

APPENDIX I

Domestic Violence

Experience of Violence

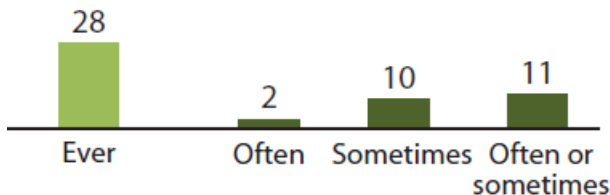
Nearly three in ten women have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. One in ten women experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. Women in South South Zone (19%) are more likely to experience recent physical violence than women in North West Zone (3%). The most common perpetrator of physical violence among ever-married women is the current husband or partner (36%).

Violence during pregnancy may threaten not only a woman’s well-being but also her unborn child. Among women who had ever been pregnant, 5% experienced physical violence during pregnancy.

Experience of Physical Violence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15

In the past 12 months



Spousal Violence

One-quarter of ever-married women have suffered from spousal abuse at some point in their life, whether physical, emotional, or sexual. Eleven percent of ever-married women report having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their husband or partner in the past 12 months.

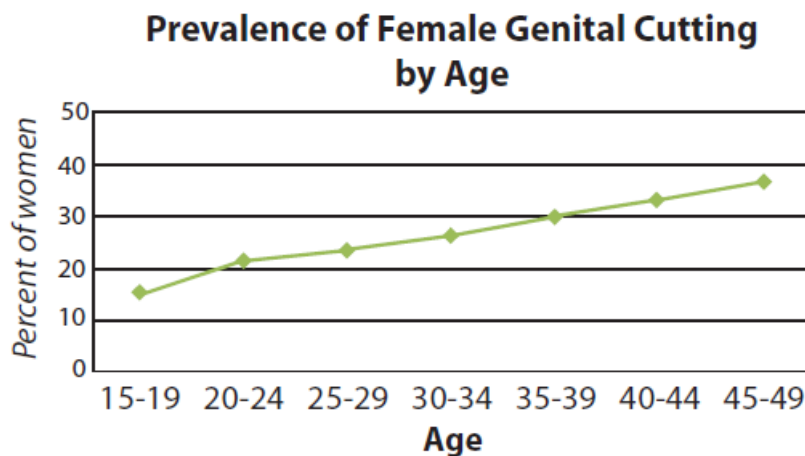
Spousal violence is most common in South South Zone, where 28% of ever-married women report having experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband or partner. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are twice as

likely to experience spousal violence than women who are married or living together (32% and 15%, respectively).

Only 31% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop violence. More than 70% of women who sought help did so from their own family.

Female Genital Cutting

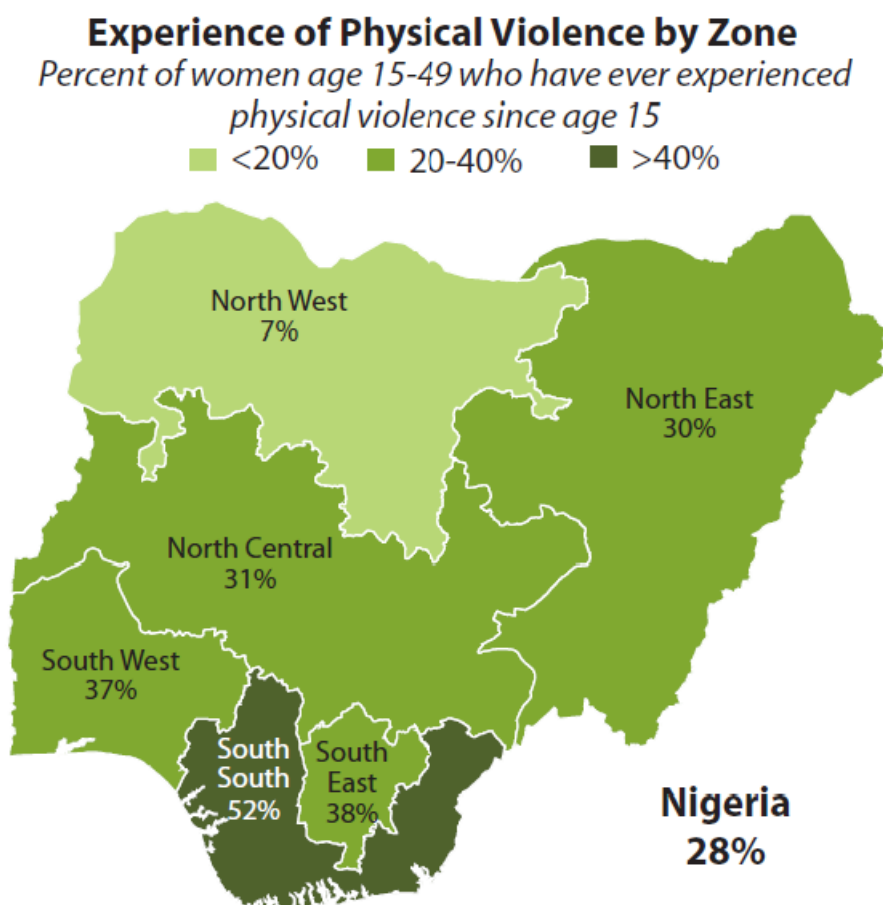
Two-thirds of women and 62% of men have heard of female genital cutting (FGC). One-quarter of Nigerian women are circumcised. Older women age 45-49 are more than twice as likely to be circumcised than younger women age 15-49 (36% and 15%, respectively). FGC is most common in South East and South West Zones, where nearly half of women are circumcised. FGC is most commonly performed by a traditional circumciser (72%) followed by a nurse/ midwife (10%).



Seventeen percent of girls age 0-14 are circumcised. Less than 20% of girls are circumcised before their first birthday. FGC among girls is most common in North West Zone (27%) and whose mothers are also circumcised (47%). FGC among girls is most commonly performed by a traditional circumciser (84%) followed by a nurse/midwife (10%).

Fifteen percent of women and 24% of men age 15-49 believe their religion requires FGC. More than 60% of women and men in Nigeria believe that FGC should be stopped.

APPENDIX I (a) – (d)



In Nigeria, domestic violence cuts across all socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds. Nearly three in ten Nigerian women have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, while 11% experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months. In this context, physical violence means any type of physical violence, whether it is experienced at home or in another location, such as the workplace or school.

Women's experience of physical violence since age 15 is most common in South South Zone (52%) and lowest in North West Zone (7%). The same pattern is seen for experiences of physical violence in the past 12 months; 19% in South South Zone compared to 3% in North West Zone.

Divorced, separated, or widowed women are most likely to have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and to have experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

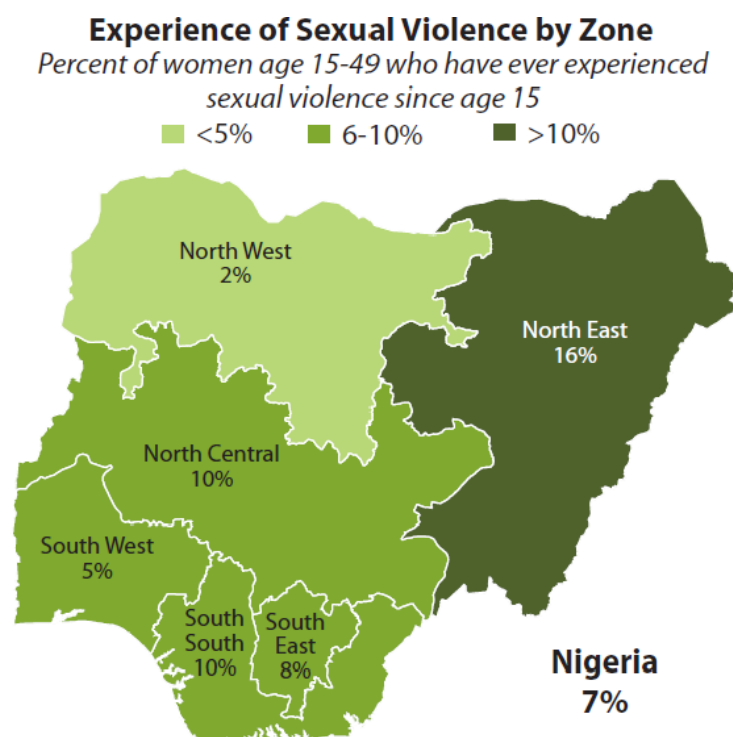
Experience of Sexual Violence

Seven percent of Nigerian women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence of which 3% have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.

Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have ever experienced sexual violence (15%) than women who have never been married (8%) or are currently married (7%). Experience of sexual violence varies by zone, from 16% in North East Zone to 2% in North West Zone.

Women who are employed but not paid in cash are most likely to have experienced sexual violence (17%), while unemployed women are least likely (6%). Women with no education are less likely to have experienced sexual violence (5%) than women who have been to school (8-10%). There is no clear pattern between experience of sexual violence and household wealth.

In the majority of cases, sexual violence is perpetrated by individuals with close personal relations to the woman, either their current husband or partner, former husband or partner, or current or former boyfriend. Women who have never been married report that the main perpetrators of sexual violence are strangers.



Spousal Violence

Spousal violence is physical, sexual, or emotional abuse committed by a husband or intimate partner. One in four ever-married women report that they have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their

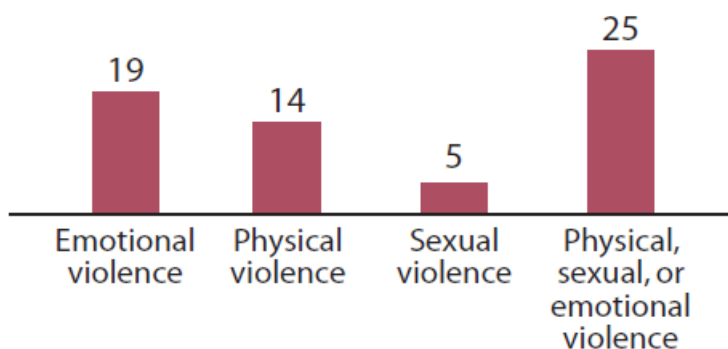
husband/ partner. The most common form of spousal violence is emotional violence.

Spousal violence is most common in South South Zone, where 28% of ever-married women report having experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband/partner. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are twice as likely to have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence than women who are married or living together (32% versus 15%, respectively). Women who report that their father beat their mother are three times as likely to have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband/ partner (40%) than women who report that their father did not beat their mother (13%). Women whose husbands/partners gets drunk very often have the highest level of spousal physical or sexual violence (57%) compared to women whose husbands/partners do not drink (11%).

Among ever-married women who report ever experiencing spousal violence, 11% experienced violence in the past 12 months. Fifteen percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women experienced recent spousal violence compared to 11% of married women. One-third of ever-married women who experienced recent spousal physical violence report experiencing physical injuries. The most commonly cited injuries are cuts, bruises, or aches (29%).

Spousal Violence

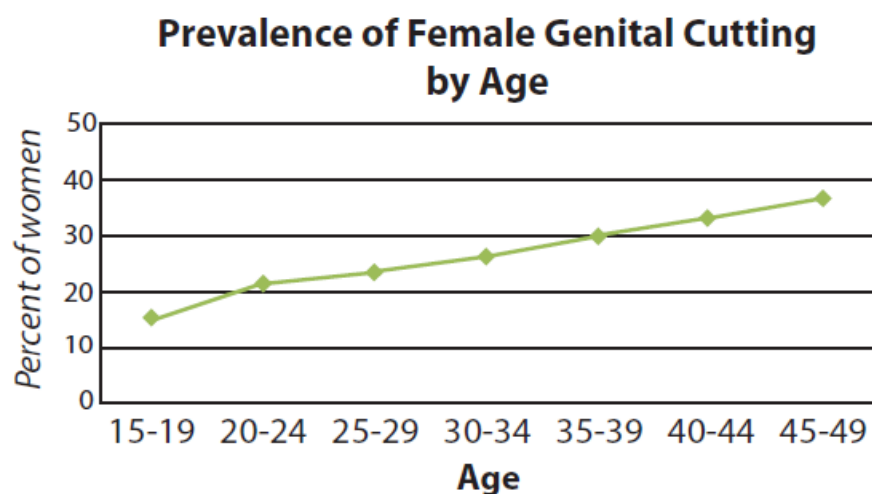
Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner



Female Genital Cutting

In many Nigerian societies, girls face female genital cutting (FGC). FGC involves cutting or removing the external female genitalia for non-therapeutic reasons. The practice contributes to many negative health outcomes.

Two-thirds of women and 62% of men have heard of FGC. Overall, one-quarter of Nigerian women age 15-49 are circumcised. Older women age 45-49 are more than twice as likely to be circumcised than younger women age 15-49 (36% and 15%, respectively). FGC is most common in South East and South West Zones, where nearly half of women are circumcised. FGC is most commonly performed by a traditional circumciser (72%) followed by a nurse/midwife (10%).



The 2013 NDHS asked mothers on whether their daughters had been circumcised. Seventeen percent of girls age 0-14 are cut. Less than 20% of girls are circumcised before their first birthday. FGC among girls is most common in North West Zone (27%) and among girls whose mothers are also circumcised (47%). FGC among girls is most commonly performed by a traditional circumciser (84%).

Fifteen percent of women and nearly one-quarter of men age 15-49 believe that their religion requires FGC. Six in ten women and men believe that the practice should be stopped.

APPENDIX II

- **Combating Human Trafficking in Nigeria: 2015-2016**

- Jurisdiction of High Courts and Recent Trend of Case law relating to rate of Convictions**

Part 5 of the Act provides for jurisdiction of competent courts of law. The Federal High Court, the High Court of a State and the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory have jurisdiction to try offences and to hear and determine proceedings arising under the Act.¹ Under section 36 of the Act, where any person is convicted of an offence, the Court in passing sentence shall, in addition to any punishment which the Court may impose in respect of the offence, order the forfeiture to the Victims of Trafficking Trust Fund of any property, asset or fund with accrued interest, article, substance, device, material or conveyance which has been used or facilitated the commission of the offence or the proceed of any unlawful activity under this Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, the penalty imposed on a person convicted of an offence referred to in that subsection may be reduced in such manner as the Court deems fit where that person has, before any proceeding, made possible or facilitated the identification of other accused persons and their sponsors or who, after the commencement of the proceedings, has made possible or facilitated the arrest of such persons.

In accordance with the above provisions 3 accused persons have recently been sentenced to prison terms for violating the provisions of the Act. In the case of AGF v. Zulai Garba and Aisha Abdullahi², the accused persons who were charged under section 23 of (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act (TIPPEA) had on arraignment pleaded guilty to the charges provided against them, involving the trafficking of 24 girls between the ages of 8 and 13 years from Wudil Local Government Area of Kano State to Lagos for domestic work. Delivering Judgment in Kano on Wednesday December 2, 2015, the accused persons were sentenced to one year imprisonment each for engaging in human trafficking activities contrary to the Act.³

In the second case under the 2015 Act, AGF v. Emmanuel Eromosele⁴, the accused person was charged under section 18 for attempting to traffic two females aged 17 & 20 from Delta to Libya

¹ Ibid sections 36-37

² FHC/KN/12/2015

³ Decided by Hon. Justice Fatu Rimam. Source NAPTIP Press release dated 9 December, 2015/ www.naptip.gov.ng

⁴ FHC/ KN/12/2015

through Kano to work as prostitutes. The accused person pleaded guilty to the charge and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

According to table X below these 2 cases bring the total number of convictions secured by NAPTIP on human trafficking cases to 284 as at the end of December, 2015. Table XX below shows the summary of convictions from inception to December 2016.

**Table X: Summary of Convictions from August, 2004 – December
2015**

uta													
Jos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gusau												1	1
Total	1	4	3	6	27	28	3	5	25	4	4	22	28
							1	1		4	2		4

Table XX below shows summary of Convictions from inception to December 2016

S/ N	Inception to June 2016	
1.	Total number of cases received	4,240
2.	Total number of cases investigated	3,157
3.	Total number victims rescued	9,895
4.	Total number of convictions	245
5.	Total number of convicted persons	291
6	Total no. of Convictions for Jan-Dec 2016	26
7	Total No. of convicts for Jan-Dec 2016	32

Table XX below shows summary of Convictions from January to April 2017

S/ N	January to April 2017	
1	Total No. of convicts for Jan-Dec 2016	32
2	Total No. of convicts for Sept-Dec 2016	18
3	Total No. of convicts for Jan-Apr 2017	6

Table XX below shows summary of Victims Rescued and Rehabilitated from January to March 2017

S/ N	January to March 2017	
1	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Jan-Dec 2016	1017
2	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Sept-Dec 2016	406
3	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Jan-Mar 2017	262

Table XX below shows list of Jurisdiction

S/ N	Jurisdiction
1	Federal High Court
2	F.C.T. High Court
3	States' High Court
4	National Industrial Court

ii. Challenges

One important challenge is the low level of literacy and high percentage of poverty among Nigerians.

Further, adequacy of funds have affected the ability of main line ministries and agencies responsible for the promotion of security, socio-economic welfare and poverty eradication programmes and projects to effectively implement most of the provisions of the economic, social, cultural, environmental and developmental rights guaranteed under the Charter.

APPENDIX II(a)

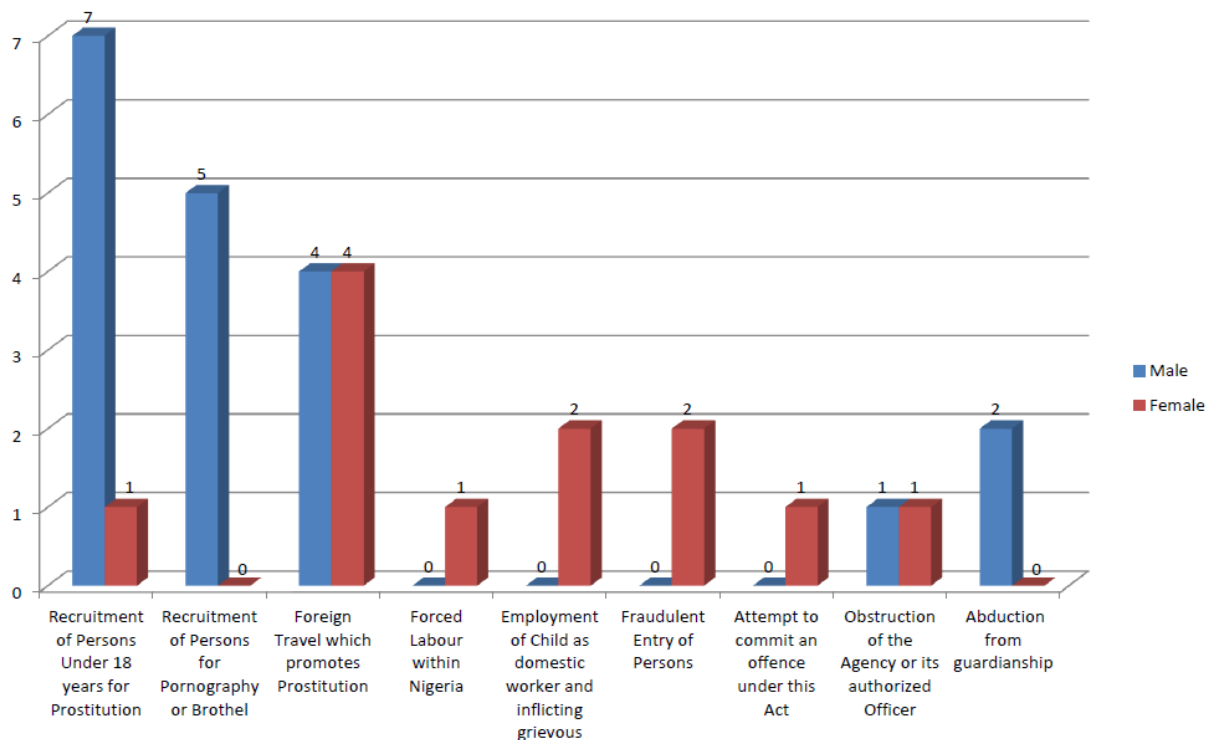
2.0 PROSECUTION AND CONVICTIONS

In the year under review, the Agency got a total of Twenty Five (25) convictions, which saw 31 persons convicted. Out of the 31 convicted persons, Fourteen (19) were Males and Seventeen (12) were Females. This brings it to the total number of Two Hundred and Sixty One (261) convictions and Three Hundred and Eleven (311) convicted persons gotten by the Agency since inception.

..

Convicted traffickers	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
Recruitment of Persons Under 18 years for Prostitution	7	1	8	25.8
Recruitment of Persons for Pornography or Brothel	5	-	5	16.1
Foreign Travel which promotes Prostitution	4	4	8	25.8
Forced Labour within Nigeria	-	1	1	3.2
Employment of Child as domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm	-	2	2	6.5
Fraudulent Entry of Persons		2	2	6.5
Attempt to commit an offence under this Act	-	1	1	3.2
Obstruction of the Agency or its authorized Officer	1	1	2	6.5
Abduction from guardianship	2	-	2	6.5
Total	19	12	31	100.0

No conviction was secured in the following cases: Importation of persons for Prostitution, Exportation of persons for Prostitution, Recruitment of Persons for use in Armed Conflicts, Recruitment of Persons for Organ Harvesting, Buying or selling of Human Beings for any purpose, Forced Labour outside Nigeria, Trafficking in Slaves, Slave dealing, Conspiracy to commit trafficking offence, Escape or aiding and abetting Escape, Offences by a Body Corporate, Impersonation or Assumption of Character of an Officer of the Agency, Tampering with evidence and witness and Violation against the provisions of obligations of airlines, commercial carriers, tour operators and travel agents.



2.1 Comparison between 2016 and 2015 Prosecutions and Convictions.

There was an increase of 38.9% in the number of convictions secured in 2016 over the number secured in 2015. Also, number of convicts rose by 34.8% within the periods under review. This fact is as illustrated in the table and the chart that follows:

Convicted traffickers	2016		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%
Foreign travels which promote prostitution (external trafficking for sexual exploitation)	8	25.8	2	8.7
Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation (recruitment for brothel and under18 years for prostitution)	13	41.9	-	0.0
Forced Labour outside Nigeria	-	-	10	43.5
Forced Labour within Nigeria	1	3.2	3	13.0
Employment of Child as domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm	2	6.5	2	8.7
Abduction from guardianship	2	6.5	3	13.0
Fraudulent entry of persons	2	6.5	1	4.3
Rape/sexual abuse	-	-	2	8.7
Attempt to commit an offence under this Act	1	3.2	-	-
Obstruction of the Agency or its authorized Officer	2	6.5	-	-
Total	31	100.0	23	100.0

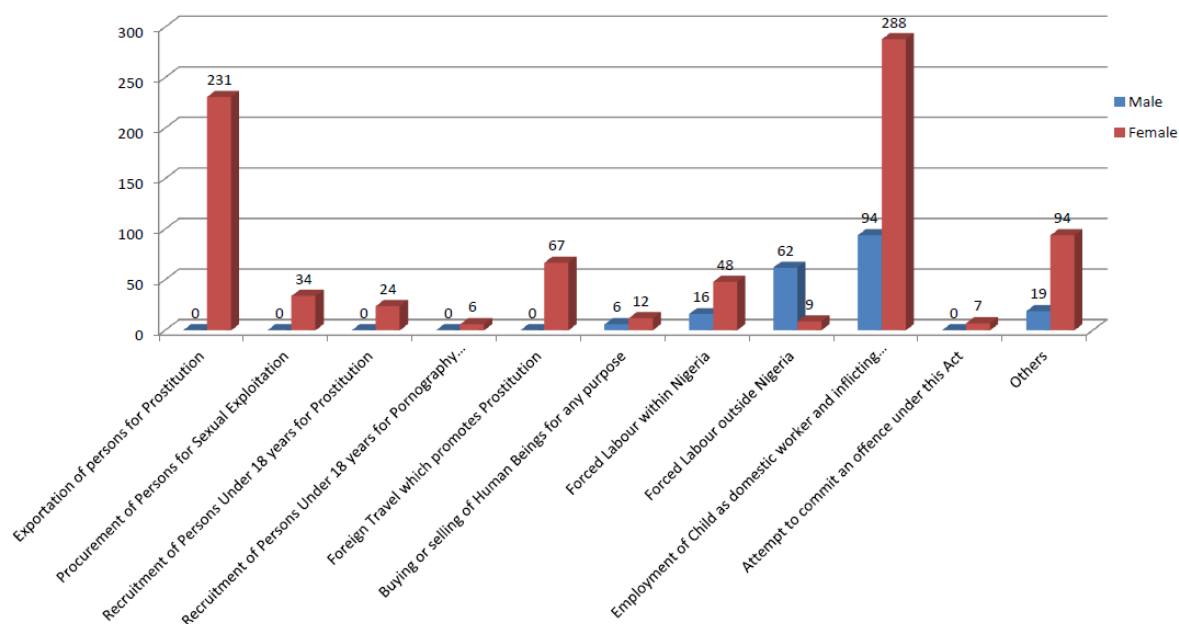
3.0 RESCUED VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

A total of One Thousand and Seventeen (1,017) victims were rescued by the Agency under the year in review. This brings the total number of rescued persons by the Agency since inception to Ten thousand, Four Hundred and Seventy (10,470).

Out of the One Thousand and Seventeen (1,017) victims, One Hundred and Ninety Seven (197) persons were males and Eight Hundred and Twenty (820) were females.

Employment of a Child as domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm had the highest number of rescued victims, with a total of Three Hundred and Eighty Two (382) persons. It was followed by *Exportation of persons for Prostitution* and *Forced Labour within Nigeria* with Two Hundred and Thirty One (231) and One hundred and twenty three (123) persons respectively.

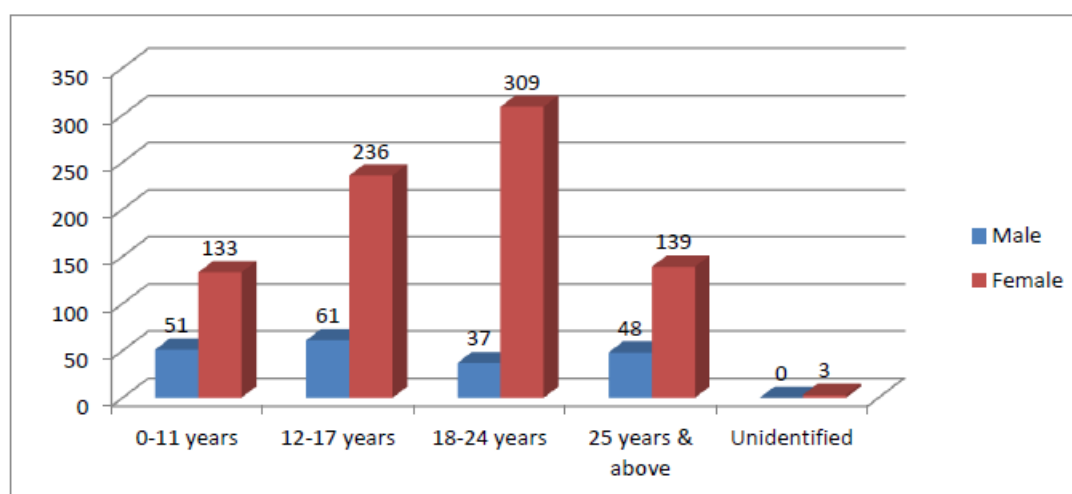
Rescued victims	Male		Female		Total
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Exportation of persons for Prostitution	-	-	231	28.2	231
Procurement of Persons for Sexual Exploitation	-	-	34	4.1	34
Recruitment of Persons Under 18 years for Prostitution	-	-	24	2.9	24
Recruitment of Persons Under 18 years for Pornography or Brothel	-	-	6	0.7	6
Foreign Travel which promotes Prostitution	-	-	67	8.2	67
Buying or selling of Human Beings for any purpose	6	3.0	12	1.5	18
Forced Labour within Nigeria	16	38.1	48	5.9	123
Forced Labour outside Nigeria	62	1.5	9	1.1	12
Employment of Child as domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm	94	47.7	288	35.1	382
Attempt to commit an offence under this Act	-	-	7	0.9	7
Others (begging, wandering, abduction from guardianship, forced marriage, assisted voluntary returnees, missing children)	19	9.6	94	11.5	113
Total	197	100.0	820	100.0	1,017



3.1 VICTIMS AGE RANGE

Out of the age ranges used in segregating the victims, 18-24years recorded the highest number of victims with Three Hundred and Thirty Six (336). It was followed by 12-17years with Two Hundred and Sixty Nine (269). The least age range was 0-11years, with a total of One hundred and Seventy three victims.

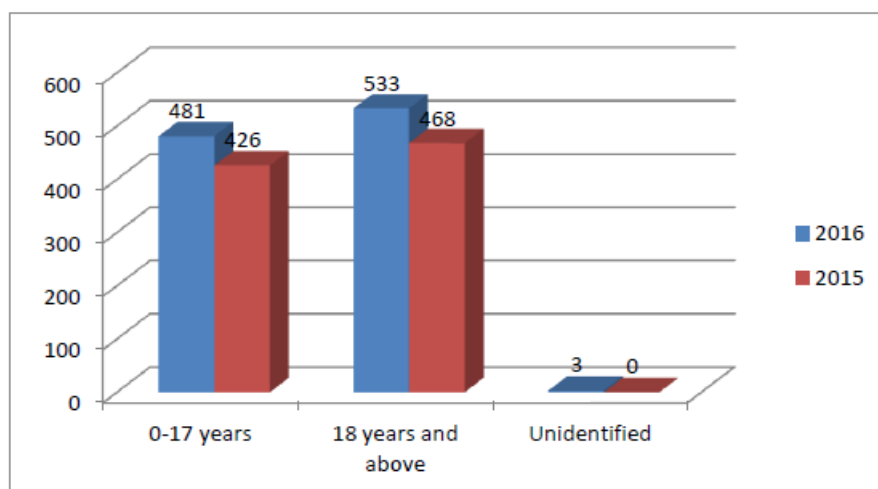
Victims age range	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
0-11 years	51	133	184	18.1
12-17 years	61	236	297	29.2
18-24 years	37	309	346	34.0
25 years & above	48	139	187	18.4
Unidentified	-	3	3	0.3
Total	197	820	1,017	100.0



3.1.1 COMPARISON OF VICTIMS AGE RANGE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2015

We can see from the table below that more people rescued were of the Age range of 18years and above, both in 2016 and in 2015.

Victims age range	2016		2015	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
0-17 years	481	47.3	426	47.7
18 years and above	533	52.4	468	52.3
Unidentified	3	0.3	-	-
Total	965	100.0	894	100

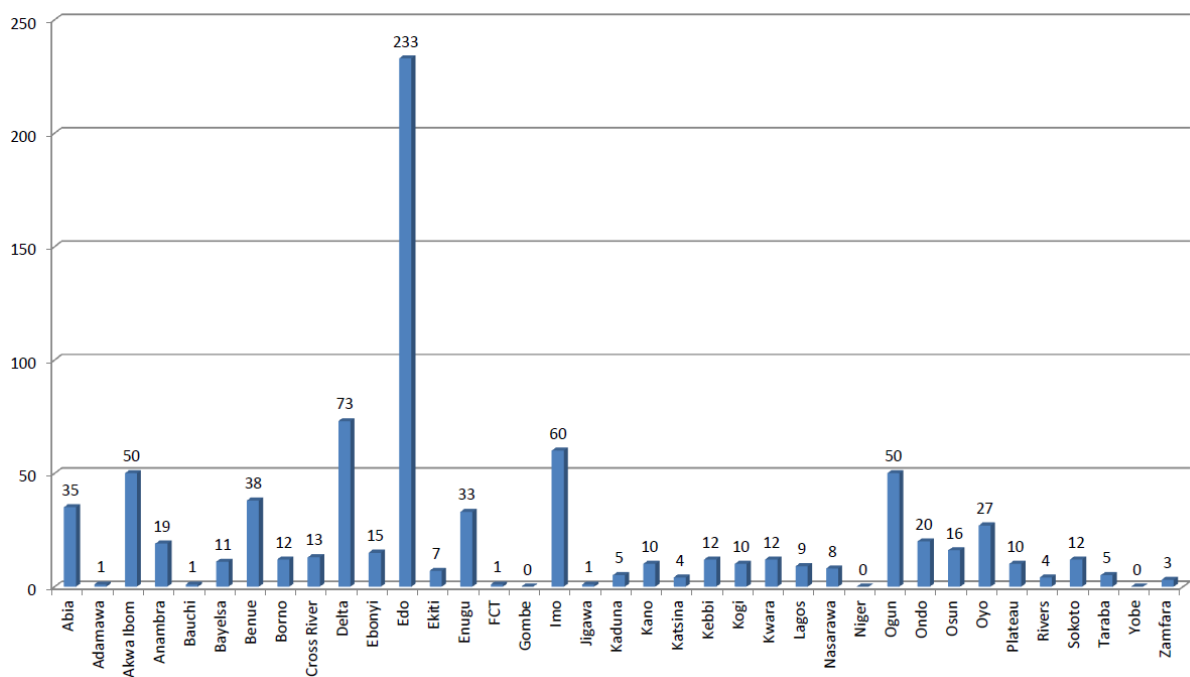


3.2 STATE DISTRIBUTION OF RESCUED VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Edo state recorded the highest number of rescued victims of human trafficking with Two hundred Thirty Three persons, representing 30.3% of the 769 persons who were Nigerians. Delta and Imo state followed with 70 and 55 persons, representing 9.1% and 7.2% of the total number respectively. Adamawa and Bauchi had 1 victim each, representing 0.1% of the number, making them the states with the least origin of victims. No indigenes of Niger, Gombe, Jigawa, Yobe States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) were among those rescued within the period under review.

S/N	STATE	NO.	%
1	Abia	35	4.3
2	Adamawa	1	0.1
3	Akwa Ibom	50	6.1
4	Anambra	19	2.3
5	Bauchi	1	0.1
6	Bayelsa	11	1.3
7	Benue	38	4.6
8	Borno	12	1.5
9	Cross River	13	1.6
10	Delta	73	8.9
11	Ebonyi	15	1.8
12	Edo	233	28.4
13	Ekiti	7	0.9
14	Enugu	33	4.0
15	FCT	1	0.1
16	Gombe	0	0.0
17	Imo	60	7.3
18	Jigawa	1	0.1
19	Kaduna	5	0.6

S/N	STATE	NO.	%
20	Kano	10	1.2
21	Katsina	4	0.5
22	Kebbi	12	1.5
23	Kogi	10	1.2
24	Kwara	12	1.5
25	Lagos	9	1.1
26	Nasarawa	8	1.0
27	Niger	0	0.0
28	Ogun	50	6.1
29	Ondo	20	2.4
30	Osun	16	2.0
31	Oyo	27	3.3
32	Plateau	10	1.2
33	Rivers	4	0.5
34	Sokoto	12	1.5
35	Taraba	5	0.6
36	Yobe	0	0.0
37	Zamfara	3	0.4
Total		820	100.0

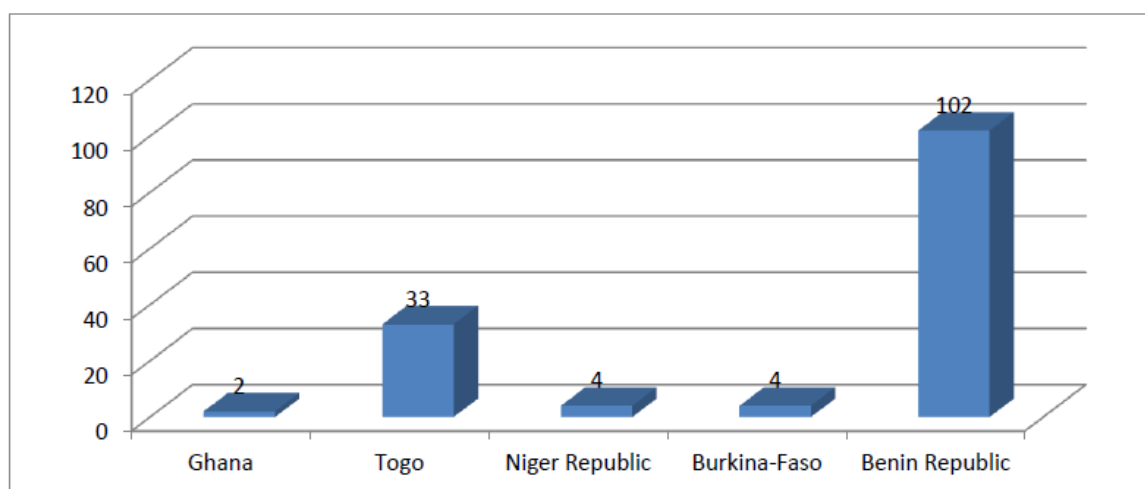


S/N	STATE	2016		2015	
		NO.	%	NO.	%
1	Abia	35	4.3	22	2.8
2	Adamawa	1	0.1	2	0.3
3	Akwa Ibom	50	6.1	39	4.9
4	Anambra	19	2.3	31	3.9
5	Bauchi	1	0.1	0	0.0
6	Bayelsa	11	1.3	1	0.1
7	Benue	38	4.6	59	7.4
8	Borno	12	1.5	10	1.3
9	Cross River	13	1.6	19	2.4
10	Delta	73	8.9	59	7.4
11	Ebonyi	15	1.8	8	1.0
12	Edo	233	28.4	166	20.9
13	Ekiti	7	0.9	2	0.3
14	Enugu	33	4.0	26	3.3
15	FCT	1	0.1	0	0.0
16	Gombe	0	0.0	3	0.4
17	Imo	60	7.3	23	2.9
18	Jigawa	1	0.1	1	0.1
19	Kaduna	5	0.6	11	1.4
20	Kano	10	1.2	55	6.9
21	Katsina	4	0.5	0	0.0
22	Kebbi	12	1.5	77	9.7
23	Kogi	10	1.2	26	3.3
24	Kwara	12	1.5	25	3.1
25	Lagos	9	1.1	14	1.8
26	Nassarawa	8	1.0	2	0.3
27	Niger	0	0.0	11	1.4
28	Ogun	50	6.1	15	1.9
29	Ondo	20	2.4	7	0.9
30	Osun	16	2.0	7	0.9
31	Oyo	27	3.3	31	3.9
32	Plateau	10	1.2	17	2.1
33	Rivers	4	0.5	14	1.8
34	Sokoto	12	1.5	9	1.1
35	Taraba	5	0.6	0	0.0
36	Yobe	0	0.0	0	0.0
37	Zamfara	3	0.4	2	0.3
Total		820	100.0	794	100.0

3.3 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF RESCUED VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Other nationals whose indigenes were trafficked into the country and rescued included Ghanaians, Togolese, Nigeriens, Burkinabe and Beninese. Beninese had the highest with 102, followed by Togolese, 33. Others are shown below.

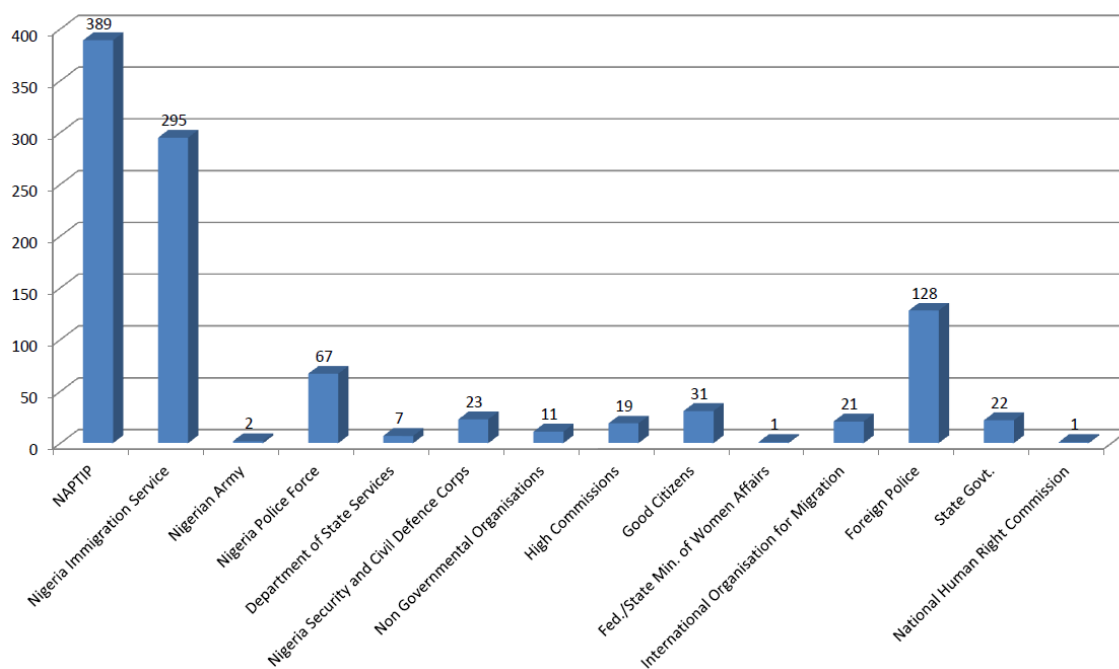
S/N	NATIONALITY	NO.	%
2	Ghana	2	1.4
3	Togo	33	22.8
4	Niger Republic	4	2.8
5	Burkina-Faso	4	2.8
6	Benin Republic	102	70.3
	Total	145	100.0



3.4 RESCUE AGENCIES

The Agency rescued Three Hundred and Eighty Nine (389) victims, 38.2% of the One Thousand and Seventeen victims rescued. *Nigeria Immigration Service* followed closely with Two Hundred and Ninety Five (295), 29.0% rescues.

S/N	Rescue Agencies	No.	Percentage (%)
1	NAPTIP	389	38.2
2	Nigeria Immigration Service	295	29.0
3	Nigerian Army	2	0.2
4	Nigeria Police Force	67	6.6
5	Department of State Services	7	0.7
6	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps	23	2.3
7	Non Governmental Organisations	11	1.1
8	High Commissions	19	1.9
9	Good Citizens	31	3.0
10	Fed./State Min. of Women Affairs	1	0.1
11	International Organisation for Migration	21	2.1
12	Foreign Police	128	12.6
13	State Govt.	22	2.2
15	National Human Right Commission	1	0.1
	Total	1,017	100.0



4.0 SUMMARY

S/N		Inception to Dec. 2016
1.	Total number of cases received	4,620
2.	Total number of cases investigated	3,376
3.	Total number victims rescued	10,470
4.	Total number of convictions	261
5.	Total number of convicted persons	311

APPENDIX III

Table XX below shows summary of Victims Rescued and Rehabilitated from January to March 2017

S/N	January to March 2017	
1	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Jan-Dec 2016	1017
2	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Sept-Dec 2016	406

3	Total No. of rescued and rehabilitated for Jan-Mar 2017	262
---	---	-----

APPENDIX III(a)

FACT SHEET 5: PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS

To implement its mandate to protect victims of human trafficking, the Agency has articulated frameworks and instruments to support this mandate. The main instrument is the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, November, 2008 (supported by Canadian International Development Agency CIDA)

The Policy adopts a holistic approach in the protection and assistance to trafficked persons through rehabilitation programmes that provide appropriate integration into their various communities.

The scope/method includes reception, identification, sheltering, counselling, family tracing, return/repatriation, integration, empowerment, followup/after-care and disengagement.

Further, the following documents were made to support the implementation of the policy;

- i) The strategic implementation framework of April 2011 for the UNFPA & protection policy (supported by UNFPA & Norwegian embassy)
- ii) The Operational Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Protection and Assistance Services for Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, a companion for the strategic implementation framework 11
- iii) Guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, 2013 (supported by UNODC, The European Union & IOM)
- iv) Guidelines for the protection of children in formal care, 2009. The guidelines contain checklists and Codes of Conduct for care-givers and others who come in contact with children in informal care, including the mass media. (supported by UNICEF and Terre des homes)

APPENDIX IV

Executive Summary

Introduction

Nigeria operates a democratic system of government and is bound by global democratic principles such as fair representation, rule of law and checks and balance. In order to guarantee fair representation in a democracy, measures are often prescribed to ensure inclusion in the system where decisions that affects lives are taken. To this end, the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action recommended that governments support at least 30 percent affirmative action for women in political space. This was taken into account in the recommendation contained in the National Gender Policy that establishes a benchmark of 35 percent for women's representation in public office. As the years rolled by, other commitments were signed to promote increased representation of women such as the Millennium Development Goals and recently the Sustainable Development Goals. In order to provide a baseline for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and a marker for women's representation post-Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) deployed a study on sex disaggregated data on elected officials and appointed officials.

The low representation of women has been ascribed to the array of barriers that the women in Nigeria face in their quest for full participation in various aspects of social life. Some of the challenges are associated with entrenched cultural attitudes, which hinder women participation in public life as well as politics. Others include an apparent lack of internal democracy as exhibited by the trend in the 2011 general elections where many women indicated their interest as aspirants but few were selected as candidates by their political parties.

The poor representation and participation of women at both the political and appointive offices across board in Nigeria since 1999 should not only be discussed but should be evidence based to drive home the truth for policy makers, planners, government agencies, development partners, etc. to enable stakeholders make informed decisions with regards to projects and programmes to enhance women in decision making and women's political participation in Nigeria.

To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls in line with the new Sustainable Development Goals there is need for adequate data to provide impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the goals agreed upon at various world conferences to improve the situation of women. To this end, in 2016, The NCWD Study was designed to obtain

comprehensive information on the representation of women and men in politics from 1999 to 2015 with the objectives to:

I. assess women’s leadership in the public domain, including the legislature, the judiciary and senior government positions; and

II. Identify the main opportunities and challenges for women in accessing top positions in government.

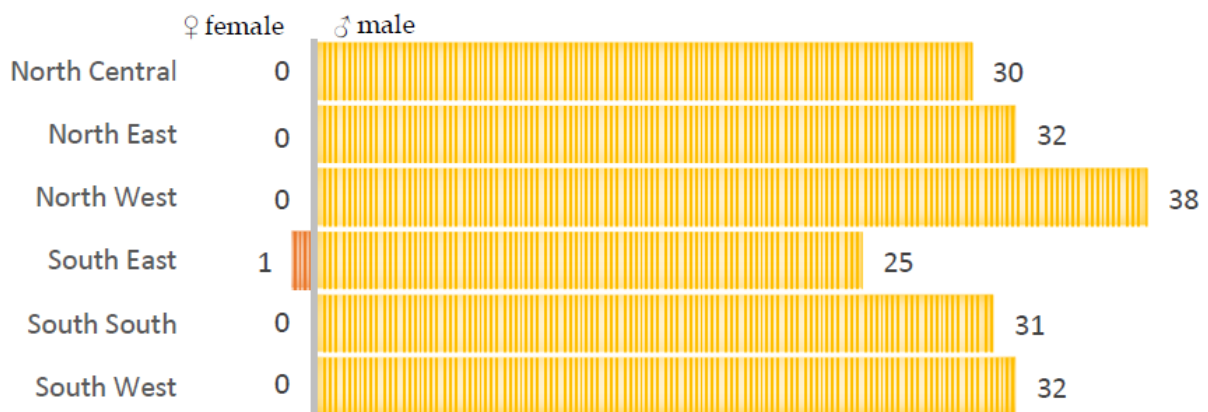
Summary of Findings (Cumulative)

Despite national and international commitments to affirmative action, women are invisible in the roll call of those who make key decisions in Nigeria. In response to democratic tenets, political parties through whom elected positions are assumed made several commitments to women’s political inclusion. However, none of these have translated to measurable gains in the number of women elected or those appointed in Nigeria.

Across both elective and appointive categories, data was collated on 33,280 persons. Total number of women represented in the data is 3,267 while men is 30,013. Therefore, women constitute 9.8 percent of the total collated data while men constitute 91.3 percent of the total collated data. In essence, Nigeria has ranked one of the lowest even in Africa.

For the category of President and Vice President, despite having had some female presidential candidates, no woman has ever assumed such positions.

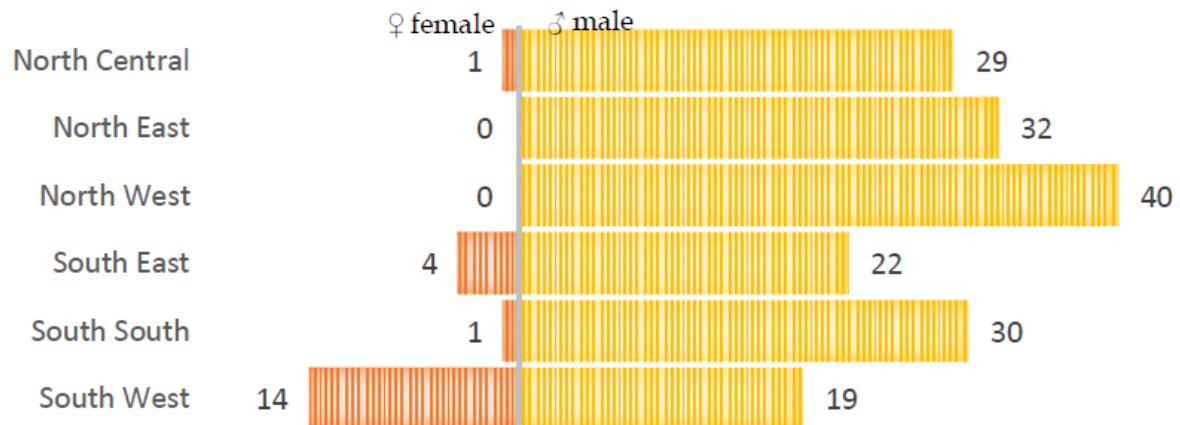
Data was collated on 189 Governors. Only 1 female featured (Figure i). While that singular event is often celebrated, it only lasted for a short while.



The category of deputy is one in which high number of women are often recorded in Nigeria. Deputy positions in Nigeria are often not given a lot of responsibilities. The dynamics surrounding such positions since 1999 from the federal to the ward level has been one of distrust and suspicion. The data

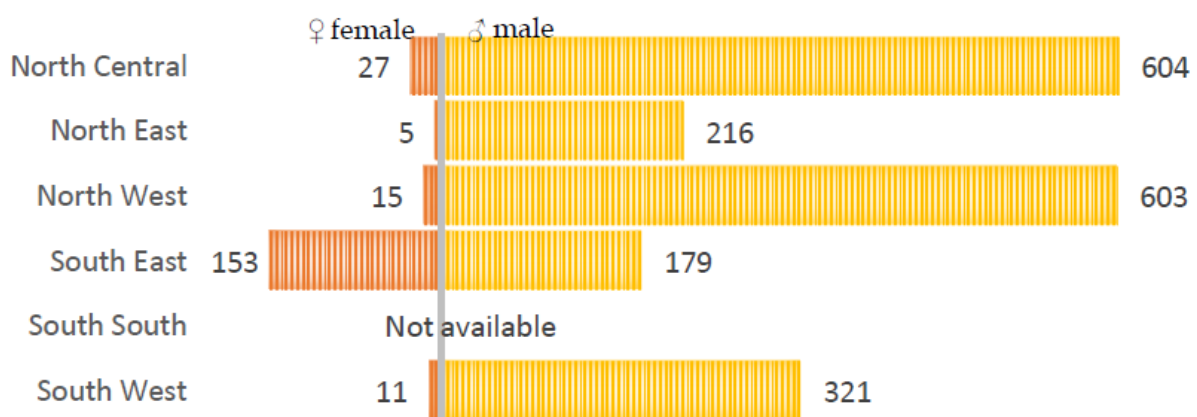
suggests that women are in these positions because the scope of responsibilities and control is limited.

The data shows that South West region has had the highest number of female deputy governors followed by South East region (Figure ii). In the Northern part of the country, only North Central region has ever elected a female Deputy Governor and it was a one-time occurrence in Plateau State.



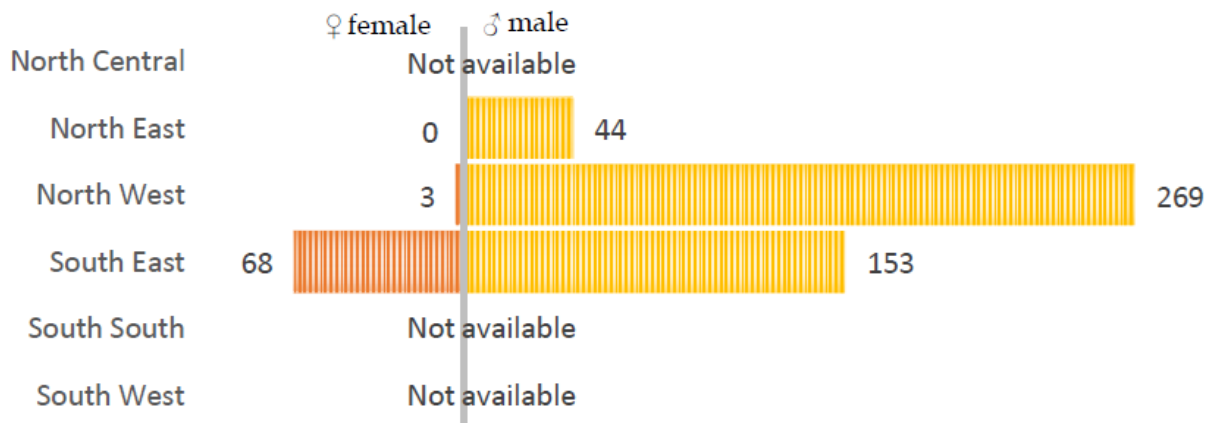
Assertions are usually made that women’s representation and participation is highest at the local level. The percentage of women who were elected or appointed as local government Chairpersons shows that this is true (Figure iii). The evidence that this assertion holds is not just because there are more people elected at the local government level but because percentage of women who are local government Vice Chairpersons is a 13.2 percent from the data collated (Figure iv).

Figure iii. Frequency distribution of local government Chairpersons elected between 1999 and 2015 by sex, NCWD 2016



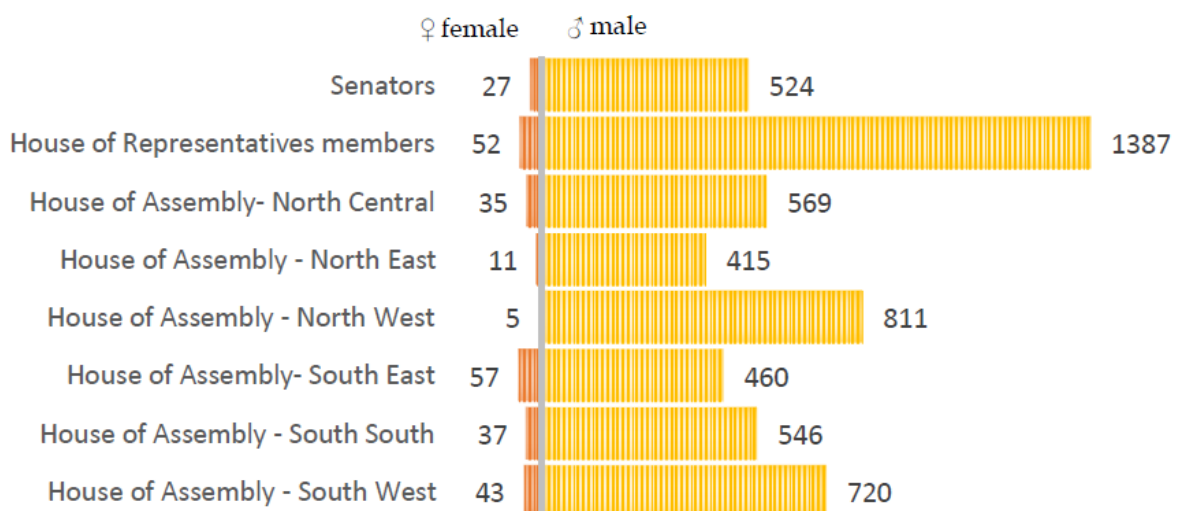
Local government Vice Chairpersons remains the category with the highest representation of women in Nigeria. Data on the category was not provided by the relevant institutions in 3 regions but available data shows clearly that

South East region has the highest number of women in both categories of local government Chairpersons and their Vice

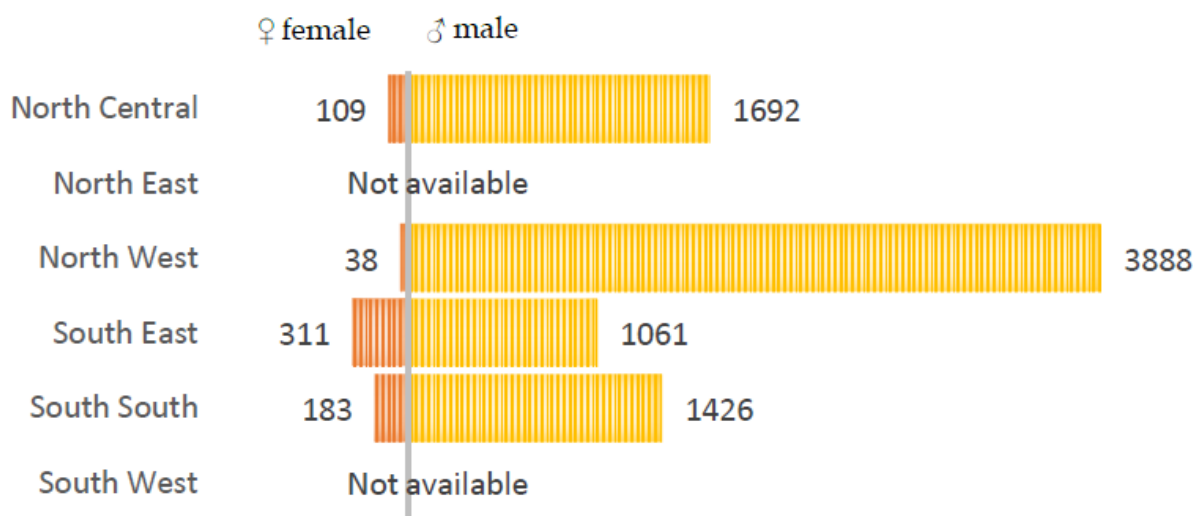


The total number of legislators (Senators, House of Representatives, State Houses of Assembly and Councillors) captured in the Study is 14,407. Women make up 6.3 percent (908) of that total. Therefore, from the highest level in the National Assembly to the lowest of Councillors, women do not make up to 10 percent. This is the category that makes laws for good governance and development yet, majority of them are men. This will affect the inclusive nature of the laws being promulgated.

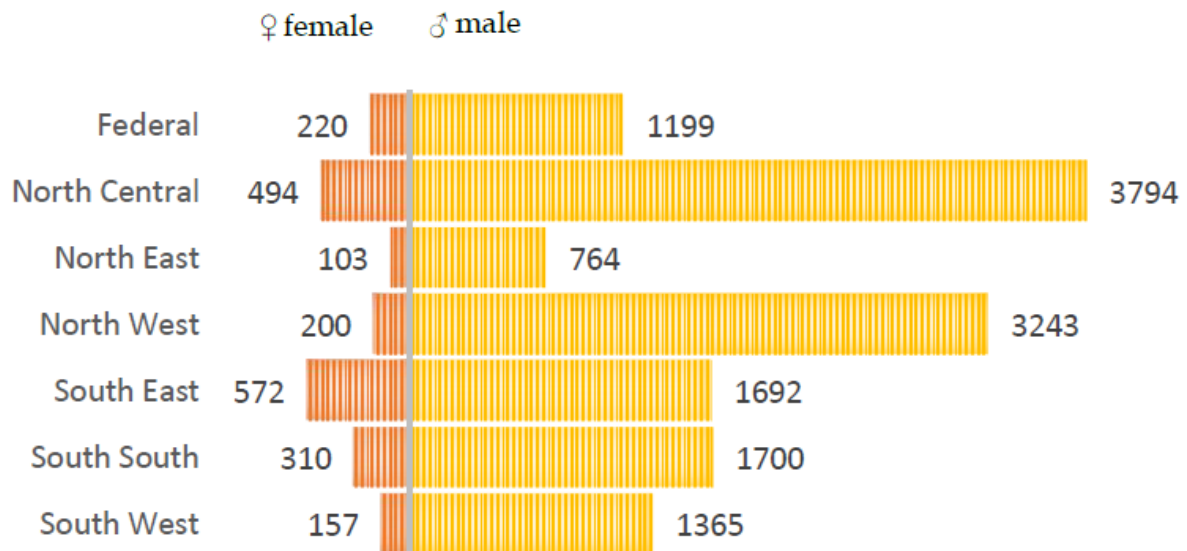
Among the States, Lagos State has had the highest number of female legislators while among the zones, South East region has had the highest record for women’s participation and representation within the legislature with Enugu contributing the largest number of women. North West region has the least representation of women in the State legislature with several States showing records of no single woman since 1999 till date (Figure v and vi).



The Study collated sex disaggregated data on the leadership of the legislature at the federal and state levels. The overall data recorded the first female Speaker in Benue State in 1999 and Benue remains the only state in the Northern zone where a woman has held the Speakership position. There is a close mark between South East and South West regions in the representation of women in legislative leadership positions as female Speakers have emerged in Anambra, Ogun and Oyo States. Despite this dismal picture of women’s representation in the legislative arm of government, it is important to note that Anambra State has had the highest number of female Speakers in Nigeria. Three female Speakers have emerged from the Anambra State House of Assembly.



The appointed executive category covers Ministers, Chief of Staff, Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Head of Service, Heads of Parastatals/Agencies, Chairs of Boards, State Commissioners, Secretary to the State Government, Accountant Generals and Auditor Generals at both federal and state level, Special Advisers at both federal and state level, Special Assistants at both federal and state level and Permanent Secretaries at both federal and state levels. The total data collated was on 15,813 individuals. Women constitute a mere 13 percent (2056) of this number. South East region has the highest number and percentage and this is followed by North Central and South South (Figure vii). Even though the data shows a dismal figure for North West region, 2015 saw the emergence of the first female Chief of Staff in Kaduna State. A record that is yet to be broken in Northern Nigeria.



At the federal executive level, there are positions that are deemed powerful because of the level and scope of authority and have noticeable trends like they never been occupied by a woman or women are being appointed by consecutive governments. For instance:

- The positions of Chief of Staff to the President, Secretary to the Government of the Federation and Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria have never been occupied by any woman.
- 2 consecutive governments constituted by different political parties and ideology have appointed women as Minister of Finance.

Further findings show that a lot of elected and appointed officials has had previous occupation in the category of business and financial management with the next one being public administration. Though there are huge gaps in the marital status of both elected and appointed officers, the available data show that majority are married. This contradict pervasive negative perception that women who are politicians are unmarried or do not have a home.

Summary of Findings (Zonal)

In North Central region, the position with the highest percentage of women is Special Assistants. Although this category of office lacks any strategic or decision-making authority. This is followed by elected legislators (State House of Assembly and Councillors).

Specifically, the findings show that all the 30 Governors and 29 Deputy Governors elected in the six States of the North central geopolitical zone between 1999 to 2015 were men, and only 1 of the 30 Deputy Governors was a woman. There were only four percent (27) of women, out of the 631 local government Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons, elected into office while ninety six percent (604) of the elected leaders were men. In the category of

State House of Assembly legislators of 604, only six percent (35) of them were women while the remaining ninety four percent (569) were men. A total of 1,801 local government Councillors were reported for the region. Of this total, women only constitute six percent (109). As for appointive positions in the region, a total of 4,288 were documented and only twelve percent (494) were held by women.

In North East region, though the zone with the poorest data collated, women have fared better with 5 women elected as local government Chairpersons and 4 in the Bauchi State House of Assembly. Incidentally, Adamawa and Taraba States have had female Senators and House of Representative members. Yobe State surprisingly has data showing 50 percent of women in appointive positions. Across the six States in the region, only 5 women were elected as local government Chairpersons. In Adamawa State, only one woman was elected out of 121 Chairpersons, while in Yobe State, there were 4 women elected out of 35 Chairpersons.

Overall, a total of 428 legislators were elected in the North-eastern region. Of this, female lawmakers were only 13, excluding Yobe State where data was unavailable for analysis. Analysis by States shows Bauchi State has the highest number of women elected into the State House of Assembly. In Adamawa, Gombe and Taraba States, there were only 3 women elected in each State. No woman was elected in Borno State. Across the 6 States, 911 political appointments were recorded for the study period. Men constitute 89 percent (807) while women constitute 11 percent (104 positions). There were more female appointments in Yobe State than other north-eastern State. Bauchi State recorded the lowest number of female political appointment. Fifteen women each were appointed in Adamawa and Gombe States, while 23 female appointments were recorded in Borno State.

In North West region, while Kaduna State made significant progress in the women representation, others have remained static. All the 38 Governors and 40 Deputy Governors elected between 1999 and 2015 in the seven States in the North West geopolitical zone were men. A total of 618 local government Chairpersons were elected in the region between 1999 and 2015. Only 15 women were ever elected as Chairpersons in the region, with no woman elected in Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, and Zamfara States. Kaduna State recorded the highest number of women elected into office as Chairpersons.

Similarly, out of a total of 272 Vice Chairpersons recorded in the region between 1999 and 2015, only 3 women were elected into the office in Kebbi and Sokoto States. Based on available data, there is only one State in the region, Kaduna State, where women have held a seat in the State House of Assembly. Cumulatively, a total of 816 legislators were elected between 1999

and 2015 across the 7 States in the region, five of which were women. The regional figures on local government Councillors conceal some interesting regional nuances.

Sokoto and Zamfara States did not record a single seat held by a woman either as a Councillor or as a State House Assembly member. However, it was reported that women held one percent (7) of the 1,016 Councillorship seats in Jigawa, one percent (4) of the 559 seats in Kano, less than a percentage (2) of the 1,401 seats in Katsina, and 6 percent (25) of 391 seats in Kebbi State.

Overwhelming majority (94 percent) of 3,443 political appointments in the North West geo-political zone were men. Only 200 women were appointed across the zone. However, in 4 States, female representation in political appointments were above 5 percent. These States include: Jigawa 11 percent (24) of 210 appointments, Kaduna 12 percent (65) of 521 appointments, Kano 7 percent (51) of 692 appointments, and Katsina 7 percent (17) of 256 appointments. At the other end of the scale, Kebbi and Sokoto States recorded 5 percent female representation each, while Zamfara recorded the lowest number of female representation in political appointments.

South East is the only geopolitical zone with the record of a female Governor.

Record shows highest level of women representation. Anambra has returned

3 female Speakers. A total of 26 Governors were recorded in the five States of South East region between 1999 and 2015. In 2003, following the impeachment of the Governor in Anambra, a woman, who was the Deputy Governor became the Governor. Although there were more male Deputy Governors, female representation in the position of Deputy Governors was 15 percent (4) in the region.

At the local government level, the south-eastern States have consistently maintained the highest overall average of women elected as Chairpersons since 1999. Overall female representation hovers around 30 percent for Vice Chairpersons in the zone. Anambra State, on the other hand, have no female Vice Chairpersons at all.

Overall, a total of 517 legislators were elected in the South East geo-political zone State Houses of Assembly. Female representation across the States was 11 percent (57). Analysis by States shows Imo State recording 9 percent (10) female representation out of 117 positions, Enugu State recorded 13 percent (15) of 117 positions, Anambra State recorded 14 percent (12) of 85 positions and Abia State recorded 6 percent (7) of 113 positions.

A total of 2,264 appointed executives were recorded in the period and women made up 25 percent (572) with the majority 75 percent (1,692) occupied by the men. Comparative analysis by States shows 18 percent (88) of 496 positions in

Abia State, 23 percent (133) of 570 positions in Anambra State, 33 percent (147) of 450 positions in Ebonyi State, 25 percent (102) of the 411 positions in Enugu State, and 30 percent (102) of 337 positions in Imo State.

South South region has recently got on the map for women representation with the emergence of the first female Deputy Governor in Rivers State in 2015. However, all the 31 Governors elected in the six States of the region were men. Of the 583 legislators in the region, only 6 percent (37) were women while 94 percent (546) were men. Delta State recorded the highest percentage of female legislators with 12 percent, and Rivers State recorded the least with only one woman elected. *(See Annex I)*

Comparative data on local government Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons could not be presented in the report due to dearth of data. But a total of 1,609 local government Councillors were documented for the geopolitical zone. Of this total, women only constitute 11 percent (183) while 89 percent (1,426) were males.

With respect to political appointments, a total of 2,010 appointments were recorded with 15 percent (310) appointees being women and men recorded 85 percent (1,700).

South West is the zone with the highest number of female Deputy Governors but all the 32 Governors elected in the region between 1999 and 2015 were men. Forty two percent (14) of the 33 Deputy Governors across the States were women. Lagos and Ogun States had the highest numbers of women (4 each) elected as Deputy Governors. Three women were elected as Deputy Governors in Ekiti and Ogun States. Ondo and Oyo States are the only States that never elected a woman as Deputy Governor in South western region.

A total of 763 legislators were elected across the States in the region. Of this total, only 6 percent (43) were females and majority (720) were men. While Ekiti State recorded 4 percent (3) female representation of 103 legislative positions, Lagos State reported 9 percent (18) of 200, Ogun State recorded 5 percent (7) of 130, Ondo State recorded 7 percent (7) of 105, Osun State recorded 2 percent of 57, and Oyo State recorded 4 percent (6) of 168 positions.

Across the 6 States, 1,522 political appointments were recorded for the period. While men were appointed into 1,365 positions, female representation was only 10 percent (157 positions). Cumulatively, female representations of the political appointments by States were 12 percent (39) of 338 positions in Ekiti State, 7 percent (14) of 201 in Lagos State, 11 percent (16) of 150 in Ogun State, 16 percent (40) of the 254 in Ondo State, 16

percent (33) of 209 positions in Osun State and 4 percent (15) of the 370 positions in Oyo State.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In the 16 years of uninterrupted democratic governance, Nigeria's leadership elite has not shown enough commitment and will to increase women's political participation. This Study has showed the need to unearth the deeper more fundamental processes of restructuring power and politics in order to be able to convert political women from minority and raise their status within the political parties to be part of decision making, thus improving the potential for representation. From the data, it can be deduced that the more opportunities are there for elections or appointments, the better the chances of women to be elected or appointed.

If there is veracity in the theory that most appointments are political and thus linked to political participation, then the low numbers of women being elected and belonging to the leadership structures of the political parties, will continue to impact on the numbers being appointed. This becomes a vicious cycle and must be addressed.

There is therefore a need for urgent action on the part of:

Government

Inclusion of affirmative action in Nigeria constitution and electoral act.

Ensure women have access to resources to boost their chances of winning when they aspire.

Enforcement of current Electoral Act by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). INEC is enjoined to begin rigorous enforcement of the current Electoral Act on

issue of spending limits for political campaigns.

Prosecution of electoral

Non-state actors

Development partners and donor agencies should provide strategic funds that respond to real contexts

Political parties to institute affirmative action measures: Political parties must as a matter of urgency institute an affirmative action measures to make women more visible within the party structures and more importantly in elected positions.

Political parties to conduct enlightenment campaigns for Political

Nigerian women

Women should utilise various forums as rallying points of support.

Women can create an alternative culture to challenge the embedded traditions that dictate the role of women.

offenders by INEC. INEC Parties Members.
also has the onerous Media should
responsibility of responsibly educate by
partnering with law the media.
enforcement agencies to Civil Society
prosecute electoral organisations should
offenders. support women's
Monitoring of political aspirations through skills
parties and their internal building and advocacy.
processes. Other actions
which are recommended
for INEC includes
ensuring a detailed
monitoring of political
parties and their internal
processes.
Ensure implementation
of National Gender Policy
(NGP). The Federal
Ministry of Women
Affairs and Social
Development as the
custodian of the NGP
must take up the mantle
of ensuring that other
government institutions
and political parties
implement the 35%
affirmative action
recommendations in the
policy document.

APPENDIX V (a-d)

Knowledge of Family Planning

Knowledge of family planning methods is high in Nigeria; 85% of women and 95% of men age 15-49 know at least one method of family planning. The most commonly known modern methods among women are the pill (71%), injectables (68%), and the male condom (67%). Among men, the most commonly known methods are the male condom (91%), the pill (65%), and injectables (60%).

Current Use of Family Planning

Fifteen percent of currently married women use any method of contraception. One in ten married women use a modern method of family planning. Another 5% are using a traditional method. The injectables (3%) followed by male condom and the pill (2% each) are the most commonly used modern methods.

Use of any family planning method varies by residence and zone. More than one-quarter of married women in urban areas use any method, compared to 9% of women in rural areas.

Contraceptive use ranges from a low of 3% among married women in North East Zone to a high of 38% in South West Zone.

Contraceptive use increases with education; 37% of married women with more than secondary education use any method, compared with 3% of married women with no education. Contraceptive use is highest among women from the wealthiest households (37%).

Trends in Family Planning Use

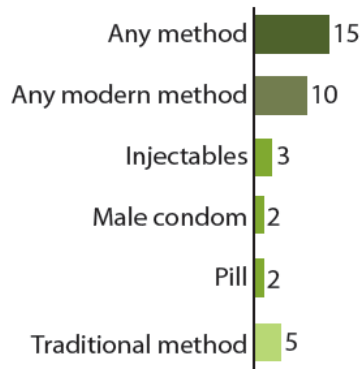
Use of any family planning method has increased from 13% in 2003 to 15% in 2013. The use of injectables, male condoms, and traditional methods have all increased from 2003 to 2013.

Source of Family Planning Methods

The private medical sector currently provides family planning to 60% of users, while public sources, such as government hospitals and health centers, provide methods to 29% of users. More than 70% of the pill and male condoms are accessed at private facilities, while implants and IUDs are primarily accessed from the public sector.

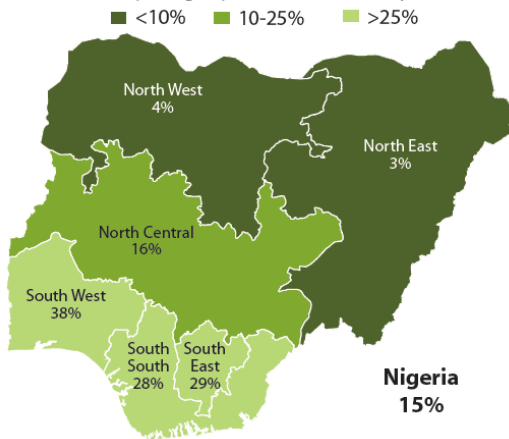
Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15–49 using family planning



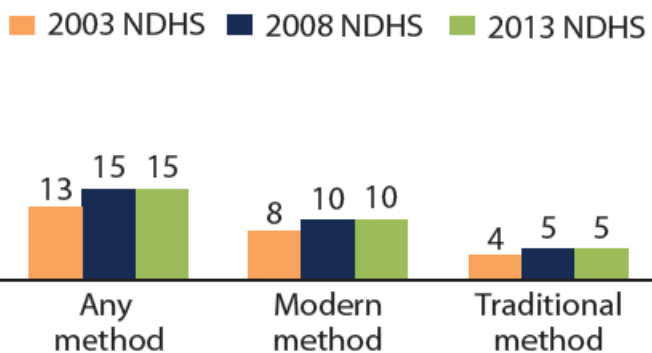
Contraceptive Use by Zone

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using any method of contraception



Trends in Contraceptive Use

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using contraception



Desire to Delay or Stop Childbearing

Eighteen percent of married women and 12% of married men want no more

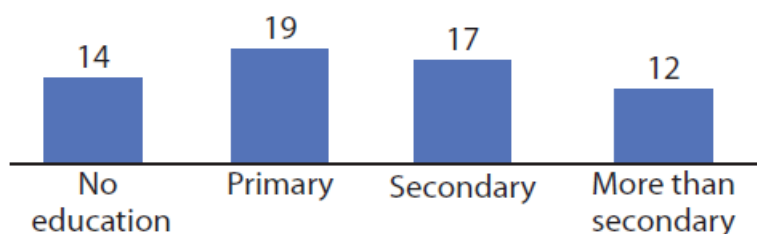
children. One-third of married women and 40% of men want to wait at least two years before their next birth. These women and men are potential users of family planning.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of married women who want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. The 2013 NDHS reveals that 16% of married women have an unmet need for family planning—12% of women have a need for spacing births and 4% for limiting births. Unmet need is higher among women with primary education (19%) than among women with more than secondary education (12%).

Unmet Need for Family Planning by Education

*Percent of married women age 15-49
with unmet need for family planning*





© 2012 Akintunde Akinleye/NURHI, Courtesy of Photoshare

Exposure to Family Planning Messages

More than one-third of women and half of men were exposed to a family planning message on radio, television, poster/leaflet or brochure, or newspaper/ magazine in the few months before the survey.

Among women who heard or saw a family planning message in the past few months, the most common message (18%) was, “Unspaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today.” For men, the most popular message (22%) was, “Well spaced children are every parent’s joy.”

Among all women who are not currently using family planning, 6% were visited by a field worker who discussed family planning, and 7% of women visited a health facility where they discussed family planning. Overall, more than 90% of non-users did not discuss family planning with any health worker.

Informed Choice

Family planning clients should be informed about the side effects of the method used, what to do if they experience side effects, and told about other available family planning methods. Six in ten Nigerian women were informed about possible side effects or problems of their method, 54% were informed about what to do if they experience side effects, and nearly two-thirds were informed about other available family planning methods.

Antenatal Care

Six in ten women receive antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse or midwife), most commonly from a nurse/midwife (33%). One-third of women had no ANC at all. ANC coverage varies by zone. About 40% of women in North West Zone received ANC from a skilled provider compared to 91% in South East Zone.

The timing and quality of ANC are also important. Eighteen percent of women had an ANC visit before their fourth month of pregnancy, as recommended, and more than half of women made four or more ANC visits.

More than 60% of women took iron supplements or syrup during pregnancy. Two-thirds of women were informed of signs of pregnancy complications during an ANC visit. More than half of women's most recent births were protected against neonatal tetanus.

More than 60% of women took iron supplements or syrup during pregnancy. Two-thirds of women were informed of signs of pregnancy complications during an ANC visit. More than half of women's most recent births were protected against neonatal tetanus.

Delivery and Postnatal Care

One-third of births occur in health facilities, primarily in public sector facilities. Facility-based births are least common in North West Zone (12%) and most common in South East Zone (78%). More than 60% of births occur at home. Home births are more common in rural areas (77%) than urban areas (37%).

More than one-third of births are assisted by a skilled provider. Skilled assistance at birth is most common in South West Zone (83%) and least common in North West Zone (12%). Women with more education and those from wealthier households are most likely to have their births attended by a skilled provider.

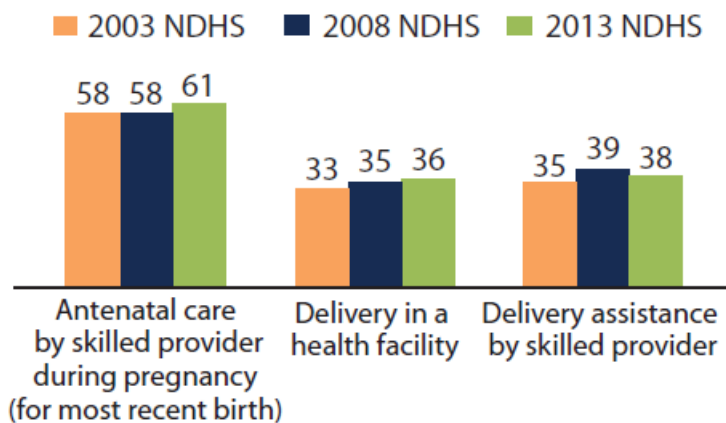
Postnatal care helps prevent complications after childbirth. Four in ten women received a postnatal checkup within two days of delivery. Fifty-eight percent of women did not have a postnatal checkup within 41 days of delivery.



© Abt Associates Nigeria/PATHS2 Project

Trends in Maternal Health Care

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years before the survey



Problems in Accessing Health Care

More than half of women report having at least one problem accessing health care for themselves. Four in ten women were concerned about getting money for treatment. About 30% of women were concerned about distance to the health facility.

Maternal Mortality

The 2013 NDHS asked women about deaths of their sisters to determine maternal mortality—deaths associated with pregnancy and childbearing. The maternal mortality ratio for Nigeria is 576 deaths per 100,000 live births. The

95% confidence interval for the 2013 maternal mortality ratio ranges from 500 to 652 deaths per 100,000 live births. The 2013 NDHS ratio is not significantly different from the 2008

NDHS ratio of 545 deaths per 100,000 live births.

HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviour

Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Knowledge of HIV is universal: almost all Nigerians have heard of AIDS. More than half of women and 70% of men know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner. Men are more likely than women to know about the different HIV prevention methods. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods is highest among women and men with more than secondary education and in the highest wealth quintile.

Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

While 65% of women and 62% of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, only about half of women and of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy. Half of women and 45% of men know both key messages about PMTCT of HIV.

Attitudes

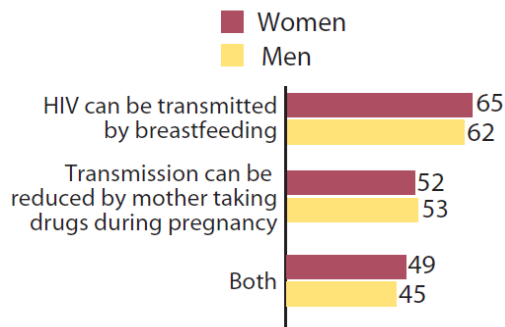
Stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS are still widespread among Nigerian adults. Though nearly 70% of women and men say they are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home, only 36% of women and 47% of men say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV. Furthermore, only 12% of women and 13% of men express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

Male Circumcision

Male circumcision is nearly universal in Nigeria: 99% of men age 15-49 are circumcised. More than half (55%) of men were circumcised at home while 20% of men were circumcised at a health facility. Circumcisions are primarily conducted by a traditional practitioner/family/friend (61%), while less than one-quarter (24%) of circumcision providers are health professionals.

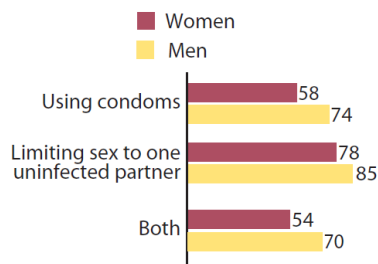
Mother-to-Child Transmission

Percent who know that:



Knowledge of HIV Prevention

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who know that the risk of HIV transmission can be reduced by:

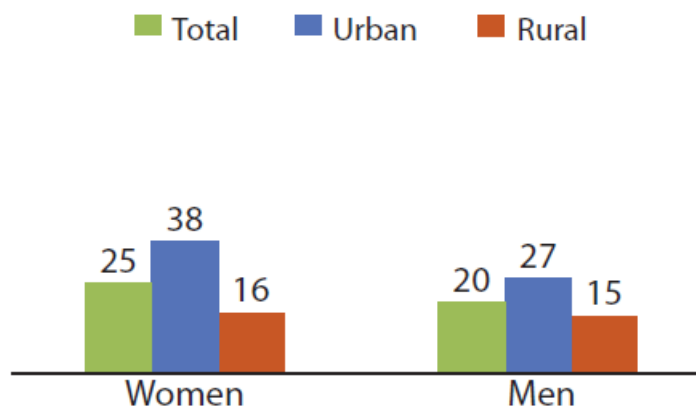


HIV Testing

Six in ten women and seven in ten men know where to get an HIV test. One-quarter of women and 20% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received their results. HIV testing is higher in urban areas than rural areas among both women and men. However, 70% of women and 78% of men have never been tested for HIV. One in ten women and men have been tested for HIV and received the results in the past 12 months.

HIV Testing

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received their results



APPENDIX VI

Rescue of Chibok Girls and Addressing the Flight of IDPs in the North-Eastern Nigeria – 2015-2016 – May 2017

Official records show that over 100,000 persons died, 2.1 million people displaced as IDPs and property worth \$9bn destroyed by the Boko Haram insurgents in Borno state as at December 2016.

- July 2015 – May 2017 : - After months of delicate and complex negotiations with the Boko Haram insurgents over the 2014 Abducted Chibok school girls, the Federal government secured the release of 103 of them, rehabilitated and reunited then with their families. The Government promised to take care of their education and provide them jobs.
- In 2016, government is continually rebuilding thousands of destroyed homes and resettling and rehabilitating about two (2) million IDPs. Pursuing aggressive policy of job creation through skills acquisition and establishment of agriculture-based factories.
- Also pursuing aggressive youth de-radicalization programme in order to shield youths against extremism and intolerance.
- FADAMA III Additional financing Programme, supported by the World Bank, has begun distribution of 4 she-goats and one he-goat or 3 sheep and one ram to 5,320 households affected by Boko Haram insurgency in 133 communities of 14 local governments, Yobe State.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation reported (on Feb. 15, 2017) to have trained and empowered 8,800 returnee IDPs (women and youths) for dry season irrigation farming in three local government areas of Borno State.

- UNDP estimated that \$1bn (one billion dollars) is needed to rehabilitate about 6.9million people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East.
- The Federal government signed a tripartite agreement with the UNHCR and the Republic of Cameroon for the protection of over 65,000 Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon.