

Baseline Survey Report

ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS
IN FCT, JIGAWA, PLATEAU & KATSINA

Establishing Accountability

Submitted by
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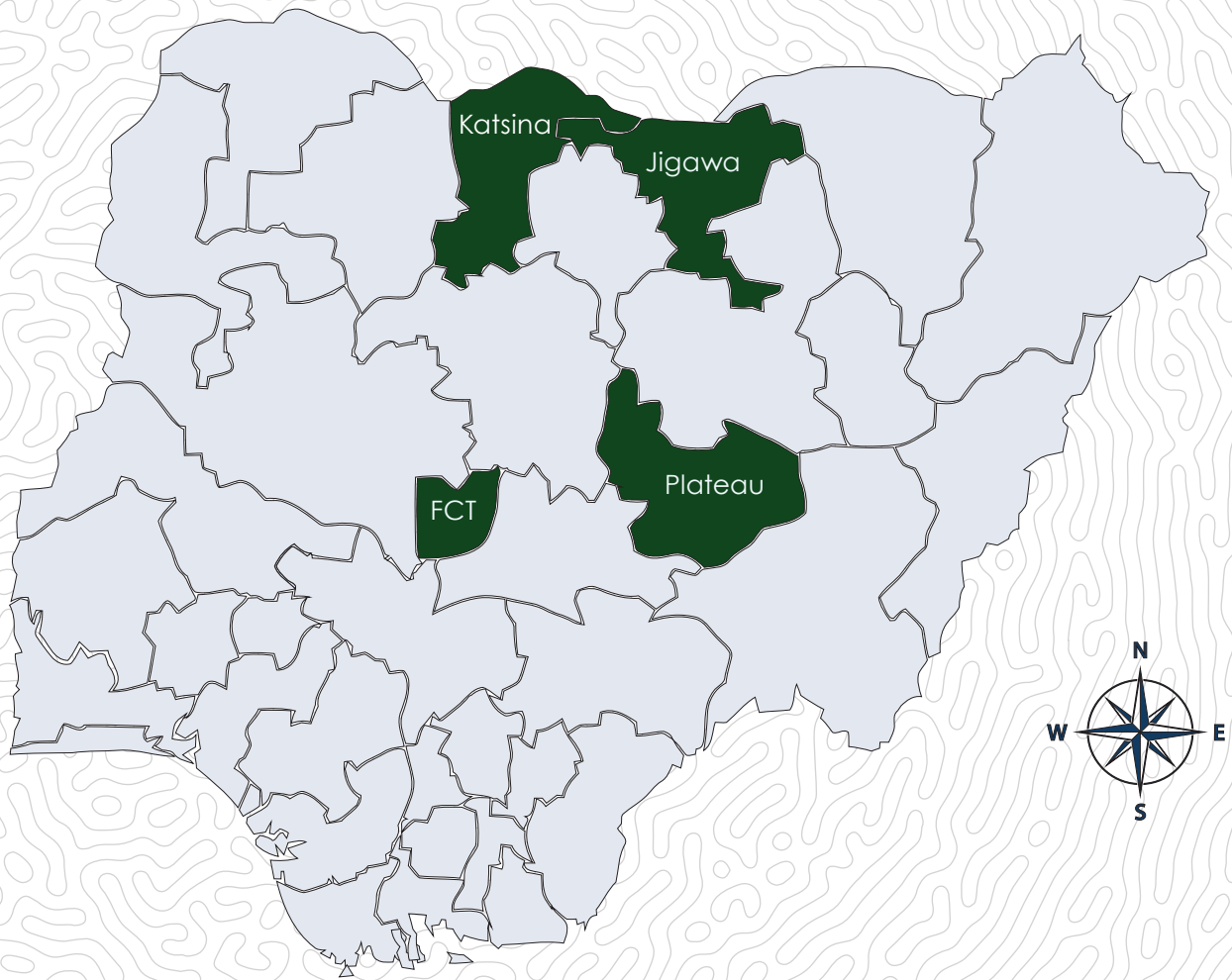
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Baseline Survey Report | on Violence Against Women & Girls in FCT, Jigawa, Plateau & Katsina | Establishing Accountability

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FORDFOUNDATION



Implementing
Locations



Baseline Survey Report on Violence Against Women
& Girls in FCT, Jigawa, Plateau & Katsina - 2020

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Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
OSCE	Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
VAPP	Violence Against Person Prohibition
VAW/G	Violence Against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organization
WRAPA	Women Rights Advancement and Protection Alternatives

Key Terms and Definitions

Child	Any Person Under the Age of 18 Years
Domestic violence	Any violence between family members and/or current/former intimate partners.
Duty of care	A legal or moral obligation requiring an adherence to a standard of reasonable care to prevent foreseeable harm.
Economic violence	Any act or behavior which causes economic harm to an individual. Economic violence can take the form of, for example: property damage; restricting access to financial resources; controlling access to health care, employment, education, including agricultural resources; not complying with economic responsibilities such as alimony; excluding from financial decision-making; discriminatory traditional laws or practices relating to property rights and use of communal land.
Gender	The socially constructed roles, attributes, opportunities and relationships that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. These expectations differ from society to society and change over time. In many societies, it has been recognized that there are more than two genders. However, “men/boys” and “women/girls” are the most commonly recognized genders.
Gender-based violence (GBV)	Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty.
Human Trafficking	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of force, the threat of force, other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, of the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the sex work of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (United Nations 2000. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children).

Mitigation	All actions taken to prevent the negative impact of identified risks.
Perpetrator	A person who commits or threatens to commit GBV
Safeguarding	The organizational system to prevent harm or unethical behaviour being perpetrated by individuals.
Sexual exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
Sexual abuse	The actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. All sexual activity with children (as defined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as any person under the age of 18) is sexual abuse, regardless of the age of maturity or consent locally. Mistaken understanding of the age of a child is not a defense
Sexual harassment	Any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.
Survivor	A person who has experienced GBVH and survived. The terms “victim” and “survivor” are often used interchangeably. “Survivor” is the term generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors.
Survivor Centered Approach	The survivor-centered approach is based on a set of principles and skills designed to guide professionals--regardless of their role—in their engagement with survivors (predominantly women and girls but also men and boys) who have experienced sexual or other forms of violence. The survivor-centered approach aims to create a supportive environment in which the survivor’s rights are respected and prioritized, and in which the survivor is treated with dignity and respect. The approach helps to promote the survivor’s recovery and ability to identify and express needs and wishes, as well as to reinforce the survivor’s capacity to make decisions about possible interventions.
Victim	A person who has experienced GBV. “Victim” is a term more often used in the legal and medical sectors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

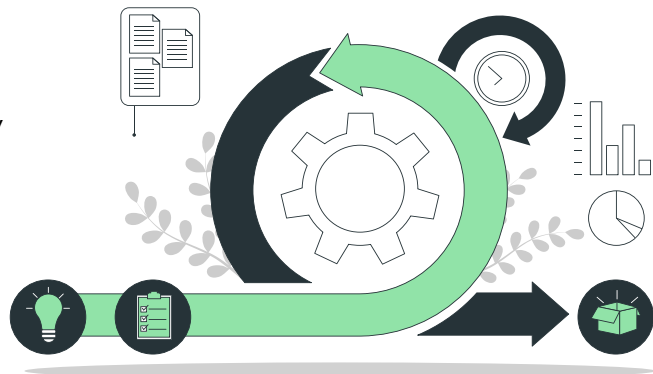
Introduction

The baseline study primarily focuses on baseline quantitative data collection and analysis for a set of key performance indicators (KPI) contained in the monitoring and evaluation plan. The study is also intended to generate qualitative and quantitative data that will establish the current situation in relation to the VAWG project specific results and also provide some intervention strategies that could work given project context. It is hoped that at the end of the study, there would be evidences that will provide WRAPA, VAWG partners and other stakeholders some benchmarks to implement and measure the defined project's outputs, outcomes and impacts.



Methodology

Following document research and reviews, three types of study tools were developed which were administered to VAWG survivors, key stakeholders using key informant interview and focus group discussions.



Survey Key Findings

Responses and Respondents Characteristics

Despite some initial concerns about possible low rates of response owing to the sensitive nature of the survey, and the challenges of accessing survivors in some of the study sites, a moderate response rate of 64% for the targeted 700 survivors, 66% for the 144 KIIs and 74% for 72 FGDs was achieved across the Study areas.



VAWG Survivor

over 70% are 25 years or older and 52% are in monogamous or polygamous marriage arrangement. Only 34% have had secondary school education or higher and the proportion of Muslim and Christian faithful are 58% and 42% respectively.

KII Respondents

Over 80% of the respondents are males and 94% are 36 years or older. 92% have had secondary school education or higher and the proportion of Muslim and Christian faithful are 64% and 36% respectively. The gender composition of FGD respondents was 48% males and 52% females.

Conceptual Understanding of and Awareness of

- One word "RAPE" dominated the conceptual understanding of VAWG. The professional understanding of human rights violation was the least mentioned and none of the respondents mentioned any aspect of economic violence.
- Low level of VAWG typologies was reported in all the communities of the project sites. Communities were more aware of physical violence with an average frequency of 25% than sexual violence with average frequency of 17%. Only FCT communities reported the number of VAWG incidences of 103.



Prevalence, Patterns and Perpetrators of VAWG

- Of the 495 survivor respondents, 421 or 85% have experienced one form of violence or the other during the 12 months period prior to the survey. The proportion -30% physical, 27% economic, 23% psychological and 20% sexual.
- The common perpetrators of VAWG are spouses who were mentioned 45% of the time.

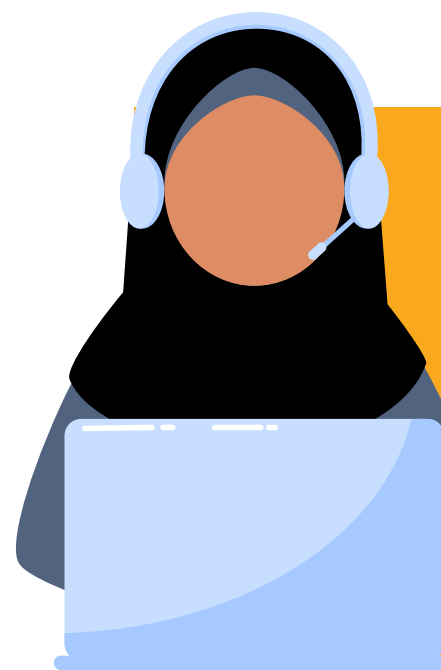
Attitudes towards VAWG and Community Coping Strategies



- A. The fact that rape was perceived to be the most serious of all violence, community members believe that certain behaviors such as indecent dressing, street hawking and drug abuse tend to escalate the violent acts
- B. Very little official supports prevail in the community. Therefore, all coping strategies are self-help driven. These include:
 - i. Sensitization and capacity building to address community understanding and change behavior towards the triggers of VAWG.
 - ii. Using informal networks to support victims of such violence
 - iii. Involving faith leaders to actively get engage in moral persuasion to reduce the violence.

Knowledge and Use of VAWG Support Services

- A. When respondents were asked whether they are aware of any organization that provides support for women and girls that suffer any form of violence, only 55% of the answered on the affirmative. However only 38% could attest to actually knowing who these organizations are.
- B. The formal and informal platforms for VAWG discussions do focus on exposing women and girls to their rights but less actionable discussions such as counselling, legal and health issues are discussed.
- C. Across the intervention sites, 7 legal aid service organizations for VAW/G were frequently mentioned. Only 20% of the survivors actually indicated ever using the services of those organization.
- D. Community leaders often do volunteer to provide temporary shelters in their houses and other informal boarding spaces to the VAWG survivors. Only 22% of the respondents reported having had access to functional safe spaces.
- E. The survey findings indicate that only 57 (about 12%) of the survivors have ever been trained on their rights and exposed to the availability of other support services.
- F. Only 42% of leaders of culture and faith have been exposed to VAW/G prevention messages. Not surprising that only 14% of leaders of culture and faith have supportive attitudes towards gender equality.



Key Performance Indicators to be tracked.

The following are the KPI to be tracked during the project implementation.

S/No	Indicator Name	Indicator Type	Value
1	IP1.1: % of women and girls aged 15 - 49 who experienced any form of violence in the past 12 months	Impact	85%
2	LTO1.1) % Change in the number of reported cases of VAWG	Outcome	Current # 103
3	LTO1.2) % of Targeted stakeholder with Supportive attitudes towards gender equality	Outcome	14%
4	SO1.1) Proportion of survivors that have access VAWG Legal Aids	Outcome	20%
5	SO2.1) Proportion of Leaders of culture and faith following best practice in responding to SGBV established protocol for VAW/ Complaints.	Outcome	0
6	SO3.1) Percent of Leaders of culture and faith who have been exposed to VAW/G prevention messages	Outcome	42%
7	SO4.1) Number of women and girls using VAW/G social welfare services	Outcome	101
8	SO4.2) – % of women and girls who demonstrate use of available functional social welfare-based VAW/G services	Outcome	22%
9	OP1.1) % of women who are of VAWG response service location	Output	38%
10	OP1.2) Number of women trained on their rights and existing support services for VAWG victims	Output	57
11	OP2.1) Number of Women human rights defenders and advocates trained to identify and care for VAWG survivors.	Output	12
12	OP3.1) Number of alliance and joint agreement (MOUs) to promote women's rights & equal opportunities.	Output	11
13	OP4.1) Number of legal aid service organizations for VAW/G survivors	Output	7
14	OP5.1 Number human rights defenders and advocates for the elimination of VAW/G participating in the alliance.	Output	12

Note: IP = Impact, LTO = Long-term Outcome, IO = Intermediate Outcome, SO Short-term Outcome, OP = Output

Key Conclusions



Specific conclusions are:

- There is limited understanding of the scope of VAWG in the communities.

- Women and girls who experience violence are currently failing to receive necessary supports following violent incidents, and are discouraged from reporting because of gender norms that encourages culture of silence.

- The current heightened focus on VAWG in the communities is an opportunity for all actors to make concerted efforts to understand what works to prevent and respond to the various forms of violence that women and girls face throughout their lives.

- It is now apt to dig deeper and understand the link between risk factors and violence and then institutionalize promising approaches and interventions as well as improve on data collection and evaluation.

Chapter 1

Background and Context



1.1 VAWG: Conceptual Definition

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) has long been recognized by women's movements as pressing problem and as a central concern for development. In 1993, at the UN Vienna Conference on Human Rights, the UN issued a Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, defining it as:

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

(General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993)

Violence against women and girls is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. It is rooted in gendered social structures rather than individual and random acts; it cuts across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries; affects all societies; and is a major obstacle to ending

gender inequality and discrimination globally. (UN General Assembly, 2006)

VAWG is a form of gender-based violence – that is, 'violence directed against a person because of his or her gender and expectations of his or her role in a society or culture. While the term 'gender-based violence' (or GBV) tends to be used interchangeably with VAWG, it is important to keep the distinction between the two concepts. VAWG operates as the ultimate sanction on women and girls stepping out of line with social expectations of them. It is a systemic problem; although often treated as isolated acts of violence that may injure or even kill individuals, the impact is collective, systemic and intentional (C. Hughes Et al, 2016)

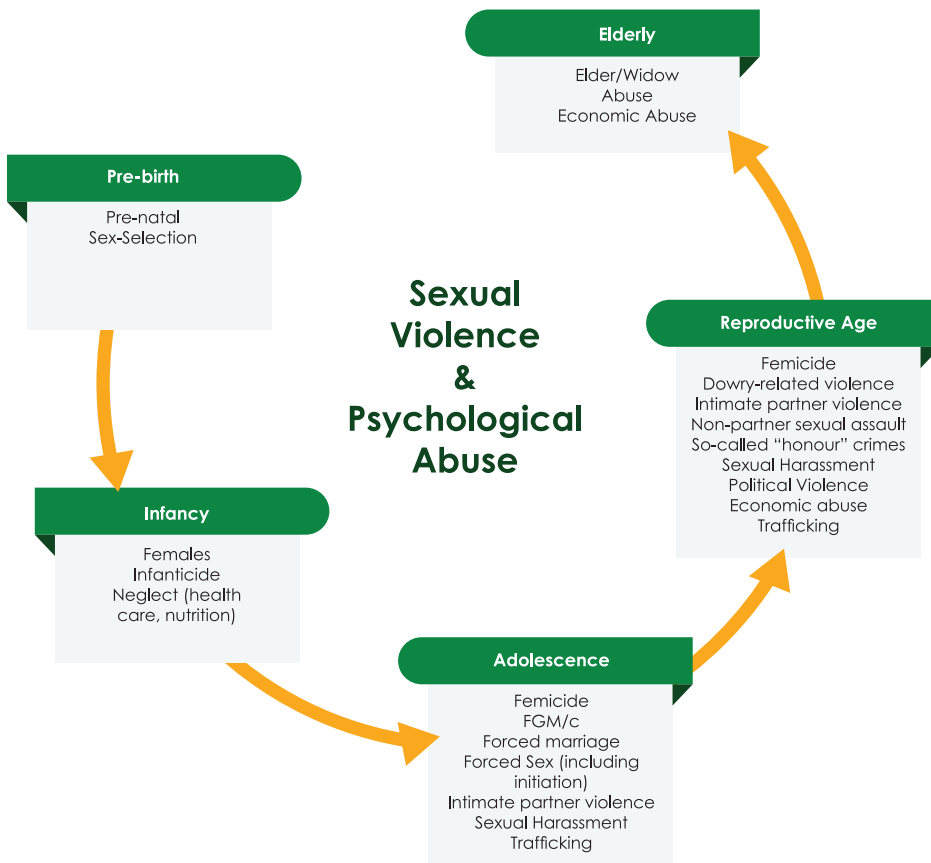
According to UN Women, Violence against women and girls has many manifestations, including forms that may be more common in specific settings, countries and regions. It manifest itself as physical, sexual, emotional and economic. The most universally common forms include domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual violence (including rape), sexual harassment, and emotional/psychological violence. Sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and in the aftermath of emergencies is also common in many countries and areas affected. Other widespread forms around the globe include: sexual exploitation, sexual trafficking, and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), forced and child marriage.

1.2 VAWG: Global Context

Violence against women and girls takes place in various public and private settings including the home; within the community, such as in and around schools, on streets or other open spaces (e.g. markets, public transportation), places of work (e.g. offices, farms and factories); and state-run or custodial institutions, such as correctional, police, health and social welfare facilities. Refugee and displaced persons camps and areas related to armed conflict, such as military compounds or bases, are also often sites of violence. (UN General Assembly, 2006)

Women and girls are at risk of different forms of violence at all ages, from prenatal sex selection before they are born through abuse of widows and elderly women. While sexual violence affects women of all ages, the changing nature of women and girls' relationships (with family members, peers, authorities, etc.) and the different environments (at home, in school, at work, within the community, etc.) in which they spend time expose women and girls to specific forms of violence during each phase of their life. (Council of Europe, 2000). Figure 1 provides a schematic representation of life cycle of violence against women and girls.

Figure 1: Life cycle of violence against women and girls.



Worldwide, the scale of VAWG is staggering. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates (2013, 16) that one in three women will directly experience either or both of two forms of VAWG: intimate partner violence, or sexual violence from a non-partner. In many countries and regions of the world, prevalence rates are considerably higher than this global statistic suggests, regionally approaching 50 per cent in Africa and over 60 per cent in the West Pacific, for instance (WHO 2013, 20).

Source: UN Women

The WHO report indicated that:

- a. Overall, **35%** of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence.
- b. Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (**30%**) of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. In some regions, **38%** of women have experienced intimate partner violence.
- c. Globally, as many as **38%** of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners;
- d. Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their partners report higher rates of a number of important health problems. For example, they are **16%** more likely to have low-birth-weight baby. They are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, almost twice as likely to experience depression, and, in some regions, are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV, as compared to women who have not experienced partner violence;
- e. Globally, **7%** of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner. There are fewer data available on the health effects of non-partner sexual violence. However, the evidence that does exist reveals that women who have experienced this form of violence are 2.3 times more likely to have alcohol use disorders and 2.6 times more likely to experience depression or anxiety.

1.3 VAWG: Nigeria Context

As in other contexts, in Nigeria, Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is considered as the most pervasive human rights violation. According to 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey:

- a. Among women age 15-49, **(31%)** have experienced physical violence and **9%** have experienced sexual violence; **6%** of women have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.
- b. **36%** of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. The prevalence of one or more of these forms of spousal violence was higher in 2018 than in 2008 (**31%**) and 2013 (**25%**).
- c. **29%** of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries; **26%** reported cuts, bruises, or aches, and **9%** reported deep wounds and other serious injuries.
- d. More than half of women (**55%**) who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to stop the violence; only **32%** have sought help, approximately the same percentage as in 2013 (**31%**). Women's own families are the most common source of help.

Nigeria and the world have been facing a GBV crisis, deeply rooted in harmful patriarchal social, cultural, traditional and religious norms. However, this crisis has been elevated by the COVID-19 pandemic, with widespread evidence that GBV has sharply increased since the beginning of the pandemic. One UN Brief, May 2020, shows a general increase in GBV across all six geopolitical zones. Data on reported incidents of GBV cases in Nigeria based

on preliminary information from 24 states shows that in March, the total number of GBV incidents reported were 346, while in the first part of April, incident reports spiked to 794, depicting a 56 per cent increase in just two weeks of lockdown. Some of these incidents of violence have tragically resulted in the death of victims, therapy of children, including ancestral rape, and tenant–landlord assault.

1.4 VAWG: Causes and Risk Factors

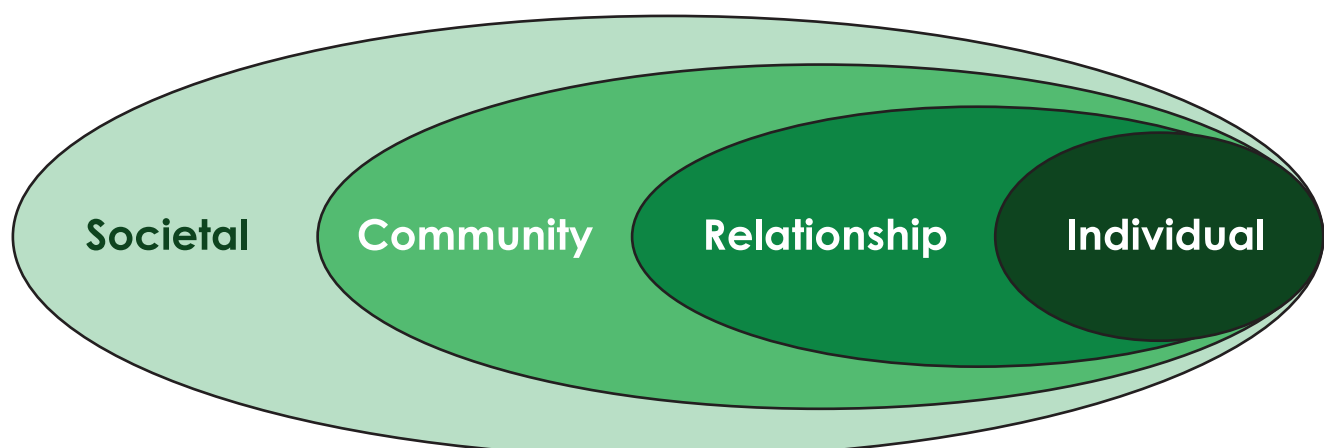
Regardless of the contexts gender inequality and discrimination are root causes of violence against women, influenced by the historical and structural power imbalances between women and men which exist in varying degrees across all communities in the world.

Violence against women and girls is related to their lack of power and control, as well as to the social norms that prescribe men and women's roles in society and condone abuse. Inequalities between men and women cut across public and private spheres of life, and across social, economic, cultural, and political rights; and are manifested in restrictions and

limitations on women's freedoms, choices and opportunities. These inequalities can increase women's and girls' risks of abuse, violent relationships and exploitation, for example, due to economic dependency and limited survival and income-earning options, or discrimination under the law as it relates to marriage, divorce, and child custody rights.

A variety of factors at the individual, relationship, community and society (including the institutional/state) levels intersect to increase the risk of violence for women and girls. These factors are represented in the ecological model in Figure 2

Figure 2: Ecological Model of Understanding Violence against Women and Girls



As the model indicates, it is the interaction between individual, relationships, community and societal factors that are precursors to violence against women and girls:

- a. **At individual level:** Witnessing marital violence or experiencing abuse as a child; having an absent or rejecting father; and substance abuse such as alcohol and drugs
- b. **At relationship level:** Marital conflict; male control over family wealth and decision-making; and age and education disparities between spouses.
- c. **At community level:** Lack of economic opportunities for men; negative influence of social peers; and women's isolation from family and peers.
- d. **At Societal Level:** Social norms granting or tolerating male control over female behavior; acceptance of violence as a conflict resolution method; concepts of masculinity linked to dominance, honor or aggression; and rigid gender roles.

1.5 VAWG: Consequences and Costs

Violence against women and girls has consequences, having immediate and short-term to inter-generational effects. The consequences and costs of violence have impacts at the individual level (for survivors, perpetrators and others affected by violence), as well as within the family, community and wider society, which translate into costs at the national level. As Fulu, 2016 pointed out, VAWG is a profound public health issue with well-documented impacts on women's sexual and reproductive health, their overall mental health, their risk of chronic disease, and the health and wellbeing of their children. VAWG also affects a country's human, social and economic development, and is a fundamental

barrier to eradicating poverty and building peace. Global estimates of lost in productivity resulting from intimate partner violence (IPV) range from 1.2 of GDP in Brazil and Tanzania, 2 percent of GDP in Chile, and up to 10 percent of GDP in the UK when accounting for the total costs including reduced well-being.

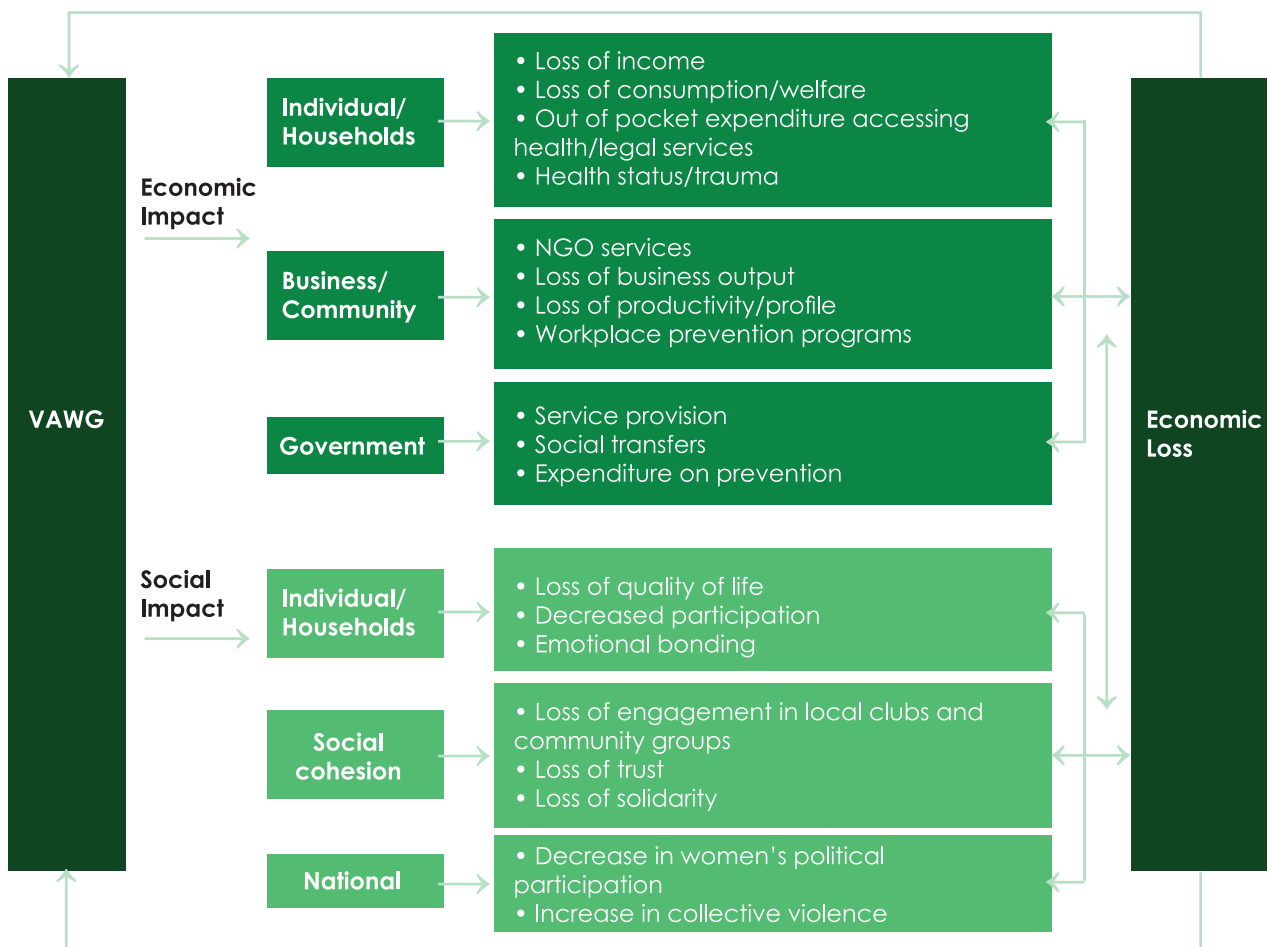
According to UN Women, beyond the intangible suffering and impacts on quality of life and well-being on the VAWG survivors, there are illustrative costs survivor and her family in terms of health (mental and physical), employment and finances, and the effects it has on children. Such illustrative costs include:

- a. Immediate injuries such as fractures and hemorrhaging, and long-term physical conditions including central nervous system disorders and chronic pain);
- b. Mental illnesses, such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, attempted suicide;
- c. Sexual and reproductive health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections including HIV, sexual dysfunction; unintended/unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortion; and risks to maternal and fetal health especially in cases of abuse during pregnancy;

- d. Poor social functioning skills and social isolation and marginalization;
- e. Lost workdays, lower productivity and lower income;
- f. Overall reduced or lost educational, employment, social, or political participation opportunities;
- g. Expenditures (at the level of individual, family and public sector budgets) on medical, protection, judicial and social services.

A 2019 consortium study in South Sudan provided an overview of the social and economic costs of violence against women and girls (VAWG) using an elaborate conceptual framework as shown in Figure 2:

Figure 3: Conceptual framework: Economic and social impacts of VAWG



Using the conceptual framework, the study sought to deepen understanding, and act as an advocacy tool to encourage investment in efforts to address VAWG. Key findings from the study were:

- a. Lost days of work:** VAWG impacts on women's ability to engage in formal and informal work in South Sudan. The overall productivity loss due to violence experienced by women in the survey comes to approximately 8.5 million lost days of work in the past year or equivalent to 6% of the total employed women not working in the regions of South Sudan covered in the study.
- b. Household poverty and consumption:** Women who sought services due to the VAWG experienced incurred significant out-of-pocket expenditure at US\$21.3 on average per survivor in a twelve month period, in a context in which 80% of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day. This translates into more than US\$1.2 million spent annually on services by survivors of violence and their families in the regions of South Sudan covered in the study.
- c. Impact on care work:** In addition to out-of-pocket expenditures, women in the regions covered by the survey in South Sudan missed three million days of care work in the past year due to VAWG, which has significant implications for the wellbeing of women and their families.
- d. Losses to businesses:** Violence both within and outside of the home affects the bottom line of businesses. About 28% of female employees across the 99 businesses surveyed reported missing days as a result of IPV and non-partner sexual harassment, equal to 10 days work each on average in the past year. Overall, among the 99 businesses, the total loss of person days due to IPV and non-partner sexual violence is equivalent to the loss of 1.1% of the workforce annually.

1.6 Interventions to Reduce VAWG

Since the resurgence of VAWG over the last two decades, there has been increased focus on developing and implementing interventions to address the pandemic around the world. Drawing on evidence regarding risk and causative factors contributing to violence or to the lack thereof, interventions have used approaches ranging from community mobilization efforts aimed at changing norms that support VAWG to improving the economic opportunities available to women through micro-credit programs.

That said, interventions that are implemented are globally contextual, location specific and specific to the types of violence being experienced.

In a paper commissioned by World Bank group in 2014 attempt was made to highlight contextual interventions based on the evidence on what works? where? and under what circumstances? Table 1 highlights the strategies that work depending on context.

Table 1: Intervention Strategies to Reduce VAWG.

Intervention Strategies	Examples
Response to Violence against Women	
Women-centered programs for survivors	Psychosocial counseling, post-exposure prophylaxis and emergency contraception as needed, risk assessment, referrals, safety planning.
One-stop crisis centers	Multidisciplinary crisis centers (community or hospital based)
Shelters	Safe accommodations that provide short-term refuge and other services.
Women's police stations	Specialized police services for survivors of VAW, can include psychosocial counseling and referrals.
Victim Advocacy	Case management, connection to legal services and information.
ICT services	Local or National emergency hotlines or mobile applications.
Population-Based Prevention	
Community mobilization	Participatory projects, community-driven development engaging multiple stakeholders and addressing gender norms
Awareness-raising campaign	One-off information or media efforts, billboards, radio programs, posters, television advertisements
Social marketing campaigns or edutainment plus group education	Long-term programs engaging social media, mobile applications, thematic television series, posters, together with interpersonal communication activities
Group-based Training or Workshops for Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls	
Empowerment training for women and girls	School or community programs to improve women's agency. Can include other components such as safe spaces, mentoring, life skills or self-defense training
Men and boys norms programming	School programs and community workshops to promote changes in social norms and behavior that encourage VAWG and gender inequality
Women and men	School or community workshops to promote changes in norms and behavior that encourage VAWG and gender inequality

Economic and Livelihoods	
Economic empowerment and income supplements.	Microfinance; vocational training or job placement; cash or asset transfers.
Economic empowerment and income supplements plus gender-equality training	Microfinance; vocational training or job placement; cash or asset transfers (for example, land reform); plus gender equality/violence prevention training
System-wide Approaches	
Home visitation and health worker outreach	Visits by community health workers or nurses to households
Justice and law-enforcement interventions	Mobile courts, increased enforcement, second response
Personnel training	Sensitization, identification or response training with institutional personnel (for example teachers, police officers, first responders, health professionals)
Infrastructure and transport	Improving the safety of public transport, street lighting

After several decades of UN declaration on VAWG, September 2015 marked the official agreement on a new global development framework - the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a hard-fought goal on gender equality and women and girls' empowerment (SDG5), and a landmark target on the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls (VAWG). The SDG5 ties member states with commitments to:

- a. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- b. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- c. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- d. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision

of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

e. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

f. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

In order to implement the strategies and achieve the SDG goals on VAWG, in June 2015 ActionAid UK, launched its new campaign and flagship report recommending the following actions:

a. Support and resource women's collective action:

- Respect, protect and uphold civil society and democratic space, the right to association expression and assembly.
- Grant legal recognition of the UN Declaration on the Human Rights Defenders at a national level, acknowledge specific risks and vulnerabilities faced by Women Human Rights Defenders, and strengthen mechanisms of protection.
- Establish dedicated funding instruments to support women's collective action

b. Develop and implement laws and national action plans to end VAWG:

- Develop and implement comprehensive and holistic legislation based on due diligence principles and human rights standards and obligations; ratify global and regional women's rights and VAWG related conventions without any reservations.
- Develop, implement and review ambitious national action plans (NAPs) to end VAWG which: apply a comprehensive and human rights based approach and prioritize voices and concerns of women from marginalized groups; prioritize multi-sectoral coordination in a structured process to deliver gender responsive public services to respond to and prevent VAWG at all stages; cost NAPs and finance their implementation, where financing gaps exist donors should step forward and fill them.

c. Step up financing for gender equality and elimination of VAWG:

- Resource the implementation by mobilizing unprecedented levels of resources from all sources and at all levels. In particular donors should: establish

well-resourced financing instruments to support women's collective action; step up to fill financing gaps for the implementation of laws and NAPs; resource UN Women and their Trust Fund to end VAWG; start a process towards establishing a new global acceleration instrument or mechanism on VAWG, and track aid in support of tackling VAWG.

- Address structural injustices in financing for development, for example by tackling harmful tax rules and behaviors to increase corporate tax revenues in developing countries to help realize women's rights.

d. Strengthen international accountability for the SDGs and elimination of VAWG:

- Take stock of progress and challenges by establishing a new periodic global report on the state of progress in eliminating all forms of VAWG.
- Invest in data collection on all forms of VAWG involving women's rights organizations and movements at all stages; when capacity and funding is lacking, donors should step up and support national statistical offices in developing countries.
- Establish an enforceable, comprehensive and participatory review and follow-up mechanisms on the implementation of the SDGs.

e. Hold corporate actors accountable for their part in ending VAWG :

- Constructively engage with the inter-governmental working group of the Human Rights Council to develop a legally binding instrument on transnational corporations.
- Support a proposal for the new ILO Convention on gender-based violence in the workplace.

1.7 VAWG Project: An Overview

Gaps in legal and social frame works compounded by weak enforcement are the key drivers in the growing impunity for VAWG and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Nigeria. Redress for survivors and accountability by perpetrators are in abysmal figures for violations in private and public spaces. Efforts by organizations, working on Violence Against Women and enactment of legislations at federal and state levels especially the Violence against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act 2015, the adoption of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 are yet to show significant changes.

The institutions of faith and culture are grounded in theological legitimacy. This qualifies them to frame discourse on issues aimed at extracting commitments for peace, justice and social equity. In addition, these institutions are considered an embodiment of moral values, which confers on them some influence in personal and family spheres, as well as social attitudes and behavior. Religious and Traditional Leaders, institutions and organizations are important influencers in Nigeria. These organizations are considered to have more legitimacy, respect and influence than secular NGOs. They are more established and have closer links with communities. They are held in reverence with less suspicion and even exercise limited enforcement capacity. These organizations also serve as arbitration platforms in dispute resolution relating to family life

1.7.1 VAWG Project Goal.

The project's goal is to support the commitment of National and International stakeholders towards ensuring that women and Girls pursue their life aspiration free of

any form of Violence.



1.7.2 VAWG Project Objective.

The project's objective is to increase accountability in working with faith and culture leaders in order to strengthen protection mechanisms and reduce the prevalence of VAWG. This is hoped to be achieved by addressing four (4) core areas:

- a. Legal awareness
- b. Legal protection
- c. Legal aid.
- d. Support Services

1.7.3 VAWG Theory of Change

IF coordinated interventions targeted at challenging social norms and behavior is operated at multiple levels (i.e. individual, familial relationship, community and society); AND women are educated and aware of their fundamental human rights and right to dignity, voices are strengthened and amplified, with supported safe spaces and alliances to promote women's rights and bodily integrity at the community and national level; AND, Religious and cultural leaders are aware of women's rights and are protecting them; THEN, Sermons and messages of leaders of culture and faith will create and popularize broad appreciation of women in the society; AND, Religious and cultural leaders will act as gatekeepers, appreciate women as partners, and ensure accountability for perpetrators of VAWG.

1.7.4 Deliverables:

Given the project's objectives and the Theory of Change, the project is expected to deliver on the following:

Inform and educate women and girls to be aware of their rights, support & mobilize women to enact change.

Build capacity of women's rights groups & advocates, leaders of culture and faith & media, to change social norms through targeted messaging, dialogue series, campaigns, & cultivate male champions to speak up.

Co-create support services for women ONLY, like safe spaces,

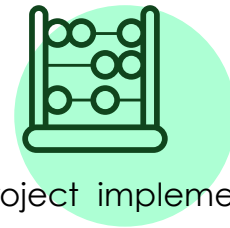
strengthen community safety nets, and community-based gender units managing VAWG issues.

Strengthen coordination mechanism & tools for women groups and advocates to amplify their voices and demand for accountability on VAWG.

1.7.5 Project Sites.

The VAWG project, funded by Ford Foundation is being implemented in four (4) States of Jigawa, Katsina, Plateau and Federal Capital Territory Abuja. It is targeted to leaders of faith and culture as well as survivors of VAWG.

1.8 Background to Baseline Survey



1.8.1 Baseline Study Objectives

The baseline study focused on baseline data collection for a set of indicators outlined in the project's monitoring and evaluation plan. The baseline study report will be used as a source of measurement to monitor the project's progress against the set indicators over the course of the period of implementation. It will also help spotlight contextual issues that will

help determine project implementation strategy.

Specifically, to collect baseline values for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) outlined in the Project's document at the impact, long, intermediate and short-term outcomes as well as outputs as outlined in Table 2 below:

RESULT-LEVEL	INDICATOR
IMPACT	
Woman and Girs pursue life aspiration free of any form Violence.	IP1.1) %women and girls aged 15 - 49 who experienced any form of violence in the past 12 month
LONG TERM OUTCOME	
All form of VAWG and barriers to attaining SDGs on Gender equality are eliminated.	LTO1.1) % Change in the number of reported cases of VAWG
	LTO1.2) % of Targeted stakeholder with supportive attitudes towards gender equity

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME	
Appreciation of the rights of women and accountability by leaders of culture and faith improved	IO1.1) Proportion of Leaders of Coulture and Faith who are aware of any of the legal sanctions for VAW/G
	IO1.2) Percentage of reported cases reported to culture and faith leaders that were addressed.
SHORT TERM OUTCOMES	
1) Access to community support and justice within the customary and religious laws by women and girls improved.	SO1.1) Proportion of VAW/G cases that were investigated by the police.
2) Level of Acountability by Leaders of culture & faith in the protection, prevention, and response to VAWG increased	SO2.1) Proportion of Leaders of culture and faith following a nationality established protocol for VAW/G complaint.
3) Quality of sermons & messages by Leaders of culture & faith demonstrating appreciation of women as partners enhanced	SO3.1) Proportion of Leaders of culture and faith who have been exposed to VAW/G prevention messages.
4) Access to safe & appropriate support services provided for women & girls increased	SO4.1) Number of women and girls using VAW/G social welfare services
	SO4.2) Proportion ofwo)men and girls who demonstrate use of available funtional social welfare-based VAW/G services
OUTPUTS	
1) Education of women on their rights and existing support services on victims of VAGW improved	OP1.1) % of women aware of where women affected by domestic violence can access the required support
	OP1.2) Number of women trained on their rights and existing support services for VAWG victims.
2) Advocacy capacity of women human rights defenders and advocates to tackle VAWG issues enhanced	OP2.1) Number of women human rights defenders and advocates trained to identify and care for VAGW survivors
3) Equal opportunities, safe space and alliance for women and girls provided	OP3.1) Number of alliance and joint aggrement (MOUs) to promote womens rights & equal opportunities
4) Implementation of customary & religious laws in prevention, and response to VAWG leading to reduced impunity to VAWG improved	OP4.1) Number of legal aid service organizations for VAW/G survivors
5) Effective partnerships and alliances against VAWG at the community and national level established	OP5.1) Number of human rights defenders and advocates VAW/G in the alliance Participating
	OP5.2) Level of collaboartion (Co-creation) in the development and hosting of platform to discuss and address VAWG

Table 2: Baseline Indicators.

Chapter 2

Methodology and Resources



2.1 Sampling Frame and Sample Size

The survey sample frame (institutions and individuals) was drawn from six (6) local governments/Area councils in each of the project location as indicated below:

- a. **Community Leader**
- b. **Muslim clergy**
- c. **Christian clergy**
- d. **Sharia court judge**
- e. **Regular court judge**
- f. **Police Station**
- g. **Survivors of VAWG**

Based on the sampling frame, 144 individual from Legal, traditional and religious Institutions were targeted for the project sites (36 from each State) who were treated as Key Informant Interview respondents.

Multistage sampling process was followed to arrive at 700 potentially VAW/G survivors.

Based on the 2006 census figures, the total population of 15 – 49 female was computed. 15 -49 cut off was used based on universal standard of age range considered to be basis for computing indicators for VAWG.

A total of 1,035,717 was obtained. Using on-line calculator <http://www.raosoft.com>, configured at 99% confidence, a sample of 664 was arrived at and rounded up to 700

The 700 Samples were distributed to States and FCT based on the proportion of reported cases of VAWG by NDHS, 2018 and a UN study conducted in May 2020. Table 3 provides details of VAWG survivors by sites.

Location	15 -49 Years Women Population	Sample Distribution	Exposed to Violence (UN Study C-19 and NDHS 2018)	% of 142
FCT	149,187	153	31	22%
Jigawa	142,847	163	33	23%
Katsina	610,947	163	33	23%
Plateau	132,735	222	45	32%
Total	1,035,717	700	142	100%

Note: % Proportion was used to arrive at sample distribution which physical addition would amount to 701 because of fraction rounding up.

2.2 Survey Tools and Administration

The development of the survey tools was guided by the overall goal of the project; which is to support the commitment of National and International stakeholders towards ensuring that women and Girls pursue their life aspiration free of any form of Violence. The contextual review of relevant literature on VAWG also

shaped the content and the variables contained in the survey tools. Three (3) types of tools were developed to obtain relevant data and information related to relevant indicators to be tracked as well as qualitative information that will help in understanding the socio-cultural context of VAWG.

A. VAWG survivor tool contain the following sections detailed of which could be found in Annex 1:

- Section A: Introduction
- Section B: Demographic information
- Section C: Types of violence experienced by the survivors over the last 12 months prior to the commencement of the survey
- Section D: Knowledge and use of VAWG support services

B. Individual/Institution response tool used in conducting key informant interviews (KII) with sampled community, religious, legal and security individual respondents. The tool contain the following sections detailed of which could be found in Annex 2:

- Section A, -Introduction
- Section B: Demographic Information
- Section C: Types of violence aware

of over the last 12 months prior to the commencement of the survey.

- Section D: Knowledge and Use of VAWG support services
- Section E: Attitudes towards gender equality

C. FGD tool used to obtain qualitative group opinions on VAWG. The tool contain the following sections details of which could be found in Annex 3

- Section A: Introduction
- Section B: Information about the community
- Section C : Information about the safety and security of women and girls

Table 4 provides details on the quantity of each survey tool targeted for specific type of respondents:

S/No	Survey Tool	Target Quantity
1	Survivors	700
2	Key Informants Interviews	146
3	Focus group discussion	72

Table 4: Targeted Survey Tools Administration Details.



2.3 Fieldwork Resources and Logistics

Based on the sample size, eight (8) data management assistants, assisted by the state project officers (SPOs) were deployed for the survey. Backed up by WRAPA oversights, logistics and resources, the field work was conducted by selected staff who made necessary contacts to the sampled respondents and obtained the necessary data/information.

The field work was preceded by one day consultative discussions with the SPOs and data management assistants to understand the underline principles of KII and FGD and respondents' selection procedure Administration of the tools' variables to obtain the necessary information from the respondents was also discussed.

2.4 Data Analysis and Reporting



Based on the templates developed and subsequent to the data entries and compilation conducted by the data management assistants, a framework for data analysis was developed.

The data captured were reviewed to ensure compliances with data entry codes

The data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Descriptive statistics specifically; frequencies, cross tabulations and comparing means were used for the analysis. Results of the analysis are presented in form of tables and charts where appropriate.

2.5 Limitations of the Study



Study on violence against women and girls is often challenged by some difficulties with regards to disclosure of the types and extent of violence encountered by the survivors. This is caused by culture of silence within the individual survivors as well as in the community. Nevertheless, these difficulties were contained through specific targeting of survivors who were willing to talk without the disclosure of

individual identities. Interviewers' skills and approach are also important; particularly the extent of probing in questions demanding linguistic interpretations given the technical nature of VAWG typologies. Security issues affected access to some locations especially in Plateau State where some locations have to be substituted.

Chapter 3

Survey Findings



The baseline study is targeted at collection of set of indicators contained in the project's monitoring and evaluation plan as well as generating qualitative and quantitative data that will assist in understanding the context in which VAWG occurs in the targeted sites. The findings presented are based on the actual responses obtained

from the survivors and other stakeholder respondents who are also the intended beneficiaries of the project. Additional documents and reports from previous related projects undertaken by WRAPA were used in getting quantitative data for some of the targeted indicators.

3.1 Response Rate and Respondents Characteristics

Despite some initial concerns about possible low rates of response owing to the sensitive nature of the survey, and the challenges of accessing survivors in some study sites, a moderate response rate of

64% was achieved across the Study areas. In Jigawa State response rate of over 80% was achieved. (See Table 5, and Annex 4 for more on survivor response rates).

Total Sample Targeted			700
Site	Sample Size	Actual	% Achieved
FCT	153	63	41%
Jigawa	163	142	87%
Katsina	163	102	63%
Plateau	222	138	62%
Total	700	445	64%

Table 5: VAWG Survivors' Response Rate per Project Site.

One hundred and forty four (144) respondents were targeted for key informant interviews. Overall response

rate was 66%. (See Table 6, and Annex 5 for more on KII response rates).

Total Sample Targeted			144
Site	Sample Size	Actual	% Achieved
FCT	36	24	67%
Jigawa	36	29	81%
Katsina	36	17	47%
Plateau	36	25	69%
Total	144	95	66%

Table 6: VAWG KII Response Rate per Project Site.

Seventy two (72) focus group discussions with community and faith groups were targeted. Overall response rate was 74%. (See Table 7, and Annex 6 for more on FGD response rates).

Total Number Targeted			72
Site	Number	Actual	% Achieved
FCT	18	7	39%
Jigawa	18	15	83%
Katsina	18	13	72%
Plateau	18	18	100%
Total	72	53	74%

Table 7: VAWG FGD Response Rate per Project Site.

3.2 Respondents' Characteristics

The findings presented are based on the actual responses obtained. As the findings show, not every variable was responded to by every respondent surveyed. This accounted for the variations in the data totals for each of the variable analyzed.

3.2.1 VAWG-Survivors

Overall on average, over 70% of the survivors surveyed are 25 years or older. 52% are in monogamous or polygamous marriage arrangement, only 34% have had secondary school education or higher and the proportion of Muslim and Christian faithful are 58% and 42% respectively. See Table 8 for site specific demographic analysis.

Variables	FCT	JG	KT	PL
Age Range	% of Total			
(n)	111	142	105	137
15 - 24	10%	38%	27%	12%
25 - 30	22%	26%	45%	13%
31 - 35	33%	16%	13%	11%
More than 35	35%	20%	15%	64%
Marital Status	% of Total			
(n)	110	139	103	136
Married (Monogamous)	61%	24%	30%	43%
Married (Polugamous)	11%	8%	21%	10%
Never Married	8%	36%	22%	13%
Divoreced	14%	28%	17%	7%
Widow	6%	4%	9%	29%
Highest Education	% of Total			
(n)	111	133	100	135
Primary (Junior)	5%	20%	17%	28%
Primary (Senior)	5%	10%	17%	15%
Secondary (Junior)	14%	14%	9%	7%
Secondary (Senior)	11%	10%	7%	16%
Post Secondary	35%	2%	5%	16%
University	28%	4%	0%	3%
Other	4%	41%	45%	15%
Religion	% of Total			
(n)	109	141	105	136
Muslim	28%	100%	96%	9%
Christian	72%	0%	4%	91%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: (n) = Total Number of respondents for each variable

Table 8: Site Specific Demographic Analysis of VAWG Survivors.

3.2.2 Key Informant Interview Respondents

Overall on average, over 80% of the respondents are males and 94% are 36 years or older. 92% have had secondary school education or higher and the proportion of Muslim and Christian faithful are 64% and 36% respectively. See Table 9 for site specific demographic analysis.

Table 9: Site Specific Demographic Analysis of KII Respondents

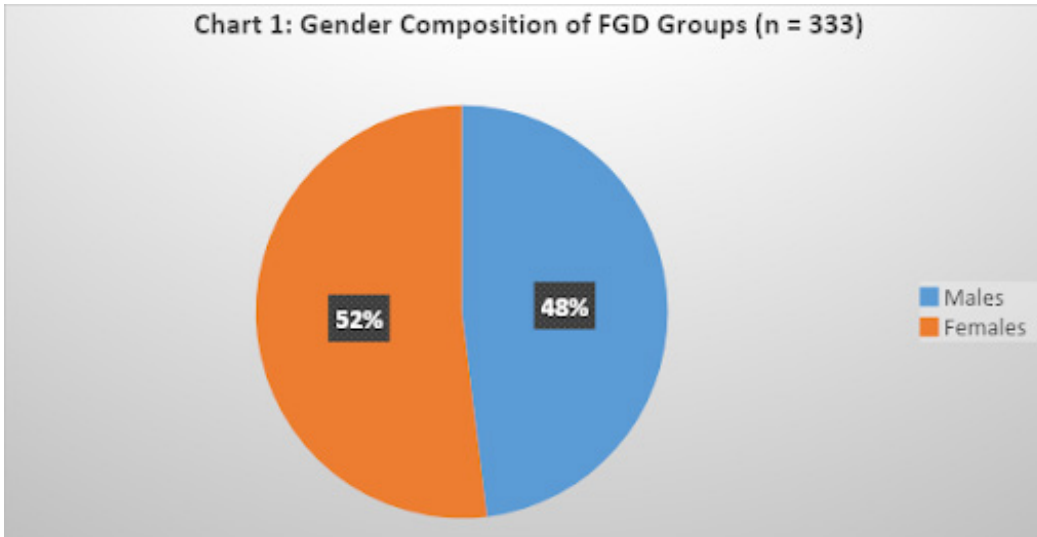
Variables	FCT	JG	KT	PL
Gender	% of Total			
(n)	24	29	17	25
Male	83%	100%	76%	0.84
Female	17%	0	24%	0.16
Age Range	% of Total			
(n)	24	25	16	20
25 - 35	0%	8%	13%	5%
36 - 46	8%	28%	44%	20%
47 - 57	4%	44%	25%	35%
More than 57	88%	20%	19%	40%
Highest Education	% of Total			
(n)	24	24	17	21
Primary (Junior)	0%	0%	6%	5%
Primary (Senior)	0%	0%	0%	10%
Secondary (Junior)	0%	4%	0%	5%
Secondary (Senior)	25%	0%	0%	5%
Post Secondary	63%	38%	41%	43%
University	13%	54%	53%	33%
Other	0%	4%	0%	0%
Religion	% of Total			
(n)	22	22	17	23
Muslim	77%	75%	88%	17%
Christian	23%	25%	12%	83%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: (n) = Total Number of respondents for each variable

3.2.3 Focus Group Characteristics

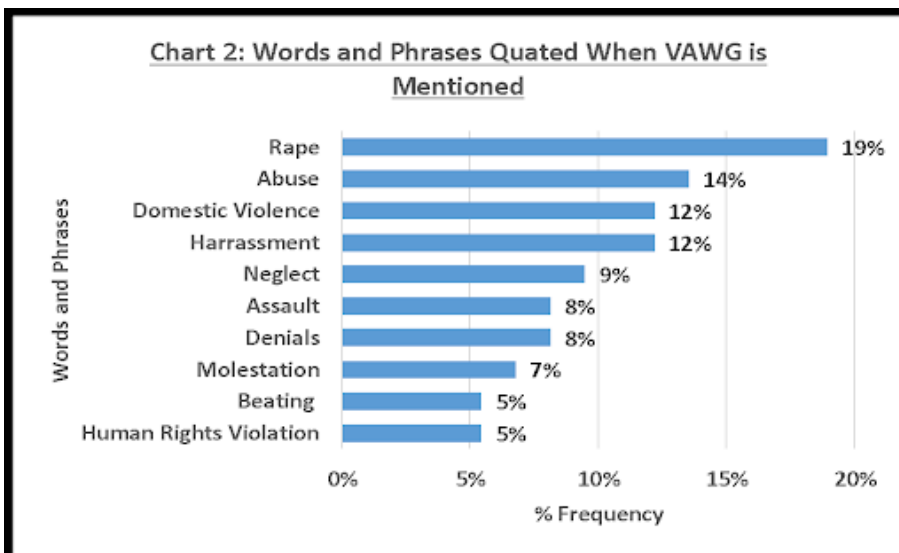
Fifty three (53) focus group discussions with community and faith groups were held. Overall response rate was 74%. Chart 1 indicates the gender composition of the groups.

As table 9 shows



3.3 Conceptual Understanding of and Awareness of VAWG

Respondents' understanding of VAWG in the communities varies. Nonetheless, one word "RAPE" more often came to mind when VAWG is mentioned. As chart 2 indicates, the professional understanding of human rights violation was the least mentioned and none of the respondent mentioned any aspect of economic violence.



Low level of VAWG typologies was reported in all the communities of the project sites regardless of the VAWG typology. Nevertheless, communities were more aware of physical violence than any other type of violence with average frequency of 25%. The communities were least aware of sexual violence with average frequency of 17%. Only FCT communities reported the number of VAWG incidences of 103. (See Table 10 for

Table 10: VAWG Reporting and Awareness

Type of VAWG	FCT	JG	KT	PL
Physical	% Frequency			
Battering	66%	27%	8%	32%
Burning	10%	4%	0%	9%
Hurt	17%	49%	46%	30%
Use of Weapon	7%	20%	46%	29%
Average Frequency	25%	25%	25%	25%
Number Reported	8	0	0	0
Psychological	% Frequency			
Criminal Intimidation	16%	10%	14%	21%
Child Neglected	39%	34%	45%	28%
Assault	23%	27%	23%	21%
Wrongful Restraining/ Confinement	11%	7%	9%	10%
Threatening/ Abandonment	11%	22%	9%	21%
Average Frequency	20%	20%	20%	20%
Number Reported	44	0	0	0
Sexual	% Frequency			
Rape	25%	30%	39%	29%
Act of Gross Indecency	13%	21%	3%	20%
Infidelity	30%	9%	0%	23%
Forced Marriage	8%	23%	32%	14%
Female Genital Mutilation	10%	0%	3%	0%
Sex Demand for Food or Other Favors	15%	17%	23%	14%
Average Frequency	17%	17%	17%	17%
Number Reported	39	0	0	0

Economic	% Frequency			
	Withholding Family Finance	32%	20%	40%
Cheating	23%	23%	28%	24%
Preventing Someone from owning or inheriting properties	10%	8%	12%	22%
Denial of Education	13%	28%	12%	16%
Stopping Someone from having a job	23%	21%	8%	15%
Average Frequency	20%	20%	20%	20%
Number Reported	12	0	0	0

3.4 Prevalence, Patterns and Perpetrators of VAWG

This section presents the data on the prevalence of different forms of VAWG, including acts of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence experienced by the survivors over the previous 12 months prior to the conduct of the survey. A range of behavior-specific questions related to each type of violence were asked in relation to number of survivors, the frequency of occurrence and the perpetrators.

Of the 495 survivor respondents, 421 or 85% have experienced one form of violence or the other during the 12 months period prior to the survey. Chart 3 shows the proportional distribution of survivors based on the type of violence experienced.

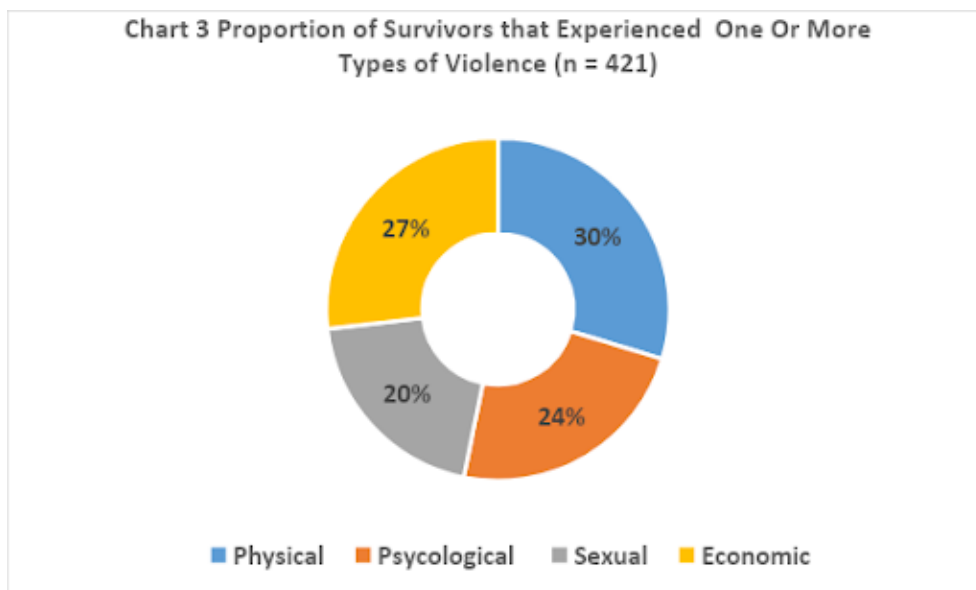


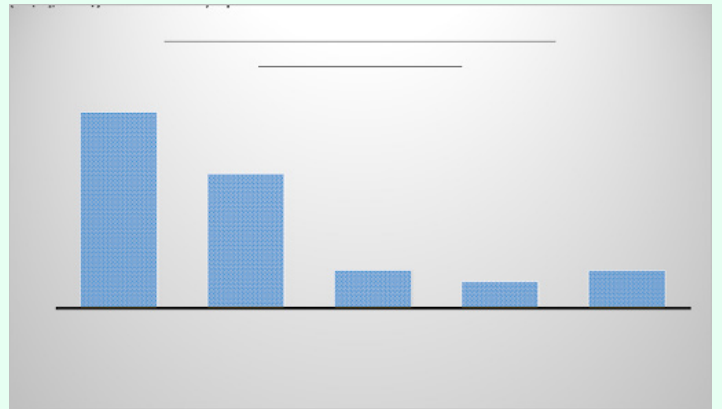
Table 11 provides further details on the prevalence of each type of VAWG frequency

Table 11: Prevalence and Patterns of VAWG

Type of VAWG	FCT	JG	KT	PL
Physical	% Frequency			
Battering	44%	57%	2%	26%
Burning	5%	1%	0%	7%
Hurt	38%	24%	52%	43%
Use of Weapon	13%	18%	47%	24%
Average Frequency	25%	25%	25%	25%
Number of Survivors Experienced	28	36	26	35
Psychological	% Frequency			
Criminal Intimidation	3%	17%	19%	14%
Child Neglected	41%	21%	47%	38%
Assault	22%	42%	4%	22%
Wrongful Restraining/ Confinement	8%	2%	2%	4%
Threatening/ Abandonment	26%	17%	28%	22%
Average Frequency	20%	20%	20%	20%
Number of Survivors Experienced	44	28	21	28
Sexual	% Frequency			
Rape	12%	49%	35%	11%
Act of Gross Indecency	11%	8%	0%	24%
Infidelity	40%	24%	0%	48%
Forced Marriage	9%	13%	34%	7%
Female Genital Mutilation	2%	3%	1%	2%
Sex Demand for Food or Other Favors	26%	2%	30%	7%
Average Frequency	17%	17%	17%	17%
Number of Survivors Experienced	19	24	18	23
Economic	% Frequency			
Withholding Family Finance	40%	21%	49%	29%
Cheating	22%	24%	59%	26%
Preventing Someone from owning or inheriting properties	10%	6%	16%	20%

Denial of Education	15%	34%	30%	15%
Stopping Someone from having a job	13%	15%	14%	9%
Average Frequency	20%	20%	20%	20%
Number Reported	22	28	35	28

Community leaders were asked based on their experience to mention who are the common perpetrators of VAWG using the list provided. As chart 4 indicates, spouses and relatives were mentioned as the most frequent perpetrators.



3.5 Attitudes around VAWG

Attitudes around VAWG focused on whether there will ever be situation where a woman might be partially responsible or to blame for her rape or sexual assault. Community opinions were mixed. While many believed under no circumstances should the woman be blamed, other were of the view that the following circumstance might lead to blaming women for their

sexual assaults:

- a. Indecent dressing
- b. Hawking especially during late hours
- c. Materialistic attitude of single women who could be easily enticed by men
- d. Drug and alcohol use by girls.

3.6 Coping strategies and responses to VAWG

Women who experience violence are not merely victims but, rather, survivors. Despite having no access to formal support services, such as shelters, as we shall see later, women do employ their own coping strategies and mechanisms, which draw on informal networks such as friends and family, as well as more formal government and non-governmental agencies. This section explores women's coping strategies and their responses to violence.

Community members take proactive steps to assist survivors to cope with the challenges of VAWG. They do identify circumstances that cause security and safety concerns for women and girls. The following were identified as the main causes:

- a. Gaps in educational achievement and illiteracy among the women and girls in the community
- b. Peer influence with regards to social evils such as drug addiction.
- c. Parental negligence in monitoring their children.
- d. Poverty level within the community

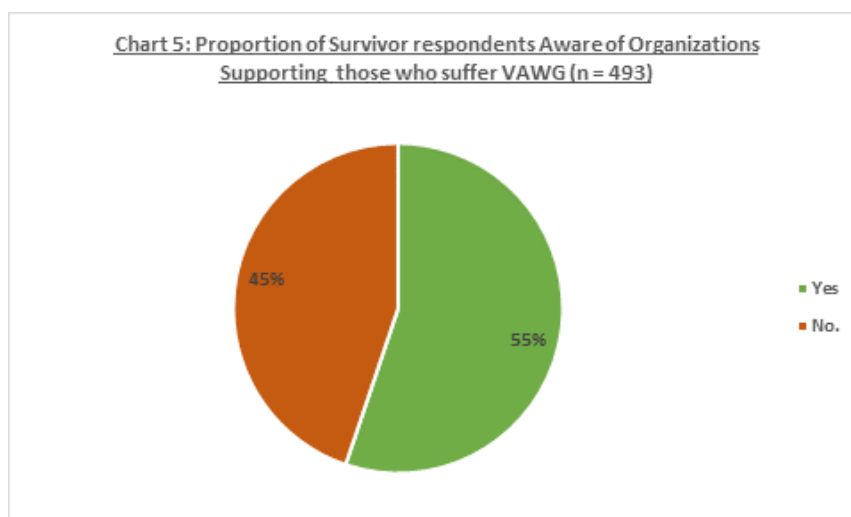
In an attempt to ensure safety and security in the community, leaders take the following steps:

- a. Sensitize and enlighten parents on benefits of educating their children
- b. Create linkages with security agencies at the community and state level and sensitize on the effects of VAWG on the society, providing empowerment center for women who are being abused by their husbands.
- c. Faith leaders are engage in religious and moral persuasion on both parents and their children.
- d. Skills empowerment to reduce the effect of poverty

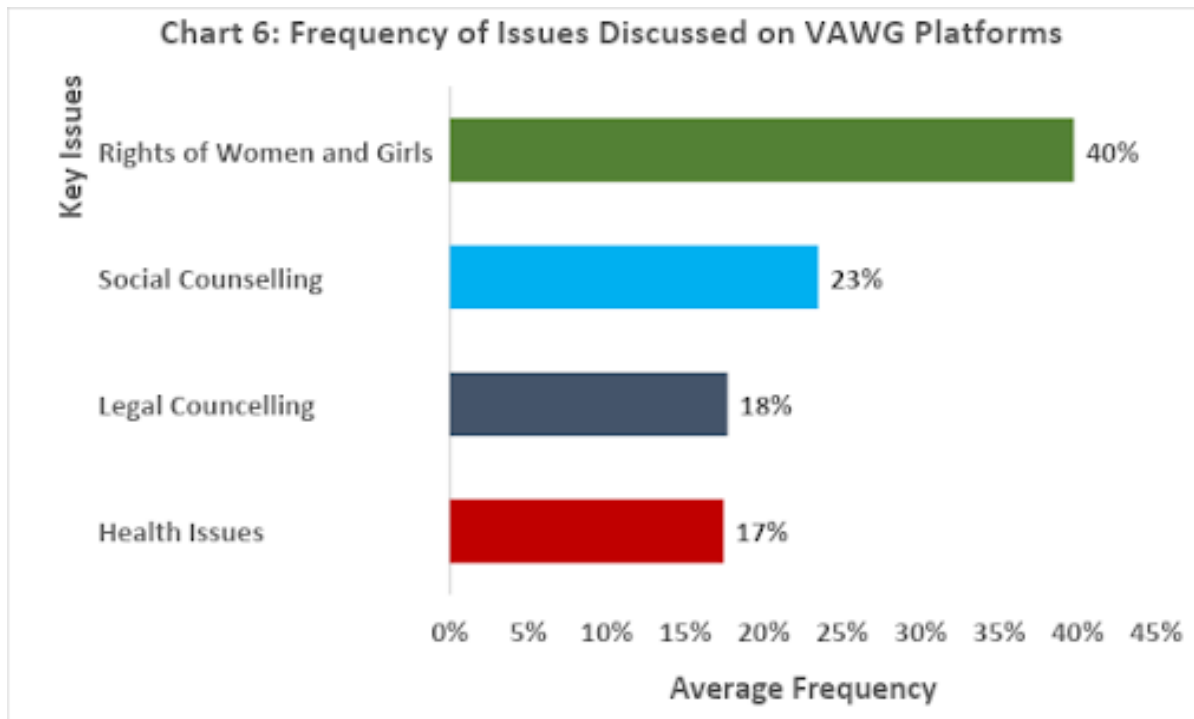
3.7 Knowledge and Use of VAWG Support Services.

VAWG coping strategies must be supplemented by support services that address the survivors as well community leaders' legal, economic and social needs. Support services need to be locally-relevant and rooted in culture- and context-specific analyses of needs and interests of the community.

Respondents were asked whether they are aware of any organization that provides support for women and girls that suffer any form of violence. As charts 5 show 55% of the respondents are aware of organizations that support VAWG victims.



Although more than half of the respondents said they are aware of organizations that support survivors of the VAWG, only 38% can attest to actually knowing who these organizations are. One of the key support services mentioned are the formal and informal platforms for VAWG discussions. As chart 6 indicates, although women and girls rights are more frequently discussed, actionable discussions such as counselling, legal and health issues are less often discussed.



Across the intervention sites, 7 legal aid service organizations for VAW/G were frequently mentioned. Only 20% of the survivors actually ever used the services of those organizations.

One of the key elements for support service effectiveness is giving VAWG survivors access to “safe space,” where they can escape, settle and consolidate their psychological and physical state of mind once they suffer any kind of violence. Evidence suggest no standardize safe spaces in all project locations. Community leaders often volunteer to provide temporary shelters in their houses and other informal boarding spaces where facilities are often not functional. Only 22% of the respondents reported having had access to functional safe spaces.

Capacity building and mentoring of survivors and the community leaders on the consequences and costs of VAWG is fundamental to minimizing or eliminating the menace. The survey findings indicate that only 57 (about 12%) of the survivors have ever been trained on their rights and exposed to the availability of other support services. Only 42% of leaders of culture and faith have been exposed to VAW/G prevention messages. Not surprising that only 14% of leaders of culture and faith have supportive attitudes towards gender equality.

Chapter 4

Key Conclusions

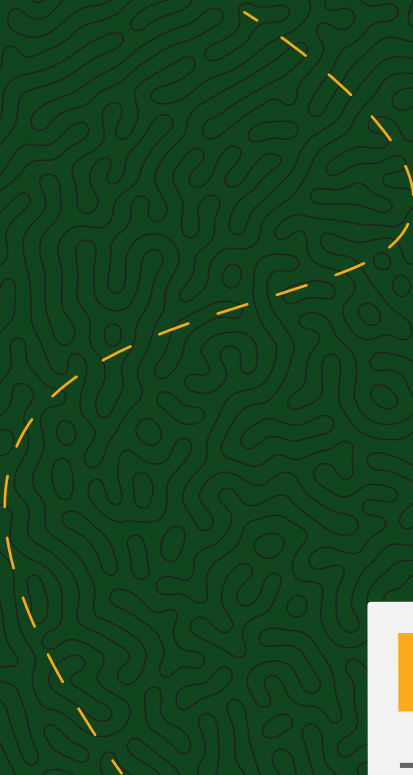


This Study attempted to follow rigorous methodology in selecting the respondents and followed international standards for ethical research on violence against women by not disclosing the identity of the respondents. The findings of the study illustrate important patterns of violence against women and children in the various communities, as well as contributing to a deeper understanding of the factors that increase or decrease women's likelihood of experiencing any form of violence. Intimate partner or spouse violence includes acts of physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence and, therefore, effective prevention and responses to violence against women and girls require more inclusive strategies, long-term commitment, and coordination among key stakeholders□

Specific conclusions are:

1. There is limited understanding of the scope of VAWG in the communities
2. The current heightened focus on VAWG in the communities is an opportunity for all actors to make concerted efforts to understand what works to prevent and respond to the various forms of violence that women and girls face throughout their lives.
3. Women and girls who experience violence are currently failing to receive necessary supports following violent incidents, and are discouraged from reporting because of gender norms that encourages culture of silence.
4. It is now apt to dig deeper and understand the link between risk factors and violence and then institutionalize promising approaches and interventions as well as improve on data collection and evaluation.

Annexes



Annex 1

VAWG Survivor Response Tool

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE (WRAPA)

BASELINE STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

ESTABLISHING VAWG ACCOUNTABILITY
IN FCT, KATSINA, JIGAWA AND PLATEAU STATES

Instructions

1. To be administered by Data Management Assistants
2. To be administered to VAW/G survivors
3. All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should not be disclosed)

Section A: Introduction

Salutations,

My name is _____ I work for Women Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. We are conducting a baseline study on Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G with the overall purpose of looking at issues that affect women/girls and their wellbeing and safety. This will be done through working with faith and culture leaders in order to strengthen protection mechanisms and reduce the prevalence of VAWG through awareness, protection, legal aids and support services. We will be interviewing women in three States (Jigawa, Katsina and Plateau) plus FCT to better understand their opinions and experiences, help us better understand the nature of VAWG and assist in measuring progress made on project interventions supported by Ford Foundation. The findings from the survey will be used to improve the lives of women and girls

I would like to assure you that all the information we collect will be kept in the strictest confidence and used for research purposes only. Your participation in the survey is fully voluntary and you always can refuse to answer any questions. Is there anything you would like to ask? The interview will take 30 – 40 minutes.

Questionnaire No: _____

Date of Interview: _____

State: _____

Local Government: _____

Community: _____

Section B: Demographic Information

- Marital Status: Married (monogamous), Married (Polygamous), Never Married
 Divorced, Widow
- Highest Education: Primary (Junior), Primary (Senior), Secondary (Junior)
 Secondary (Senior), Post-Secondary, University, None

Section C: Type of Violence Experienced Over The Last 12 Months

Kindly indicate the type of violence experienced over the last 12 months

VAW/G: Physical	
Battering	
Burning	
Hurt	
Use of Weapon	

VAW/G: Psychological	
Criminal Intimidation	
Child Neglect	
Assault	
Wrongful Restraints/Confinement	
Threatening Abandonment	

VAW/G: Sexual	
Rape	
Act of Gross Indecency	
Infidelity	
Forced marriage	
Female Genital Mutilation/Cut	
Sex Demand for Food or other Favors	

VAW/G: Sexual	
Rape	
Act of Gross Indecency	
Infidelity	
Forced marriage	
Female Genital Mutilation/Cut	
Sex Demand for Food or other Favors	

VAW/G: Economic	
Withholding Family Finances	
Cheating	
Preventing Someone from Owning/Inheriting Property	
Denial of Education	
Stopping Someone from having a Job	

Section D: Knowledge and Use of VAW/G Support Services

- Are you aware of any organization (private, government or Non-government) that provide support for women and girls that suffer any form of violence? Yes
 No
- If yes, can you name any? _____

- Indicate, specifically the type (s) of VAW/G support services that you know and/or use.

VAW/G: Health Support Services	Know	Used
Care of injuries, urgent medical treatment		
Sexual assault examination and treatment		
Mental health assessment and treatment		
Documentation (medico-legal)		

VAW/G: Legal Support Services	Know	Used
Justice and policing services		
Court procedures that protect identity of the survivor		
Informing survivors of their rights, details of legal proceedings (trial/hearing processes)		
Court procedures that protect identity of the survivor and shield her from the perpetrator		

VAW/G: Social Support Services	Know	Used
Platform for VAW/G Discussions		
Life Skills		
Safe Spaces		
Material and financial aid		
Negotiation and Advocacy Skills		
Women and child-centered support		
Assistance towards economic independence, recovery and autonomy		

4. Kindly indicate the types of issues that are discussed on VAWG Platform

Issues	Tick As Appropriate
Rights of Women and Girls	
Social Counselling	
Legal Counselling	
Health Issues	
Others: (Specify)	

5. Kindly indicate the type of facilities provided to you in the safe spaces and their level of functionality.

Key: 3 = Fully Functional, 2 = Somewhat functional, 1 Not functional

Facility	Functionality

6. Are you aware of any structure that exists in the community that demands accountability on VAWG ? Yes, No

7. If "Yes", Please give examples _____

8. Have you ever been trained or guided on how to minimize the risk of falling victim of VAWG?

Yes, No

9. If "Yes", kindly indicate which organization provide the training or guided support:

WRAPA, Others (Specify) _____

Thank you for your time

Annex 2

Individual-Institution Response Tool

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE (WRAPA)

BASELINE STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

ESTABLISHING VAWG ACCOUNTABILITY
IN FCT, KATSINA, JIGAWA AND PLATEAU STATES

Instructions

1. To be administered by Data Management Assistants
2. To be administered to: (Tick As Appropriate)
 - Community Leader
 - Christian Clergy
 - Muslim Clergy
 - Sharia Court Judge
 - Regular Court Judge
 - Police Officer
3. All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should not be disclosed)

Section A: Introduction

Salutations,

My name is _____ I work for Women Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. We are conducting a baseline study on Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G with the overall purpose of looking at issues that affect women/girls and their wellbeing and safety. This will be done through working with faith and culture leaders in order to strengthen protection mechanisms and reduce the prevalence of VAWG through awareness, protection, legal aids and support services. We will be interviewing women in three States (Jigawa, Katsina and Plateau) plus FCT to better understand their opinions and experiences, help us better understand the nature of VAWG and assist in measuring progress made on project interventions supported by Ford Foundation. The findings from the survey will be used to improve the lives of women and girls

I would like to assure you that all the information we collect will be kept in the strictest confidence and used for research purposes only. Your participation in the survey is fully voluntary and you always can refuse to answer any questions. Is there anything you would like to ask? The interview will take 30 – 40 minutes.

Questionnaire No: _____

Date of Interview: _____

State: _____

Local Government: _____

Community: _____

Section B: Demographic Information

1. Gender: Male, Female
2. Age: 25 -35, 36 -46, 47 –57, More than 57
3. Highest Education: Primary (Junior), Primary (Senior), Secondary (Junior)
 Secondary (Senior), Post-Secondary, University, None
4. Religion: Muslim, Christian, Other

Section C: Type of Violence Experienced Over The Last 12 Months

Kindly indicate the type of violence experienced over the last 12 months

VAW/G: Physical	Aware of	Number
Battering		
Burning		
Hurt		
Use of Weapon		

VAW/G: Psychological	Aware of	Number
Criminal Intimidation		
Child Neglect		
Assault		
Wrongful Restraints/Confinement		
Threatening Abandonment		

VAW/G: Sexual	Aware of	Number
Rape		
Act of Gross Indecency		
Infidelity		
Forced marriage		
Female Genital Mutilation/Cut		
Sex Demand for Food or other Favors		

VAW/G: Sexual	
Rape	
Act of Gross Indecency	
Infidelity	
Forced marriage	
Female Genital Mutilation/Cut	
Sex Demand for Food or other Favors	

VAW/G: Economic	
Withholding Family Finances	
Cheating	
Preventing Someone from Owning/Inheriting Property	
Denial of Education	
Stopping Someone from having a Job	

Section D: Knowledge and Use of VAW/G Support

- Are you aware of any organization (private, government or Non-government) that provide support for women and girls that suffer any form of violence? Yes
 No
- If yes, can you name any? _____

- Who do you think are the common perpetrators of these Violence? Spouse, Relatives, Co-tenants, Strangers, prefer not to say
- Have you ever been trained or guided on how to assist victims of VAWG? Yes,
 No
- If yes, please explain. _____

Section E: Attitude towards Gender Equality

Please, let me have your opinion on the following statements

Statement	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Women should not be working outside of their homes				
When girls marry, they should stop going to school and stay home.				
Men make better leaders than women do.				
It is often the women's fault when violent incidences occur				
It is often the Men and women's fault when violent incidences occur				
Daughters should be sent to school only if they are not needed to help at home.				
A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.				

Thank you for your time

Annex 3

Focus Group Discussion Tool

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE (WRAPA)

BASELINE STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

ESTABLISHING VAWG ACCOUNTABILITY
IN FCT, KATSINA, JIGAWA AND PLATEAU STATES

Instructions

1. To be administered by Data Management Coordinators
2. To be administered to: (Tick As Appropriate)
 - Group comprising of Community Leaders, Christian Clergy and Muslim Clergy
 - Group comprising of Sharia Court Judge, Regular Court Judge and Police officer
 - Women Group
3. All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should

Section A: Introduction

Salutations,

My name is _____ I work for Women Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. We are conducting a baseline study on Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G with the overall purpose of looking at issues that affect women/girls and their wellbeing and safety. This will be done through working with faith and culture leaders in order to strengthen protection mechanisms and reduce the prevalence of VAWG through awareness, protection, legal aids and support services. We will be having interactive session with several group of stakeholders in three States (Jigawa, Katsina and Plateau) plus FCT to better understand their opinions and experiences, help us better understand the nature of VAWG and assist in measuring progress made on project interventions supported by Ford Foundation. The findings from the survey will be used to improve the lives of women and girls

I would like to assure the group that all the information we collect will be kept in the strictest confidence and used for research purposes only.

Name of the Group: _____

Date of Interview: _____

State: _____

Local Government: _____

Community: _____

Number of Males: _____

Number of Females: _____

Information about the safety and security of women and girls

1. What are the circumstances that cause problems of safety and security for women and girls in this community? (Ask for examples.)

2. What has been done here to improve the safety of women and girls?

3. Can you give examples of sexual abuse in your community?

4. Without mentioning names or indicating anyone specific, who are the perpetrators?
How do women get information about what is happening in the community?

5. Has the problem of sexual violence gotten worse, better, or stayed the same in the last year?

6. Is there ever a situation where a woman might be partially responsible or to blame (or at fault) for her rape/sexual assault?

7. Do women look for help when they experience sexual violence? Do they tell anyone (family members, other women, health worker, community leader, police/security people/authorities, someone else)?

8. How do families and communities cope with violence against women and girls?

9. Do women's support networks exist to help survivors? What social and legal services exist to help address problems associated with violence (e.g., health, police, legal counseling, social counseling)? Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved?

10. What are community responses when violence occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved?

11. Do women's support networks exist to help survivors? What social and legal services exist to help address problems associated with violence (e.g., health, police, legal counseling, social counseling)? Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved?

12. Do such networks synergize enough to assist survivors of VAWG? Please explain

Annex 4

VAWG Survivors Response Rate

FCT Sample	153		
Site	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Abaji	6	0	0%
Abuja Municipal	86	39	45%
Bwari	25	13	51%
Gwagwalada	17	6	36%
Kuje	9	5	53%
Kwali	9	0	0%
Total	153	63	41%

Jigawa Sample	163		
Site	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Birnin Kudu	46	38	83%
Dutse	36	24	67%
Gumel	15	15	100%
Hadejia	14	26	184%
Kiyawa	29	25	85%
Malam Madori	23	14	61%
Total	163	142	87%

Katsina Sample			163
Site	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Daura	5	4	74%
Bakori	4	3	79%
Funtua	5	4	76%
Jibia	4	3	83%
Kankia	4	5	134%
Katsina	141	83	59%
Total	163	102	63%

Plateau Sample			222
Site	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Ryom (Barikin Ladi Substitute)	28	30	108%
Jos North	74	23	31%
Jos South	54	21	39%
Pankshin (Lantang North Substitute)	23	21	91%
Kanke (Lantang South Substitute)	18	18	100%
Bokos (Wase Substitute)	25	25	100%
Total	222	138	62%

Annex 5

VAWG KII Response Rate

FCT Sample	36		
Individual/Institution	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Community Leader	6	4	67%
Muslim Clergy	6	4	67%
Christian Clergy	6	4	67%
Sharia Court Judge	6	4	67%
Regular Court judge	6	4	67%
Police Officer	6	4	67%
Total	36	24	67%

Jigawa Sample	36		
Individual/Institution	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Community Leader	6	5	83%
Muslim Clergy	6	5	83%
Christian Clergy	6	4	67%
Sharia Court Judge	6	5	83%
Regular Court judge	6	5	83%
Police Officer	6	5	83%
Total	36	29	81%

Katsina Sample			36
Individual/Institution	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Daura	6	2	33%
Bakori	6	7	117%
Funtua	6	3	50%
Jibia	6	1	17%
Kankia	6	1	17%
Katsina	6	3	50%
Total	36	17	47%

Plateau Sample			36
Individual/Institution	Sample Size Targeted	Actual	% Achieved
Ryom (Barikin Ladi Substitute)	6	5	83%
Jos North	6	4	67%
Jos South	6	5	83%
Pankshin (Lantang North Substitute)	6	0	0%
Kanke (Lantang South Substitute)	6	6	100%
Bokos (Wase Substitute)	6	5	83%
Total	36	25	69%

Annex 6

VAWG FGD Response Rate

FCT Target	18		
Site	Number	Actual	% Achieved
Abaji	3	0	0%
Abuja Municipal	3	3	100%
Bwari	3	2	67%
Gwagwalada	3	2	67%
Kuje	3	0	0%
Kwali	3	0	0%
Total	18	7	39%

Jigawa Target	18		
Site	Number	Actual	% Achieved
Dutse	3	3	100%
Birnin Kudu	3	3	100%
Malam Madori	3	3	100%
Hadejia	3	3	100%
Gumel	3	3	100%
Kiyawa	3	0	0%
Total	18	15	83%

Katsina Target			18
Site	Number	Actual	% Achieved
Bakori	3	2	67%
Daura	3	2	67%
Funtua	3	3	100%
Jibia	3	1	33%
Kankia	3	1	33%
Katsina	3	4	133%
Total	18	13	72%

Plateau Target			18
Site	Number	Actual	% Achieved
kanke	3	3	100%
Pankshin	3	3	100%
Bokkos	3	3	100%
Riyom	3	3	100%
Jos/North	3	3	100%
J/South	3	3	100%
Total	18	18	100%

Appendix 1

Data Capture Templates for Outcome indicators.



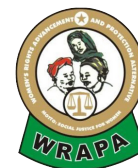
[Data Collection Tools](#)

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1WhOxjEnGTnyKDh69O4Np-csWiL68i07y/edit#>

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