Kaduna State OUT-of-School Children Mapping

Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics

The Report Covered Twenty LGA of Kaduna State

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Abbreviations

GEOPODE	**Geographic, Population and Demographic**
GHS	**General Household Survey**
GIS	**Geographic Information System**
GRID	**Geo-reference Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development**
ID	**Identification**
LGAs	**Local Government Areas**
OOSC	**Out Of School Children**
PSU	**Primary Sampling Unit**
QGIS	**Quantum Geographic Information System**
SDGs	**Sustainable Development Goals**
SW Map	**South West Map**
UNESCO	**United Nations Educational, and Scientific and Cultural Organisation**
UNICEF	**United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

Executive Summary

Most research on out-of-school Children in Nigeria do not attempt to identify the affected children or show their spatial distribution as such spatial analysis are often not done. In this project, GIS was employed to aid visualization, monitor of activities of data collectors in field and ensure quality control and spatial analysis to determine trend and patterns of out-of-school children in selected LGAs of Kaduna State. GIS was also utilized in spatial data capture for contact tracing of the children. This helps in planning and decision making because the spatial count of the children per LGA or ward can be determined.

The recently conducted Kaduna State General Household Survey by Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics in 2020 shows that 31.1% of children within the primary school age are out of school. The percentage translate to 535,353 children using population projection of 2006 census from National Population Commission. 31.9% of children within the junior secondary school age are out of school, which translate to 233,386 children. In summary, Kaduna is estimated to have 768,739 OOSC at the basic level of education (Basic 1 to 9).

The study captured children within the school age of 6 to 18 years who are not in school. The concept of school here means all schools including Islamic schools where government send teachers, the only schools exempted are Almajiri schools.

The major aim of conducting this OOSC census is to produce a reliably information on every out of school children in the state. Other specific objectives are to locate the OOSC, capture them in the register and identify reason for them not been to school. The mapping covered all the 23 LGAs in Kaduna State.

This study was funded by Better Education Service Delivery for All (BESDA) through Kaduna State Universal Basic Education Board and support funding from Adolescent Girls Initiative for Learning and Empowerment (AGILE) Project Kaduna Office.

The method adopted in this study was a complete enumeration of households (household census) within a given grid. Fishnets of grid size of 750m by 750m (562,500sqm or 56.25ha) were drawn across the selected LGAs. They were drawn across only inhabited areas i.e., places with a population of at least 1 person per cell in the population raster. These grids served as a defined geographic entity for data collection which can be equated to a primary sampling unit (PSU). Electronic questionnaire in Android phone was used to solicit for the information. All necessary applications like SW Maps, Active GPS and ODK Collect Applications were installed in the

phones. A special APP was designed to capture the meta data of identified OOSC with their pictures.

152,485 out-of- school children were identified and registered across all the 23 LGA. The distribution of OOSC so far covered in the state consist of 63.7 percent male and 36.3 percent female.

The census provides facts about the girl child education and make comparison with the male gender. It also Ensure inclusiveness and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (children) which is goal 4 on the SDG. By knowing the number of OOSC and their location; there would be best practice in funding, planning and intervention on reducing the number of out of school children in Kaduna state.

There are many children not captured but can be found in the communities residing in the security risked areas. The result showed that 87.9 percent (134,186) of the parent/guardians of these registered OOSC children desired for them to be enrolled in school while 12.1 percent (18,298) showed no interest in ensuring their children were enrolled in school.

The result also shows that children aged 6 years constitute the highest proportion of OOSC. The data showed that Children of adolescent age (10 to 18 years) who were captured as OOSC formed 55.2% (84,183).

The main root cause of out of school in the state has been identified to be poverty. Others were the poor quality of education and infrastructure, and distance from communities to school among others.

As a result of these findings, is recommended that the Government should come up with design interventions around sensitization of households on the need to send their children to school. Create an incentive that will attract households to send their children to school rather than sending them to farm. Address the issues of distance of communities to school.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kaduna State is one of the states with considerable high number of out-of-children which is of great concern to the government and stakeholders in education sector. The state has also experience so many insecurities resulting to displacements of thousands of people from their homes, which has rendered many children out of school. Many political wards in state are no longer easily accessible which affects education of people residing there due to fear of community crash and kidnapping. So many schools have been closed and some others are not operational or have been merged with others.

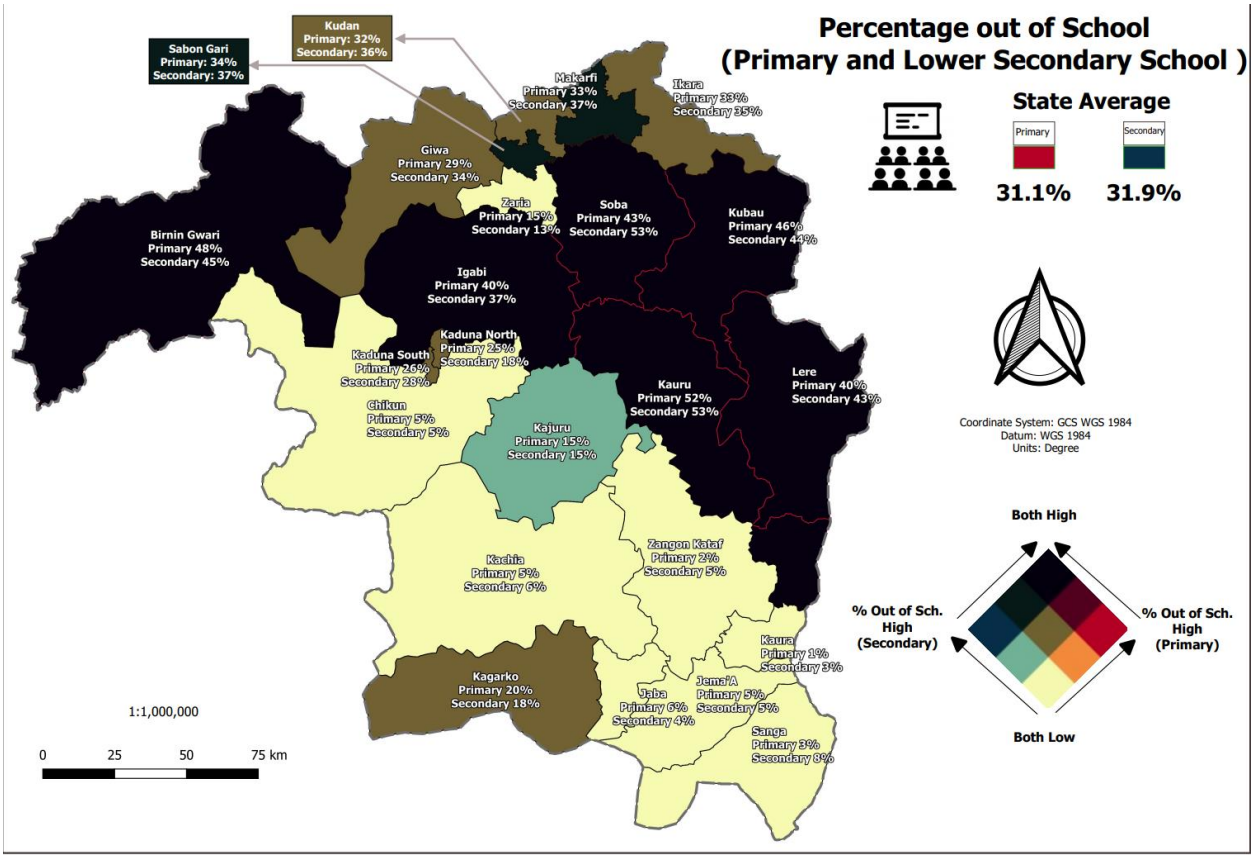
Over the years, Organizations have done research on out-of-school children focusing less on the spatial aspect of it. Most research on out-of-school Children in Nigeria do not attempt to identify the affected children or show their spatial distribution as such spatial analysis are often not done. In this project, GIS was employed to aid visualization, monitor of activities of data collectors on field and ensure quality control and spatial analysis to determine trend and patterns of out-of-school children in selected LGAs of Kaduna state. GIS was also utilized in spatial data capture for contact tracing of the children. This helps in planning and decision making because the spatial count of the children per LGA or ward can be determined.

The profiles of excluded children in the state were examined using two out of the Five Dimensions of Exclusion model introduced by UNICEF and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. According to this model, the five dimensions are defined as follows: Dimension1: children of pre-primary school age who are not in pre-primary or primary school; Dimension 2: children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school; Dimension 3: children of lower-secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school; Dimension 4: children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out; and Dimension 5: children who are in lower-secondary school but at risk of dropping out. However, the study considers dimension 2 and 3, as well as including student at senior secondary school age, not in school.

The recently conducted General Household Survey by Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics in 2020 shows that 31.1% of children within the primary school age are out of school. The percentage translate to 535,353 children using population projection of 2006 census from National Population Commission. 31.9% of children within the junior secondary school age are out of school, which

translate to 233,386 children. In summary Kaduna is estimated to have 768,739 OOSC at the basic level of education (Basic 1 to 9).

Figure 1. Bivariate Map of OOSC for both Primary and Junior Secondary Schools



The figure above shows that six LGA has high proportion of OOSC greater than 30%. The LGAs are Lere, Kauru, Kubau, Soba, Igabi and Birnin Gwari.

The study captured children within the school age of 6 to 18 years who are not in school. The concept of school here means all schools including Islamic schools where government send teachers, the only schools exempted are Almajiri schools.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major aim of conducting this OOSC census is to produce a reliably information on every out of school children in the state.

Other objectives are:

1. to locate the children that are out of school,
2. to capture them in the register with their demographic data

3. to identify reason for them not been in school.

1.2 Scope

The study was able to generate basic information on the identified OOSC as given below:

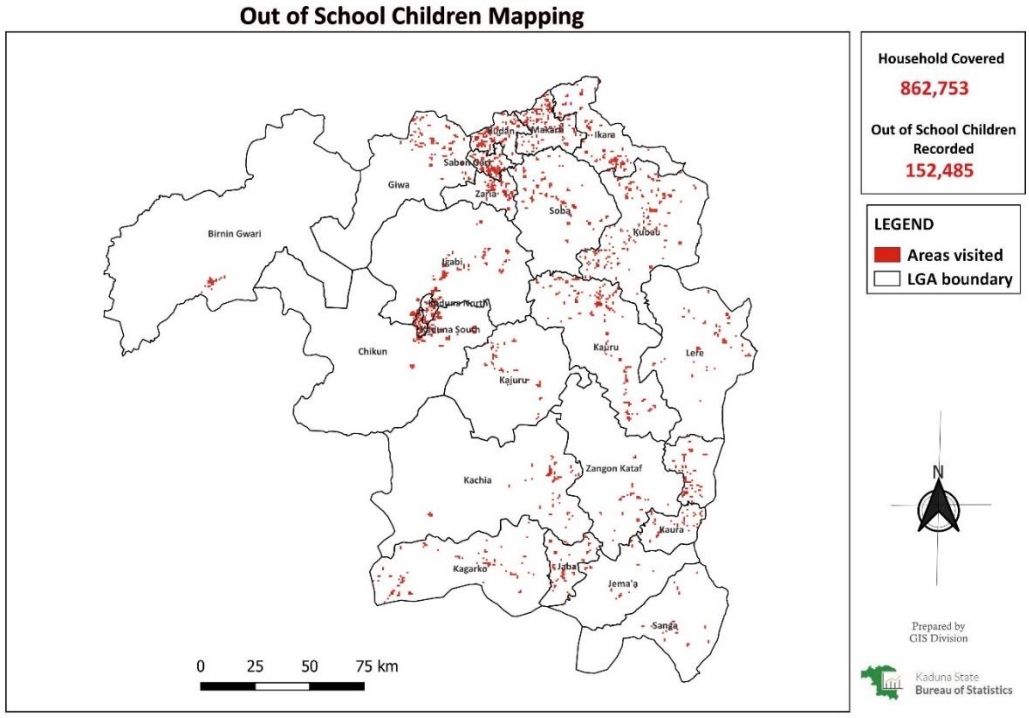
Table 1 List of indicators

INDICATORS CAPTURED ON OOSC
Child's name
Child's Father name
Sex
Age
National Identity No.
Does the child have a disability?
If the child have disability, what kind of disability
Specify reasons for Out of School
Has the child been ever enrolled in school, If yes, why and when?
Child Employment Status

1.3 Coverage

The census was conducted in all the 23 LGAs in Kaduna State (see figure 2) and across all associated wards.

Figure 2: Map showing the coverage area of the OOSC census



1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study was not able to capture out of school children in about 40 wards out of 255 wards in the state because of insecurities in the area during the time of capture. Some of the OOSC were not captured because of unwillingness to give out information by the parents/guardians.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The method adopted in this study was a complete enumeration of households (household census) within a given grid. GRID3 is an open-source, public data repository for "operational" geo-referenced datasets funded through the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation investments, also available as GeoPoDe. Since 2012, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has supported Nigeria's polio eradication efforts through the application of GIS technology and mapping.

This method has enabled vaccination teams to properly monitor settlement coverage, reduce the number of missed settlements, and improve team performance. The most recent census in Nigeria took place in 2006, and GRID3 data fills a crucial gap by providing up-to-date, high-resolution estimates of population density since then.

GRID3 data splits the entire country into grids that are approximately 100×100 meters square and estimates population by age and sex within each grid. Extensive data (including state boundaries, LGA boundaries, ward boundaries, settlements, and points of interest) are available for the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory.

Settlement extents in GRID3 are separated into four categories: 1) built-up areas (BUAs), 2) small settlement areas, 3) hamlets, and 4) hamlet areas. The BUAs are urban while the others are rural. With this definition, Grids of 750m by 750m were generated within the extent of Kaduna State boundary. The zonal statistics tool in GIS was used to generate the population per grid using the population raster obtained from Geopode.

2.1 Sourcing Spatial Datasets: Administrative boundaries of Kaduna state (State, LGA and Ward), settlement points, built-up areas and roads were downloaded from GEOPODE website. The population raster of the state was sourced from WorldPop website while Google satellite imagery used as a base map was downloaded from QGIS application.

2.2 Organising datasets: All the datasets were saved in Shapefile format in a single folder in a particular directory. All the datasets were in Geographic Coordinate System (WGS 1984) projection, and they perfectly overlaid on each other to avoid any spatial discrepancies. The map layers were drawn synchronically on each other for visualization purpose.

2.3 Creating Fishnets: Fishnets of grid size of 750m by 750m (562,500sqm or 56.25ha) were drawn across the selected LGAs. They were drawn across only inhabited areas i.e., places with a population of at least 1 person per cell in the population raster. These grids served as a defined geographic entity for data collection which can be equated to a primary sampling unit (PSU).

2.4 Configuration of Survey Phones: Unwanted documents were deleted from all the survey phones, unnecessary applications installed by data collectors were uninstalled and cache were cleared from the survey phones to secure more memory space. Also, necessary applications like SW Maps, Active GPS and ODK Collect Applications were installed and tested.

2.5 Creating Digital and Paper Maps: Digital maps at ward level were created using QGIS and loaded into survey phones. The digital maps were accessed through SW maps installed on the survey phones. The SW maps application was configured to use Google Hybrid Satellite Imagery as a background base map. The digital map allows for spatial search and aid navigation within assigned grids. Paper maps were also crafted to compliment the digital maps in especially in areas where internet connectivity is poor because it is required for streaming the maps.

2.6 GIS training on use of SW Maps Application, Map reading and Spatial Data Capture: the data collectors were trained on how to use the SW maps (the digital maps application) to navigate to assigned grids and conduct spatial search of any grid using the grid code or ID. They were also taught how to read and interpret paper maps. Lastly, they were trained on spatial data capture using the GPS device and how to avoid factors that can lead to GPS errors on the field.

2.7 Spatial Data Checks: this activity involves data visualization/ geo-visualisation, monitoring the activities of data collectors on field to ensure quality control and tracking the progress of work to ensure the desired coverage. Clean data were provided by the data managers on daily basis for this task. Result of geo-visualisation and spatial analysis is communicated to the quality assurance department and data team for prompt action. A dashboard was created on Google sheet to monitor the progress of work by the technical. The Technical team in Bureau revised the

google sheet and utilize the dashboard for vital statistics on the census, inference, and record purpose.

In the cause of spatial data checks, areas within a grid not covered or visited by data collectors are identified and their supervisors notified for redeployment and proper coverage. In most cases a customised kind of map is crafted to assist them locate the uncovered or unlisted areas.

2.8 Call back and review of work done: Intermittently, all supervisors in charge of various LGAs are summoned by the technical team for a review. This is necessary to discuss challenges and give visual evidence of areas not covered or GPS coordinates not matching to households with out-of-school children. Displaying the GPS points on a large screen allows for better understanding of the spatial distribution and loopholes as regards coverage/completeness. The Project manager use the medium to make valuable insights and guide supervisors on how to locate hard-to-reach areas and how to identify isolated settlements especially in rural areas. Critical scenarios are interrogated by the GIS and Data auditors especially where high out-of-school children are identified in a low-density area or where low out-of-school children are identify in high density areas, where majority of people are low-income earners and where there are inadequate schools. The interrogation is very logical and helps to unveil facts and clear doubts or uncertainties. In addition, the familiarity of supervisors to assigned tasks is assessed through this session.

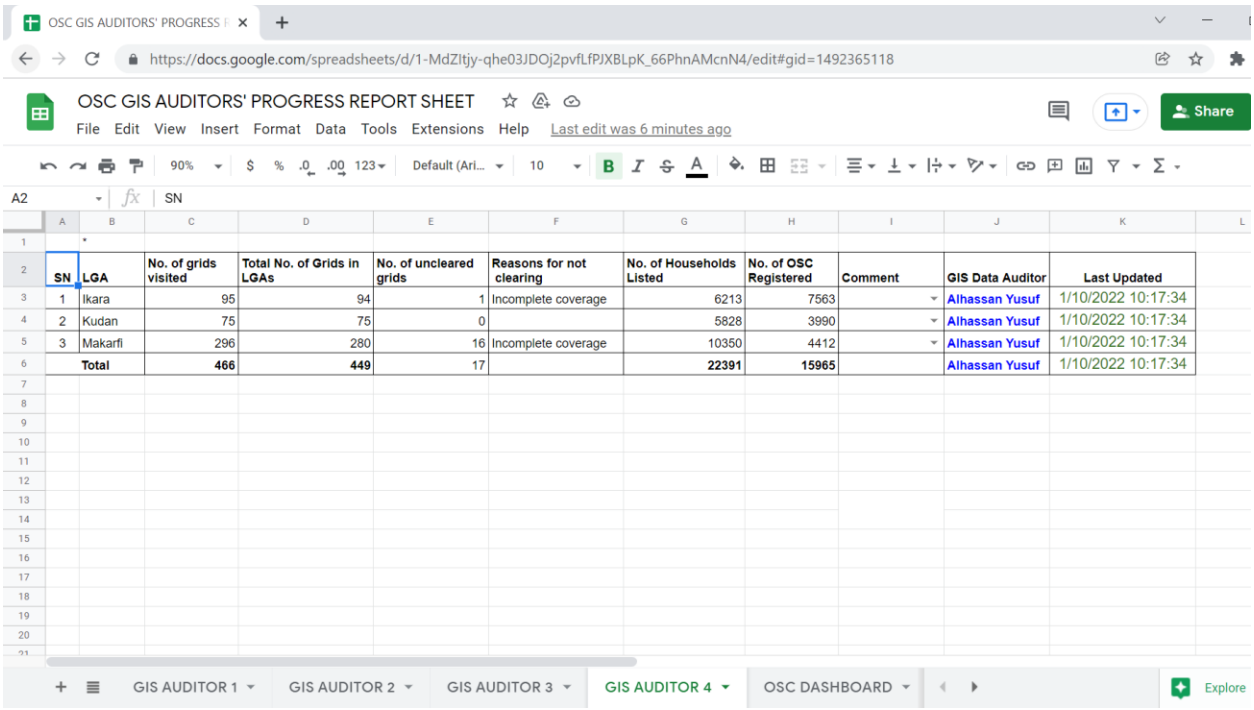
2.9 Producing a Statistical Summary: At the end of this phase of the project, the technical team produced a statistical summary which forms part of the google sheet titled OSC Census GIS

2.10 Auditors Progress Report Sheet

Auditors' Progress Report Sheet (considered as a reporting domain). Information like number of grids visited by data collectors, number of uncleared grids, reasons for not clearing a particular grid, number of households listed, number of OSC registered at LGA are fed into the designed template. This information automatically updates the dashboard.

The google sheets and dashboard are shared with technical lead and coordinator for contribution, review or decision making. The statistical functionality of google sheet allows for further statistical calculations or functions to provide more insight.

Table 2 OSC GIS Auditor Progress Report Sheet



OSC GIS AUDITORS' PROGRESS REPORT SHEET

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-MdZItjy-qhe03JDOj2pvfLfPJXBLpK_66PhnAMcnN4/edit#gid=1492365118

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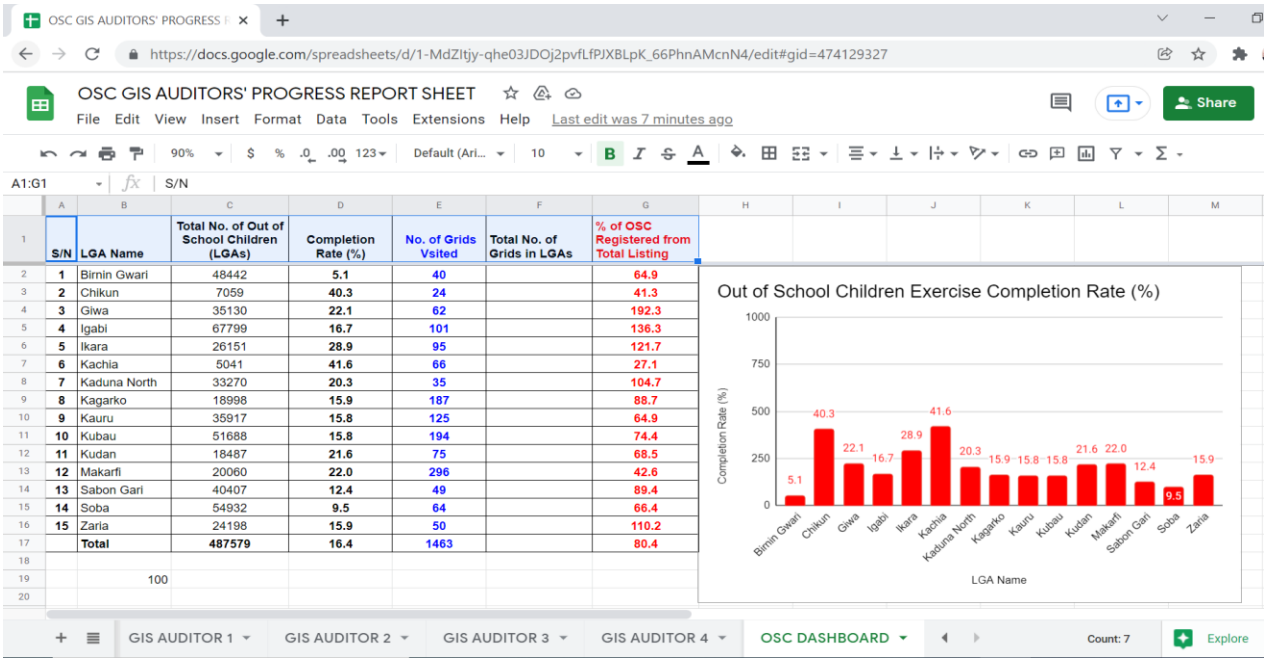
A2 SN

SN	LGA	No. of grids visited	Total No. of Grids in LGAs	No. of uncleared grids	Reasons for not clearing	No. of Households Listed	No. of OSC Registered	Comment	GIS Data Auditor	Last Updated
1	Ikara	95	94	1	Incomplete coverage	6213	7563		Alhassan Yusuf	1/10/2022 10:17:34
2	Kudan	75	75	0		5828	3990		Alhassan Yusuf	1/10/2022 10:17:34
3	Makarfi	296	280	16	Incomplete coverage	10350	4412		Alhassan Yusuf	1/10/2022 10:17:34
	Total	**466**	**449**	17		**22391**	**15965**		Alhassan Yusuf	1/10/2022 10:17:34

GIS AUDITOR 1 | GIS AUDITOR 2 | GIS AUDITOR 3 | GIS AUDITOR 4 | OSC DASHBOARD | Explore

Table 3 OSC GIS Auditors Progress Report Sheet



OSC GIS AUDITORS' PROGRESS REPORT SHEET

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A1:G1 S/N

S/N	LGA Name	Total No. of Out of School Children (LGAs)	Completion Rate (%)	No. of Grids Vsited	Total No. of Grids in LGAs	% of OSC Registered from Total Listing
1	Birnin Gwari	48442	5.1	40		64.9
2	Chikun	7059	40.3	24		41.3
3	Giwa	35130	22.1	62		192.3
4	Igabi	67799	16.7	101		136.3
5	Ikara	26151	28.9	95		121.7
6	Kachia	5041	41.6	66		27.1
7	Kaduna North	33270	20.3	35		104.7
8	Kagarko	18998	15.9	187		88.7
9	Kauru	35917	15.8	125		64.9
10	Kubau	51688	15.8	194		74.4
11	Kudan	18487	21.6	75		68.5
12	Makarfi	20060	22.0	296		42.6
13	Sabon Gari	40407	12.4	49		89.4
14	Soba	54932	9.5	64		66.4
15	Zaria	24198	15.9	50		110.2
	Total	**487579**	16.4	1463		80.4

100

GIS AUDITOR 1 | GIS AUDITOR 2 | GIS AUDITOR 3 | GIS AUDITOR 4 | OSC DASHBOARD | Count: 7 | Explore

4.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

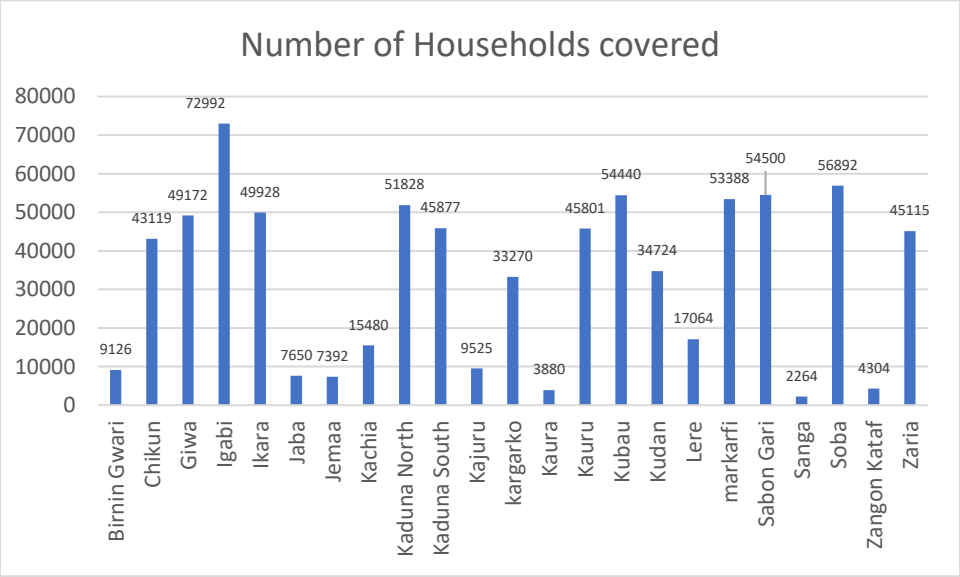
4.1 Coverage Analysis

862,753 households were covered across the 23 LGA. Igabi LGA (72,992 hhs) with the highest coverage followed by Soba (56,892 hhs) and Sabon Gari LGA (54,500 hhs). The LGA with the lowest coverage are Sanga (2,264 hhs), Kaura (3880 hhs) and Zango Kataf (4,304 hhs).

Coverage level of households within an LGA depends on several factors e.g. The main factor is projection of where the OOSC mostly reside (see fig1). The study was carried out in three phases spanning 3 months within 12 calendar months (First phase 6 weeks, second phase 2 weeks and third phase 4 weeks). The first and second phase were carried out in 15 LGAs namely Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Ikara, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kargarko, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Markarfi, Sabon Gari, Soba and Zaria. While the third phase covered all the 23 LGA.

Other factors include the composition of the team, insecurities in some LGA e.g Birnin Gwari where we covered only 3 wards out of 11 wards, others LGAs with insecurities were Igabi, Giwa, Kajuru, Chikun, Zangon Kataf, Kaura, Lere, Kauru, and Kagarko LGA. Other factors include the pace of the team, the terrain of the LGA, the attitudinal response of the households, the support from the LGA, the level of awareness for each LGA. Majority of these have formed our lesson learnt and mitigation mechanism have been developed by KDBS team to tackle some of these bottlenecks observed.

Figure 3: Distribution of households covered by LGA



4.2 Out of School Information

152,485 out-of- school children were identified and registered across all the 23 LGA. Only about 60% of the total grids with population greater than 10 were covered. Others not covered were due to security risk associated to the area or route to the area.

The census provides facts about the girl child education and make comparison with the male gender. It also ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all (children) which is goal 4 on the SDG. By knowing the number of OOSC and their location; there would be best practice in funding, planning and intervention on reducing the number of out of school children in Kaduna state.

In addition, there are many children not captured but can be found in the communities residing in the security risked areas (wards). Many of the schools in this area are either closed or have no teachers. In some areas the pupils are scared to come to school and many of the schools have also been moved to other locations which is far from the communities resulting to more out of school children. The government and international donors should design a strategy in reaching these children who may be more than the number captured in this report.

The result showed that 87.9 percent (134,186) of the parent/guardians of these registered OOSC children desired for them to be enrolled in school while 12.1 percent (18,298) showed no interest in ensuring their children were enrolled in school.

The result showed that 73.7 percent of the parent/guardians are farmers, 14.5 percent are traders, 8.2 percent are unemployed, 2.7 percent artisan while less than 1 percent are civil servants.

59.8 percent of the parent/guardians are not formerly educated while 19.8 percent completed primary education, 13.9 percent dropped out from primary education; 5.2 percent completed JSS with 1.3 percent dropped out from Junior Secondary School.

The language spoken often in the households is Hausa with 90.4 percent.

4.3 Demographics of OOSC

4.3.1 Gender Distribution of OOSC

The distribution of OOSC in the state consist of 63.7 percent male and 36.3 percent female. This shows that in every 10 OOSC captured, 6 were males.

Figure 4: Gender Distribution of OOSC

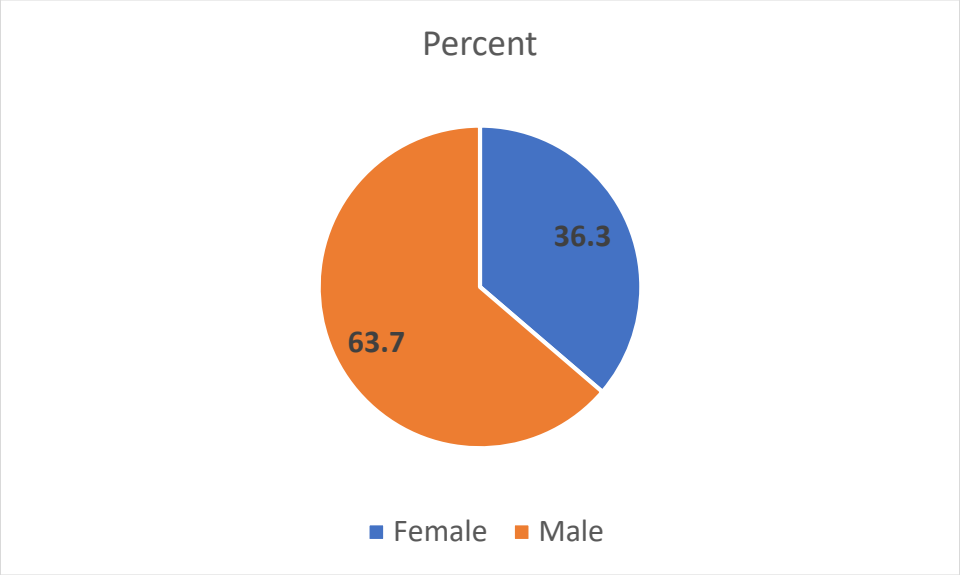


Table 4 Gender Distribution of OOSC By LGA

LGA	Sex		Number of OOSC
	Female	Male	
Birnin Gwari	35.7	64.3	3042
Chikun	42.7	57.3	4791
Giwa	34.5	65.5	12293
Igabi	37.2	62.8	18248
Ikara	21.1	78.9	12482
Jaba	45.1	54.9	850
Jemaa	41.9	58.1	924
Kachia	40.0	60.0	3096
Kaduna North	48.7	51.3	8638
Kaduna South	48.4	51.6	3529
Kajuru	47.8	52.2	1905
kargarko	32.7	67.3	5545
Kaura	36.6	63.4	194
Kauru	31.6	68.4	15267
Kubau	36.0	64.0	13610
Kudan	32.6	67.4	8681
Lere	34.9	65.1	2844

markarfi	33.7	66.3	8898
Sabon Gari	38.9	61.1	10900
Sanga	38.5	61.5	283
Soba	42.3	57.7	9482
Zangon Kataf	40.3	59.7	538
Zaria	41.8	58.2	6445
Total	36.3	63.7	152485

4.3.2 Age Distribution of OOSC

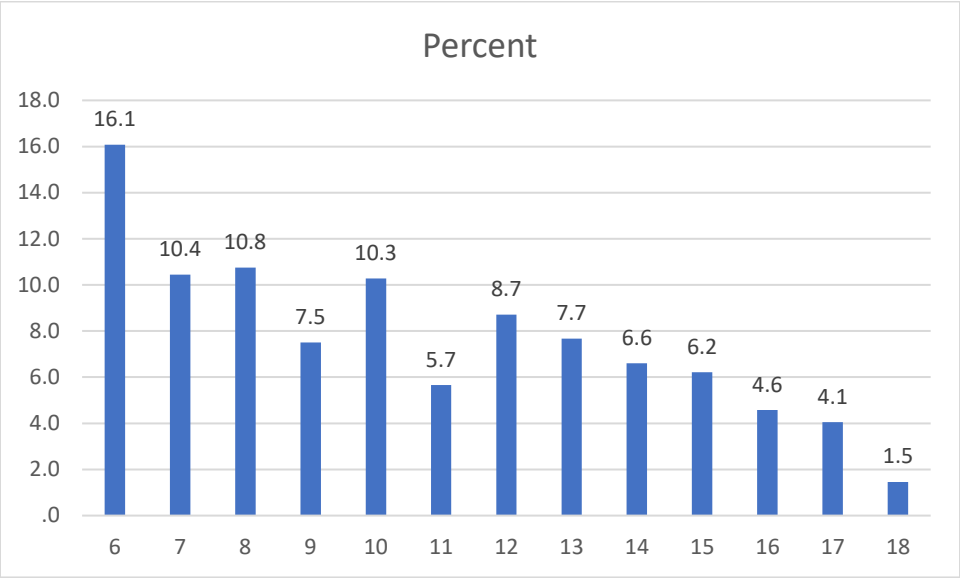
The result shows that children aged 6 years constitute the highest proportion of OOSC. Children aged 6-11 years constitute 60.7 percent (92,605) of OOSC recorded. Most of these children are registered in Almajiri schools with no form of regular education. This implies that sizeable number of these children are yet to be enrolled in primary school in the state.

This number contradict the net enrolment often recorded in the school census: One major factor that brings about huge disparity in the numbers is the population projections normally used in determining this numbers. Population Census is designed to be conducted every ten years, however, the last census conducted in the country is way back 2006, which is 17 years ago. The data was collected in November and December 2021 and October to December 2022, which was period of new enrolment.

The data shows that children of 6 years who are of primary school age and supposed to be enrolled to basic 1 are yet to be enrolled. This means that the state is experiencing late enrolment of children to basic education. Another assumption during interaction with the parents shows that the children are sent to Islamic schools for some years before being enrolled to conventional school.

The data showed that Children of adolescent age (10 to 18 years) who were captured as OOSC formed 55.2% (84,183). This presents a danger to the state as these children are exposed to some mental health issues associated with the adolescent like violence, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, tobacco use, HIV/AIDS, Early pregnancy, childbirth and other infectious diseases. The period of adolescent is a time of rapid physical development and deep emotional changes. This is a time where these children make decisions about their career, sex, drugs and alcohol. The state needs to work out modalities of taking these children to school considering the security challenges faced by the state in recent times.

Figure 5: Distribution of OOSC by Age



4.4 Reasons for OOSC

The result shows that poverty is the root cause of out of school in the state. 91.2 percent of registered out of school children indicates lack of resources as the reason for not going to school. This looks out of place since the state is running free education for pupils in the basic education. There is an indication of fees being paid in some of the schools based on the interaction with some parents, though there is no verifiable scientific evidence to substantiate the claim. Those dues as complained during the interaction usually deter the parents from sending the children to school as they believe that school should be free. Any demand of fund irrespective of how little it is, informed their decisions.

Secondly, we witness during the field work that most of the children that were identified as OOSC were not seen in their houses as majority of them are sent to the farms or hawking during school hours by their parents. Deeper interrogation reveals that due to economic stress that some of these households faced on daily bases, these children are used as a means to generate more money for the household either by sending then to hawk goods or are sent to farm to assist the household in farming activities.

The other reasons for OOSC concentrated around the poor quality of education. Some of the parents showed distrust in the school system as they argue the importance of getting education. This is borne out of their observations from their neighbour children who despite attending school

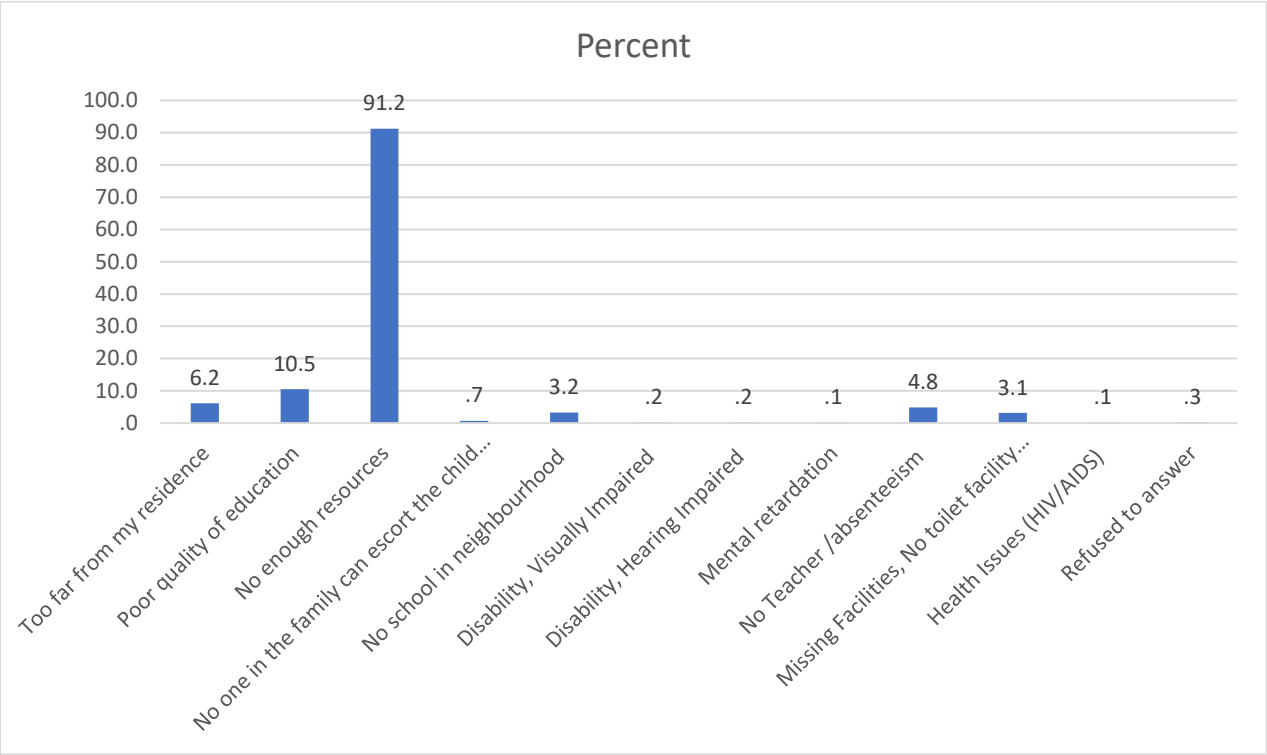
but does not show any trait or logical change in learning or character which can convince them is the product of school system. There is need for advocacy in some of this communities. The spatial data can assist in identifying the community and household of this individuals with this believe for more engagement and enlightenment.

Another reason is the distance of school to the communities or household. In Kudan, there is presence of ninety primary school, six junior secondary school and five senior secondary school in the entire LGA. These schools are serving not less than estimated number of 133,340 people below age 18.

6.2 percent of registered OOSC indicated distance as reason for not attending school while 3.2 percent indicated not having any school in the neighbourhood as a contributing factor of not going to school. This shows about 9.4 percent (14,334) registered OOSC are not going to school as a result of non-proximity of school to their communities. The area map visualisation proves that some communities are more than 1km away from the nearest primary schools and some are up to or more than 3km away from the nearest primary school. This has been identified as problem which the government needs to investigate to bring a lasting end to OOSC.

Other reasons for being OOSC are Disability and mental retardation 0.5 percent (709), health issues 0.1 percent (106). 8 percent of OOSC is because of dilapidated school facilities and no teacher in the school. This is a problem the state needs to investigate and address.

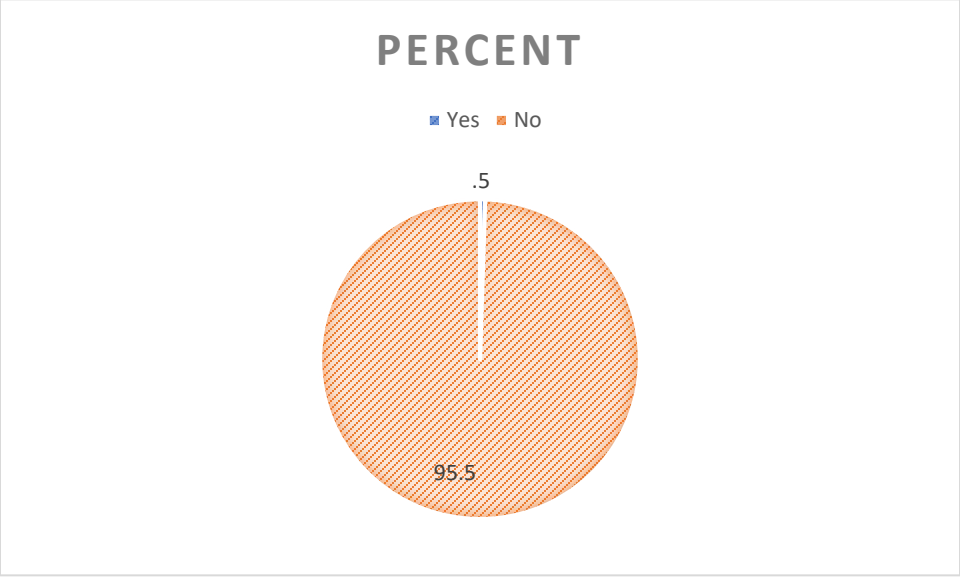
Figure 6: Distribution of OOSC by reason for not being to school



4.5 Disability

Less than 1 percent (709) of the registered OOSC are not able to attend school due to disability such as visually impaired, hearing impaired and mental retardation.

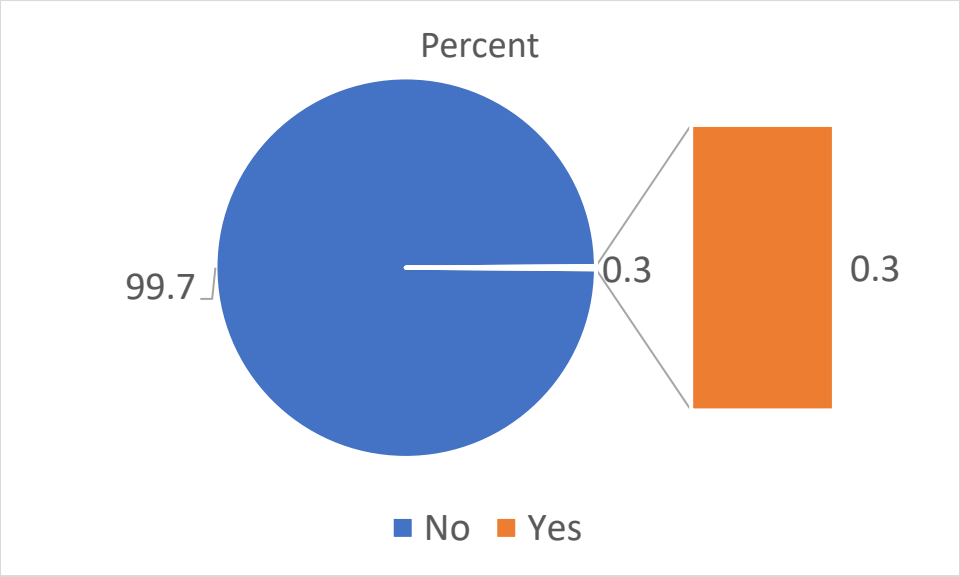
Figure 7: Proportion of OOSC with any form of Disability



4.6 Child Labour

O.3 percent of the identified OOSC engaged in paid economic activities. They mostly earn between ₦1000 to ₦15000 daily

Figure 8: Proportion of OOSC that are employed



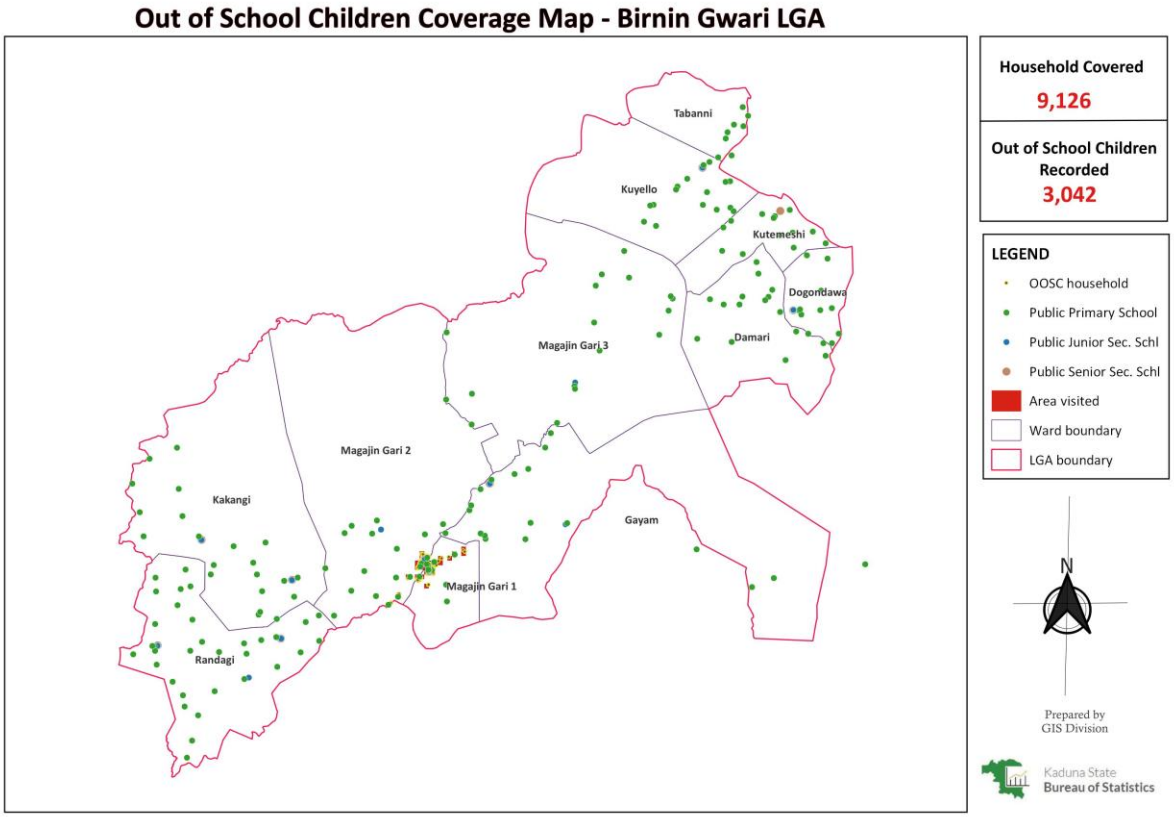
5.0 SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE OOSC FOR EACH LGA

BIRNIN GWARI LGA

The team have covered 9126 households out of an estimated number of 52,999 households in the LGA. 3042 OOSC have been identified from these households. Birnin Gwari has 191 number of government primary school, 17 junior secondary school and 10 senior secondary school.

Birnin Gwari has been affected by insecurity, therefore contributing to the high number of OOSC. Some schools in the LGA are no longer operational likewise majority of locations are not accessible therefore making working in the LGA highly risky.

Figure 9: SPATIAL ANALYSIS



CHIKUN LG

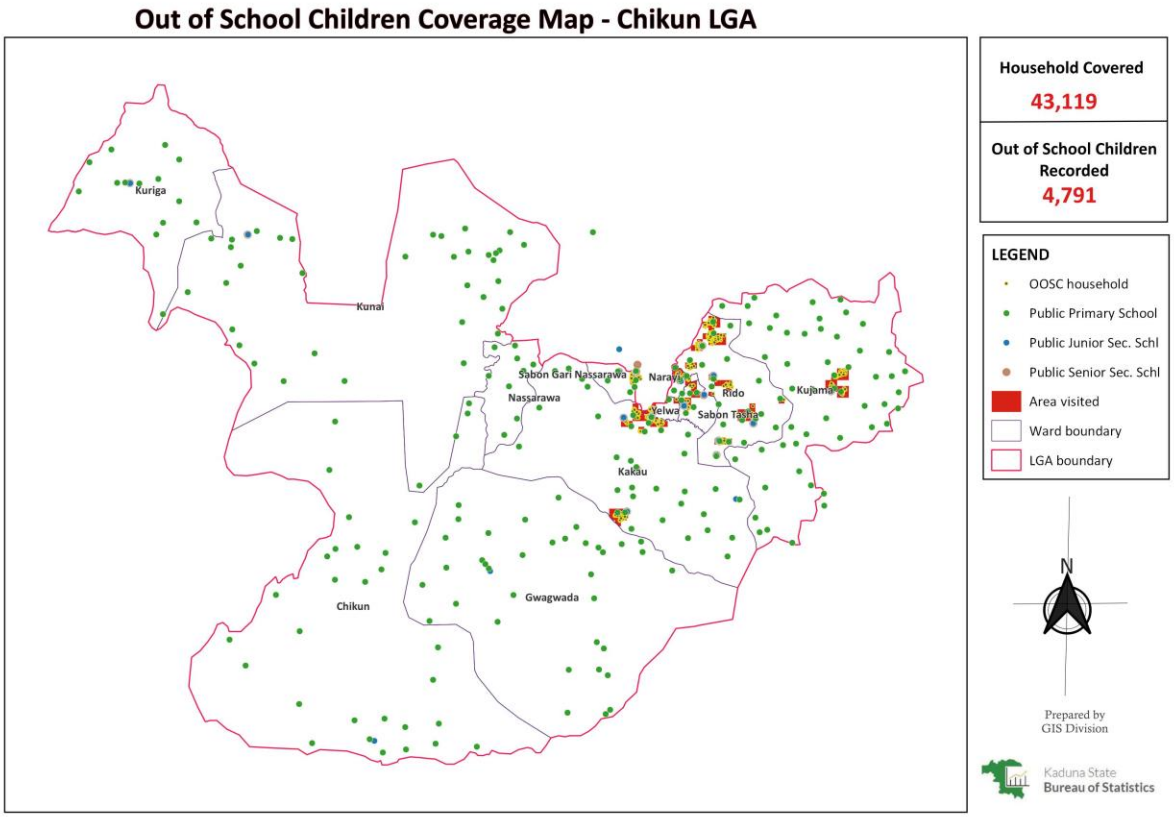
Chikun LGA is another area that has been hit by insecurity. Many wards in the LGA cannot be accessed due to high level of insecurity in those areas. As can be seen in the Map, the north-west and south-west of the map were classified as high risk areas due to banditry and kidnapping.

43,119 households were covered out of an estimated 142,598 households in the area. The eastern region of the map is part of Kaduna metropolitan, which can be classified as urban areas. The Kaduna Metropolitan region of the LG is known to be a well-educated area having high number of schools (public and private).

Chikun LGA has 259 number of government primary schools, 24 junior secondary school, 18 senior secondary school.

4,791 OOSC were identified at the LGA.

Figure 10: Chikun LGA



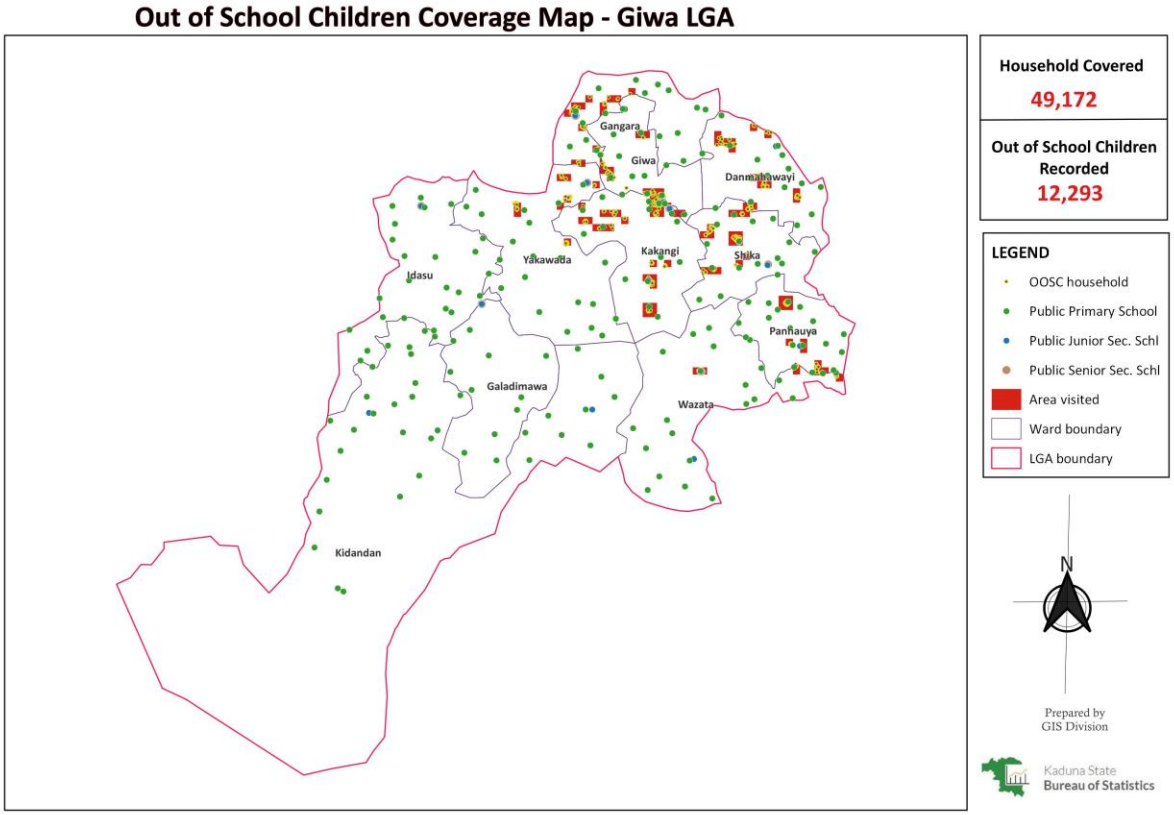
GIWA LGA

The southern part of the LGA is classified as a very high-risk area due to insecurity. The area bordering Birnin gwarri and Igabi are out of the coverage area due to high reported cases of banditry and kidnapping. 49,172 households have been covered out of an estimated 83,631 households at the LGA.

The findings showed that the LGA has high number of almajiris. The team were given a list of 13,000 almajiris at different location at the LGA. Less than 40% had been capture while large number of them are in the areas that have been marked inaccessible.

Giwa has 213 number of government primary school and 17 Junior secondary school and 9 senior secondary school.

Figure 11: Giwa LGA



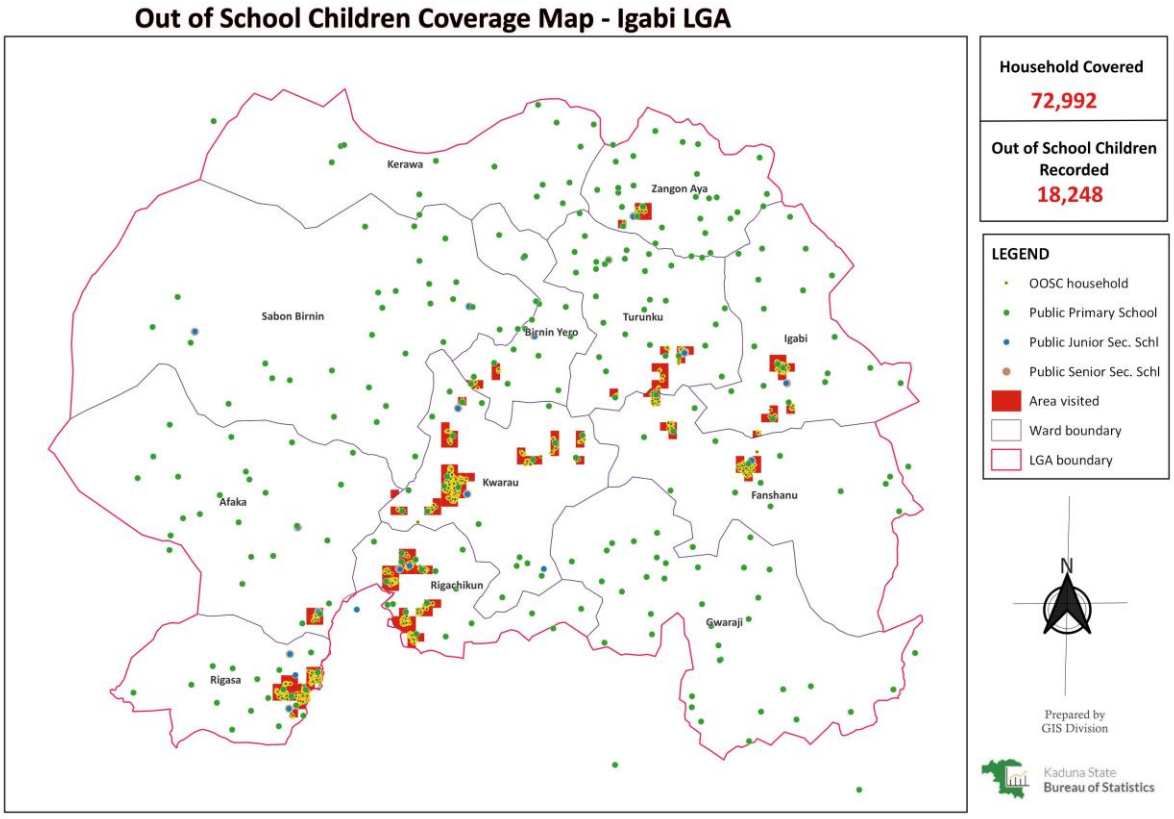
IGABI LGA

The western part of the LGA bordering Birnin Gwari, Chikun and Giwa are classified as high-risk areas due to reported cases of armed banditry and kidnappings. The findings showed that the LGA has high number of OOSC. The highest number of OOSC identified are found in this LGA. It is among the LGA together with GIWA that have the highest number of almajiri schools in the state.

72,992 households out of an estimated number of 164,350 households in the LGA were covered. 18,248 OOSC were captured

Igabi LGA has total number of 314 Public primary school and 22 Junior secondary school and 15 senior secondary school.

Figure 12: Igabi LGA

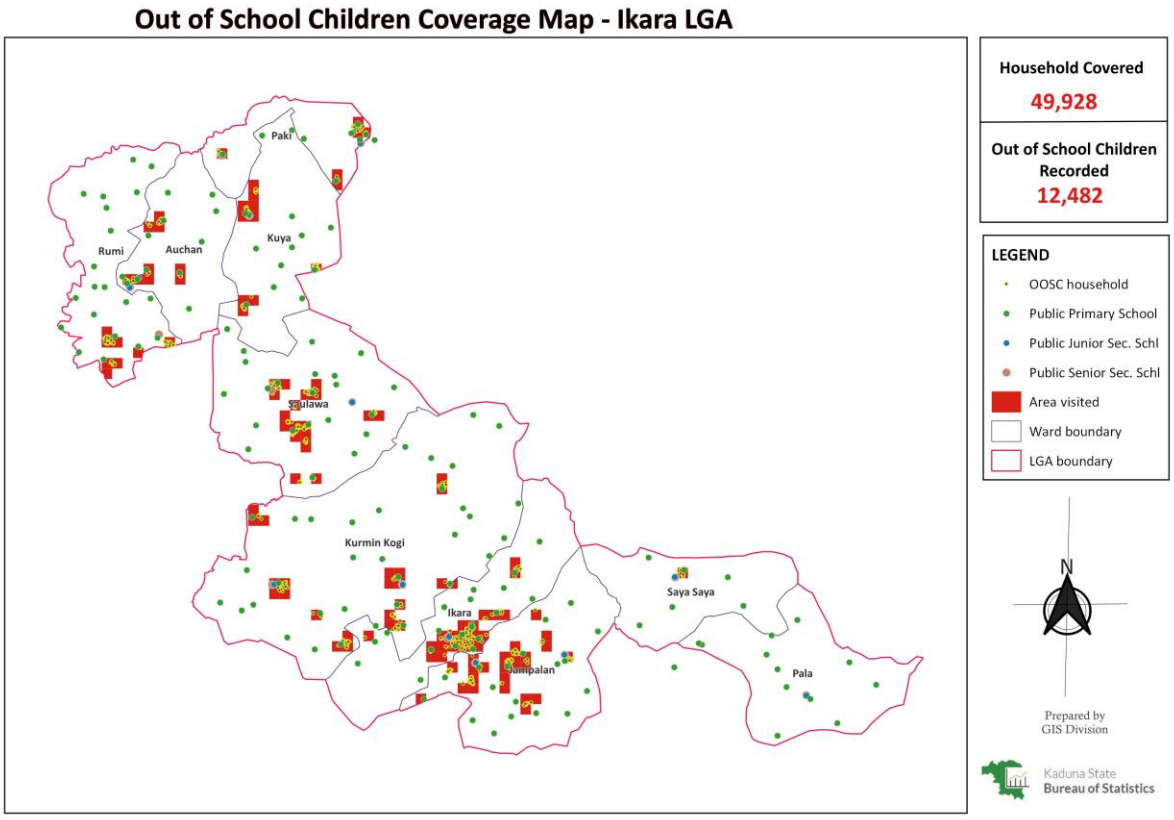


IKARA LGA

Ikara LGA is located 75 kilometers north-east of Zaria. The team have covered 49,928 households out of an estimated number of 58,072 households in the LGA. 12,482 OOSC have been identified from these households. The LGA has a significant number of Almajiris.

Ikara has 187 number of government primary school,14 junior secondary school and 14 senior secondary school.

Figure 13: Ikara LGA

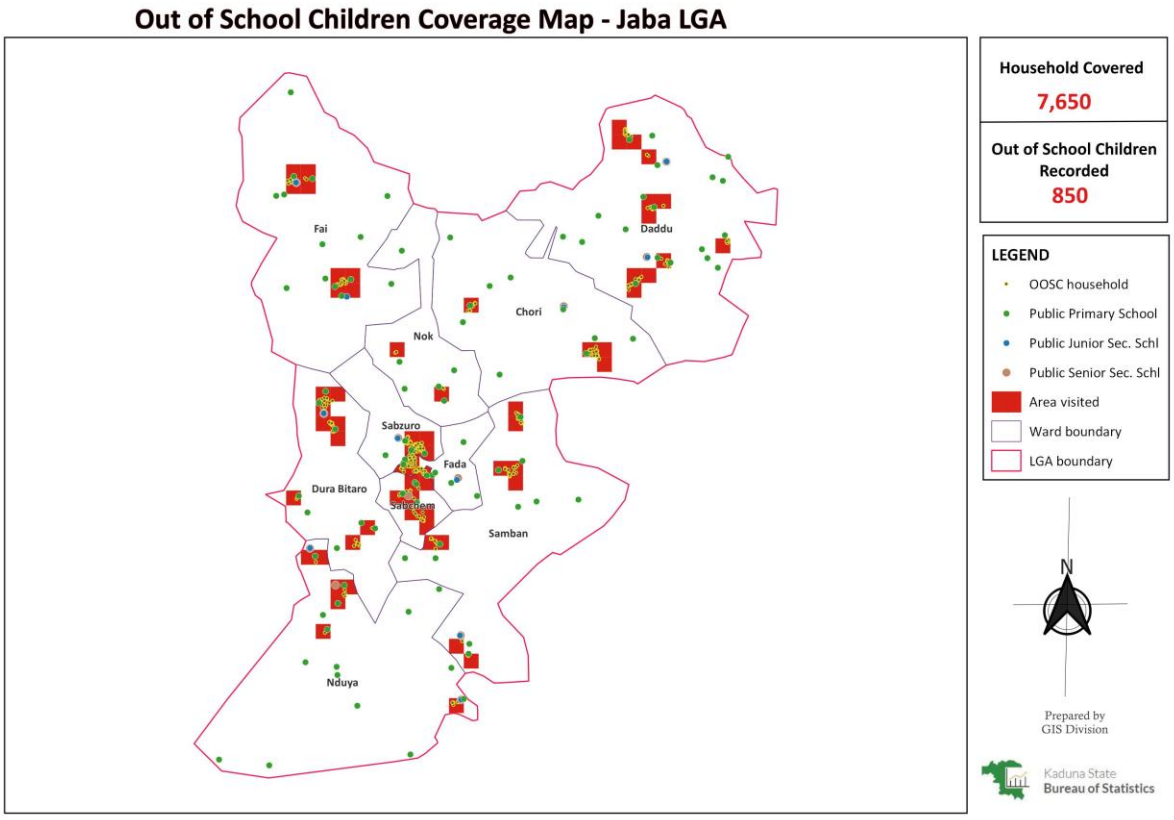


JABA LGA

Jaba LG is located at the southern part of the state. The team covered 7,650 households out of an estimated number of 41,178 households in the LGA. 850 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Jaba LGA has 100 number of government primary school, 13 junior secondary school and 15 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 14: Jaba LGA



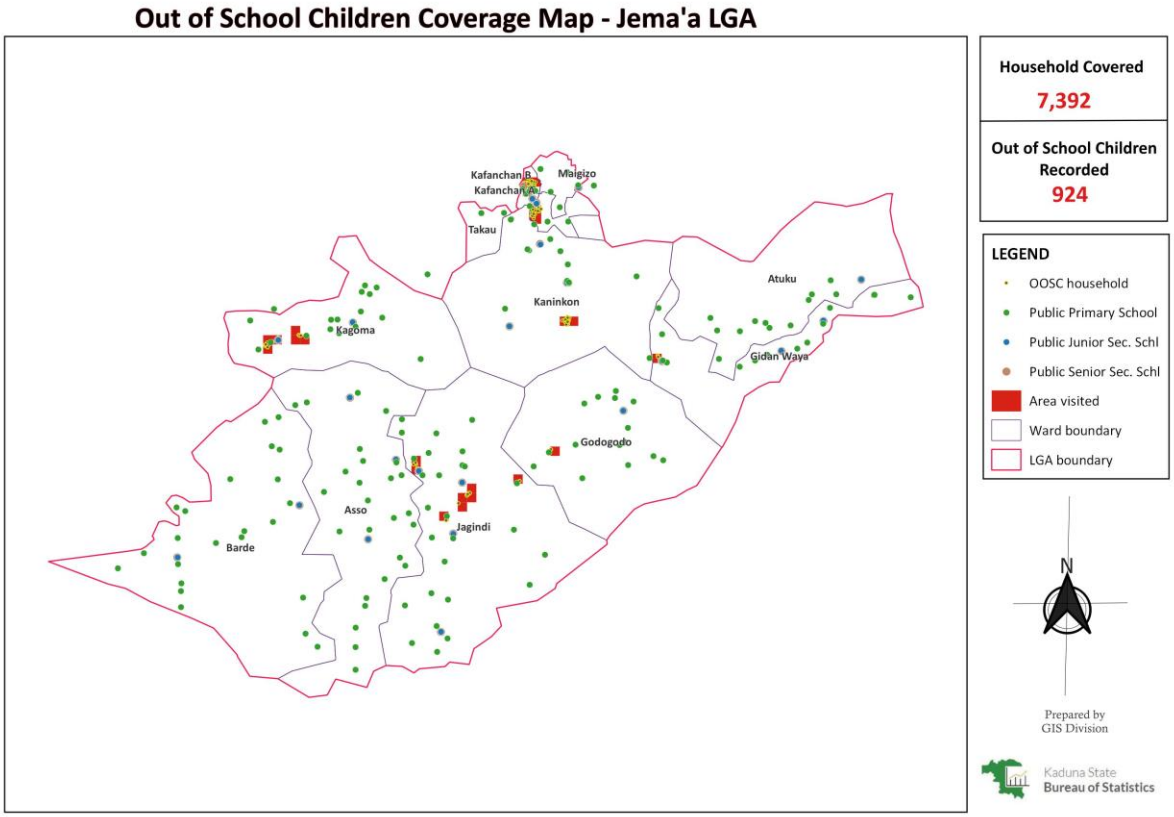
JEMA'A LGA

Jema'a LG is the capital city of Kafanchan Municipal Authority and located in southern part of Kaduna State.

The team have covered 7,392 households out of an estimated number of 39,601 households in the LGA. 924 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Jemaá LGA has 180 number of government primary school, 24 junior secondary school and 23 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 15: Jema'a LGA

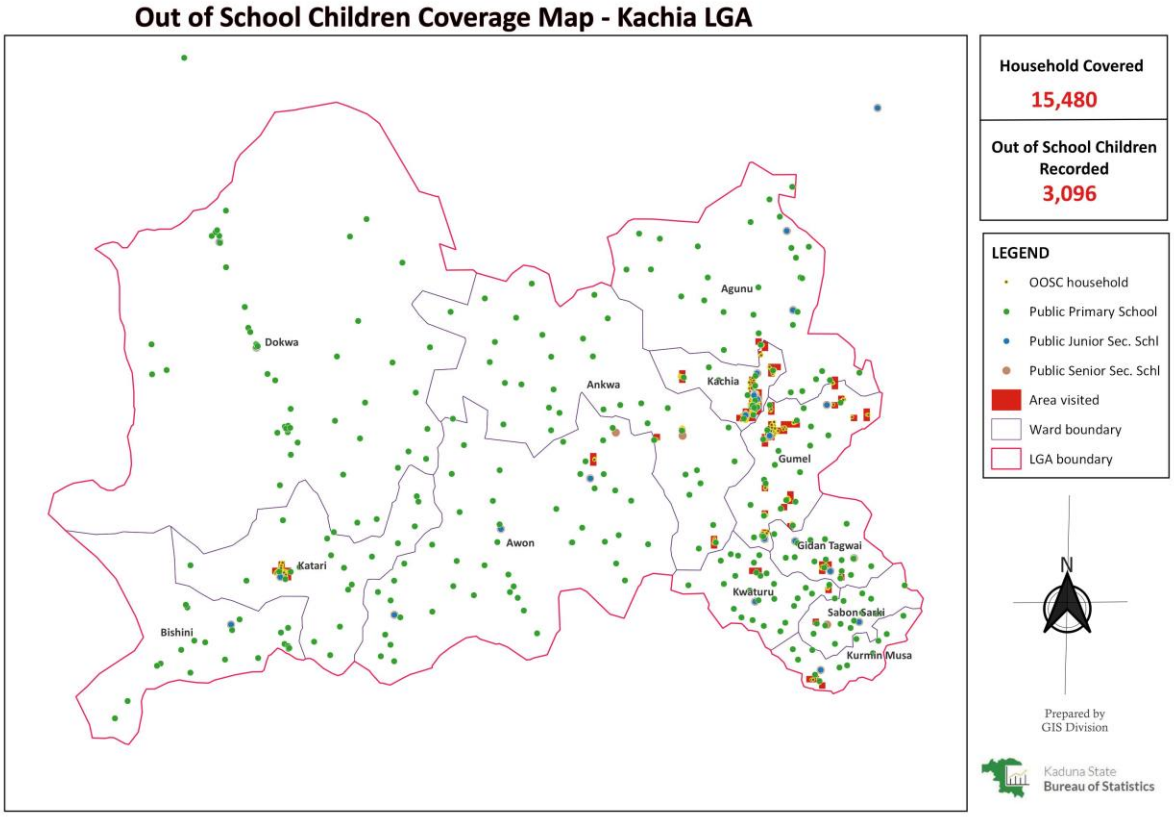


KACHIA LGA

The team have covered 15,480 households out of an estimated number of 47,407 households in the LGA. 3,096 OOSC have been identified from these households. Some households were not covered due to insecurity in some part of the LGA where some wards were not accessible.

Kachia has 322 number of government primary school, 31 junior secondary school and 29 senior secondary school.

Figure 16: Kachia LGA



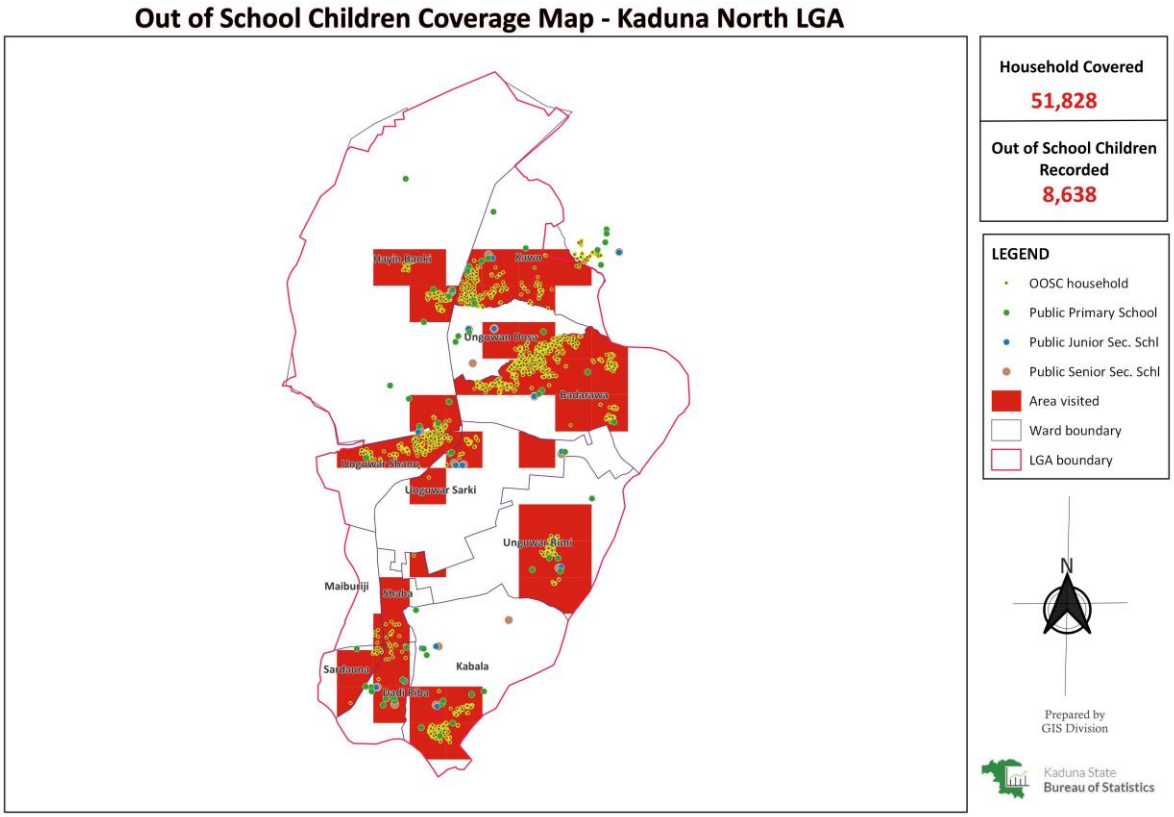
KADUNA NORTH LGA

Kaduna North often referred to as the pioneer local government, it is among the key LGA that made up the capital city of Kaduna State.

The team have covered 51,828 households out of an estimated number of 94,324 households in the LGA. 8,638 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Kaduna North has 62 number of government primary school, 15 junior secondary school and 16 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 17: Kaduna North LGA



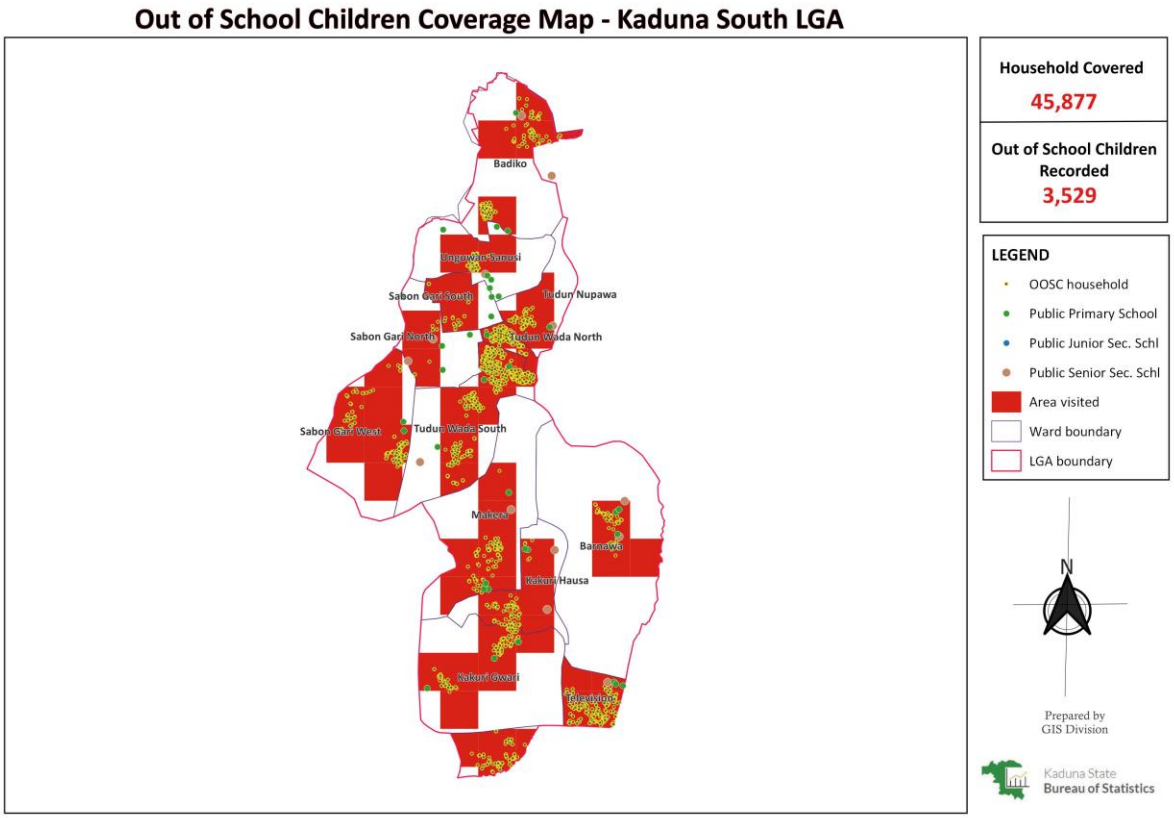
KADUNA SOUTH LGA

Kaduna South is part of Kaduna Metropolitan Authority. It is among the key LGA that made up the capital city of Kaduna State.

The team have covered 48,877 households out of an estimated number of 122,272households in the LGA. 3529 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Kaduna South has 39 number of government primary school, 13 junior secondary school and 13 senior secondary school and many private schools

Figure 18: Kaduna South LGA

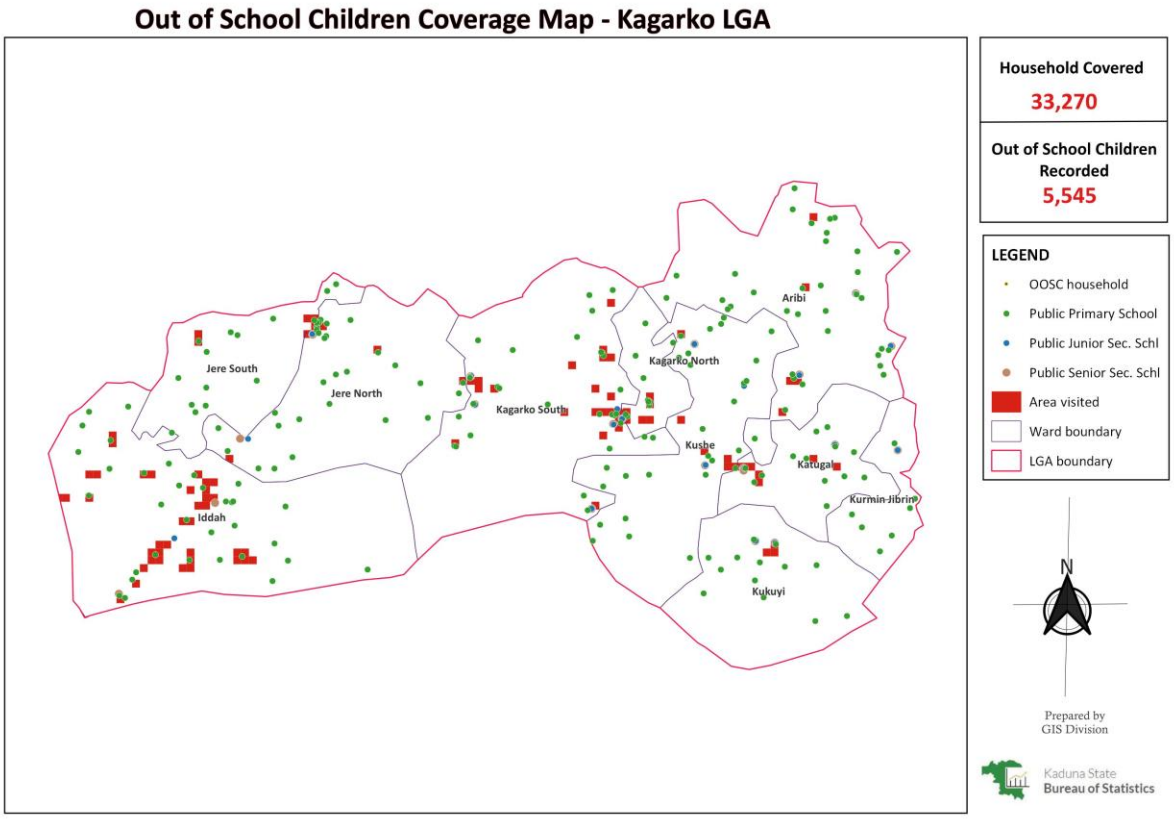


KAGARKO LGA

This LGA also have numbers of wards that were not accessible due to insecurity. The team have covered 33,270 households out of an estimated number of 52,975 households in the LGA. 5,545 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Kagarko has 277 number of government primary school, 21 junior secondary school and 20 senior secondary school.

Figure 19: Kagarko LGA



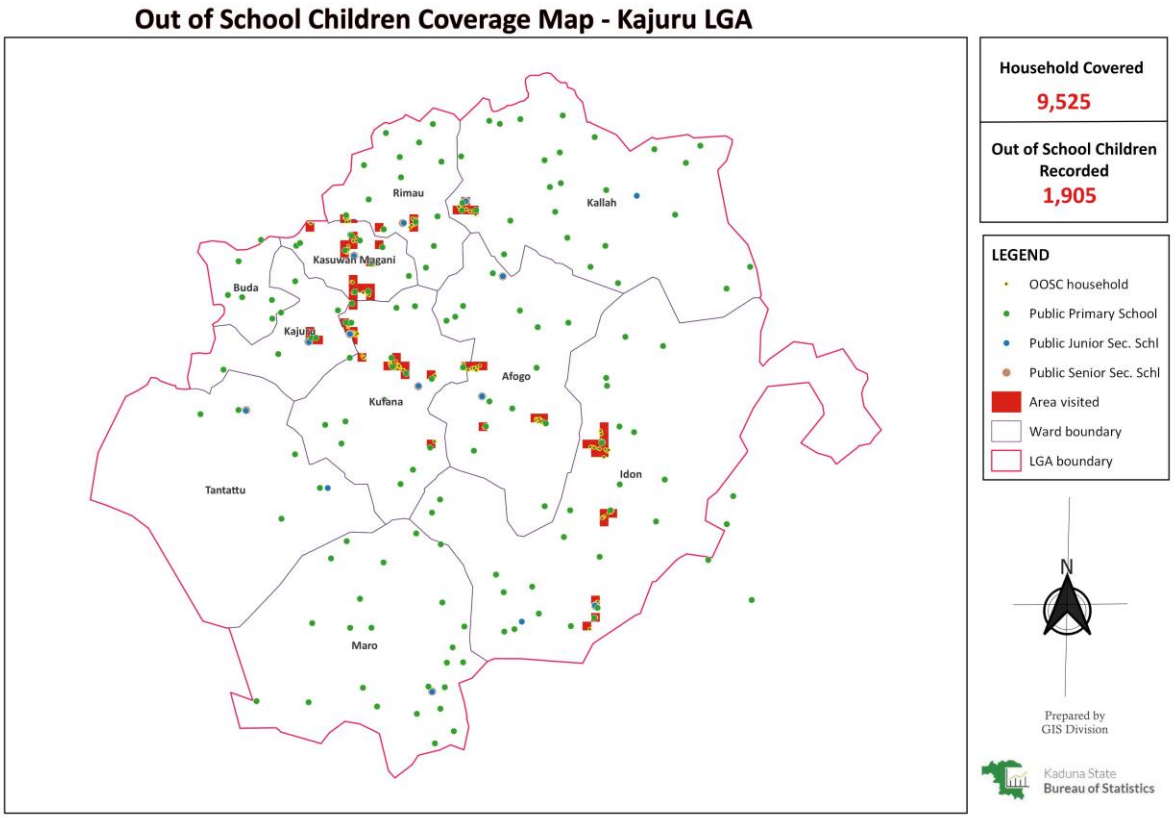
KAJURU LGA

Kajuru LGA is one of the local governments affected by security challenges. It is located at the central senatorial district of the state.

The team covered 9525 households out of an estimated number of 31,631 households in the LGA. 1,905 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Kajuru LG has 156 number of government primary school, 15 junior secondary school and 12 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 20: Kajuru LGA

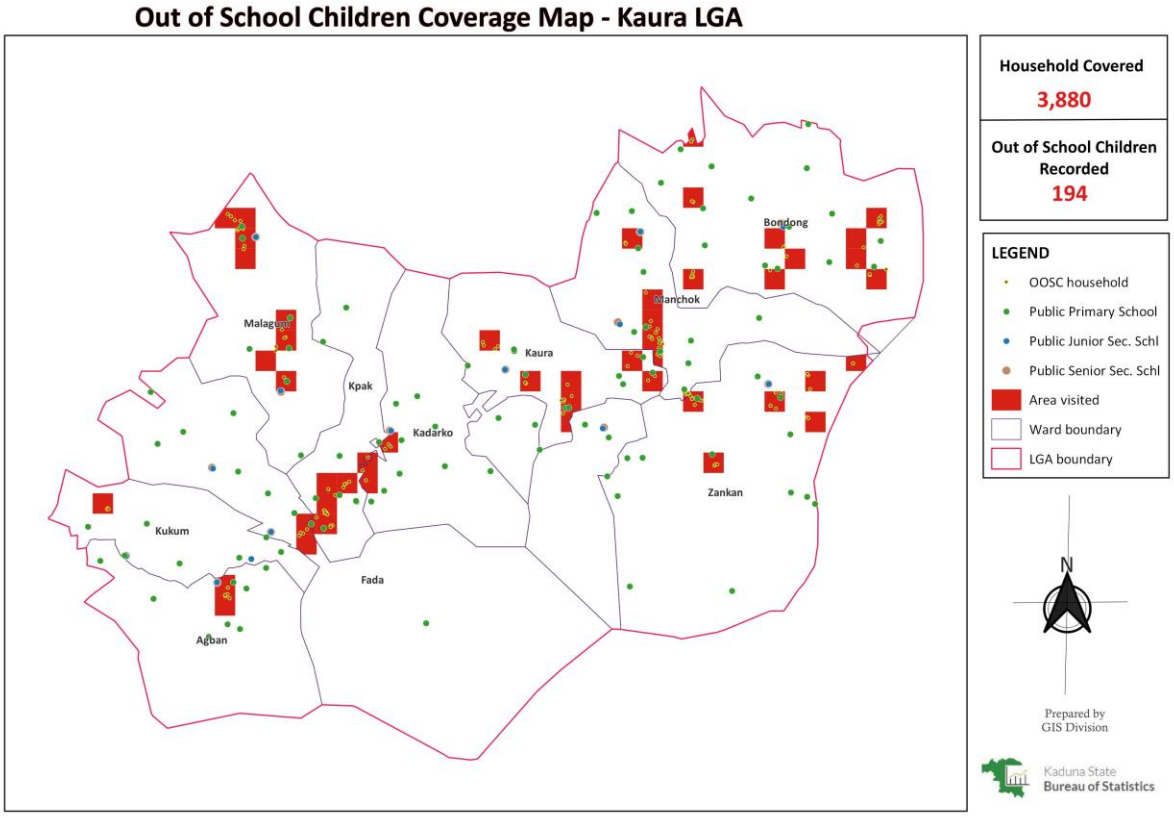


KAURA LGA.

The team covered 3,880 households out of an estimated number of 47,235 households in the LGA. 194 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Kaura LG has 104 number of government primary school, 14 junior secondary school and 13 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 21: Kaura LGA



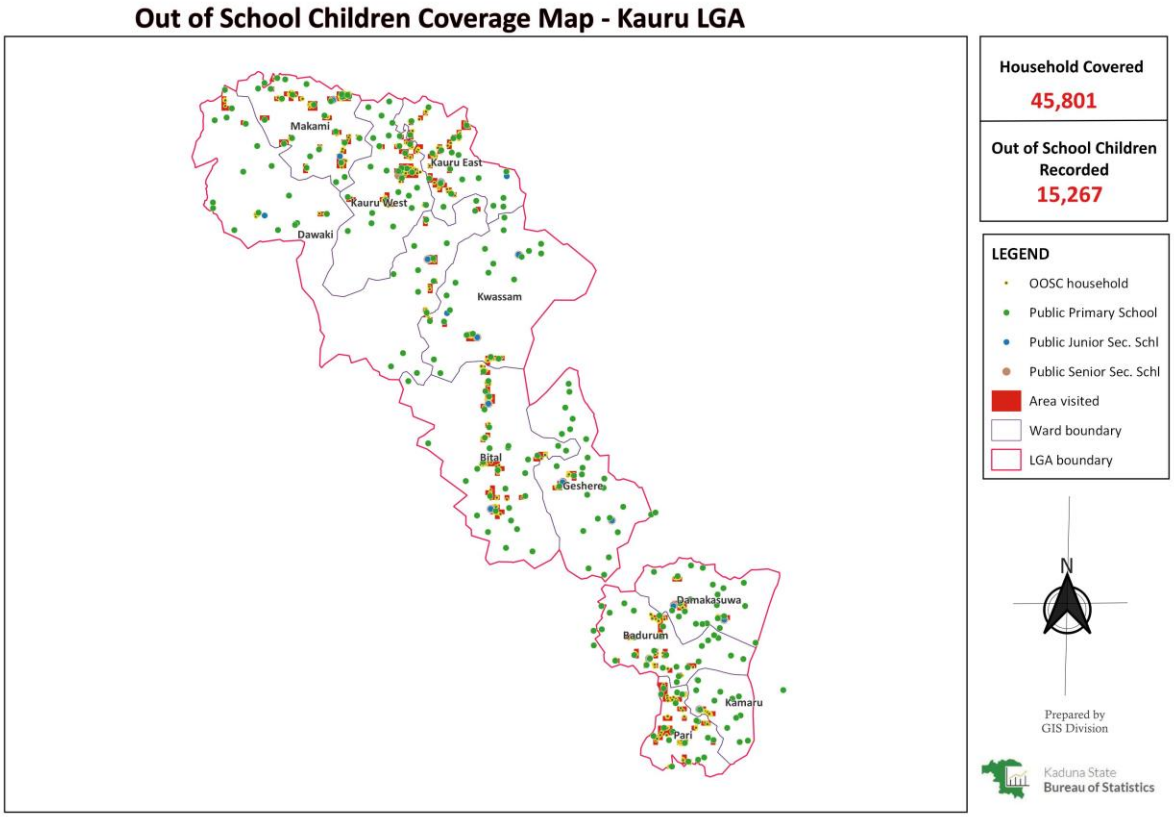
KAURU LGA

The GHS2020 findings show that Kauru LGA is among local government area that high proportion of OOSC. The team have covered 45,801 households out of an estimated number of 57,454 households in the LGA. 15,267 OOSC have been identified from these households.

This LGA have some areas that were not accessible in the course of mapping exercise due to bad terrain. This LGA is also regarded as one of the most underdeveloped LGA in the state in the area of infrastructure and socio-economic indicators.

Kauru has 288 number of government primary school, 20 junior secondary school and 15 senior secondary school.

Figure 22: Kauru LGA

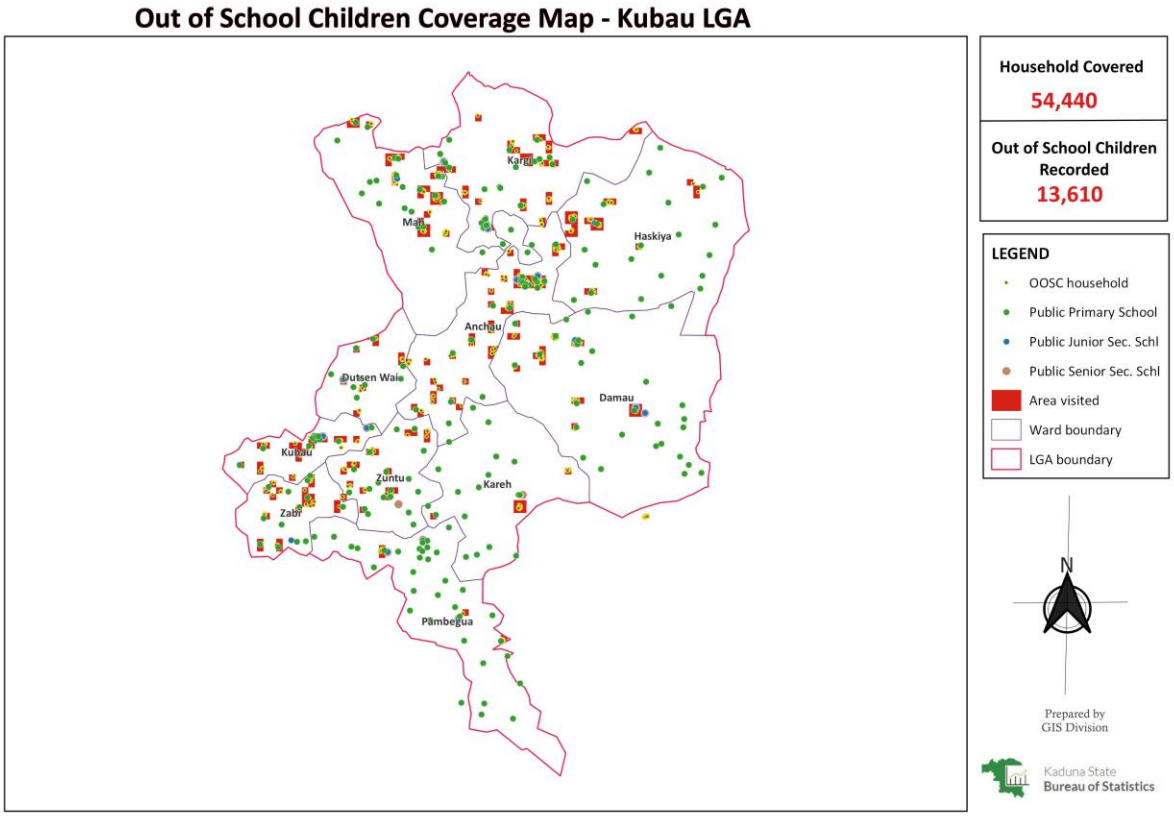


KUBAU LGA

The team have covered 54,440 households out of an estimated number of 73,464 households in the LGA. 13,610 OOSC have been identified from these households. This LGA also has high proportion of OOSC as revealed by GHS2020. The timing (Harvesting Period) of the study also affected the capturing of the OOSC, as the team find it difficult to trace them to their respective farms.

Kubau has 279 number of government primary school, 18 junior secondary school and 16 senior secondary school.

Figure 23: Kubau LGA

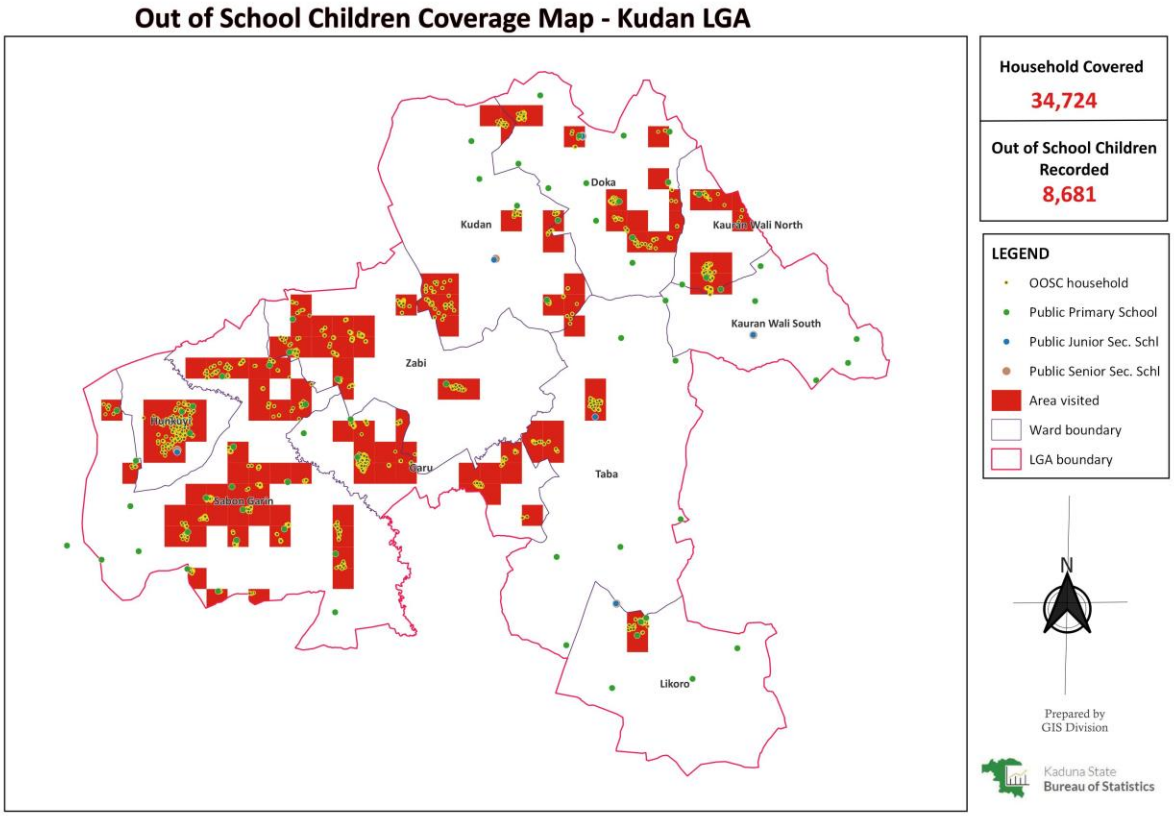


KUDAN LGA

The team have covered 34,724 households out of an estimated number of 40,736 households in the LGA. 8,681 OOSC have been identified from these households. The team observed that the completion rate in this LGA is mostly at the primary level. The household tends to marry off their girl child after primary school and engaged the boys to other economic activities within and outside the LGA. Transition rate to secondary school is very low at this LGA.

Kudan has 90 number of government primary school, 6 junior secondary school and 5 senior secondary school.

Figure 24: Kudan LGA

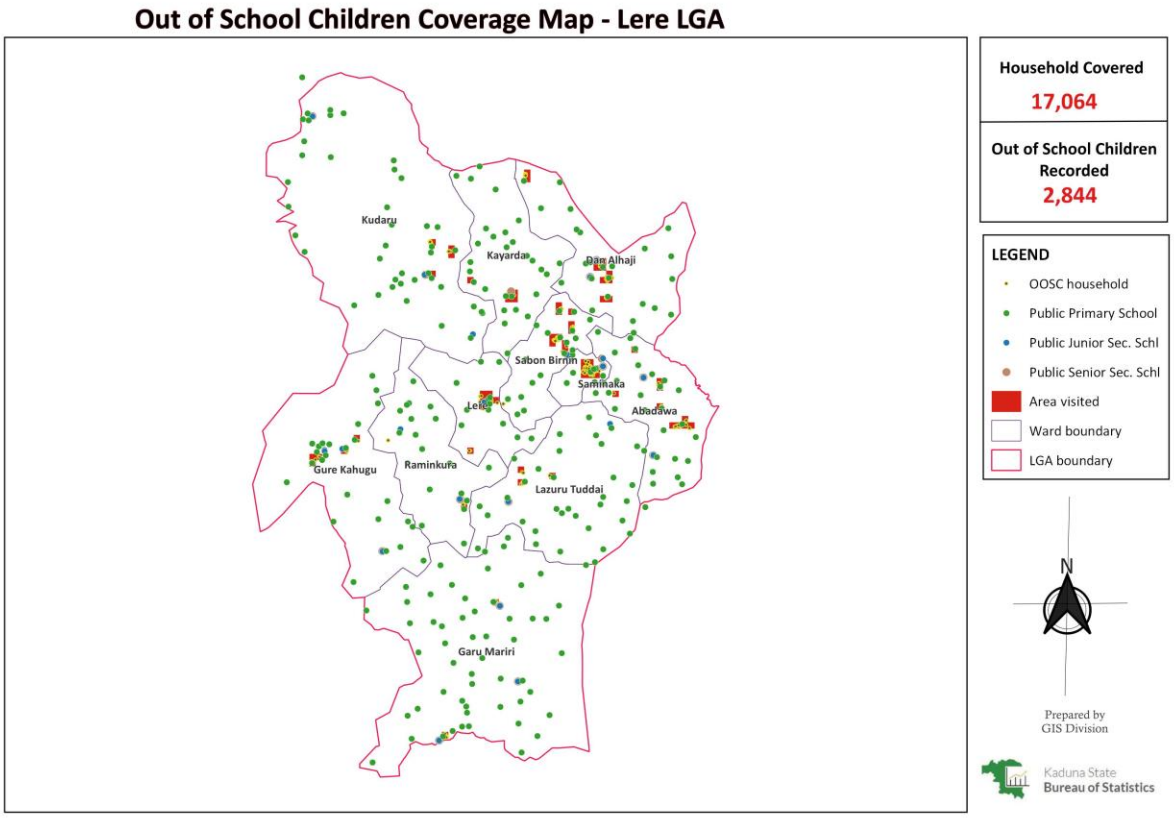


LERE LGA

The team have covered 17,064 households out of an estimated number of 74,121 households in the LGA. 2,844 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Lere LG has 294 number of government primary school, 25 junior secondary school and 18 senior secondary school. Many private schools

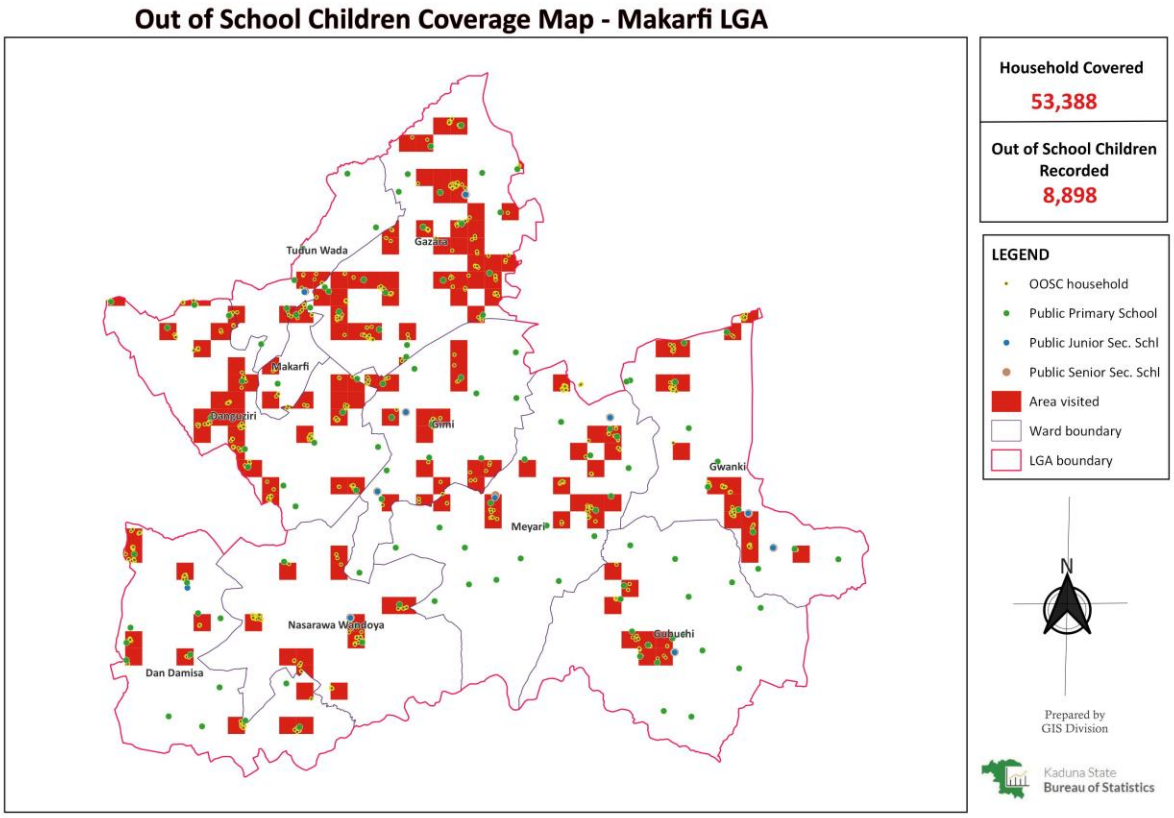
Figure 25: Lere LGA



MAKARFI LGA

53,388 households out of an estimated number of 56,075 households in the LGA have been covered. 8,898 OOSC have been identified from these households. Makarfi has 129 number of government primary school,11 junior secondary school and 11 senior secondary school.

Figure 26: Makarfi LGA

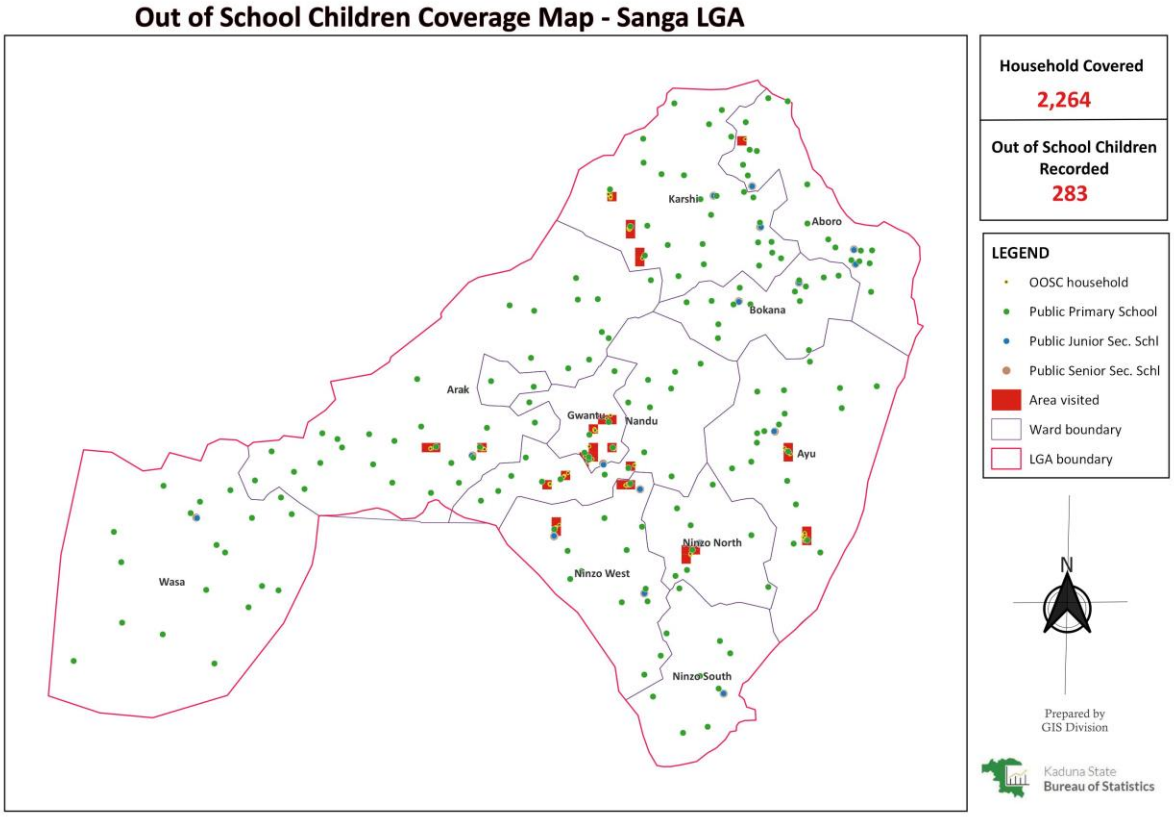


SANGA LGA

The team has covered 2,264 households out of an estimated number of 37,892 households in the LGA. 283 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Sanga LG has 190 number of government primary school, 16 junior secondary school and 13 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 27: Sanga LGA

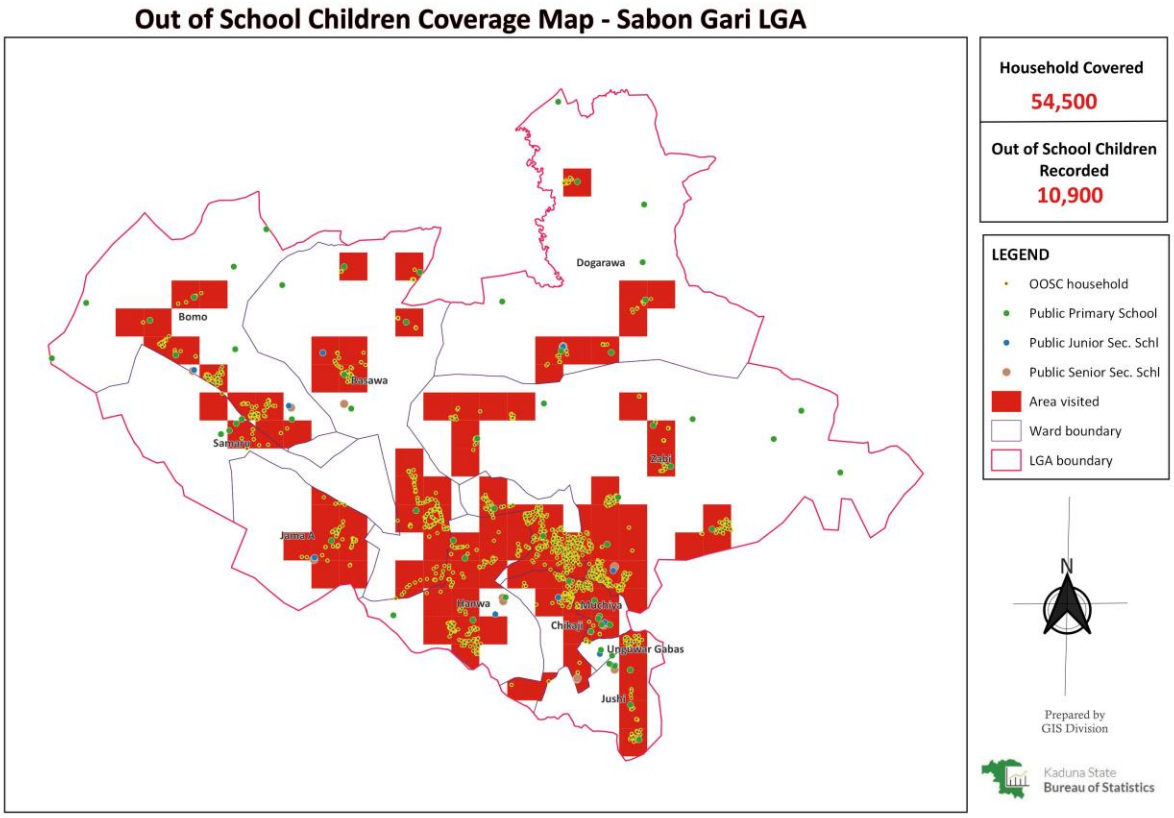


Sabon Gari LGA

The team covered 54,500 households out of an estimated number of households in the LGA. 64,728 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Sabon Gari LG has 63 number of government primary school, 14 junior secondary school and 12 senior secondary school. Many private school

Figure 28: Sabon Gari LGA

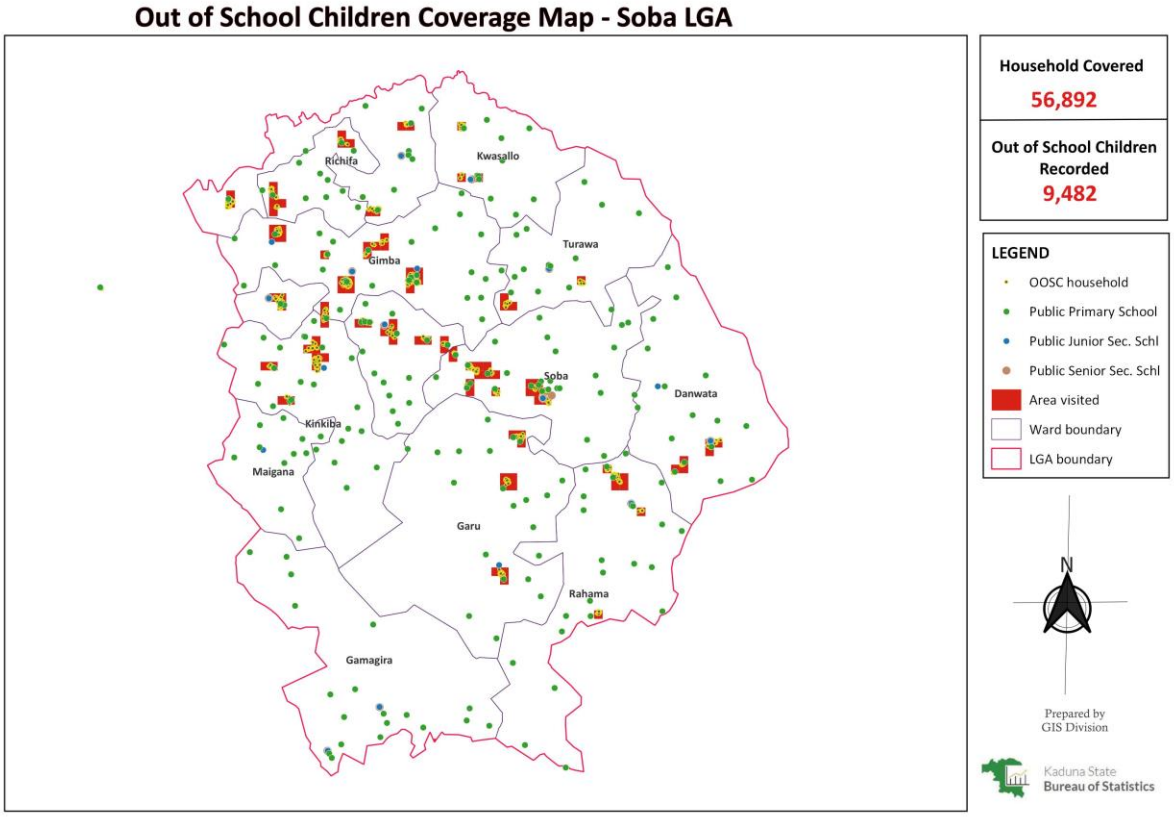


SOBA LGA

The team have covered 56,892 households out of an estimated number of 96, 345 households in the LGA. 9,482 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Soba has 238 number of government primary school, 17 junior secondary school and 10 senior secondary school.

Figure 29: Soba LGA

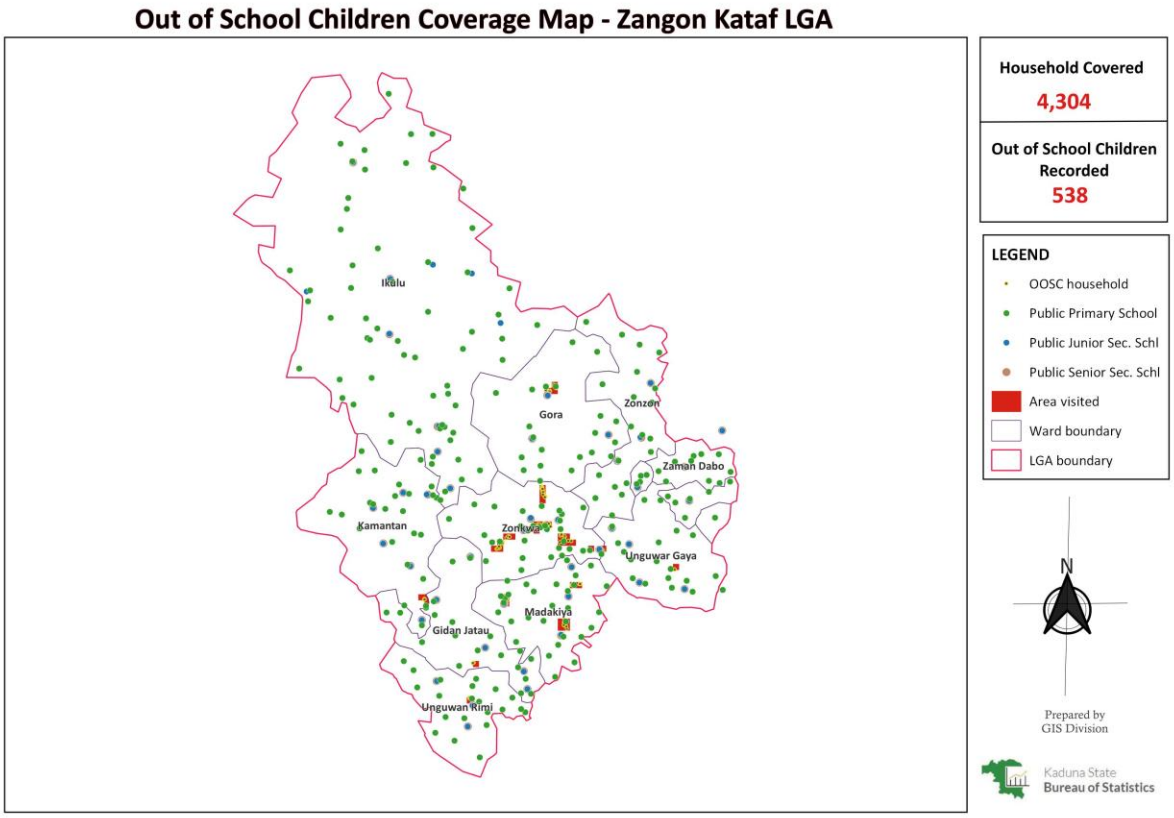


ZANGON KATAF LGA

The team have covered 4,304 households out of an estimated number of 93,580 households in the LGA. 538 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Zangon Kataf has 276 number of government primary school, 45 junior secondary school and 41 senior secondary school. Many private schools

Figure 30: Zangon Kataf LGA

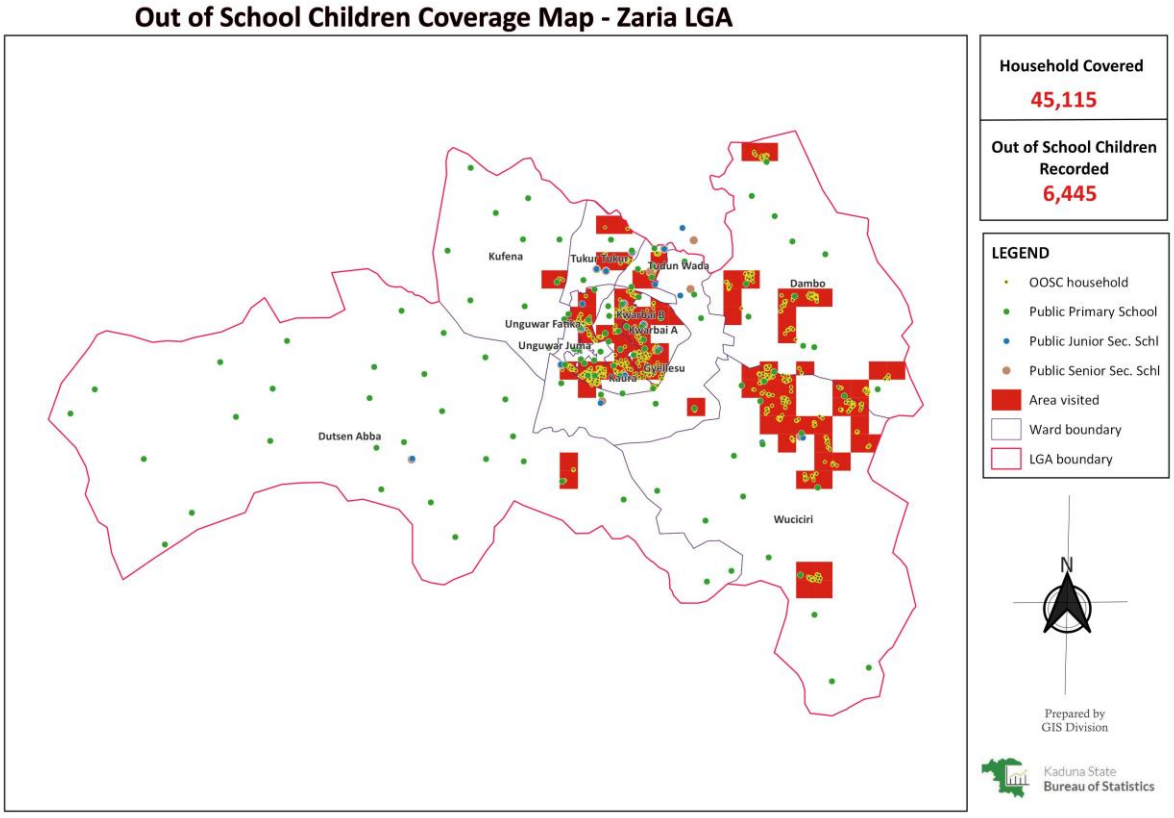


ZARIA LGA

The team has covered 45,115 households out of an estimated number of 139,384 households in the LGA. 6445 OOSC have been identified from these households.

Zaria has115 number of government primary school, 18 junior secondary school and 18 senior secondary school.

Figure 31: Zaria LGA

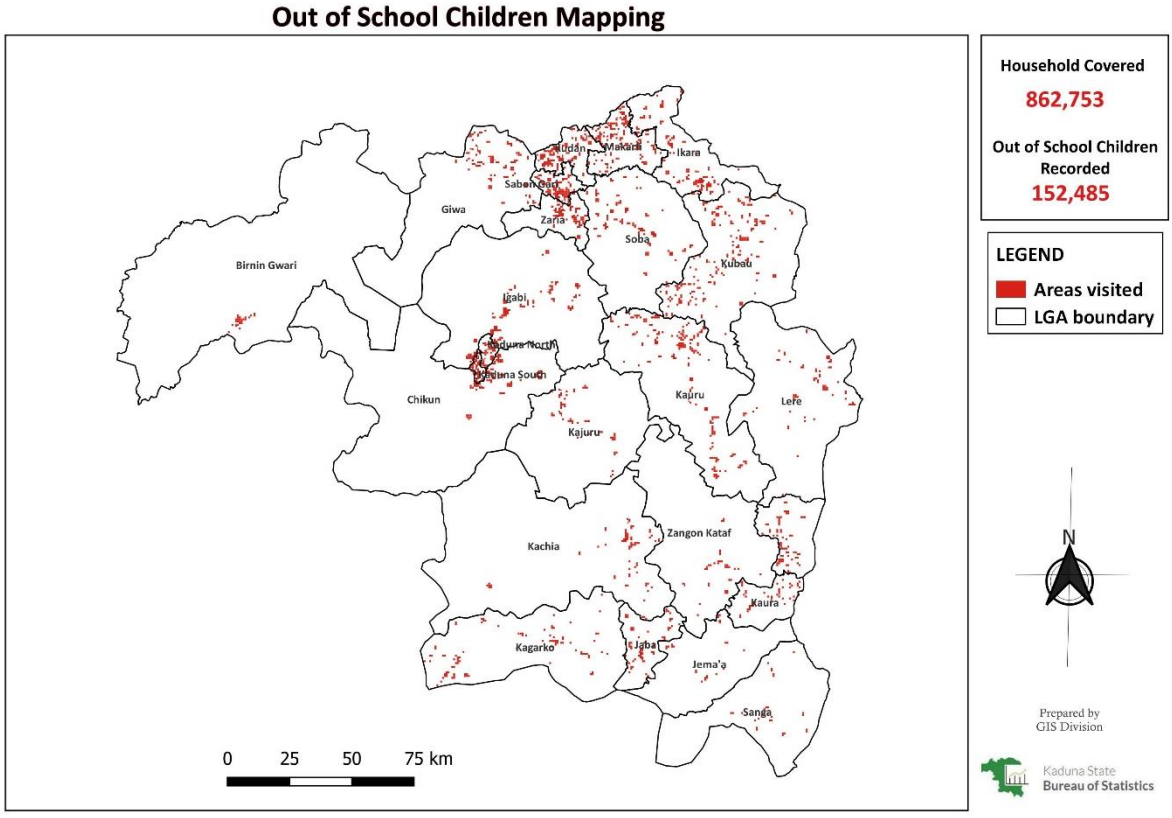


6.0 CONCLUSION

All the out-of-school children identified or captured were traced using geospatial technology unlike in other studies where only proportions are reported at LGA or State level. GIS is making us understand better the distribution of OOSC across space.

Getting out-of-school children back into school poses a massive challenge: the ability to track these children to their respective households has provided the government or decision makers opportunity to prioritise areas for immediate intervention. The location of these children would also help government to reach-out during any intervention.

Figure 32: Spatial Distribution of out-of-School Children



7.0 Recommendation

1. Kaduna State is quite huge, identifying over 152,485 out-of-school children is not an easy task but the coverage must be properly untaken so as to maximize its benefit especially in the area with high security risk.
2. Based on the emerging trend from the study and the outlook of the environment these OOSC were located, coupled with responses on reason for not attending school; The Government should design intervention around sensitization of households on the need to send their children to school.
3. Address the issues of poverty or create an incentive that will attract households to send their children to school rather than sending them to farm.
4. Address the issues of distance of communities to school. There are some communities that have distance of more than 3 km to the nearest primary school.
5. Create more secondary schools especially junior secondary schools across the LGA

KD KDGDP FUNCTIONARIES

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4	Musa Hassan	Monitor
5	Patricia Gauji	Monitor
6	Maimuna Halilu	Monitor
7	Amina Lami Aliyu	Data Manager
8	Yusuf Lawal Dauda	GIS
9	Usman Danjuma Muhammad	Data Auditor
10	Ahmed Aminu	Data Auditor
11	Abdulkadir Ibrahim	Data Auditor
12	Yakubub Bulus	Supervisor
13	Mathew Alkali	Supervisor
14	Fatima Ibraim	Supervisor
15	Abubakar Salisu	Supervisor
16	JAMES HASSAN	Interviewer
17	AGNES SHEKARI	Interviewer
18	ANNA JOSEPH	Interviewer
19	Suleiman Abdullahi	Interviewer
20	Usman Basahuwa	Interviewer
21	BINTA NUHU	Interviewer
22	MARYAM SALIHU	Interviewer
23	SHAMSU YUSHAU	Interviewer
24	Maryam Mahmud	Interviewer
25	SULEIMAN ABUBAKAR	Interviewer
26	SETH ADAMU	Interviewer
27	Habila Andrew	Interviewer
28	Mary H. Gaiya	Interviewer
29	HABIBA ABDULGANIYU	Interviewer
30	BASHIR MUNTAKA BASHIR	Interviewer
31	Alfred Magaji	Interviewer

32	ALIYU IBRAHIM	Interviewer
33	Asiya Abdullahi	Interviewer
34	Ishaq Jaafar	Interviewer
35	Ahmed Baba Abba	Interviewer
36	Samson A. DAVID	Interviewer
37	GRACE MATHIAS GUGA	Interviewer
38	MUSA ELEAZAR SHEKOAGA	Interviewer
39	VERA BULUS	Interviewer
40	JONAH AMEH	Interviewer
41	Zulaiha Adenike Badmus	Interviewer
42	FAHAD YUSUF BDAMASI	Interviewer
43	SANI ABBAS KONA	Interviewer
44	ZAKARI USMAN SAMBO	Interviewer
45	Mohammed Ikramah	Interviewer
46	KHADIJA ABUBAKAR HARUNA	Interviewer
47	Abubakar Nasir Lawal	Interviewer
48	Dadda'u Tajudeen	Interviewer
49	SHAMSUDEEN AMINU	Interviewer
50	Umar Tanimu	Interviewer

Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics

Kaduna State OUT-of-School Children Mapping