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4/1/2016

Baseline Report: Haki Mkononi Project in Kaduna and Plateau States

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**WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT AND
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE (WRAPA),
NIGERIA**

Acronyms

AU	African Union
AWWDI	Advocacy for Women with Disability
BUTH	Bingham University Teaching Hospital
CAJR	Center for Advocacy of Justice and Rights
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEPAN	Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria
CLAPAI	Child Love and Protection Advocacy Initiative
CMI	Concern Mothers Initiative
CRA	Childs Right Act
CRC	Civil Rights Congress
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CWEENS	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria
FRCN	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corp
GAT	Gender Awareness Trust
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEO	Gender and Equal Opportunities
HRC	Human Right Commission
IMI	Inter-faith Mediation Centre
JNI	Jamaatu Nasarul Islam
JUTH	Jos University Teaching Hospital
KSMC	Kaduna State Media Corporation
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence Against Women
LEADS	League of Democratic Women Nigeria
LHR	League for Human Rights
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NAFOWA	Nigeria Air Force Officers Wives Association
NAOWA	Nigerian Army Officers Wives Association
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASFAT	Nasrul Lahi-il Fathi Society
NAWOJ	Association of Women Journalist
NCAA	National Coalition on Affirmative Action
NCCWO	National Council of Catholic Women Association
NCWS	National Council of Women Society
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
NURTW	Nigerian Union Of Road Traffic Workers

POWA	Police Officers Wives Association
PRTV	Plateau Radio and Television
PSH	Plateau Specialist Hospital
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SOAWR	Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition
SPRAD	Society for Prevention and Reservation of Women's Dignity
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
WAYE	Women in Agriculture and Youth Empowerment
WON	Widows of Nigeria
WOTCLEF	Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Foundation
WRAPA	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative
WWDSRC	Women with Disability and Self Reliance Centre
AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRA	Childs Right Act
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEO	Gender and Equal Opportunities
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence Against Women
NCAA	National Coalition on Affirmative Action
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SOAWR	Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Alliance
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
VAW	Violence Against Women
WACOL	Women Aid Collective
WRAPA	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative

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Imaobong Akpan
Consultant

Executive Summary

The Haki Mkononi is a 2 year legal empowerment programme focused on working at a regional level with the African Union, its organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and women's rights organisations in 6 priority countries. It is aimed at ensuring that continental norms and standards translate to concrete gains for women and girls at the national levels through the domestication of the African Women's Protocol and or passage of integral laws, their implementation and enforcement. In Nigeria, it is implemented by Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA) in Kaduna and Plateau States, with the overall goal of increasing and amplifying the demand for the domestication of the Women's Protocol using the instruments of the GEO Bill and the VAPP Act in these States.

In Nigeria, the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill, passed first reading by both the 8th Senate and House of Representatives on 20th and 21st October, 2015 respectively. In addition, an integral law, the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill (now Act) was signed into law by President Goodluck Jonathan on 25th of May 2015. The GEO bill and the VAPP Act 2015 are very critical to addressing issues of gender-based violence in Nigeria. There is therefore a need to embark on legislative advocacy and public education to generate support for the passage of these laws in all States of the federation. This baseline survey is aimed at generating information on gender-related legislations passed, implemented or at different legislative processes in Kaduna and Plateau States, as well as gathering evidence on the awareness of, and support for the GEO and VAPP Bills in both states.

Respondents in this study were purposively selected from stakeholders and partners of WRAPA on the Haki Mkononi Project, consisting of staff of government departments and agencies (the civil service), LACVAW partners, Civil Society Organisations, and key response institutions such as the Nigeria Police Service, Prisons Service, amongst others. Others include private sector organisations, community development associations, traditional leaders, religious bodies, trade groups and market unions.

The findings reveal that all respondents had heard of Gender Based Violence (GBV), mostly via NGOS/CBOs, and through the media: print, electronic, and social media. The perception of women as second-class citizens was found to be the main reason why GBV occurs. It is also believed that GBV can most likely be stopped through education and awareness creation, and making laws; with over 90% of all respondents thinking there is a need for protective laws to stop violence on women, girls, and children. Over a third (38.6%) of respondents in Kaduna, and half of the respondents in Plateau State (50.8%) know of any protective laws that are being considered or implemented in the

states. Such laws include the Child's Right Act (CRA), the VAPP Act, the GEO Bill, the Disability Act, Law against Rape, and the Anti-trafficking law.

Slightly over half of all respondents (54.5% in Kaduna and 60.3% in Plateau) had ever heard of the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill, mostly through NGOs/CBOs and through print and electronic media. More than half of the respondents (61.4% in Kaduna and 60.3% in Plateau) had ever been part of the demand or campaign for the passage and implementation of the GEO bill, with the main roles played being participation in meetings or advocacy activities.

Members of the State House of assembly were seen as the most instrumental to passing a law that enforces the rights of women and girls to equal opportunities. However, as regards which group is most contributory to implementing such a law, members of the State House of assembly, government human rights institutions and agencies, as well as judges and lawyers were mentioned. As regards what should be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the GEO law in Kaduna state, the need for mass education and sensitisation was most mentioned by respondents. In Plateau state, continuous engagement with government and its Agencies by NGOs & CBOs and Legislators was seen as what most needs to be done. In addition, over 80% of respondents are very willing to participate in the demand for the passing and implementation of the GEO bill in Kaduna and Plateau States respectively.

Concerning the VAPP bill, over half of all respondents (61.4% in Kaduna and 55.6% in Plateau) had heard of the VAPP bill. Again, most respondents had heard of the VAPP bill through print and electronic media, and through NGOs/CBOs. Over 60% of respondents had ever been part of a campaign or drive for the passage and implementation of any law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence, with the main role being participation in meetings or advocacy activities. Members of the State House of Assembly were seen as the most instrumental to the passing and implementation of the VAPP bill in both states. In addition, media support was seen as what most needs to be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the VAPP bill in Kaduna State, while in Plateau state, continuous engagement with the government and its agencies by NGOs & CBOs and legislators was the most frequently cited action to be carried out. Again, over 70% of respondents are very willing to support the push for the passage of the VAPP bill.

Based on these findings, the following key recommendations were made:

1. There is a need to work closely with the media in the push for the passage and implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna and Plateau states. A targeted media strategy should be developed such that the messages on GBV

and gender protective bills passed via the various streams of media reinforce each other and create the desired awareness across a range of audiences.

2. Traditional and community platforms, as well as religious platforms, need to be leveraged upon to create awareness and support for the end of GBV and the implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills.
3. The role, and benefits, of cooperates and trade unions in the campaign for gender and equal opportunities needs to be highlighted, and such groups adequately involved in the campaign for the GEO and VAPP bills. This would not only ensure material support for the campaign, but will also support the implementation of equal opportunities for men and women within the private sector.
4. In engagements with the government and sensitization of the public on the GEO and VAPP bills, there is strong need to be mindful of the cultural and religious beliefs predominant in Kaduna and Plateau states. Overcoming misconceptions of the principle and benefits of gender protective laws is a key factor in increasing the political will of the government to passing such laws. It would also build support for the implementation of such laws after their passage.
5. The process that led to the passing of the GEO law in Plateau state could be used as learning to inform the campaign for the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna State. In particular, the stakeholders worked with, and strategies used, in Plateau state could be replicated as much as possible, to make the process more effective and efficient. However, the social and political context of Kaduna state (where they differ from Plateau State) need to be put into consideration during such replication, and the strategies adapted appropriately.

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Chapter 1: Background and Overview

1.1: Introduction

The Haki Mkononi Project is a 2 year regional legal empowerment project managed by Oxfam, and the 44 member strong Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition (SOAWR), the advocacy platform for ratification and implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (The African Women's Protocol). In Nigeria, Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA) in Kaduna and Plateau States are implementing the project.

Haki Mkononi is a legal empowerment programme focused on working at a regional level with the African Union, its organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and women's rights organisations in 6 priority countries. It is aimed at ensuring that continental norms and standards translate to concrete gains for women and girls at the national levels through the domestication of the African Women's Protocol and or passage of integral laws, their implementation and enforcement.

Although the Protocol covers many other aspects of women's rights, the Haki Mkononi project focuses on three major rights (i) the right to land (ii) the right to free and consensual marriage and (iii) sexual and reproductive rights. Contextually, the proposed intervention areas are those where gender discrimination and women's rights violations are particularly evident. The pervasive culture of discrimination in these three areas have grave consequences that limit women's productivity and enjoyment of full reproductive rights while also limiting their ability to lift themselves out of poverty.

1.2: Context

Full domestication of the AU Protocol in its own right and under its AU title could not be achieved in Nigeria by the end of 2012. This was due to existing apprehension around international law, as well as bureaucratic and legislative bottlenecks. However, a reviewed version of a model law titled **Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (GEO Bill)** was adopted and introduced to the legislature at national and state levels. The GEO Bill, which harmonizes some of the provisions of the African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (**AU Protocol**), Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (**CEDAW**), and the National Gender Policy (**NGP**), was adopted given its higher potential for passage. Overall, the GEO Bill seeks to achieve the aspiration of the AU Protocol towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex and gender in private and public spaces, and in effect, affirm women's rights to equal opportunities to realize their full potential and provide protection for their bodily integrity and human dignity.

1.3: Current Advocacy Status - VAPP Act & GEO Bill

By the end of the 7th Legislative Assembly tenure, the National Coalition on Affirmative Action (NCAA) leading other CSO partners including WRAPA, laid the GEO Bill before the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the NCAA had also worked in some State Houses of Assembly where it was considered and passed with or without amendments. The Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill, passed first reading by both the 8th Senate and House of Representatives on 20th and 21st October, 2015 respectively. In addition, an integral law, the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill (now Act) was signed into law by President Goodluck Jonathan on 25th of May 2015. The GEO bill and the VAPP Act 2015 are very critical to addressing issues of gender-based violence in Nigeria. It is important to note that Kogi, Imo, Cross River, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Plateau and Lagos States have varied gender-related legislations either passed, or in advanced or early legislative processing. In Plateau State the 7th State Assembly passed the GEO Bill (now law) in 2015.

The overall goal of the Haki Mkononi project is to increase and amplify the demand for the domestication of the Women’s Protocol using the instruments of the GEO Bill and the VAPP Act 2015 in Plateau and Kaduna States. Strategies to be involved in rolling out the activities include: advocacy and awareness creation; mobilization and sensitization, inclusive engagement to establish legitimacy and support to the enactment of the two laws in Kaduna and Plateau States.

1.4: Rationale

Current laws in Nigeria protecting persons, especially women and girls from violence are inadequate; some are discriminatory or are administered with stringent standards of proof. Where legislations and policies exist, they fall short of international standards. Sustained campaigns by the human rights community seeking the enactment of specific legislations to address existing and emerging peculiar forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) have not yielded significant reduction in the forms of GBV suffered by women and girls in private and public life.

At the national level, the Gender and Equal Opportunities bill (GEO Bill), with the aspiration of the elimination of all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex and gender in the private and public spaces, has been developed and is before the National Assembly. It affirms women’s rights to equal opportunities to realize their full potential and provide protection for their bodily integrity and human dignity. In addition, a national integral law, the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act 2015 was signed into Law by President Goodluck Jonathan on 25th of May 2015, to prohibit violence against persons and provide redress for violations & discrimination in private and public spaces.

Based on these, there is a need to embark on legislative advocacy and public education to generate support for the passage of these laws in all States of the federation. This baseline survey is aimed at generating information on gender-related legislations passed, implemented or at different legislative processes in Kaduna and Plateau States, as well as gathering evidence on the awareness of, and support for the GEO and VAPP Bills in both states.

1.5: Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study include to:

- i. Assess the level of awareness/knowledge among the stakeholders on the GEO Bill 2014, VAPP Act 2015 and the need for Gender Based Violence legislation.
- ii. Identify and review (where available) existing versions of Gender Based Violence Bills in Kaduna and Plateau States towards adopting and strengthening their provisions.
- iii. Determine the availability or otherwise of any existing gender protective legislations passed or before the Kaduna and Plateau States House of Assembly.
- iv. Assess the level of the potential of support or resistance to legislations seeking to protect the rights of women and award them equal opportunity.

It is expected that this study will help WRAPA establish a baseline on the level of awareness of, and actions towards the passage and implementation of the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill 2014 model law & the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act 2015 in Kaduna and Plateau States. The study will also validate the assurance index for project stakeholders who are greatly influenced especially by entrenched positions around culture and faith.

In addition, it will help WRAPA secure an entry point for knowledge based dialogue with actors in the legislature, key stakeholder response institutions, community platforms, trade groups, civil society and government to enhance understanding, identification and review of existing GBV legislations (where available) in Kaduna and Plateau States, including support for the modification and enactment of protective legislation. Furthermore, it would provide evidence for the clarification of some of the misconceptions about gender, violence against women and equal opportunity for women and girls in line with the aspirations of the AU Protocol.

Chapter 2: Methodology

2.1: Introduction

This section gives information on the methodology of the study, and the sampling design. It focuses on selection of the respondents, questionnaire development and its administration, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

2.2: Selection of respondents

Respondents in this study were purposively selected from stakeholders and partners of WRAPA on the Haki Mkononi Project. These stakeholders consisted staff of government departments and agencies (the Civil Service), LACVAW partners, Civil Society Organisations, and key response institutions such as the Nigeria Police Service, Prisons Service, amongst others. Others include private sector organisations, community development associations, traditional leaders, religious bodies, and trade groups and market unions. Access to these respondents was facilitated by their invitation to, and attendance of the inception meetings of the Haki Mkononi project in Kaduna and Plateau states. In addition, a significant percentage of the group are also partners to WRAPA and other LACVAW members, with who other interventions were implemented.

2.3: Development and administration of questionnaire

The questionnaire for the study was developed with guidance and inputs from the WRAPA technical team. The draft questionnaire was piloted virtually among select development and gender practitioners, and feedback was used to enrich the questionnaire. For the study, the questionnaire was self-administered by respondents as part of the Haki Mkononi Project inception meeting, with guidance by trained data collectors. Questionnaire administration was preceded by a briefing from the lead researcher on the purpose of the study, as well as issues of confidentiality and consent.

Agreement to participate in the inception meeting of the Haki Mkononi Project, as well as willingness to fill the study questionnaire, was regarded as consent by study participants. To ensure confidentiality, personal data such as names were not collected; however, each filled questionnaire was appropriately labelled by location to aid data entry and analysis. The filled questionnaires were collated and a preliminary analysis conducted to reveal findings specific to informing the immediate review of the Kaduna and Plateau states GEO and VAPP bills.

The study captured information on the following broad themes:

- Socio-demographic information of respondents
- Knowledge, attitude and practices on Gender Base Violence (GBV)
- Knowledge, attitude and practices on Gender And Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill 2014.
- Knowledge, attitude and practices on Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act 2015.

Appendix 1 shows the questionnaire used for this study.

2.4: Limitations of the study

- Prior work obligations resulted in some respondents arriving the meeting after the session in which in-depth guidance on filling the questionnaire was provided. As a result, these respondents may have compromised the quality of understanding of the requirements of the questionnaire.
- Some questions in the questionnaire were based on the assumption that participants would have read and understood, prior to the meeting, the contents of the GEO and VAPP bills which were sent to participants as part of their invitation to the meeting. This however was not the case, resulting in a number of participants not responding to the questions, which focused on the content of the bills. Despite this, the participants as part of the two-day process held robust discussions on the inclusions and deletions in the Kaduna and Plateau States GEO and VAPP bills, and this was adequately captured in the inception meeting report.

Chapter 3: Results & Findings

3.1: Demographics & background findings

A total of 44 respondents, 23 female and 21 male, participated in the study in Kaduna state. Of these, almost three quarters (72.7%) are aged between 36 – 59 years. Most respondents (95.5%) had attained tertiary education, and were married (77.3%). In addition, respondents were either Muslim (61.4%) or Christian (36.4%). Respondents cut across Civil Society Organizations (25.0%), the Civil Service (20.5%), LACVAW partners (20.5%), as well as Community Development Association/Traditional/Religious associations (9.1%), Private sector Organizations (9.1%), Response Institutions (4.5%) and Trade Groups (2.3%). Almost 10% of respondents (9.1%) did not specify their organization/institution. Majority of respondents hold Executive (36.4%), Senior (25.0%) and Middle (11.4%) level positions in their organizations/institutions.

This baseline survey is aimed at generating information on gender-related legislations passed, implemented or at different legislative processes in Kaduna and Plateau States, as well as gathering evidence on the awareness of, and support for the GEO and VAPP Bills in both states

In Plateau State, a total of 63 respondents (51 females and 13 males) participated in the survey. Fewer than 50% of this population are aged between 40 – 60 years. The total proportion of respondents who have attained tertiary education is 82.5%, with about 7.9% reporting to have attained secondary education. More than half of the respondents in Plateau are married (60.3%). Furthermore, respondents cut across Civil Society Organizations (33.3%), the Civil Service (25.4%), LACVAW partners (4.8%), as well as Community Development Association/Traditional/Religious associations (4.8%), Private sector Organizations (1.6%), Response Institutions (6.3%) and Trade Groups (1.6%). About 22.2% of the total proportion of respondents did not specify their organization/institution. In addition, majority of the respondents hold Senior (42.9%), Executive (15.9%), and Middle (15.9%) level positions in their organizations/institutions.

Appendix 2 shows a list of all the organisations from which respondents participated in this study, by state.

Table 1: Showing the demographic characteristics of study respondents by state, Nigeria, 2016

Demographic characteristics	Kaduna State		Plateau State		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Gender						
Female	23	52.3	51	81.0	74	69.2
Male	21	47.7	12	19.0	33	30.8
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100
Age Group						
Less than 18years of Age	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-25 years	0	0	2	3.2	2	1.9
26-35 years	9	20.5	14	22.2	23	2.5
36-45 years	15	34.1	13	20.6	28	26.2
46-60 years	17	38.6	30	47.6	47	43.9
60 years and above	3	6.8	4	6.3	7	6.5
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100
Level of Education						
Qur'anic education only	0	0	2	3.2	2	1.9
Primary Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary education	0	0	5	7.9	5	4.7
Tertiary education	42	95.5	52	82.5	94	87.9
No response	2	4.5	4	6.3	6	5.6
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100
Marital Status						
Single	5	11.4	12	19.0	17	15.9
Married	34	77.3	38	60.3	72	67.3
Divorced	2	4.5	4	6.3	6	5.6
Widowed	3	6.8	8	12.7	11	10.3
Separated	0	0	1	1.6	1	0.9
Living together unmarried partner (cohabiting)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100

Table 2: Showing the demographic characteristics of study respondents by organization and state, Nigeria, 2016

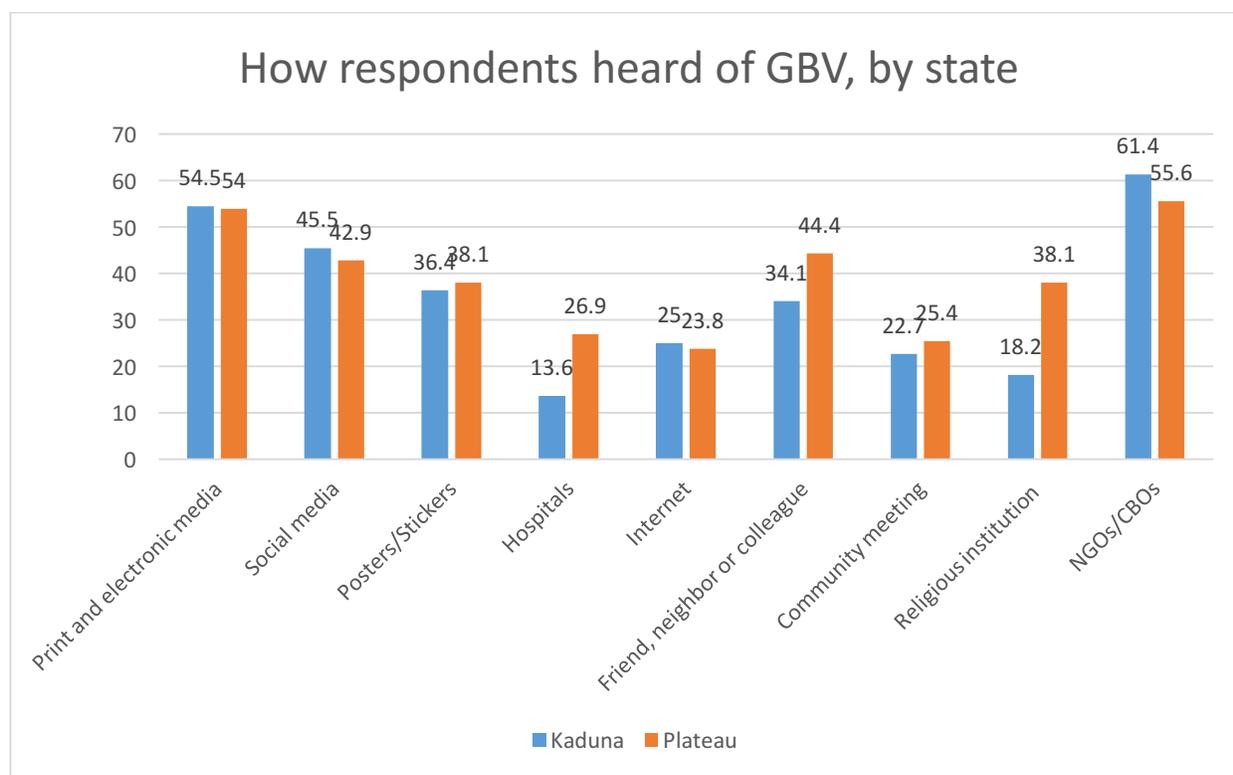
Demographic characteristics	Kaduna State		Plateau State		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Type of Organization						
Civil Service	9	20.5	16	25.4	25	23.4
Response institution (Hospital/Police/Social Welfare etc)	2	4.5	4	6.3	6	5.6
LACVAW Partner	9	20.5	3	4.8	12	11.2
Civil Society Organization (NGO/CBO/Town Union)	11	25.0	21	33.3	32	29.9
Private sector Organization (Company/Trading Company/)	4	9.1	1	1.6	5	4.7
Community Development Association/Traditional/Religious	4	9.1	3	4.8	7	6.5
Trade Group/Market Unions or Association	1	2.3	1	1.6	2	1.9
No response	4	9.1	14	22.2	18	16.8
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100
Rank in organization						
Junior	2	4.5	5	7.9	7	6.5
Middle	5	11.4	8	15.9	13	12.2
Senior	11	25.0	27	42.9	38	35.5
Executive	16	36.4	10	15.9	26	24.3
CEO/MD	2	4.5	5	7.9	7	6.5
Member	2	4.5	3	4.8	5	4.7
No response	6	13.6	5	7.9	11	10.3
Total	44	100	63	100	107	100

3.2: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

All respondents, regardless of state, had heard of the term GBV. Respondents in Kaduna had mostly heard about GBV via NGOs/CBOs (61.4% of responses), as well as through the media: print and electronic (54.5%) and social media (45.5%). Hospitals (13.6%), religious institutions (18.2%) and community meetings (22.7%) were the avenues through which respondents least heard about GBV. Notably, 75% of the respondents who reported hearing about GBV through religious institutions were male. There were, however, no other significant differences in how respondents heard about GBV, based on their socio-demographic characteristics.

In Plateau, respondents had again mostly heard of GBV via NGOs/CBOs (55.6%) and the media: print and electronic (54%) and social media (42.9%). More respondents in Plateau compared to Kaduna heard about GBV from friends, neighbours or colleagues (44.4% in Plateau and 34.1% in Kaduna). Of the 38.1% of respondents who reported hearing about GBV through religious institutions in Plateau, again 75% were male. There were also no other significant differences in how respondents heard about GBV based on other socio-demographic characteristics in Plateau state.

Figure 1: Showing how respondents heard of GBV, by state; Nigeria, 2016



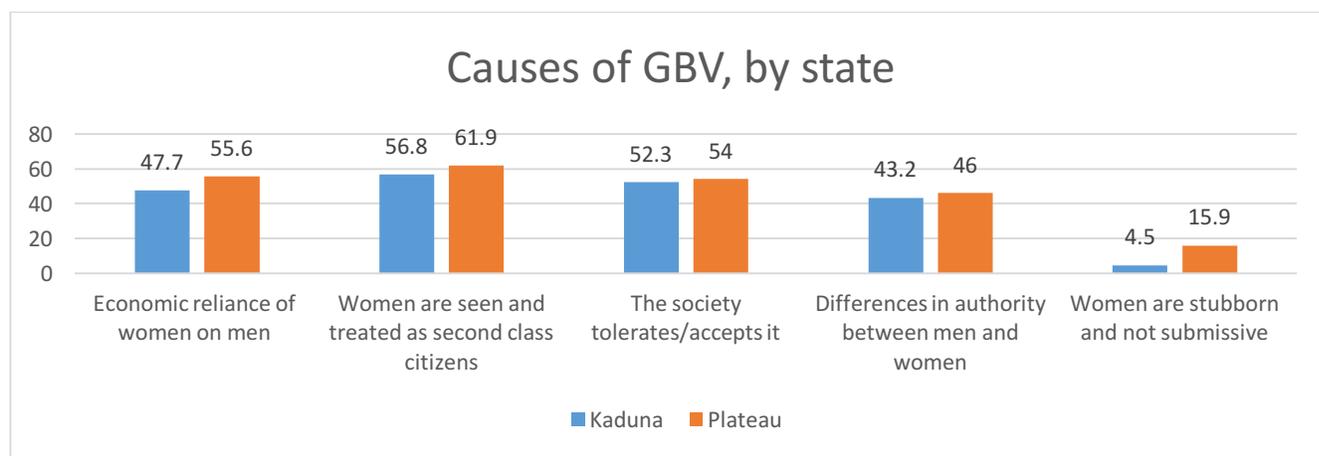
3.2.1: Persons most affected by GBV

In Kaduna, women, at 88.6% of responses, were reported to be most affected by GBV. 4.5% of respondents each reported that men and women were affected equally, or that children were the most affected by GBV. Furthermore, all respondents who thought men and women were affected equally by GBV were women, while all respondents who thought children were most affected by GBV were men. In Plateau, more than three quarters of all respondents (81.0%) reported that women were the most affected by GBV. 9.5% of the respondents, all of which were females, felt that men and women were affected equally. In addition, all of the 3.2% of respondents who thought children were the most affected by GBV were female.

3.2.2: Causes of GBV

The perception of women as second-class citizens was found to be the main reason why GBV occurs (56.8% in Kaduna and 61.9% in Plateau). Other main reasons believed to be the cause of GBV include society's acceptance of GBV (52.3% in Kaduna and 54% in Plateau), the economic reliance of women on men (47.7% in Kaduna and 55.6% in Plateau), and differences in the authority between men and women (43.2% in Kaduna and 46% in Plateau).

Figure 2: Showing causes of GBV, by state; Nigeria, 2016



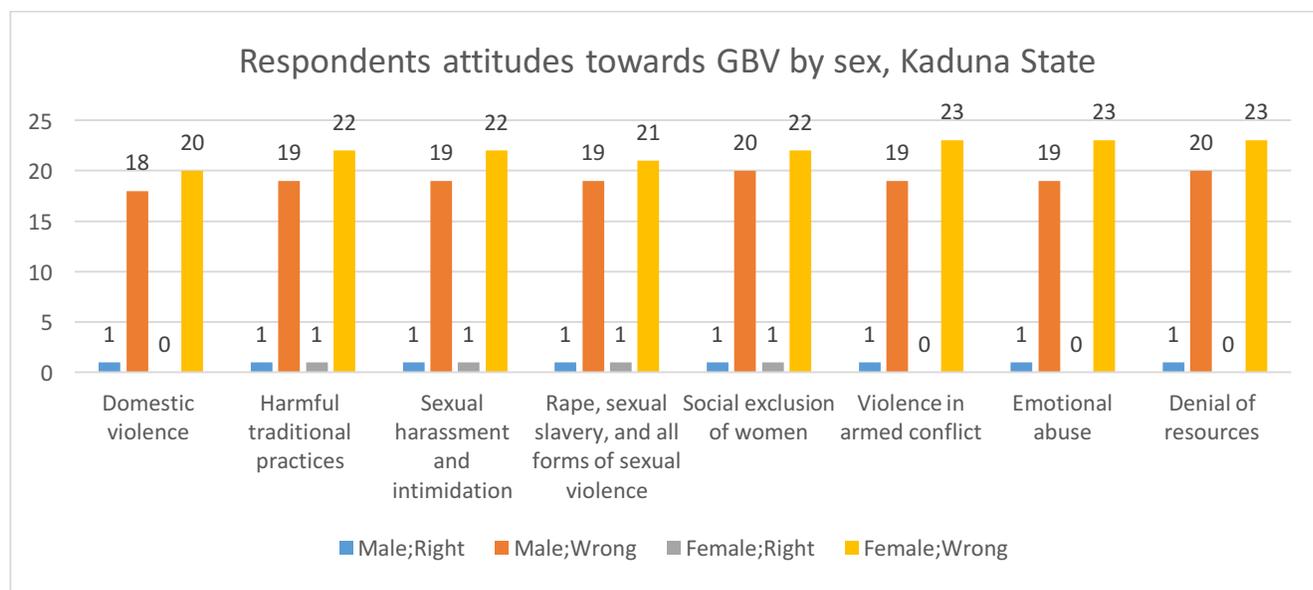
While only 4.5% of respondents in Kaduna believe GBV occurs because women are stubborn and not submissive, all respondents who thought so were male. Of the 15.9% in Plateau who thought GBV occurs because women are stubborn and not submissive, 60% were male, while 40% were female. Other causes of GBV given in Kaduna include negative cultural practices (2.3%) and religion (2.3%), while in Plateau other causes include illiteracy (3.2%) and stereotypical socialisation (1.6%). 90.9% and 88.9% of all

respondents in Kaduna and Plateau respectively, think GBV can be stopped. However, 2.3% of respondents in Kaduna (all male) and 3.2% of respondents in Plateau (equally split by sex) think GBV cannot be stopped.

In Kaduna, it is believed that GBV can most likely be stopped through education and awareness creation (77.8%), making laws (77.8%), economic empowerment of women (63.5%), and counselling and mediation (52.4%). Other ways include deterrence of perpetrators through stiffer penalties (4.6%). In addition, male respondents, at 54.2% of responses, were slightly more in favour of ending GBV via counselling and mediation compared to female respondents at 45.8% of responses. In Plateau, GBV can most likely be stopped through education and awareness creation (84.1%), making laws (68.2%), counselling and mediation (54.5%), and economic empowerment of women (45.5%). Other ways mentioned include the ending of cultural practices that encourage GBV (1.6%), and the introduction of sex education in schools (1.6%).

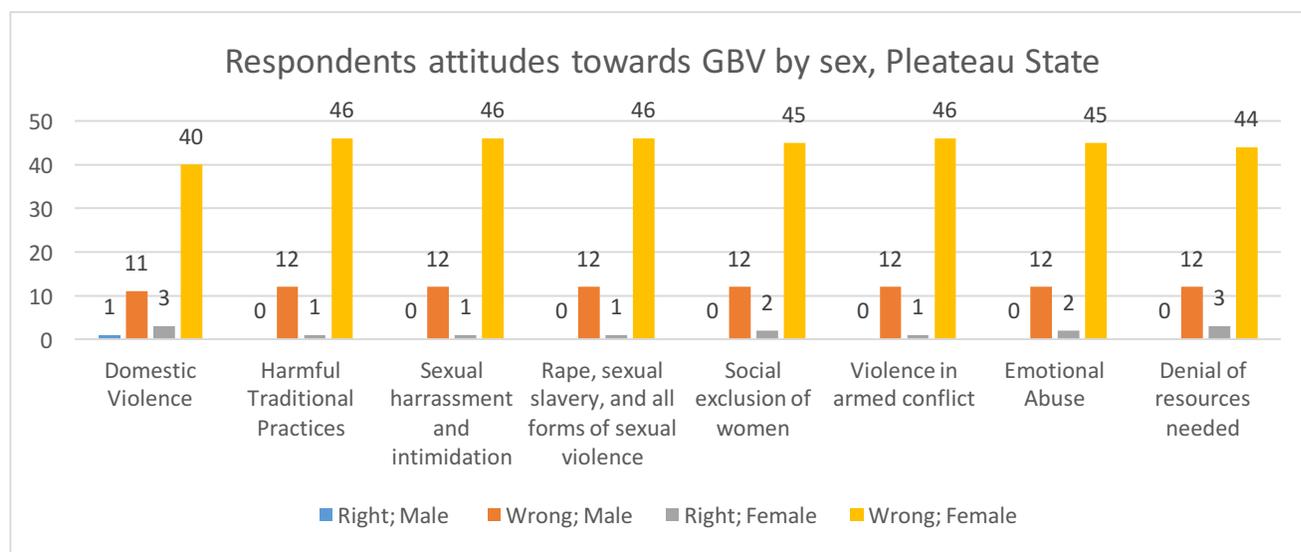
To further explore perceptions on GBV, respondents were provided with various forms of GBV and asked whether these were right or wrong. In Kaduna, respondents who thought domestic violence, violence in armed conflict, emotional abuse, and denial of resources needed for physical and psychological well-being were right, while being in the minority, were all male. In addition, 4.2% of female respondents thought that harmful traditional practices, sexual harassment and all forms of sexual violence, as well as social exclusion of women were right.

Figure 3: Showing respondents attitudes towards GBV by sex, Kaduna State, Nigeria, 2016



In Plateau state, of the 7.3% of respondents who believed domestic violence was right, three quarters are female. In addition, all of the respondents who believed that social exclusion of women (3.4%), emotional abuse (3.4%) and denial of resources needed for physical and psychological well-being (5.1%) were right, were all female.

Figure 4: Showing respondents' attitudes towards GBV by sex, Plateau State, Nigeria, 2016



3.2.3: Protective laws and support for survivors of GBV

93.2% of all respondents think there is a need for protective laws to stop violence on women, girls, and children in Kaduna state. However, of those who feel protective laws are not needed in Kaduna state, 66.7% are female. 95.5% of respondents feel that it is very important to have protective laws against violence on women, girls, and children in Kaduna state, while 2.3% of respondents (all female) feel a protective law is just important. 2.3% of respondents did not know what to rate. In Plateau State, 96.8% of respondents also think such protective laws are needed. All of the 3.2% of respondents who felt such laws were not needed, were female. In addition, 85.7% of all respondents think such laws are very important. 9.5% of respondents, all female, think protective laws to stop violence on women, girls, and children are just important, while 1.6% and 1.6% of respondents each think that such protective laws are not important, or did not know what to rate.

Just over a third (38.6%) of respondents in Kaduna know of any protective laws that are being considered in the state. Laws mentioned include the Childs Right Act (CRA), the VAPP Act, the GEO Bill, the Disability Act and Laws against Rape. Of these, the VAPP

Act made up 61.1% of mentions, while the GEO bill and CRA made up 16.7% and 11.1% of mentions by respondents respectively. The Kaduna State House of Assembly, and the Executive through the Ministry of Justice, is reportedly considering these laws. The laws were also reported by a respondent to be championed by the NCAA in partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Kaduna. Only 4.5% of respondents knew of any law that had been passed in Kaduna state, reportedly the CRA and the Rape Law. In addition 9.1% of respondents reported knowing any protective laws that are being implemented in Kaduna State, including the Law on Rape, and the Penal Code.

In Plateau, 50.8% of respondents expressed knowledge of one or two protective laws that are being considered in the state. These include the CRA (37.5% of all mentions), the GEO law (28.1%), the VAPP law (18.8%) the Rape Law (9.4%) and the Anti-trafficking law (6.3%). The Plateau State House of Assembly and the Ministry of Women Affairs were reported to be considering the laws. 38.1% of respondents know of protective laws that have been passed in Plateau state. These include the GEO law (72.0% of all responses), Childs Rights Act (24.0%), and the VAPP law (4.0%). Furthermore, 22.2% of respondents know of laws that are currently being implemented in Plateau state, including the GEO law (66.6%) and the CRA (33.3% of all responses).

A third of respondents (75%) indicated knowledge of an organisation that supports survivors of GBV in Kaduna State. In Plateau, 61.9% of respondents knew of such organisations. Organisations mentioned are listed in Table 3 below. Of these organisations, the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) and WRAPA were the most well known in Kaduna, consisting of 18.3% and 15.1% of all mentions respectively, while in Plateau, WRAPA (27.4% of all mentions), CWEENS (12.9%), FIDA (9.7%) and WOTCLEF (8.1%) were the most well-known organisations that render support for persons who suffer Gender Based Violence.

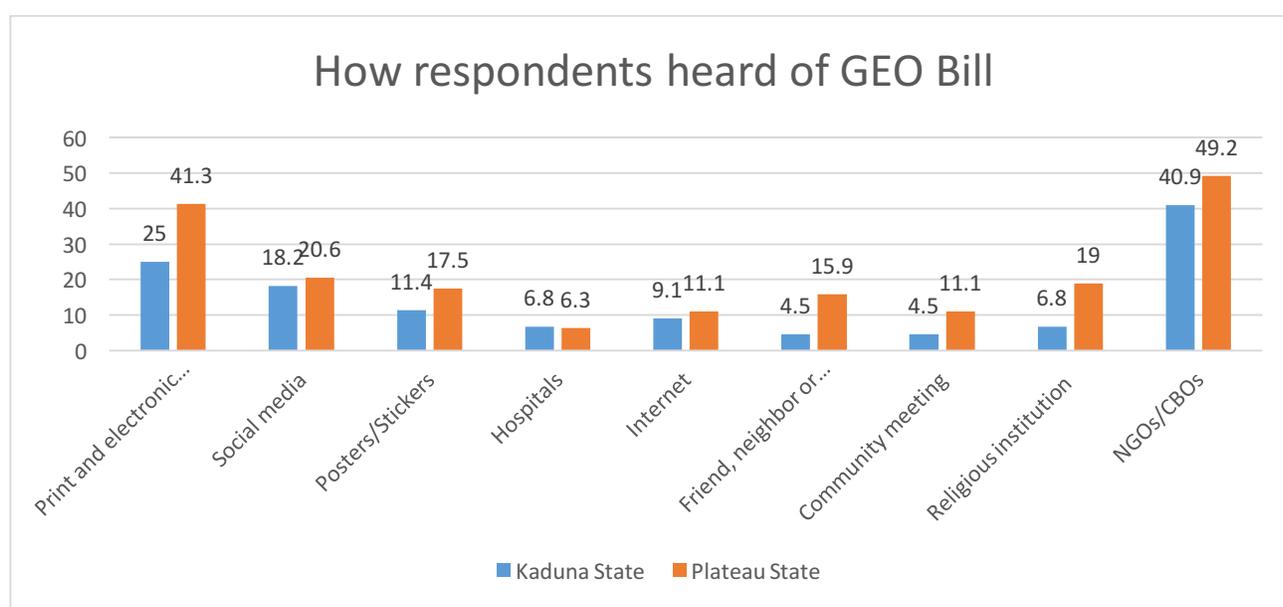
Table 3: Showing organisations that support survivors of GBV, as mentioned by study respondents, by state

S/No	Organisations that support survivors of GBV, as mentioned by study respondents	
	Kaduna State	Plateau State
1	International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	Centre for the Advocacy of Justice in Rights (CAJR)
2	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigeria Society (CWEENS)
3	Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)	National Human Rights Commission
4	Society for Prevention and Reservation of Women's Dignity (SPRAD)	International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
5	League of Democratic Women (LEADS)	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)
6	Gender Working Group (GWG)	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)
7	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Child Love and Protection Advocacy Initiative (CLAPAI)
8	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP)	KRP Communications Ltd, BIHA PROJECTS, BIHA
9	Ministry of Justice	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)
10	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	Ministry of Women Affairs
11	Federation of Muslim Women's Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)	Ministry of Justice
12	Jamaiyar Matan Arewa	Nigerian Association of Women Journalists (NAWOJ)
13	National Council of Women Societies (NCWS)	Police Officers Wives Association (POWA)
14	Widows of Nigeria	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Alliance
15	Women Aid Collective (WACOL), Enugu State	ChoiceLife
16	Network of Justice	Federation of Muslim Women's Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)
17	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGS)	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)

3.3: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill

Slightly over half of all respondents (54.5% in Kaduna and 60.3% in Plateau) had ever heard of the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill. Of these, 54.2% were female, while 45.8% were male in Kaduna state, while in Plateau state 84.2% were female and 15.8% were male. Respondents had mostly heard about the GEO bill through NGOs/CBOs (40.9% in Kaduna and 49.2% in Plateau), and through print and electronic media (25% in Kaduna and 41.3% in Plateau).

Figure 5: Showing how respondents heard of GEO Bill, by state; Nigeria, 2016



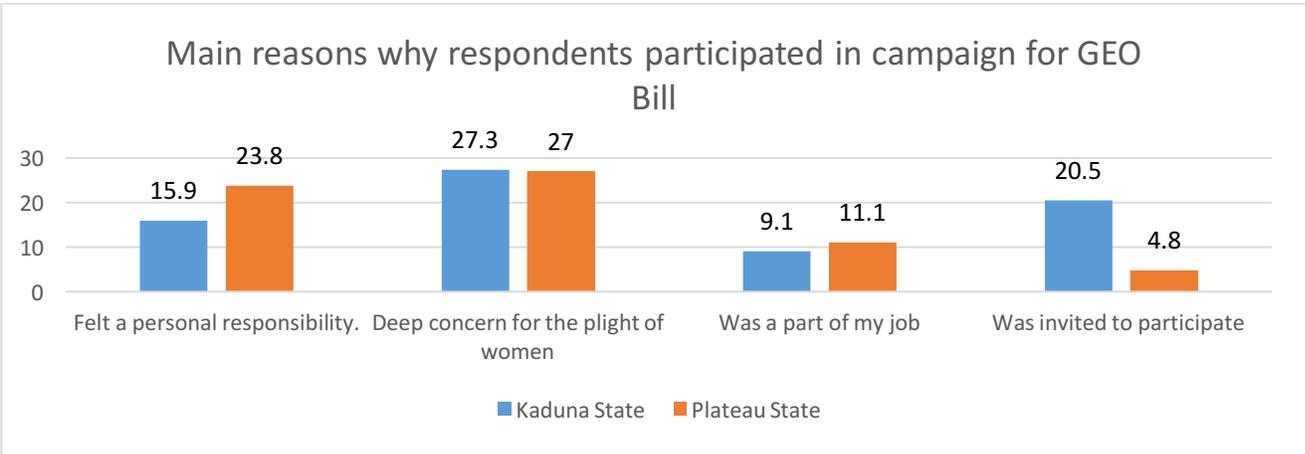
90.9% and 95.2% of respondents think that making a law to support the enjoyment of equal opportunities for men and women will improve respect and enjoyment of women's rights in Kaduna and Plateau states respectively. 4.5% of respondents, all male, do not think such a law will improve respect and enjoyment of women's rights in Kaduna State, while in Plateau state an equal number of men and women made up the 3.2% who were not sure such a law will improve respect and enjoyment of women's rights. In addition, 84.1% of respondents in Kaduna and 81.0% of respondents in Plateau think that a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity is very important, with an almost equal proportion of female and male respondents thinking so (51.4% female and 48.6% male in Kaduna, and 80.4% female versus 19.6% male thinking so in Plateau state).

More than half of the respondents (61.4% in Kaduna and 60.3% in Plateau) had ever been part of the demand or campaign for the passage and implementation of the GEO bill, with an almost equal proportion of female and male respondents (51.9% female and 48.1% male) reporting ever being part of such campaign in Kaduna state. In Plateau state, more women (76.3%) compared to men (23.7%) had ever been part of such demand.

The main roles played by respondents in these campaigns were meetings or advocacy activities (43.2% in Kaduna and 34.9% in Plateau). Other roles include being a member of a pressure group (9.1% in Kaduna and 3.2% in Plateau), media campaign (4.5% in Kaduna and 4.8% in Plateau), and raising awareness at community level (9.1% in Kaduna and 15.9% in Plateau). Furthermore, in Kaduna state, LACVAW Partners and NGOs/CBOs were most involved in any of such campaigns, while response institutions, community development, religious or traditional institutions, as well as trade and market unions were the least involved in campaigns for the passage and implementation of the GEO bill. On the contrary, in Plateau state, the Civil service and Civil Society Organisations were the most involved in the campaign for the GEO law, while response institutions, community development, religious or traditional institutions, as well as trade and market unions were the least involved in such campaigns.

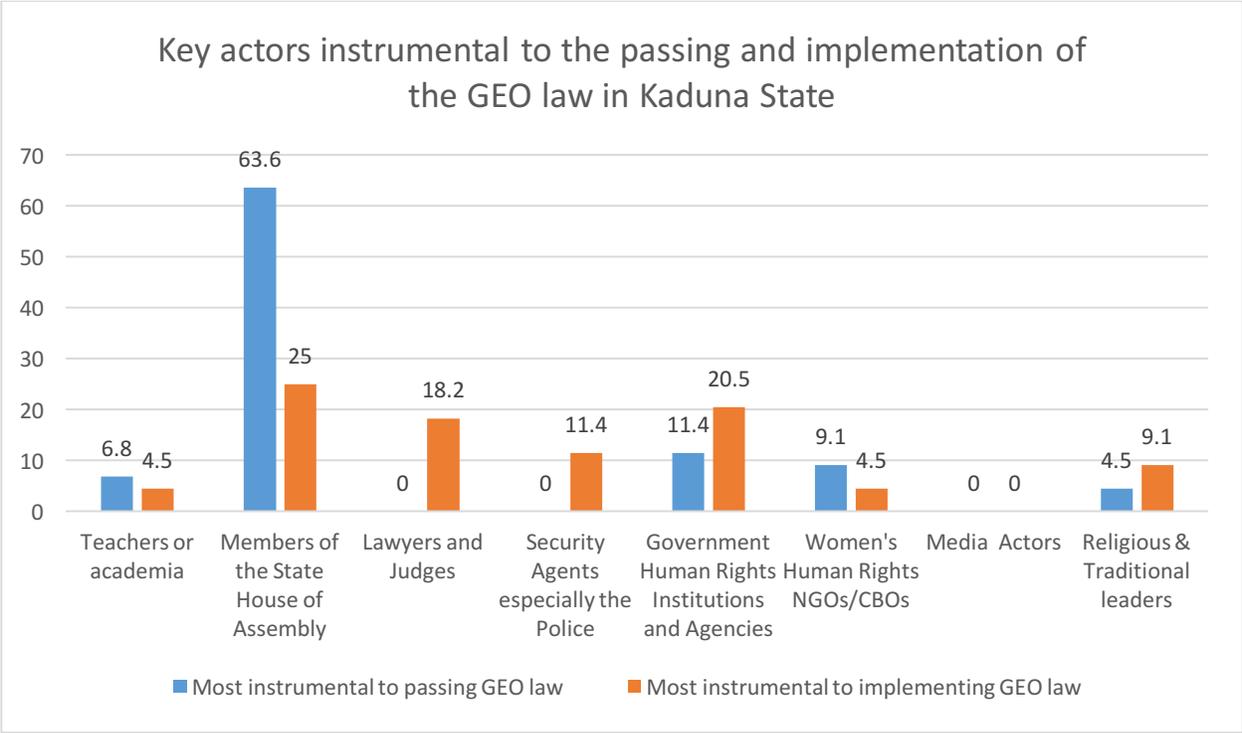
Main reasons why respondents participated in such a campaign in Kaduna were because of deep concern for the plight of women (27.3%) and because they were invited to do so (20.5%). In Plateau, the main reasons were also deep concern for the plight of women (27.0%) and because they felt a personal responsibility to do so (23.8%).

Figure 6: Showing the main reasons why respondents participated in campaign for GEO Bill, by state; Nigeria, 2016



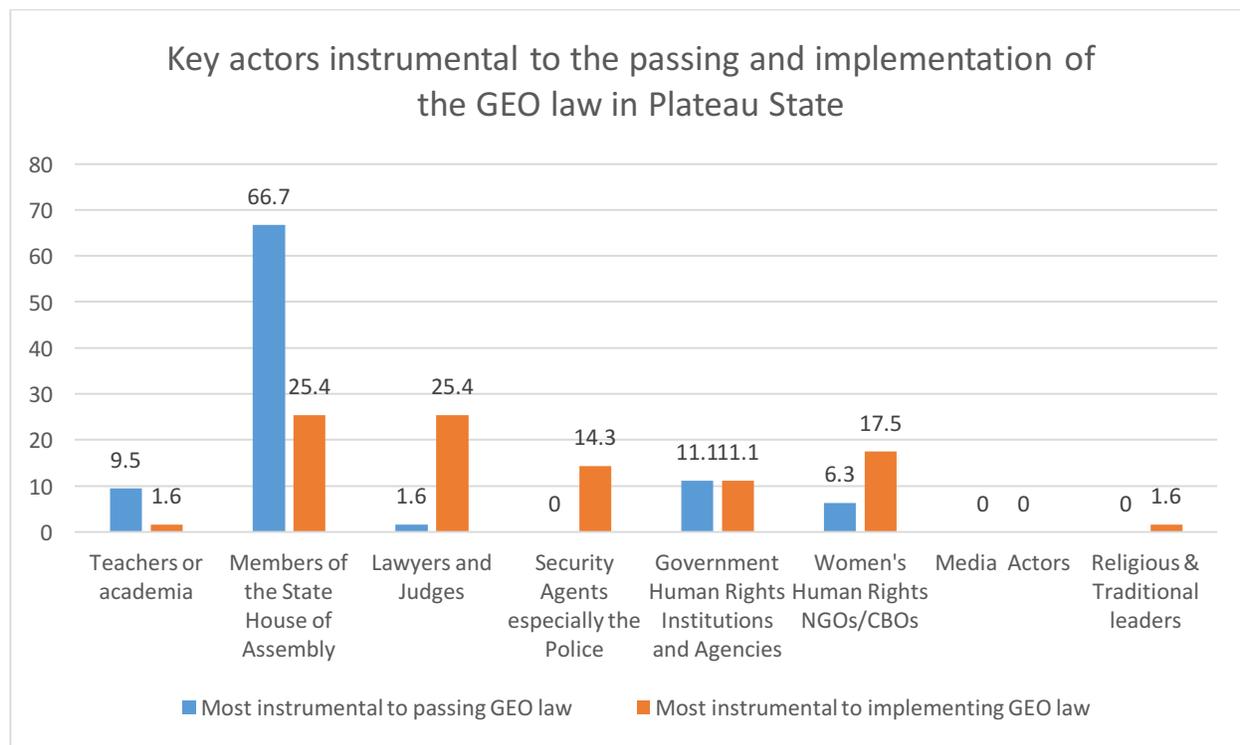
In Kaduna state, over half of the respondents (63.3%) agree that members of the State House of Assembly are the most instrumental to passing a law that enforces the rights of women and girls to equal opportunities in Kaduna state. However, as regards which group is most influential to implementing such a law, members of the State House of Assembly, government human rights institutions and agencies, as well as judges and lawyers were reported. Furthermore, the academia, as well as religious and traditional leaders were seen to have minimal roles in the passage and implementation of the GEO law, while media actors were perceived to have no role in either the passage or implementation of the GEO law.

Figure 7: Showing the key actors instrumental to the passing and implementation of the GEO law in Kaduna State, Nigeria, 2016



In Plateau state, Members of the House of Assembly were also seen as the most instrumental to the passing of the GEO bill (now law). They were also seen as the most influential to the implementation of the law (25.4% of all responses), in addition to lawyers and judges (25.4%) and Women’s Human Rights NGOs/CBOs (17.5%). Media actors were seen to have no role in the passing and implementation of the GEO law.

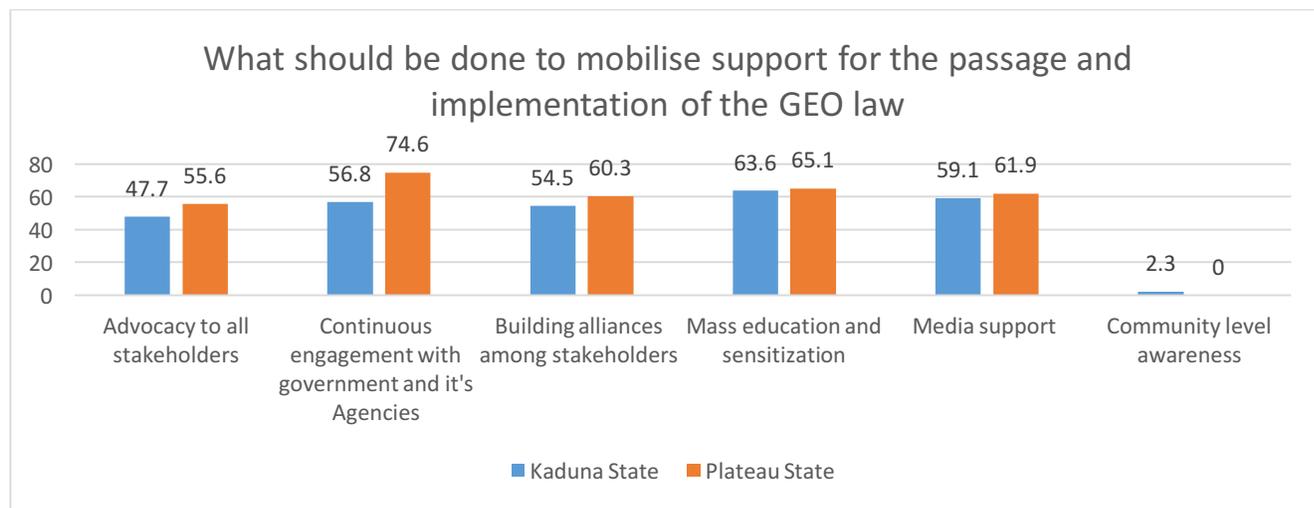
Figure 8: Showing the key actors instrumental to the passing and implementation of the GEO law in Plateau State, Nigeria, 2016



As regards what should be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the GEO law in Kaduna state, the need for mass education and sensitisation was most mentioned by respondents (63.6%). This was closely followed by media support to keep the matter visible to apply appropriate pressure on duty bearers (59.1%), engagement with the government and its agencies by NGOs, CBOs, and legislators (56.8%) and the building of alliances among stakeholders to expand demand and legitimacy for passage and implementation of the law (54.5%).

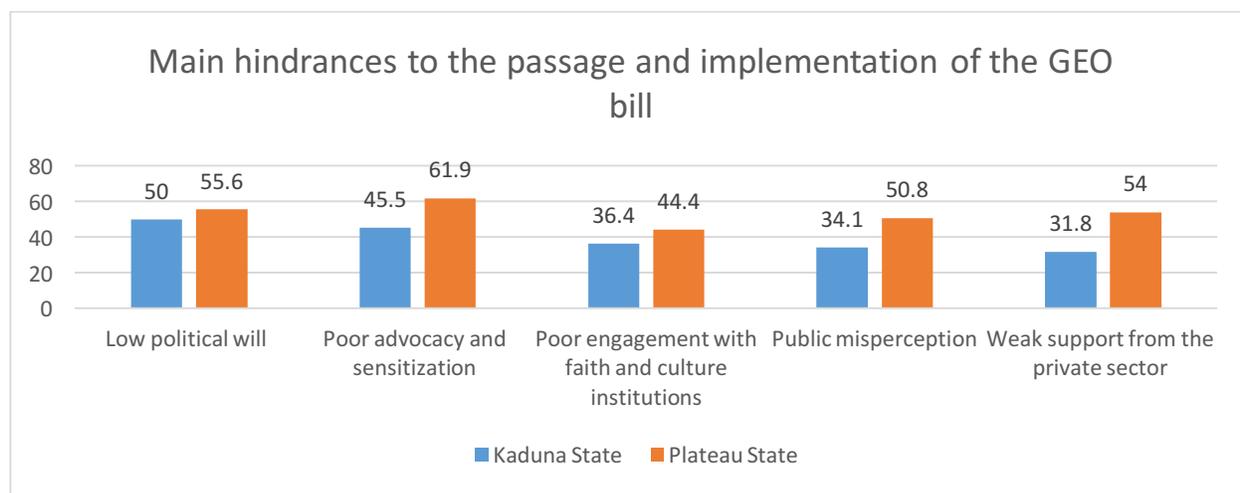
In Plateau state, continuous engagement with government and its Agencies by NGOS & CBOs and Legislators was seen as what most needed to be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the GEO law (74.6%). This was followed by mass education and sensitization by NGOs/CBOs (65.1%), media support to keep matter visible to apply appropriate pressure on all duty bearers (61.9%), building alliances among stakeholders to expand demand and legitimacy for passage and implementation of the law (60.3%) and advocacy to all stakeholders (55.6%). In both States, community level awareness was not seen as necessary for support of the passage and implementation of the GEO law.

Figure 9: Showing what should be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the GEO law by state; Nigeria, 2016



Low political will on the part of the government, comprising half of all responses, was seen to be the main hindrance to the passage and implementation of the GEO bill in Kaduna (50% of all responses). However, In Plateau State, poor advocacy and sensitization to sell the law and generate momentum to place pressure on relevant stakeholders was seen as the main hindrance to the implementation of the law (61.9%). Other hindrances include poor engagement with faith and culture institutions (36.4% in Kaduna and 44.4% in Plateau), public misperceptions of the principles and benefits of the law (34.1% in Kaduna and 50.8% in Plateau), as well as weak support from the private sector in the areas of media engagement, trainings and support for enforcement of litigation and case law development (31.8% in Kaduna and 54% in Plateau).

Figure 10: Showing the main hindrances to the passage and implementation of the GEO bill by state; Nigeria, 2016



79.5% and 88.9% of respondents were very willing to participate in the demand for the passing and implementation of the GEO bill in Kaduna and Plateau States respectively. Of these, LACVAW partners, NGOs/CBOs, and members of the Civil service were most willing to participate in such demand in Kaduna, while respondents from the Civil service and NGOs/CBOs were the most willing in Plateau state. Response institutions, the private sector and trade unions were mostly undecided as to their willingness to participate in the demand for the GEO law in both states.

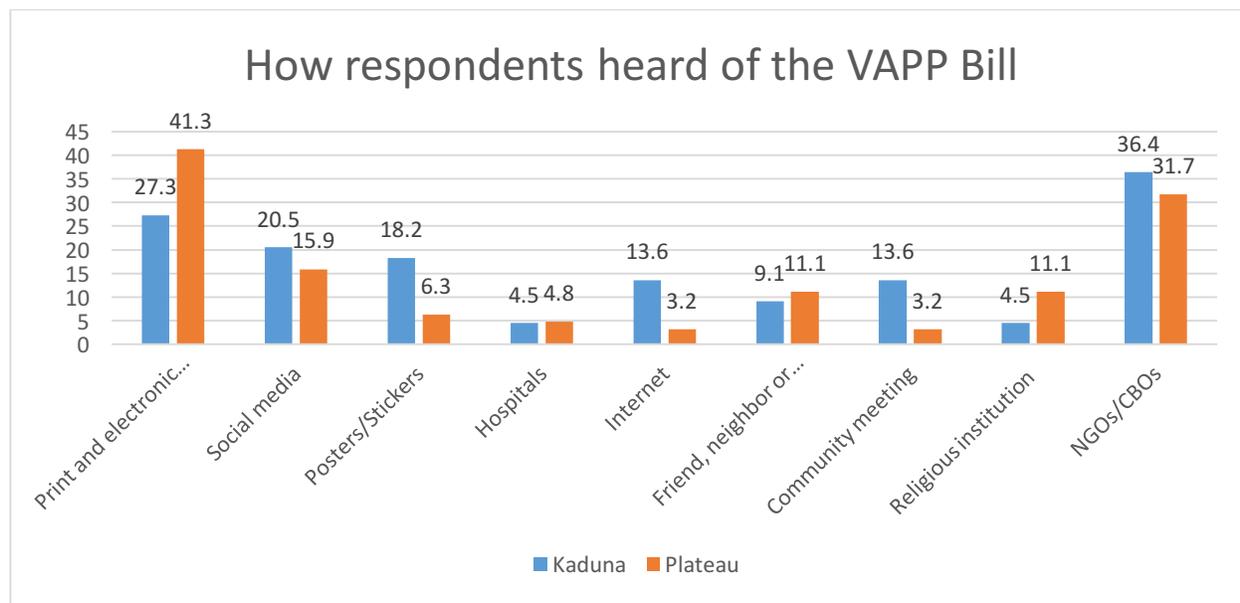
Participants were asked what they would like to see or not see included in the GEO law and responses were preliminarily collated, and included in the review session of the bill in Kaduna State, and the implementation plan in Plateau State. Appendix 3a and 3b shows a summary of responses from participants in Kaduna and Plateau States as regards inclusions in, and exclusions from the GEO bill and implementation plans.

3.4: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on Violence against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill

Over half (61.4%) of all respondents in Kaduna had heard of the VAPP bill. Of these, 55.5% were female while 45.5% were male. Respondents had mostly heard of the VAPP bill via NGOs/CBOs (36.4%), and via the media (47.8%). Female respondents compared to male, consisted of those who had most heard of the VAPP bill via social media (77.8 female versus 22.2% male), and via posters/stickers (75% female versus 25% male).

In Plateau, slightly over half (55.6%) of respondents had heard of the VAPP bill. Of these, about 60% worked in either NGOs/CBOs, or the Civil service (34.3% worked in NGOs/CBOs while 25.7% worked in the Civil service). Most respondents had heard of the VAPP bill through print and electronic media (41.3%), and through NGOs/CBOs (31.7%). In addition, more people in Plateau heard about the VAPP bill in religious institutions compared to Kaduna, with most of these (71.4%) being female compared to male in Kaduna. In contrast, more people in Kaduna heard about the VAPP bill via posters/stickers, the internet, and community meetings compared to Plateau.

Figure 11: Showing how respondents heard of the VAPP Bill by state; Nigeria, 2016



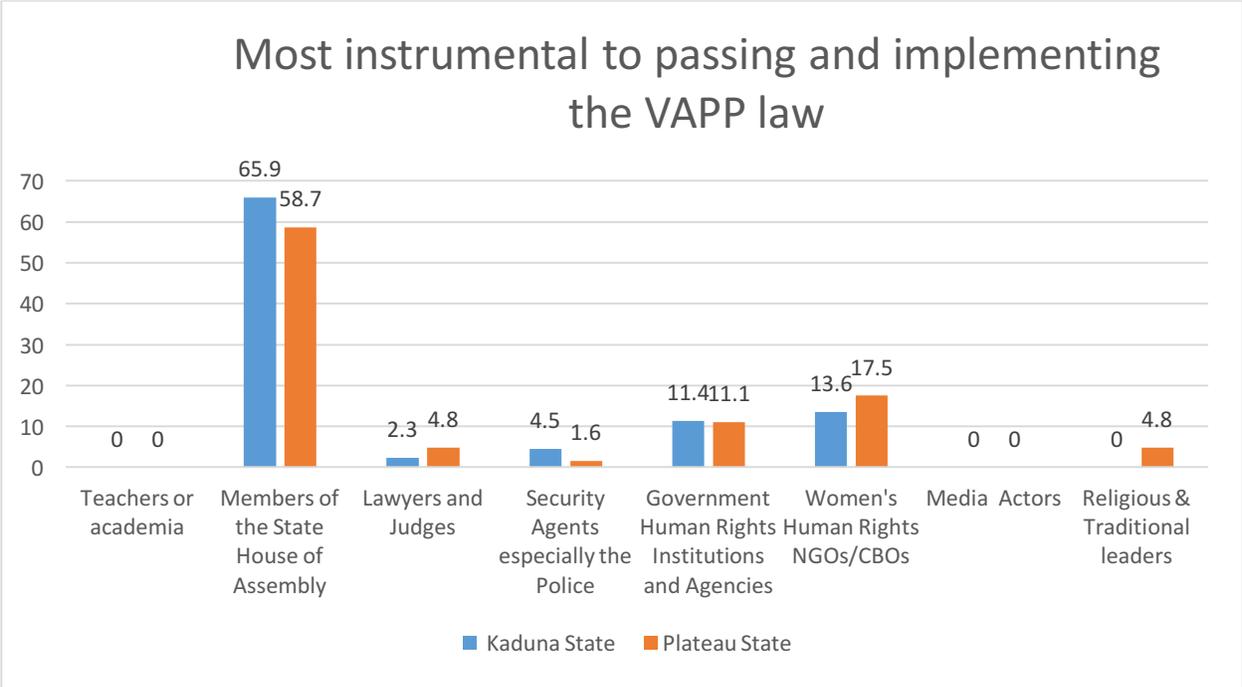
Majority of the respondents in Kaduna and Plateau (95.5% and 98.4% respectively) believe that the passage and implementation of a law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence will improve women’s rights. Most respondents (90.9% in Kaduna and 93.7% in Plateau) also believe that such a law is very important. In Kaduna, 65.9% of respondents had ever been part of a campaign or drive for the passage and implementation of any law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence in Kaduna state. These consisted of those who were LACVAW partners (20.5%), those from NGOs/CBOs (18.1%), and those who worked in the civil service (18.1%). The main role they had participated in was meetings or advocacy activities (45.5% of all responses). Only 6.8%, 4.5%, and 4.5%, respectively, had ever been part of raising awareness at community level, media campaigns against VAW, or members of a pressure group.

Slightly fewer of the respondents in Plateau (52.4%) had even been part of the drive for the passage and implementation of any law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence in Plateau state, compared to Kaduna state (65.9%). Of those who had been involved in Plateau state, 30.3% were from the Civil Service, while 42.4% were from NGOs/CBOs. Only 9.1% of those who had ever been involved in such a drive were LACVAW partners. The main role they had participated in was, once again, meetings and advocacy activities (31.7%). Other roles include raising awareness at personal or community level (12.7%), media campaigns (9.5%) and participating in pressure groups (1.6%).

Three main reasons were proffered by respondents in Kaduna as to why they were part of this campaign: firstly, they felt a deep concern for the plight of women in Kaduna state (27.3%); secondly, they felt a personal responsibility to join the campaign (22.7%); and lastly, it was part of their jobs (20.5%). In Plateau, deep concern for the plight of women in the state was also the main reason why respondents participated in the drive for gender protective laws (33.3% of all responses). Other reasons include feeling personal responsibility to join the campaign (17.5%), part of their job (11.1%), and due to invitation by a friend, colleague, relative or neighbour (1.6%).

Members of the State House of Assembly were seen as the most instrumental to the passing and implementation of the VAPP bill in Kaduna and Plateau states (65.9% and 58.7% respectively). Again, media actors and the academia were seen as not being contributory at all in the passing and implementation of the VAPP bill. While traditional and religious leaders were thought to be influential to the passing and implementation of the VAPP law in Plateau state, in Kaduna state, they were seen as not being instrumental at all.

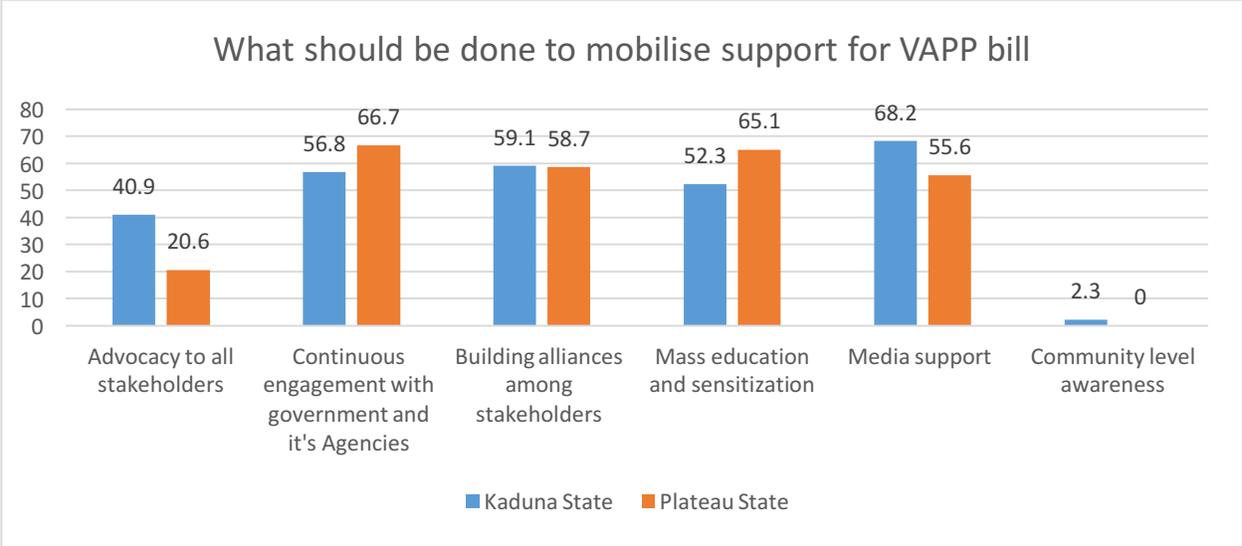
Figure 12: Showing most instrumental to passing and implementing the VAPP law by state; Nigeria, 2016



Media support (68.2%) was seen as what most needs to be done to mobilise support for the passage and implementation of the VAPP law in Kaduna State. This is ironic, as respondents in Kaduna had earlier seen the media as not being instrumental at all in the passage and implementation of the VAPP law in the state. In Plateau state, continuous

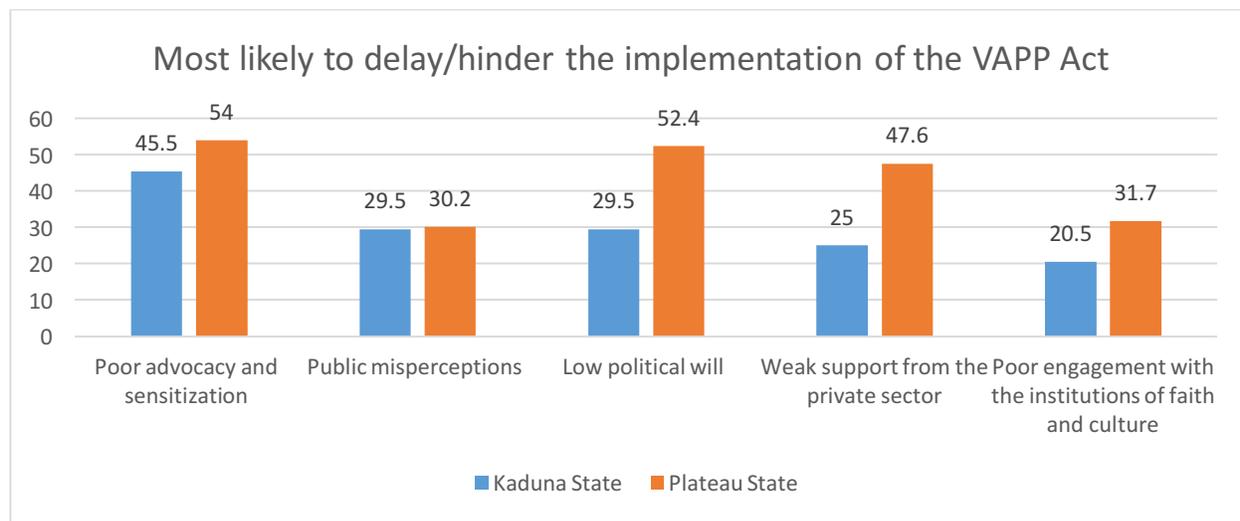
engagement with the government and its agencies by NGOs & CBOs and Legislators was the most frequently cited action to be carried out (66.7%), compared to 56.8% in Kaduna. Additionally, media support was mentioned by 55.6% of all respondents in Plateau state. Other efforts seen as most needed to be done include building alliances among stakeholders to expand demand and legitimacy for passage and implementation of the law (59.1% in Kaduna and 58.7% in Plateau), and mass education and sensitisation of the public (52.3% in Kaduna and 65.1% in Plateau).

Figure 13: Showing what should be done to mobilise support for VAPP bill by state; Nigeria, 2016



Poor advocacy and sensitization to sell the law and generate momentum to place pressure on relevant stakeholders was considered most likely to delay/hinder the implementation of the VAPP law in both states (45.5% in Kaduna and 54.0% in Plateau State). Other reasons include public misperceptions of the principle and benefit of the law (29.5% in Kaduna and 30.2% in Plateau), low political will on the part of Government (29.5% in Kaduna and 52.4% in Plateau State), weak support from the private sector whose contributions will support media engagement, trainings and support for enforcement through litigation and case law development (25% in Kaduna and 47.6% in Plateau), and poor engagement with the institutions of faith and culture (20.5% in Kaduna and 31.7% in Plateau).

Figure 14: Showing what is most likely to delay/hinder the implementation of the VAPP Act by state; Nigeria, 2016



Most respondents (77.3% in Kaduna and 87.3% in Plateau) are very willing to participate in the demand for the implementation of the VAPP Bill. In Kaduna, of the 6.8% who were said they might join if they were invited to, all worked with Civil Society Organizations (NGO/CBO/Town Union). In addition, 66.7% and 83.3% of those who may join the campaign if asked, in Kaduna and Plateau respectively, were female. Additionally, In Kaduna State, 15.9% of the respondents did not respond to this question.

86.4% and 90.5% of all respondents in Kaduna and Plateau respectively think that violence against women and girls, no matter where it occurs, should be treated as a crime attracting punishments. In Kaduna, 11.3% of the respondents did not respond to this question, while 2.3% did not see violence against women and girls, no matter where it occurs, as a crime attracting punishments. In Plateau, 4.8% of the respondents did not respond, while 3.2% felt that violence against women and girls, no matter where it occurs, is not a crime attracting punishments.

Participants were asked what they would like to see or not see included in the VAPP law in Kaduna and Plateau State. Responses were preliminarily collated, and included in the review session of the bills in Kaduna state, and the implementation plan for the law in Plateau state. Appendix 3c and 3d shows a summary of responses from participants in Kaduna and Plateau States as regards inclusions in, and exclusions from the VAPP bill in Kaduna state, and the implementation plan in Plateau state.

Chapter 4: Discussion & Programmatic implications of findings

This chapter discusses the findings from the study, vis-a vis the objectives of the Haki Mkononi baseline study.

4.1: Level of awareness of the need for GBV legislation

A high level of awareness of the need for GBV legislation was established among respondents in Kaduna and Plateau States. In Kaduna State, 93.2% of all respondents think there is a need for protective laws to stop violence on women, girls, and children in Kaduna state, 95.5% think such laws are very important, while 68.2% think GBV can most likely be stopped by making laws against the act. Awareness of the need for GBV legislation cut across all respondents, regardless of marital status, educational level, work affiliation and level at work. This trend was also prevalent in Plateau state with almost all respondents (96.8%) thinking that there is a need for protective laws for women and children in the state, 85.7% thinking such laws are very important, and 68.2% of respondents thinking that making laws is a way to stop GBV in the state.

However, in Kaduna State, 4.5% of respondents felt that such laws were not important. Over 90% of these were male. In Plateau, only 1.6% of respondents, all female, think laws that protect women and children were unimportant. This calls for greater involvement of men, and the use of male champions, in the support of, and push for GBV legislation. Such champions, possibly identified among religious and traditional leaders, as well as among prominent family men, would serve as role models for other men to support the push for GBV legislation in Kaduna and Plateau States. Working through the wives of such men will also help to raise awareness of, and garner support for GBV legislation, among women.

4.2: Level of awareness/knowledge of GEO and VAPP bills among stakeholders

4.2.1: Level of awareness/knowledge of the GEO Bill

A low level of awareness of the GEO bill exists in the two project states (54.5% in Kaduna and 60.3% in Plateau) compared to awareness of GBV. In addition, those who had the most awareness of this bill were stakeholders who had previously been involved in the push for gender protective laws such as LACVAW partners, staff of NGOs/CBOs and the Civil Service. Information about the GEO bill in Kaduna and GEO law in Plateau was mostly acquired from NGOs/CBOs, and via print, electronic and social media; while community meetings and religious institutions were the places through which such information was least acquired.

This shows the need for targeted communications and reinforcing messages via the media, in addition to sensitisation efforts by NGOs/CBOs. The involvement of traditional and religious groups in the campaign for the passing and implementation of the GEO bill will also increase awareness of the bill, and encourage male support and involvement in such a drive.

4.2.2: Level of awareness/knowledge of the VAPP Bill

More respondents were aware (have heard) of the VAPP bill in Kaduna (61.4%), compared to the GEO bill (54.5%). In contrast, in Plateau, more respondents had heard of the GEO law (60.3%) compared to the VAPP bill (55.6%). Again, in both states, such awareness was acquired mostly through the media (print, electronic and social), and through NGOs/CBOs. In addition, more people in Plateau heard about the VAPP bill in religious institutions compared to Kaduna, with most of these being female compared to male in Kaduna. Again, leveraging on the various media channels through which the stakeholders get their information on social issues is key for the development of strategies that meets the advocacy and sensitisation needs of the stakeholders and target population for the Haki project.

4.3: Identification and review of existing versions of GBV bills in Kaduna and Plateau States towards strengthening their provisions

The draft GEO bill and VAPP bills were identified in Kaduna state. In Plateau, the draft VAPP bill was also identified. Provisions for inclusion in, or deletion from these draft bills were garnered from the respondents via the study questionnaire, as well as via plenary sessions, and feedback used to strengthen the provisions of the bills. In Plateau, the GEO law passed in 2015 was also identified. Recommendations for inclusion in, or deletion from the implementation plan for the law were made by respondents via the study questionnaire and plenary sessions, and feedback used to develop the implementation plan for the law in the state.

4.4: Availability or otherwise of any existing gender protective legislations passed or before the Kaduna and Plateau States Houses of Assembly

The Childs' Right Act, the VAPP Act, the GEO Bill and the Rape law were the protective legislations most commonly mentioned by respondents either as being considered, passed or implemented in Kaduna and Plateau states. In Kaduna, the State House of Assembly, Executive and Ministry of Justice are currently considering the VAPP Act, the GEO Bill, and the Disability Act. The NCAA in partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Kaduna in particular, are championing the GEO bill.

The Childs Right Act (CRA) and Rape law have reportedly been passed in Kaduna state. However, awareness of, and implementation of these laws is still poor. In Plateau state, the GEO law and the Childs Rights law have been passed. Again, awareness of, and implementation of these laws are poor. In addition, the Plateau State House of Assembly, and the Ministry of Women Affairs are considering the VAPP Bill, the Rape Bill and the Anti Trafficking bill.

4.5: Level of the potential of support or resistance to legislations seeking to protect the rights of women and award them equal opportunity

4.5.1: Support for legislations seeking to protect the rights of women and award them equal opportunity

A high level of willingness to support legislation seeking to protect the rights of women was found among respondents. This was evident by the 79.5% of respondents in Kaduna willing to participate in the demand for the passing of the GEO bill, and 88.9% of respondents who were very willing to participate in the demand for the implementation of the GEO law in Plateau State.

In addition, 77.3% and 87.3% of respondents in Kaduna and Plateau respectively are very willing to participate in the demand for the passing of the VAPP bills in their states, with the most will being respondents from CSOs/CBOs, the Civil Service and LACVAW partners. This is possibly as a result of their previous involvement in the campaign for gender protective laws. Notably, LACVAW partners in Kaduna showed a significantly higher willingness to be part of the demand for gender protective laws, compared to LACVAW partners in Plateau.

Respondents from response institutions, the private sector and trade unions were the least willing to support gender protective laws. They were also the least involved in previous efforts to advocate for gender protective laws. Considering the importance of these groups (especially the response institutions) in the implementation of gender protective laws, it is imperative that these groups be strategically involved to take ownership for the passing and implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna and Plateau States. This involvement will help such groups identify their vested interests in the campaign for gender protective laws, and thus build ownership and commitment in such campaigns.

4.5.2: Resistance to legislations seeking to protect the rights of women and award them equal opportunity

Poor advocacy and sensitization to sell gender protective laws and generate momentum to place pressure on relevant stakeholders was considered most likely to delay/hinder the passing and implementation of such laws in both Kaduna and Plateau states. In addition, low political will on the part of the government, weak support from the private sector whose contributions will support media engagement, trainings and support for enforcement through litigation and case law development, and poor engagement with the institutions of faith and culture were also identified as hindrances.

These call for the need to review the relevant stakeholders WRAPA works with regarding gender protective laws in both states, and conduct a remapping of such stakeholders. In addition, organisations mentioned by respondents as being involved in support for survivors of GBV could be included in the critical mass of partners and coalitions mobilised to create awareness of and support for gender protective legislation. Specific roles and responsibilities for these stakeholders, linked to the social benefits which these stakeholders will gain from participating in the campaign for gender protective legislation, needs to be identified, and the capacity of these stakeholders built to meet these responsibilities where such capacity is lacking.

Chapter 5: Recommendations & Conclusions

The Haki Mkononi Project is a 2 year regional legal empowerment project aimed at ensuring that continental norms and standards translate to concrete gains for women and girls at the national levels through the domestication of the African Women's Protocol and or passage of integral laws, their implementation and enforcement. In Nigeria, it is focused on the passing and implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna and Plateau States.

As part of the inception of the project, a baseline survey was undertaken to determine the level of awareness of stakeholders on GBV, and gender protective law, including the GEO and VAPP bills. Findings from the study indicate a high level of awareness of GBV among respondents. Awareness of the GEO and VAPP bills was relatively lower. However, the willingness to support the passing and implementation of such laws within Kaduna and Plateau states was quite high, with participants suggesting what measures need to be carried out to ensure the passing and implementation of such laws. These suggestions, in addition to other findings from the study, inform the recommendations below.

5.1: Key Recommendations

1. There is a need to work closely with the media in the push for the passage and implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna and Plateau states. This need is imperative as print, electronic and social media were the avenues through which the respondents had mostly heard of GBV, as well as the GEO and VAPP bills. A targeted media strategy should be developed such that the messages on GBV and gender protective bills passed via the various streams of media reinforce each other and create the desired awareness across a range of audiences.
2. Traditional and community platforms, as well as religious platforms, need to be leveraged upon to create awareness and support for the end of GBV and the implementation of the GEO and VAPP bills. This is an avenue for the greater involvement of men in the campaign for the passing and implementation of GEO and VAPP bills, and would help gain support for gender protective laws from men in the states in which the project is being implemented. It also has the potential to influence the reduction of GBV in private spaces, as well as increase equal opportunities for women in such spaces. Again, leaders of such platforms need to be strategically and visibly involved in such campaigns to achieve such influence.

3. The role, and benefits, of cooperates and trade unions in the campaign for gender and equal opportunities needs to be highlighted, and such groups adequately involved in the campaign for the GEO and VAPP bills. This would not only ensure material support for the campaign, but will also support the implementation of equal opportunities for men and women within the private sector.
4. In engagements with the government and sensitization of the public on the GEO and VAPP bills, there is strong need to be mindful of the cultural and religious beliefs predominant in Kaduna and Plateau states. Overcoming misconceptions of the principle and benefits of gender protective laws is a key factor in increasing the political will of the government to passing such laws. It would also build support for the implementation of such laws after their passage.
5. The process that led to the passing of the GEO law in Plateau state could be used as learning to inform the campaign for the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna State. In particular, the stakeholders worked with, and strategies used, in Plateau state could be replicated as much as possible, to make the process more effective and efficient. However, the social and political context of Kaduna state (where they differ from Plateau State) needs to be put into consideration during such replication, and the strategies adapted appropriately.

5.2: Conclusions

This study focused on generating information on gender-related legislations passed, implemented or at different legislative processes in Kaduna and Plateau States. It sought to assess the level of awareness/knowledge among the stakeholders on the GEO Bill, VAPP Act and the need for Gender Based Violence legislation, determine the availability or otherwise of any existing gender protective legislations passed or before the Kaduna and Plateau States House of Assembly, as well as assess the level of the potential of support or resistance to legislations seeking to protect the rights of women and award them equal opportunity.

The findings suggest a high level of awareness of GBV, and the need for gender protective legislation. Awareness of the VAPP bill was relatively higher in Kaduna and Plateau states, compared to awareness of the GEO bill. In addition, respondents showed a high level of support of, and willingness to participate in the campaign for the passage and implementation of both bills in the two states. However, respondents from NGOs and CBOs, as well as LACVAW partners, most of whom had previously been involved in such campaigns, indicated the most support and willingness to be involved in the campaign for gender protective laws.

These findings highlight the need for targeted involvement of all forms of media in the campaign for the GEO and VAPP bills in Kaduna and Plateau states. There is also the need to strategically involve traditional and religious platforms, and the private sector in such campaigns, while recognizing public misconceptions of the principle and benefits of gender protective laws possibly due to the cultural and religious beliefs predominant in Kaduna and Plateau states.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaire

**Baseline Analysis:
Awareness of the Advocacy for Passage/Implementation of the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill
and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill/Act in Kaduna and Plateau States**

Introduction:

Dear Respondent,

WRAPA is currently implementing the Haki Mkononi Project in Kaduna and Plateau States in Nigeria, with the goal of facilitating legal empowerment of women's rights in these states through the passage and implementation of two key legislations; the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Bill/Act (*a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity*) and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill/Act (*a law that enforces the right of women and girls to protection from all forms violence in private and public spaces and awards compensation*).

This questionnaire is aimed at helping WRAPA generate baseline information on advocacy related to these or other forms of gender legislations passed, implemented, or at different legislative processes in your state. The information collected from you will be used solely for research purposes.

Your honest answers/responses will be greatly appreciated and treated in high confidence. The filling of this self-administered form will take you less than 1 hour.

Thank you for your consent and willingness to participate in this process.

SECTION 1: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

Q No	Questions and filters	Responses and coding categories	Please look out for 'Go to' guides
Q 1	What is your gender?	Female Male	
Q 2	What age group do you belong to?	Less than 18years of Age 18-25 years 26-35 years 36-45 years 46-60 years 60 years and above	
Q 3	What level of education do you have?	Koranic education Primary education Secondary education Tertiary education Others (please specify)	
Q 4	What religion do you practice?	Christianity Islam Traditional idol worship	

		Others (please specify).....	
Q 5	What is your marital status?	Single	
		Married	
		Divorced	
		Widowed	
		Separated	
		Living together unmarried partner (cohabiting)	
		Others (specify).....	
Q 6	What is the name of your workplace/organization/institution?		
Q 7	What type of organization is it?	Civil Service	
		Response institution (Hospital/Police/Social Welfare etc)	
		LACVAW Partner	
		Civil Society Organization (NGO/CBO/Town Union)	
		Private sector Organization (Company/Trading Company/)	
		Community Development Association/Traditional/Religious	
		Trade Group/Market Unions or Association	
		Others (specify).....	
Q 8	What is your rank in your organization?	Junior	
		Middle	
		Senior	
		Executive	
		CEO/MD	
		Member	
		Others (specify).....	

SECTION 2: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ON GENDER BASE VIOLENCE (GBV)

Q No	Questions and filters	Responses and coding categories	Please look out for 'Go to' guides
Q 9	Have you ever heard of the term 'Gender Based Violence' (GBV)?	Yes No	Go to Q 15

Q 10	How did you hear about Gender Based Violence? (Tick all that apply)	Print and electronic media (TV, radio, newspaper)		
		Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp, Google+, etc.)		
		Posters/Stickers		
		Hospital		
		Internet		
		Friend, neighbor or colleague		
		Community meeting		
		Religious institution (church, mosque, etc)		
		NGO/CBO		
Others (please specify).....				
Q 11	In your opinion, who is most affected by Gender Based Violence?	Females		
		Males		
		Children		
		Females and males are affected equally		
Q 12	What, in your opinion, is the cause of Gender Based Violence?(Tick all that apply)	Economic reliance of women on men		
		Women are seen and treated as second class citizens		
		The society tolerates/accepts it		
		Differences in authority between men and women		
		Women are stubborn and not submissive		
Others (please specify).....				
Q 13	Do you think Gender Based Violence can be stopped?	Yes		
		No		
		I don't know		
Q 14	How do you think Gender Based Violence it can be stopped? (Tick all that apply)	Counseling and mediation		
		Economic empowerment		
		Education and awareness creation		
		Making Laws against Gender Based Violence		
		Others (please specify).....		
Q 15	How do you view any of the following actions?	Domestic violence (spousal and non-spousal)	Right	Wrong
		Harmful traditional practices (Female genital mutilation/cutting, child/forced marriage)	Right	Wrong
		Sexual harassment and intimidation in school or work	Right	Wrong
		Rape, sexual slavery, and all forms of sexual violence	Right	Wrong
		Social exclusion of women	Right	Wrong

		Violence in armed conflict, such as murder and rape	Right	Wrong	
		Emotional abuse, such as abuse/harsh language, isolation, or put down conduct.	Right	Wrong	
		Denial of resources needed for physical and psychological well-being (including money, health care, nutrition, education, means of livelihood)	Right	Wrong	
Q 16	Do you think there is a need for protective laws to stop violence on women, girls, and children in your state?	Yes			
		No			
Q 17	How would you rate the importance protective laws against violence on women, girls, and children in your state?	Very important			
		Just important			
		Not so important			
		Not important at all			
		Don't know what to rate			
Q 18	Do you know of any such protective laws being considered in your state?	Yes			
		No			Go to Q 21
Q 19	If yes, what is/are the name of the law(s)?				
Q 20	Where is/are the law(s) being considered?				
Q 21	Do you know of any such of protective laws passed in your state?	Yes			
		No			Go to Q 23
Q 22	If yes, what is the name of the law(s)?				
Q 23	Are any of the protective laws currently being implemented in your state?	Yes			
		No			Go to Q 25
Q 24	If yes, what is the name of the protective law(s)?				
Q 25	Do you know of a place/organization/institution that renders support for persons who suffer Gender Based Violence?	Yes			
		No			Go to Q 27
Q 26	If yes, what is the name of this organization and where is it located?				

SECTION 3: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ON GENDER AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES (GEO) BILL

Q No	Questions and filters	Responses and coding categories	Please look out for 'Go to' guides
Q 27	Have you ever heard of a GEO Bill in your state before this meeting?	Yes	
		No	Go to Q 29
		Not sure	Go to Q 29
Q 28	How did you hear about the GEO bill before today? (Tick all that apply)	Print and electronic media (TV, radio, newspaper)	
		Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, Google+, etc.)	
		Posters/stickers	
		Hospital	
		Internet	
		Friend, neighbour or colleague	
		Community meeting	
		Religious institution (church, mosque, etc)	
Q 29	Are you of the opinion that making a law to support the enjoyment of equal opportunities for men and women will improve respect and enjoyment of women's rights in your state?	Yes	
		No	
		I don't know	
Q 30	How would you rate the importance of a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity in your state?	Very important	
		Important	
		Not so important	
		Not important at all	
Q 31	Have you ever been part of the demand or campaign for the passage and implementation of a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity in your state?	Yes	
		No	Go to Q 34
		I'm not sure	
Q 32	If yes to above, what was your role? (Tick only one please)	Meetings or Advocacy activities	
		Member of a pressure group canvassing for women's rights	
		Media campaign promoting women's rights	

		Raising awareness at personal or community level.	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 33	What was the main reason why you participated? (Tick only one please)	I felt a personal responsibility.	
		Deep concern for the plight of women in my state	
		Was a part of my job	
		I was invited to participate by a friend, relative, neighbour or job colleague	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 34	In your knowledge or understanding which group or persons are most instrumental to passing a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity in your state? (Tick only one please)	Teachers or academia	
		Members of the State House of Assembly	
		Lawyers and Judges	
		Security Agents especially the Police	
		Government Human Rights Institutions and Agencies	
		Women's Human Rights NGOs/CBOs	
		Media Actors	
		Religious & Traditional leaders	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 35	In your knowledge or understanding which group or persons are most instrumental to implementation of a law that enforces the right of women and girls to equal opportunity in your state? (Tick only one please)	Teachers or Academia	
		Members of the State House of Assembly	
		Lawyers and Judges	
		Security Agents especially the Police	
		Government Human Rights Institutions and Agencies	
		Women's Human Rights NGOs/CBOs	
		Media Actors	
		Religious & Traditional leaders	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 36	What do you think should be done to mobilize support for the passage/implementation of the GEO bill in your state? (Multiple responses possible)	Advocacy to all stakeholders	
		Continuous engagement with government and it's Agencies by NGOS & CBOs and Legislators	
		Building alliances among stakeholders to expand demand and legitimacy for passage and implementation of the law.	
		Mass education and sensitization by NGOs/CBOs	
		Media support to keep matter visible to apply appropriate pressure on all duty bearers.	
		Others (Please specify).....	

		specify).....	
Q 37	What is most likely to delay/hinder the passage of the GEO bill to law in your state? (Multiple responses possible)	Low political will on the part of Government	
		Public mis-perceptions of the principle and benefit of the law	
		Poor advocacy and sensitization to sell the law and generate momentum to place pressure on relevant stakeholders	
		Weak support from the private sector whose contributions will support media engagement, trainings and support for enforcement through litigation and case law development	
		Poor engagement with the institutions of faith and culture	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 38	How would you rate your willingness to participate in the demand for the passing/implementation of the GEO Bill in your state?	Very willing	
		Just willing (may join if invited)	
		Not willing	
		Definitely unwilling (leave me out)	
Q 39	Please write three things you would want or not want included in the GEO Bill?	Want	
		1) 2) 3)	
		Not Want	
		1) 2) 3)	
Q 40	Any advice or other comments regarding the GEO Bill:		

SECTION 4: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS PROHIBITION (VAPP) ACT

Q No	Questions and filters	Responses and coding categories	Please look 'Go to' guides
Q 41	Have you ever heard of a VAPP Act in your state before this meeting?	Yes	
		No	Go to Q 43
		Not sure	Go to Q 43
Q 42	How did you hear about the VAPP Act before today? (Tick all that apply)	Print and electronic media (TV, radio, newspaper)	
		Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Google+, Whatsapp etc.)	
		Posters/stickers	
		Hospital	
		Internet	
		Friend, neighbour or colleague	
		Community meeting	

		Religious institution (church, mosque, etc)	
		NGO/CBO	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 43	Do you believe that the passage and implementation of a law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence will improve women's rights in your state?	Yes	
		No	
		I don't know	
Q 44	How would you rate the importance of a law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence in your state?	Very important	
		Just important	
		Not so important	
		Not important at all	
		Don't know what to rate	
Q 45	Have you ever been part of a demand or campaign for the passage and implementation of any law that protects women and girls from all forms of violence in your state?	Yes	
		No	Go to Q 48
		I'm not sure	
Q 46	If yes to Q 45 above, what was your main role? (Tick only one please)	Advocacy and campaign	
		Pressure group and activist	
		Media promotion and campaign	
		Facilitating awareness and mass education	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 47	What was the main reason why you participated? (Tick only one please)	Just felt responsible and duty bound	
		Concerned about the rights of women in my state	
		Was part of my job	
		I was asked to participate by a friend, relative, neighbor or colleague	
		Others (please specify).....	
Q 48	In knowledge or understanding, which group or persons is most instrumental to the passage and implementation of the VAPP Act in your state? (Only one response please)	Members of the State House of Assembly	
		Lawyers and Judges	
		Security Agents especially the Police	
		Government Human Rights Institutions and Agencies	
		Women's Human Rights NGOs/CBOs	
		Media Actors	
		Religious & Traditional leaders	
		Others (specify).....	

Q 49	What do you think should be done to mobilize support for the passage and implementation of the VAPP Act in your state? (Multiple responses possible)	Advocacy to all stakeholders	
		Continuous engagement with government and it's Agencies by NGOS & CBOs and Legislators	
		Building alliances among stakeholders to expand demand and legitimacy for passage and implementation of the law.	
		Mass education and sensitization by NGOs/CBOs	
		Media support to keep matter visible to apply appropriate pressure on all duty bearers	
	Others (please specify).....		
Q 50	What do you consider most likely to delay/hinder the implementation of the VAPP Act in your state?	Low political will on the part of Government	
		Public mis-perceptions of the principle and benefit of the law	
		Poor advocacy and sensitization to sell the law and generate momentum to place pressure on relevant stakeholders	
		Weak support from the private sector whose contributions will support media engagement, trainings and support for enforcement through litigation and case law development	
		Poor engagement with the institutions of faith and culture	
	Others (please specify).....		
Q 51	How would you rate your willingness to participate in the demand for the implementation of the VAPP Act in your state?	Very willing	
		Just willing (may join if invited)	
		Not willing	
		Definitely unwilling (leave me out)	
		Undecided now	
Q 52	Please write three things you would want or not want included in the VAPP Act?	Want 1) 2) 3)	
		Not Want 1) 2) 3)	
Q 53	Do you think violence against women and girls no matter where it occurs should be treated as a crime attracting punishments? (Tick only one please)	Yes	
		No	
Q 54	Any advice or other comments regarding the VAPP Act?		

Appendix 2: List of organisations and communities from which respondents participated in this study, by state

S/N	Kaduna State	Plateau State
1.	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)
2.	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
3.	Nigerian Prison Service	Nigerian Police State Command
4.	National Orientation Agency and Civil Defense	Nigerian Immigration Service
5.	Legislators from State House of Assembly	Nigerian Prison Service
6.	Human Right Commission (HRC)	Legislators from State House of Assembly
7.	Jamaatu Nasarul Islam (JNI)	Ministry of Agriculture
8.	Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)	National Orientation Agency and Civil Defence
9.	District Head, Barnawa	Federal Road Safety Corp (FRSC)
10	District Head, Doka	Human Right Commission (HRC)
11	District Head, Gabasawa	Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)
12	District Head, Matagyi	Nasrul Lahi-il Fathi Society (NASFAT)
13	Yusuf Dantsoho Memorial Hospital (Medical Doctor)	Traditional Leader, Ujah
14	Magajin Gari Hospital (Midwife)	Plateau Traditional Council
15	National Council of Catholic Women Association (NCCWO)	Plateau Specialist Hospital (PSH)
16	Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)	Bingham University Teaching Hospital (BUTH)
17	International Federation of Women lawyers (FIDA)	Jos University Teaching Hospital (JUTH)
18	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) Nigeria	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) Nigeria
19	National Council of Women Society (NCWS)	International Federation of Women lawyers (FIDA)
20	League of Democratic Women Nigeria (LEADS)	National Council of women Society (NCWS)
21	Civil Rights Congress (CRC),	National Coalition on Affirmative Action (NCAA)
22	Society for Prevention and Reservation of Women's Dignity (SPRAD),	Association of Women Journalist (NAWOJ)
23	Widows of Nigeria (WON),	Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)
24	Women with Disability and Self Reliance Centre (WWDSRC),	National Council of Catholic Women Organization (NCCWO)
25	CAN Women Wing	CBD NGO Forum

26	Inter-faith Mediation Centre (IMI)	Christian Association of Nigerian (CAN) Women's Wing.
27	Alhidaya Charity.	Women in Agriculture and Youth Empowerment (WAYE)
28	Women hood Foundation	Concern Mothers Initiative (CMI)
29	National Coalition on Affirmative Action (NCAA)	Nigerian Army Officers Wives Association (NAOWA)
30	Women's Right's Advance and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Nigeria Air Force Officers Wives Association (NAFOWA)
31	Market Women Association	Police Officers Wives Association (POWA)
32	Keke NAPEP Motorcycle Riders,	League for Human Rights (LHR)
33	Kawo Community Development Association	Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria (CEPAN)
34	Unguan Shanu Community Development Association	CLAPAI Orphanage
35	Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society, (CWEENS)
36	Kaduna State Media Corporation (KSMC)	Advocacy for Women with Disability (AWWDI)
37	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)	Market Women Association
38	Daily Trust Newspapers	Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)
39	Desert Herald Newspapers	Nigerian Union Of Road Traffic Workers (NURTW)
40		Women and Youth Association for Unity and Peace
41		Center for Advocacy of Justice and Rights (CAJR)
42		Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative
43		Godiya Women Group
44		KRP Communications Ltd, BIHA PROJECTS
45		Unity FM
46		Radio Nigeria Highland FM
47		Reality Newspaper
48		Nigeria Standard Newspaper
49		Plateau Radio and Television (PRTV)
50		

Appendix 3: Inclusions in, and exclusions to the GEO law by participants
Appendix 3a: What participants want and do not want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Kaduna State

S/No	What participants want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Kaduna State	What participants do not want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Kaduna State
1	Protect rights of women	Prohibition against early marriage
2	Women and girls have equal opportunities and responsibilities with men	Child rights enforcement
3	Protection against harassment and assault	Male Dominance in public and private spaces
4	Girl Child hawking banned	Option of stipends as bail or fines for offenders
5	Ensure emergency response to pregnant women during delivery	Prohibit Child marriage
6	Women empowerment	Lack of redress options
7	Child protection	Limited scope
8	Right to girl child education	Marginal provision for implementation
9	Cultural Value	Pegging certain posts/roles to women only
10	Punitive measures on violation of women's rights	Gender equality
11	Special counts to deal with such matters	Economic equality
12	Inheritance rights	Leadership positions for women
13	Domestic violence prohibition	Equal opportunities for men and women at home
14	Access to education and health	Delay in prosecution of offenders
15	Stop genital mutilation	Short prison sentences
16	Protection against rape	The Government to fund the passing of the bill
17	Gender friendliness	
18	Bill to not violate religious views	
19	Parental views	
20	Protect vulnerable persons	
21	Strict punishment for abuse of young girls	
22	Allocation of seats for women in local management/ governance	
23	Free education for boys and girls	
24	Stop early marriage	
25	Imprisonment of offenders	
26	Full rehabilitation for survivors	
27	Economic empowerment of victims	
28	Criminalise pouring of acid on a person	

Appendix 3b: What participants want and do not want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Plateau State

S/No	What participants want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Plateau State	What participants do not want for inclusion in the GEO bill, Plateau State
1	Active involvement of women in governance	Lack of cooperation from women
2	The bill should be neutral to include both genders	Not discriminatory or gender biased
3	Adequate sanctions/punishment for violating the bill	Treating symptoms instead of the root cause
4	Reflection of our culture in the bill	Absence or little sanctions for violators
5	Reduction or elimination of the burden of proof on the victim	Nonchalant attitude in mobilizing support of stake holders
6	Criminalisation of marital rape and alimony; all forms of VAWG, custodial rights plus alimony for women	Anything promoting homosexuality and transgender
7	Right to nationality, indigeneity, keeping of maiden name	Ambiguity and confusing/illogical statements
8	Provide incentives for those who implement the Act	Forced marriages
9	Publication of success indicators	Men to have power above women
10	Feedback mechanisms	The bill to reflect American culture instead of our culture
11	Girls and women's rights to inheritance	Delayed justice for victims
12	Free medical care for victims of violence	
13	Respect and dignity for womanhood	
14	Equal rights to education and association	
15	The law should include women with disabilities, and other classes of women, including written in braille for the blind	
16	Protection of women by State House members as this was their mandate to the women who elected them	
17	Prohibit early marriage, and genital mutilation	
18	Affirmative action of 50/50 employment opportunities	
19	The right of women to access and decision on all health matters	
20	Timely dispensation of justice	

Appendix 3c: What participants want and do not want for inclusion in the VAPP bill, Kaduna State

S/No	What participants want for inclusion in the VAPP bill, Kaduna State	What participants do not want for inclusion in the VAPP bill, Kaduna State
1	Protect rights of women and girls	Men given opportunity and rights above women
2	Punishment for anyone who violates the rights of women and girls	Women discouraged from leader tussle with men
3	Rehabilitate and compensate survivors	Different section for definition and punishment for rape
4	Capital punishment for rapists and parents that engage in forced marriages	Section 11 has been dealt with in the constitution
5	Political violence and violence by State actors	Section 2 is also in the Penal Code
6	Police units set up to handle such complaints	Option of stipends as bail or fine for offenders
7	Reflect cultural values in the Act	Too much freedom to children
8	Inheritance rights	Delay in prosecution of offenders
9	Prohibition of child marriage	
10	Prohibition of child labour	
11	State driven trust fund for survivors of violence	
12	Medical support for raped women	
13	Free education	
14	Stop genital mutilation	
15	Support from the media, and religious and traditional leaders	

Appendix 3d: What participants want and do not want for inclusion in the implementation of the VAPP law, Plateau State

S/No	What participants <u>want</u> for inclusion in the implementation of the VAPP law, Plateau State	What participants <u>do not want</u> for inclusion in the implementation of the VAPP law, Plateau State
1	Cultural reflections to be commensurate with the Bill/Act	Criminalisation of marital rape and child marriage
2	Equal rights and free medical care to victims	Age of minors at 17 and below, including 18 as minimum age for marriage
3	Fairness and justice in the bill, and inclusion of the opinions of men	VAPP focusing on only women
4	Specify the punishment for violators, including those guilty of rape of both boys and girls, marital rape, child labour, and sexual molestation	Ambiguity, and confusing/illogical statements
5	Identify the different types of violence including emerging offences such as cyber inducement	A replica of the Penal code
6	Specify incentives for compliance to the VAPP Bill	Light sentencing for offenders
7	Establish a social centre for women	Discrimination of the part of men should be discouraged
8	Intensify creating awareness to the public	Women taking up jobs meant for men, or disrespecting men
9	Free education for the girl child	Tribalism, religious discrimination, greed/materialism or sentiments in the implementation of the bill
10	Women to be included in inheritance	Discrimination of the girl child
11	Discrimination against all forms of violence against women, including wife beating	Women responsible for child training
12	Women should be given equal rights and responsibilities as men, including 50 percent recruitment of women into any security agency including police	Indecent exposure
13	Women should be allowed to participate in executive positions in governance, with the implementation of the 45% affirmative action.	
14	Measures to reduce burden of proof on victim	
15	VAPP act should be included in the constitution of the state and implemented with punishment	

Appendix 4: List of contributors by State

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6	Barr. Sidikat Bello-Adegboke	Mairo Sani
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8	Inna Audu	Umma Rimi
9	Kath Zipporah	Tamwakat Golit
10	Emeka Obinna Okeke	Ladi Madaki
11	Mohammed Bello	Rejuaro A. Shakirat
12	Rabi Sule	Esther Sunday Mauwa
13	Nafisatu Bello	Gamkat Miri Dashe
14	Rabi Musa Abdullahi	Musa Suchet
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24	Abbas Shehu	Bridget Maigari
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26	Ben I. Adams	Hon. Yakubu Bala Shishok
27	Usman J. Mustapha	Henrietta Ibrahim
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31	Shehu Usman Dantudu	Bako Haruna
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38	Risikat T. Mohammed	Jennifer Yarima
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62		Lawrencia Ngari
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