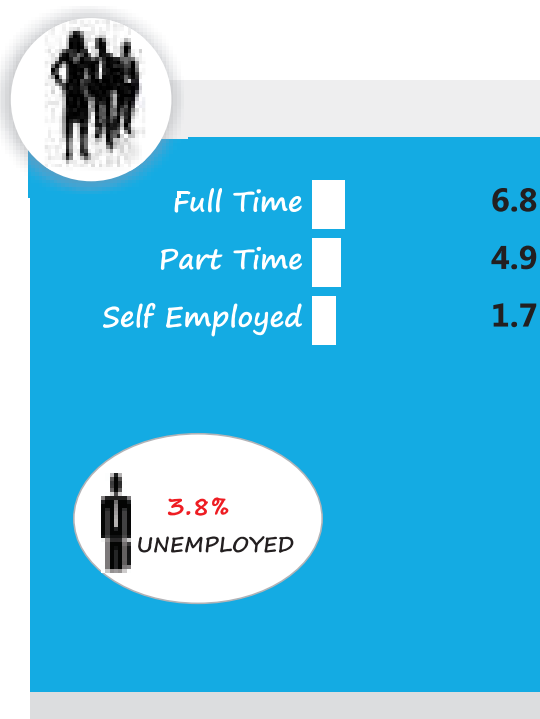
getting jobs.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

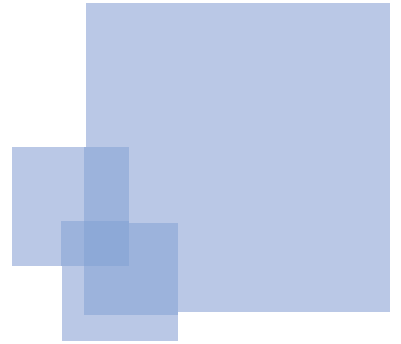
96.5% of youth in Adamawa have access to healthcare services, and five in ten youth have access to public hospitals. The most common diseases identified by the Adamawa State youth are HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, malaria and typhoid.

The Adamawa youth agree that the best and most effective ways of educating the youth about sexual health issues is through social media and telephone via sms. They state that youth social clubs and religious organisations are also effective in delivering messages about sexual health related issues across to the youth. Religious and cultural beliefs often make parents shy away from educating their children about sex.

The youth in Adamawa State require information about STDs, STIs and the effect of HIV/AIDS. They get sexual health services and information relating to sexual health from school clinics, health centres and hospitals. Although young people know where to get sexual healthcare services, due to cultural beliefs, they don't openly request for these services, but prefer the privacy of pharmacies, where they can remain anonymous.



96.5%
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH
SERVICES



The most important health needs for youth in Adamawa State are provision of good health facilities, constant awareness on HIV/AIDS, and awareness for silent killer diseases like hepatitis.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

38.6% of youth participate in civic activities. The major challenges of youth in civic participation is that they are often hired by politicians during elections to serve as political thugs to threaten opposing camps, and discarded afterwards, and this often provokes youth to violence.

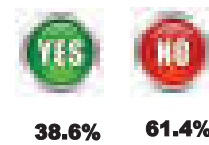
Some of the concerns of the youth are that many of the leaders don't believe in the youth or encourage them to run for political offices. The youth are not fully integrated and engaged in decision making, especially over issues that concern them in the society. In their opinion, there is no motivation for youth participation in politics because promises that have been made by politicians are never fulfilled, and never yield any result that is of benefit to the youth.

The youth in Adamawa feel that government must consider their condition, and provide jobs for them, or



Eligible Voters	46.1
Registered for 2011 Elections	38.8
Voted During 2011 Elections	35.9

Participation in Civic Activities



conflict would continue to exist in the state, and nation at large.



BAUCHI

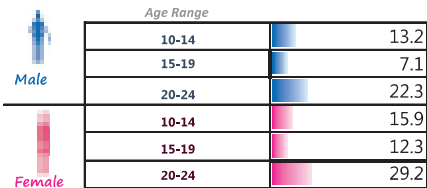
- Pearl of Tourism -

Demographics: Bauchi state

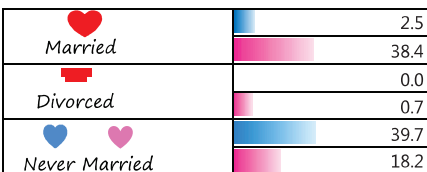
Population = 859,298



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	0.0
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	100

OVERVIEW

Bauchi State shares borders with Jigawa and Yobe to the north, Kaduna and Kano to the west, Plateau to the south and Gombe to the east. Bauchi State covers 49,119 square kilometres, and its capital is Bauchi.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

63.6% of Bauchi State youth have never been to school. Religious discrimination is the major reason for school drop-out and non-enrolment, and often makes it difficult for the youth to get admission into higher institutions. Poverty is another reason for low or non-enrolment in schools.

23.8% of Bauchi State youth are currently in school. The ambition of majority of the Bauchi State youth in school is to get employed after graduating from school. Many of the

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING	
Currently In School	14.7
Never Been to School	20.2
Interrupted Schooling	4.4
Attended Vocational Training	2.3

youth, however are frustrated because there are no jobs after graduation, leaving them very similar to the youth that never went to school.

The Bauchi youth expect the government to look into the condition of education in Nigeria with a view to improving the educational system. They also want more vocational, technical schools and youth training centres to be established within the state.

During the survey, the Bauchi State youth expressed their concern for an absence of plans or projects geared towards adding value to education in Bauchi. And some have not felt the impact of the government in their community. Some have only heard of youth empowerment programmes in Bauchi the state capital, but they have never seen any in their own localities. In the course of the survey, we discovered that some villages are interior and remote, and the roads leading to these places are not motorable. As a result, the youth located in those villages do not have access to education.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

73.6% of youth in Bauchi State are working full time, part time or are self employed.

The level of frustration of the youths as regards employment is high, and they are ready to fight for their

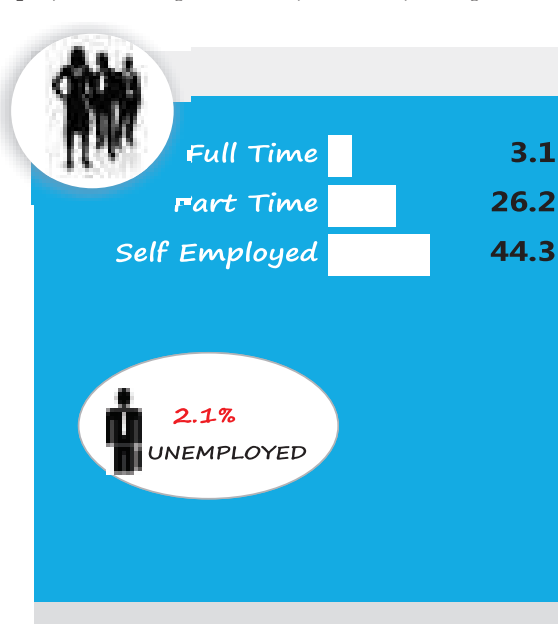
rights which they feel the government has deprived them of. From the youths' point of view, the facilities in schools are not sufficient to adequately prepare them for work. Although majority of the Bauchi State youths are more interested in government parastatals, a few are also interested in working in private companies to develop their careers.

The major challenge of employment, according to the youth in the state, is that jobs are often given based on bias, or preferential criteria. The youth claim that corruption has eaten so deep into the system that it is not possible to get a job without paying a bribe.

More job opportunities are not being created to meet the needs of the growing number of graduates that are churned out from the higher institutions each year. The number of companies and factories in the country, compared to a few decades ago. The youth expect the government to open more companies so that more jobs can be created.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

99.6% of youth in Bauchi state have access to healthcare services. 97.2% of youth have access to public hospitals.



The most common diseases in the community identified by youth in Bauchi State are malaria, hepatitis, HIV/AIDs, typhoid, and cholera.

The youth get information about sex and STDs from the internet, NGOs, friends, hospitals, clinics and health centres, the media (radio and television), and their parents and teachers. In the opinion of the youth, the best way for them to learn about sex is through the social media. Parents, teachers and religious bodies are other channels through which young people in the state learn about sex.

Barriers to obtaining accurate information include peer groups, contradicting information on the social media, and cultural and religious beliefs that make it difficult for parents to freely discuss sexual issues with their children.

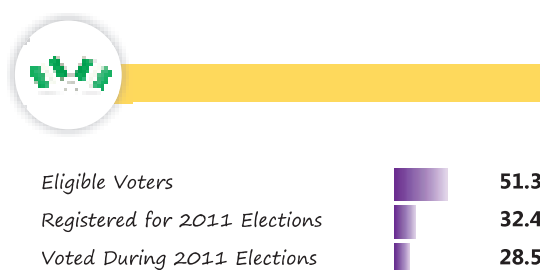
The information that is required by the youth right away include information on the dangers of HIV/AIDs, information on how to prevent STIs/STDs, and information on how to manage infections.

Young people know where to go for sexual services, and birth control. The Bauchi youth mentioned that they go to hospitals, NGOs with screening centres, laboratories and private clinics.

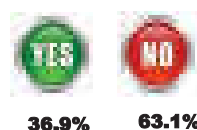
PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

36.9% of Bauchi State youth participate in civic activities. During the survey some of the Bauchi State youth stated

that there is no government in Nigeria because there is no presence of the government in their community. In the opinion of the youth, they not given opportunities to serve in sensitive political offices, and as a result, they are not part of decision making processes. Youth are only used by politicians to meet their selfish interests. The youth are not motivated to participate, but rather they are demotivated by those who use and dump them. During political campaigns and elections, some youth are hired to cause political violence and carry out rigging during election.



Participation in Civic Activities



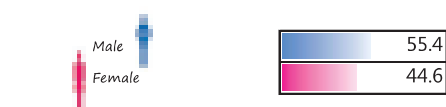


BORNO

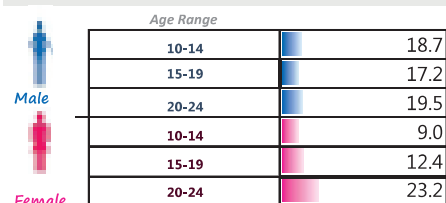
- Home of Peace -

Demographics: Borno state

Population = 954,488



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS

Married	2.9
Divorced	10.0
Never Married	0.0
	4.6
	52.0
	26.4

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	8.4
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	91.6

OVERVIEW

Borno State shares borders with the Republics of Niger to the north, Chad to the northeast and Cameroon to the east. Within Nigeria, Borno State shares boundaries with Adamawa State to the southwest, Gombe State to the west and Yobe State to the northwest. Borno State covers 70,898 square kilometres, and its capital is Maiduguri.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

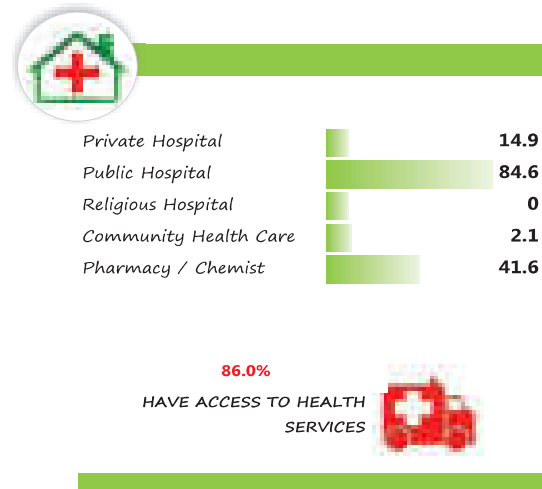
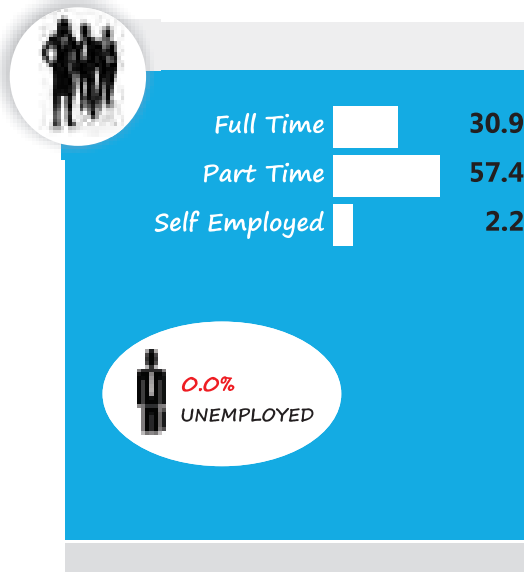
60.3% of Borno State youth have never been to school. 17.8% are currently in school, and 2.9% have had one reason or another to interrupt schooling. Only 0.2% have attended a skill acquisition training, and none female.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Currently In School	12.5
Never Been to School	5.3
Interrupted Schooling	31.4
	28.9
	2.0
	0.9
Attended Vocational Training	0.2
	0.0

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND CAREER

90.5% of the Borno State youth are working either full-time, part-time or are self employed.



There are few industries in Borno State, and majority of the youth are involved in seasonal agricultural activities. Agriculture is the main sources of income generation for the youth in Borno State. In the state capital, youth work mostly in the State and Federal Ministries while others work as artisans. Some others are riders of the commercial motor-powered tricycles (commonly referred to as *keke*) which is used for commercial transportation.

Borno State shares borders with Chad, Niger and Cameroon, and is a hub of trading activities. Resultantly, some youth are involved in trading.

The quantitative survey shows that unemployment rate is 0%, owing probably to the number of youth who are engaged in farming.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND SEXUALLY REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

86% of youth in Borno State have access to health services. Five out of ten youth rate cost of healthcare services as low, and public hospitals are accessible to 84.6% of the youth.

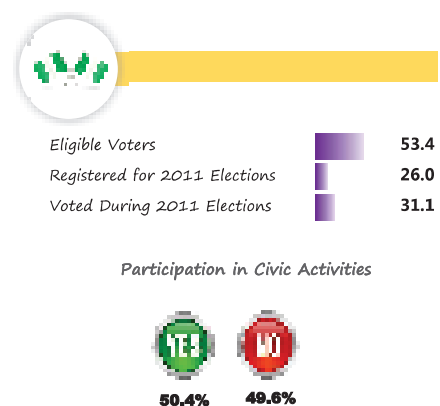
The subject of puberty is discussed with grown-ups amongst nine out of ten youth, and seven out of ten youth discuss marriage. Nine out of ten of the youth agree that the appropriate age to talk to boys and girls

about changes that occur during puberty and child bearing age is 12.

Six out of ten youth indicate that they find it difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty. Four out of ten admit that their parents told them about HIV/AIDS.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

More than five out of ten youth participate in civic activities, and three out of ten youth voted in the 2011 elections. Participation in civic activities is seen amongst half of the youth.





G O M B E

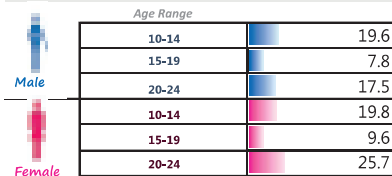
- Jewel in the Savannah -

Demographics: Gombe state

Population = 666,020



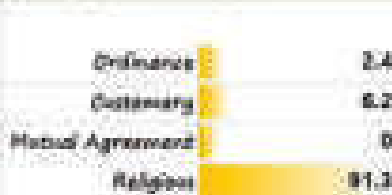
POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE



OVERVIEW

Gombe State shares boundaries with Yobe State to the north, Adamawa and Taraba States to the south, Borno State to the east, and Bauchi State to the west. Gombe State covers 20,265 square kilometres, and its capital is Gombe.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

One out of four youth in Gombe State is in school. 55.8% of Gombe State youths have never been to school. 25.1% of Gombe State youth are married females, which contributes to the figures of youth that have never been to school.

The male youth that have never gone to school are involved in farming activities, and for reasons such as poverty, they have been unable to go to school.

1.4% of Gombe State youth have attended a vocational training.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

22.4% of youth in Gombe State are working full time, part



time or are self employed. A large number of youth, especially in the rural areas, own their own farms. Progressing towards the towns and cities in Gombe, employment and career paths differ from farming to manufacturing industries where a vast number within the cities are employed. Half of the youth populace run their own businesses. 7.3% are currently unemployed.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

86.4% of Gombe State youth have access to healthcare services. Eight out of ten youth have access to public hospitals.

Puberty and love are discussed amongst grown ups by six out of ten youth. Nine out of ten of the youth agree that

the appropriate age to talk to boys and girls about changes that occur to them during puberty and child bearing age is 16.

Three out of ten youth in Gombe State indicate that they find it difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty. 22% have never heard of HIV, and four out of ten admit that they heard about HIV/AIDS over the radio.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

Although more than 50% of the youth populace is eligible to vote, 70% of that figure voted during the 2011 elections. There is very low participation in civic activities in Gombe State, with more than nine out of ten youth admitting to not participating in civic activities.

134



Private Hospital	5.7
Public Hospital	83.8
Religious Hospital	3.6
Community Health Care	14.4
Pharmacy / Chemist	3.8

86.4%

HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES



Eligible Voters	51.9
Registered for 2011 Elections	38.2
Voted During 2011 Elections	36.1

Participation in Civic Activities



9.1%



90.9%



TARABA

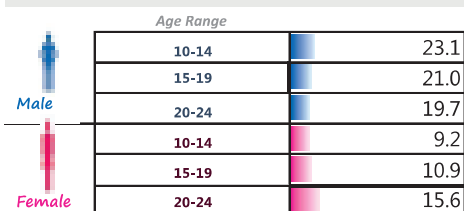
- Nature's Gift to the Nation -

Demographics: Taraba state

Population = 523,941



POPULATION



Married	6.8
Divorced	14.0
Never Married	0.0
	0.4
	57.5
	21.1

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	4.3
Customary	12.3
Mutual Agreement	5.4
Religious	78

OVERVIEW

Taraba State is bounded in the west by Plateau State and Benue State to the south, and on the eastern border by the Republic of Cameroon and Adamawa while Gombe to the north. Taraba State covers 54,473 square kilometres, and its capital is Jalingo.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

More than five in ten of Taraba State youth are in school. 27.7% of the youth population has never been in school, and 14.6% has had to interrupt schooling at one point or another.

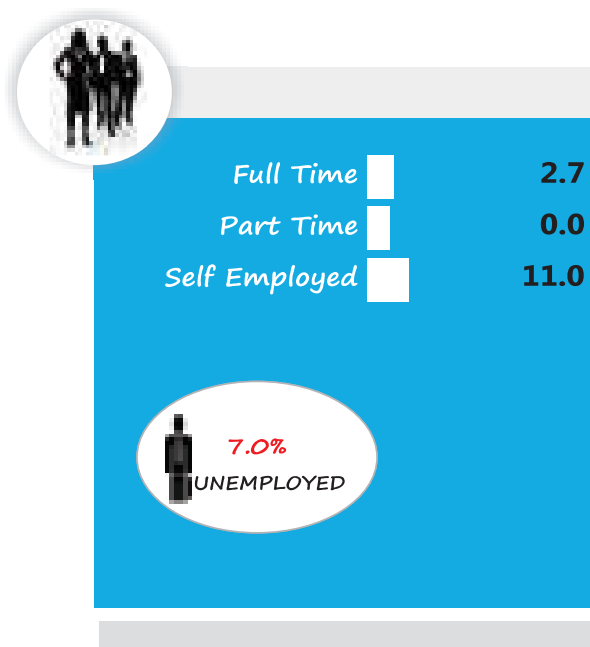
More females have had their schooling interrupted, which is due to the high rates of early marriages in this part of the country.

An average of one in ten youth has attended vocational training, with more than 50% of attendees being female.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School	37.2	14.3
Never Been to School	13.2	14.5
Interrupted Schooling	1.4	13.2
Attended Vocational Training	3.0	6.6

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

13.7% of Taraba State youth are working full time, part time or are self employed. Agriculture is the major income generator of the youth in this state.



7% of youth are currently unemployed.

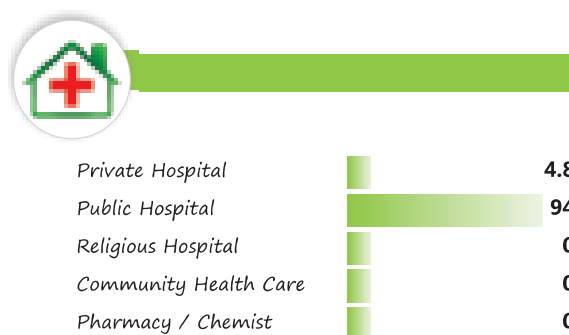
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

72.7% of youth in Taraba State have access to healthcare services. 94% of them have access to public hospitals. Seven out of ten youth rate the cost of healthcare services in the state as moderate.

Seven out of ten discuss the subject of puberty with grown-ups, and five out of ten discuss the subject of wet dreams with grown-ups.

Nine out of ten youth agree that the appropriate age to talk with boys and girls about changes that occur during puberty and child bearing age is 14. Three out of ten youth say that it is difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty.

Only one in twenty youth have never heard about HIV, and 24% of the youth heard about HIV/AIDS from their parents.



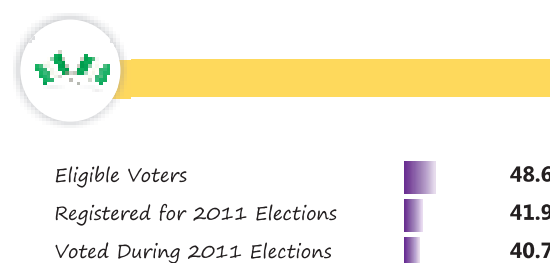
72.7%
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH
SERVICES



PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

An average of two out of ten Taraba State youth participate in civic activities within their communities, and majority of these activities are religious. The reasons for non participation include not being interested, and lack of opportunities.

48.6% are eligible to vote, and 40.7% of youth voted in the 2011 elections. 21.1% of the youth participate in civic activities within their localities.



Participation in Civic Activities



21.1% **78.8%**



Y O B E

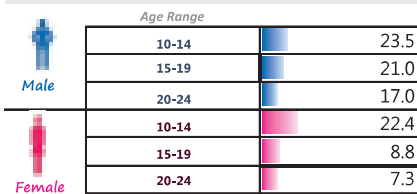
- Pride of the Sahel -

Demographics: Yobe state

Population = 378,724



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	1.4
Mutual Agreement	12.4
Religious	86.2

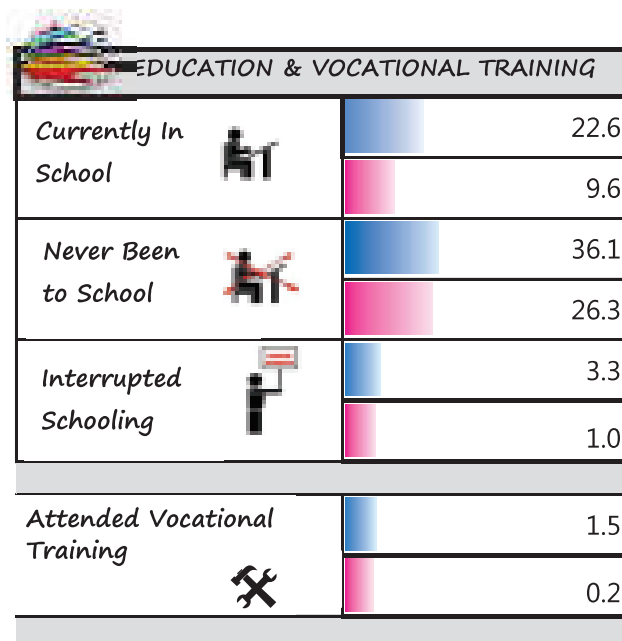
OVERVIEW

Yobe State shares boundaries with Borno State on the eastern axis, Jigawa and Bauchi State on the west, Gombe State on the south, and shares an international border with the Republic of Niger to the north. Yobe State covers 45,502 square kilometres, and its capital is Damaturu.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

32.2% of Yobe State youth are in school. Of this figure, three out of ten are female. There is a high prevalence of youth that have never gone to school in Yobe State (62.4%), and of this figure, six out of ten are males. There are more males that have never been to school than females, and this is because a majority of them are involved in farming.

Vocational training has been done by 1.7% of the youth in Yobe State. Majority of the training is in automobile repairs

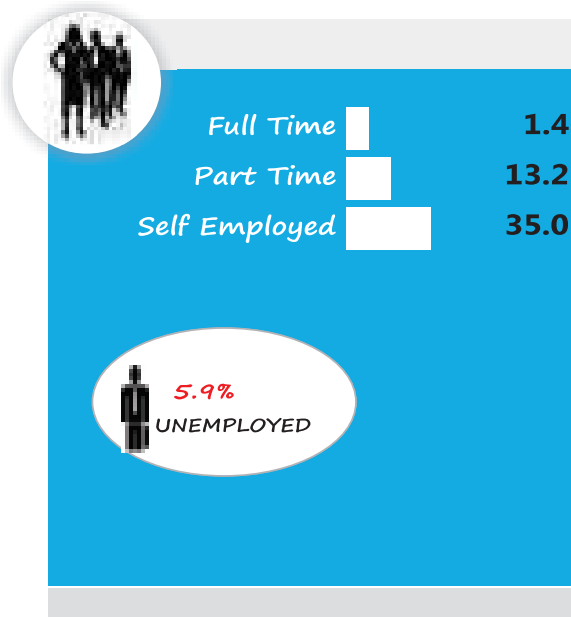


and hairdressing.

4.3% of youth have had their schooling interrupted at one point in time.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

Five out of ten youth in Yobe State are working, and a majority of the working group (70%) are self employed. 5.9% of Yobe State youth are currently unemployed. Most youth in the state generate income through



agriculture. Four out of ten youth are of the opinion that the government should increase employment opportunities in the state

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

100% of youth have access to health care, and nine out of ten youth have access to public hospitals. 49.6% of youth rate cost of healthcare services as moderate. Six out of ten youth discuss love and marriage with grown ups. Three out of five youth say that the appropriate age to talk with boys and girls about changes that occur during puberty and child bearing age is 14. Eight out of ten youth say that it is difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty.



Private Hospital	23.1
Public Hospital	87.3
Religious Hospital	7.1
Community Health Care	11.5
Pharmacy / Chemist	11.4

100%
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH
SERVICES



One in ten youth has never heard of HIV/AIDS, and the highest source of knowledge about HIV/AIDS is radio, which three in ten youth have access to.

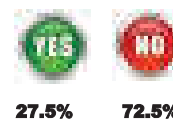
PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

Generally, there is a low participation in civic activities across Yobe State. Only three out of ten youth in Yobe State participate in civic activities, and although 38.1% of Yobe State youth are eligible to vote, only 17.8% voted during the 2011 elections.



Eligible Voters	38.1
Registered for 2011 Elections	17.6
Voted During 2011 Elections	17.8

Participation in Civic Activities





NORTH-WEST ZONE

- Jigawa State
- Kaduna State
- Kano State
- Katsina State
- Kebbi State
- Sokoto State
- Zamfara State

NORTH WEST SUMMARY

KEY

- Highest
- Lowest



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- Katsina State [52.5%]
- Kebbi State [34.6%]

INTERRUPTED SCHOOLING

- Katsina State [16.1%]
- Kebbi State [3.1%]

NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL

- Kebbi State [49.1%]
- Kano State [20.2%]

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- Kaduna State [18.1%]
- Kano & Katsina State [1.5%]

UNEMPLOYED

- Sokoto State [11.9%]
- Kebbi State [2.3%]

SELF EMPLOYED

- Kebbi State [39.8%]
- Kaduna State [6.5%]

ACCESS TO HEALTH

- Sokoto State [97.7%]
- Jigawa State [52.3%]

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

- Zamfara State [38.8%]
- Jigawa State [5.1%]

**“...frustration
makes youth resort
to violence because
they have lost
hope...”**

*Participant, Focus Group Discussion
Kaduna North LGA, Kaduna State.*

PERCEPTION OF YOUTH

The North West youth perceive youth as: a young boy/girl who is yet to marry; someone who still resides with their parents; a person who is matured, has come of age; and someone who knows what to do with his life.

USE OF TIME AMONG YOUTHS

The North West youth mostly spend time reading books, with friends after school, playing games, watching movies, reading sports newspapers, watching football and trading.

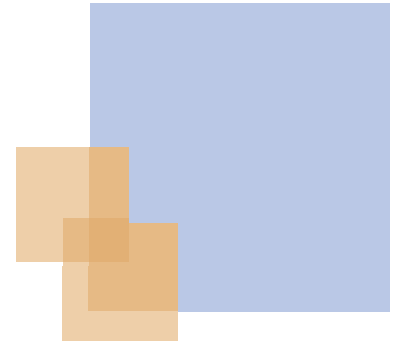
LIFE ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH

From the survey, majority of the youth in North West have dreams of being qualified in various disciplines, and they aspire to be engineers, lawyers, nurses, politician, bankers, and accountants.

EDUCATIONAL / VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Challenges

Lack of adequate vocational centres (especially in areas with dense youth populations), lack of transportation to



school, lack of focus and dedication, lack of school infrastructure, lack of good teachers, high cost of Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the schools and vocational training centres should be carried



god-fatherism, bribery and corruption and lack of employment opportunities.

Other challenges include lack of relevant educational qualifications or vocational skill, lack of start-up capital for businesses, illiteracy, lack of prompt access to information on vacancies in government, and lack of interest of the youth.

Recommendations

Concerted efforts should be made by the government at all levels to fight corruption.

Government should provide the youths with capital to start up business and open up investment opportunities that will attract the private sector to establish industries

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Government should make available basic infrastructure, such as electricity, that would go a long way in ensuring the youths in business thrive.

Youth should be encouraged to go into agriculture

ACCESS TO HEALTH

Challenges

There is a need for good hospitals, provision of first aid boxes and medication in schools, provision of free medicine, more doctors, and hospitals should be built in both urban and rural areas.

Regular enlightenment and awareness campaigns for prevalent diseases and healthy habits such as drainage clearing, should be carried out.

Sex Education

Recommendations

Government should employ necessary mechanism for tackling the challenges of providing equipment in hospital, allocation and appropriation of medical personnel, pipe borne water supply, promoting clean environment.

NGOs should provide support in enlightening public on the desirability of proper dietary, personal hygiene and preventive health care practices.

Government should build more hospitals in specific locations with relative less numbers of medical facilities in relation to their population.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Challenges

Some of the challenges are: non-inclusion in community decision making processes, lack of unity and intolerance discourages youth from participating in civic activities.

Recommendations

Effective youth programmes should be embarked upon

The community leaders should involve the youths in decision making within the community



JIGAWA

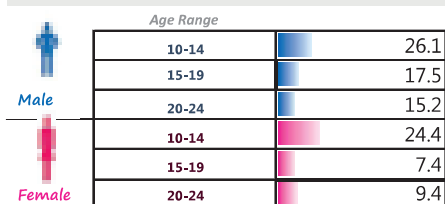
- The New World -

Demographics: Jigawa State

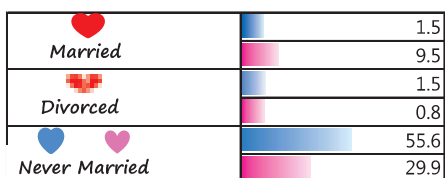
Population = 989,849



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE

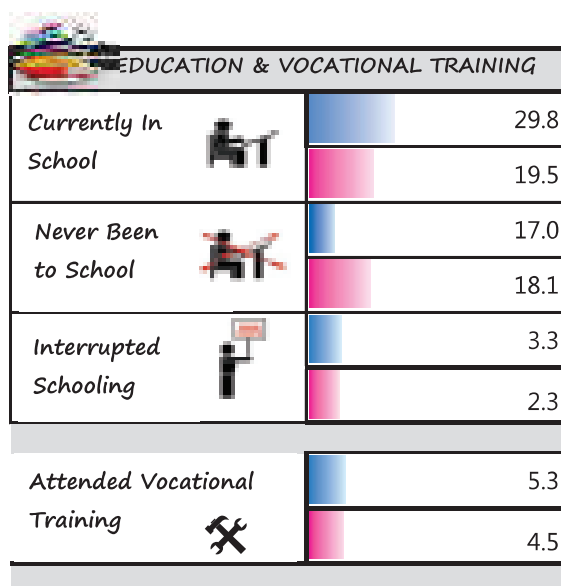
Ordinance	0.0
Customary	2.8
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	97.2

OVERVIEW

Jigawa is bordered by Kano and Katsina states to the west, Bauchi State to the east and Yobe State to the northeast. To the north, Jigawa shares an international border with Republic of Niger. Jigawa State covers 23,154 square kilometres, and its capital is Dutse.

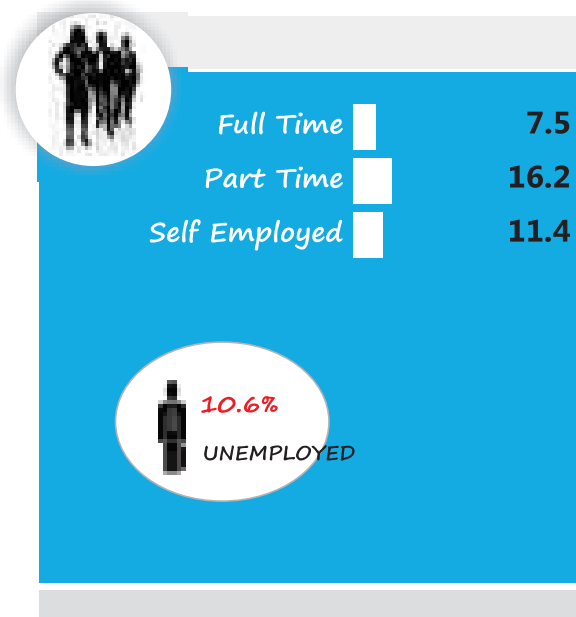
EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Five out of ten Jigawa State youth are currently in school, and of the figure that is in school, 40% are females. 35.1% of youth have never been to school, with an equal divide between the genders. The reason for non-attendance of school can be attributed to the Almajiri education, and a high level of early marriages amongst female youth.



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

35.1% of the youth population of Jigawa State are employed. The economy of Jigawa State is largely characterised by I



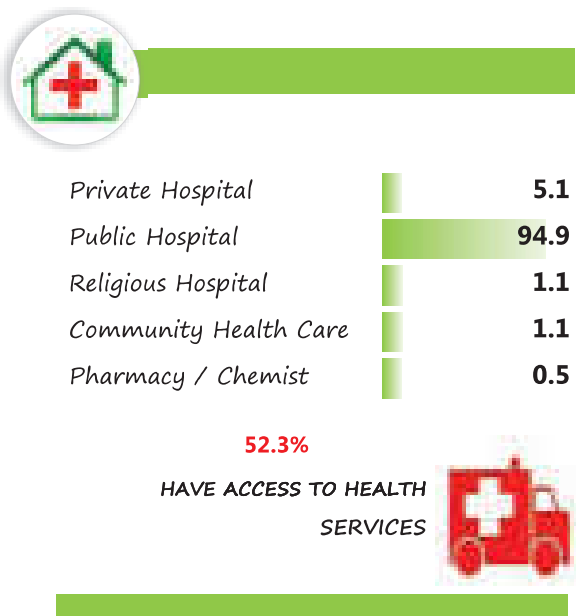
144

Informal sector activities with agriculture as the major economic activity.

Trade and commerce are undertaken on a small and medium scale, especially in agricultural goods, livestock and other consumer goods.

10.6% of youth in the state are unemployed.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



52.3% of youth admit to having access to healthcare services in Jigawa State.

Five out of ten youth have never heard of HIV/AIDS in Jigawa State. Two out of ten admit to hearing about HIV/AIDS over the radio.

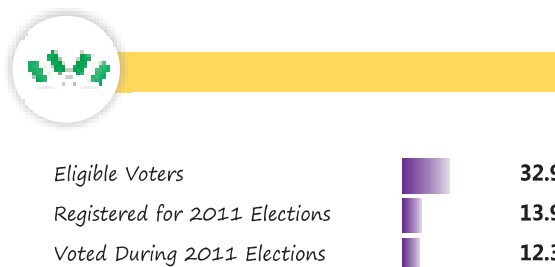
There is a need to create more HIV/AIDS awareness programmes and campaigns within the state for the youth.

Seven out of ten agree that the appropriate age to talk to youth in the state about the average changes that occur during puberty and menstruation is age 14.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

Participation in civic activities is rather low, as only 5% of the entire youth population admit to participating.

Three out of ten youth are eligible to vote, but of this figure, less than half registered and actually voted during the 2011 elections.



Participation in Civic Activities





KADUNA

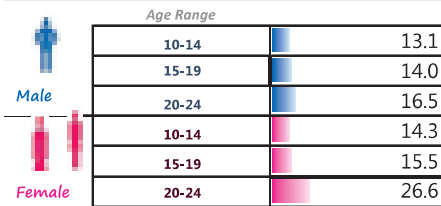
- Centre of Education -

Demographics: Kaduna State

Population =1,760,969



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	4.1
Customary	2.6
Mutual Agreement	0.7
Religious	92.6

OVERVIEW

Kaduna State is bordered by the Federal Capital Territory to the south, Katsina, Kano, and Zamfara to the North, Plateau State to the east and Niger State to the west. Kaduna State covers 46,053 square kilometres, and its capital is Kaduna.

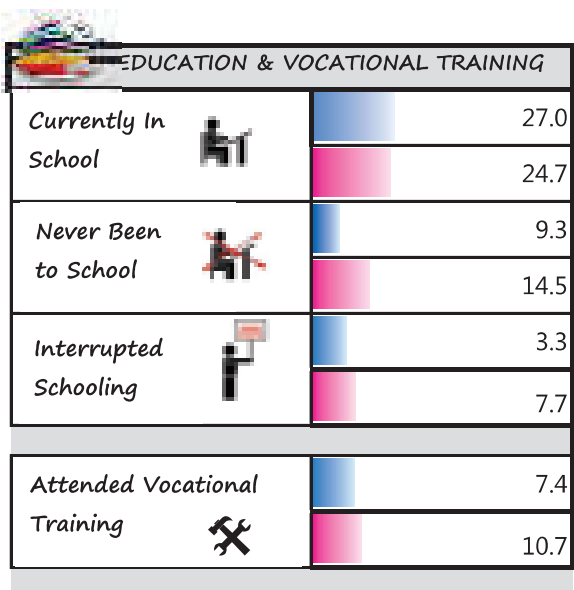
EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

An average of five out of ten youth is currently in school. Two out of ten youth have never gone to school, with more females than males.

The Kaduna State youth believe formal education would help them get better jobs, become ambitious, more business-oriented, earn respect from the society, be self-dependent, literate, and would mould their character.

Among reasons listed for school drop-out by students include lack of focus and dedication, funds for transportation to school and lack of commitment.

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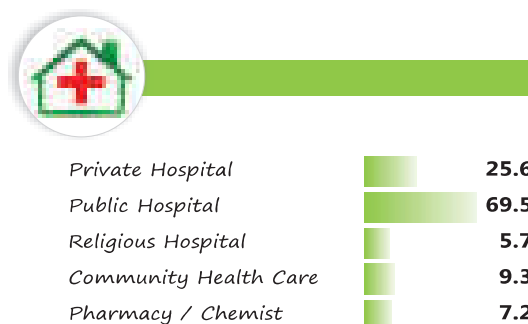
Youth in Kaduna State perceive vocational training as something to keep them engaged in order to avoid being idle. They also expressed the need for vocational centres to be situated at locations that are easily assessible to youth, and possess better infrastructure and teaching aids.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

An average of one out of ten youth in Kaduna State is working. Currently, 8.9% of the youth population is unemployed.

Some of the jobs taken up by young people in the state range from working as lay automobile repairers and bus conductors, to street hawking, artisans, and playing for state government and sport clubs.

However, the youth are also interested in working in



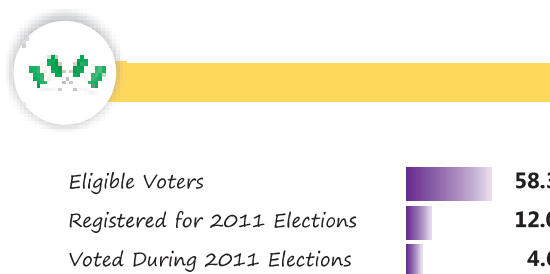
65.6%
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH
SERVICES



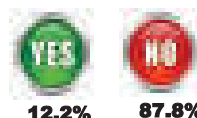
Young people go to general hospitals and traditional doctors in search of cure for HIV/STDs. Youth require anti-malaria medicine, mosquito nets and well-equipped hospital and qualified attendants.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

A little more than one out of ten youth admit to participating in civic activities. Although almost six out of ten youth are eligible to vote, less than ten percent actually voted in the 2011 elections.



Participation in Civic Activities



12.2%

87.8%



Full Time 2.3
Part Time 0.7
Self Employed 6.5

8.9%
UNEMPLOYED

government parastatals such as Customs and Immigration. While some expressed their interest in doing business, others expressed their hopes of venturing into politics and their ambitions of holding public offices.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The most common diseases identified in this area are, malaria, yellow fever, typhoid and cholera.

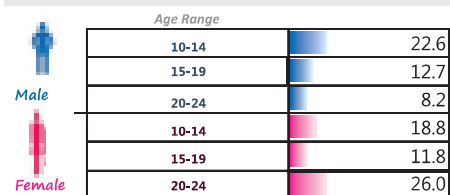


Demographics: Kano State

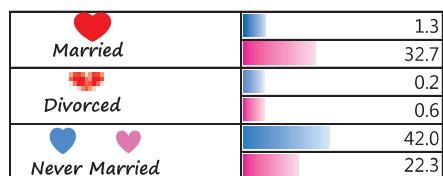
Population = 1,802,608



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS



FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	2.1
Mutual Agreement	1.7
Religious	96.2

OVERVIEW

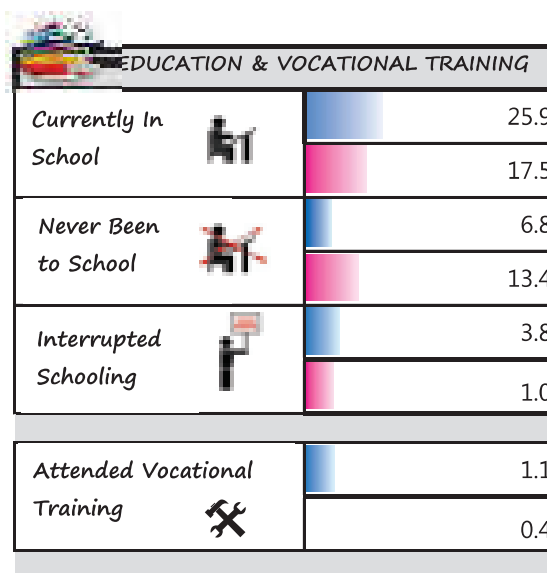
Kano State borders Katsina State to the north-west, Jigawa State to the north-east, and Bauchi and Kaduna states to the south. Kano State covers 20,760 square kilometres, and its capital is Kano.

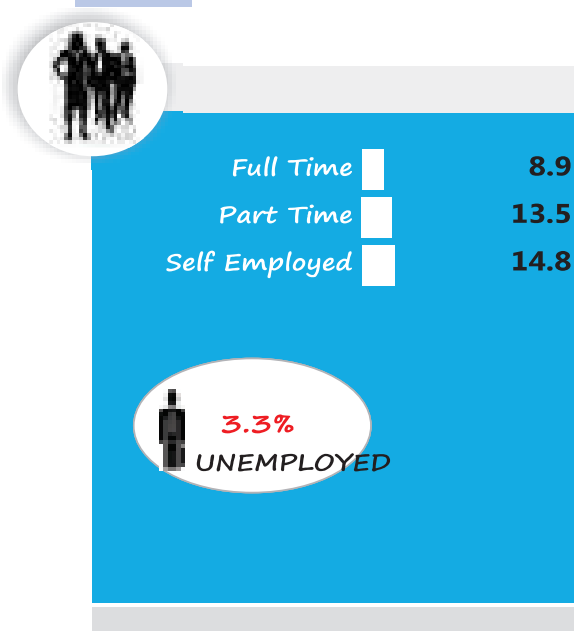
EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Currently, an average of four out of ten youth are in school. Two out of ten youth have never been to school, and there are twice as many girls than boys who have never been to school. The youth in Kano State have low value for education and there is high level of resistance to girl-child education in the rural areas.

The listed reasons for school dropout by the youth in Kano State are high cost of education, insufficient and distant

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vocational training centres.

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

More than three out of ten youth are working, either full time, part time or are self employed.

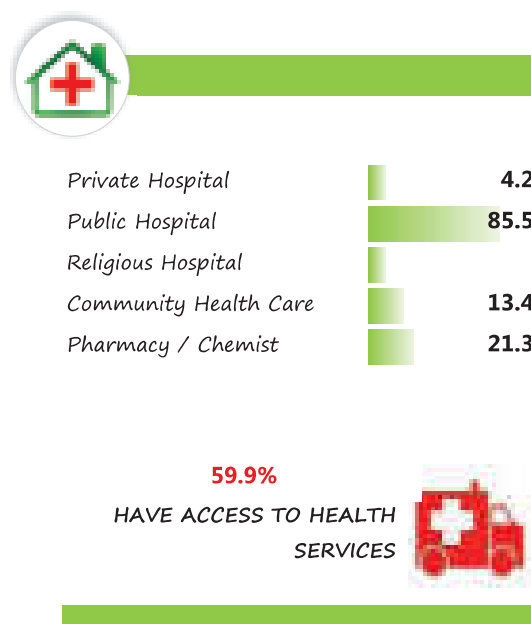
Currently, 3.3% of youth are unemployed.

There is a general trend of dissatisfaction amongst the youth in the state. The key problems identified by youths in the state as regards to employment are: Lack of industries that employ youth, poor power supply, corruption in the government recruitment centre, favouritism in the offer of government jobs, and lack of business start-up capital.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Six out of ten youth have access to health in the state. More youth assess health services through public hospitals.

Problems facing the health sector include lack of essential drugs, lack of qualified health personnel. Youth require information on prevention of STDs and unwanted pregnancy.



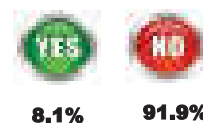
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

Participation of youth in civic activities is tremendously low. An average of nine out of ten admit to not participating in civic activities.



Participation in Civic Activities



Although fifty percent of the youth population is eligible to vote, about half of that number registered and voted during the 2011 elections.



KATSINA

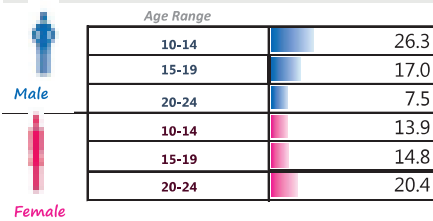
- Home of Hospitality -

Demographics: Katsina State

Population = 998,473



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS

Married	1.1
Divorced	23.1
Never Married	0.0
	0.0
	49.7
	25.9

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	37.1
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	62.9

OVERVIEW

Katsina State is bounded in the east by Kano State, in the west by Sokoto State, in the south by Kaduna State and in the north by the Niger Republic. Katsina State covers 24,192 square kilometres, and its capital is Katsina.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

More than half of the youth population in Katsina State is currently in school. An average of a fifth of the youth population has had its schooling interrupted.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School		34.8
		17.9
Never Been to School		9.8
		15.5
Interrupted Schooling		2.5
		13.6
Attended Vocational Training		1.1
		0.4

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND CAREER

Almost one in five youth is working, and an average of 90% of those working are self employed.

70% of the youth population desire to learn a skill but are unable to.



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ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND SEXUALLY REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Five out of ten agree that the best time to talk to the youth about changes that occur during puberty is at the age of 15.



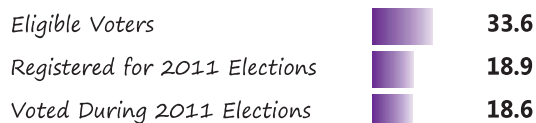
63.9%
HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES



One in ten youth in Katsina State has never heard about HIV/AIDS.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICAL LIFE

Less than 20% of youth in Katsina admitted to participating in civic activities. An average of three out of ten are eligible to vote, and of this number, less than 60% registered and actually voted during the 2011 elections.



Participation in Civic Activities



16.8%



83.2%



KEBBI

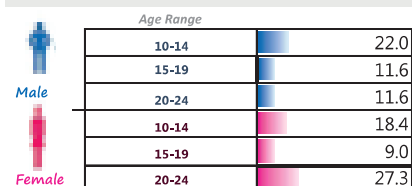
- Land of Equity -

Demographics: Kebbi State

Population = 669,318



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS

Married	4.0
Divorced	30.6
Never Married	0.3
	40.3
	23.1

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	6.1
Customary	9.4
Mutual Agreement	0.5
Religious	83.8

OVERVIEW

Kebbi State shares boundaries with Sokoto State on the north-eastern axis, Zamfara State on the eastern part, Niger State on the southern part and Republic of Niger on the western axis. Kebbi State covers 36,800 square kilometres, and its capital is Birnin-Kebbi.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Nearly half of Kebbi State youth have never been to school, and 3.1% have had their schooling interrupted.

The youth that participated in the survey in Kebbi expressed a greater interest in formal education than vocational training but are however faced with difficulties ranging from bribery and corruption in school enrolment, to lack of modern and standard teaching materials in schools, to support by mentors and guardians.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School	24.2	10.4
Never Been to School	14.8	34.3
Interrupted Schooling	0.4	2.7
Attended Vocational Training	0.7	1.7

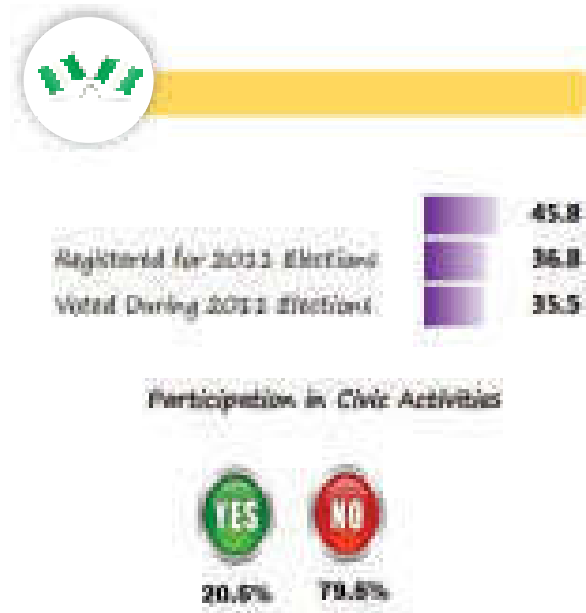
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

59.2% of the youth population is working, and of that fraction, 67.2% are running their own business. The challenges youth face in employment and career include lack of capital to start business, favouritism and nepotism in government employment, bribery and corruption in the

64.3% of youth have access to health services. Over 90% admit that public health services are available in their communities.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

One in five youth participates in civic activities. 40.8% are eligible to vote but only 33.5% voted in the 2011 elections.



process of government employment, and lack of industries to employ the youth.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH





SOKOTO

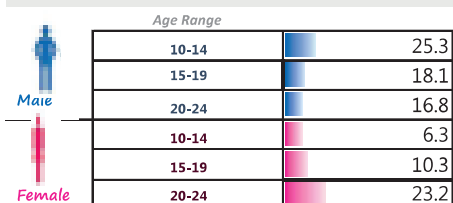
- Seat of the Caliphate -

Demographics: Sokoto State

Population = 1,016,315



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS

Married	9.2
Divorced	31.1
Never Married	0.5
	0.2
	56.4
	39.0

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	0.0
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	100

OVERVIEW

Sokoto State shares its borders with Niger Republic to the north, Zamfara State to the east, Kebbi State to the south-east and Benin Republic to the west. Sokoto State covers 25,973 square kilometres, the capital is Sokoto.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Although four out of ten youth are currently in school, the ratio of male to female enrolment is four to one. Early marriages account for low female enrolment rates, and show the value that parents place in the education of the girl child. Within the state exists strong gender discrimination in education, and more males are sent to school, while their female counterparts.

The ratio of male to female that have never been to school, is almost equal. The reasons for non-enrolment is poverty, and young boys drop out of school so they can help their parents in their farms.

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EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School		33.1
		8.4
Never Been to School		11.1
		10.6
Interrupted Schooling		3.2
		1.8
Attended Vocational Training		3.8
		0.8

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

An average of one out of ten youth in Sokoto State is currently employed. The percentage of working youth does not compensate for the youth who have never been



youth in the state are unemployed.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

An average of nine out of ten youth have access to healthcare services through public hospitals. Other health services are non-existent, or not available.

Seven out of ten youth agree that the proper time to talk to youth about changes that occur during puberty and menstruation is at the age of 15. An average of five out of ten claim that it is difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty.

More than three out of ten youth have never heard of HIV/AIDS. There is a need to have more health awareness and HIV/AIDS sensitisation talks with the youth in Sokoto State.



PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

51% of the youth in Sokoto are eligible to vote, 46.1% registered to vote in the last elections, and 42.0% actually voted.

9.55% of youth participate in civic duties, with men more active than females. The reason for their non participation in politics is lack of interest and lack of opportunities to get involved.

Those that participate spend most of their time volun





ZAMFARA

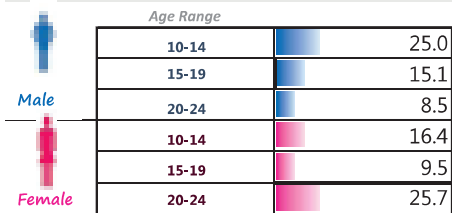
- Farming is our Pride -

Demographics: Zamfara State

Population = 700,948



POPULATION



MARITAL STATUS

Married	0.5
Divorced	27.8
Never Married	0.0
	0.0
	48.1
	22.6

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Ordinance	0.0
Customary	2.1
Mutual Agreement	0.0
Religious	97.9

OVERVIEW

Zamfara State is bounded by Sokoto State on the north, Niger and Kaduna States on the south, Kebbi State on the west, and Katsina State on the east. Zamfara State covers 39,762 square kilometres, and its capital is Gusau.

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

An average of five out of ten youth is currently in school, and three out of ten youth have never been to school.

There are four times as many females that have had their schooling interrupted compared to males in Zamfara State. This is largely due to early marriages, which is rampant amongst female children.

20.7% of youth in Zamfara State have never been to school. The reasons largely border on ignorance and a lack of

EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
Currently In School		32.7
		16.3
Never Been to School		11.3
		19.4
Interrupted Schooling		3.0
		12.0
Attended Vocational Training		0.4
		2.8

financial capability of parents in the state.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

Three out of ten youth in Zamfara are currently working,



PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE



Participation in Civic Activities



either full time, part time, or are self employed. More than 50% of the youth are self employed, and run their businesses.

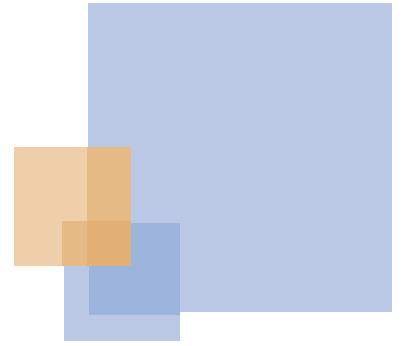
Almost 90% of the youth populace are willing to learn a trade but are unable to. 8.7% of the youth in the state are unemployed.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE & SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sexual reproductive issues are not open for discussions between youth and their parents till they are about 18 years of age.

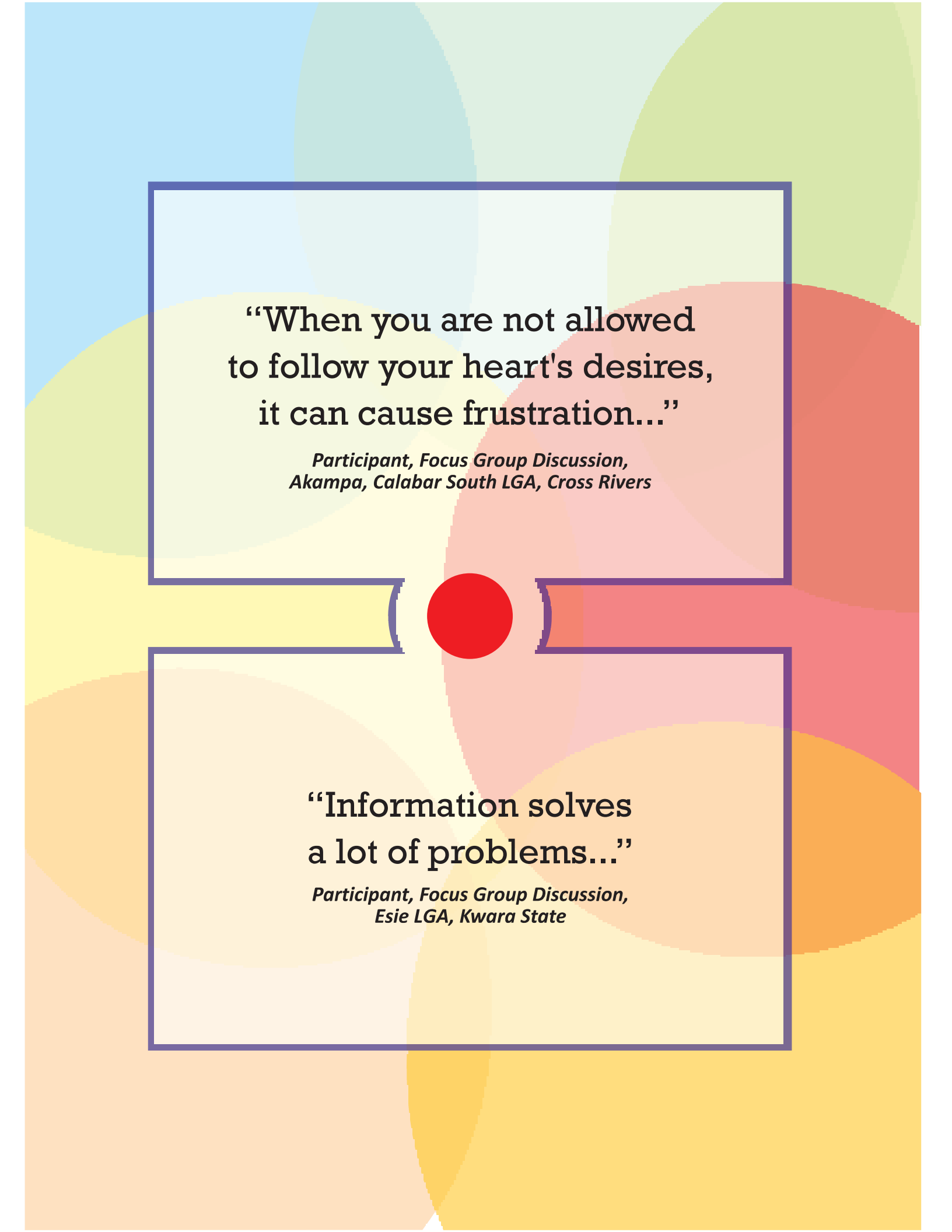
About 56.7% acknowledged the availability of healthcare services within the state. The youth rely on the healthcare service providers in receiving information about HIV/AIDS.

ZONAL REPORT: NORTH-WEST ZONE



40% of the youth are involved in civic activities in their communities, and these activities are mostly religious and volunteering. Majority are not involved because of lack of interest.

More female youth are interested in politics than their male counterpart.



**“When you are not allowed
to follow your heart's desires,
it can cause frustration...”**

*Participant, Focus Group Discussion,
Akampa, Calabar South LGA, Cross Rivers*

**“Information solves
a lot of problems...”**

*Participant, Focus Group Discussion,
Esie LGA, Kwara State*