

KEY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

10.0 Introduction

The landscape analysis was conducted in 12 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and successfully explored the different dimensions of SGBV with a focus on HPs, OF, and IPV. The study provides deeper insights - in terms of meaning, prevalence, and the root/underlying causes - which can better stimulate sustainable changes in health policy and planning for development. The baseline data presented by the study are useful knowledge of the current situation of SGBV- HPs, OF and IPV in the country, and their key drivers and perpetrators. The social and gender norms, which provide the breeding grounds for HPs/OF/IPV, were critically interrogated, while the roles of stakeholders in the sector, and their various efforts at addressing SGBV were documented. Community knowledge and awareness of critical issues involved in the SGBV variants explored are also at the core of this study. These themes are consistent with UNFPA's mandate and commitment to the realisation of its three world-changing transformative results by 2030: zero maternal deaths, zero unmet need for family planning and zero sexual and gender-based violence, including child marriage and other harmful practices, through research, knowledge generation and dissemination, policy guidance, capacity building, and leadership development among others.

10.1 Background Characteristics of the Study Sample

This section of the report provides background characteristics on the sampled population (women and men, and their partners); and household resources. A total of 6,353 females and 3,092 males were sampled across the six-geo political regions. About 25% of the female sample were from the North-West, 20% from the South West while other regions recorded between 11% and 15% of the total female sample. The sampling of males across the zones followed the same pattern, with 24% from the North West, 21% from the South West, and lesser percentages from other zones. Data on the background characteristics provided the social context for the landscape study. Notably, lack of access to improved water sources, sanitation, and decent housing presents a common denominator of lack and critical challenge across many households, irrespective of the socio-economic status of household members. Contrary to the general belief that a lack of access to basic social

facilities is more experienced by people living in rural areas and/or those with low socioeconomic status, the study findings show these problems are widespread and cut across all socio-economic classes in rural and urban areas in Nigeria. To improve the health and well-being of households, governments across levels (National, Sub-National, and Local Government levels) must pay more attention to the provision of basic infrastructure and reduce the current hardships faced by households as regard to lack of access to water, sanitation, and housing infrastructure, among others, in particular, considering their likely impact on SGBV prevalence.

10.2 Gender Roles, Norms and Practices

The landscape study presents gender-based cultural norms and values as major drivers of violence against women and girls. Gender norms and values are contextually and socially derived, and shape collective expectations of appropriate gender behaviours and roles. It is therefore not surprising that even women hold fast to some androcentric cultural norms and expectations, irrespective of the impacts of these on their health and well-being, and those of their female children. Cultural systems, therefore, play a great role in how communities view violence against women and girls, and the tendency to lay more emphasis on cultural expectations when an SGBV incidence occurs. For example, one of the major cultural expectations is the usual emphasis on the need for women to be submissive to husbands), at the expense of the negative consequences and/or impacts of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls.

The study explored gender roles, norms and practices focusing on six (6) different domains of explanations, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Key findings from the six (6) selected domains are enumerated below:

i. Traditional Gender Roles, Norms and Practices

- The most acceptable traditional gender roles and norms (androcentric values), with about 9 in 10 men and women in agreement, are that it is women's responsibility to take care of the home and cook for the family, and men are responsible

for providing food, shelter, and clothing for the family. About 8 in 10 of both genders also hold the traditional value that key decisions in the home and community are taken by men, and men are responsible for disciplining children in the home.

- The androcentric view that “girls are expected to help with housework while boys play in the community” has witnessed a tremendous shift, as about 6 in 10 men and women now disagree with the view. This shift indicates that parents are now re-orienting boys and girls to share housework.
- The androcentric views are similar for both women and men irrespective of socio-demographic/socio-economic background, across States and Zones. The quantitative results showed a score of over 90 percent androcentric score for this domain, across gender groups, and over 85 percent score across the socio-demographic/socioeconomic divides.

ii. Access to wealth and wellbeing

- The quantitative results generally showed a less androcentric view across gender groups for the 'wealth and well-being' domain. Almost 5 out of every 10 women; and 4 out of every 10 men supported women's access to health and well-being. A few others felt that access to health and well-being may challenge men as the 'de facto' heads of their households. The qualitative evidence shows similar patterns as more men now accept that women share 'breadwinner' roles with their husbands, especially because of the current economic hardships facing families, and the growing tendency for women to improve their participation in the productive labour market. Nonetheless, more men tend to be against 'wealth and well-being' that would give women absolute freedom from husbands' control and directions.
- Cultural values, beliefs and practices governing heterosexual relations are critical constraints to women's 'access to 'wealth and well-being. These norms, especially those that are embedded in religion, were seen as clogs in the wheels of women's progress, and the need for women to gain independence and financial freedom.
- Respondents (women and men) who exhibit more androcentric views about women's 'access to wealth and well-being' are from the South East, South South, North Central and North West. These are regions where men are tenacious about androcentric values as regards gender roles and norms. Men from the South West are less averse to women having access to 'wealth and well-being. Yoruba women of South West Nigeria are celebrated for their successes and achievements, especially in business enterprises and political endeavours due to the lower degree of

androcentric views in the region. It is therefore not surprising that women's access to 'wealth and well-being' is more appreciated in the South West Region. However, the qualitative findings revealed that women with such feats of achievements are seen as 'uncontrollable and wayward' and a threat to the gender normative order.

iii. Women's right to decision-making and participation

- Only 3 out of every 10 women and men across the states and regions would like women to exercise their rights to decision-making and participation in important issues. However, women's participation in decision-making concerning their children is more acceptable to both men and women, as about 6 in 10 women and men support this view.
- Notably, more men and women from the norther regions (North Central, North East, and North West) and to a lesser degree in the South East and South South show more reluctance to see women in decision-making positions, unlike the South West men and women who are less androcentric. This is also expected, since in reality, and compared to other zones, more women in the South West are educated and occupy decision-making positions in both the public and the private sector. This finding indicates the likely hostility against women's leadership in the public sphere of the regions with elevated androcentric views.
- It is also important to note that many of those who accepted women's rights to decision-making and participation are mostly from the following States: Oyo (57.8%), Edo (52.9%), Ebonyi (40.4%), Ogun (39.5%), Akwa Ibom (39.1%) and Imo (37.7%). Again, these are states with high records of women with education and performance in public positions.
- A cohort of women (51.5%) within the traditional religious space is also in support of women's participation in decision-making and leadership positions.
- Rights to decision-making and participation in critical household and community issues are governed by cultural values, beliefs and practices that portray women as less capable and inferior to men. The general norm is that women must perform and exercise their rights, to the extent that they will still be submissive and supportive to men and their husbands.

iv. Women's sexual rights

- About 6 in 10 women and 5 in 10 men held an androcentric view concerning women's sexual

rights. Particularly, 8 in 10 women and men believed that when a woman marries, she becomes the property of the husband while more women than men believed that women's use of contraceptives was the husband's decision.

- More women and men from the following states expressed androcentric views about sexual rights: FCT (Women 60.4%; Men 66.3%), Nasarawa (Women 79.9%; Men 79.5%), Adamawa (Women 89.2%; Men 78.5%), Bauchi (Women 77.5%; Men 73.1%), Kaduna (Women 72.0%; Men 64.6%), and Sokoto (Women 75.7%; Men 62.1%). Women are more androcentric than men concerning the women's sexual right in some other states: Kwara (women 63.8%; men 45.7%), Imo (women 66.9%; men 16.7%), Ogun (women 54.5%; men 42.7%) and Oyo (women 52.2%; men 33.8%), while men were more androcentric in Ebonyi (women 41.9%; men 72.2%) and Edo (women 40.0%; men 50.8%).
- While most women across all ages expressed androcentric views about women's sexual rights, older men are more likely to hold on to non-androcentric views on women's sexual rights.
- The qualitative evidence revealed that women's sexual rights are embedded in stereotypical cultural values, beliefs, and practices. Heterosexual relation is generally the norm, while women in heterosexual relations are supposed to be faithful to their spouses/partners, submissive and supportive in ways that are pleasing to the sexual needs of their husbands or male partners. These views appeared more common among all the men than among women across all the regions.

v. Husbands' use of violence in marital relationship

- Six out of every 10 women and men accepted an androcentric view of tolerating violence in marital relationships. However, while this is true for other indicators of tolerance in marital relationships, about 8 in 10 women and men reject the view that women in a marital relationship deserve to be beaten at some points.
- Most of the women who have non-androcentric views of violence in marital relationships are mainly from the South West (54.4%); while the men who uphold androcentric views of violence in marital relationships are mainly from the North Central (73.7%), North West (73.7%); North East (72.3%) and South East (89.5%). Most men from the South West (64.8%), also rejected androcentric views of violence in marital relationships.
- The qualitative evidence showed that many men and a few women still see violence as a way of putting wives to check in marital relationships.

- Women with Disabilities are specifically vulnerable to different kinds of violence including sexual violence from their husbands because of their self-perception of being weak and unable to fight for themselves. Most times, WWDs consider themselves to be the ones in most need of companions, as the man is considered to be doing them a favour to have married them. They therefore often do their best to protect their marriage.

vi. Male dominance

- Seven out of every 10 women and 6 out of every 10 men rejected the overarching male supremacy (non-androcentric view of male dominance). However, the view of a general preference for male children was supported by more than half of the women and men. The general rejection of male dominance view stands out among men and women from the following zones: South West (women 92.4%; Men 84.9%); South-South (women 89.7%; men 84.1%) and South East (women 84.9%; men 82.9%); while (absolute) male dominance ideology is more expressive in the northern zones, in particular in the North East (W-52.3%; M-65.8%) and North West (W-38.2%; M-56.4%).
- The states with the highest expression of male dominance ideology are Nasarawa (W- 65.9%, M-79.7%), Adamawa (W-74.5%; M-68.4%), Bauchi (W-37.5%; M-64.0%) and Sokoto (W-33.5%; M-75.3%); and in particular among Muslim men (53.5%).
- Men with no formal education (62.1%), and men who do not complete primary school (60.0%) are likely to express more male dominance attitudes, compared to men with formal education. Irrespective of educational status, women reject male dominance in absolute terms.
- Women and men of older age groups tend to justify gender inequality based on religious apologies; however, younger women are starting to question male supremacy. More women tend to believe that men are natural leaders, whereas educated men would reject gender equality principles because they appear threatened and afraid of losing control over their wives.

The findings of this study indicate that Nigerians' androcentric views are still deeply rooted in the country's social norms which individuals, families and communities have acquired over time. These imbibed norms tend to influence individuals' expectations, attitudes and interactions, especially about gender. The gender norms influence women's choices and decision-making about social relationships, health needs, and fertility and have implications for their socioeconomic development. As observed in this landscape study, traditional gender roles, norms and practices do not only influence women's

aspirations and perceptions about themselves but also expose them to risk of discrimination, limited access to quality education, information, skill set development, employment opportunity and financial autonomy.

Recommendations

Based on the findings on gender roles, norms and practices, the following recommendations are presented:

- i. Need for continuous reorientation and awareness creation across all states in Nigeria as traditional gender roles and norms are still largely practised, often to the detriment of women and girls.
- ii. There is a need for policy direction toward enabling women's access to wealth and well-being both at the National and State levels
- iii. Since religion plays a critical part in gender roles and norms formation, and adherence, it is important to educate religious leaders on gender roles, especially, on women empowerment to enable women to contribute to national growth and development.
- iv. The implementation of the revised 2021 National Gender Policy and adherence to global declarations and treaties on gender equality and women empowerment is important for the country to meet the SDG goals, with particular focus on states like the following: Edo, Oyo, Imo, Ogun, Bauchi, Adamawa, Nasarawa, and Sokoto
- v. State governments, NGOs, FBOs and CSOs especially those in the southern part of the country should develop policies and programmes to enhance women's sexual rights (field evidence presents positive impacts of long-standing intervention programmes in the Northern zones, in the area of women/girls' health and well-being).
- vi. The use of violence by husbands against their wives must be eliminated. The inclusion of men in awareness campaigns and reorientation as champions against sexual and gender-based violence at the community level in all intervention programmes will be the right step in the right direction.
- vii. Although the culture of male supremacy is waning, there is a need to do more by relevant stakeholders in reorienting members of the various communities, especially in states like Nasarawa, Adamawa, Bauchi and Sokoto.

10.3 Harmful Practices

Harmful Practices exist in diverse forms across the study sites in Nigeria. The study presents the harmful practices as cases of sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria. Cultural systems, therefore, play a great role in how communities view violence against women and girls, and the tendency to lay more emphasis on cultural expectations when an SGBV incidence occurs. For example, one of the major cultural expectations is the

usual emphasis on the need for women to be submissive to husbands), at the expense of the negative consequences and/or impacts of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls.

The study explored the harmful practices in six (6) different domains including female genital mutilation; early and forced marriage, scarification, virginity test, widowhood rites, and wife inheritance, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Key findings from the two predominant domains of harmful practices are enumerated below:

i. Child marriage

- Overall, about 25.4% of the women were married before the age of 18 years. Though some respondents were not involved in child marriage experience, it was reported of other people around them, especially neighbours (men 21.3; women 18.3%), relatives (men 17.8; women 16.7%) and friends (men 6.8; women 12.9%).
- Child marriage was most practised in the North East (59.6%) and North West (46.7%). The most affected states were Bauchi (71.8%), Sokoto (63.7%), Adamawa (42.4%) and Kaduna (34.8%); the practice was more pronounced among Muslim (43.3%) and Hausa women (55.3%).
- The major reasons presented to justify child marriage practice were the need to prevent pre-marital sex (44.8%), the fact that the girls have attained puberty (29.9%), religious obligation (18.6%) and financial gains for parents (13.6%). The reasons, however, varied across regions and states. Efforts to prevent pre-marital sex and the claim that the child has reached puberty account for most cases of child marriage in northern Nigeria - North Central (54.2% and 30.9%), North East (59.7% and 50.5%), North West (39.3% and 44.4%). The parents in the South, especially in the South South (37.1%) and South East (28.4%), largely consider financial gains in addition to avoiding the stigma of teenage pregnancy in the family.
- Generally, the decision to give out a girl child in marriage was taken in most cases by the girl's father (66.3%). About 9 out of every 10 cases of child marriage decisions were made by the girl's father in the North East and North West zones. These includes Adamawa (93.3%), Sokoto (91.2%), Bauchi (86.9%) and Kaduna States (85.7%). The father's role in this harmful practice is more common among the Hausa ethnic group (89.5%), Muslim (79.7%) and traditional religion (76.9%), those with Islamic education (90.2%) and no formal education (76.6%). However, in some cases, the girls were reported to have made the choice (42.2%), though how a teenager of below 18 years of age can make such a decision is questionable.

- Over half (55.4%) of the women believed that child marriage has negative consequences while about 46.9% of the men believed the same. While the majority of women and men in Southern Nigeria acknowledged the negative impact of child marriage on young girls and society, only about 2 in 10 men share a similar view in the North East and North West. These men's contrary view was most prominent in some northern states including Sokoto (87.8%) and Bauchi (64.3%).
- Qualitative evidence revealed that the majority of the young girls are sexually active, thereby resulting in a high rate of unintended teenage pregnancy, with attendant social stigmatisations

ii. Female Genital Mutilation

- Across the study zones, FGM remained a common age-long practice, although now gradually reducing as the social norms promoting it wane. More than half of the women know about the negative impact of FGM. The level of awareness, however, varies across the geopolitical zones and states, as northern respondents, especially in the North East had the least level of awareness about the negative impact, unlike other regions where at least more than half of the women are aware. The level of awareness in the North may be associated with their practice level.
- The prevalence of FGM is 39.7%. As more women know about the negative impact of FGM, a fewer proportion (14.6%) of the respondents that were mutilated had their daughters mutilated (5.4%), indicating cohort differentials in FGM prevalence. Notably, the South East zone (50.6%), South West (32.2%) and North Central (30.5%) remain the stronghold in the practice of FGM. However, some states are the key drivers of these rates, including Kwara (56.2%) in the North Central, Imo (55.4%) and Ebonyi (42.9%) in the South East, Oyo (47.9%) in the South West and Edo (35.4%) in the South South. The FGM practice is driven by cultural norms which are most especially associated with Yoruba and Igbo ethnic groups.
- Parents are the major decision makers (31.6%), in some cases, the father only (16.0%) or mother (21.4%) solely took the decision. In most cases, the decision maker(s) do not consult with a health professional for the operation, as the majority of the FGM operations were done by the traditionalists (48.5%). Only 2 in 10 of the FGM operations were performed by a health professional, especially in the Southern regions. About 7 or 8 out of every 10 FGM operations in northern Nigeria were done by a traditionalist.
- Though FGM practice is linked to other reasons the respondents have chosen not to disclose, the most commonly presented reason for practising FGM is to prevent promiscuity (36.9%). This is the major reason presented by women in the South East (70.8%) and

South West (53.9%), especially in some states including Imo (81.0%) and Oyo (74.9%).

- Both men and women are coming to terms with accepting the negative impact of FGM on women's sense of sexual satisfaction with their partners/spouses. Social campaigns by the government, NGOs and other stakeholders about the negative effect of FGM on women (and including their partners/spouses) are yielding positive results as more people are appreciating the need to end the practice

On a general note, the awareness of programmes and policies that promote safety and reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to harmful traditional practices remained low, especially among poor and/or rural households. Thus, gender inequality and social exclusion issues enshrined in the network of gender and social relations remain unabated across zones. Legal instruments and policies which address HPs are neither known nor enforced at the community level. Thus, the community level remains the weakest point in engaging with legal frameworks and policies on HPs across the zones.

Recommendations on curbing HPs

A multi-sectoral approach is needed to curb HPs in Nigeria. State and non-state actors would need to refocus attention on the structural factors, especially the structures that breed gender inequality and under-value women/girls across cultural and geo-political zones in the country. A well-coordinated interventionist process is envisaged, involving a well-orchestrated process which involves the government institutions and partners; Civil Society Organisations, community-level institutions, and individuals. Some strategies aimed at curbing HPs are listed below.

1. Government (State Actors):

National, Sub-National, and Local Government structures should adopt a system-wide approach to implementing existing laws and policies which prohibit gender discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence, using a variety of strategies, including:

- a. The enforcement of laws against HPs and implementation of Gender Policies in the country, entrench the principles of gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors. In specific terms, Development Partners may need to give more support to state actors in the following areas:
 - Advocacy for the domestication of CEDAW (Convention on any form of Discrimination Against Women - 1979), a UN Convention on the rights of women, which Nigeria is a signatory to; and the AU Protocols on the rights of women;
 - Full domestication of Child Rights Act (2003) across states. As of November 2021, only 28 of

- the 36 States in Nigeria have domesticated the Act into law. The 9 remaining states include Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi, Yobe, Kano and Zamfara States; while there is still a mirage of child rights abuses in states where this Act has been domesticated in the country.
- Domestication of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (the Nigeria VAPP law of 2015) at the state level, presently 30 out of 36 Nigerian states have signed the VAPP law and are at various stages of implementation;
 - Domestication of the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2019 at the State levels to protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities especially women and girls who are constantly being sexually abused as well as forced into early marriage due to their conditions.
 - Advocacy for the implementation of the newly revised 2021 National Gender policy, and its domestication at the state level (the National Gender Policy of 2006 recorded less than 17% domestication rate across the 36 States in Nigeria). The implementation of the revised 2021 National Gender Policy and the adherence to global declarations and treaties on gender equality and women empowerment are important steps to meeting the SDG goals. The findings from the landscape study will necessitate a special focus on States exhibiting relatively higher androcentric tendencies and thereby embracing the practice of HPs against women and girls as a norm. The states which fall largely into this category are Edo, Oyo, Imo, Ogun, Bauchi, Adamawa, Nasarawa, Kano, and Sokoto States.
- b. Engendering all the existing laws and policies in related sectors both at national and sub-national levels, to ensure gender equity principles as a core value and a regular practice.
- c. Adoption of human/women's rights as a national core value to be enshrined into systems and social institutions in Nigeria. The National Orientation Agency of the Federal Government can provide leadership in initiating social programmes that can raise the consciousness of the prevailing inequalities against women and girls, and the need for a fundamental social change that addresses such inequalities through the promotion of women's human rights, and their equal participation in the development process.
- d. Implementation of state-level laws and policies on women's health and rights among others and ensuring the buy-in of local government and community-level structures.
- e. Local Government structures and partners (Development Partners and local NGOs) to work with local communities (where the proportion of households with low or poor wealth quintiles is high) to ensure changes in the structures of gender inequalities at the grassroots level for gender transformative development, including engaging with activities such as:
- legal literacy campaigns to improve the legal awareness of women on issues of violence and HPs, and the long-term consequences on women/girls' health and well-being.
 - programmes that target masculinity and encourage men and boys to accept gender transformative changes e.g., abandoning harmful gender stereotypes; embracing respectful and healthy relationships; and encouraging gender equality and ending gender violence.
 - zero tolerance for child marriage (especially in the Northern Region).
 - empowerment programmes for poor rural women, and for the adolescent group to complete secondary school education and to engage in entrepreneurship skill acquisition (especially where they do not have the capacity for post-secondary education).
 - Ensuring that communities (men, women, and adolescent groups) are involved in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of SGBV interventions and programmes.
 - Promoting women's agency and supporting women's empowerment through the strengthening of women-led organisations among others.
- f. Government to support research on HPs and their impacts on the health and well-being of women/girls, for evidence-based policy and planning in the sector.
- g. Government to support community-level gender-transformative development architecture.
- 2. Non-State Actors:**
- To successfully challenge the structures of gender inequalities that reproduce HPs and SGBV in the communities, it is important for the government and the development partners to closely work with community leaders (traditional/religious), other community gatekeepers, local NGOs, and leadership of community-level associations (men and women associations), with a focus on the following:
- a. Sensitisation and awareness creation at the grassroots level on HPs and consequences on women/girls' health and well-being;
 - b. Advocacies at the grassroots for current legal and policy instruments adopted by government (federal/state) to end HPs and SGBV

- c. Empowerment of rural women and those from poor households to have access to wealth and wellbeing.
- d. Training of community gatekeepers (e.g., traditional and religious leaders) to have a deeper understanding of gender-transformative development, and its gains for overall sustainable human development. For example, the use of violence by husbands against their wives must be eliminated. The inclusion of men in awareness campaigns and reorientation as champions against sexual and gender-based violence at the community level in all intervention programmes will likely produce more positive results.
- e. The culture of male supremacy remains an albatross in some South East and the Northern States, thus, more gender reorientation programmes are needed across the South East states, and in such Northern states like Nasarawa, Adamawa, Bauchi and Sokoto states.

10.4. Obstetric Fistula

Obstetric Fistula remains a major public health problem in the country. The fistula landscape in the country is characterized by a very high level of ignorance about the existence of the problem. Overall, about a quarter of both the male and female respondents have heard of OF. There was a wide variation at the subnational level on the level of awareness of this condition. At the zonal level, the level of awareness among women ranged from as low as only 3.9% in the South West zone to 5.1% in the South South zone. Disaggregated to the state level, only 1.1% of the women interviewed in Oyo State reported ever heard of OF. Awareness was highest among women residents in the Northern zones i.e., Kaduna (31.6%), Bauchi (16.0%) and Sokoto (14.6%).

The leading sources of information on OF for the men that reported ever heard of the condition were radio (63.7%), friends and family (51.4%), and Health workers (26.4%). For the women, family and friends (48.9%), health workers (29.8%) and radio (26.8%) were their leading sources of information as almost half of them reported hearing of the condition from this source. Notably, social media is yet to become a major source of information on OF as just about a tenth of the men and 4.8% of the women heard about it through this media.

Knowledge of direct causes of OF and underlying determinants was lower among men (33.0%) compared to women (52.5%). Divergent views existed regarding the association of OF with early marriage, which was driven by religious and socio-cultural considerations. However, there was a general appreciation of the role of obstructed labour, poor access to emergency obstetric care services, poor quality maternity and surgical services, lack of

female education, and early marriage in the causative pathway to OF. Notably, at least 40% of both male and female respondents alluded to poverty and lack of female education as important contributory factors. A sizeable proportion of the men (39.5%) and women (30.0%) did not know the cause OF, while there are still women and men who think that OF could result from 'curses' and witchcraft. Despite the divergence of views, there was a general agreement that fistula could be avoided by preventing early marriage, and timely access to emergency obstetric care.

The associated stigma and attendant ostracization were identified as one of the factors driving the condition underground, thus, building a culture of silence around the problem. About a third of the respondents mentioned that nobody would want to associate with the girls and women that develop this condition, and another third of the women and a fifth of the men cited divorced or being sent away as a consequence. Whether perceived or actual, stigma against women with VVF brings associated consequences, including delays in help-seeking, staying indoors, neglect, and patronage of traditional healers. Yet, disclosure and responsive help-seeking are key to timely recovery and perhaps pathways to reintegration after suffering a VVF. This scenario is more in the Northern States, where parents of young girls with VVF cases would rather hide their daughters and seek help from traditional healers against supporting such survivors to access care from hospitals. Hence, VVF cases are often hidden and underreported.

Notably, the decline in VVF prevalence in some communities was attributable mainly to female education (53.1% Female; and 56% Male); decline in child marriage (39.1% Female, and 51% Male); and government policies against child marriage (22.1% Female and 21.1% Male).

Knowledge of the availability of treatment and rehabilitation services was very low, and so also knowledge of ongoing programmes and interventions addressing OF. The estimated prevalence of OF from the study was 0.7% giving an estimated national prevalence of 352,000 women with OF in the country. This figure was complemented by the cases seen in the treatment facilities, in particular, the figures obtained from the Federal Ministry of Health on the number of Obstetric Fistula repairs carried out across OF centres in the country between 2014 and 2021. A total of 23,035 women were treated in the designated facilities between the years 2014 and 2021, with average repairs of 2,879 per annum. Slightly more than half of the repairs (51%) were done in the North West Zone. Overall, 80% of all the repairs were done in the three northern zones of the total cases. Notably, at the current annual rate of repair of 2,879 VVF cases per annum, it will take 39.6 years to clear the backlog of the estimated 114,048 prevalent cases.

Reportedly, ignorance and lack of knowledge of where to go for treatment remained the main reasons for not seeking medical treatment. Survivors of OF reported losing their jobs (or not being able to work at all), many were divorced by their husbands, while others had to leave their communities, living in isolation from family and friends.

Though some progress is being made to deal with the problem, the provision of preventive, treatment and rehabilitative services remain inadequate, unevenly distributed and not reaching those in greatest need. While some policies exist for addressing the problem, implementation remains a challenge.

The findings from this study on OF have relevance for a sectoral strategic plan on OF and other relevant initiatives in the sector. The interventions for the prevention of OF in the country are summarised in the Table 46 below.

Table 46: Interventions for Prevention of Obstetric Fistula in Nigeria

• Prevention of Obstetric Fistula
• Health System-Based Strategies
• Removal of financial barriers to access maternal health services
• Expanding access to skilled birth Attendants
• Promoting the use of partograph
• Scaling up the availability of, accessibility to and provision of Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC)
• Provision of affordable emergency transport services for women with obstetric emergencies
• Demand creation of interventions to improve uptake of institutional deliveries and use of EMOC
• Promotion of family planning
• Catheterisation
• Population-based strategies
• Promote the education of the girl child
• Delaying early marriage and early childbirth
• Community education and sensitisation on the recognition of labour complications
• Educating communities about sociocultural factors that contribute to obstetric fistula

Source: FMOH Data Bank

The OF Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023) has as its vision, an obstetric fistula-free Nigeria, while it aimed at reducing the incidence of OF by 30%, and rehabilitation and reintegration of 30% of OF patients who are in need within this planned period. Proposed strategic interventions within this period (2019 to 2023) focus on 7 priority thematic areas with defined interventions and activities which include:

- i. Prevention
- ii. Treatment
- iii. Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- iv. Strategic Communication
- v. Research
- vi. Leadership and Governance
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation.

Going by the evidence provided by this landscape study on SGBV, many of the elements listed above are far from being successfully implemented, rather, they appear as mere 'work in progress'. For example, though there seems to be a general decline in the incidences of VVF, the strong opinion holds that VVF cases are shrouded in secrecy, as family members hide incidences from the public because of stigmatisation, while many sufferers still do not patronise orthodox health facilities for treatment ('until too late'). Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts are limited to a few states where special health facilities have been established for OF. Strategic Communication is still relatively weak, with many of the respondents claiming that they do not know what 'OF' is, nor have they heard media enlightenment programmes on OF. Although there are some policy responses to OF, especially in care and treatment, very little has been done to address the root causes of VVF, which are generally associated with religion and socio-cultural factors which are key drivers of child marriage and other related experiences. Data on OF is poor, hence, it could be deduced that the National Monitoring and Evaluation framework on OF is still very weak, and uncoordinated. Generally, it was difficult documenting the performance of the key elements presented in Table 46 which are at the centre of the country's response to OF.

Recommendations

The prevention and control of OF require intersectoral and intra-sectoral collaboration and the involvement of stakeholders at different levels, from the community to the national level. The following are some key recommendations:

- i. Current efforts to treat and rehabilitate OF patients are grossly inadequate with the resources unevenly distributed. At the current repair rate, it may take more than two centuries to clear the backlog. The national fistula programme needs to ramp up the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Obstetric Fistula in the country. Leadership must be provided by the Programme to mobilise resources from within government and from partners to accelerate the implementation of the Plan. The national Programme should also intentionally guide especially high burden states to develop their plans for addressing OF in their respective states.
- ii. The level of ignorance about the medical condition and availability of services needs to be addressed. Raising awareness, sensitizing and mobilising communities are vital strategies for the prevention of OF and utilisation of available services. The National Fistula Programme needs to develop a comprehensive fistula communication strategy, which could be part of a safe motherhood communication strategy. States could now adapt and contextualise the message for specific and socio-cultural acceptability for different target groups, including traditional leaders, religious leaders, youths, and men. OF survivors could be mobilised to become key advocates and champions/safe motherhood ambassadors that will educate women and community members about maternal health, and the importance of delivery by skilled attendants and help identify and refer those affected by OF to treatment facilities.
- iii. Fistula can largely be prevented if women have access to quality and affordable skilled birth attendants at delivery and emergency obstetric care services. This would require strengthening the healthcare system, especially at the primary healthcare level and ensuring referral systems to secondary levels where quality emergency obstetric services and functional emergency transport systems are in place. This would not only eliminate fistula but also significantly reduce maternal mortality. The OF Programme should establish linkage with the FMOH Safe Motherhood Programme and NPHCDA which are responsible for EMoC and PHC respectively to see how they could work together for the benefit of OF prevention. Also, the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) provides some funding opportunities to improve the quality of maternal health care services provision at the PHC level and remove financial barriers to accessing ANC, delivery and emergency obstetric care services for women most in need. The OF Programme should engage with the two agencies responsible for the implementation of the components of BHCPF to see how their work could advance their cause, including exploring the inclusion of fistula treatment services as part of the benefits package of the social insurance being provided.
- iv. Access to voluntary family planning information, quality counselling and a range of contraceptive methods, is critical for delaying early childbearing. For women that marry early, if childbearing could be delayed, the risk of OF among them will be greatly reduced. The current contraceptive prevalence rate, especially among young married women particularly in areas with a very high burden of OF is abysmally low. Strategies that are context-specific and socio-culturally acceptable should be explored by all duty bearers involved in FP services provision to promote the availability, accessibility, and hand uptake of contraceptives, especially among the OF vulnerable populations.
- v. Delaying the age at marriage will delay the commencement of childbearing thus allowing the pelvis to develop with a consequent reduction in the incidence of obstructed labour which is the immediate medical cause of OF. While some laws and policies exist, like the Child Rights Act and the Gender Policy, enforcement remains a challenge, especially in areas of the north where the practice of early marriage is very prevalent. Cultural and religious impediments to delaying the age at marriage in these areas need further interrogation. This should include a review of customary and Islamic laws operational in these parts of the country to ensure alignment with the nationally recommended female age at marriage. Messaging of communication materials and engagement strategy that foster greater acceptance needs to be developed to make them more acceptable.
- vi. Promotion of education of the girl child up to the completion of secondary school is a portent weapon for not only delaying the age at marriage for girls but also empowering females. Apart from gender and cultural factors that are advanced to oppose female education, many other factors have been found to limit female education. There are social factors and a lot of supply-related factors, and the increasing insecurity in parts of the country where the need for greater school enrolment is greatest are concerns that need to be investigated and addressed. The national fistula Programme will need to link with relevant education MDAs to advance this agenda.

- vii. Age-appropriate sexuality education that promotes knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and rights that targets adolescents, both females and males empowers them to make responsible choices. Unfortunately, implementation of the Family Life Education curriculum that speaks to these issues has not gained the needed traction in the school system in the country, especially in the parts of the country where the needs are greatest. Past efforts have essentially been donor driven. The government needs to revisit this and devise strategies for scaling up the adoption and mainstreaming of this curriculum in schools. For out-of-school youths, safe spaces could be created in communities where female adolescents are exposed to reproductive and sexual health education.
- viii. Programmes will of necessity need to intentionally target boys and men to foster greater male involvement in reproductive health and challenge gender and social norms they perpetrate that increase the risk of OF.
- ix. Because of the pervasive stigmatisation associated with the medical condition, OF survivors remain invisible and undocumented. While the current list of notifiable diseases in the current under Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response contains maternal mortality, OF is not included. The national Programme should advocate for the inclusion of OF as a notifiable disease. This will lead to more complete data on the cases and improve tracking of survivors and treatment access and outcomes.
- x. Very few Development Partners and NGOs are supporting the OF Programme. There is a need for greater advocacy for more involvement of these groups. Recognising the commonality of determinants of maternal mortality and OF, the FMOH should deliberately integrate the programming of safe motherhood and OF prevention for the latter to benefit from the resources that come into safe motherhood, while more partners are mobilised to support the development of OF repair and rehabilitation services.
- xi. Overall, there are very few efforts at targeting the root causes of OF, that is, the culture of male supremacy, that supports child marriage, and culture which bequeaths low status to women/girls in society. The country needs to embrace a gender transformative development agenda in the health sector to better address the problems of OF and its variants.

10.5 Sexual and Gender-based Violence – Intimate Partner Abuse

Experience of abuse within intimate relationships constitutes a major social and public health problem in Nigeria but is often condoned based on cultural and religious provisions. The consequences and impacts of SGBV continue to take their toll on the survivors (if they had not already succumbed to the ordeal), the family, the community and society. Data presented in this landscape study revealed the intersection of factors and relationships accounting for the occurrence of SGBVs and dimensions that are beyond the immediate family, to issues of national concerns including loss of national productivity, increase burden on the health system, and the intergenerational repercussions on children who witness such violence in their youth.

The study captures a variety of SGBV forms, consequences, and impacts with some key findings listed below.

Key Findings:

The lifetime prevalence of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic IPV were 14.3%, 11.3%, 11.5%, 60.6% and 13.7% respectively, while past-year prevalence was 12.5%, 8.6%, 32.9% and 10.1% respectively. Money problem was the main (29.7%) trigger of the violence. The main perpetrators of non-IPVs against women such as physical violence were Fathers (37.5%), Other male family member (23.5%) and Teachers (16.7%); and sexual violence were mostly from strangers (34.5%), male family friend (25.9%) and school male playmate (15.3%).

Experience of physical (Lifetime: 21.7%; 1 year: 20.9%) and sexual abuse (Lifetime: 21.7%; 1 year: 21.7%) was more common among respondents of age 10-14 years. Women in the urban areas experienced more physical (Lifetime: 16.5%; 1 year: 10.7%) and economic abuse (Lifetime: 15.7%; 1 year: 11.6%) than those in rural areas. Respondents in the North-Central region experienced the highest rate of physical (Lifetime: 20.7%; 1 year: 12.6%), and psychological abuse (Lifetime: 83.1%; 1 year: 54.8%). Sokoto state experienced the highest rate of sexual violence (Lifetime: 35.0%; 1 year: 31.6%) while Nassarawa state experience the highest rate of physical violence (Lifetime: 37.6%; 1 year: 22.8%). Women with no education had higher proportions of sexual (Lifetime: 12.5%; 1 year: 10.0%), and psychological abuse (Lifetime: 62.8%; 1 year: 32.2%). Hausa ethnicity experienced the highest rate of physical (Lifetime: 17.1%; 1 year: 12.3%), sexual (Lifetime: 19.5%; 1 year: 16.1%), psychological (Lifetime: 70.6%, 1 year: 38.3%) and economic abuse (Lifetime: 17.5%; 1 year: 14.1%).

About 29.7% of women cited lack of money as a major causal factor for IPV. Women across the regions have

limited capacity and opportunities to earn decent incomes. A situation that reflects a huge skewness of opportunities for men and socio-cultural norms and practices that privileged men at the detriment of women. Attempts to question men's authority at the home front and become free from diverse forms of oppression could be labelled as disobedience. Within the context of marriage, the wife's disobedience was found to be a trigger of partner abuse (11.4%). Similarly, refusal of sexual advances by married women from their husbands (9.4%) was also found to be a trigger that could attract negative reactions which could lead to violence if poorly managed.

As regards the perpetration of violence by women, the most common form of violence ever perpetrated by women against men was psychological (66.9%), followed by physical abuse (27.4%). The most common form of violence perpetrated by men was psychological (Lifetime: 60.6%) followed by physical violence (14.3%). Most women did not report their experience of IPV to anyone (46.4%). A major factor responsible for this disposition was the culture of silence around such reports and the view that women should keep mute on tension in marriage and experiences of abuse. Those who reported their experiences did so with their parents (37.7%). Voicing out IPV experiences to outsiders, including seeking professional help and redress at law courts is uncommon among women in the study settings. Women in the southern region appeared more vocal and relatively freer to explore windows of opportunities for help and redress. Women in rural areas, those who are economically dependent on their spouses and more religiously inclined are less inclined compared to their counterparts in urban areas to speak out or seek

Recommendations

Based on our findings, the following recommendations are made to end intimate partner violence:

- i. Awareness of programmes and activities targeting the consequences and dangers of IPV is high across the region. Campaigns and enlightenments that can engender positive change and bring out the individual agencies that can empower women that are survivors and inculcate in men who perpetrate IPV new values. . Such campaigns and enlightenments should be inclusive to capture education around healthy social behaviour such as avoidance of alcohol and substance abuse, the consequences of perpetrating IPV in front of children, and the benefits of developing positive attitudes against violence.
- ii. The quality of interpersonal relationships between parents, spouses and children needs to be strengthened by creating opportunities for

dialogues that can promote healthy interactions at the home front. Furthermore, dialogues that can promote the adoption of non-violence conflict resolution methods should also be encouraged, especially among partners. Marital counselling will be useful in this regard.

- iii. Communities should implement zero tolerance to the occurrence of IPV. Community members, including religious, opinion leaders, healthcare providers, and law enforcement agencies, should be unaccepting/punish perpetrators to deter the occurrence of violence.
- iv. Society should condemn cultural and religious norms granting men control over female behaviour, and rigid gender roles, including acceptance of masculinity linked with dominance and aggression.
- v. At the national level, there is the need for more public enlightenment and intervention programmes, which would involve multi-stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs) and multidisciplinary (health, legal, education, social services, media). All stakeholders should be engaged to address the cultural and ideational factors sustaining IPV.
- vi. There is a need for more commitment to implementing existing policies and frameworks on women's rights. At sub-national levels, governments need to domesticate and enforce the existing national policies, laws and programmes, particularly the VAPP.

10.6 Legal and The Policy Environment

A few legal instruments and policies now address SGBV issues in the country (see Annex 1), although the levels of domestication and implementation of such laws and policies vary across states and zones. Generally, the slow domestication and implementation of these legal and policy instruments across zones tend to hinder progress on curbing SGBV in the country. For example, the cultural environment is still very restrictive and protective of traditional gender values and orientations. Worst still, these legal instruments and policies are not well known at the grassroots level. Also, the mainstream legal instruments and sectoral policies in the country are not engendered, thereby creating some contradictions in legal applications. For example, the 1999 Nigeria Constitution (as amended) still contains some contradictory gender statements, which are yet to be addressed. Many of the policies in the security sector are still very much gender biased, although in recent years, some of the security institutions are now developing Gender Policies (including the Nigeria Police Force, the Nigeria Army, and the Civil Defence among others). Implementation of such policies is still faced with systemic and structural problems, including the absence

of political will to back up policy implementation within the respective institutions.

The landscape study found that SGBV survivors have problems reporting because of societal labelling and stigmatisation, as well as doubt about the ability of the relevant agencies to deliver justice. Also, the security agencies and other government organs continue to treat violence within marriage as a domestic issue, which should be resolved outside the ambit of the law. Notably, any deviation from the culture of silence on the side of women is often met with societal condemnation and stigmatisation rendering the existing laws and policies ineffective.

The findings from this study are therefore suggestive of the need for laws and policies on SGBV in Nigeria to be mainstreamed into other institutional and sectoral legal instruments and policies. If legal instruments and policies in related institutions and sectors are not responsive to gender equality principles, it will be difficult for the emerging SGBV laws and policies to achieve their mandates. For example, unless the NPF-Gender Policy is incorporated into the Police Order and Regulations, it may be difficult for the Police as an institution to deliver on gender equity principles. This is also applicable to other Agencies and sectoral institutions in the security sector among others.

10.7 State of Interventions/programmes

The Nigerian government and other stakeholders have demonstrated some levels of commitment to addressing cases of SGBV and harmful practices. The last decade has witnessed an increase in the proportion and dimensions of issues being addressed. Prevalence and incidence of HPs cases appeared dominant in the Northern zone despite reported intervention efforts within the zone. Most of the progress witnessed in the reduction of HPs against women/girls in the Southern zones might be attributed to growing access of women to wealth, western education, and campaigns against such violence. Despite this development, there are indications across the various zones, of low awareness of existing laws and policies that protect SGBV survivors. Advocacies and more responsive interventions are still needed to increase existing gains and achieve new levels. Awareness in the Southern regions appears much better and there are signs that more improvement is expected due to higher exposure to the formal educational system and access to the media. Nonetheless, there is a need for continuous training on self-reliance, empowerment of women/girls and the enlightenment on human/women's rights across the regions. Notably, the gains of empowering women and the promotion of women's agency are important factors in tackling systemic gender inequality which is the root cause of sexual and gender-based violence.

Furthermore, targeted intervention programmes may

also be needed to accelerate progress and sustain current gains across the regions. Such intervention programmes also need to be contextualised due to the heterogeneity of the respective states and the zones. Quantitative and qualitative data from the landscape study resonate with the indispensability of such interventions to attaining meaningful and inclusive social development at the grassroots. Evidence from this study affirms that interventions and programmes targeting SGBV survivors and women, in general, are now on the rise across the six geopolitical zones. Notably, these programmes are scattered, diverse, and often uncoordinated.

Hence, the impact of the SGBV interventions appeared skewed as most of the programmes are run at parallel lines by local NGOs/CBOs and government agencies with support from the Development Partners, and/or as pet programmes of wives of State Governors. Field narratives showed that implementation of SGBV intervention programmes across zones lacked synergy in terms of programme design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. An independent evaluation of the gaps in the conception and implementation of the SGBV-focused interventions appeared difficult as data on SGBV procedures and implementation guidelines were not also readily shared. Often, this leads to duplication of efforts and difficulties in tracking progress to achieve a common goal. It is important to create data banks on SGBV interventions (a national data bank on SGBV), with the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Women Affairs playing a major role in this process. Importantly, strengthening SGBV information management will help to track and generate evidence-based data for advocacy for SGBV prevention and response.

An important gap documented in this study is the relatively weak collaboration across relevant agencies in addressing substance and alcohol abuse as a strategy for addressing SGBV, especially as intake of hard drugs and alcohol abuse is found to be prevalent among the perpetrators of SGBV. For instance, there was no supporting evidence to show any form of collaboration between the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and other agencies and NGOs/CBOs working in the SGBV sector, as regard dealing with the prosecution and the rehabilitation of SGBV perpetrators found to be drug addicts.

Recommendations

A multi-sectoral approach framed within the theory of change, and that tackles sexual and gender-based violence in a more coordinated fashion is recommended. The basic elements within the multi- sectoral approach present a focus on –

- Survivor-driven services, include: care and treatment; psychosocial support; access to justice; provision of shelter among others;

- Technical capacity enhancement for service providers in the sector (gender desk officers, female police officers in the SGBV units, legal/justice departments, healthcare providers and psychosocial support service providers among others);
- Strengthening of the service delivery capacities of local and national organisations;
- Support for community-based organisations, especially women's rights organisations for sustainable change;
- Alliance building with a range of stakeholders in the SGBV sector;
- Strengthening the SGBV information management system to ensure evidence-based policy and planning on SGBV
- Adoption of relevant global tools and guidelines (psychosocial support, case management, mainstreaming frameworks among others).

Curbing SGBV requires concerted efforts from all actors in the sector, as they provide a web of support to survivors, and ensure structural changes within institutions and communities for a more positive response to survivors in treatment and care and seeking redress and social justice (see Fig. 81). An enumeration of this framework is provided below.

Figure 81: Web of support for SGBV survivors



a. State Actors

Key state actors, MDAs, with specific mandates for SGBV are discussed here, noting areas of strengthening for improved performance in the sector.

i. Ministry of Women Affairs

The Ministry of Women Affairs, as a women's national machinery, has key responsibility for the domestication and implementation of international, national, and sub-national legal and policy instruments to protect women and children from overt and covert violations of their humanity and rights. The Ministry is also charged with creating public awareness of women and gender-related policies; provision of shelters, rehabilitation and other forms of assistance to SGBV survivors.

The Ministry, in the last two decades or so, recorded much success in the area of policy formulation and awareness creation on women and girls' issues. However, major gaps still exist in the following areas:

- Domestication of gender and women-related policies at the federal (across MDAs) and the state levels;
- Poor coordination of SGBV response across MDAs, Private Sector, and local community structures;
- Weak technical capabilities within the Ministry in the area of gender mainstreaming and gender-related works;
- Lack of budget lines and Poor financing for SGBV projects and programmes;
- Poor data management on SGBV and related matters among others.

It is expected that the Ministry of Women Affairs will be able to address some of the gaps identified above, with a specific focus on advocacy for the domestication of SGBV-related laws and policies across sectors and at the state level; strengthening of the coordination of the SGBV response across sectors; build technical capabilities for SGBV response and gender mainstreaming efforts; advocate for a gender-responsive budgeting that will leverage on SGBV prevention and response mechanisms; and institute appropriate SGBV Information Management System (SGBVIMS) which helps to document data of individual SGBV incidents, working with case management agencies. The Ministry is to ensure that each organisation offering a SGBV service sets up a system for SGBV documentation, taking into consideration all the rules of engagement. It is expected that the Ministry will partner with the National Bureau of Statistics in this respect.

ii. Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health develops policies and protocols on sexual and reproductive health, among other mandates.

Its hospital system is supposed to treat sexual offences as emergency cases, and to support the conduct of a proper investigation of SGBV cases and testify in courts. However, the current health management system in Nigeria has not been able to meet up with many of its obligations because of poor financing, and other systemic problems. Some of the gaps identified in the health sector for its ineffectiveness in handling SGBV cases include:

- Poor technical skills in handling SGBV cases;
- Failure to introduce gender methodologies into the Nigerian medical training, to better understand the gender power relations that sustain a high rate of SGBV in the country;
- Absence of free medical services for survivors of SGBV
- Poor health care architecture to hand SGBV cases, for example, poor forensic support for SGBV investigations

It is therefore important to strengthen the Nigeria health sector to better handle SGBV cases, adopting a variety of strategies, including:

- Financing for SGBV cases within the health sector (treatment, care and support of SGBV survivors);
- Building the technical skills of healthcare providers in handling SGBV cases;
- Introducing gender methodologies into the Nigerian medical training, to better understand the gender power relations that sustain a high rate of SGBV in the country;
- Provide free and/or affordable medical services to survivors of SGBV, in all public health institutions;
- Strengthen health care architecture to handle SGBV cases, for example, poor forensic support for SGBV investigations among others.

iii. The Law Enforcement Agencies

The Nigeria Police Force (NPF), and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) among others deal with cases of SGBV almost daily. They document and collate data on SGBV; ensure the process of prosecution of perpetrators and ensure SGBV cases are brought to court.

Presently, all the 36 States in Nigeria and the FCT have Gender Units with a mandate to deal with SGBV cases. These units still face numerous operational problems, including poor funding; lack of knowledge and technical skills to deal with gender and SGBV cases; lack of forensic examination laboratory, family support units, and infrastructure (including office facilities etc.).

The current structure created for SGBV in the NPF still requires some restructuring and reviews given the broader issues of engendering processes required of a

Gender Unit. SGBV becomes a target programme within a broader view of a full Gender Unit/Department with roles identified and defined. The newly revised 2022 NPF Gender Policy presents clearer mandates for the Nigeria Police Force in the area of curtailing SGBV in the country and ensuring that the NPF, as an institution, is gender-responsive. The role of the NPF in the engendering process, as well as curbing SGBV in the country, is well stated in the overall goal of 2022 Revised NPF-Gender Policy indicated below:

“Increase the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Nigeria Police Force in its mission to promote and protect human rights, social justice and equity, by eliminating all forms of gender-based discriminatory laws, regulations and practices within the institution, ensure women's equal opportunities to join the police corps, be retained and promoted to the highest levels of leadership, and thus ensure that the Police Force, as a major security organ of government is able to effectively deal with sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms within the larger Nigerian society” (2022 Revised NPF-Gender Policy).

To fulfil its mission of working with local communities and other stakeholders to curb SGBV and ensure an appropriate response to SGBV incidences, the NPF will require support in the following areas:

- Strengthening of the Gender Units within the respective NPF units to understand their multiple roles in dealing with gender equity issues within its system, and working with local communities and other stakeholders in the SGBV sector;
- Leveraging on a system-wide mainstreaming to ensure other units within the NPF are incorporated into the SGBV response, and other gender mainstreaming issues within the NPF;
- Build the technical capacities of officers (male and female officers) to handle/manage SGBV incidences
- Provide needed infrastructure that supports NPF work on curbing SGBV incidences e.g., access to forensic infrastructure and services;
- Advocacy to higher policy makers within the NPF for political support for engendering NPF orders and regulations
- Strengthening the coordination network around SGBV response, that gives the NPF a central role to play;
- Finance for NPF engagements with SGBV management and response among others.

iv. Other Government Organs

Other government organs with primary functions within the SGBV response system are the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); National Orientation Agency; the National Human Rights Commission; NDLEA; Ministry of Education; Ministry of

Finance, Budget and National Planning; Ministry of Justice/the Judicial System, etc. The roles of these various institutions must be drawn out, with a clear system of delivery and accountability.

For example, the Education Sector has multiple roles to play toward SGBV response in the country, which include:

- Developing policy guidelines on maintaining zero tolerance to SGBV within its corridor of learning and work environment;
- Building the technical capacity of teachers and school administrators on SGBV and response and management;
- Mainstream gender issues, including SGBV education in the school curriculum at the various levels – primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels;
- Engendering the learning environment such that both female and male students/teachers embrace a culture of gender respect;
- Investing in sexuality and gender research, including SGBV and its variants
- Introduction of a Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Education Sector to ensure appropriate financing of gender-related issues within the education sector among others.
- Strengthen the SGBV information management system within NPF

b. Non-State Actors

i. Private Sector Organisations

Private sector organisations as employers of labour have important roles to play in ensuring a positive response to making the workplace free of SGBV. The private sector needs to actively participate in SGBV response in many ways, including:

- Developing Workplace Gender Policies, including policy guidelines on SGBV, and the accountability framework for the implementation of such policies;
- Invest in providing technical training for staff (in particular, the human resource managers and heads of units) in the area of gender mainstreaming and SGBV response and management
- Establish a gender-friendly reporting line for SGBV incidences and the handling of the SGBV cases within organisations;
- Provide survivor-support services (care and treatment, psychosocial support, access to justice among others) and referral services,
- Strengthen SGBV information management system across organisations.

ii. Civil Society Organisations

Civil Society Organisations in Nigeria have been at the top of the response to SGBV, especially in the area of provision of survivor-centred services, shelters for survivors, case management, referral services, and policy

advocacy on SGBV among others. A major problem facing CSOs in the sector is a lack of funds and inadequate technical skills to handle SGBV cases. These gaps would need to be filled to adequately address SGBV cases at the grassroots level.

iii. Community-Level Structures

Study data shows that the community is the weakest point in the response framework to SGBV. Community members are not aware and/or understand laws and policies on SGBV, and would rather have recourse to culturally acceptable normative orders (which are often detrimental to women and girls). It is important to improve awareness and knowledge of existing laws and policies on SGBV at the community level, establish enforcement protocols for bye-laws on SGBV at the community level, and work with gate-keepers to better understand the negative impacts of SGBV, on both men and women, and the development process. Currently, there is poor community support for survivors of SGBV and its variants, rather survivors are blamed and stigmatised. More work needs to be done in the area of stigmatisation, and victim blaming.

To improve SGBV response at the community level, the following strategies are suggested:

- Work with community gatekeepers (men and women), including traditional and religious leaders to better understand and key into the gender transformative framework for community development;
- Engage in awareness creation at the local community level on laws and policies on SGBV and other gender-related issues;
- Enlighten local communities on the negative impact of SGBV on women/girls' health and well-being; and the gains of empowering women and girls for sustainable human development, in particular, respect for womanhood;
- Engender support for survivors of SGBV at the community level (care and support; psychosocial support; and shelter among others);
- Enforce protocols and bye-laws on SGBV at the community level, especially those relating to stigmatisation, and blaming the survivors.

iv. Household Level

The households in Nigeria exhibit androcentric values in terms of gender roles, norms, and practices. Change in androcentric order seems relatively slow, with women and girls bearing the brunt of household burdens. To fast-track change in gender role relations, and gender relations of power, the following strategies are suggested:

- SGBV response programme interventions need to focus on men as agents of change, including, enlisting

men on the advocacy trails; engaging in SGBV men-focused training; and enlisting men as champions of gender change, and gender role re-orientation.

- The burden of 'male breadwinners may need to change, to allow individual households to work out suitable economic role relations, with men and women allowed to shape and reshape marital relationships, roles, responsibilities and interests.
- Households will need to embrace a new socialisation praxis which places less emphasis on gender roles, thereby allowing boys and girls within a new social order that places importance on natural endowments and talents, rather than gender stereotypes.
- Women and girls are allowed to build their agencies, embrace more egalitarian principles, and walk side-by-side with men on the pathways of sustainable human development.

v. Targeting Women and Girls for Change

At the individual level, both women and girls must be targets for change and development. Importantly, women and girls, who are usually at the epicentre of the SGBV onslaught are often denied a voice in policy decisions and in designing/implementing programmes, which affect their lives. A major key learning point from this study is the need to involve women and girls in policy considerations. The relevance of the Women Empowerment Model model comes to the fore here. The model explores the extent to which women/girls are empowered to exercise more choice and voice through the transformation of power relations, thereby allowing them to have more control over their bodies and sexuality. Women and girls experience empowerment in varying degrees and different circumstances, depending on their social placement for example, age, education, and other socio-economic characteristics. A woman's or a girl's ability to make choices may influence the scope of opportunities taken, while a strengthened voice within the household could lead to greater influence and control over her time and resources. This does not happen without the transformation of unequal power relations, which characterised patriarchal societies, which privileged men with power and authority over resources, including control over women and girls. The transformation of power relations occurs when women and girls exercise agency, and take action through expanded access to and control over resources, and changes in institutional structures that ultimately shape their life chances and opportunities.

To fast track the intended changes that would bring about improved life chances for women and girls, free them from SGBV onslaughts, and better reposition them to share the dividends of sustainable human development proposed for the 21st Century, more concerted efforts are needed in the areas of:

- I. Continuous review of relevant laws and policies to

- meet the new realities enumerated in this study.
- ii. Securing appropriate political will for the implementation of laws and policies related to gender equality and curbing of SGBV across sectors.
 - iii. Continuous training of relevant implementing agencies on appropriate responses to SGBV issues in Nigeria.
 - iv. Continuous awareness and sensitisation campaigns to retain the gains already made, and to address the cultural environment still militating against the implementation of SGBV laws and policies.
 - v. Contextualise the awareness and sensitisation campaigns to meet the realities of the different geopolitical zones in Nigeria, as relates to SGBV management and response.

10.8. Conclusion

The landscape analysis has espoused the complexity of understanding the issues around SGBV and its variants and also expressed the need for a multi-sectoral/multi-disciplinary response to curbing and eliminating this age-long menace in human society. Prevention, treatment and care of survivors and sanctions for the perpetrators would demand a range of approaches, including a survivor-cantered approach, inclusivity and non-discriminatory approach, and multi-sectoral collaborations.

The root cause of SGBVs lies in patriarchal gender norms and unequal power dynamics between women and men in society. This must be addressed if we are to fast-track reduction in SGBV cases. It is important to support gender transformative change, by channelling more resources into addressing social, cultural, and religious norms, and practices that perpetuate SGBV and other risk factors which increase the vulnerability of women and girls. The local NGOs need more support and technical inputs in the area of care and support (including shelters) for the SGBV survivors, and more importantly, support Nigeria academia to engage more in SGBV research, support gender education in Nigerian schools, and support national machinery on SGBV to build SGBV Data Bank for evidence-based planning and policy development.

Furthermore, the study finds that many of the androcentric values still have a strong foothold in Nigeria's cultures and society across states and zones irrespective of people's socio-demographic and socioeconomic backgrounds (See Box 10.1). Most men and women still believe that women are responsible for taking care of the home, while men are regarded as the breadwinner and key decision makers. However, some traditional gender roles and norms are gradually wearing out, especially, the view ascribing housework roles to girls which have witnessed a tremendous shift to a shared role between boys and girls. Also, the exclusion of women in key decision-making has waned, particularly

concerning their children.

Notably, the cultural values, beliefs and practices driving heterosexual relations are critical constraints to women's participation in decision making, access to wealth and resources with negative impacts on their well-being. These norms, especially those that are embedded in religion, portray women as less capable and inferior to men. Hence, they serve as clogs in the wheels of women's progress, and the need for women to gain independence and financial freedom. This may be associated with some views that women's access to health and well-being may challenge men as the 'de facto' heads of their households. Except in the South West zone, these androcentric views were more prominent among Nigerian women and men, displaying public hostility against women's leadership in the public spheres and participation in decision-making. In the South West, women are celebrated for their political, social and educational successes and achievements. This is expected since more women in the zone are educated and occupy decision-making positions in both the public and the private sectors.

Box 10.1

Why would respondents from Southwest Nigeria reject women economic empowerment?

This is a finding that requires a deeper gender analysis. Southwestern women appeared to have benefitted from western education which offered them opportunities that propelled them to be economically competitive with men. A rejection of economic progress made by women in this zone, is a pointer to overall societal attitudes towards gender equality and the resultant effect on women's ability to negotiate/share power with men, despite attaining higher education. It is a reflection of a deep seated view of women's low status in the society.

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Women's sexual rights are embedded in cultural stereotypes, beliefs, and practices. While women in heterosexual relations are supposed to be faithful to their spouses/partners, they are also expected to submit, support, and meet the sexual needs of the spouse/partners. These views are more common among men than women across the regions. Both men and women still hold an androcentric view of tolerance for marital violence, especially those who believe that such violence puts wives to check. However, a few reject the view, especially, wife beating. While many men and

women from the South West reject these androcentric views, the majority of the men from the northern regions and South East uphold the views.

Challenging the deeply rooted patriarchal normative social values that underpin sexual and gender-based violence remains a major task in this process. Notably, much intervention work is still needed across the zones, to deal with the cultural framing of social norms and gender role relations and its implications for sexual and gender-based violence, in particular, violence against women and girls. Such interventions both at micro and macro levels could shape policies through the building blocks – knowledge and skill acquisition, financial inclusion, access to social and legal protection and health care services – proposed by Nigeria's Social Norms Learning Collaborative (2021)⁸.

The landscape study found that child marriage practice is connected to northern Nigeria, especially in Bauchi, Sokoto, Adamawa and Kaduna and is largely embedded in religious belief. The most common reason for the practice in the North was the need to prevent pre-marital sex. In the South where the practice is minimal, financial gains in addition to avoiding the stigma of teenage pregnancy in the family were the common reasons. Most often, the decision to give out a daughter in marriage early is taken by the father across the zones. Child marriage practice remains unabated in northern Nigeria probably because the majority of them still believe that child marriage is beneficial and has no negative impact.

The consequences of early child marriage are gradually unsettling socio-cultural reasons earlier canvassed for the practice. The findings from this landscape study supported an outright rejection of child marriage across gender and cultural groups, though in theory, not in practice. Socio-economic exigencies still push families to opt for child marriage for their daughters, often, almost as a survival strategy for the respective households. With girls with disabilities, the perception that they are an extra burden on the family often moves parents to give them out for marriage early to relieve themselves of the burden that comes with their condition.

Across the study zones, FGM practice remained a common age-long practice, though now gradually fading away. Notably, the Southeast region remains a stronghold in the practice of FGM, while the northern region still presents early girl child marriage as an acceptable norm. Current structural experiences of lack, social exclusion and poverty across households and communities in the country, continue to increase the vulnerability of the girl child to early/forced marriage. The social desire to control women's sexuality and fertility, coupled with other related androcentric ideologies

continues to sustain FGM, and early/forced marriage practices across communities, states and zones.

The landscape study also reiterates the need for a shared understanding of the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors in dealing with the negative impacts of SGBV and its variants on individuals, households, communities, and society as a whole.

In conclusion, the roles of state and non-state actors in the sector are central to achieving the goals of an SGBV free Nigeria society, while the current gaps in their operations, and how to fill these gaps for better project delivery are still of primary concern. Strategic and accountability frameworks for enhanced performance in the sector were elucidated in this concluding chapter.

The landscape study shows a very weak implementation of most of the existing laws and policies on SGBV in the country, despite so many resources invested by development partners, and CSOs' social mobilisation in the sector. It is important to put attention to the full implementation of laws, policies, and frameworks already set out to address the different elements of SGBV - Harmful Practices (e.g., obnoxious widowhood practices); Obstetric Fistula, and Intimate/Non-Intimate Partners Abuse. For example, Nigeria passed into law the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Bill into law, 25 May 2015. The law prohibits female mutilation or genital mutilation, forceful ejection from home and harmful widowhood practices; abandonment of spouse, children and other dependents without sustenance, battery and harmful traditional practices. The VAPP provides a legislative and legal framework for the prevention of all forms of violence against vulnerable persons, especially women and girls. This was after 14-year advocacy and social mobilisation against 'violence against women. VAPP also prohibits economic abuse, forced isolation and separation from family and friends, substance attack, depriving persons of their liberty, incest, and indecent exposure, among others. Also covered in the bill are the elimination of violence in private and public life, and provision of maximum protection and effective remedies for victims of violence, and the punishment of offenders. However, the VAPP Act applies only to the Federal Capital Territory and is not binding law in a state unless adopted by that state. Presently only 28 of the 36 states in Nigeria have domesticated the VAPP Act. The following states are yet to domesticate the VAPP Act: Cross Rivers; Gombe, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, & Zamfara.

The Child's Rights Act was adopted in Nigeria in 2003, giving legal consent to both the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The Child's Rights Act expands the human rights bestowed on

8. [geh_policiesandsocialnorms_report_digital.pdf \(alignplatform.org\)](#)

citizens by Nigeria's 1999 Constitution (as amended). However, the law remains effective only at the Federal level, unless it is codified into the respective state laws. Since its enactment, the Child's Rights Act has been fully implemented in only 30 of the 36 States in Nigeria. The 6 states that have yet to adopt the Federal Child's Rights Act are Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Yobe, and Zamfara. Sharia law, for a long time, inhibits many of the Northern States from adopting both the VAPP and the Child's Rights Acts because of certain religious clauses, today, many of these hurdles are being gradually removed. For example, in 2022, Sokoto State signed into law the Sokoto State Child Protection Bill, 18 years after the Federal Government of Nigeria enacted the Child Rights Act in 2003.

Data from this landscape study show very poor implementation of existing laws and policies on SGBV in Nigeria. Issues of SGBV are actively engaged with mainly by CSOs and the Development Partners. SGBV and its prohibitions must be mainstreamed into the Nigerian

administrative and governance systems, the health care system, and at the grassroots, for an enduring gender transformative development.

Notably, study findings show a very low level of awareness of safety nets, programmes and policies on sexual and gender-based violence, harmful practices and obstetric fistula at the community level, while there are no community-level sanctions for many of the gender-based harmful practices. Also, gender discriminatory and exclusionary behaviours are often taken for granted at the community level. Community-level engagements remain the weakest link in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence in the country. It is important to strengthen enlightenment programmes at the community level on the existing SGBV laws and other gender-related policies which protect the interests of women, men, girls, boys and other vulnerable groups in society; and take redress against perpetrators of SGBV of any form.

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ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Key International, Regional, National & State Laws and Policies Relevant to Women/Girls and Children's Rights

YEAR	INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTION AND DECLARATIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS
1948	The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see Article 2)
1951	ILO Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value
1952	UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women
1955	ILO Convention on Maternity Protection
1957	UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women
1958	ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention on equality of rights between men and women in the workplace
1960	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education - for equal educational opportunities for girls and women
1963	UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of marriages decrees that no marriage can occur without the consent of both parties
1966	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
1967	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.
1968	Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees
1968	Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
1979	UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – the first international bill on women's rights
1980	Convention on Political Rights of Women
1983	ILO Convention on Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities came into force.
1985	UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
1985	General Assembly Resolution on Domestic Violence
1986	OAU Refugee Convention
1989	Adopted Convention on the Rights of the Child
1990	Adopted Protocol to ILO's Night Work (Women) Convention
1991	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
1993	International covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
1993	International Covenant on Economic social and cultural rights (ICESCR)
1994	Dakar Platform for Action
1995	The Beijing Platform for Action
1996	United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.
1998	Adopted UN General Assembly's Resolution on measures for the prevention of crime and the criminal justice in order to eliminate violence against women
1998	ILO Convention (No.450) Concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds
1998	ILO equal Remuneration Convention(1951)
1998	UNESCO Convention against discrimination in Education (1960)
2000	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
2000	Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflicts
2000	UN Security Council Resolution 1325 which addresses the inordinate impact of war on women, and the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict management, conflict resolution, and sustainable peace
2000	Adopted Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding child trafficking, child prostitution, and child pornography
2000	Twenty Third UN General Assembly Special Session held on Gender Equality

2000	Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
2001	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
2001	UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime; and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and Children
2001	ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
2001	UN Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CAT)
2004	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
2009	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
2015	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
YEAR	REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL DECLARATIONS AND TREATIES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS
1981	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
1991	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
2001	The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)
2001	ECOWAS Declaration on the decade of a culture of the Rights of the Child in West Africa
2001	ECOWAS Declaration on the fight against Trafficking in Persons in West Africa
2003	The Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa
2003	ECOWAS Gender Policy
2004	The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
2004	Creation of Gender, Civil Society and Parliamentary Affairs Unit within NEPAD Secretariat
2009	Adoption of the AU Gender Policy
YEAR	FEDERAL LAWS AND POLICIES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NIGERIA
1970	Matrimonial Causes Act
1990	Borstal Institutions and Remand Centres Act
1990	The Nigerian Criminal Code Act of 1990
1990	Labour Act
1992	The Birth, Death (Compulsory Registration) Act
1995	The National Human Rights Commission Act
1999	Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) Articles 15 (2), 17 (2) and 34 (1)
2000	Cross Rivers State Girl-Child Marriages and Female Mutilation (Prohibition) Law
2002	The National Policy and Plan of Action on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Health)
2003	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law-NAPTIP Act
2003	Child Rights Act (adopted by only 24 out of 36 States in Nigeria)
2003	Gender Policy in Basic Education (Universal Basic Education Act)
2005	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration (AMENDMENT) Act
2005	The National Strategic Plan of Action for Vesico-Vaginal Fistula (VVF) Eradication in Nigeria
2006	National Gender Policy
2010	The Nigerian Police Gender Policy
2012	National Policy on Albinism in Nigeria
2013	National Policy and Plan of Action on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Nigeria
2014	Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Gender Policy
2014	Ministry of Agriculture Gender Policy
2014	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control Gender Policy
2014	National Assembly Women's Caucus
2014	HIV and AIDS (Anti-Discrimination) Act

2015	Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act
2015	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act
2018	The Nigerian Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act
2019	National Gender Policy in Agriculture
2021	Gender Policy in the Education Sector (Draft Copy)
2021	Gender Policy for the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN)
1990	Borstal Institutions and Remand Centres Act
1990	The Nigerian Criminal Code Act of 1990
1990	Labour Act
1992	The Birth, Death (Compulsory Registration) Act
1995	The National Human Rights Commission Act
1999	Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) Articles 15 (2) 17 (2) and 34 (1)
2000	Cross Rivers State Girl-Child Marriages and Female Mutilation (Prohibition) Law
2002	The National Policy and Plan of Action on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Health)
2003	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law-NAPTIP Act
2003	Child Rights Act (adopted by only 24 out of 36 States in Nigeria)
2003	Gender Policy in Basic Education (Universal Basic Education Act)
2005	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration (AMENDMENT) Act
2005	The National Strategic Plan of Action for Vesico-Vaginal Fistula (VVF) Eradication in Nigeria
2006	National Gender Policy
2010	The Nigerian Police Gender Policy
2012	National Policy on Albinism in Nigeria
2013	National Policy and Plan of Action on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Nigeria
2014	Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Gender Policy
2014	Ministry of Agriculture Gender Policy
2014	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control Gender Policy
2014	National Assembly Women's Caucus
2014	HIV and AIDS (Anti-Discrimination) Act
2015	Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act
2015	Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act
2018	The Nigerian Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act
2019	National Gender Policy in Agriculture
2021	Gender Policy in the Education Sector (Draft Copy)
2021	Gender Policy for the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN)
2021	National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change for Nigeria
2021	Revised National Gender policy
2022	Revised Nigeria Police Force Gender Policy
YEAR	STATE LAWS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NIGERIA
1956	Age of Customary Marriage Law
1956	Limitation of Dowry Law Chapter L 15
1958	Children and Young Persons Law
1985	Bauchi State Withdrawal of Girls from Schools for Marriage (Prohibition) Law
1999	Law Prohibiting Female Mutilation and Genital Mutilation in Edo State

2000	Edo State Law Amending Some of the Provisions of the Criminal Code Law Cap 48 Laws of Bendel State 1976
2000	Bayelsa State Female Genital Mutilation (Prohibition) Law
2000	A law to Prohibit Girl-Child Marriages and Female Genital Mutilation or Genital Mutilation in Cross River State, Law No. 2 of 2000
2000	Ogun State Female Mutilation and Genital Mutilation (Prohibition) Law
2001	Ebonyi State Law Abolishing Harmful Traditional Practices Against Women and Children
2001	Enugu State Law Making it unlawful to infringe the Fundamental Rights of Widows and Widowers
2001	Edo State Law for the Monitoring of Maternal Mortality in Edo State and other Matters Connected
2001	Rivers State Abolition of Female Mutilation Law
2002	Oyo State Widows' Empowerment Law
2003	Imo State Widows (Protection) Law
2003	Lagos State Adoption Law
2003	Rivers State Reproductive Health Service Law, No. 3
2003	Rivers State Harmful Traditional Practices Law
2004	Anambra State Malpractices against Widows and Widowers (Prohibition) Law
2004	Enugu State FGM (Prohibition) Law
2004	Cross River State Domestic Violence and Maltreatment of Widows (Prohibition) Law
2005	Rivers State Schools Rights (Parents, Children and Teachers)
2005	Anambra State Women's Reproductive Rights
2005	Ebonyi State Laws Against Domestic Violence and Related Matters Law (LADV)
2005	Ekiti State Malpractices against Widows & Widowers (Prohibition) Law
2007	Anambra State Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
2007	Enugu State HIV/AIDS Anti-Discrimination and Protection Law
2007	Imo State Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
2007	Lagos State Protection Against Domestic Violence Law
2007	Lagos State Protection of People Living with HIV and Affected by AIDS Law
2007	Lagos State Same Sex (Prohibition) Law
2009	Cross River State Law to Prohibit Girl-Child Marriages and Female Genital Mutilation or Genital Mutilation
2009	Rivers State Child Rights Act
2010	Ekiti State Gender Policy
2011	Lagos State Administration of Criminal Justice Law
2011	Ekiti State Gender-Based Violence (Prohibition) Law
2011	Imo State Free, Compulsory Qualitative Education Law
2012	Lagos State Law providing protection against domestic violence and for connected purposes
2013	People Living with HIV/AIDS (anti-stigmatisation and discrimination) Law 2013 of Benue State
2013	Jigawa State Gender Policy (JSGP)
2013	Ekiti State FGM and HPs (Ekiti GBV Law)
2014	Osun State FGM and HPs
2015	Plateau State Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
2016	Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (GEO)
2017	Enugu State Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill
2017	Kaduna State Gender and Social Inclusion Policy (GESI)
2018	Kaduna State Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law
2018	Osun State Gender and Social Inclusion Policy
2020	Akwa Ibom State Law to prohibit certain obnoxious traditional widowhood practices and rites and for other matters connected there to

ANNEX 2:

List of Nigeria States That Have Domesticated VAPP Act

S/N	STATE	LEGISLATIVE STATUS (BILL)	EXECUTIVE STATUS (LAW)
1.	FCT	Passed	Assented to on 23rd May 2015
2.	Abia	Passed on 3rd December 2019	Assented to on 1st October 2020
3.	Adamawa	Passed on 1st March 2021	Assented to on 30th August, 2021
4.	Akwa-Ibom	Passed on 10th June 2019	Assented to on 19th June 2020
5.	Anambra	Passed in 2017	Assented in 2017
6.	Bauchi	Passed in May 2015	Assented in 2020
7.	Bayelsa	Passed on 17th February 2021	Awaiting Assent
8.	Benue	Passed on 26th May 2019	Assented to on 28th May 2019
9.	Borno	Passed on 14th October 2021	Assented to on 10th January 2022
10.	Cross Rivers	Passed in 2021	Assented to on 31st December 2021
11.	Delta	Passed on 28th July 2020	Assented to on 7th October 2020
12.	Ebonyi	Passed on 1st May 2018	Assented to in May 2018
13.	Edo	Passed on 17th June 2021	Assented to on 5th August 2021
14.	Ekiti*	Passed the Ekiti state Gender-Based Violence (Prohibition) Amendment Law in 2019	-
15.	Enugu	Passed on 4th April 2019	Assented to in April 2019
16.	Gombe	Yet to be Passed	-
17.	Imo	Passed on 27th July 2021	Assented on 15th December 2021
18.	Jigawa	Passed on the 24th February 2021	Assented on 24th February 2021
19.	Kaduna	Passed in December 2018	Assented on 1st December 2018
20.	Kano	Yet to be passed	-
21.	Katsina	Yet to be Passed	-
22.	Kebbi	Passed on 30th September 2021	Assented to on 27th July
23.	Kogi	Passed on 22nd March 2021	Assented to on 26th June
24.	Kwara	Passed on 24th September 2020	Assented to on the 24th September 2020
25.	Lagos*	Passed the Protection Against Domestic Violence Law of Lagos state in 2007	-
26.	Nasarawa	Passed on 6th January 2021	Assented to on 21st January 2021
27.	Niger	Passed	Assented to on 24th February 2021
28.	Ogun	Passed 17th January 2018	Assented to in 2018
29.	Ondo	Passed on 2nd July 2021	Assented to on 15th July 2021
30.	Osun	Passed on 12th August 2021	Assented to on 11th October 2021
31.	Oyo	Passed on 18th December 2020	Assented to on 26th February 2021
32.	Plateau	Passed on 24th December 2020	Assented to on 19th May 2022
33.	Rivers	Passed on January 2020	Assented to on 19th August 2021
34.	Sokoto	July 2021	Assented to on 22nd November 2021
35.	Taraba	Passed on 24th February, 2022	Awaiting Assent
36.	Yobe	Passed in 2021	Assented on 16th April 2022
37.	Zamfara	Yet to be Passed	-

LIST OF APPENDICES

More Data Tables for Chapter 5

Appendix 5.1: Perception and Attitudes about Gender Roles, Norms, and Practices

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Women			Men		
	Non Androcentric values on GRGN	Androcentric values on GRGN	TOTAL	Non Androcentric values on GRGN	Androcentric values on GRGN	TOTAL
Age						
10 - 14	6.4	93.6	155			
15 - 19	5.3	94.7	1,275	0.0	100	20
20 - 24	6.9	93.1	1,134	9.8	90.2	98
25 - 29	6.3	93.7	990	6.1	93.9	278
30 - 34	7.3	92.7	860	10.2	89.8	403
35 - 39	9.4	90.6	749	5.9	94.1	533
40 - 44	8.6	91.4	596	7.2	92.8	424
45 - 49	8.3	91.7	594	7.8	92.2	593
50 - 54				7.7	92.3	263
55 - 59				7.6	92.4	182
60 - 64				5.8	94.2	190
65 and above				5.4	94.6	108
Religion						
Christianity	9.1	90.9	3,720	9.5	90.5	1,710
Islam	5.0	95.0	2,618	5.3	94.7	1,318
Traditional Religion	0.0	100	15	2.6	97.4	61
Others		0.0	100	3		
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	8.5	91.5	1,173	5.4	94.6	570
Hausa	4.2	95.8	1,349	4.1	95.9	574
Yoruba	10.6	89.4	1,239	12.3	87.7	600
Others	6.6	93.4	2,592	7.0	93.0	1,348
Residence						
Urban	8.4	91.6	2,430	11.2	88.8	1,171
Rural	6.3	93.7	3,923	4.9	95.1	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	8.2	91.8	2,048	6.9	93.0	263
Married	6.1	93.9	3,859	7.4	92.6	2,754
Separated/Divorced	13.4	86.6	141	9.0	91.0	27
Cohabiting	17.5	82.5	62	8.0	92.0	14
Widowed	11.3	88.7	243	5.6	94.4	34
Literacy						

Not able to read/write	3.1	96.9	1,917	2.4	97.6	688
Read & Write with difficulty	7.8	92.2	1,006	5.4	94.6	929
Read & Write Easily	9.3	90.7	3,430	11.0	89.0	1,475
Education						
None	2.8	97.1	1,358	3.6	96.4	
Islamic	4.6	95.4	400	3.6	96.4	
Adult Education	8.8	91.2	69	0	100	
Formal	8.7	91.3	4,526	8.7	91.3	
Education level						
No formal education	5.3	94.7	469	3.1	96.9	202
Did not complete primary	7.1	92.9	256	0.0	100	85
Primary	6.8	93.2	999	5.4	94.6	578
JSS	6.4	93.6	729	6.3	93.7	180
SSS	9.0	91.0	1,927	9.4	90.6	984
Post- secondary	14.4	85.6	615	13.0	87.0	533
Employed						
Yes	8.9	91.1	3,299	7.0	93.0	
No	5.3	94.7	3,054	12.9	87.1	
Occupational Status						
Professional/Technical/Managerial	17.5	82.5	256	12.2	87.8	377
Clerical	8.5	91.5	25	10.6	89.4	38
Sales and Services	8.1	91.9	1,461	6.2	93.8	429
Skill Manual	9.9	90.1	471	11.8	88.2	529
Unskilled Manual	4.8	95.2	495	7.7	92.3	279
Agriculture	9.1	90.9	511	3.0	97.0	1,126
Domestic Work	22.6	77.4	44	0.0	0.0	0
Others	2.2	97.8	36	8.1	91.9	142
Zone						
North Central	3.8	96.2	1,436	4.0	96.0	713
North East	3.2	96.8	1,009	1.7	98.3	495
North West	5.0	95.0	924	5.7	94.3	437
South East	7.6	92.4	1,052	4.1	95.9	498
South-South	10.8	89.2	964	10.9	89.1	469
South West	12.3	87.7	968	14.8	85.2	480
State						
North Central						
FCT	8.0	92.0	460	18.1	81.9	221
Nasarawa	1.8	98.2	475	2.1	97.9	245
Kwara	4.7	95.3	501	2.8	97.2	247
North East						
Adamawa	2.4	97.6	498	1.1	98.9	242
Bauchi	3.8	96.2	511	2.2	97.8	253
North West						
Kaduna	7.3	92.7	413	8.4	91.6	193
Sokoto	1.8	98.2	511	1.8	98.2	244

South East						
Ebonyi	13.4	86.6	530	5.5	94.5	237
Imo	4.1	95.9	522	3.5	96.5	261
South-South						
Akwa Ibom	15.4	84.6	461	14.1	85.9	242
Edo	6.0	94.0	503	7.2	92.8	227
South-West						
Ogun	12.8	87.2	454	20.2	79.8	219
Oyo	12.0	88.0	514	11.0	89.0	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.9	95.1	1,757			
Second	5.1	94.9	1,416			
Middle	8.2	91.8	1,127			
Fourth	9.1	90.9	979			
Highest	10.5	89.5	1,074			

Appendix 5.2: Access to Wealth and Wellbeing

SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	WOMEN			MEN		
	Non-Androcentric Value on Women's access to wealth and wellbeing	Androcentric Value on Women's access to wealth and wellbeing	N= 6,353	Non-Androcentric Value on Women's access to wealth and wellbeing	Androcentric Value on Women's access to wealth and wellbeing	N= 3,092
Age						
10 – 14	46.3	53.7	155			
15 – 19	45.8	54.2	1,275	41.8	58.2	20
20 – 24	48.1	51.9	1,134	58.7	41.3	98
25 – 29	50.5	49.5	990	49.4	50.6	278
30 – 34	50.1	49.9	860	44.9	55.1	403
35 – 39	52.3	47.7	749	53.0	47.0	533
40 – 44	51.7	48.3	596	46.4	53.6	424
45 – 49	51.3	48.7	594	48.4	51.6	593
50 – 54				50.4	49.6	263
55 – 59				44.3	55.7	182
60 – 64				45.0	55.0	190
65 and above				37.8	62.2	108
Religion						
Christianity	47.8	52.2	3,720	40.7	59.3	1,710
Islam	51.1	48.9	2,618	56.7	43.3	1,318
Traditional Religion	52.1	47.9	15	45.4	54.6	61
Others	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	20.7	79.4	1,173	13.7	86.3	570
Hausa	44.4	55.6	1,349	52.2	47.8	574
Yoruba	78.5	21.5	1,239	82.6	17.4	600
Others	45.1	54.9	2,592	37.3	62.7	1,348

Residence						
Urban	62.1	37.9	2,430	58.9	41.1	1,171
Rural	40.9	59.1	3,923	41.5	58.5	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	51.4	48.6	2,048	53.3	46.7	263
Married	48.1	51.9	3,859	48.4	51.6	2,754
Separated/Divorced	64.7	35.3	141	43.9	56.1	27
cohabiting	51.4	48.6	62	16.4	83.6	14
Widowed	47.5	52.5	243	20.5	79.5	34
Education						
None	44.3	55.7	1,358	51.6	48.4	530
Islamic	41.7	58.3	400	48.1	51.9	172
Adult Education	39.4	60.6	69	45.8	54.2	30
Formal	52.1	47.9	4,526	47.6	52.4	2,360
Literacy						
Not able to read/write	42.0	58.0	1,917	49.6	50.4	688
Read & Write with difficulty	49.1	50.9	1,006	43.3	56.7	929
Read & Write Easily	53.8	46.2	3,430	50.7	49.3	1,475
Education level						
No formal education	41.4	58.6	469	47.8	52.2	202
Did not complete primary	34.4	65.6	256	32.6	67.4	85
Primary	52.7	47.3	999	44.5	55.5	578
JSS	47.1	52.9	729	48.1	51.9	180
SSS	53.8	46.2	1,927	48.3	51.7	984
Post-secondary	59.9	40.1	615	51.8	48.2	533
Employed						
Yes	53.4	46.6	3,299	48.2	51.8	2,920
No	45.0	55.0	3,054	49.8	50.2	172
Occupational Status						
Professional/Technical/Managerial	48.8	51.2	256	47.8	52.2	377
Clerical	72.0	28.0	25	34.5	65.5	38

Sales and Services	58.5	41.5	1,461	44.3	55.7	429
Skill Manual	60.8	39.2	471	57.6	42.4	529
Unskilled Manual	42.2	57.8	495	42.4	57.6	279
Agriculture	42.9	57.1	511	46.5	53.5	1,126
Domestic Work	32.4	67.6	44			
Others	64.3	35.7	36	51.6	48.4	142
Zone						
North Central	50.8	49.2	1,436	45.6	54.4	713
North East	41.5	58.5	1,009	51.7	48.3	495
North West	40.6	59.4	924	44.6	55.4	437
South East	12.9	87.1	1,052	3.7	96.3	498
South-South	56.0	44.0	964	33.4	66.6	469
South West	81.5	18.5	968	86.4	13.6	480
State						
North Central						
FCT	78.0	22.0	460	32.4	67.6	221
Nasarawa	38.5	61.5	475	19.1	80.9	245
Kwara	55.9	44.1	501	70.4	29.6	247
North East						
Adamawa	32.0	68.0	498	29.6	70.4	242
Bauchi	47.9	52.1	511	66.6	33.4	253
North West						
Kaduna	32.2	67.8	413	47.2	52.8	193
Sokoto	52.9	47.1	511	40.7	59.3	244
South East						
Ebonyi	21.1	78.9	530	8.3	91.7	237
Imo	7.8	92.2	522	1.34	98.7	261
South-South						
Akwa Ibom	41.1	58.9	461	26.8	73.2	242
Edo	71.6	28.4	503	41.4	58.6	227
South-West						
Ogun	79.8	20.2	454	79.0	21.0	219
Oyo	82.8	17.2	514	91.7	8.3	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	41.8	58.2	1,757			
Second	46.9	53.1	1,416			
Middle	49.9	50.1	1,127			
Fourth	57.4	42.6	979			
Highest	56.9	43.1	1,074			

Appendix 5.3: Women's Rights to Decision Making and Participation

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Women			Men		
	Non-Androcentric Values on Women's Right To Decision Making	Androcentric Values on Women's Right To Decision Making	No.	Non-Androcentric Values on WRDM	Androcentric Values on WRDM	No.
Age						
10 – 14	15.6	84.4	155	0.0	0.0	0
15 – 19	24.1	75.9	1,275	31.3	68.7	20
20 – 24	23.8	76.2	1,134	30.4	69.6	98
25 – 29	27.2	72.8	990	34.7	65.3	278
30 – 34	25.5	74.5	860	25.2	74.8	403
35 – 39	30.9	69.1	749	21.8	78.2	533
40 – 44	30.2	69.8	596	21.4	78.6	424
45 – 49	34.3	65.7	594	25.8	74.2	593
50 – 54	0.0	0.0	0	27.2	72.8	263
55 – 59	0.0	0.0	0	27.9	72.1	182
60 – 64	0.0	0.0	0	18.1	81.9	190
65 and above			30.5	69.5	108	
Religion						
Christianity	36.9	63.2	3,720	32.3	67.7	1,710
Islam	15.9	84.1	2,618	18.1	81.9	1,318
Traditional Religion	51.5	48.5	15	17.6	82.4	61
Others				0.00	100	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	39.6	60.5	1,173	38.3	61.7	570
Hausa	7.9	92.1	1,349	12.5	87.5	574
Yoruba	45.5	54.5	1,239	45.1	54.9	600
Residence						
Urban	34.0	66.0	2,430	32.1	67.9	1,171
Rural	22.1	77.9	3,923	21.0	79.0	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	31.9	68.1	2,048	34.4	65.6	263
Married	23.0	77.0	3,859	24.3	75.7	2,754
Separated/Divorced	45.9	54.1	141	45.1	54.9	27
cohabiting	48.9	51.1	62	35.4	64.6	14
Widowed	37.9	62.1	243	26.7	73.3	34
Education						
None	13.8	86.2	1,358	18.6	81.4	530
Islamic	8.3	91.8	400	15.7	84.3	172
Adult Education	10.8	89.2	69	11.6	88.4	30
Formal	33.4	66.6	4,526	28.0	72.0	2,360

Literacy						
Not able to read/write	11.1	88.9	1,917	13.8	86.2	688
Read & Write with difficulty	25.7	74.3	1,006	27.7	72.3	929
Read & Write Easily	36.5	63.5	3,430	29.6	70.4	1,475
Education						
No formal education	8.6	91.4	469	15.1	84.9	202
Did not complete primary	14.7	85.3	256	4.7	95.3	85
Primary	26.8	73.2	999	22.8	77.2	578
JSS	30.5	69.5	729	24.9	75.0	180
SSS	38.2	61.8	1,927	33.9	66.1	984
Post-secondary	41.4	58.6	615	27.1	72.9	533
Employed						
Yes	31.8	68.3	3,299	24.8	75.2	2,920
No	21.5	78.5	3,054	35.3	64.7	172
Occupational Status						
Not Employed						
Professional/Technical/Managerial	42.9	57.1	256	26.7	73.3	377
Clerical	51.5	48.5	25	29.6	70.4	38
Sales and Services	36.4	63.6	1,461	30.3	69.7	429
Skill Manual	36.0	64.0	471	36.3	63.7	529
Unskilled Manual	14.4	85.6	495	28.1	71.9	279
Agriculture	24.9	75.1	511	15.5	84.5	1,126
Domestic Work	30.8	69.2	44	0.0	0.0	0
Others	12.2	87.8	36	20.6	79.4	142
Zone						
North Central	16.2	83.8	1,436	11.8	88.2	713
North East	5.8	94.2	1,009	6.4	93.6	495
North West	11.3	88.7	924	17.3	82.7	437
South East	38.7	61.3	1,052	38.1	61.9	498
South-South	45.8	54.2	964	22.4	77.6	469
South West	49.8	50.2	968	52.6	47.4	480
STATE						
North Central						
FCT	28.6	71.4	460	17.8	82.2	221
Nasarawa	11.1	88.9	475	4.1	95.9	245
Kwara	18.1	81.9	501	17.0	83.0	247
North East						
Adamawa	2.2	97.8	498	6.0	94.0	242
Bauchi	8.2	91.8	511	6.8	93.2	253
North West						
Kaduna	14.9	85.1	413	16.7	83.3	193
Sokoto	6.2	93.8	511	18.1	81.9	244
South East						
Ebonyi	40.4	59.6	530	13.1	86.9	237
Imo	37.7	62.3	522	50.7	49.3	261
South-South						
Akwa Ibom	39.1	60.9	461	31.9	68.1	242
Edo	52.9	47.1	503	11.0	89.0	227
South-West						
Ogun	39.5	60.5	454	58.7	41.3	219
Oyo	57.8	42.2	514	48.3	51.7	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.5	83.5	1,757			
Second	20.6	79.4	1,416			
Middle	31.3	68.6	1,127			
Fourth	35.7	64.3	979			
Highest	39.0	61.0	1,074			
Total				100	100	3,092

Appendix 5.4: Women's Sexual and Reproductive Rights

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Women		Men			
	Non Androcentric Values on WSRR	Androcentric Values on WSRR	Total	Non - Androcentric Values on WSRR	Androcentric Values on WSRR	Total
Age						
10 – 14	31.6	68.4	155	0.0	0.0	0
15 – 19	29.7	70.3	1,275	41.2	58.8	20
20 – 24	33.3	66.7	1,134	39.0	61.0	98
25 – 29	39.9	60.1	990	41.8	58.2	278
30 - 34	37.2	62.8	860	46.7	53.3	403
35 - 39	42.9	57.1	749	47.1	52.9	533
40 - 44	38.7	61.3	596	50.7	49.3	424
45 - 49	41.4	58.6	594	45.9	54.1	593
50 - 54	0.0	0.0	0	48.5	51.5	263
55 - 59	0.0	0.0	0	45.2	54.8	182
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0	56.5	43.5	190
65 and above			56.1	43.9	108	
Religion						
Christianity	44.1	55.9	3,720	56.2	43.8	1,710
Islam	28.3	71.7	2,618	38.5	61.5	1,318
Traditional Religion	36.3	63.7	15	25.1	74.9	61
Others	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	44.0	56.0	1,173	64.2	35.8	570
Hausa	23.0	77.0	1,349	34.0	66.0	574
Yoruba	46.8	53.2	1,239	61.6	38.4	600
Others	37.2	62.8	2,592	41.1	58.9	1,348
Residence						
Urban	42.2	57.8	2,430	55.2	44.8	1,171
Rural	32.8	67.2	3,923	42.3	57.7	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	35.6	64.4	2,048	49.9	50.1	263
Married	35.5	64.5	3,859	46.9	53.1	2,754
Separated/Divorced	55.8	44.2	141	55.3	44.7	27
cohabiting	57.3	42.7	62	41.5	58.5	14
Widowed	46.2	53.8	243	65.8	34.2	34
Education						
None	23.4	76.6	1,358	39.7	60.3	530
Islamic	24.2	75.8	400	27.1	72.9	172
Adult Education	37.1	62.9	69	39.1	60.9	30
Formal	41.9	58.1	4,526	51.1	48.9	2,360
Literacy						

Not able to read/write	22.7	77.3	1,917	36.9	63.1	688
Read & Write with difficulty	39.6	60.4	1,006	43.3	56.7	929
Read & Write Easily	43.7	56.3	3,430	54.8	45.2	1,475
Education						
No formal education	26.1	73.9	469	28.8	71.2	202
Did not complete primary	29.9	70.1	256	31.6	68.4	85
Primary	36.7	63.3	999	44.7	55.3	578
JSS	32.9	67.1	729	47.0	52.9	180
SSS	44.6	55.4	1,927	53.3	46.7	984
Post-secondary	58.8	41.2	615	58.2	41.8	533
Employed						
Yes	41.8	58.2	3,299	47.1	52.9	2,920
No	30.8	69.2	3,054	51.2	48.8	172
Occupational Status						
Professional/Technical/Managerial	57.4	42.6	256	57.6	42.4	377
Clerical	78.1	21.9	25	68.8	31.2	38
Sales and Services	42.7	57.3	1,461	54.9	45.1	429
Skill Manual	49.1	50.9	471	53.9	46.1	529
Unskilled Manual	31.6	68.4	495	47.5	52.5	279
Agriculture	33.6	66.4	511	35.4	64.6	1,126
Domestic Work	31.7	68.3	44			
Others	33.3	66.7	36	57.1	42.9	142
Zone						
North Central	29.8	70.2	1,436	38.4	61.6	713
North East	17.8	82.2	1,009	24.7	75.3	495
North West	26.5	73.5	924	36.4	63.6	437
South East	42.6	57.4	1,052	64.8	35.2	498
South-South	61.3	38.7	964	61.4	38.6	469
South West	46.8	53.2	968	62.5	37.5	480
STATE						
North Central						
FCT	39.6	60.4	460	33.7	66.3	221
Nasarawa	20.1	79.9	475	20.5	79.5	245
Kwara	36.2	63.8	501	54.3	45.7	247
North East						
Adamawa	10.9	89.1	498	21.5	78.5	242
Bauchi	22.5	77.5	511	26.9	73.1	253
North West						
Kaduna	27.9	72.1	413	35.4	64.6	193
Sokoto	24.3	75.7	511	37.9	62.1	244
South East						
Ebonyi	58.1	41.9	530	27.8	72.2	237
Imo	33.1	66.9	522	83.3	16.7	261
South-South						
Akwa Ibom	62.6	37.4	461	71.6	28.4	242
Edo	60.0	40.0	503	49.2	50.8	227
South-West						

Appendix 5.5: Tolerance of Intimate Partner's Abuse.

Socio-demographic characteristics	Women			Men		
	Non-Androcentric Values on Violence by Husbands	Androcentric Values on Violence by Husbands	Total	Non-Androcentric Values on Violence by Husbands	Androcentric Values on Violence by Husbands	Total
Age						
10 – 14	39.1	60.9	155	0.0	0.0	0
15 – 19	37.1	62.9	1,275	47.9	52.1	20
20 – 24	36.1	63.9	1,134	38.4	61.6	98
25 – 29	37.1	62.9	990	40.2	59.8	278
30 – 34	32.2	67.8	860	32.4	67.6	403
35 – 39	37.9	62.1	749	32.8	67.2	533
40 – 44	37.5	62.5	596	35.9	64.1	424
45 – 49	32.2	67.8	594	33.8	66.2	593
50 – 54	0.0	0.0	0	34.7	65.3	263
55 – 59	0.0	0.0	0	23.8	76.2	182
60 – 64	0.0	0.0	0	31.3	68.7	190
65 and above				25.2	74.8	108
Religion						
Christianity	38.9	61.1	3,720	35.3	64.7	1,710
Islam	32.8	67.2	2,618	32.6	67.4	1,318
Traditional Religion	40.0	60.0	15	18.7	81.3	61
Others				0.0	100	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	31.4	68.6	1,173	18.6	81.4	570
Hausa	25.8	74.2	1,349	23.9	76.1	574
Yoruba	54.0	46.0	1,239	56.9	43.1	600
Others	33.8	66.2	2,592	30.7	69.3	1,348
Residence						
Urban	41.0	59.0	2,430	41.7	58.3	1,171
Rural	32.65	67.4	3,923	28.6	71.4	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never	42.0	58.0	2,048	47.2	52.8	263
Married	32.9	67.1	3,859	32.5	67.5	2,754
Separated/Divorced	47.3	52.7	141	46.9	53.1	27
Cohabiting	51.0	49.0	62	58.6	41.4	14
Widowed	31.6	68.4	243	17.2	82.8	34
Ogun	45.5	54.5	454	57.3	42.7	219
Oyo	47.8	52.2	514	66.2	33.8	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	28.2	71.8	1,757			
Second	29.7	70.3	1,416			
Middle	39.1	60.9	1,127			
Fourth	45.6	54.4	979			
Highest	47.6	52.4	1,074			

Education						
None	27.3	72.7	1,358	34.7	65.3	530
Islamic	28.4	71.6	400	23.9	76.0	172
Adult Education	56.8	43.2	69	20.3	79.7	30
Formal	39.1	60.9	4,526	34.6	65.4	2,360
Literacy						
Not able to read/write	26.6	73.4	1,917	27.4	72.6	688
Read & Write with difficulty	31.4	68.6	1,006	24.4	75.6	929
Read & Write Easily	43.0	57.0	3,430	42.3	57.7	1,475
Education						
No formal education	32.7	67.3	469	23.4	76.6	202
Did not complete primary	23.3	76.7	256	13.9	86.1	85
Primary	31.7	68.3	999	26.4	73.6	578
JSS	39.3	60.7	729	27.6	72.4	180
SSS	43.0	57.0	1,927	36.4	63.6	984
Post-secondary	46.2	53.8	615	45.6	54.4	533
Employed						
Yes	38.4	61.6	3,299	33.2	66.8	2,920
No	33.3	66.7	3,054	42.5	57.5	172
Occupational Status						
Professional/Technical/Managerial	48.1	51.9	256	39.6	60.4	377
Clerical	54.4	45.6	25	33.1	66.9	38
Sales and services	39.0	61.0	1,461	33.9	66.1	429
Skilled manual	46.5	53.5	471	39.3	60.7	529
Unskilled manual	31.1	68.9	495	30.0	70.0	279
Agriculture	32.6	67.4	511	28.5	71.5	1,126
Domestic worker	28.2	71.8	44			
Other	22.9	77.1	36	34.8	65.2	142
Zone						
North Central	34.8	65.2	1,436	26.3	73.7	713
North East	18.3	81.7	1,009	27.7	72.3	495
North West	28.4	71.6	924	30.7	69.3	437
South East	27.9	72.1	1,052	10.5	89.5	498
South South	49.5	50.5	964	25.4	74.6	469
South West	54.4	45.6	968	64.8	35.2	480
STATE						
North Central						
FCT	24.5	75.5	460	26.1	73.9	221
Nasarawa	16.2	83.8	475	15.9	84.1	245
Kwara	52.6	47.4	501	35.1	64.9	247
North East						
Adamawa	5.1	94.9	498	27.9	72.1	242
Bauchi	27.2	72.8	511	27.6	72.4	253
North West						
Kaduna	27.1	72.9	413	34.4	65.6	193

Sokoto	30.3	69.7	511	25.3	74.7	244
South East						
Ebonyi	39.4	60.6	530	16.0	83.8	237
Imo	20.9	79.0	522	7.7	92.3	261
South-South						
Akwa Ibom	58.9	41.1	461	31.1	68.9	242
Edo	39.7	60.4	503	18.6	81.4	227
South-West						
Ogun	42.9	57.1	454	49.9	50.1	219
Oyo	63.4	36.6	514	75.4	24.6	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.2	70.8	1,757			
Second	31.1	68.9	1,416			
Middle	38.2	61.8	1,127			
Fourth	42.7	57.3	979			
Highest	44.8	55.2	1,074			

Appendix 5.6: Human Rights: Male Supremacy and Male Dominance

	WOMEN			MEN		
	Non -Androcentric Values on Male dominance	Androcentric Values on Male dominance	Total	Non -Androcentric Values on Male dominance	Androcentric Values on Male dominance	Total
Age						
10 - 14	72.9	27.1	155			
15 - 19	71.2	28.8	1,275	50.2	49.8	20
20 - 24	68.9	31.1	1,134	57.6	42.4	98
25 - 29	73.1	26.9	990	58.1	41.9	278
30 - 34	74.3	25.7	860	61.8	38.2	403
35 - 39	72.2	27.8	749	59.5	40.5	533
40 - 44	74.7	25.3	596	63.8	36.2	424
45 - 49	73.8	26.2	594	58.7	41.3	593
50 - 54				73.6	26.4	263
55 - 59				60.2	39.8	182
60 - 64				68.7	31.3	190
65 and above				73.9	26.1	108
Religion						
Christianity	79.2	20.8	3,720	76.8	23.2	1,710
Islam	64.6	35.4	2,618	46.6	53.4	1,318
Traditional Religion	67.6	32.4	15	59.9	40.1	61
Others				0.0	100	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	85.4	14.6	1,173	83.7	16.3	570
Hausa	58.9	41.1	1,349	37.6	62.4	574
Yoruba	90.1	9.9	1,239	81.8	18.2	600
Others	65.9	34.1	2,592	57.8	42.2	1,348
Residence						
Urban	81.1	18.9	2,430	73.7	26.3	1,171
Rural	66.3	33.7	3,923	54.7	45.3	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	77.3	22.8	2,048	75.8	24.2	263
Married	69.4	30.6	3,859	60.6	39.4	2,754
Separated/Divorced	78.5	21.5	141	66.9	33.1	27
cohabiting	76.9	23.1	62	60.9	39.1	14
Widowed	77.2	22.8	243	88.6	11.4	34
Education						
None	56.8	43.2	1,358	43.1	56.9	530
Islamic	62.1	37.9	400	37.7	62.3	172
Adult Education	72.4	27.6	69	38.9	61.1	30
Formal	78.2	21.8	4,526	69.3	30.7	2,360
Not able to read/write	56.3	43.7	1,917	40.6	59.4	688
Read & Write with difficulty	71.6	28.4	1,006	62.6	37.4	929
Read & Write Easily	81.8	18.2	3,430	72.4	27.6	1,475
Education Level						
No formal education	63.6	36.4	469	37.9	62.1	202

primary not completed	57.8	42.2	256	41.1	58.9	85
Primary	71.7	28.3	999	65.3	34.7	578
Secondary not completed	76.8	23.2	729	59.8	40.2	180
Secondary	82.6	17.4	1,927	72.4	27.6	984
Post Secondary	85.9	14.1	615	74.9	25.1	533
Employed						
Yes	75.4	24.6	3,299	61.9	38.1	2,920
No	68.8	31.2	3,054	66.9	33.1	172
Occupational Status						
Professional/Technical /Managerial	86.8	13.2	256	73.5	26.5	377
Clerical	78.7	21.3	25	81.8	18.2	38
Sales and services	76.7	23.3	1,461	70.6	29.4	429
Skilled manual	82.1	17.9	471	72.9	27.1	529
Unskilled manual	66.5	33.5	495	73.1	26.9	279
Agriculture	66.2	33.8	511	46.2	53.8	1,126
Domestic worker	78.5	21.5	440			
Other	79.4	20.6	360	59.7	40.3	142
Zone						
North Central	60.8	39.2	1,436	49.6	50.4	713
North East	47.7	52.3	1,009	34.2	65.8	495
North West	61.8	38.2	924	43.9	56.1	437
South East	84.9	15.1	1,052	82.9	17.1	498
SouthSouth	89.7	10.3	964	84.1	15.9	469
South West	92.4	7.6	968	84.9	15.1	480
STATE						
North Central						
FCT	93.8	6.2	460	55.0	45.0	221
Nasarawa	34.1	65.9	475	20.3	79.7	245
Kwara	76.9	23.1	501	73.2	26.8	247
North East						
Adamawa	25.5	74.5	498	31.6	68.4	242
Bauchi	62.5	37.5	511	35.9	64.1	253
North West						
Kaduna	58.6	41.4	413	56.6	43.4	193
Sokoto	66.5	33.5	511	24.7	75.3	244
South East						
Ebonyi	86.8	13.2	530	66.7	33.3	237
Imo	83.8	16.2	522	91.1	8.9	261
SouthSouth						
Akwa Ibom	89.3	10.7	461	92.3	7.7	242
Edo	90.1	9.9	503	74.3	25.7	227
SouthWest						
Ogun	86.5	13.5	454	69.8	30.2	219
Oyo	97.1	2.9	514	95.6	4.4	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.3	39.7	1,757			
Second	65.1	34.9	1,416			
Middle	79.6	20.4	1,127			
Fourth	81.3	18.7	979			
Highest	84.9	15.1	1,074			

Appendix 5.7: Overview of Women's Status by women and men Respondents across Communities

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Women			Men		
	Non-Androcentric Values on Women's Status	Androcentric Values on Women's status	No	Non-Androcentric Values on Women's Status	Androcentric Values on Women's Status	No
Age						
10 – 14	11.1	88.9	155	0.0	0.0	0
15 – 19	13.3	86.7	1,275	11.9	88.1	20
20 – 24	15.3	84.7	1,134	11.8	88.2	98
25 – 29	12.5	87.5	990	12.8	87.2	278
30 – 34	13.3	86.7	860	12.4	87.6	403
35 – 39	14.1	85.9	749	14.9	85.1	533
40 – 44	21.1	78.9	596	15.6	84.4	424
45 – 49	16.7	83.3	594	15.6	84.4	593
50 – 54	0.0	0.0	0	12.6	87.4	263
55 – 59	0.0	0.0	0	12.0	87.9	182
60 – 64	0.0	0.0	0	11.8	88.2	190
65 and above	0.0	0.0	0	9.6	90.4	108
Religion						
Christianity	14.0	86.0	3,720	12.2	87.8	1,710
Islam	15.3	84.7	2,618	15.4	84.6	1,318
Traditional Religion	20.9	79.1	15	13.3	86.7	61
Others				57.5	42.5	3
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	6.3	93.7	1,173	11.2	88.8	570
Hausa	17.6	82.4	1,349	20.6	79.4	574
Yoruba	18.4	81.6	1,239	11.6	88.4	600
Others	13.2	86.8	2,592	12.0	88.0	1,348
Residence						
Urban	16.5	83.5	2,430	12.9	87.1	1,171
Rural	13.4	86.6	3,923	14.3	85.7	1,921
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	13.7	86.3	2,048	11.2	88.8	263
Married	15.2	84.8	3,859	14.1	85.9	2,754
Separated/Divorced	16.3	83.7	141	11.2	88.8	27
Cohabiting	15.9	84.1	62	17.1	82.9	14
Widowed	12.2	87.8	243	10.8	89.2	34
Literacy						
Not able to read/write	14.9	85.1	1,917	14.1	85.9	688
Read & Write with difficulty	12.1	87.9	1,006	11.6	88.4	929
Read & Write Easily	15.3	84.7	3,430	14.9	85.1	1,475
Education						
No formal education	13.3	86.7	1,358	23.2	76.8	202
primary not completed	11.1	88.9	256	7.1	92.9	85
Primary	13.6	86.4	999	15.1	84.9	578

JSS	10.9	89.1	729	12.0	88.0	180
SSS	16.9	83.1	1,927	12.3	87.7	984
Post-secondary	13.9	86.1	615	13.4	86.6	533
Occupational Status						
Not Employed						
Professional/Technical/ Managerial	16.4	83.6	256	14.3	85.7	377
Clerical	18.3	81.7	25	13.9	86.1	38
Sales and Services	13.4	86.6	1,461	18.8	81.2	429
Skill Manual	15.7	84.3	471	12.6	87.4	529
Unskilled Manual	17.9	82.1	495	14.1	85.9	279
Agriculture	7.7	92.3	511	12.8	87.2	1,126
Domestic Work	13.8	86.2	44			
Others	11.2	88.8	36	9.0	91.0	142
Zone						
North Central	12.4	87.6	1,436	12.9	87.1	713
North East	9.4	90.6	1,009	14.7	85.3	495
North West	20.1	79.9	924	17.8	82.2	437
South East	4.3	95.7	1,052	10.2	89.8	498
South -South	18.1	81.9	964	12.7	87.3	469
South West	16.9	83.1	968	12.0	88.0	480
STATE						
North Central						
FCT -Abuja	12.1	87.9	460	25.9	74.1	221
Nasarawa	8.1	91.9	475	18.8	81.2	245
Kwara	16.2	83.8	501	5.5	94.5	247
North East						
Adamawa	16.2	83.8	498	10.1	89.9	242
Bauchi	4.8	95.2	511	17.9	82.1	253
North West						
Kaduna	13.1	86.9	413	9.5	90.5	193
Sokoto	30.4	69.6	511	29.9	70.1	244
South East						
Ebonyi	2.5	97.5	530	21.6	78.4	237
Imo	5.3	94.7	522	4.5	95.5	261
South -South						
Akwa Ibom	17.9	82.1	461	12.8	87.2	242
Edo	18.3	81.7	503	12.5	87.5	227
South -West						
Ogun	29.7	70.3	454	20.2	79.8	219
Oyo	7.0	93.0	514	6.2	93.8	261
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.1	82.9	1,757			
Second	12.3	87.7	1,416			
Middle	13.8	86.2	1,127			
Fourth	15.5	84.5	979			
Highest	13.9	86.1	1,074			

Appendix 5.8. Reasons for the unequal status of Women and Men - Male Supremacy Ideology (Women's Perspectives)

Women						
Socio-demographic Characteristics	Culture does not accept Gender equality	Religion does not accept Gender equality	Men will lose control of their family	Men will no longer be respected	GE Can cause conflict in the family	Total (6,353)
Age						
10 – 14	36.1	22.5	26.4	41.7	33.3	136
15 – 19	34.6	18.0	24.3	38.8	25.9	1,249
20 – 24	40.0	19.7	23.9	36.7	28.9	1,151
25 – 29	39.5	19.9	25.4	43.1	31.3	968
30 – 34	37.7	18.4	25.8	42.7	29.5	872
35 – 39	35.9	16.8	29.1	44.7	29.1	789
40 – 44	40.3	16.1	27.2	39.7	27.	630
45 – 49	36.2	12.9	25.6	48.7	29.5	558
Religion						
Christianity	34.9	7.4	29.4	47.2	29.6	3,289
Islam	40.6	29.3	21.6	35.1	27.9	3,048
Traditional Religion	41.8	41.1	38.2	39.1	20.6	16
Others						
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	37.1	9.5	32.0	61.4	26.0	840
Hausa	44.0	35.0	17.6	30.5	28.9	1,690
Yoruba	28.6	10.9	34.1	41.7	30.6	1,466
Others	38.8	13.2	23.9	41.8	28.5	2,358
Residence						
Urban	33.2	17.5	29.9	44.1	28.5	2,541
Rural	40.6	18.3	22.8	39.6	28.9	3,813
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	32.5	14.6	25.7	40.2	25.4	1,862
Married	39.6	19.9	25.3	42.0	30.4	4,079
Separated/Divorced	38.9	16.7	27.6	30.7	28.0	132
Cohabiting	51.1	9.9	29.1	47.7	27.9	57
Widowed	41.4	14.3	28.9	43.3	29.1	224
School						
None	42.8	27.5	25.8	37.4	27.4	1,355
Isla mic	44.2	33.4	9.4	23.2	30.2	513
Adult Education						
Formal	35.3	13.4	27.4	44.8	29.3	4,393
Employment						
Yes	37.8	16.4	27.3	44.1	28.8	3,325
No	37.5	19.7	23.8	38.3	28.8	3,029
Occupational Status						
Not Employed						

Professional/Technical/ Managerial	29.4	12.9	34.9	49.9	29.6	240
Clerical	37.6	7.9	45.4	35.0	22.4	23
Sales and Services	35.4	17.6	27.8	45.9	29.0	1,549
Skill Manual	40.9	11.3	23.3	39.7	33.4	468
Unskilled Manual	40.9	22.9	28.5	43.6	25.8	488
Agriculture	44.3	9.8	25.6	45.0	26.9	434
Domestic Work	31.3	23.4	18.9	26.8	32.1	54
Others	42.6	37.9	16.8	21.5	16.9	45
Zone						
North Central	40.7	18.2	23.1	38.4	22.6	986
North East	37.1	23.1	28.7	44.5	33.9	914
North West	48.9	33.1	14.0	23.0	23.6	1,580
South East	40.0	9.8	30.9	63.9	23.9	726
South -South	32.4	8.5	25.6	51.5	36.0	892
South West	23.8	6.6	36.9	44.2	34.1	1,255
STATE						
North Central						
FCT -Abuja	26.9	19.9	31.6	59.5	28.4	100
Nasarawa	39.2	13.3	20.4	40.4	22.3	406
Kwara	44.7	21.9	23.7	32.4	21.7	480
North East						
Adamawa	53.0	24.6	17.3	24.5	11.4	366
Bauchi	26.4	22.1	36.4	57.8	49.0	548
North West						
Kaduna	43.7	23.3	16.9	31.1	26.9	938
Sokoto	56.7	47.3	9.8	11.2	18.5	642
South East						
Ebonyi	56.3	8.3	33.6	37.9	22.0	276
Imo	29.9	10.8	29.3	79.9	25.2	449
South -South						
Akwa Ibom	44.3	5.4	17.3	48.1	42.6	456
Edo	19.9	11.7	34.2	55.1	28.8	436
South -West						
Ogun	38.7	10.7	23.8	15.5	26.2	547
Oyo	12.3	3.5	47.1	66.3	40.2	708
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	43.6	22.4	23.8	34.7	24.6	1,751
Second	38.8	19.7	23.7	37.0	29.3	1,394
Middle	36.4	16.5	27.3	46.4	30.9	1,131
Fourth	31.6	14.6	28.4	45.8	31.8	1,011
Highest	33.4	13.2	26.8	48.4	30.0	1,066

Appendix 5.9: Reasons Why Women and Men's Status are not the same (Equal) - Male Supremacy Ideology (Men's Perspective)

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Men					Total (3092)
	Culture does not accept Gender equality	Religion does not accept Gender equality	Men will lose control of their family	Men will no longer be respected	GE Can cause conflict in the family	
Age						
10 – 14	-	-	-	-	-	
15 – 19	53.5	26.1	16.7	16.7	0.7	17
20 – 24	45.2	26.3	30.6	39.5	11.1	101
25 – 29	45.5	26.3	27.7	37.8	13.7	279
30 – 34	49.3	24.7	32.3	35.8	13.8	434
35 – 39	45.2	31.7	23.3	31.2	11.9	548
40 – 44	40.4	24.2	28.5	39.1	11.1	435
45 – 49	43.5	26.2	29.1	38.9	13.5	598
50 – 54	44.4	15.9	29.5	37.8	15.9	271
55 – 59	53.0	16.6	26.6	33.6	13.5	157
60 – 64	50.4	18.7	30.4	34.5	19.1	157
65 and above	46.1	13.2	21.5	35.3	16.9	93
Religion						
Christianity	47.6	10.3	28.9	38.9	14.8	1,582
Islam	42.4	39.8	26.7	33.3	11.9	1,463
Traditional Religion	64.9	25.0	40.1	41.6	13.2	45
Others	71.6	70.8	28.4	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnic Group						
Igbo	56.5	13.5	34.2	39.9	23.3	410
Hausa	48.9	47.6	22.7	19.9	10.9	719
Yoruba	30.6	15.3	32.2	52.7	13.7	729
Others	48.5	20.2	26.7	34.9	11.4	1,234
Residence						
Urban	41.3	22.4	27.6	39.0	13.4	1,214
Rural	48.1	25.9	28.3	34.5	13.4	1,878
Marital Status						
Single (Never Married)	37.6	15.7	32.5	39.9	12.5	250
Married	46.0	25.7	27.5	35.9	13.4	2,770
Separated/Divorced	67.5	6.6	33.6	52.3	14.2	22
Cohabiting	65.2	9.9	42.8	25.2	10.8	15
Widowed	35.2	16.2	32.5	28.8	22.8	35
Education						
None	57.2	39.4	27.4	34.5	9.3	541
Islamic	32.7	50.3	25.7	26.5	10.5	208
Adult Education	57.4	31.1	31.3	25.4	17.7	37
Formal	43.6	18.6	28.4	37.7	14.6	2,307
Employment status						

Yes	45.6	24.7	28.2	36.2	13.5	2,918
No	42.9	21.7	25.5	38.3	11.7	174
Occupational Status						
Not Employed						
Professional/Technical/ Managerial	40.1	18.9	30.3	35.5	14.7	328
Clerical	34.6	18.0	30.2	36.8	16.6	43
Sales and Services	38.1	27.2	26.3	32.4	13.8	440
Skill Manual	47.3	18.9	25.6	39.1	14.9	584
Unskilled Manual	45.9	21.4	27.2	35.7	13.8	267
Agriculture	49.0	28.3	30.1	36.6	12.1	1,124
Others	50.4	34.5	26.6	34.5	13.7	134
Zone						
North Central	38.4	37.7	29.2	32.2	12.4	475
North East	46.0	22.6	33.2	40.7	16.5	443
North West	47.9	45.7	17.2	17.8	6.7	725
South East	59.9	15.3	34.6	37.4	24.7	344
South -South	63.9	13.7	26.5	29.5	14.8	457
South West	26.8	5.1	33.4	61.2	12.5	648
STATE						
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	46.9	7.6	8.4	42.8	3.6	45
Nasarawa	26.2	20.3	37.3	42.6	17.4	197
Kwara	46.9	58.2	26.3	21.3	9.9	234
North East						
Adamawa	70.4	12.7	16.1	17.0	1.4	178
Bauchi	29.6	29.2	44.7	56.6	26.6	265
North West						
Kaduna	36.4	23.3	17.9	25.2	8.9	430
Sokoto	64.8	78.4	16.3	7.0	3.5	295
South East						
Ebonyi	73.4	28.3	47.8	51.5	29.0	115
Imo	53.1	8.7	27.9	30.4	22.6	229
South -South						
Akwa Ibom	56.6	16.1	14.5	14.8	3.8	249
Edo	72.6	10.8	40.8	47.1	27.8	208
South -West						
Ogun	62.2	10.9	15.6	26.6	18.4	269
Oyo	1.6	1.0	46.1	85.8	8.2	378

Appendix 5:10: Percentage Distribution of Men and Women by Composite Assessment of Women's Access to Wealth and Wellbeing across Regions

Zone	Females with Non-Androcentric Values (% with score of <8)	Females with Androcentric Values (% with Score of 8+)	Total	Males with Non-Androcentric Values (% with score of <8)	Males with Androcentric Values (% with Score of 8+)	Total
North Central	51.1	48.9	986	45.6	54.4	475
North East	41.5	58.5	914	51.7	48.3	443
North West	40.6	59.4	1,580	44.6	55.4	725
South East	12.8	87.1	726	3.7	96.3	344
South -South	56.0	44.0	892	33.4	66.6	457
South West	81.5	18.5	1,255	86.4	13.6	648
Total	49.4	50.6	6,353	48.3	51.7	3,092

Appendix 5:11: Percentage Distribution of Men and Women by Composite Assessment of Women's rights to decision making and participation across regions

Zone	Right to Decision Making and Participation					Total
	Females with Non-Androcentric Values (% with a score of <8.)	Females with Androcentric Values (% with Score of 8+)	Total	Males with Non-Androcentric Values (% with a score of <8.)	Males with Androcentric Values (% with Score of 8+)	
North Central	16.6	83.4	986	11.8	88.2	475
North East	5.8	94.2	914	6.4	93.6	443
North West	11.3	88.7	1,580	17.3	82.7	725
South East	38.7	61.3	726	38.1	61.9	344
South South	45.8	54.2	892	22.4	77.6	457
South West	49.8	50.2	1,255	52.6	47.4	648
Total	26.9	73.1	6,353	25.4	74.6	3,092

More Data Tables for Chapter 6

Appendix 6.1a: Percentage distribution of respondents that ever experienced child marriage:
Women's Report

Background Characteristics	Experienced Child Marriage				Total (N)
	No		Yes		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Age					
18-19	377	76.7	114	23.3	491
20-24	841	73.9	297	26.1	1138
25-29	699	73.0	258	27.0	957
30-34	643	74.6	219	25.4	862
35-39	565	72.4	216	27.6	780
40-44	472	75.8	150	24.2	623
45-49	435	78.8	117	21.2	552
Religion					
Christianity	2556	91.3	244	8.7	2799
Islam	1468	56.7	1122	43.3	2590
Traditional religion	9	61.0	6	39.0	15
Ethnicity					
Igbo	667	94.8	37	5.2	704
Hausa	641	44.7	793	55.3	1434
Yoruba	1243	97.4	33	2.6	1276
Others	1482	74.5	508	25.5	1990
Residence					
urban	1943	88.7	247	11.3	2190
Rural	2090	65.0	1124	35.0	3214
Marital Status					
Never married	1181	100	0	0.0	1181
Married	2567	67.1	1257	32.9	3824
Divorced/separated	95	74.2	33	25.8	128
Cohabiting	44	82.6	9	17.4	54
Widowed	145	66.9	72	33.1	217
Education					
None	560	46.6	642	53.4	1202
Islamic	124	29.0	303	71.0	427
Adult Education	51	60.3	34	39.7	85
Formal	3297	89.4	393	10.6	3690

Zone					
North Central	694	81.6	157	18.4	851
North East	300	40.4	443	59.6	742
North West	719	53.3	630	46.7	1349
South East	578	94.8	32	5.2	609
South South	690	90.4	73	9.6	763
South West	1052	96.6	37	3.4	1089
State					
ADAMAWA	177	57.6	130	42.4	307
AKWA IBOM	333	85.0	59	15.0	392
BAUCHI	123	28.2	313	71.8	436
EBONYI	195	91.9	17	8.1	212
EDO	357	96.2	14	3.8	371
FCT ABUJA	82	94.9	4	5.1	87
IMO	383	96.4	14	3.6	397
KADUNA	517	65.2	276	34.8	793
KWARA	350	84.0	67	16.0	417
NASARAWA	262	75.3	86	24.7	348
OGUN	469	98.7	6	1.3	475
OYO	582	94.9	31	5.1	614
SOKOTO	202	36.3	354	63.7	556
Wealth index					
Lowest	837	59.2	576	40.8	1413
Second	761	64.7	415	35.3	1177
Middle	784	79.3	205	20.7	989
Fourth	770	86.8	117	13.2	888
Highest	879	93.9	57	6.1	937
Total	4033	74.6	1371	25.4	5404

**Appendix 6.1b: Percentage distribution of child marriage survivors and relationship with respondents:
Men's report**

Background Characteristics	Daughter	Sister	Mother	Relative	Cousin	Friend	Neighbour	Colleague	Total
Religion									
Christianity	1.3	3.0	1.0	7.5	2.3	3.3	13.6	1.6	1,630
Islam	8.8	16.9	1.6	28.7	6.5	10.3	29.3	3.2	1,506
Traditional Religion	4.8	10.9	1.9	12.3	11.8	15.4	26.9	7.8	47
Others	0.0	29.2	0.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	2
Ethnic Group									
Igbo	0.3	1.9	2.3	7.4	3.4	3.4	14.7	3.0	423
Hausa	8.4	16.7	1.7	27	5.5	10.8	27.6	3.2	753
Yoruba	1.0	5.2	0.0	8.7	1.5	4.4	16.8	1.1	732
Others	6.6	10.8	1.5	20.3	5.9	6.8	22.1	2.6	1,278
Residence									
Urban	1.8	7.1	1.1	9.8	2.8	5.3	16.3	1.6	1,246
Rural	6.9	11.4	1.4	22.6	5.5	7.7	24.3	3.0	1,943
Education									
None	8.6	15.9	1.1	28.7	6.5	10.1	26.5	2.97	561
Islamic	16.2	22.1	1.0	36.8	4.5	7.9	33.6	1.23	214
Adult Education	4.1	21.7	8.9	27.1	7.4	17.1	30.7	4.77	40
Formal Education	3.0	6.9	1.3	13.2	3.9	5.7	18.7	2.39	2,371
Region									
North Central	4.6	10.5	0.5	21.7	6.7	5.2	22.1	4.1	490
North East	18.4	30.8	2.5	53.1	11.9	14.3	46.7	5.0	451
North West	5.7	10.6	1.6	16.2	3.6	8.6	21.3	2.3	776
South East	0.3	0.8	2.5	7.0	3.2	4.0	15.9	3.5	353
South-South	0.5	3.2	1.5	4.2	1.3	2.4	5.9	0.2	471
South West	0.4	2.9	0.0	7.2	1.5	5.1	16.7	0.6	648
State									
FCT-Abuja	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.5	52
Kwara	3.8	13.1	0.7	20.5	3.6	5.2	21.2	2.1	237
Nasarawa	6.7	9.8	0.3	28.6	11.9	6.5	28.1	7.4	201
Adamawa	13.1	19.9	5.4	29.1	12.9	18.1	33.1	5.8	183
Bauchi	22.1	38.2	0.4	69.5	11.3	11.7	55.9	4.5	268
Kaduna	3.8	7.0	0.4	23.4	2.4	11.9	29.9	1.2	462
Sokoto	8.5	15.9	3.2	5.6	5.4	3.8	8.6	4.0	314
Ebonyi	1.0	2.2	3.5	11.7	9.5	7.8	16.8	9.4	120
Imo	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.0	2.0	15.4	0.5	233
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.0	0.4	256
Edo	1.0	5.4	3.3	7.1	0.6	3.7	9.4	0.0	214
Ogun	0.6	4.3	0.0	15.2	2.9	3.5	17.6	0.5	269
Oyo	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.4	6.2	16.1	0.6	379
Total	4.9	9.7	1.3	17.6	4.4	6.8	21.2	2.4	3,189

Appendix 6.2: Reasons for marrying girls off at tender age: Men's report

Background characteristics	Religious Obligations	Ready for puberty	Prevent Pre-marital sex	Financial gains for parents	Parents free from Educating girls	Bearing children early	Prevent being an Outcast	Total
Religion								
Christianity	9.2	17.4	35.8	23.7	21.8	14.9	5.4	1,630
Islam	45.4	45.1	48.4	4.6	11.11	7.7	4.2	1,506
Traditional Religion	21.1	44.3	49.2	34.1	24.3	15.2	3.9	47
Others	42.5	29.2	42.5	0.0	57.51	29.16	0.0	2
Ethnic Group								
Igbo	4.7	11.5	335	38.3	20.2	20.8	3.1	423
Hausa	57.1	46.0	49.2	3.9	7.4	6.1	3.8	753
Yoruba	15.9	34.7	48.5	4.3	25.9	7.8	4.4	732
Others	21.8	26.4	36.7	19.6	16.1	13.8	6.2	1,278
Residence								
Urban	20.9	28.3	44.4	15.5	20.3	9.2	4.5	1,246
Rural	30.1	32.6	40.3	14.4	14.6	13.0	5.0	1,943
Education								
None	48.0	42.8	44	8.4	9.7	6.01	4.9	561
Islamic	52.0	47.4	48.0	0.5	5.6	7.9	0.1	214
Adult education	38.0	49.8	45.0	9.2	23.7	18.8	0	40
Formal education	19.0	26.4	40.8	17.7	19.4	13.1	5.2	2,371
ZONE								
North Central	30.3	31.3	50.01	13.4	11.2	6.9	4.0	490
North East	45.3	63.1	47.0	2.1	1.8	6.6	3.4	451
North West	45.9	35.3	44.1	7.7	13.6	11.5	5.7	776
South East	3.7	10.2	30.2	42.6	16.7	22.3	3.3	353
South -South	13.4	4.00	30.1	35.1	18.0	15.9	7.8	471
South West	9.3	33.9	44.5	3.4	34.4	9.7	3.9	648
STATE								
FCT -Abuja	6.2	21.4	39.2	19.3	38.0	1.3	0.4	52
Kwara	48.6	40.7	56.8	3.9	4.2	2.1	4.1	237
Nasarawa	15.0	22.9	44.9	23.2	12.4	13.2	4.9	201
Adamawa	21.6	55.0	39.6	3.7	2.8	4.0	2.0	183
Bauchi	61.4	68.5	52.0	1.0	1.2	8.4	4.4	268
Kaduna	28.8	26.4	44.0	10.9	18.6	15.6	7.3	462
Sokoto	71.0	48.4	44.3	3.0	6.3	5.4	3.3	314
Ebonyi	10.8	28.4	54.0	47.00	27.6	20.5	3.6	120
Imo	0.0	1.0	17.9	40.4	11.1	23.2	3.2	233
Akwa Ibom	22.2	3.7	20.7	30.4	17.5	24.2	4.1	256
Edo	3.0	4.4	41.3	40.7	18.7	6.1	12.2	214
Ogun	22.4	52.1	43.9	8.2	22.8	16.6	5.5	269
Oyo	0.0	20.9	44.9	0.0	42.6	4.8	2.8	379

Appendix 6.3: Decisions Maker on Marrying the Girl Off Early (<18YRS OLD): Men's Report

Background characteristics	Herself	Intending husband	Girl's father	Girl's mother	Girl's grand parent	Other family members	Religious leader (s)	Community / Traditional leaders	Others	Total
<i>Religion</i>										
Christianity	37.9	15.3	60.8	37.5	6.1	3.8	0.8	1.0	9.0	1,630
Islam	29.5	18.0	71.2	27.4	14.0	10.4	1.2	0.8	2.8	1491
Traditional Religion	58.7	43.8	70.0	46.1	6.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
<i>Ethnic Group</i>										
Igbo	36.3	20.1	71.1	53.3	4.6	7.4	0.1	0.3	3.7	424
Hausa	22.8	16.8	75.5	26.1	22.0	11.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	737
Yoruba	48.7	25.2	51.7	25.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	0	8.7	733
Others	31.8	11.3	66.6	34.0	9.5	7.6	1.5	1.6	8.0	1,277
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	36.2	15.0	57.5	31.8	6.8	3.8	1.2	0.6	9.6	1,246
Rural	33.0	18.2	71.3	33.5	11.7	8.8	0.8	1.0	3.6	1,924
<i>Education</i>										
None	38.9	25.2	66.0	34.0	18.2	13.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	533
Islamic	11.1	6.7	88.4	16.2	15.2	7.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	213
Adult education	27.5	10.3	50.7	20.6	290.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	38
Formal education	35.3	16.1	64.1	34.3	7.1	5.4	0.9	0.8	7.2	2198
<i>ZONE</i>										
North Central	29.7	7.6	72.8	38.0	1.2	3.8	0.4	0.4	3.4	488
North East	25.7	21.1	84.1	24.0	10.6	24.4	2.3	3.0	0.6	450
North West	27.0	13.0	58.2	22.1	30.5	6.0	1.8	0.5	3.5	761
South East	37.6	19.6	74.6	58.1	3.0	9.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	354
South -South	42.3	7.0	66.4	50.9	2.34	1.7	0.5	1.4	16.2	469
South West	44.3	31.7	51.7	21.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	9.6	649
<i>STATE</i>										
FCT -Abuja	1.4	11.1	74.3	12.3	1.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	46
Kwara	51.0	9.7	66.8	43.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	230
Nasarawa	11.7	4.2	79.6	38.6	1.5	5.0	0.6	0.9	1.7	195
Adamawa	57.7	24.3	72.8	34.1	0.0	17.8	5.6	4.5	0.1	181
Bauchi	4.1	19.0	91.7	16.9	17.8	28.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	269
Kaduna	18.8	2.4	47.9	14.0	32.7	2.8	1.1	0.3	5.7	436
Sokoto	39.8	29.4	74.2	34.6	27.1	10.6	2.8	0.8	0.0	298
Ebonyi	62.5	48.1	63.7	49.4	5.8	8.6	0.2	0.4	6.2	113
Imo	24.8	5.0	80.2	62.6	1.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	234
Akwa Ibom	51.5	4.0	70.3	64.3	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	22.5	197
Edo	31.5	10.4	61.8	34.9	3.2	1.2	0.0	1.1	8.8	196
Ogun	24.8	26.1	65.0	49.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	22.9	208
Oyo	58.2	35.6	42.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	379

Appendix 6.4: Conditions for justifying early marriage: Men's Report

Background characteristics	Poor performance in school	Sexually active/promiscuous	Disobedience	Parents are poor	Family has many girl children	Orphan	No condition	Total
Religion								
Christianity	7.8	24.2	10.0	15.3	6.7	7.0	53.4	1,630
Islam	17.7	48.6	21.6	12.7	9.4	2.8	22.7	1,506
Traditional Religion	26.9	49.7	41.0	41.6	25.9	16.0	22.3	48
Ethnic group								
Igbo	7.5	27.1	8.4	21.0	6.1	16.2	53.4	423
Hausa	26.5	56.5	22.2	8.3	9.3	0.9	16.5	753
Yoruba	8.4	30.5	16.4	21.7	10.3	2.8	37.6	732
Others	8.9	30.3	14.5	11.7	7.2	5.3	46.9	1,278
Residence								
Urban	12.2	32.6	13.0	16.8	7.7	4.1	39.9	1,246
Rural	13.1	38.3	17.8	12.9	8.6	5.8	37.4	1,943
Education								
None	19.7	36.7	21.0	16.5	9.4	2.9	29.0	561
Islamic	15.3	69.8	19.7	2.8	13.0	0.3	11.9	214
Adult Education	24.5	27.5	0.0	28.4	14.7	4.3	32.8	40
Formal	10.7	33.1	14.7	14.7	7.4	6.1	43.2	2,371
Zones								
North Central	7.6	32.5	24.4	19.3	5.1	5.5	27.0	490
North East	11.0	53.8	26.7	5.8	11.5	3.2	22.7	451
North West	26.2	49.6	15.0	7.6	7.9	1.1	26.5	776
South East	7.9	26.7	9.5	21.5	5.9	18.6	53.8	353
South South	6.9	14.8	2.7	12.1	5.2	7.0	68.3	471
South West	8.6	30.9	16.3	22.7	12.4	2.3	42.2	648
States								
FCT-Abuja	5.8	16.0	13.5	16.1	4.7	1.1	57.1	52
Kwara	5.3	24.3	13.2	20.2	3.6	5.4	24.0	237
Nasarawa	10.8	46.4	40.3	19.0	6.8	6.8	22.8	201
Adamawa	25.5	52.9	7.03	7.4	8.8	1.1	234	183
Bauchi	1.2	54.3	40.1	4.7	13.4	4.5	22.2	268
Kaduna	16.1	46.5	10.4	6.8	5.9	1.5	34.5	462
Sokoto	41.0	54.1	21.8	8.7	10.7	0.6	14.6	314
Ebonyi	22.6	28.5	26.2	32.8	16.3	22.7	46.8	120
Imo	0.3	25.9	0.9	15.6	0.5	16.5	57.4	234
Akwa-Ibom	5.8	4.9	2.6	10.7	6.0	11.5	76.0	256
Edo	8.4	26.7	2.8	13.7	4.1	1.7	59.2	214
Ogun	15.0	31.2	29.6	8.4	4.8	4.8	42.2	269
Oyo	4.1	30.7	6.9	32.9	17.8	0.5	42.1	379

Appendix 6.5: Forced Marriage by Women's Background Characteristics: Women's Report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbour</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Religion										
<i>Christianity</i>	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.6	2.6	3.6	0.3	3,364
<i>Islam</i>	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.2	4.8	2.0	4.8	7.0	0.6	3,094
<i>Traditional Religion</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	23
Ethnic Group										
<i>Igbo</i>	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.3	846
<i>Hausa</i>	2.2	0.4	2.4	0.1	4.5	3.0	6.0	6.2	0.7	1,728
<i>Yoruba</i>	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.2	0.3	2.8	7.0	0.5	1,479
<i>Others</i>	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	3.0	1.0	3.1	4.7	0.3	2,428
Residence										
<i>Urban</i>	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.5	1.0	3.8	5.6	0.7	2,591
<i>Rural</i>	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	3.2	1.4	3.5	5.0	0.3	3,890
Education										
<i>None</i>	3.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	6.3	3.7	6.5	7.6	0.3	1,373
<i>Islamic</i>	2.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	3.4	1.2	2.9	4.6	0.6	523
<i>Adult Education</i>	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.5	3.6	0.0	99
<i>Formal Education</i>	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	2.8	4.7	0.5	4,486
ZONE										
<i>North Central</i>	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	5.1	1.6	4.8	9.0	0.6	1,018
<i>North East</i>	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.0	2.5	5.7	0.5	918
<i>North West</i>	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.0	4.7	2.6	6.2	5.7	0.5	1,624
<i>South East</i>	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.3	730
<i>South-South</i>	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	0.3	932
<i>South West</i>	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.4	2.8	5.7	0.4	1,259
STATE										
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	5.3	0.7	103
<i>Kwara</i>	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.3	6.2	1.8	6.1	12.4	0.8	485
<i>Nasarawa</i>	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	4.9	1.6	4.1	6.1	0.3	430
<i>Adamawa</i>	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	3.5	2.0	0.6	367
<i>Bauchi</i>	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.3	1.9	8.2	0.5	551
<i>Kaduna</i>	3.1	0.7	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.4	4.0	3.5	0.4	982
<i>Sokoto</i>	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	8.0	6.0	9.7	8.9	0.6	642
<i>Ebonyi</i>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.6	278
<i>Imo</i>	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.1	452
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	486
<i>Edo</i>	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	446
<i>Ogun</i>	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.5	0.5	1.6	8.7	0.3	548
<i>Oyo</i>	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.3	3.8	3.5	0.6	711
Total	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	3.3	1.3	3.6	5.3	0.5	6,481

Appendix 6.6: Forced Marriage by Women's Background Characteristics: Men's Report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbour</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Religion										
<i>Christianity</i>	<i>na</i>	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	1.1	4.7	0.7	1,630
<i>Islam</i>	<i>na</i>	0.4	0.8	0.1	3.6	1.0	1.0	5.8	0.3	1,506
<i>Traditional Religion</i>	<i>na</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.4	47
<i>Others</i>	<i>na</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnic Group										
<i>Igbo</i>	<i>na</i>	0.3	1.9	2.3	7.4	3.4	3.4	14.7	3.0	423
<i>Hausa</i>	<i>na</i>	8.4	16.7	1.7	27.7	5.5	10.8	27.6	3.2	753
<i>Yoruba</i>	<i>na</i>	1.0	5.2	0.0	8.7	1.5	4.4	16.8	1.1	732
<i>Others</i>	<i>na</i>	6.6	10.8	1.5	20.3	5.9	6.8	22.1	2.6	1,278
Residence										
<i>Urban</i>	<i>na</i>	1.8	7.1	1.1	9.8	2.8	5.3	16.3	1.6	1,246
<i>Rural</i>	<i>na</i>	6.9	11.4	1.4	22.6	5.5	7.7	24.3	3.0	1,943
Education	<i>na</i>									
<i>None</i>	<i>na</i>	8.6	15.9	1.1	28.7	6.5	10.1	26.5	3.0	561
<i>Islamic</i>	<i>na</i>	16.2	22.1	1.0	36.8	4.5	7.9	33.6	1.2	214
<i>Adult Education</i>	<i>na</i>	4.1	21.7	8.9	27.1	7.4	17.1	30.7	4.8	40
<i>Formal Education</i>	<i>na</i>	3.0	6.9	1.3	13.2	3.9	5.7	18.7	2.4	2371
ZONE										
<i>North Central</i>	<i>na</i>	4.6	10.5	0.5	21.7	6.7	5.2	22.1	4.1	490
<i>North East</i>	<i>na</i>	18.4	30.8	2.5	53.1	11.9	14.3	46.7	5.0	451
<i>North West</i>	<i>na</i>	5.7	10.6	1.6	16.2	3.6	8.6	21.3	2.3	776
<i>South East</i>	<i>na</i>	0.3	0.8	2.5	7.0	3.2	4.0	15.9	3.5	353
<i>South-South</i>	<i>na</i>	0.5	3.2	1.5	4.2	1.3	2.4	5.9	0.2	471
<i>South West</i>	<i>na</i>	0.4	2.9	0.0	7.2	1.5	5.1	16.7	0.6	648
STATE										
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	<i>na</i>	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.5	52
<i>Kwara</i>	<i>na</i>	3.8	13.1	0.7	20.5	3.6	5.2	21.2	2.1	237
<i>Nasarawa</i>	<i>na</i>	6.7	9.8	0.3	28.6	11.9	6.5	28.1	7.4	201
<i>Adamawa</i>	<i>na</i>	13.1	19.9	5.4	29.1	12.9	18.1	33.1	5.8	183
<i>Bauchi</i>	<i>na</i>	22.1	38.2	0.4	69.5	11.3	11.7	55.9	4.5	268
<i>Kaduna</i>	<i>na</i>	3.8	7.0	0.4	23.4	2.4	11.9	29.9	1.2	462
<i>Sokoto</i>	<i>na</i>	8.5	15.9	3.2	5.6	5.4	3.8	8.6	4.0	314
<i>Ebonyi</i>	<i>na</i>	1.0	2.2	3.5	11.7	9.5	7.8	16.8	9.4	120
<i>Imo</i>	<i>na</i>	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.0	2.0	15.4	0.5	233
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	<i>na</i>	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.0	0.4	256
<i>Edo</i>	<i>na</i>	1.0	5.4	3.3	7.1	0.6	3.7	9.4	0.0	214
<i>Ogun</i>	<i>na</i>	0.6	4.3	0.0	15.2	2.9	3.5	17.6	0.5	269
<i>Oyo</i>	<i>na</i>	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.4	6.2	16.1	0.6	379
Total	<i>na</i>	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.7	0.9	1.1	5.2	0.6	3,186

Appendix 6.7a: FGM and relationship of survivors with respondents: Women's report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbour</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Age										
10 – 14	10.9	2.4	2.5	3.7	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.0	0.0	136
15 – 19	9.4	0.7	3.5	3.8	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.8	0.3	1,249
20 – 24	11.1	1.7	3.8	3.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	3.9	0.2	1,151
25 – 29	14.2	6.2	3.8	3.4	5.2	3.1	3.8	4.0	0.5	968
30 – 34	12.3	5.5	3.5	3.2	4.4	2.4	2.2	3.8	0.2	872
35 – 39	17.8	8.4	2.6	1.5	4.4	1.1	2.1	2.9	0.2	789
40 – 44	19.0	9.7	3.7	3.5	5.1	1.9	2.3	3.7	0.2	630
45 – 49	29.0	14.0	4.4	4.7	7.1	1.1	2.2	4.1	0.2	558
Religion										
Christianity	15.3	4.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.1	3,289
Islam	13.8	6.4	5.2	3.5	5.9	3.4	3.7	6.1	0.4	3,048
Traditional	26.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ethnic Group										
Igbo	30.7	10.3	2.9	7.1	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	840
Hausa	4.0	4.2	3.3	0.8	4.6	2.9	3.4	4.7	0.3	1,690
Yoruba	30.2	9.0	6.8	6.3	7.1	3.1	3.3	6.1	0.3	1,466
Others	6.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.0	2.5	0.4	2,358
Residence										
Urban	20.0	6.3	5.2	4.8	6.2	2.4	3.2	4.5	0.2	2,541
Rural	11.0	4.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	0.3	3,813
Marital Status										
Single (Never Married)	10.7	1.0	3.7	5.0	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	0.3	1,862
Married	15.7	7.1	3.5	2.5	4.5	2.2	2.6	4.3	0.2	4,079
Separated/ Divorced	24.0	5.1	2.8	3.7	6.7	1.3	1.7	5.3	0.0	132
Cohabiting	27.6	8.8	8.0	9.2	14.2	6.5	12.3	5.8	0.0	57
Widowed	18.7	10.3	2.6	4.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	3.3	0.6	224
Education										
None	10.9	4.9	3.9	2.1	5.7	3.5	4.5	5.3	0.3	1,355
Islamic	5.1	4.7	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.2	0.9	3.7	0.9	513
Adult Education	12.5	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	93
Formal	16.9	5.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	1.4	2.1	3.3	0.2	4393
ZONE										
North Central	24.9	9.2	9.8	9.0	9.1	4.9	4.9	6.6	0.5	986
North East	3.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.2	3.2	0.7	914
North West	2.6	3.8	2.9	0.5	4.5	2.6	2.9	4.5	0.2	1,580

<i>South East</i>	34.6	12.1	3.4	8.2	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	726
<i>South-South</i>	10.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.8	1.0	3.0	2.1	0.3	892
<i>South West</i>	21.1	4.8	1.6	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.0	3.7	0.0	1,255
STATE										
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	100
<i>Kwara</i>	47.7	17.8	19.1	17.3	16.8	9.2	9.3	11.4	0.8	480
<i>Nasarawa</i>	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.1	0.2	406
<i>Adamawa</i>	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	366
<i>Bauchi</i>	5.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.8	2.5	3.6	4.7	1.2	548
<i>Kaduna</i>	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.2	3.2	0.0	938
<i>Sokoto</i>	3.3	5.9	5.6	0.5	8.1	5.6	5.5	6.6	0.4	642
<i>Ebonyi</i>	30.5	2.6	1.4	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	276
<i>Imo</i>	37.2	17.9	4.6	10.0	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	449
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.6	456
<i>Edo</i>	19.2	6.0	5.0	4.6	6.3	0.6	4.5	3.5	0.0	436
<i>Ogun</i>	5.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	4.4	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.0	547
<i>Oyo</i>	33.3	7.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	4.4	0.0	708
Wealth quintile										
<i>Lowest</i>	9.8	4.2	2.7	2.6	4.0	1.7	2.8	3.5	0.3	1751
<i>Second</i>	13.6	5.6	4.1	2.8	5.2	2.9	3.2	4.1	0.3	1,,394
<i>Middle</i>	14.5	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.7	3.6	0.3	1,131
<i>Fourth</i>	18.8	5.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	1.5	2.4	4.0	0.3	1,011
<i>Highest</i>	20.0	6.9	3.7	4.9	4.8	1.3	2.0	3.4	0.1	1,066
Total	14.6	5.4	3.6	3.4	4.3	1.9	2.5	3.7	0.3	6,352

Appendix 6.7b: FGM and relationship of survivors with respondents: Men's Report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbour</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Age									
15 – 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
20 – 24	1.6	4.0	0.6	5.8	0.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	101
25 – 29	1.5	3.4	1.1	4.1	0.6	1.0	6.5	0.9	279
30 – 34	3.5	5.3	1.9	5.3	3.3	2.6	8.5	0.5	434
35 – 39	3.6	2.6	1.6	3.9	1.5	1.4	6.9	1.6	548
40 – 44	2.6	3.1	1.8	3.4	1.8	2.5	4.7	0.7	435
45 – 49	5.4	6.2	3.0	9.3	1.8	2.2	6.6	1.2	598
50-54	5.5	5.0	5.2	8.4	2.2	3.1	9.1	1.9	271
55-59	6.2	3.4	4.8	7.9	1.9	2.1	12.0	2.5	157
60-64	10.7	9.0	9.7	8.7	3.3	5.0	12.0	2.5	157
65 and above	15.6	10.4	5.7	12.0	3.3	1.6	16.1	2.2	93
Religion									
Christianity	4.1	4.9	4.4	6.0	2.0	2.4	8.3	1.4	15,82
Islam	5.0	4.3	0.7	5.9	1.5	1.6	7.1	1.0	1,463
Traditional	4.2	10.5	18.1	25.2	15.3	12.0	8.0	5.9	45
Ethnic Group									
Igbo	10.6	11.4	16.5	11.7	5.8	6.9	19.2	4.1	410
Hausa	3.6	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.8	719
Yoruba	4.2	5.2	0.7	7.8	1.1	2.4	10.2	1.0	729
Others	3.3	3.9	1.1	5.5	1.7	1.1	4.3	0.7	1,234
Residence									
Urban	5.2	4.9	2.8	7.7	2.2	2.5	9.3	0.8	1,214
Rural	4.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	1.8	1.9	6.8	1.5	1,878
Marital Status									
Single (Never Married)	0.4	3.7	1.5	4.0	1.6	0.9	5.6	0.9	250
Married	4.8	4.7	3.0	6.3	2.0	2.3	7.8	1.3	2,770
Separated/ Divorced	3.8	11.5	3.8	13.2	3.9	3.3	13.4	0.0	22
Cohabiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	15
Widowed	14.7	5.0	0.0	12.2	2.7	2.7	12.2	0.0	35
Education									
None	3.1	4.2	1.6	6.2	2.3	1.5	5.0	1.0	541
Islamic	6.0	5.5	0.7	6.6	1.0	1.0	4.4	1.3	208
Adult Education	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	37
Formal	4.8	4.8	3.4	6.2	2.0	2.4	8.8	1.3	2,307
ZONE									
North Central	7.8	7.1	0.8	13.0	2.6	2.4	13.4	2.2	475
North East	4.7	4.9	0.0	5.5	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.7	443
North West	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	3.0	0.6	725
South East	12.8	13.4	19.3	13.4	6.7	8.4	22.9	4.9	344

<i>South-South</i>	4.1	5.9	2.8	6.8	3.3	1.5	4.6	0.5	457
<i>South West</i>	0.8	2.5	0.5	3.5	0.2	1.9	4.8	0.2	648
STATE									
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
<i>Kwara</i>	14.8	12.8	1.6	20.1	4.5	4.0	23.1	3.0	234
<i>Nasarawa</i>	1.3	1.8	0.0	7.6	0.9	0.9	5.1	1.9	197
<i>Adamawa</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	178
<i>Bauchi</i>	7.9	8.1	0.0	9.2	1.6	0.0	8.1	1.1	265
<i>Kaduna</i>	2.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	4.2	0.6	430
<i>Sokoto</i>	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	295
<i>Ebonyi</i>	8.9	14.5	27.7	22.4	18.5	16.6	15.6	14.7	115
<i>Imo</i>	14.8	12.8	15.1	8.9	0.7	4.3	26.6	0.0	229
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	1.7	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.0	0.6	249
<i>Edo</i>	7.0	11.1	5.8	12.5	5.0	2.0	7.8	0.5	208
<i>Ogun</i>	0.0	0.8	0.5	4.3	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	269
<i>Oyo</i>	1.4	3.6	0.5	3.0	0.3	1.7	7.6	0.3	378
Total	4.5	4.7	2.9	6.2	2.0	2.1	7.7	1.2	3,092

Appendix 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Age at the Women's Mutilation

Background characteristics	<5	5 - 9	10 - 14	> 15	As at baby/infant	Don't know	Total
Current Age							
14 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	8.5	14
15 - 19	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.3	84.5	8.1	155
20 - 24	5.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	87.0	1.5	192
25 - 29	1.4	3.8	1.4	5.8	74.5	13.1	200
30 - 34	3.5	2.5	1.4	4.4	67.9	20.2	185
35 - 39	2.0	1.4	3.3	6.3	71.0	16.1	229
40 - 44	0.5	0.9	1.8	6.1	71.9	18.8	203
45 - 49	1.1	1.6	1.1	5.8	81.2	9.3	238
Religion							
Christianity	0.7	1.3	2.3	4.9	79.6	11.1	818
Islam	4.3	2.6	1.4	4.5	72.9	14.4	593
Traditional Religion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.2	24.8	4
Ethnic Group							
Igbo	0.1	1.0	2.0	3.2	92.9	0.9	375
Hausa	2.2	0.4	0.5	8.7	83.0	5.2	158
Yoruba	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.6	67.3	23.2	604
Others	2.5	1.5	3.1	11.6	72.0	9.2	279
Residence							
Urban	1.5	2.6	1.8	3.0	78.2	13.0	756
Rural	3.1	0.9	2.0	6.8	75.1	12.0	660
ZONE							
North Central	8.3	5.8	2.0	3.1	68.8	12.1	306
North East	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	76.6	13.5	9
North West	2.0	1.4	0.6	8.1	86.2	1.8	152
South East	0.1	0.7	2.3	2.7	93.3	0.9	364
South West	1.6	0.8	1.62	13.0	80.4	2.6	185
South West	0.0	0.5	2.14	2.7	62.6	32.1	400
STATE							
FCT -Abuja	0.00	14.0	4.3	28.9	45.8	7.0	1
Kwara	9.2	6.3	1.6	0.9	71.4	10.7	268
Nasarawa	1.6	1.6	4.9	18.3	50.6	23.0	36
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	1
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.75	74.6	14.7	8
Kaduna	0	2.4	0	4.5	91.6	1.6	93
Sokoto	5.0	0	1.4	13.8	77.7	2.1	60
Ebonyi	0.4	2.2	5.7	8.3	81.7	1.7	117
Imo	0	0	0.7	0	98.8	0.5	247
Akwa Ibom	7.8	0	5.0	24.0	51.6	11.6	30
Edo	0.4	1	1.0	10.9	85.9	0.9	155
Ogun	0.0	3.2	1.0	0	75.0	20.8	65
Oyo	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.2	60.2	34.3	335
Total	2.2	1.8	1.9	4.7	76.8	12.5	1,416

Appendix 6.9: Age of daughter at mutilation

Background characteristics	Women					Men				
	<5	5 - 9	10 - 14	>15	Total	<5	5 - 9	10 - 14	>15	Total
Religion										
Christianity	85.6	4.0	0.9	1.8	225	91.8	3.4	0.8	3.6	115
Islam	79.0	9.4	1.4	2.3	321	87.7	8.0	2.4	0.9	131
Traditional Religion	46.6	0.0	26.7	26.7	2	85.1	11.8	3.1	0.0	7
Ethnic Group										
Igbo	90.1	0.9	1.7	1.4	126	96.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	67
Hausa	83.1	9.1	1.6	1.7	171	95.9	2.1	1.9	0.0	43
Yoruba	77.0	10.3	0.0	2.7	173	78.0	15.3	3.2	3.5	75
Others	74.6	6.0	3.1	3.8	78	91.3	4.0	1.3	1.6	68
Residence										
Urban	81.2	9.3	0.5	1.9	254	88.1	6.0	2.5	2.3	118
Rural	81.9	5.3	2.1	2.5	294	90.7	6.1	1.1	1.9	136
Marital Status										
Single (Never Married)	67.1	10.0	0.0	1.4	21	52.7	0.0	47.3	0.0	2
Married	82.0	6.9	1.3	2.3	472	89.3	6.34	1.44	2.2	241
Separated/Divorced	71.6	28.5	0.0	0.0	10	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Cohabiting	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	4					
Widowed	84.2	4.5	2.3	2.9	41	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Education										
None	75.7	7.6	3.1	3.5	130	89.1	8.49	0	1.33	37
Islamic	86.1	8.5	3.3	2.1	62	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
Adult Education	46.2	16.7	0.0	13.0	16	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Formal	84.6	6.3	0.3	1.3	339	88.5	6.2	2.2	2.5	196
ZONE										
North Central	70.9	16.6	1.9	2.3	104	79.4	15.2	3.8	1.7	63
North East	31.9	0.0	17.0	0.0	5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
North West	82.7	9.1	1.3	2.4	171	90.8	3.2	6.1	0.0	29
South East	90.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	124	96.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	66
South-South	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	94.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	39
South West	77.9	5.5	0.0	4.1	96	80.3	11.5	0.0	8.2	32
STATE										
FCT-Abuja	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwara	74.1	17.0	0.5	2.6	91	80.2	15.3	2.6	1.9	57
Nasarawa	46.7	14.4	11.9	0.0	12	69.8	14.5	15.7	0.0	5
Adamawa	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bauchi	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Kaduna	72.6	11.7	0.0	4.8	71	95.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	22
Sokoto	89.8	7.2	2.3	0.8	100	76.7	12.3	11.0	0.0	7
Ebonyi	42.4	5.9	11.4	9.5	18	77.8	2.05	2.05	14.5	11
Imo	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Akwa Ibom	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Edo	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	92.8	2.93	0.0	0.0	30
Ogun	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Oyo	77.4	6.1	0.0	4.5	88	79.5	12.0	0.0	8.5	31
Total	81.6	7.2	1.3	2.2	548	92.1	5.2	1.8	0.9	253

Appendix 6.10: Types of Female Mutilation Experienced by Respondents and Female Children

	Women						Men (Type of mutilation on female children)					
	Removal of clitoris only	Removal of clitoris with other nearby tissues	Removal of clitoris and stitching of the vaginal area	Scraping of tissue surrounding the vaginal orifice	Cutting of the vagina area	Total	Removal of clitoris only	Removal of clitoris with other nearby tissues	Removal of clitoris and stitching of the vaginal area	Scraping of tissue surrounding the vaginal orifice	Cutting of the vagina area	Total
Religion												
Christianity	22.1	14.1	5.9	4.4	6.2	819	70.7	3.3	1.6	0.0	7.6	63
Islam	31.7	16.4	13.4	12.0	16.4	593	49.9	16.6	16.1	36.6	14.0	56
Traditional Religion	72.2	24.9	24.9	0.0	24.9	4	100	30.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	3
Ethnic Group												
Igbo	10.6	17.6	5.5	1.0	3.8	375	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	43
Hausa	37.9	27.5	27.9	29.3	36.6	158	47.6	20.9	16.5	43.1	22.3	35
Yoruba	26.1	12.3	8.5	6.5	8.1	604	60.2	13.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	7
Others	41.1	10.8	4.6	6.4	10.0	279	54.7	10.8	11.5	14.8	9.1	36
Residence												
Urban	25.2	15.1	7.7	7.2	8.7	756	64.7	8.4	4.7	2.03	3.81	43
Rural	27.5	15.1	10.7	7.9	12.6	660	60.3	11.0	11.3	24.7	13.9	79
ZONE												
North Central	30.2	6.1	2.1	1.6	7.4	306	28.9	7.08	0.0	0.0	12.2	13
North East	45.5	10.0	10.0	18.0	0.0	9	54.2	0.0	7.0	54.6	0.0	24
North West	41.4	31.5	31.9	32.9	39.5	153	51.5	31.6	24.9	32.7	33.7	23
South East	9.5	18.1	5.4	0.7	3.7	364	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	41
South-South	40.0	8.7	1.3	4.9	7.3	185	65.3	16.5	13.9	0.0	9.5	18
South West	26.0	16.0	12.7	9.6	9.8	400	100	38.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	3
STATE												
FCT-Abuja	95.7	29.5	8.6	4.3	45.8	1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwara	26.2	5.2	1.2	0.7	4.9	268	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Nasarawa	57.6	12.1	8.3	8.3	24.2	36	53.9	18.43	0.0	0	31.66	5
Adamawa	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bauchi	40.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	8	54.2	0	7	54.6	0	24
Kaduna	43.8	28.9	35.2	31.4	41.8	93	38.7	22.5	12.4	12.4	25.7	156
Sokoto	37.7	35.5	26.8	35.2	35.8	60	76.7	49.7	49.7	73.0	49.7	8
Ebonyi	12.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.2	117	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	7
Imo	8.2	25.5	7.5	0.5	4.4	247	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	34
Akwa Ibom	82.4	24.1	3.7	11.7	15.9	30	55.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	8
Edo	31.8	5.8	0.9	3.6	5.6	155	73.3	19.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	10
Ogun	34.2	10.6	7.1	5.5	8.2	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Oyo	24.5	17.0	13.8	10.4	10.1	335	100	38.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	3
Total	26.3	15.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	1,416	61.9	10.1	9.0	16.8	10.4	122

Appendix 6.11: Proportion of Respondents Supporting Stoppage of FGM

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age				
14 - 19	72.1	145	0.0	0
15 - 19	58.7	1,270	0.0	0
20 - 24	65.1	1,172	45.4	3
25 - 29	66.0	994	100	8
30 - 34	70.8	896	70.7	22
35 - 39	71.4	806	60.1	33
40 - 44	71.0	632	49.9	25
45 - 49	77.3	566	46.3	65
50 - 54	0.0	0	43.4	28
55 - 59	0.0	0	75.7	18
60 - 64	0.0	0	58.5	26
65 - 69	0.0	0	37.5	24
Religion				
Christianity	77.1	3,364	32.0	115
Islam	56.9	3,094	73.4	131
Traditional Religion	48.0	23	70.0	7
Ethnic Group				
Igbo	82.8	846	35.3	67
Hausa	53.5	1,728	84.3	43
Yoruba	74.4	1,479	54.2	75
Others	67.5	2,428	54.6	68
Residence				
Urban	73.0	2,591	55.8	117
Rural	63.6	3,890	53.3	136
Education				
None	57.9	1,373	56.3	37
Islamic	47.9	523	95.6	19
Adult Education	57.1	99	100	1
Formal	72.7	4,486	50.1	196
ZONE				
North Central	57.7	1,018	77.2	63
North East	65.6	918	91.3	23
North West	48.8	1,624	77.5	29
South East	84.2	730	34.8	66
South-South	85.6	932	40.5	39
South West	77.1	1,259	19.5	32
STATE				
FCT-Abuja	78.0	103	0.0	0
Kwara	57.3	485	80.8	57
Nasarawa	53.4	430	44.9	6
Adamawa	88.0	367		
Bauchi	50.7	551	91.3	23
Kaduna	45.5	982	77.8	22
Sokoto	53.9	642	76.7	7
Ebonyi	92.1	278	26.5	11
Imo	79.4	452	36.4	55
Akwa Ibom	93.3	486	0.0	10
Edo	77.1	446	54.0	30
Ogun	86.4	548	0.0	1
Oyo	69.9	711	20.3	31
Total	67.4	6,481	54.5	253

Appendix 6.12: Use of substances or herbs to tighten or narrow vaginal area

Women			
Background characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Age			
10 - 14	4.1	95.9	145
15 - 19	2.6	97.4	1,270
20 - 24	2.8	97.2	1,172
25 - 29	3.8	96.2	994
30 - 34	2.7	97.3	896
35 - 39	2.3	97.7	806
40 - 44	1.8	98.2	632
45 - 49	1.1	98.9	566
Religion			
Christianity	1.1	98.9	3,364
Islam	4.2	95.8	3,094
Traditional Religion	5.4	94.6	23
Ethnic Group			
Igbo	1.7	98.3	846
Hausa	6.3	93.7	1,728
Yoruba	1.5	98.5	1,479
Others	0.9	99.1	2,428
Residence			
Urban	2.0	98.0	2,591
Rural	3.0	97.0	3,890
Education			
None	3.4	96.6	1,373
Islamic	11.6	88.4	523
Adult Education	0.0	100	99
Formal	1.4	98.6	4,486
Zone			
North Central	1.9	98.1	1,018
North East	0.8	99.2	918
North West	6.8	93.2	1,624
South East	1.1	98.9	730
South-South	0.6	99.4	932
South West	1.3	98.7	1,259
STATE			
FCT-Abuja	2.3	97.7	103
Kwara	1.0	99.0	485
Nasarawa	2.9	97.1	430
Adamawa	0.5	99.5	367
Bauchi	1.0	99.0	551
Kaduna	0.9	99.1	982
Sokoto	15.9	84.1	642
Ebonyi	0.7	99.3	278
Imo	1.4	98.6	452
Akwa Ibom	0.6	99.4	486
Edo	0.6	99.4	446
Ogun	2.1	97.9	548
Oyo	0.8	99.2	711
Total	2.6	97.4	6,481

Appendix 6.13a: Current practice of FGM compared to five years ago

Background characteristics	Women				Men			
	Decreasing	Increasing	Has not change	Total	Decreasing	Increasing	Has not change	Total
Religion								
Christianity	42.8	1.8	10.7	3,364	65.3	4.3	17.6	115
Islam	28.2	2.2	14.0	3,094	38.6	11.1	39.4	131
Traditional Religion	13.7	0.0	8.0	23	77.9	0.0	0.0	7
Ethnic Group								
Igbo	70.8	1.0	4.3	846	74.0	4.5	11.4	67
Hausa	19.4	1.8	22.0	1,728	23.2	10.1	58.8	43
Yoruba	53.9	4.0	3.4	1,479	50.0	4.0	21.1	75
Others	24.0	1.3	13.6	2,428	50.2	13.2	33.7	68
Residence								
Urban	43.5	2.8	9.7	2,591	61.9	7.2	23.1	117
Rural	30.5	1.5	14.0	3,890	43.1	8.1	32.9	136
Education								
None	23.7	1.2	15.4	1,373	50.1	7.3	22.3	37
Islamic	10.9	2.3	20.5	523	15.4	9.2	75.5	19
Adult Education	38.1	10.0	5.9	99	100	0.0	0.0	1
Formal	42.3	2.0	10.5	4,486	55.5	7.6	25.1	196
ZONE								
North Central	28.8	3.6	15.8	1,018	58.4	10.6	26.00	63
North East	2.1	0.4	11.1	918	0.00	33.5	66.5	23
North West	23.8	1.5	21.9	1,624	22.3	0.0	61.9	29
South East	78.1	1.1	4.4	730	75.2	3.1	11.7	66
South-South	46.9	2.1	13.0	932	64.5	7.3	25.9	39
South West	48.2	2.9	1.9	1,259	40.3	0.0	11.7	32
STATE								
FCT-Abuja	6.0	0.0	7.8	103	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwara	55.0	6.8	8.5	485	56.1	10.1	28.7	57
Nasarawa	4.8	0.8	25.9	430	843	15.7	0.0	6
Adamawa	0.5	0.1	23.7	367	0.0	33.5	66.5	23
Bauchi	3.2	0.6	2.7	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kaduna	23.0	2.1	13.8	982	9.1	0.0	74.0	22
Sokoto	25.1	0.6	34.4	642	60.7	0.0	27.0	7
Ebonyi	70.2	0.4	7.8	278	88.5	6.1	5.4	11
Imo	83.0	1.6	2.4	452	72.6	2.5	12.9	545
Akwa Ibom	48.0	3.6	6.6	486	82.0	9.03	0.0	10
Edo	45.7	0.4	20.0	446	58.8	6.7	34.6	30
Ogun	25.6	6.6	1.7	548	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Oyo	65.7	0.0	2.0	711	42.0	0.0	12.2	31
Total	35.7	2.0	12.3	6,481	51.9	7.7	28.3	253

Appendix 6.13b: Distribution of Respondent by Experience of Harmful Practices

	Women							
	<i>Scarification</i>	<i>Virginity test</i>	<i>Widowhood rites</i>	<i>Witchcraft accusation and burning</i>	<i>Discrimination against PWDs</i>	<i>Wife inheritance traditions</i>	<i>Surrogate marriage</i>	<i>Traditional spiritual deliverance</i>
<i>Self</i>	7.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
<i>Daughter</i>	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Sister</i>	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
<i>Mother</i>	3.1	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
<i>Relative</i>	6.0	0.6	3.0	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.8
<i>Cousin</i>	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8
<i>Friend</i>	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.9
<i>Neighbour</i>	5.9	0.7	3.3	3.1	1.6	3.0	0.7	2.7
<i>Colleague</i>	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6
	Men							
<i>Self</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>Na</i>
<i>Daughter</i>	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Sister</i>	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Mother</i>	2.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Relative</i>	8.3	0.3	6.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Cousin</i>	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Friend</i>	6.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Neighbour</i>	9.1	0.3	7.3	3.7	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Colleague</i>	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0

Appendix 6.14: Distribution of Respondents' report of widowhood rite and witchcraft burning across Zones

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Widowhood Rite</i>		<i>Witchcraft burning</i>	
	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>North Central</i>	842 (85.4)	144 (14.6)	948 (96.2)	38 (3.8)
<i>North East</i>	879 (96.2)	35 (3.8)	842 (92.1)	72 (7.9)
<i>North West</i>	1,396 (88.4)	184 (11.6)	1,451 (91.9)	129 (8.1)
<i>South East</i>	687 (94.7)	39 (5.3)	723 (99.6)	3 (0.4)
<i>South South</i>	842 (94.3)	51 (5.7)	875 (98.1)	17 (1.9)
<i>South West</i>	1,147 (91.4)	108 (8.6)	1,235 (98.4)	20 (1.6)
<i>Total</i>	5,793 (91.2)	561 (8.8)	6,075 (95.6)	279 (4.4)

Appendix 6.15: Scarification: Women's Report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbor</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Age										
10 – 14	3.6	1.5	1.3	2.0	3.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	145
15 – 19	4.2	0.4	2.3	3.2	5.0	1.5	3.1	5.1	0.8	1,270
20 – 24	7.4	1.3	3.7	4.2	7.0	2.1	3.8	6.0	1.0	1,172
25 – 29	7.7	1.6	1.6	3.8	5.9	2.4	3.1	6.7	1.1	994
30 - 34	7.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	8.1	2.2	2.9	6.6	1.0	896
35 - 39	8.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	5.5	1.3	2.9	5.1	1.1	806
40 - 44	11.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	6.1	2.1	3.1	6.9	0.4	632
45 - 49	8.6	2.3	1.7	2.7	4.6	1.3	1.7	5.7	0.3	566
Religion										
Christianity	4.2	0.6	1.2	2.1	3.5	1.0	2.2	4.3	0.5	3,364
Islam	10.8	2.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	2.8	4.0	7.6	1.3	3,094
Traditional Religion	18.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.8	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.0	23
Ethnic Group										
Igbo	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	846
Hausa	7.7	1.6	2.4	3.1	7.3	2.5	4.1	6.7	0.8	1,728
Yoruba	9.3	1.8	2.5	4.0	8.3	1.6	3.3	8.7	1.2	1,479
Others	7.4	1.4	2.6	3.5	5.5	2.2	2.9	5.3	0.9	2,428
Residence										
Urban	7.4	1.0	2.1	2.5	6.5	1.5	2.9	6.7	1.0	2,591
Rural	7.4	1.7	2.4	3.6	5.7	2.1	3.1	5.4	0.7	3,890
Marital Status										
Single (Never Married)	3.4	0.3	1.6	3.0	4.0	1.1	2.8	4.7	0.6	1,896
Married	9.1	2.0	2.6	3.2	6.7	2.2	3.1	6.5	1.0	4,161
Separated/ Divorced	10.4	0.7	0.3	4.1	8.4	1.6	2.1	4.4	0.0	132
Cohabiting	12.7	0.0	6.0	7.8	12.0	3.7	9.4	11.2	0.0	60
Widowed	6.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	7.7	1.1	2.0	4.7	0.6	232
Education										
None	9.8	2.3	2.2	3.1	7.9	3.0	3.5	6.6	1.0	1,373
Islamic	15.2	3.0	5.4	5.3	8.2	4.6	4.4	6.5	1.5	523
Adult education	12.4	0.6	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.9	6.5	0.0	99
Formal education	5.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	5.3	1.2	2.7	5.6	0.7	4,486
ZONE										
North Central	11.5	2.5	3.4	5.5	8.0	2.3	4.6	6.3	0.8	1,018
North East	17.2	4.2	5.5	7.7	11.9	7.2	8.1	12.8	2.6	918
North West	4.7	0.8	2.3	2.0	5.9	0.4	1.8	4.5	0.5	1,624
South East	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	730
South-South	3.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.4	932
South West	5.1	0.7	1.1	2.4	6.4	1.4	2.3	8.3	0.9	1 259

STATE										
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	7.7	0.3	3.0	13.2	17.3	7.5	8.7	9.1	0.4	103
<i>Kwara</i>	19.0	4.8	6.0	7.8	11.6	2.9	5.9	7.8	1.5	485
<i>Nasarawa</i>	3.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.5	2.2	4.0	0.2	430
<i>Adamawa</i>	7.8	1.0	2.1	5.8	9.6	6.5	11.7	12.7	1.4	367
<i>Bauchi</i>	23.4	6.3	7.7	9.0	13.4	7.7	5.7	12.9	3.4	551
<i>Kaduna</i>	7.3	1.3	3.6	3.0	6.5	0.1	2.2	5.7	0.5	982
<i>Sokoto</i>	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	5.0	1.0	1.3	2.7	0.3	642
<i>Ebonyi</i>	8.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	278
<i>Imo</i>	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	452
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.2	1.8	0.7	486
<i>Edo</i>	7.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	446
<i>Ogun</i>	6.5	0.7	2.3	3.3	10.3	2.4	3.8	7.7	1.1	548
<i>Oyo</i>	4.0	0.7	0.2	1.7	3.5	0.6	1.2	8.8	0.7	711
Total	7.4	1.4	2.3	3.1	6.0	1.9	3.0	5.9	0.9	6,481

Appendix 6.16: Scarification: Men's Report

Background Characteristics	Daughter	Sister	Mother	Relative	Cousin	Friend	Neighbour	Colleague	TOTAL
Age									
15 – 19	0.0	4.5	4.5	7.4	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	24
20 – 24	1.8	6.8	0.9	10.0	3.4	7.4	13.8	0.0	104
25 – 29	1.6	2.2	2.0	8.9	1.2	3.9	10.7	1.3	286
30 – 34	2.3	3.6	2.5	9.5	3.0	8.2	8.3	3.5	442
35 – 39	1.6	2.7	2.2	6.8	3.7	3.1	7.2	1.4	561
40 – 44	2.7	1.5	2.5	8.3	2.4	6.4	6.8	0.8	451
45 – 49	3.2	3.9	2.9	8.6	2.4	7.3	10.0	4.0	621
50 – 54	0.8	4.0	4.0	11.2	3.0	8.9	11.2	3.3	280
55- 59	1.8	0.5	2.1	3.8	2.1	5.0	11.6	5.8	160
60 -64	1.0	1.1	1.9	6.6	2.2	5.1	10.0	0.9	158
65 – 69	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.9	0.8	8.9	7.1	2.3	98
70+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Religion									
Christianity	0.4	2.4	2.5	7.4	3.2	7.5	7.7	2.8	1,630
Islam	3.6	3.2	2.2	8.8	1.9	4.2	10.4	2.1	1,506
Traditional Religion	8.9	5.9	11.0	21.3	3.9	26.1	14.6	2.3	47
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnic Group									
Igbo	1.2	0.8	1.3	7.1	1.0	9.1	8.1	2.3	423
Hausa	2.0	1.8	1.5	5.4	1.6	3.3	7.9	2.5	753
Yoruba	0.3	1.1	2.4	5.7	0.9	8.6	8.9	2.1	732
Others	3.3	5.2	3.5	11.7	4.7	5.5	10.1	2.7	1,278
Residence									
Urban	0.7	1.9	2.8	6.1	2.1	7.9	9.1	2.0	1,246
Rural	2.9	3.4	2.3	9.6	2.9	5.1	9.0	2.8	1,943
Marital Status									
Single (Never Married)	0.0	2.5	2.6	5.4	2.6	8.9	9.2	2.0	262
Married	2.2	2.8	2.5	8.5	2.6	5.9	9.1	2.5	2,852
Separated/ Divorced	0.0	3.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	3.8	7.8	2.1	23
Cohabiting	0.0	9.9	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	15
Widowed	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	15.1	12.0	0.0	35
Education									
None	2.2	1.7	1.3	4.5	1.2	3.7	6.3	1.5	561
Islamic	10.0	9.3	3.4	13.7	2.4	5.0	13.1	3.2	214
Adult education	0.0	6.7	0.0	8.1	4.8	2.2	18.2	7.4	40
Formal education	1.3	2.5	2.7	8.6	2.9	7.0	9.2	2.5	2,371
ZONE									
North Central	1.8	1.8	0.6	6.3	1.8	2.0	9.2	1.8	490
North East	7.5	7.6	5.0	20.9	2.7	3.3	17.2	2.4	451

<i>North West</i>	1.5	3.2	3.7	5.4	3.5	4.5	5.6	3.1	776
<i>South East</i>	1.4	0.9	0.8	8.8	1.1	9.9	9.1	2.5	353
<i>South-South</i>	0.9	2.7	0.5	7.1	5.1	8.7	9.5	3.3	471
<i>South West</i>	0.0	1.1	3.2	4.8	0.9	9.4	7.1	1.6	648
STATE									
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	52
<i>Kwara</i>	1.5	0.7	0.7	6.9	1.4	2.9	14.2	3.0	237
<i>Nasarawa</i>	2.6	3.5	0.6	7.1	2.8	1.4	5.8	0.7	201
<i>Adamawa</i>	2.0	4.6	8.4	26.9	4.0	3.0	17.7	1.9	183
<i>Bauchi</i>	11.2	9.7	2.7	16.8	1.9	3.6	16.8	2.8	268
<i>Kaduna</i>	1.5	5.3	5.8	9.1	5.9	6.7	8.9	4.3	462
<i>Sokoto</i>	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	314
<i>Ebonyi</i>	3.5	2.7	2.3	5.9	3.4	2.8	5.3	4.2	120
<i>Imo</i>	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	13.6	11.1	1.6	233
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	0.6	3.6	0.0	6.0	6.0	4.5	6.1	2.2	256
<i>Edo</i>	1.3	1.5	1.0	8.5	3.9	13.8	13.7	4.6	214
<i>Ogun</i>	0.0	2.1	7.7	8.8	0.5	9.1	2.0	2.7	269
<i>Oyo</i>	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.2	9.7	10.6	0.8	379
Total	2.0	2.8	2.5	8.2	2.6	6.2	9.1	2.5	3,189

Appendix 6.17: Wife Inheritance Traditions: Women's Report

Background Characteristics	Self	Daughter	Sister	Mother	Relative	Cousin	Friend	Neighbour	Colleague	TOTAL
Age										
10 – 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	145
15 – 19	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	1,270
20 – 24	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.5	2.9	0.1	1,172
25 – 29	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.4	0.5	3.2	0.4	994
30 – 34	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.8	0.7	896
35 – 39	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	3.2	0.6	1.7	2.6	0.1	806
40 – 44	2.2	0.2	1.9	0.5	4.4	1.2	2.9	5.1	0.2	632
45 – 49	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.2	3.8	0.2	566
Religion										
Christianity	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.2	3,364
Islam	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.0	0.6	1.8	4.0	0.3	3,094
Traditional Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.3	23
Ethnic Group										
Igbo	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	846
Hausa	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.1	1.5	3.5	0.3	1,728
Yoruba	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.3	1,479
Others	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	4.6	1.0	1.6	4.3	0.2	2,428
Residence										
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.6	1.7	3.1	0.2	2,591
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.3	3,890
Marital Status										
Single (Never Married)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.9	0.2	1,896
Married	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.1	0.5	1.4	3.4	0.3	4,161
Separated/ Divorced	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	132
Cohabiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	60
Widowed	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	2.5	5.0	0.1	232
Education										
None	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.5	1.2	4.0	0.3	1,373
Islamic	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	523
Adult education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	99
Formal education	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.9	0.4	1.2	2.8	0.3	4,486
ZONE										
North Central	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.7	1.2	1.4	4.7	0.2	1,018
North East	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	4.4	0.7	1.6	6.5	1.1	918
North West	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.6	0.6	1.9	3.3	0.0	1,624
South East	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	730
South-South	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	932
South West	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	1,259
STATE										
FCT-Abuja	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	0.3	103
Kwara	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	485
Nasarawa	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	10.4	1.2	1.7	9.5	0.0	430
Adamawa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.6	367

<i>Bauchi</i>	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.7	6.2	0.9	2.5	9.2	1.3	551
<i>Kaduna</i>	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	5.6	1.0	2.8	4.9	0.0	982
<i>Sokoto</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	642
<i>Ebonyi</i>	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	278
<i>Imo</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	452
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	486
<i>Edo</i>	2.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	4.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	446
<i>Ogun</i>	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	4.0	0.2	548
<i>Oyo</i>	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	711
Total	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.5	1.2	3.0	0.3	6,481

Appendix 6.18: Wife Inheritance Traditions: Men's Report

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>Friend</i>	<i>Neighbour</i>	<i>Colleague</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Age									
15 – 19	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
20 – 24	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	104
25 – 29	0.0	1.1	0.8	5.0	0.8	0.3	4.1	1.0	286
30 – 34	0.0	2.8	0.2	3.9	0.8	1.2	3.2	0.1	442
35 – 39	0.4	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	561
40 – 44	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.8	451
45 – 49	1.0	2.2	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.8	0.9	621
50 – 54	0.4	1.1	0.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	4.9	1.7	280
55- 59	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.8	4.1	0.4	160
60 -64	2.9	0.9	1.3	4.3	0.4	1.8	3.7	1.0	158
65 – 69	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	4.2	0.0	98
70+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Religion									
Christianity	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.3	2.6	0.7	1,630
Islam	1.2	1.6	0.7	4.0	0.7	0.7	3.5	0.7	1,506
Traditional	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.8	2.9	47
Religion									
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnic Group									
Igbo	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.8	1.1	423
Hausa	1.1	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.8	3.4	0.6	753
Yoruba	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.1	732
Others	0.8	2.1	0.8	3.4	1.2	1.4	3.2	1.0	1,278
Residence									
Urban	0.6	1.8	0.6	4.2	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.4	1,246
Rural	0.6	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.9	1,943
Marital Status									
Single (Never Married)	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.9	3.5	0.0	262
Married	0.7	1.4	0.6	3.0	0.7	1.0	3.1	0.8	2,852
Separated/ Divorced	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.7	2.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	23
Cohabiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.5	2.4	35
Education									
None	1.2	0.7	0.6	2.9	0.8	0.4	3.1	1.2	561
Islamic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	214

<i>Adult education</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	40
<i>Formal education</i>	0.5	1.7	0.6	3.3	0.7	1.2	3.3	0.6	2,371
ZONE									
<i>North Central</i>	0.0	1.4	1.2	13.6	2.3	2.1	8.5	2.4	490
<i>North East</i>	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	451
<i>North West</i>	1.1	3.3	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.5	776
<i>South East</i>	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.3	1.4	353
<i>South-South</i>	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.4	471
<i>South West</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	648
STATE									
<i>FCT-Abuja</i>	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
<i>Kwara</i>	0.0	1.5	1.2	16.9	0.2	1.0	9.6	0.3	237
<i>Nasarawa</i>	0.0	1.7	1.4	13.2	5.4	3.8	9.3	5.4	201
<i>Adamawa</i>	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	183
<i>Bauchi</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268
<i>Kaduna</i>	0.7	5.3	0.4	4.0	0.6	0.7	5.5	0.0	462
<i>Sokoto</i>	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.2	314
<i>Ebonyi</i>	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.4	120
<i>Imo</i>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.6	3.6	0.3	233
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.6	0.7	256
<i>Edo</i>	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.0	1.6	0.0	214
<i>Ogun</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	269
<i>Oyo</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	379
Total	0.6	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.7	1.0	3.1	0.7	3,189

More Data Tables for Chapter 7

Appendix 7.1: Women Who Have Ever Heard Of VVF In Their Community

Age Group	Percent	Total (1,659)
10 - 14	2.5	41
15 - 19	15.7	261
20 - 24	18.8	311
25 - 29	15.6	259
30 - 34	15.6	260
35 - 39	13.8	229
40 - 44	10.9	182
45 - 49	7.1	117
Education		
None	24.1	400
Islamic	12.4	206
Adult education	2.1	35
Formal	61.4	1,018
Ethnic Group		
Igbo	5.8	97
Hausa	47.0	780
Yoruba	10.4	172
Others	36.8	611
Residence		
Rural	59.6	671
Urban	40.4	988
Religion		
Christianity	32.8	544
Islam	67.0	1,111
Traditional religion	0.2	3
Marital Status		
Never married	20.6	342
Married	73.6	1,220
Divorced/Separated	2.0	34
Co-habiting	0.4	6

Widowed	3.4	57
Zone		
North Central	18.1	300
North East	22.3	369
North West	46.2	766
South East	4.4	73
South South	5.1	85
South West	3.9	65
States		
North East		
Bauchi	16.0	2 656
Adamawa	6.2	103
North West		
Sokoto	14.6	243
Kaduna	31.6	524
North Central		
Nasarawa	7.9	131
Kwara	8.1	135
FCT Abuja	2.0	334
South West		
Oyo	1.1	183
Ogun	2.8	468
South East		
Ebonyi	2.5	418
Imo	1.9	312
South South		
Akwa Ibom	2.1	35
Edo	3.0	50
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	28.1	467
Second	23.0	382
Middle	18.5	306
Fourth	14.7	245
Highest	15.7	260

Appendix 7.2: Men Who Have Ever Heard Of VVF In Their Community By Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Percent	Total (762)
Age		
15-19	0.3	2
20-24	3.2	24
25-29	8.9	68
30-34	14.2	108
35-39	18.9	144
40-44	12.4	94
45-49	20.4	155
50-54	8.9	68
55-59	5.5	42
60-64	5.6	43
65 and above	1.8	13
Education		
None	16.7	127
Islamic	10.9	83
Adult Education	2.2	17
Formal	70.1	534
Ethnic		
Igbo	7.8	59
Hausa	41.1	313
Yoruba	6.5	50
Others	44.6	339
Residence		
urban	31.8	242
Rural	68.2	519
Religion		
Christianity	36.9	281
Islam	62.0	472
Traditional religion	1.0	8
Other	0.1	1
Marital Status		
Never married	4.2	32
Married	94.8	722
Divorced/separated	0.5	4
Cohabiting	0.3	2

Widowed	0.2	1
Zone		
North Central	14.4	109
North East	31.9	243
North West	36.0	274
South East	5.9	45
South South	6.7	51
South West	5.1	39
States		
North East		
Bauchi	24.5	186
Adamawa	7.4	57
North West		
Sokoto	5.4	41
Kaduna	30.6	233
North Central		
Nasarawa	9.4	72
Kwara	2.7	20
Fct Abuja	2.2	17
South West		
Oyo	2.4	18
Ogun	2.7	20
South East		
Ebonyi	5.9	45
Imo	0.1	1
South South		
Akwa Ibom	2.7	21
Edo	4.0	31

Appendix 7.3: Are you aware of the availability of fistula treatment centres: women report

Background Characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Age			
10-14	10.2	89.8	41
15-19	10.2	89.8	261
20-24	14.4	85.6	311
25-29	13.1	86.9	259
30-34	23.5	76.5	260
35-39	17.0	83.0	229
40-44	11.3	88.7	182
45-49	8.6	91.4	117
Total	14.5	85.5	1,659
Religion			
Christianity	5.2	94.8	544
Islam	18.9	81.1	1,111
Traditional religion	35.3	64.7	3
Ethnicity			
Igbo	5.5	94.5	97
Hausa	21.0	79.0	780
Yoruba	2.8	97.2	172
Others	10.8	89.2	611
Residence			
urban	16.0	84.0	671
Rural	13.4	86.6	988
Total	14.5	85.5	1,659
Marital Status			
Never married	9.3	90.7	342
Married	16.1	83.9	1,220
Divorced/separated	7.1	92.9	34
Cohabiting	0.0	100	6
Widowed	16.0	84.0	57
Education			
None	18.1	81.9	400
Islamic	17.4	82.6	206
Adult Education	8.3	91.7	35
Formal	12.6	87.4	1,018

Zone			
North Central	3.5	96.5	300
North East	25.6	74.4	369
North West	15.3	84.7	766
South East	7.1	92.9	73
South South	13.8	86.2	85
South West	1.0	99.0	65
State			
ADAMAWA	2.5	97.5	103
AKWA IBOM	23.0	77.0	35
BAUCHI	34.6	65.4	266
EBONYI	9.5	90.5	42
EDO	7.3	92.7	50
FCT ABUJA	5.6	94.4	34
IMO	3.9	96.1	31
KADUNA	10.0	90.0	524
KWARA	4.6	95.4	135
NASARAWA	1.9	98.1	131
OGUN	1.4	98.6	47
OYO	0.0	100	18
SOKOTO	26.8	73.2	243
Wealth index			
Lowest	14.1	85.9	467
Second	14.0	86.0	382
Middle	14.4	85.6	305
Fourth	11.1	88.9	245
Highest	19.0	81.0	260
Total	14.5	85.5	1,659

Appendix 7.4 Fistula Repairs by State from 2018 to 2021

State	Fistula Repairs 2018	Fistula Repairs 2019	Fistula Repairs 2020	Fistula Repairs 2021
Anambra state	9	7	2	2
Abia State	2	1	11	7
Adamawa State	33	77	87	56
Akwa Ibom State	25	2	9	117
Bauchi State	225	27	234	526
Benue State	29	36	0	41
Borno State	19	4	81	147
Bayelsa State	25	9	0	0
Cross River State	35	31	7	29
Delta State	4	2	7	11
Ebonyi State	256	214	201	421
Edo State	2	0	0	56
Ekiti State	1	0	0	33
Enugu State	0	0	26	4
Federal Capital Territory	5	2	35	46
Gombe State	25	65	38	65
Imo State	0	1	0	105
Jigawa State	510	317	463	873
Kaduna State	64	96	74	82
Kebbi State	186	51	124	166
Kano State	300	283	116	332
Kogi State	0	0	1	10
Katsina State	314	283	396	742
Kwara State	51	32	21	52
Lagos State	4	1	14	80
Nasarawa State	39	50	18	56
Niger State	8	93	0	34
Ogun State	0	202	1	12
Ondo State	0	0	1	0
Osun State	21	17	23	37
Oyo State	49	86	340	94
Plateau State	179	213	411	789
Rivers State	1	26	8	14
Sokoto State	175	159	277	332
Taraba State	8	0	67	2
Yobe State	21	54	13	43
Zamfara State	196	202	175	211
TOTAL	2,821	2,643	3,281	5,627

Appendix 7.5: Are you aware of the availability of rehabilitation centres for women: Women report

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (#)
Age			
10-14	3.3	96.7	41
15-19	8.1	91.9	261
20-24	9.6	90.4	311
25-29	11.7	88.3	259
30-34	13.6	86.4	260
35-39	13.2	86.8	229
40-44	10.5	89.5	182
45-49	7.1	92.9	117
Religion			
Christianity	5.4	94.6	544
Islam	13.0	87.0	1,111
Traditional religion	35.3	64.7	3
Ethnicity			
Igbo	5.8	94.2	97
Hausa	14.0	86.0	780
Yoruba	3.7	96.3	172
Others	9.0	91.0	611
Residence			
urban	12.5	87.5	671
Rural	9.3	90.7	988
Marital Status			
Never married	8.9	91.1	342
Married	11.3	88.7	1,220
Divorced/separated	6.6	93.4	34
Cohabiting	0.0	100	6
Widowed	8.4	91.6	57
Education			
None	11.1	88.9	400
Islamic	13.4	86.6	206
Adult Education	6.4	93.6	35
Formal	9.9	90.1	1,018

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (#)
Zone			
North Central	6.1	93.9	300
North East	16.1	83.9	369
North West	10.7	89.3	766
South East	7.5	92.5	73
South South	7.8	92.2	85
South West	5.0	95.0	65
State			
ADAMAWA	1.2	98.8	103
AKWA IBOM	11.2	88.8	35
BAUCHI	21.9	78.1	266
EBONYI	8.3	91.7	42
EDO	5.4	94.6	50
FCT ABUJA	6.3	93.7	34
IMO	6.3	93.7	31
KADUNA	9.3	90.7	524
KWARA	3.2	96.8	135
NASARAWA	9.1	90.9	131
OGUN	6.9	93.1	47
OYO	0.0	100	18
SOKOTO	13.8	86.2	243
Total	10.6	89.4	1,659

Appendix 7.6: Are you aware of the availability of rehabilitation centres for women: Male report

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (#)
Age			
15-19	0.0	100	2
20-24	20.4	79.6	25
25-29	13.1	86.9	71
30-34	11.2	88.8	113
35-39	9.7	90.3	150
40-44	8.5	91.5	98
45-49	13.0	87.0	162
50-54	10.4	89.6	71
55-59	9.3	90.7	44
60-64	11.7	88.3	45
65 and above	20.3	79.7	14
Religion			
Christianity	10.2	89.8	293
Islam	12.1	87.9	492
Traditional religion	13.8	86.2	8
Other	0.0	100	1
Ethnicity			
Igbo	28.9	71.1	62
Hausa	11.7	88.3	327
Yoruba	18.7	81.3	52
Others	7.0	93.0	354
Residence			
urban	14.3	85.7	253
Rural	10.0	90.0	541
Marital status			
Never married	15.1	84.9	33
Married	11.4	88.6	752
Divorced/separated	0.0	100	4
Cohabiting	0.0	100	3
Widowed	0.0	100	2

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (#)
Education			
None	5.2	94.8	133
Islamic	16.4	83.6	87
Adult Education	0.0	100	18
Formal	12.5	87.5	557
Zone			
North Central	7.6	92.4	114
North East	12.5	87.5	253
North West	7.4	92.6	285
South East	37.8	62.2	47
South South	7.0	93.0	54
South West	18.1	81.9	40
State			
ADAMAWA	2.4	97.6	59
AKWA IBOM	17.3	82.7	21
BAUCHI	15.6	84.4	194
EBONYI	38.3	61.7	47
EDO	0.0	100	32
FCT ABUJA	8.4	91.6	18
IMO	0.0	100	1
KADUNA	5.5	94.5	243
KWARA	11.0	89.0	21
NASARAWA	6.4	93.6	75
OGUN	0.0	100	21
OYO	38.1	61.9	19
SOKOTO	18.4	81.6	43
Total	11.3	88.6	794

MORE DATA TABLES FOR CHAPTER 8:**Appendix 8. 0: Measurement of the different forms of violence against women**

a. Measures of Economic Violence
i. Ever prevented you from getting a job or going to work, trading or doing anything to earn an income?
ii. Taken your earnings/money against your will?
iii. Denied you money for housekeeping or care of the children?
iv. Denied you money for your health care or other personal needs
v. Seized your property of economic value
b. Measures of Physical Violence
i. Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?
ii. Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?
iii. Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (E.g., by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing objects)
iv. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?
v. Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you
vi. Choked or burnt you on purpose?
vii. Threatened or used a gun/knife or any other weapon on you?
viii. Beaten your children or someone close to you in retaliation for what he thinks you have done?
ix. Threatened to or thrown you out of the house?
c. Measures of Sexual Violence
i. Did your current husband/partner or any other partner ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
ii. Did you ever have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, but had it because you were afraid of what your partner or any other partner might do?
iii. Did your partner or any other partner ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?
iv. Has your husband/partner ever forced you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts when you did not want to?
v. Has your husband/partner ever inserted other objects into your vagina without your consent?
vi. Has your partner/husband ever raped you?
vii. Has your partner/ husband ever told you that you were not good enough in bed?
d. Measures of Controlling Behavior
i. Got angry when you talked to another man? (being jealous)
ii. Often got suspicious that you were unfaithful?
iii. Frequently accused you of being unfaithful?
iv. Did not allow you to socialize with other women
v. Did not allow you to own a phone
vi. Checks your phone regularly to see those talking to you on the phone
vii. Limited your contact with your family
viii. Always insisted on knowing where you were
ix. Ignores you and treats you indifferently
x. Belittles you and makes you feel that you are not the woman he should have married
xi. Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself
xii. He takes all the important decisions in the house
xiii. You cannot discuss the use of contraceptives with him
xiv. Each time he wants sex he expects you to submit

Appendix 8.1a: Percentage distribution of women's experience of intimate partners violence

Background Characteristics	Economic Abuse		Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Controlling behaviour	
	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 months
Current age								
10 - 14 (n=48)	23.3	22.1	21.7	20.9	21.7	21.7	71.8	40.4
15 - 19 (n=251)	17.1	13.5	13.7	10.9	12.7	10.4	64.3	42.3
20 - 24 (n=462)	13.0	10.3	16.8	12.6	13.6	11.4	67.9	36.3
25 - 29 (n=542)	12.6	9.2	12.9	9.8	12.5	9.3	63.8	36.7
30 - 34 (n=513)	15.4	11.8	14.8	8.9	9.9	6.8	63.0	35.0
35 - 39 (n=469)	14.5	10.8	14.0	9.7	9.1	5.9	56.8	29.4
40 - 44 (n=380)	11.7	8.0	12.7	6.2	12.4	8.4	56.9	28.0
45 - 49 (n=339)	11.1	5.6	13.6	8.0	9.0	7.3	49.5	24.1
Residence								
urban (n=1017)	15.7	11.6	16.5	10.7	10.5	8.4	56.9	30.7
Rural (n=1987)	12.7	9.3	13.1	9.2	11.9	8.7	62.8	34.2
State								
Adamawa (n=190)	23.7	19.4	13.7	9.2	18.6	9.8	65.4	36.0
Akwa Ibom (n=190)	4.2	3.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	2.9	28.7	15.8
Bauchi (n=346)	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	77.3	30.2
Ebonyi (n=137)	5.7	1.8	6.7	2.7	4.2	1.7	25.6	14.2
Edo (n=183)	12.1	5.3	3.4	1.5	2.9	0.5	40.7	16.3
FCT Abuja (n=25)	7.2	4.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.5	86.8	81.5
Imo (n=197)	13.1	6.2	17.4	11.4	6.2	2.7	62.3	13.5
Kaduna (n=495)	8.0	3.3	10.1	7.1	6.4	3.5	73.8	60.0
Kwara (n=265)	10.1	7.7	9.1	5.3	9.0	6.8	84.3	48.0
Nasarawa (n=200)	22.4	17.6	37.6	22.8	13.5	11.0	81.2	57.4
Ogun (n=93)	32.3	23.3	21.6	8.1	12.0	5.3	51.2	22.5
Oyo (n=183)	8.3	8.3	9.7	9.7	2.2	2.2	29.1	17.2
Sokoto (n=500)	28.2	24.7	29.6	22.1	35.0	31.6	65.8	22.7
Zone								
North Central (n=491)	15.0	11.6	20.7	12.6	10.7	8.5	83.1	54.8
North East (n=535)	8.9	7.1	5.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	73.2	32.2
North West (n=995)	18.2	14.1	19.9	14.6	20.8	17.6	70.3	44.0
South East (n=334)	10.0	4.4	13.0	7.8	5.4	2.3	49.7	13.8
South South (n=372)	8.1	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.2	1.7	34.4	16.0
South West (n=277)	16.4	13.4	13.7	9.1	5.5	3.3	38.5	19.5

Education								
Never attended (n=1086)	13.6	11.2	14.1	10.2	12.5	10.0	62.8	32.2
Some Primary (n=496)	16.9	12.8	16.3	10.9	11.4	6.6	61.5	36.0
Post primary (n=1094)	9.8	6.0	11.4	6.9	5.9	3.5	53.8	29.6
Ethnic								
Igbo (n=372)	10.1	4.8	13.9	7.1	5.6	2.8	48.5	14.9
Hausa (n=1131)	17.5	14.1	17.1	12.3	19.5	16.1	70.6	38.3
Yoruba (n=450)	14.7	11.1	12.1	8.3	7.7	4.6	49.6	27.3
Others (n=3004)	10.4	7.2	12.2	8.3	6.5	4.2	63.0	37.7
Wealth index								
Lowest (n=823)	17.8	13.1	17.7	12.5	19.8	15.6	62.3	34.1
Second (n=747)	15.3	12.7	14.5	10.4	11.8	8.9	65.4	34.4
Middle (n=543)	10.1	6.5	12.1	7.5	7.3	5.3	61.6	33.8
Fourth (n=436)	10.7	8.1	13.1	9.0	8.1	5.9	60.3	36.7
Highest (n=455)	10.9	6.5	11.3	6.5	3.9	2.0	50.3	24.4
Total (3,004)	13.7	10.1	14.3	12.5	11.5	8.6	60.6	32.9

Appendix 8.1b: Aggregated Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence: Women's Report

States	Lifetime experience of Intimate Partner Violence		IPV experience in the last 12-months		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
ADAMAWA	73	38.7	58	30.6	190
AKWA IBOM	16	8.5	12	6.6	190
BAUCHI	5	1.6	3	0.8	346
EBONYI	15	10.7	5	3.9	137
EDO	25	13.5	10	5.5	183
FCT ABUJA	5	19.0	4	17.4	25
IMO	39	19.8	25	12.5	197
KADUNA	88	17.9	51	10.2	495
KWARA	50	19.0	39	14.6	265
NASARAWA	95	47.6	69	34.5	200
OGUN	38	40.5	24	25.9	93
OYO	19	10.4	19	10.4	183
SOKOTO	267	53.3	232	46.4	501
Zones					
North Central	150	30.7	112	22.9	491
North East	79	14.7	61	11.3	535
North West	355	35.7	283	28.4	995
South East	54	16.0	30	9.0	334
South South	41	11.0	23	6.1	372
South West	57	20.6	43	15.7	276
Total	736	24.5	552	18.4	3004

Appendix 8. 2: Percentage Distribution of Men Experiencing Wife's/Partner's Abuse: Men Report

Background Characteristics	Economic Abuse		Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Controlling Behaviour	
	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 Months
Current Age								
15 - 19 (n=3)	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	33.4	0.0	33.4	33.4
20 - 24 (n=44)	5.5	1.5	13.2	10.4	2.4	0.0	81.0	38.5
25 - 29 (n=203)	10.2	5.6	14.6	11.8	10.3	6.7	77.4	45.2
30 - 34 (n=390)	7.5	3.8	19.0	12.3	9.5	5.9	72.2	47.7
35 - 39 (n=504)	6.7	2.6	21.3	12.4	9.3	6.1	66.5	40.7
40 - 44 (n=419)	5.5	2.2	20.7	12.3	9.5	4.2	67.5	43.9
45 - 49 (n=576)	4.5	2.0	19.7	11.7	6.8	2.7	64.2	38.0
50 - 54 (n=260)	1.9	0.9	24.8	9.3	8.9	5.2	62.6	35.8
55 - 59 (n=149)	10.9	4.9	32.5	14.8	4.4	1.0	65.5	28.5
60 - 64 (n=141)	5.8	2.6	30.5	14.4	4.0	0.2	62.0	28.2
65 and above (N=82)	2.5	0.0	34.7	15.3	3.7	1.0	55.7	18.6
Residence								
urban (n=1068)	5.2	1.9	20.6	10.1	8.3	4.3	63.9	38.0
Rural (n=1701)	6.5	3.1	22.5	13.5	7.9	4.1	68.9	40.2
State								
Adamawa (n=158)	1.6	0.4	11.1	4.0	2.9	1.2	77.5	23.2
Akwa Ibom (n=186)	4.1	1.0	10.0	5.5	8.5	4.8	68.2	61.3
Bauchi (n=262)	1.4	1.0	5.0	3.9	1.7	0.7	74.7	38.4
Ebonyi (n=102)	6.0	0.9	31.7	9.6	7.6	2.4	76.7	38.5
Edo (n=191)	3.8	1.0	9.6	5.1	6.5	1.4	38.6	16.5
FCT Abuja (n=40)	4.6	2.5	10.4	2.3	5.6	1.6	81.7	33.0
Imo (n=202)	6.6	2.1	72.6	41.5	1.0	0.0	57.5	11.8
Kaduna (n=410)	10.0	6.2	35.2	25.3	9.6	7.1	80.4	52.3
Kwara (n=206)	6.7	3.2	18.4	7.8	16.3	10.6	77.9	67.8
Nasarawa (n=180)	11.1	7.2	36.7	22.6	26.6	17.2	83.0	56.1
Ogun (n=235)	3.1	1.4	19.9	10.9	7.6	3.5	65.5	45.2
Oyo (n=312)	0.9	0.4	12.5	5.1	5.9	1.0	69.9	33.0
Sokoto (n=286)	13.7	4.0	5.8	1.4	5.9	1.7	34.1	23.2
Zone								
North Central (n=425)	8.4	4.8	25.4	13.5	19.7	12.6	80.4	59.6

North East (n=420)	1.5	0.8	7.3	3.9	2.2	0.9	75.8	32.6
North West (n=696)	11.5	5.3	23.2	15.5	8.1	4.9	61.4	40.4
South East (n=304)	6.4	1.7	58.9	30.9	3.2	0.8	63.8	20.5
South South (n=377)	4.0	1.0	9.8	5.3	7.5	3.1	53.6	39.2
South West (n=547)	1.8	0.8	15.7	7.6	6.6	2.0	68.0	38.3
Education								
Never attended (n=314)	13.0	6.4	22.2	13.3	7.3	2.3	65.2	36.8
Some Primary (n=517)	5.3	2.8	31.2	19.3	11.6	7.5	72.5	41.3
Post primary (n=1440)	4.5	1.7	21.8	11.8	7.2	3.7	68.1	43.7
Ethnic								
Igbo (n=357)	5.5	1.5	52.2	27.4	2.8	0.8	61.6	22.3
Hausa (n=694)	11.7	5.5	17.7	12.8	6.4	3.1	61.7	32.1
Yoruba (n=620)	3.0	1.3	17.6	7.7	9.2	4.6	71.0	45.9
Others (n=1098)	4.3	2.0	16.7	9.3	10.2	5.8	69.7	45.8
Total (n=2769)	6.0	2.7	27.4	21.7	8.1	4.2	66.9	22.3

Note: The total in education is due to non-responses which were excluded in the analysis

Appendix 8. 3: Percentage distribution of men's experience of abuse from wives/partners: Women's report

	Economic Abuse (%)	Physical Abuse (%)	Sexual Abuse (%)	Emotional Abuse (%)	Violent Action (%)	Total (n)
Current age						
10 -14	6.3	3.7	6.4	3.2	1.2	60
15-19	6.0	3.7	5.6	6.5	3.7	314
20-24	8.0	6.1	11.0	13.9	5.9	578
25-29	6.6	10.4	14.3	16.8	6.7	712
30-34	5.6	11.9	15.1	19.9	5.7	685
35-39	7.2	10.7	12.9	18.5	7.2	667
40-44	5.0	10.7	15.7	21.7	8.2	500
45-49	3.2	12.0	15.0	24.1	7.0	400
Total	6.1	9.6	13.2	17.5	6.4	3,916
Residence						
Urban	5.7	11.7	16.3	21.4	7.6	1,416
Rural	6.4	8.5	11.4	15.4	5.7	2,500
State						
Adamawa	5.3	7.0	10.3	8.3	4.1	224
Akwa Ibom	2.6	1.4	6.7	9.8	4.4	200
Bauchi	1.2	9.1	6.1	5.3	2.7	436
Ebonyi	3.2	4.7	12.1	11.5	4.1	124
Edo	5.9	8.8	20.9	30.6	6.3	195
FCT Abuja	9.9	9.4	24.1	39.8	2.1	47
Imo	3.6	6.3	13.2	16.2	6.5	249
Kaduna	12.8	12.5	12.8	15.5	6.2	635
Kwara	2.5	11.9	22.9	26.0	12.1	293
Nasarawa	13.4	25.3	29.8	44.4	21.8	254
Ogun	6.8	18.2	20.8	29.9	11.2	308
Oyo	0.0	4.7	6.1	11.2	2.9	457
Sokoto	9.0	4.0	7.3	12.5	1.6	494
Zone						
North Central	7.7	17.5	25.9	35.0	15.5	594
North East	2.6	8.4	7.5	6.3	3.2	660
North West	11.2	8.8	10.4	14.2	4.2	1,129
South East	3.5	5.8	12.8	14.6	5.7	374
South South	4.2	5.1	13.7	20.1	5.3	395
South West	2.8	10.1	12.0	18.7	6.2	764
Education						
Never attended	6.1	9.6	11.9	16.7	6.1	1,302
Some Primary	5.9	13.0	14.7	23.2	7.6	678
Post primary	6.0	9.4	15.4	18.7	6.3	1,546
Ethnic						
Igbo	4.1	6.3	13.3	16.5	5.7	429
Hausa	8.2	6.3	7.5	10.3	3.3	1,211
Yoruba	3.2	12.0	15.9	22.1	8.1	872
Others	6.8	12.1	16.3	21.2	8.2	1,404
Wealth index						
Lowest	6.0	8.0	10.0	16.1	5.9	1,016
Second	7.0	8.2	11.8	15.9	6.2	891
Middle	6.3	13.1	13.6	18.4	9.1	730
Fourth	6.7	11.9	19.1	20.8	5.9	621
Highest	4.5	8.2	13.9	17.8	4.9	658
Total	6.1	9.6	13.2	17.5	6.4	3,916

Note: The total in education is due to non-responses which were excluded in the analysis

Appendix 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Men's Experience of Abuse from Wives/Partners: Men's Report

	Economic Abuse (%)	Physical Abuse (%)	Sexual Abuse (%)	Emotional Abuse (%)	Violent Action (%)	Total (n)
Current Age						
15-19	33.4	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0	3
20-24	9.6	3.9	9.2	12.5	0.5	44
25-29	4.5	5.3	8.9	14.5	3.3	203
30-34	5.4	7.3	16.0	20.1	4.9	389
35-39	4.4	8.2	10.1	22.1	2.7	498
40-44	5.1	5.8	9.1	23.9	1.8	417
45-49	6.4	5.3	10.2	21.1	6.6	572
50-54	5.6	5.8	8.4	21.7	3.6	258
55-59	5.1	10.7	12.3	30.4	4.7	148
60-64	7.0	10.5	11.0	32.9	2.1	140
65 and above	1.8	13.8	17.0	34.5	3.5	82
Residence						
Urban	5.0	7.2	12.8	24.8	3.5	1,060
Rural	5.6	6.9	9.8	21.1	4.1	1,694
State						
Adamawa	2.6	3.7	3.6	5.8	2.0	158
Akwa Ibom	3.7	7.2	8.0	10.1	1.2	186
Bauchi	1.0	0.4	3.1	2.3	6.3	261
Ebonyi	15.0	14.4	26.8	30.9	9.9	100
Edo	4.8	7.7	15.2	22.1	0.0	191
FCT Abuja	0.7	2.9	5.6	27.5	1.6	40
Imo	11.8	9.1	6.3	61.9	3.2	202
Kaduna	2.2	5.4	8.7	19.3	4.2	409
Kwara	3.3	6.4	9.9	28.7	2.8	204
Nasarawa	14.7	10.9	25.8	39.6	5.7	178
Ogun	5.5	13.7	27.3	39.2	1.0	232
Oyo	6.6	10.0	9.6	22.6	9.4	311
Sokoto	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.2	282
Zone						
North Central	7.8	8.0	16.2	33.2	3.9	421
North East	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.6	4.7	419
North West	2.9	4.2	6.1	12.6	3.0	692
South East	12.9	10.8	13.1	51.6	5.4	301
South South	4.3	7.4	11.7	16.2	0.6	377
South West	6.1	11.5	17.2	29.7	5.8	544
Education						
Never attended	5.7	6.5	10.2	21.5	7.8	313
Some Primary	7.4	9.8	14.8	32.7	4.3	514
Post primary	5.1	7.0	10.8	22.7	3.3	1,431
Ethnic						
Igbo	11.7	10.2	11.8	45.9	5.0	355
Hausa	2.9	4.2	6.6	11.4	2.8	690
Yoruba	6.2	10.6	16.4	31.7	5.3	617
Others	4.4	5.7	10.3	16.8	3.4	1,093
Total	5.4	7.0	10.9	22.5	3.9	2,754

Appendix 8.5: Women's Experience of Physical Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Since age 15

	Family		Other people		Either		Total (n)
	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	
Age							
10 - 14	7.7	2.4	1.2	0.7	8.7	2.9	136
15 - 19	7.5	2.6	2.5	1.3	8.7	3.9	1,249
20 - 24	6.01	0.3	3.2	0.3	8.1	0.5	1,151
25 - 29	4.0	0.6	3.1	0.5	6.4	0.7	968
30 - 34	3.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.9	0.3	872
35 - 39	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	789
40 - 44	3.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.3	0.2	630
45 - 49	4.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	558
Total	5.1	0.8	2.1	0.4	6.5	1.1	6,354
Religion							
Christianity	5.3	0.9	1.8	0.2	6.6	1.1	3,289
Islam	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.6	6.4	1.1	3,048
Traditional religion	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	16
Ethnicity							
Igbo	5.3	0.5	2.2	0.5	7.0	0.9	840
Hausa	5.2	0.3	3.4	0.7	7.6	1.0	1,690
Yoruba	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.4	1,466
Others	6.5	1.4	2.0	0.4	7.6	1.6	2,358
Total	5.1	0.8	2.1	0.4	6.5	1.1	6,354
Residence							
Urban	4.9	0.9	2.9	0.6	7.2	1.4	2,541
Rural	5.2	0.7	1.6	0.3	6.1	0.9	3,813
Marital Status							
Never married	7.5	2.3	3.3	1.2	9.8	3.3	1,862
Married	4.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.2	4,079
Divorced /separated	5.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	132
Cohabiting	8.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	57
Widowed	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	224
Education							
None	5.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	5.5	0.1	1,355
Islamic	3.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.2	513

Adult Education	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	93
Formal	5.4	1.1	2.6	0.6	7.2	1.5	4,393
Employment							
Yes	4.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	5.7	0.4	3,325
No	5.8	1.3	2.5	0.6	7.4	1.9	3,029
Zone							
North Central	5.7	1.1	2.2	0.3	6.9	1.4	986
North East	7.0	1.1	3.4	1.1	8.6	1.7	914
North West	4.8	0.3	2.5	0.4	6.8	0.8	1,580
South East	5.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	7.1	0.9	726
South South	6.2	1.6	2.1	0.1	7.6	1.7	892
South West	2.6	0.5	0.6	0	3.2	0.5	1,255
State							
Adamawa	2.8	1.1	2.2	0.7	5.0	1.8	366
Akwa Ibom	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	456
Bauchi	9.9	1.1	4.2	1.4	10.9	1.7	548
Ebonyi	6.2	0.9	1.9	0.6	7.6	1.3	276
Edo	9.5	3.3	3.1	0.2	11.7	3.5	436
Fct Abuja	6.7	0.9	8.6	0.8	10.9	1.5	100
Imo	4.5	0.2	2.3	0.5	6.8	0.6	449
Kaduna	5.0	0.5	2.7	0.4	7.7	0.9	938
Kwara	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	2.5	0.5	480
Nasarawa	10.5	2.1	1.8	0.3	11.2	2.5	406
Ogun	3.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	5.2	0.5	547
Oyo	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	708
Sokoto	4.5	0.1	2.3	0.4	5.5	0.5	642
Wealth							
Lowest	5.5	0.8	2.8	0.8	7.4	1.54	1,751
Second	3.9	0.7	1.4	0	4.8	0.7	1,394
Middle	6.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	6.7	1.3	1,131
Fourth	5.8	0.6	2.3	0.2	7.7	0.8	1,011
Highest	4.1	0.8	2.5	0.1	5.8	0.9	1,066
Total	5.1	0.8	2.1	0.4	6.5	1.1	6,353

Appendix 8.6: Women's Experience of Sexual Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Since Age 15

	Family member		Other People		Either		Total (n)
	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	
Age							
10 - 14	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	136
15 - 19	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1,249
20 - 24	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	1,151
25 - 29	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	968
30 - 34	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	872
35 - 39	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	789
40 - 44	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	3.2	0.1	630
45 - 49	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	558
Religion							
Christianity	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.3	3.0	0.1	3,289
Islam	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	3,048
Traditional religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ethnicity							
Igbo	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.3	840
Hausa	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1,690
Yoruba	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.2	1,466
Others	1.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	2,358
Residence							
Urban	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.6	0.2	2,541
Rural	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	3,813
Marital Status							
Never married	1.3	0.1	1.9	0.5	3.2	0.5	1,862
Married	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	4,079
Divorced/ separated	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0 -	132
Cohabiting	2.4	0.0	3.5	1.2	5.9	1.2	57
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.39	0	0.39	0.0	224
Education							
None	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	0	1,355
Islamic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	513
Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	93
Formal	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.8	0.3	4,393

Employment							
Yes	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	3,325
No	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.5	0.3	3,029
Zone							
North Central	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.2	2.9	0.3	986
North East	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	914
North West	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1,580
South East	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.5	0.3	726
South South	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.5	892
South West	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	1,255
State							
Adamawa	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.2	366
Akwa Ibom	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.8	0.3	456
Bauchi	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	548
Ebonyi	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	276
Edo	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.7	4.4	0.7	436
Fct Abuja	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	3.5	0.4	100
Imo	0.7	0	2.1	0.3	2.8	0.3	449
Kaduna	1.4	0	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	938
Kwara	0.5	0	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.4	480
Nasarawa	1.3	0.15	2.6	0.0	3.9	0.2	406
Ogun	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.3	547
Oyo	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	708
Sokoto	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	642
Wealth							
Lowest	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	1,751
Second	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	1,394
Middle	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.4	1,131
Fourth	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	1,011
Highest	1.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.4	1,066
Total	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	2.3	0.2	6,353

Appendix 8.7: Women's Experience of Sexual Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Before Age 15

	Family Members	Other People	Either	
	Ever	Ever	Ever	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Age				
10 - 14	0.0	0.3	0.3	136
15 - 19	0.5	1.0	1.6	1,249
20 - 24	0.9	0.6	1.5	1,151
25 - 29	0.8	0.7	1.5	968
30 - 34	0.4	0.3	0.5	872
35 - 39	0.8	0.7	1.1	789
40 - 44	0.9	0.5	1.2	630
45 - 49	0.6	0.4	0.9	558
Religion				
Christianity	1.1	0.7	1.7	3,289
Islam	0.3	0.5	0.7	3,048
Traditional religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ethnicity				
Igbo	1.3	1.4	2.4	840
Hausa	0.0	0.8	1.02	1,690
Yoruba	0.6	0.2	0.6	1,466
Others	0.8	0.4	1.3	2,358
Locality				
Urban	0.8	0.6	1.3	2,541
Rural	0.6	0.6	1.2	3,813
Marital Status				
Never married	1.1	0.9	1.9	1,862
Married	0.5	0.4	0.9	4,079
Divorced/separated	0.0	1.6	1.6	132
Cohabiting	5.5	1.2	5.5	57
Widowed	0.0	0.8	0.8	224
Education				
None	0.4	0.4	0.7	1,355
Islamic	0.2	0.5	0.7	513
Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	93
Formal	0.9	0.7	1.5	4,393
Employed				
Yes	0.8	0.5	1.2	3,325
No	0.6	0.7	1.3	3,029

Zone				
North Central	0.7	0.2	0.8	986
North East	0.1	0.4	0.5	914
North West	0.5	0.7	1.3	1,580
South East	1.2	1.4	2.2	726
South South	0.9	1.0	1.9	892
South West	0.9	0.3	1.0	1,255
State				
Adamawa	0.2	0.8	0.9	366
Akwa Ibom	0.7	1.1	1.8	456
Bauchi	0.0	0.2	0.2	548
Ebonyi	1.9	0.8	2.6	276
Edo	1.1	0.9	2.0	436
Fct Abuja	1.4	0.3	1.6	100
Imo	0.7	1.7	1.9	449
Kaduna	0.8	0.9	1.6	938
Kwara	0.3	0.3	0.4	480
Nasarawa	1.1	0.0	1.1	406
Ogun	1.1	0.0	1.1	547
Oyo	0.7	0.5	0.9	708
Sokoto	0.2	0.5	0.7	642
Wealth				
Lowest	0.4	0.5	0.9	1,751
Second	0.3	0.5	0.8	1,394
Middle	0.9	0.3	1.	1,131
Fourth	1.0	0.9	1.6	1,011
Highest	1.1	0.8	1.8	1,066
Total	0.7	0.6	1.23	6,353

Appendix 8.8: Men's Experience of Physical Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Since Age 15

	Family Member		Other People		Either		Total (n)
	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)			Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	
Age							
15 - 19	20.7	5.9	16.9	9.2	20.7	9.9	17
20 - 24	4.6	0.1	6.8	0.4	8.5	0.4	101
25 - 29	4.0	0.4	5.9	0.2	8.7	0.5	279
30 - 34	6.4	0.1	7.0	0.1	9.5	0.2	434
35 - 39	5.1	0.2	3.5	0.1	7.9	0.2	548
40 - 44	6.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	435
45 - 49	3.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	5.1	0.1	598
50 - 54	5.6	0.1	4.9	0.0	7.5	0.1	271
55 - 59	9.5	0.1	10.2	0.0	13.8	0.1	157
60 - 64	5.5	0.1	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.1	157
65 and above	14.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	16.2	0.0	93
Religion							
Christianity	7.7	0.1	6.8	0.1	11.1	0.2	1,582
Islam	3.9	0.1	2.8	0.1	5.5	0.2	1,463
Traditional religion	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	45
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnicity							
Igbo	14.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	20.5	0.0	410
Hausa	2.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	719
Yoruba	4.5	0.0	3.9	0.1	6.6	0.1	729
Others	5.3	0.1	4.9	0.2	8.1	0.1	1,234
Residence							
Urban	6.9	0.3	5.4	0.3	9.5	0.4	1,214
Rural	4.9	0.1	4.5	0.0	7.6	0.1	1,878
Marital Status							
Never married	8.5	0.8	10.5	1.0	13.1	1.2	250
Married	5.4	0.1	4.3	0.0	7.8	0.1	2,770
Divorced /separated	15.3	0.8	4.8	0.8	16.8	0.8	22
Cohabiting	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	15
Widowed	5.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	35
Education							
None	2.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	541
Islamic	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	208

Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37
Formal	6.8	0.2	6.1	0.2	9.9	0.3	2,307
Employment							
Yes	5.7	0.1	4.7	0.1	8.2	0.2	2,918
No	6.3	0.5	7.5	1.0	9.9	1.0	174
Zone							
North Central	8.8	0.8	10.7	0.8	15.9	1.2	475
North East	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.2	443
North West	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	725
South East	17.5	0.0	14.9	0.0	24.4	0.0	344
South South	5.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	457
South West	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	648
State							
Adamawa	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.1	0.4	178
Akwa Ibom	4.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	249
Bauchi	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	265
Ebonyi	8.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	115
Edo	5.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	208
FCT Abuja	7.9	6.6	5.9	5.2	11.4	9.2	45
Imo	22.2	0.0	19.9	0.0	30.4	0.0	229
Kaduna	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	430
Kwara	2.6	0.0	4.3	0.3	5.9	0.3	234
Nasarawa	16.3	0.5	19.3	0.5	28.8	0.5	197
Ogun	6.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	269
Oyo	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	378
Sokoto	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	295
Total	5.8	0.2	4.8	0.1	8.3	0.2	3,092

Appendix 8.9: Men's Experience of Sexual Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Since Age 15

	Family members		Other people		Either Family/Others		Total (n)
	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	Ever (%)	Last 12 month (%)	
Age							
15 - 19	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	17
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	101
25 - 29	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	279
30 - 34	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	434
35 - 39	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	548
40 - 44	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	435
45 - 49	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	598
50 - 54	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	271
55 - 59	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	157
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	157
65 and above	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	93
Religion							
Christianity	0.82	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1,582
Islam	0.97	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	1,463
Traditional religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnicity							
Igbo	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	410
Hausa	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	719
Yoruba	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	729
Others	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.1	1,234
Residence							
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.1	1,214
Rural	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1,878
Total	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	3,092
Marital Status							
Never married	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	250
Married	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	2,770
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	22

Cohabiting	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	15
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Total	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	3,092
Education							
None	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	541
Islamic	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	208
Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37
Formal	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	2,307
Employment							
Yes	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	2,918
No	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	174
Zone							
North Central	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.13	475
North East	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0	443
North West	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	725
South East	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	344
South South	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	457
South West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	648
State							
Adamawa	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	178
Akwa Ibom	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	249
Bauchi	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	265
Ebonyi	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	115
Edo	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	208
FCT Abuja	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	45
Imo	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	229
Kaduna	0.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.7	0.0	430
Kwara	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	234
Nasarawa	4.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	5.3	0.3	197
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	269
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	378
Sokoto	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	295
Total	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	3,092

Appendix 8.10: Men's Experience of Sexual Violence from Non-Intimate Partners Before Age 15

	Family Members	Other People	Either	
	Ever (%)	Ever (%)	Ever (%)	Total (n)
Age				
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
20 - 24	0.0	2.3	2.3	101
25 - 29	0.0	1.0	1.0	279
30 - 34	0.3	0.3	0.7	434
35 - 39	0.4	0.2	0.6	548
40 - 44	0.5	0.0	0.5	435
45 - 49	0.1	0.1	0.2	598
50 - 54	0.3	0.7	1.0	271
55 - 59	0.0	0.5	0.5	157
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	157
65 and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	93
Religion				
Christianity	0.3	0.4	0.8	1,582
Islam	0.1	0.2	0.4	1,463
Traditional religion	0	1.4	1.4	45
Other	0	0	0	2
Ethnicity				
Igbo	0.1	0.5	0.6	410
Hausa	0.1	0.0	0.1	719
Yoruba	0.2	0.4	0.6	729
Others	0.3	0.5	0.9	1,234
Residence				
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.3	1,214
Rural	0.2	0.6	0.8	1,878
Marital Status				
Never married	0.0	1.3	1.3	250
Married	0.2	0.3	0.5	2,770
Divorced/separated	5.9	0.0	5.9	22
Cohabiting	0.0	0.0	0	15
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0	35
Education				
None	0.0	0.1	0.1	541
Islamic	0.3	0.0	0.3	208
Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	37
Formal	0.3	0.5	0.8	2,307

Employment				
Yes	0.2	0.4	0.6	2,918
No	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
Zone				
North Central	0.4	1.1	1.5	475
North East	0.1	0.0	0.1	443
North West	0.0	0.0	0.0	725
South East	0.1	0.6	0.7	344
South South	0.6	0.3	0.9	457
South West	0.2	0.4	0.7	648
State				
Adamawa	0.3	0.0	0.3	178
Akwa Ibom	0.3	0.6	1.0	249
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	265
Ebonyi	0.0	1.1	1.0	115
Edo	0.9	0.0	0.9	208
Fct Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Imo	0.2	0.4	0.6	229
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	430
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	234
Nasarawa	0.9	2.7	3.7	197
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	269
Oyo	0.4	0.7	1.2	378
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	295
Total	0.3	0.3	0.6	3,092

Appendix 8.11: Changes in Women's Experience of SGBV before and during COVID-19

	Economic Violence				Physical Violence				Sexual Violence			
	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)
Age												
10 - 14	6.5	83.6	9.8	11	0	84.0	15.9	10	0	56.0	43.9	10
15 - 19	28.0	65.2	6.6	40	3.3	69.3	27.3	33	6.7	62.6	30.6	30
20 - 24	34.4	63.5	2.0	56	4.4	58.6	36.8	74	11.1	66.0	22.8	59
25 - 29	23.1	70.8	6.0	64	3.8	66.3	29.8	67	15.2	64.0	20.7	63
30 - 34	26.2	64.7	8.9	74	5.8	65.6	28.5	73	18.5	65.3	16.1	48
35 - 39	24.9	62.7	12.3	64	0.9	61.1	37.8	62	7.0	78.0	14.9	40
40 - 44	30.2	67.4	2.3	42	2.6	77.7	19.5	46	15.3	65.5	19.1	44
45 - 49	24.4	74.2	1.3	35	3.3	65.4	31.2	44	8.0	60.8	31.1	29
Religion												
Christianity	32.0	62.8	5.1	140	2.9	69.8	27.2	161	17.8	70.2	11.9	84
Islam	23.5	69.3	7.1	247	3.9	63.3	32.7	248	10.1	64.6	25.2	236
Traditional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ethnicity												
Igbo	17.0	81.3	1.6	35	2.9	84.9	12.1	50	15.2	84.7	0.0	19
Hausa	21.7	70.4	7.8	186	2.9	68.3	28.7	185	8.2	64.9	26.7	207
Yoruba	24.0	68.5	7.4	62	8.8	55.1	35.9	52	20.9	65.3	13.7	32
Others	40.2	54.8	4.9	103	2.3	59.0	38.5	122	18.9	63.3	17.6	64
Residence												
Urban	15.9	75.0	9.0	150	4.5	59.2	36.2	160	14.5	53.5	31.8	100
Rural	33.3	61.8	4.7	237	2.8	70.1	26.9	249	10.9	71.4	17.6	222
Marital Status												
Married	25.9	67.0	7.1	351	3.5	67.4	29.1	372	12.1	66.2	21.6	297
Divorced/ Separated	36.9	63.1	0.0	9	0.0	54.0	45.9	13	12.3	68.9	18.8	9
Cohabiting	46.2	53.7	0.0	3	34.1	46.0	19.8	4	0.0	100	0.0	2
Widowed	30.3	69.6	0.0	23	0.0	49.2	50.8	20	12.0	53.1	34.8	14
Education												
None	30.4	63.7	5.8	113	5.4	69.4	25.2	118	12.1	69.9	18.1	105
Islamic	15.7	79.7	4.5	74	1.0	73.4	25.6	75	5.7	64.7	29.6	88
Adult Education	37.0	62.9	0.0	6	0.0	100	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	2
Formal	28.1	64.1	7.7	195	3.4	60.9	35.7	213	16.1	63.6	20.3	128
Employment												
Yes	31.8	62.3	5.8	219	2.4	64.7	32.9	224	17.0	60.6	22.4	133
No	19.7	73.1	7.2	168	4.9	67.3	27.8	185	8.6	69.6	21.8	189
Zone												
North Central	57.1	41.4	1.4	69	2.6	64.0	33.3	97	29.6	65.2	5.1	49
North East	22.1	70.2	7.5	45	2.9	84.0	13.0	28	2.1	66.2	31.6	34
North West	19.3	72.5	8.1	170	2.4	61.4	36.1	189	9.0	64.3	26.6	193
South East	19.0	79.0	1.8	32	3.5	82.5	13.9	42	16.6	83.3	0.0	17

South South	22.0	69.5	8.3	28	2.1	81.7	16.0	17	13.5	69.5	16.9	15
South West	19.6	71.9	8.4	43	12.7	53.3	33.8	36	9.0	64.4	26.5	14
State												
Adamawa	20.8	71.0	8.07	42	3.3	87.4	9.1	25	2.2	65.2	32.5	33
Akwa Ibom	48.1	36.6	15.2	8	3.3	75.0	21.5	11	12.3	62.2	25.4	10
Bauchi	41.5	58.4	0.0	3	0.0	60.3	39.6	4	0.0	100	0.0	1
Ebonyi	12.1	87.8	0.0	7	0.0	83.0	16.9	9	40.5	59.4	0.0	5
Edo	12.6	81.4	5.9	21	0.0	93.8	6.1	6	16.0	84.0	0.0	5
FCT Abuja	59.5	40.4	0.0	2	0.0	60.9	39.1	2	100	0.0	0.0	1
Imo	21.1	76.3	2.4	24	4.4	82.4	13.1	33	5.3	94.7	0.0	11
Kaduna	21.0	73.8	5.1	37	0.0	32.6	67.3	48	16.6	45.5	37.8	30
Kwara	29.0	67.0	3.9	25	3.7	67.3	28.8	23	24.5	72.4	2.9	22
Nasarawa	73.8	26.1	0.0	42	2.3	63.1	34.5	72	30.6	62.1	7.2	25
Ogun	21.2	75.9	2.9	28	16.1	83.8	0.0	19	0.0	77.8	22.1	10
Oyo	16.5	63.9	19.5	14	8.8	18.6	72.4	17	33.9	27.4	38.6	4
Sokoto	18.8	72.1	8.9	133	3.2	71.0	25.6	142	7.7	67.7	24.5	164
Wealth												
Lowest	25.0	68.6	6.3	137	2.8	64.5	32.6	139	9.8	67.9	22.1	153
Second	27.9	62.9	9.1	108	2.1	69.6	28.2	103	14.2	57.1	28.5	83
Middle	33.5	63.0	3.3	52	9.5	67.5	22.8	63	10.0	74.1	15.8	37
Fourth	25.7	66.5	7.7	44	1.5	59.1	39.2	55	11.6	67.4	20.9	33
Highest	21.3	76.2	2.4	46	3.0	67.0	29.8	49	27.2	68.5	4.2	17
Total	26.6	66.9	6.4	387	3.5	65.8	30.5	409	12.0	65.8	22.0	322

Appendix 8.12: Changes in Men's Experience of SGBV before and during COVID-19

	Economic Violence				Physical Violence				Sexual Violence			
	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)	Increase (%)	Same (%)	Decrease (%)	Total (n)
Age												
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100	0.0	0.0	1	100	0.0	0.0	1
20-24	0.0	72.3	27.6	2	18.4	81.5	0.0	6	100	0.0	0.0	1
25-29	11.8	88.1	0.0	20	16.5	80.4	2.9	30	33.8	61.5	4.6	20
30-34	19.9	67.9	12.1	28	32.1	65.8	2.0	74	28.4	71.5	0.0	36
+35 -39	27.3	72.6	0.0	32	11.9	87.3	0.7	108	29.5	70.4	0.0	45
40-44	11.1	88.8	0.0	22	19.7	79.2	0.9	87	51.0	48.9	0.0	38
45-49	26.4	71.4	2.0	25	19.8	73.0	7.0	114	33.8	63.5	2.6	37
50-54	0.0	100	0.0	5	21.6	67.7	10.5	65	39.1	60.8	0.0	22
55-59	1.8	98.1	0.0	16	24.5	72.6	2.8	49	13.8	86.2	0.0	6
60-64	2.8	97.1	0.0	8	8.4	90.1	1.4	43	40.3	24.5	35.1	5
65 and above	0.0	100	0.0	2	12.9	87.0	0.0	29	24.3	53.6	22.0	3
Religion												
Christianity	20.0	79.9	0	57	19.3	77.5	3.2	359	39.8	57.2	2.9	99
Islam	13.4	82.0	4.5	100	18.3	77.7	3.9	237	32.1	66.4	1.4	112
Traditional religion	45.3	54.6	0.0	2	43.6	56.3	0.0	8	25.8	74.1	0.0	4
Other	100	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ethnicity												
Igbo	7.0	93.0	0.0	19	12.6	86.0	1.3	187	41.6	49.0	9.3	10
Hausa	11.1	83.7	5.0	78	9.7	88.9	1.2	123	26.2	72.2	1.5	43
Yoruba	13.5	86.4	0.0	18	27.4	71.3	1.2	109	39.0	60.9	0	55
Others	30.9	67.7	1.4	45	27.5	64.0	8.5	184	36.9	60.3	2.7	107
Residence												
Urban	15.7	83.1	1.2	54	26.2	72.9	1.0	220	31.8	67.8	0.3	85
Rural	16.9	79.4	3.7	106	15.3	79.8	4.9	384	38.0	58.8	3.2	130
Marital Status												
Married	16.5	80.6	2.9	160	19.3	77.2	3.5	602	35.8	62.2	2.1	214
Cohabiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100	0.0	2	0.0	100	0.0	1
Education												
None	12.3	81.4	6.3	33	26.2	68.1	5.6	58	38.0	52.5	9.5	37
Islamic	18.1	74.1	7.8	26	11.8	88.2	0.0	25	72.2	27.8	0.0	15
Adult Education	0.0	100	0.0	4	7.8	50.2	41.9	13	100	0.0	0.0	1
Formal	18.2	81.3	0.5	97	19.1	78.5	2.4	507	31.4	68.0	0.6	163
Employment												
Yes	16.0	81.0	2.9	155	18.6	77.9	3.4	574	34.3	64.0	1.5	205
No	32.3	67.7	0.0	5	31.6	63.9	4.4	30	61.6	25.0	13.3	10

Zone												
North Central	24.5	68.0	7.4	34	19.3	77.2	3.5	109	23.7	71.5	4.7	81
North East	29.8	70.2	0.0	6	45.4	51.7	2.9	31	73.5	26.5	0.0	9
North West	12.5	84.8	2.6	77	12.6	79.8	7.6	162	25.9	74.1	0.0	54
South East	5.5	94.5	0.0	19	10.6	88.0	1.38	180	42.9	50.5	6.6	9
South South	25.1	74.9	0.0	14	32.9	67.1	0.0	37	46.3	53.7	0.0	27
South West	20.3	79.7	0	10	34.6	63.8	1.6	86	58.2	41.8	0.0	35
State												
Adamawa	0.0	100	0	2	45.6	49.4	5.0	18	47.5	52.5	0.0	4
Akwa Ibom	24.0	75.9	0.0	7	31.8	68.3	0.0	19	30.8	69.2	0.0	15
Bauchi	49.7	50.3	0.0	4	45.2	54.8	0.0	13	100	0.0	0.0	4
Ebonyi	8.8	91.2	0.0	6	27.7	67.6	4.6	32	27.5	64.2	8.3	7
Edo	26.2	73.8	0.0	7	34.0	66.0	0.0	18	65.9	34.1	0.0	12
Fct Abuja	35.5	64.5	0.0	2	19.6	80.4	0.0	4	31.7	54.9	13.4	2
Imo	3.9	96.1	0.0	13	6.9	92.5	0.65	147	100	0.0	0.0	2
Kaduna	13.8	86.2	0.0	39	11.5	80.2	8.56	145	11.2	88.8	0.0	38
Kwara	11.4	73.2	15.4	13	16.9	83.1	0.0	38	8.8	89.2	2.0	32
Nasarawa	32.6	64.8	2.6	19	20.7	73.6	5.8	66	33.8	59.9	6.3	46
Ogun	28.3	71.7	0.0	7	26.3	73.8	0.0	47	29.9	70.0	0.0	17
Oyo	0.0	100	0.0	3	44.7	51.7	3.42	39	85.6	14.4	0.0	18
Sokoto	11.2	83.5	5.4	38	23.9	76.0	0.0	17	60.1	39.9	0.0	16
Total	16.5	80.6	2.9	160	19.3	77.3	3.5	604	35.6	62.4	2.1	215

Appendix 8.13**Percentage Distribution of Increase in Partner's Controlling Behaviour Since Onset of COVID-19**

	Female		Male	
	%	Total	%	Total
Age				
10 - 14	40.4	61	-	-
15 - 19	42.3	329	33.4	2
20 - 24	36.3	615	38.5	45
25 - 29	36.7	744	45.2	204
30 - 34	34.9	741	47.7	393
35 - 39	29.4	720	40.7	515
40 - 44	27.9	578	43.9	422
45 - 49	24.1	518	37.9	587
50 - 54	-	-	35.8	267
55 - 59	-	-	28.5	154
60 - 64	-	-	28.2	149
65 and above	-	-	18.6	93
Religion				
Christianity	28.0	1,995	37.9	1,397
Islam	37.2	2,295	40.7	1,385
Traditional	19.9	16	45.9	44
Others	-	-	0	2
Ethnicity				
Igbo	14.9	504	22.3	374
Hausa	38.3	1,279	32.1	695
Yoruba	27.3	952	45.9	634
Others	37.7	1,571	45.8	1,126
Residence				
Urban	30.7	1590	37.9	1,095
Rural	34.2	2716	40.2	1,734
Marital Status				
Married	34.2	3,910	39.7	2,758
Divorced/separated	30.0	127	22.9	22
Cohabiting	24.7	54	49.2	15
Widowed	13.7	215	14.2	34
Education				
None	30.3	1,193	26.6	511
Islamic	41.8	435	37.1	204
Adult Education	36.2	70	28.7	37
Formal	32.5	2,609	42.9	2,077
Employment				
Yes	32.1	2,719	39.6	2,713

No	34.3	1,587	33.5	116
Zone				
North Central	54.8	664	59.6	434
North East	32.2	692	32.6	423
North West	43.9	1,210	40.4	698
South East	13.8	437	20.5	317
South South	16.0	470	39.2	399
South West	19.5	833	38.3	557
State				
Adamawa	35.9	242	23.2	161
Akwa Ibom	15.8	246	61.3	202
Bauchi	30.2	449	38.4	262
Ebonyi	14.2	150	38.5	103
Edo	16.3	224	16.5	197
FCT Abuja	81.5	54	32.9	40
Imo	13.5	287	11.8	214
Kaduna	59.9	692	52.3	412
Kwara	47.9	320	67.8	210
Nasarawa	57.4	290	56.1	183
Ogun	22.5	354	45.2	243
Oyo	17.2	479	32.9	314
Sokoto	22.7	518	23.2	286
Wealth index				
Lowest	34.1	1,147	-	-
Second	34.4	987	-	-
Middle	33.8	791	-	-
Fourth	36.7	668	-	-
Highest	24.4	713	-	-
Total	32.9	4,306	39.4	2,829

MORE DATA TABLES FOR CHAPTER 9

Appendix 9.1 Awareness of Programmes and Activities on SGBV/HPs/OF by Background Characteristics

	<i>Female (%)</i>	<i>Total (N)</i>	<i>Male (%)</i>	<i>Total (N)</i>
Background Characteristics				
Age Group				
10-14	3.4	136		
15-19	4.0	1,249	0.0	17
20-24	6.7	1,151	3.3	101
25-29	8.1	968	5.7	280
30-34	6.2	872	3.9	434
35-39	6.3	789	2.0	548
40-44	7.3	630	7.6	435
45-49	7.3	559	5.2	598
50-54			8.0	271
55-59			10.8	157
60-64			6.1	157
65 and above			9.7	93
Education				
No formal education	4.4	1,387	1.8	246
Did not complete primary	6.8	281	5.3	76
Primary	6.1	992	6.2	572
JSS	5.3	728	7.2	167
SSS	7.6	1,885	5.8	984
Postsecondary	7.1	613	8.5	516
Ethnic Group				
Igbo	4.9	840	21.0	410
Hausa	8.0	1,690	3.0	719
Yoruba	6.7	1,466	3.6	729
Others	5.3	2,358	2.8	1,234
Residence				
Rural	4.3	3,813	4.8	1,214
Urban	9.3	2,541	5.9	1,878
Religion				
Christianity	4.8	3,289	7.5	1,582
Islam	7.9	3,048	3.2	1,463
Traditional religion	16.0	16	5.0	45
Others			0.0	3

Marital Status				
<i>Never married</i>	5.1	1,862	7.5	250
<i>Married</i>	6.8	4,079	5.2	2,770
<i>Divorced/Separated</i>	7.2	132	11.9	22
<i>Cohabiting</i>	2.4	57	0.0	15
<i>Widowed</i>	7.0	224	6.6	35
Zone				
<i>North Central</i>	11.9	986	3.9	475
<i>North East</i>	4.1	915	2.9	443
<i>North West</i>	8.6	1,580	2.7	725
<i>South East</i>	4.6	726	24.8	344
<i>South South</i>	3.3	893	2.6	457
<i>South West</i>	3.7	1,255	3.2	648
States				
North Central				
<i>FCT Abuja</i>	22.5	100	1.3	45
<i>Kwara</i>	14.2	480	3.6	234
<i>Nasarawa</i>	6.6	406	4.8	197
North East				
<i>Adamawa</i>	4.8	366	5.7	178
<i>Bauchi</i>	3.7	548	1.0	265
North West				
<i>Kaduna</i>	8.7	938	1.8	430
<i>Sokoto</i>	8.3	642	4.0	295
South East				
<i>Ebonyi</i>	7.3	277	34.4	115
<i>Imo</i>	2.9	449	20.0	229
South South				
<i>Akwa Ibom</i>	3.5	456	2.9	249
<i>Edo</i>	3.2	436	2.1	208
South West				
<i>Ogun</i>	0.5	547	1.3	270
<i>Oyo</i>	6.2	708	4.5	378
Wealth Quintile				
<i>Lowest</i>	5.0	1,751		
<i>Second</i>	4.9	1,394		
<i>Middle</i>	5.2	1,132		
<i>Fourth</i>	7.5	1,011		
<i>Highest</i>	10.2	1,066		
Total	6.3	6,354	5.4	3,092

Appendix 9.2:
Availability of Sanctions for Perpetrators of SGBV in the Community: Female Respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Awareness of the availability of sanctions by the Community for perpetrators</i>		
<i>Intimate partner violence</i>	631	9.9
<i>Rape</i>	2,839	44.7
<i>FGM</i>	255	4.0
<i>Physical violence</i>	1,868	29.4
<i>Trafficking of children or girls</i>	1,499	23.6
<i>Early/child marriage</i>	331	5.2
<i>Harmful widowhood practices</i>	244	3.8
<i>Total</i>	6,353	100
<i>Types of sanctions for intimate partner violence</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	484	62.0
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	160	20.5
<i>Physical punishment</i>	91	11.7
<i>Others</i>	28	3.6
<i>None</i>	17	2.1
<i>Total</i>	730	100
<i>Types of sanctions for FGM</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	415	13.3
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	63	2.0
<i>Physical punishment</i>	42	1.4
<i>Others</i>	147	4.7
<i>None</i>	2,464	78.7
<i>Total</i>	3,131	100
<i>Types of sanctions for early marriage</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	80	35.1
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	53	23.3
<i>Physical punishment</i>	6	2.6
<i>Others</i>	4	1.9
<i>None</i>	84	37.1
<i>Total</i>	227	100
<i>Types of sanctions for rape</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	1,541	77.7
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	160	8.1
<i>Physical punishment</i>	171	8.6
<i>Others</i>	15	1.3
<i>None</i>	97	4.9
<i>Total</i>	1,984	100

<i>Types of sanctions for trafficking of children/girls</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	1,576	91.1
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	51	2.9
<i>Physical punishment</i>	48	2.8
<i>Others</i>	8	0.5
<i>None</i>	48	2.8
<i>Total</i>	1,730	100
<i>Types of sanctions for harmful widowhood practices</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	74	25.3
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	67	23.1
<i>Physical punishment</i>	12	3.9
<i>Others</i>	3	0.9
<i>None</i>	136	46.7
<i>Total</i>	292	100
<i>Types of sanctions for physical violence</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	159	69.7
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	36	15.9
<i>Physical punishment</i>	13	5.6
<i>Others</i>	1	0.5
<i>None</i>	19	8.3
<i>Total</i>	228	100

Appendix 9.3:
Availability of Sanctions for Perpetrators of SGBV in the Community: Male Respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Awareness of the availability of sanctions by the Community for perpetrators</i>		
<i>Intimate partner violence</i>	474	15.3
<i>Rape</i>	1,808	58.5
<i>FGM</i>	197	6.4
<i>Physical violence</i>	1,225	39.6
<i>Trafficking of children or girls</i>	984	31.8
<i>Early/child marriage</i>	185	5.9
<i>Harmful widowhood practices</i>	206	6.7
<i>Total</i>	3,092	100
<i>Types of sanctions of intimate partner violence</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	281	48.9
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	171	29.8
<i>Physical punishment</i>	110	19.1
<i>Others</i>	8	1.4
<i>None</i>	5	0.8
<i>Total</i>	575	100
<i>Types of sanctions for FGM</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	286	14.5
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	74	3.8
<i>Physical punishment</i>	11	0.5
<i>Others</i>	58	2.9
<i>None</i>	1,542	78.3
<i>Total</i>	1,970	100
<i>Types of sanctions for early marriage</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	116	43.7
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	39	14.7
<i>Physical punishment</i>	1	0.4
<i>Others</i>	4	1.4
<i>None</i>	106	39.9
<i>Total</i>	365	100
<i>Types of sanctions for rape</i>		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	1,153	86.1
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	107	7.9
<i>Physical punishment</i>	16	1.2
<i>Others</i>	2	0.1
<i>None</i>	62	4.6
<i>Total</i>	1,339	100

Types of sanctions for trafficking of children/girls		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	1,035	94.3
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	33	2.9
<i>Physical punishment</i>	3	0.3
<i>Others</i>	3	0.3
<i>None</i>	24	2.2
Total	1,098	100
Types of sanctions for harmful widowhood practices		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	135	67.5
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	22	11.0
<i>Physical punishment</i>	1	0.3
<i>Others</i>	3	1.7
<i>None</i>	39	19.5
Total	200	100
Types of sanctions for physical violence		
<i>Hand over to security agents</i>	207	74.6
<i>Traditional punishment</i>	48	17.2
<i>Physical punishment</i>	12	4.2
<i>Others</i>	7	2.4
<i>None</i>	4	1.6
Total	277	100

Appendix 9.4: Awareness of Availability of Sanctions for Perpetrators of SGBV/HPs in the Community by Background Characteristics: Women's Report

Background Characteristics	Intimate partner violence	Rape	SGBV	Physical violence	Trafficking of Children/girls	Early/child Marriage	Harmful Widowhood practices	Total
Age Group								
10-14	6.6	31.5	0.6	22.3	17.2	5.9	3.9	136
15-19	8.9	42.7	3.2	26.6	22.7	4.4	3.9	1,249
20-24	10.7	43.1	5.4	29.1	23.1	6.9	6.0	1,151
25-29	9.9	44.1	3.4	32.7	24.2	5.9	3.5	968
30-34	11.1	46.6	2.8	31.5	22.8	4.7	1.9	872
35-39	9.3	41.9	5.0	29.3	22.7	5.4	3.8	789
40-44	10.9	47.8	4.4	27.4	24.6	5.2	3.9	630
45-49	9.5	53.6	4.8	31.2	28.4	2.7	2.9	558
Education								
No formal education	8.0	30.9	3.1	24.5	13.6	4.8	3.0	1,387
Did not complete primary	10.4	38.7	1.0	23.4	12.2	3.2	2.6	281
Primary	11.5	49.9	3.0	32.8	25.4	5.1	2.6	992
JSS	10.6	50.3	4.2	31.0	26.1	4.6	3.8	728
SSS	11.7	50.6	5.7	30.5	28.5	6.5	4.7	1,885
Postsecondary	9.4	48.5	3.3	29.5	27.7	4.7	2.4	613
Ethnic Group								
Igbo	16.8	71.9	5.7	27.1	36.6	2.3	2.5	840
Hausa	5.9	40.4	3.6	30.2	22.2	4.1	5.4	1,690
Yoruba	13.5	44.1	8.1	36.1	24.3	8.2	6.9	1,466
Others	8.1	38.3	1.1	25.4	19.4	5.3	1.3	2,358
Residence								
Rural	9.0	42.4	3.1	27.2	21.1	5.0	3.3	3,813
Urban	11.3	48.1	5.4	32.6	27.2	5.5	4.6	2,541
Religion								
Christianity	10.7	49.4	3.5	28.8	26.1	4.6	2.9	3,289
Islam	9.0	39.6	4.5	29.9	20.9	5.8	4.9	3,048
Traditional religion	18.7	43.3	0.0	41.1	6.6	14.8	0.	16
Others								
Marital Status								
Never married	10.6	48.3	4.3	28.9	26.7	4.8	3.3	1,862
Married	9.1	42.0	3.9	29.0	21.5	5.5	4.3	4,079
Divorced/Separated	10.4	45.7	1.2	33.5	22.7	2.7	0.0	132
Cohabiting	11.7	54.2	0.0	38.6	29.8	5.7	2.1	57

Widowed	18.3	59.4	5.6	36.1	34.1	4.9	3.4	224
Zone								
North Central	17.5	45.6	2.0	35.4	22.5	7.5	2.4	986
North East	7.0	34.4	0.8	23.0	13.6	4.1	0.7	914
North West	5.1	38.5	3.5	27.1	20.6	4.1	5.8	1,580
South East	18.3	78.6	6.3	26.7	39.5	18	2.9	726
South South	7.4	45.7	0.5	29.2	32.6	3.0	0.7	892
South West	9.2	38.8	9.7	33.9	19.8	9.1	7.6	1,255
States								
North Central								
FCT Abuja	12.5	72.0	0.8	53.6	63.4	1.6	7.5	100
Kwara	23.8	48.0	2.4	34.1	26.5	3.3	1.8	480
Nasarawa	11.3	36.2	1.8	32.5	7.6	14.0	1.9	406
North East								
Adamawa	12.9	51.2	1.6	28.2	32.8	2.2	1.0	366
Bauchi	3.0	23.1	0.3	19.5	0.8	5.4	0.5	548
North West								
Kaduna	6.3	34.2	1.5	22.6	18.2	2.9	2.0	449
Sokoto	3.4	44.6	6.5	33.8	24.2	5.9	12.9	642
South East								
Ebonyi	41.3	72.9	9.0	30.5	41.0	2.8	4.3	276
Imo	4.2	82.1	4.7	24.3	38.5	1.2	2.0	449
South South								
Akwa Ibom	5.2	41.5	0.8	17.2	28.6	4.3	0.5	456
Edo	9.7	50.1	0.2	41.7	36.8	1.7	0.8	436
South West								
Ogun	6.2	30.5	1.0	18.3	14.0	0.9	0.5	547
Oyo	11.5	45.2	16.4	45.9	24.3	15.4	13.1	708
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	8.3	34.5	1.8	23.3	16.0	4.9	2.5	1,751
Second	10.2	43.1	2.7	28.7	21.0	3.7	2.6	1,394
Middle	10.6	48.0	4.7	30.3	23.7	5.4	4.4	1,131
Fourth	12.2	51.8	5.6	33.1	29.8	5.6	5.1	1,011
Highest	9.4	53.0	7.1	35.7	33.3	7.2	5.8	1,066
Total	9.9	44.7	4.0	29.4	23.6	5.2	3.8	6,354

Appendix 9.5: Community Support for Survivors of SGBV/HPS/OF: Female Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Support initiated by the community for survivors of SGBV		
Yes	74	1.2
No	4,204	66.1
Don't Know	2,075	32.7
Total	6,353	100
Specifics of the support for IPV		
Provision of medical services	31	33.0
Provision of counselling services	23	25.1
Legal protection/security	4	4.3
Safe spaces/shelters	1	.1
Others	6	6.8
No	28	29.7
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of FGM		
Provision of medical services	9	9.9
Provision of counselling services	3	3.5
Legal protection/security	2	1.6
Safe spaces/shelters	0	0.0
Others	8	8.8
No	71	76.2
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of early marriage		
Provision of medical services	2	2.0
Provision of counselling services	24	25.5
Legal protection/security	5	5.4
Safe spaces/shelters	3	3.2
Others	0	0.0
No	60	63.9
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of rape		
Provision of medical services	53	57.2
Provision of counselling services	6	6.4

Legal protection/security	22	23.9
No	12	12.5
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of physical violence		
Provision of medical services	13	13.5
Provision of counselling services	43	45.9
Legal protection/security	13	14.3
Safe spaces/shelters	5	4.8
Others	2	2.5
No	18	19.1
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for sufferers of VVF/OF		
Provision of medical services	17	17.8
Provision of counselling services	1	1.1
Safe spaces/shelters	1	0.6
Others	6	6.4
No	69	74.2
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors trafficking in children or girls		
Provision of medical services	4	4.2
Provision of counselling services	8	8.5
Legal protection/security	31	33.7
Safe spaces/shelters	1	1.4
Others	0	0.0
No	49	52.1
Total	93	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of harmful widowhood practices		
Provision of medical services	0	0.4
Provision of counselling services	3	2.9
Legal protection/security	2	2.5
Safe spaces/shelters	7	7.5
Others	5	5.5
No	76	81.3
Total	93	100

Appendix 9.6:
Community Support for Survivors of SGBV/HPs/OF: Male Respondents

	Frequency	Per cent
Support initiated by the community for survivors of SGBV		
Yes	59	1.9
No	2,211	71.5
Don't Know	822	26.6
Total	3,092	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of IPV		
Provision of medical services	39	55.3
Provision of counselling services	9	12.9
Legal protection/security	8	10.9
Safe spaces/shelters	3	3.8
Others	3	4.2
No	9	12.9
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of FGM		
Provision of medical services	12	16.5
Provision of counselling services	0	0.4
Legal protection/security	2	3.3
Safe spaces/shelters	0	0.0
Others	3	4.5
No	54	75.4
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of early marriage		
Provision of medical services	6	8.8
Provision of counselling services	12	17.1
Legal protection/security	0	0.0
Safe spaces/shelters	2	2.6
Others	5	7.0
No	46	64.6
Total	71	100

Specifics of the support for survivors of rape		
Provision of medical services	44	61.4
Provision of counselling services	5	6.9
Legal protection/security	13	17.9
Safe spaces/shelters	1	1.9
Others	4	5.7
No	4	6.2
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of physical violence		
Provision of medical services	42	58.9
Provision of counselling services	7	10.4
Legal protection/security	11	14.9
Safe spaces/shelters	1	1.9
Others	3	4.1
No	7	9.6
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for sufferers of VVF/OF		
Provision of medical services	28	38.9
Provision of counselling services	1	1.9
Legal protection/security	2	3.3
Safe spaces/shelters	0	0.0
Others	5	7.2
No	35	48.7
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of trafficking in children or girls		
Provision of medical services	2	2.7
Provision of counselling services	0	0.0
Legal protection/security	0	0.0
Safe spaces/shelters	6	8.1
Others	1	1.9
No	62	87.3
Total	71	100
Specifics of the support for survivors of harmful widowhood practices		
Provision of medical services	1	1.9
Provision of counselling services	2	3.2
Legal protection/security	4	5.5
No	64	89.4
Total	71	100

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