



**African Centre For Leadership, Strategy and Development
(Centre LSD)**

Building strategic leadership for sustainable development in Africa

ANALYSIS OF FORMS AND PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN NIGERIA

RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 2021



Analysis of Forms and Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in the Extractive Sector in Nigeria

African Centre for Leadership, Strategy
and Development (Centre LSD)

December 2021

This report is made possible through the support of the Ford Foundation. However, the contents of the report are the responsibility of the Africa Center for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Center LSD), and do not necessarily reflect the views of Ford Foundation. For any enquiries regarding the report, please email info@centrelsd.org.

Foreword

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has become a global phenomenon and Nigeria is not an exception, especially with the advent of COVID-19 pandemic. This study found evidence of verbal and sexual harassment, sexual violence, physical violence and socio-economic violence within the mining sector, with violence sometimes operationalised to concentrate control of resources and higher valued roles with men. Whilst forms and prevalence will differ across contexts, GBV appears to be a pervasive issue across all women's domains of interactions within the extractive sector, often sanctioned or perpetuated by those in positions of power. Unequal gender relations appear to be at the root of much of this violence. However, whilst forms of GBV may be accepted in some contexts, this does not justify sectors or organisations failing to combat GBV in the workplace and safeguard their employees. Nor does it excuse governments failing to provide meaningful channels for redress and survivor centric service provision.

Since 2005, with the merging of the Federal Office of Statistics and the National Data Bank to form today's National Bureau Of Statistics (NBS), a lot has been demanded from the Nigeria Statistical System (NSS) in assisting technically and producing quality, accurate and timely data that can inform sustainable policies and programmes by government and other users.

The forms and prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in the extractive sector in Nigeria is a study that has presented new emerging issues and opportunities from social, economic and cultural challenges to women, men and the global community. It is how we choose to address the challenges and maximize the opportunity of a social equal and vibrant economic active relationship that will determine the future of humankind.

This report is the product of a collaboration between National Bureau Of Statistics (NBS) and Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD) in actualizing data demand, especially in grey areas. However, there are still many statistics begging for legislations and decisions.

As the Statistician General of the Federation and Chief Executive Officer of the National Bureau of Statistics, it is my desire and responsibility to ensure that critical data is made available on every conceivable spheres of economic and social areas. The outcome of the research on forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector has been encouraging though with gaps and need for a national survey.

Dr. Simon B. Harry

Statistician General of the Federation

Acknowledgements

This report on analysis of the forms and prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the Extractives sector in Nigeria was made possible through the support of Ford Foundation. It is in furtherance of the goals of the project - Strengthening an Intersectional Approach to Gender and Natural Resources Management in Nigeria, and Project Support for Institutional Strengthening – funded by the Ford Foundation and implemented by the Africa Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD).

The management and staff of the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD) appreciates the leadership of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for their unflinching support and active collaboration in ensuring a successful completion of this research. Special thanks to the Statistician General, Dr. S. B. Harry; the immediate past Statistician General, Dr. Yemi Kale; the Director - Department of Social & Gender Statistics, Mr. Tunde Adebisi; and Director, Field Services & Methodology, Mr. Ishiaku. Z Maigida; and the NBS team from the Departments of Social & Gender Statistics, and Field Services & Methodology.

Our sincere thanks also go to the key stakeholders (at both state and national level) in the sector who provided useful insights and were available for interviews that deepened the understanding of the subject of this research. Specifically, we are grateful to members of Women in Mining (WiM), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, and all our civil society allies in the respective states who facilitated access to critical resources and information that enriched this study.

We thank Dr. Akinwumi Oke, and the team from EasyData Consulting Limited who carried out the research on behalf of the Centre. This process will have been impossible without the support and contributions of our dedicated staff members at the Centre who offered their constructive reviews, and inputs for positioning the outcomes of this study as a tool for advocacy towards changing the narratives around GBV in the extractive sector.

Finally, and most importantly our thanks to Almighty God for the gift of life and the enablement towards the realization of this research.

Centre LSD
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Abbreviations

AU	African Union
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
Centre LSD	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGoN	Federal Government of Nigeria
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
LSM	Large Scale Mining
MAN	Miners Association of Nigeria
MMSD	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NC	North Central (Geopolitical Zone)
NE	North East (Geopolitical Zone)
NW	North West (Geopolitical Zone)
NEITI	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
PDIA	Problem Driven Iterative Approach
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
SE	South East (Geopolitical Zone)
SS	South South (Geopolitical Zone)
SW	South West (Geopolitical Zone)
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
WIM	Women in Mining

Executive Summary

This report presents the outcomes of the research on the forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive industry with a focus on women within the solid minerals sector. The study was commissioned by the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD) as part of its ongoing project - Strengthening an Intersectional Approach to Gender and Natural Resources Management in Nigeria, and Project Support for Institutional Strengthening project - funded by the Ford Foundation.

The main objective was to determine the forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive industry. The study further identified the main gender issues and how they have manifested over time in the solid minerals sector. The research concluded by making policy recommendations and outlined future advocacy options for addressing gender-based violence in the extractive sector.

The study covered six (6) states, namely: Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Nasarawa, Taraba and Zamfara, cutting across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. It combined qualitative and quantitative methods using multiple sets of stakeholders in the extractives industry. Primary data were collected through interviews with a purposive sample of 1203 respondents across 15 communities. These are communities that have benefited from previous Centre LSD programs in the extractive sector (as the case in Ekiti, Ebonyi and Taraba states), or have proximity with or presence of active mining sites (as was the case in Nasarawa, Edo and Zamfara States). The respondents were selected using the following criteria (i) women 18 years and above, (ii) employed or working independently within proximity or presence of active mining sites and (iii) resident in a mining community.

Findings from the research revealed the following list as the common forms of GBV across mining communities: **Insults, Being followed, Assault, Exhibitionism, Threats, Being groped, Sexual touching, Domestic violence, Attempted forced sexual intercourse, and Forced sexual intercourse**. The most prevalent forms of GBV in mining communities were **Domestic violence (31%), Forced early marriage (15.9%) and Sexual abuse (14%)**. However, there was a study-defined category that highlighted other forms of GBV experienced in the communities. The **Other** incidental GBV forms described by respondents include (i) *Rights violations (safety concerns, lack of protective materials, helmet & overalls not provided)*, (ii) *Economic abuse – Women paid less than men for similar tasks on mining site* (iii) *Women and girls driven from mining site with subtle threats of rape and sexual abuse* (iv) *Underage girls manipulated for sexual favours* (v) *Underage girls as arms couriers and illegal mineral smugglers*.

Across all six (6) states, respondents overwhelmingly noted that **reporting GBV incidents to the police and/ community leaders** was the actions taken by community members. However, the research findings do not suggest that this has resulted in concrete actions on a consistent basis. This is not unconnected with the entrenched patriarchy system and a strong, male-dominated culture (both at the community levels and within the law enforcement agencies) identified as one of the driving forces of GBV generally, and more specifically in the extractive sector.

The study recommendations highlight specific actions required of government, CSOs and other stakeholders in addressing GBV in extractives sector in Nigeria. These require sustained advocacy for policy review, and capacity strengthening in implementing existing mechanisms towards reducing the gender impact of extractives activities in current policies and regulations.

1. Introduction

The African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD) is a leading national NGO and think tank in Nigeria registered to build strategic leadership for sustainable development in Africa. The Centre's work is grounded on the understanding that the problems of the African continent can be located in leadership failures, wrong strategies and inappropriate development approaches. Centre LSD's programmes are built on the principles of catalytic partnership and rights-based approach and, in implementing this project, specifically looking at the gender dimension of the impact and benefits of the extractives on women.

As an organization, Centre LSD has worked extensively to address gender concerns in education, governance, nutrition, and livelihoods. To further strengthen its work on gender, Centre LSD received a grant from the Ford Foundation to interrogate systems, structures and practices that have put women at a disadvantage(s) in the extractive sector in Nigeria, and program to reverse them. It is on this premise, that the Centre commissioned EasyData Consulting Ltd to research the forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector.

This research is therefore important for achieving the goals of the ongoing project - Strengthening an Intersectional Approach to Gender and Natural Resources Management in Nigeria, and Project Support for Institutional Strengthening.

Background and Context

Nigeria's natural resource endowments have long been the basis for an oil-based economy and very little focus has been paid to the solid mineral sector of the extractive industry until the significant fluctuations in oil revenues of the 1990s. The nation's rich endowment in solid minerals is estimated to include over 40 different solid minerals in commercial quantity and economically viable proven reserves across metallic and non-metallic divides. These are widely dispersed across the country.

Recent research has shown that artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) is a major economic activity in many local communities where the populace in the rural areas find it difficult to meet household demands¹, and although women constitute a significant proportion of the labour force in ASM their formal recognition is minimal (6.8% of mining labour force²). It has also been observed that the involvement of women in extractive activities takes place at all stages of the mining value chain. Women participation in ASM includes a wide variety of roles and performing a range of functions, these include working as ASM employees paid by license holders, or wage labourers³.

While women are often involved in ASM activities in the midstream and upstream levels, most activities in the downstream sector of the mining sector currently exclude women⁴. The

¹ Eftimie A., K., J.S Heller, J. Hinton, K Lahiri-Dutt, N. Mutemeri, C. Insouvanh, M.G. Sambo, and S. Wagner. (2012). Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: A Rapid Assessment Toolkit. The World Bank. 142p.

² "Women make only 6.8% of Nigeria's extractive sector workforce" <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/business/business-news/477265-women-make-only-6-8-of-nigerias-extractive-sector-workforce.html>

³ Levin, E. A., and L. Gberie. (2006). "Dealing for Development: A Study of Diamond Marketing in Sierra Leone." DDI report.

⁴ "Women make only 6.8% of Nigeria's extractive sector workforce" <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/business/business-news/477265-women-make-only-6-8-of-nigerias-extractive-sector-workforce.html>

structure and array of roles in ASM vary across communities and contexts, but it also means that men and women experience the mining sector differently⁵.

Evidence abound that although gender inequalities may exist in a community prior to the arrival of an extractive operation⁶, such inequalities can be exacerbated by gender blind development of extractive projects⁷ and within this context, evidence has shown that women and girls are often at risk of increased levels of violence⁸.

The research was therefore designed to explore the gender dimensions of the impact of the extractive sector in selected communities across the 6 geopolitical zones of Nigeria, with particular emphasis on forms and prevalence of gender-based violence. This study is derived from lived realities of women in mining sites drawn across Edo, Zamfara, Nasarawa, as well as in Ebonyi, Ekiti and Taraba States where CentreLSD had previously implemented the Strengthening Civic Engagement and Advocacy for Effective Natural Resource Governance in Nigeria Project.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of this research:

1. Determine the forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive industry;
2. Identify the main gender issues and how have they manifested over time in the sector;
3. Highlight the hopes that exist for the mineral sector in Nigeria and how the provisions of the African Mining Vision and other international and national legislations, can be leveraged to improve the status quo including addressing the gender concerns; and
4. Make policy recommendations and the way forward for future advocacy.

Achieving these objectives will contribute to a better understanding of the forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector. This has tremendous importance for ASM as an important driver of local economic development, especially because enhancing women's capacity to engage with the sector can have a significant impact on women and their family livelihoods.

⁵ Garuba, Dauda & Bassi, Dieter & Moronkola, Olubukola & Bata, Timothy & Obasi, Philip & Abutudu, Musa & Ya'u, Yunusa & Mustapha, Adesoye & Goki, Nathaniel. (2020). Impact Of Mining On Women, Youth And Others In Selected Communities In Nigeria.

⁶ Lucy Atim, Mesiya Mwangoka, Laura Martins, & Sophie Rickard. (2020). Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Mining Sector in Africa: Evidence and reflections from the DRC, South Africa, Tanzania & Uganda

⁷ Scott, J., Dakin, R., Heller, K., & Eftimie, A. (2013). Extracting lessons on gender in the oil and gas sector. Washington DC: World Bank.

⁸ Jenkins, K. (2014). Women, mining and development: An emerging research agenda. *Extractive Industries and Society*, 329-339.

2. Methodology

Sampling

The sample population for this study was primarily women aged 18+ years, working in selected mining sites or living in mining communities. However, the researchers also interviewed a cross-section of community members to enable a holistic view of the problem as it impacts mining communities.

Although the exact study population is unknown because there is very limited official data on the participation of women in the extractive sector, this research adopted an estimated 60m women and girls living in mining communities across Nigeria - based on the projected 2020 population estimates. This resulted in a minimum sample size of 1,067 at a 95% confidence interval and a 3% margin of error.

The study covered six (6) states namely: Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Nasarawa, Taraba and Zamfara cutting across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. It combined qualitative and quantitative methods using multiple sets of stakeholders in the extractives industry. Primary data were collected through interviews with a purposive sample of 1,203 respondents across 15 communities. These are communities that have benefited from previous LSD programs in the extractive sector (as the case in Ekiti, Ebonyi and Taraba states), or have proximity with or presence of active mining sites (as was the case in Nasarawa, Edo and Zamfara States). The respondents were selected using the following criteria (i) women 18 years and above, (ii) employed or working independently within proximity or presence of active mining sites, and (iii) resident in a mining community.

Each state in the study was assigned a minimum of 200 respondents. However, a random sample of women across multiple locations was interviewed based on availability of respondents and size of the active mining sites or communities which resulted in significant differences in numbers interviewed per state.

Questionnaires

Two sets of interview guides were used in this study:

1. A structured questionnaire administered on a purposive sample of respondents in mining communities was deployed for primary data collection. These targeted women working in ASM well as other members of mining communities.
2. Individual key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders in the sector in all the states. Three (3) respondents were interviewed per state using a purposive sample comprising of (i) Public Servants in the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, (ii) Civil Society/Sector actors – either member of Women in Mining, or Miners Association of Nigeria, and (iii) Citizens (living within mining communities).

The structured questionnaire focused on answering questions relating to the forms and prevalence of GBV in extractive communities and was adapted from the Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: A Rapid Assessment Toolkit⁹.

⁹ Eftimie, Adriana, Katherine Heller, John Strongman, Jennifer Hinton, Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt, and Nellie Mutemeri. "Gender dimensions of artisanal and small-scale mining: A rapid assessment toolkit." (2012).

The KIIs were geared towards the formulation of a set of recommendations for improving the socio-economic outcomes of women in Nigeria's extractive sector and was developed based on the intended advocacy needs of the sector.

The full questionnaire and Key Informant Interview (KII) guides are presented in the Appendix to this report.

Training and Fieldwork

The research was preceded by a desk review covering relevant literature on GBV in the extractive industry, with reference to the mining sector in Nigeria. This review informed the research design and the development of a structured questionnaire for primary data collection.

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for two days in July 2021. Training included lectures and presentations on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires. Mock interviews among trainees were also conducted to gain practice in asking questions. At the end of the training period, trainees spent two days in field practice in purposively selected mining areas in a selected community in each of the six states.

Data was collected from the following communities: *Abuni, Obi LGA and Nassarawa Eggon* (Nasarawa State), *Ijero and Ikoru Ekiti* (Ekiti State), *Okpella, and Ogheghe* (Edo State), *Sisters Monastery/Igbeagu - Izzi LGA, Umuobu/Inyere Ezza North LGA, Ishiagu Ivo LGA, and Igweokpu Nkalik - Abakaliki* (Ebonyi State), *Dibgawa/Ruwan Doruwa and Dukki/Kadauri* (Zamfara State) and *Jimlari Bauxite Mining Community, Bodel Gold Mining Community, Gashaka LGA and Ziri, Blue Sapphire Mining Community, Gembu* (Taraba State). The data were collected by six teams; each team comprised three interviewers and a supervisor. Fieldwork was completed in July 2021.

Using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), the data were electronically captured from the field and transmitted to a central server using KoBoToolBox CAPI application, Version 1.30.1. Although the team had a mix of experienced and first-time users of CAPI, the programme was pretested to know the effectiveness and efficiency of their devices. The staff of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) provided support to enumerators in the field in using the application to capture data. Using CAPI helped in reducing errors associated with paper questionnaires, such as omission and skipping errors.

Data Processing

Data from the survey were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software. Qualitative data recorded from KIIs were transcribed and analysed for themes.

Defining Gender-Based Violence in the Extractives Context

Gender-based violence (GBV) is defined as violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately¹⁰. In this context, this is interpreted in relation to women and girls and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships within the extractives sector.

¹⁰ Gender-Based Violence (Violence Against Women and Girls)
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/violence-against-women-and-girls>

Forms of Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence can include sexual, physical, mental and economic harm inflicted in public or in private. It also includes threats of violence, coercion and manipulation. This can take many forms such as intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation and so-called 'honour crimes'¹¹.

GBV forms highlighted in this research follows the UN Women's gender glossary which specifically notes **Physical Violence**; **Verbal Violence**, including threats; **Sexual Violence** including rape and sexual harassment; **Psychological Violence**; and **Socio-Economic Violence**, including taking of income, not allowing a partner a separate income and denial of access to education¹².

Other forms of GBV included in the study are **Sexual Harassment**. This is described as unwelcome or offensive behaviour, which may take 'the form of quid-pro-quo arrangements where work progression is made conditional on sexual demands; and hostile and threatening working environments'¹³.

GBV can further be understood as a form of **Structural Violence**. Structural violence comprises the 'social arrangements that put individuals and populations in harm's way', whereby unequal access to determinants of health, be it healthcare, or housing, allow for interpersonal violence to occur¹⁴.

Challenges and Limitations

The research focused on women and their experiences of GBV in the extractive industry. Therefore, there was a proportionate preference for more female respondents. In the same vein, due to fund constraints, as well as the need to deepen follow-up engagement in specific communities where CentreLSD (and funders) have significant investments in extractives industry-related programming, this research was conducted within specific towns and communities that have benefited from such interventions in Ekiti, Ebonyi, and Taraba states. In Nasarawa, Edo and Zamfara States, however, the selected communities were based on the proximity or presence of active mining sites.

Whilst most respondents in this research were women, the research also included male respondents in the communities. This was useful in cross-referencing the male perspective to gender norms and practices with the predominantly female respondent pool.

¹¹ Gender-based Violence <https://www.unhcr.org/gender-based-violence.html>

¹² UN Women. (2017). Gender Equality Glossary. Retrieved from UN Women Training Centre: <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode&hook=ALL&sortkey&sortorder&fullsearch=0&page=3>

¹³ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/briefingnote/wcms_738115.pdf

¹⁴ Montesanti, S. R. (2015). The role of structural and interpersonal violence in the lives of women: a conceptual shift in prevention of gender-based violence. *BMC Women's Health*, 1-3.

3. Summary of Findings Across States

Introduction

The findings from this research are organized into two parts. The first part reports the findings and analysis of primary data collected from interviews in several mining communities across the six states of focus.

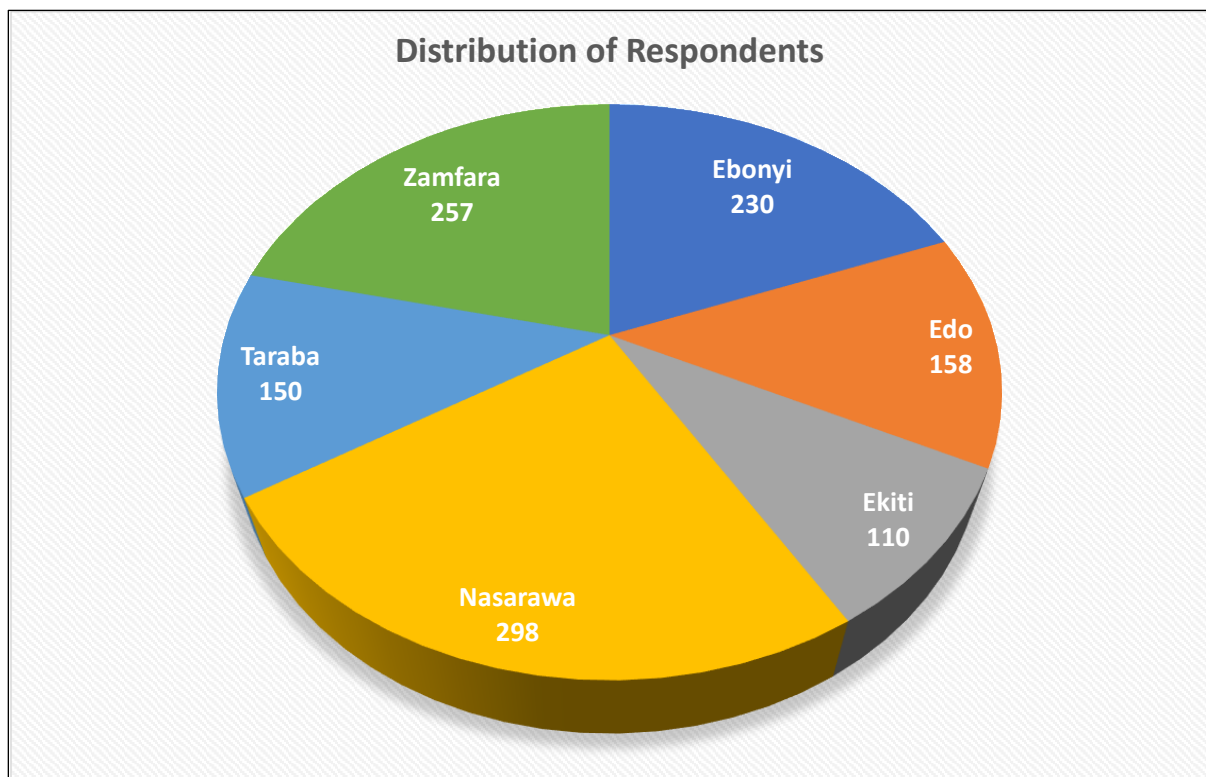
A second section presents a thematic synthesis of findings from the qualitative interviews with key informants interviewed in the course of the research.

Review of Quantitative Data

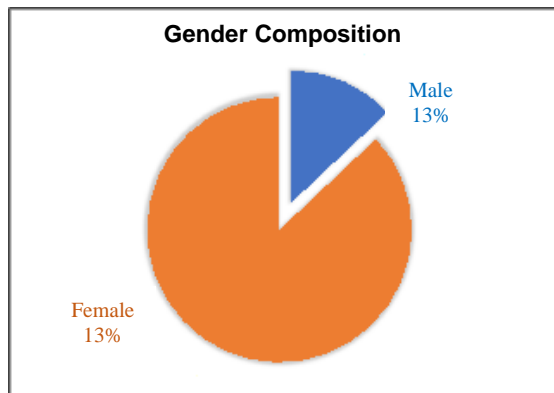
Quantitative data were collected and analysed from a total of 1,203 respondents across six selected states of Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Nasarawa, Taraba and Zamfara.

In line with the main objectives of the assessment, the data were analysed to ascertain the GBV forms and prevalence in the extractive industry.

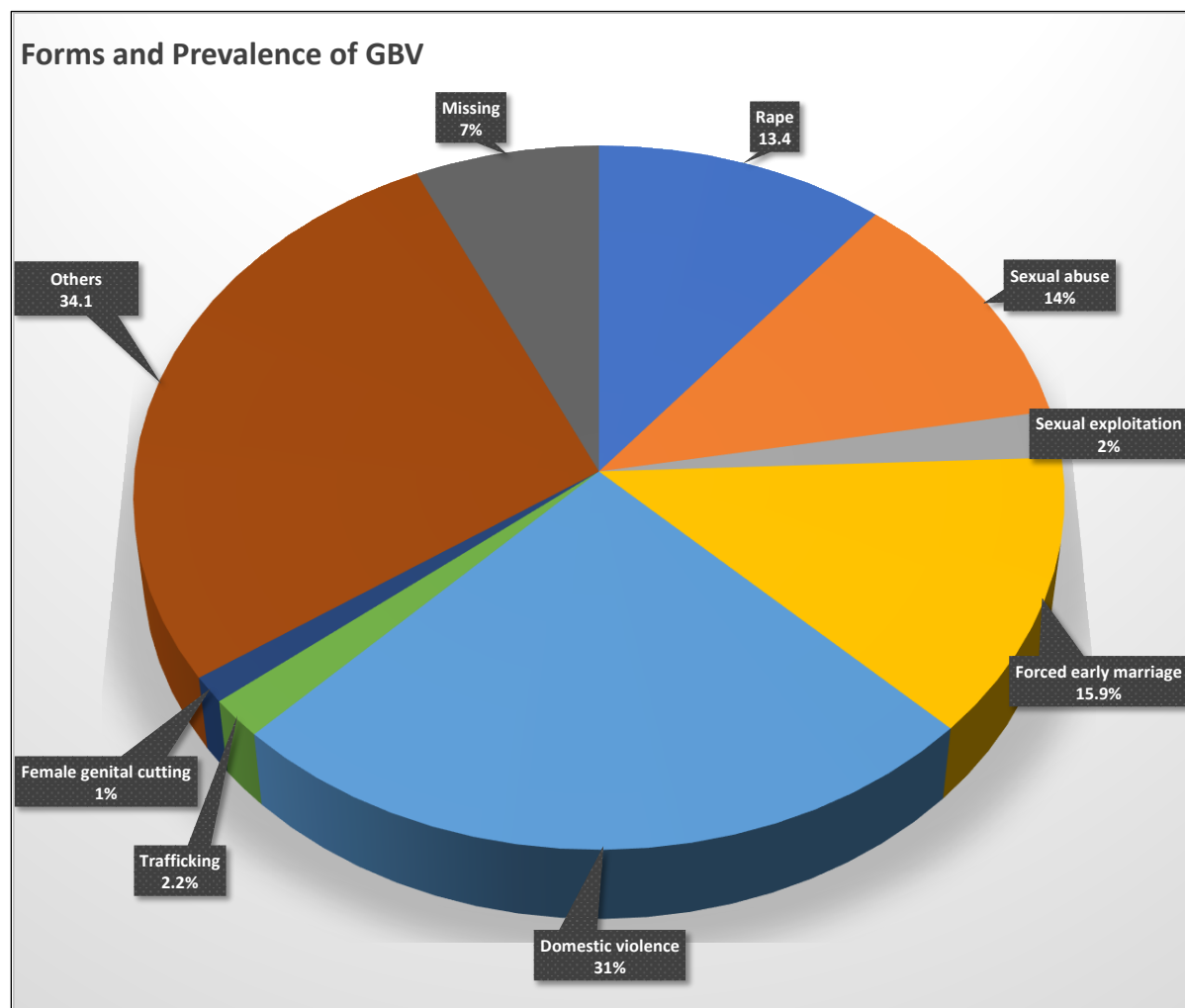
Figure 1: Distribution of respondents



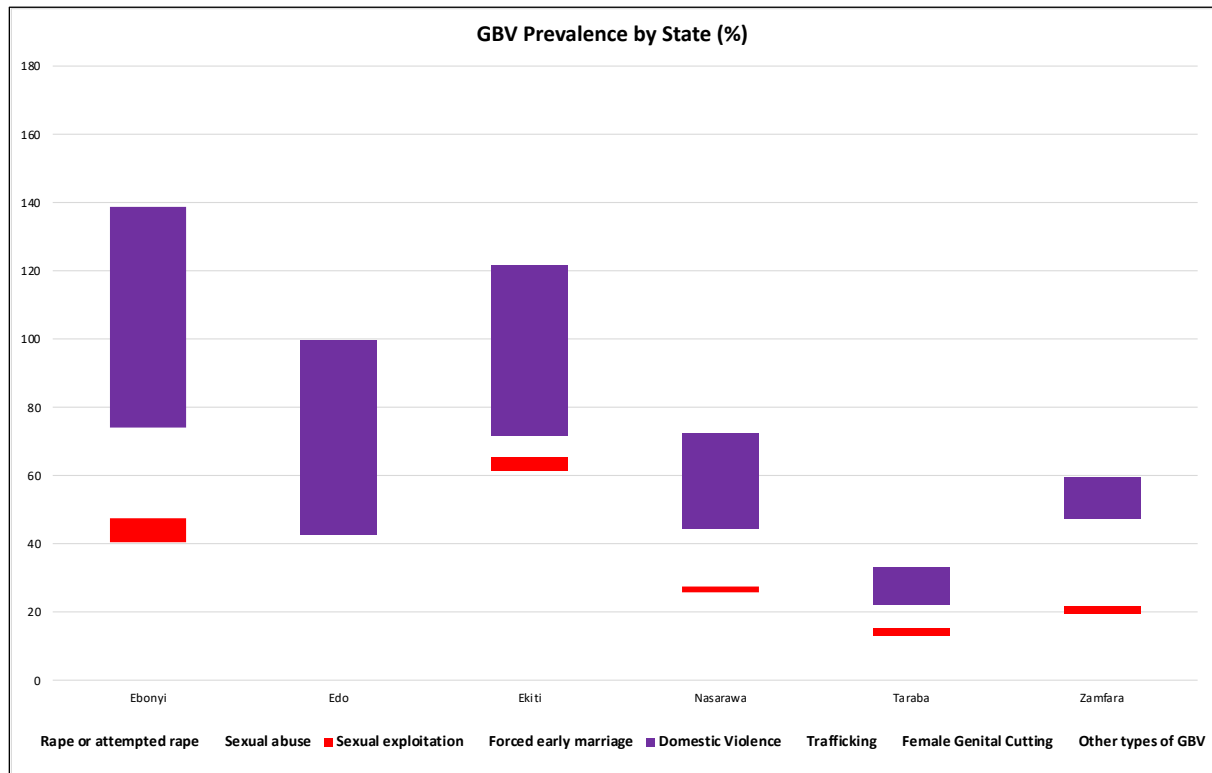
Nasarawa had the highest number of respondents (298), while Ekiti had the least (110). This was based on the availability and willingness of respondents in selected locations.

Figure 2: Participants profile

As highlighted above, a higher percentage of the respondents are of the female gender (87%). Additionally, the majority of the respondents are educated (72%) and married (54%). Furthermore, the majority of the respondents are employed in one form of labour or another, with 31% of them being traders, and 21% working as ASM employees. Only 10% of the respondents reported as unemployed.

Figure 3 - GBV forms and prevalence in extractive communities

The study-defined category - **Others** (34.1%) was the most referenced form of GBV while **Domestic violence**, mentioned by 31% of the survey respondents was the next form of named GBV occurrence. **Forced early marriage** (15.9%) and **Sexual abuse** (14%) were also frequently mentioned by the respondents.

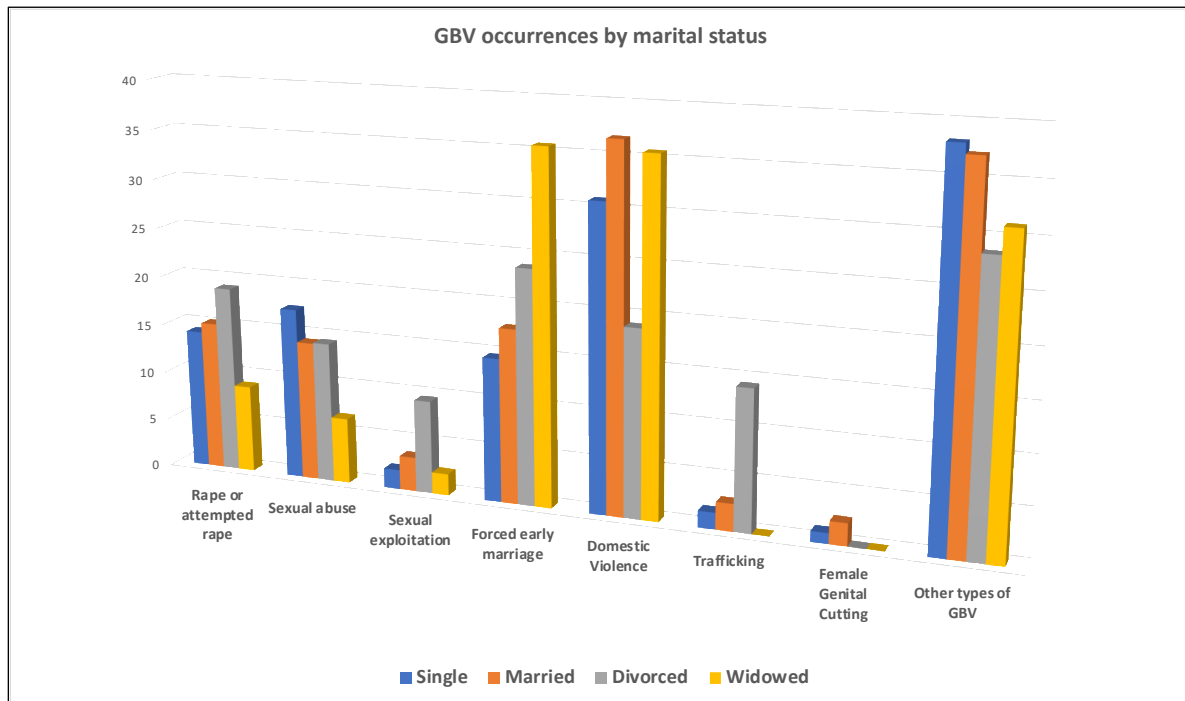
Figure 4: GBV prevalence by state (%)

Rape or attempted rape was more frequent in Ebonyi state, based on responses from 34.9% of respondents from the state, closely followed by Edo (22.4%). Taraba (6.2%) and Zamfara (7.5%) recorded the lowest Rape or attempted rape occurrence. The differences in rape or attempted rape occurrence across the states were also statistically significant with a p-value of <0.0001 .

The occurrence of Sexual abuse was more frequent in Ekiti, as mentioned by 41% of the survey respondents from the state, followed by Edo (20.4%). The difference was also statistically significant, with a p-value of <0.0001 .

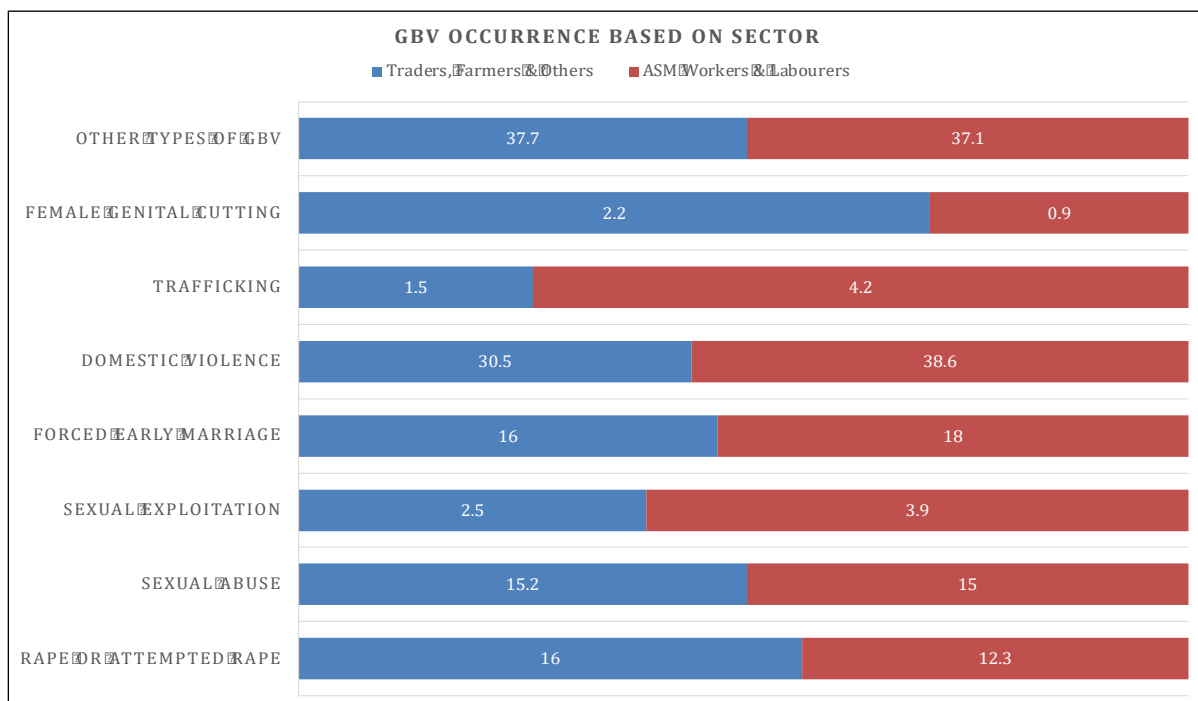
Cases of Forced early marriage was highest in Ebonyi state (26.6%), followed by Zamfara (25.6%), while the occurrence of Domestic violence was significantly high across several states, with values of 64.6%, 57.1% and 50% in Ebonyi, Edo and Ekiti, respectively. The differences were also statistically significant with a p-value of <0.0001 .

Figure 5: GBV occurrences by marital status



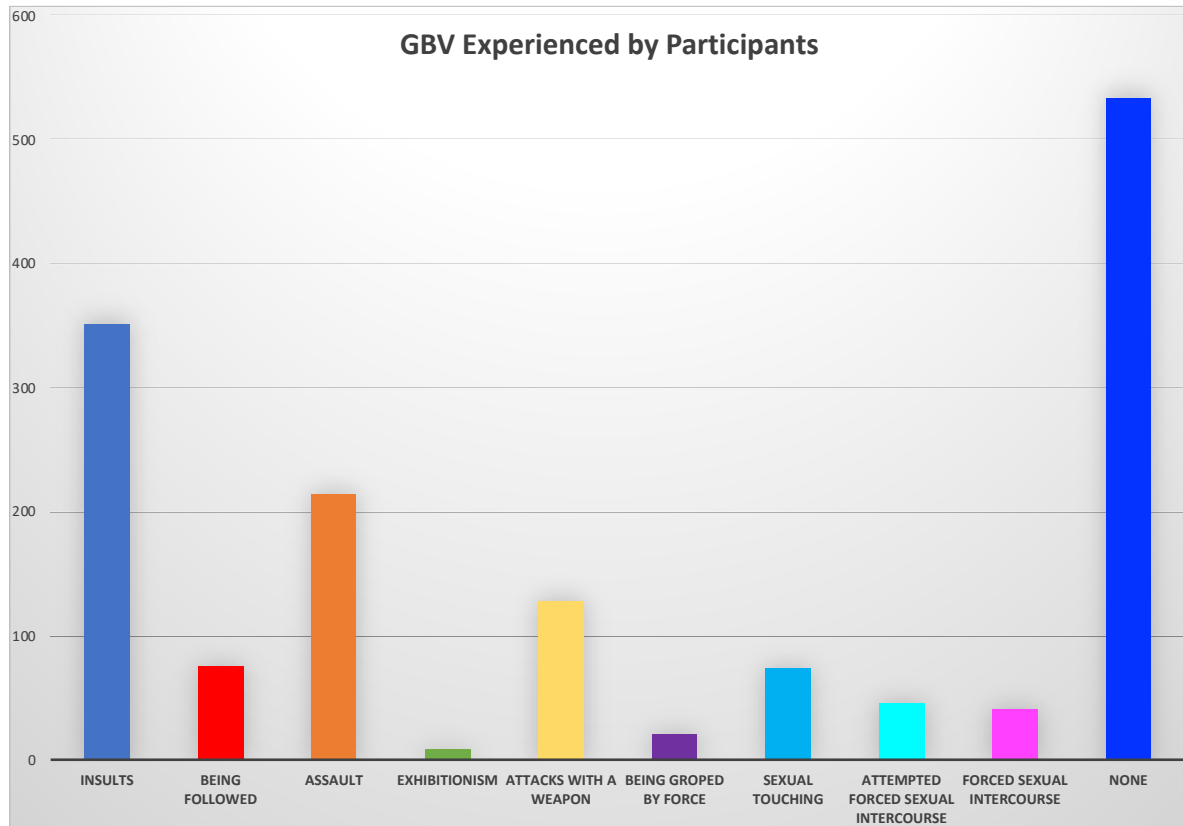
Widowed respondents reported the highest occurrence of forced early marriage (35.6%), and the difference was statistically significant with a p-value of 0.004. Occurrences of trafficking were most reported by divorced respondents (14.3%), and the difference was also statistically significant. Married respondents reported the most for occurrences of domestic violence (36.7%). However, the differences relative to other groups was not statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.108.

Figure 6: GBV occurrence by sector

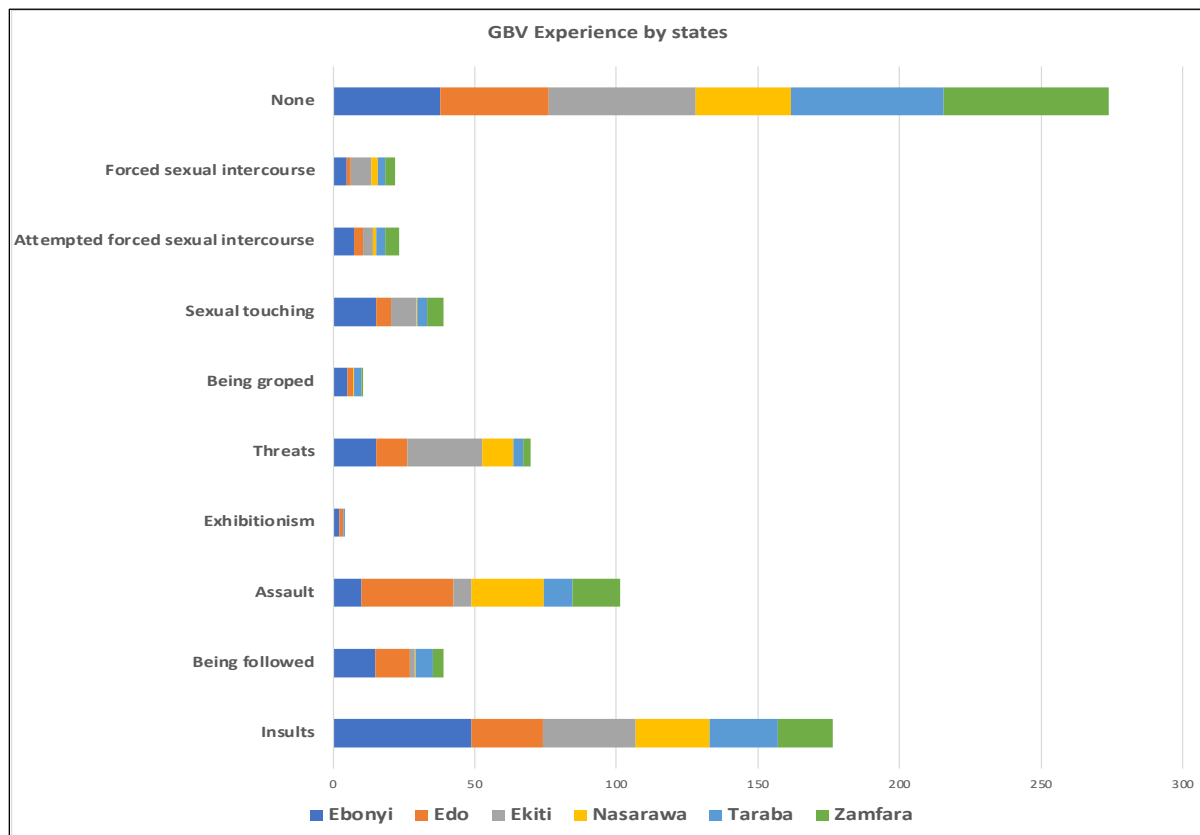


ASM workers and labourers reported a higher occurrence of domestic violence in the community (38.6), compared to workers in the other sector (30.5), and the difference was statistically significant at a p-value of 0.010. Furthermore, they also reported a higher occurrence of trafficking (4.2), which was statistically significant at a p-value of 0.011.

Figure 7: GBV experienced by participants

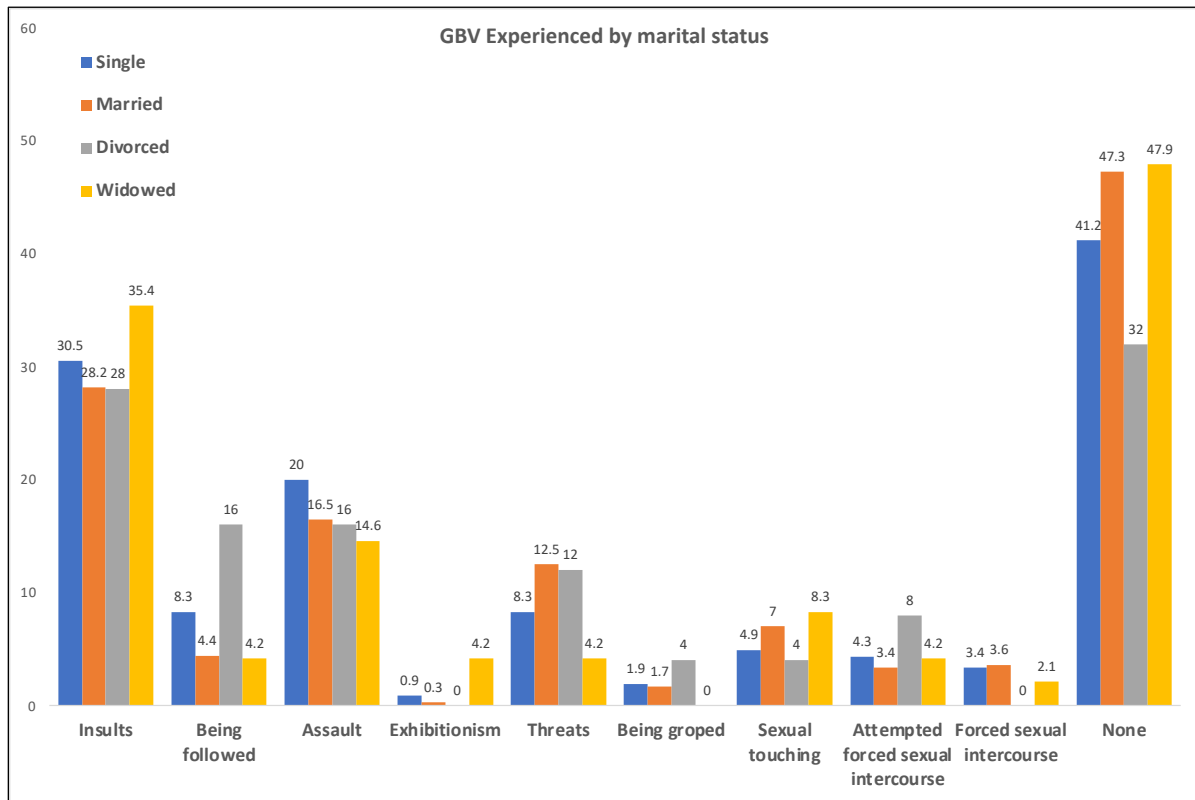


As seen in the figure above, 44.3% of the participants responded to not having experienced any form of GBV in the past 12 months. Insults (29.2%) was the most frequent form of violence participants reported having experienced. Other forms of violence participants reported having experienced include Assault (17.8%) and Attacks with a weapon (10.5%).

Figure 8: GBV experience by states

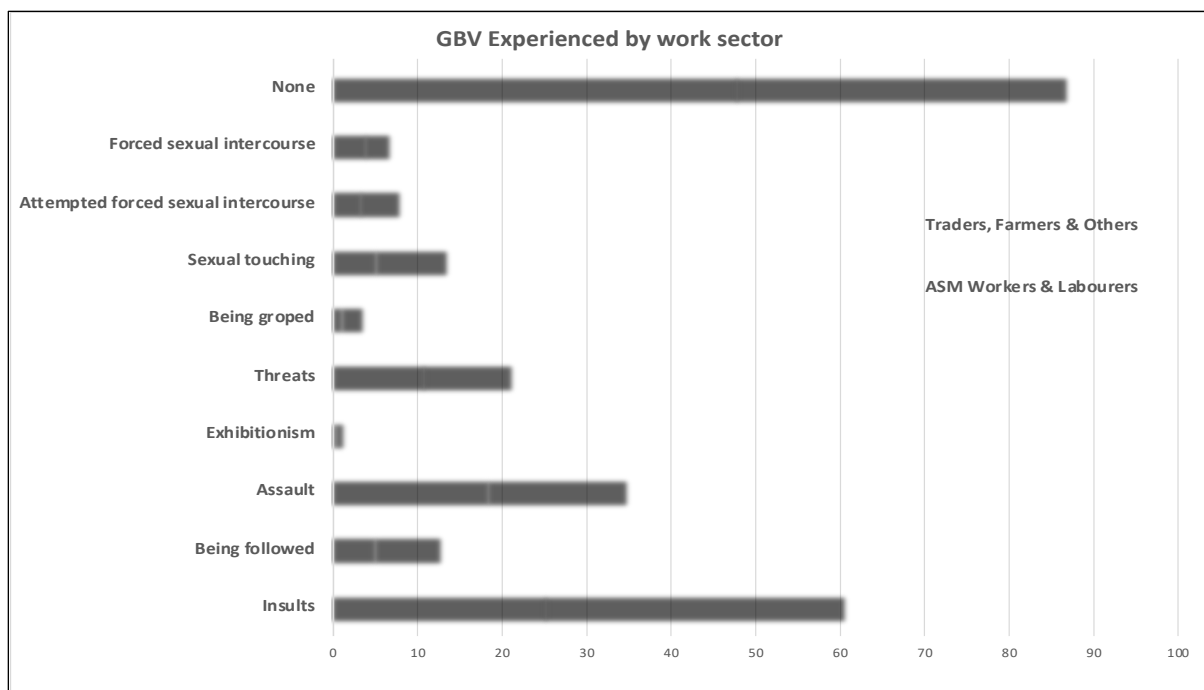
Insults, being followed, and sexual touching (48.7%, 15.8% and 15.2%, respectively) were more frequently reported as experienced by participants in Ebonyi, while respondents from Ekiti reported frequent experience of Threats (26.4%).

Figure 9: GBV experienced by marital status



Exhibitionism is most frequently experienced by widowed women (4.2%), and the difference is statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.016. They also reported a higher incidence of Sexual touching experience, although the difference was not statistically significant.

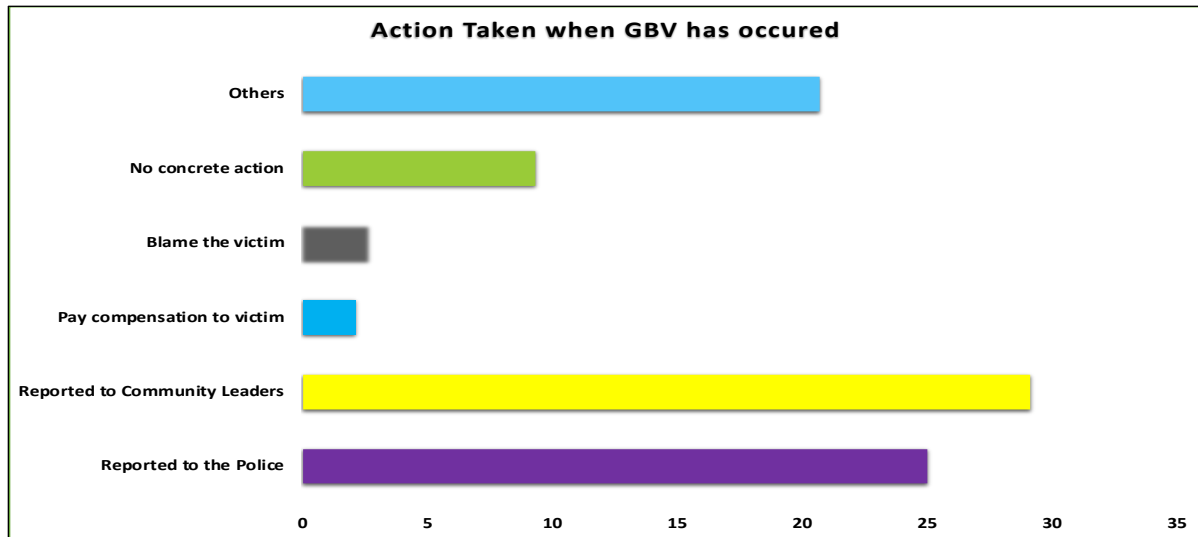
Figure 10: GBV experienced by work sector



ASM workers and labourers reported higher and statistically significant experiences of Insults (35.2%) and Sexual touching (8.3%), with p-values of 0.001 and 0.043, respectively.

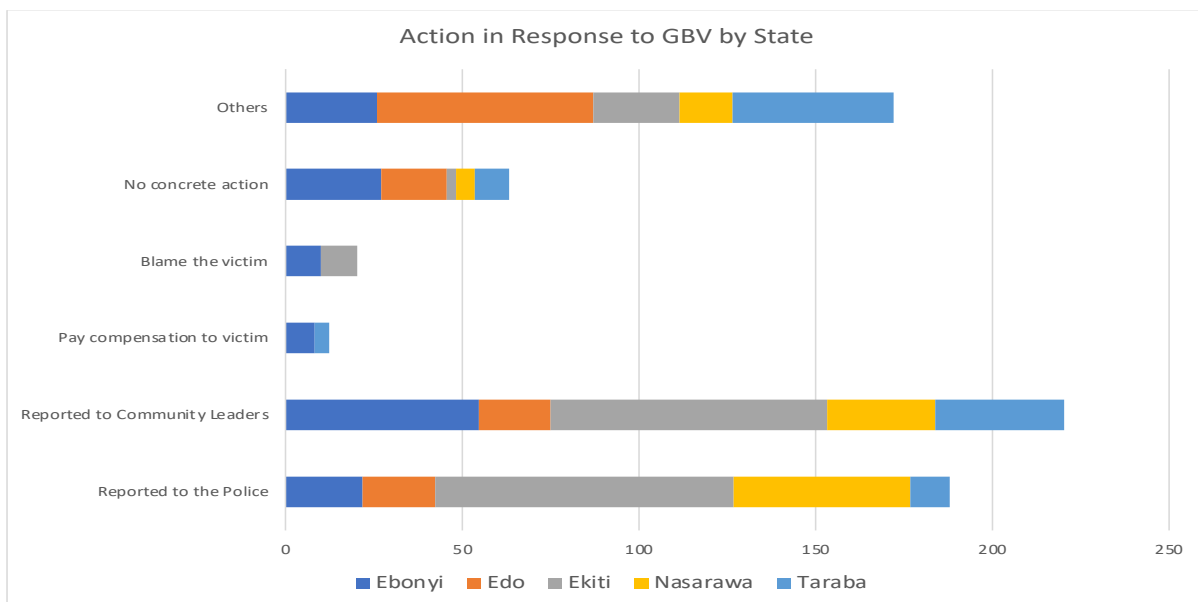
Victim/Community Response to GBV Cases/Experiences

Figure 11: Post GBV action by community members/victims



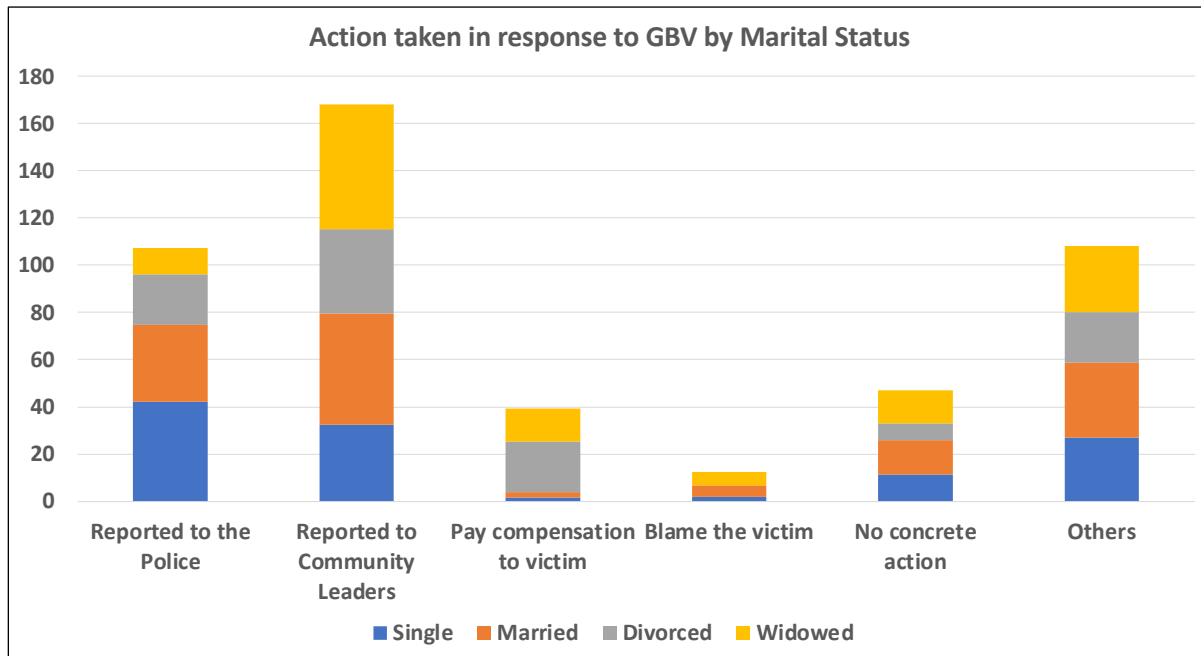
Less than a third of respondents (29.1%) believed that action taken by GBV victims and the community response was Reporting to the community leader. Reporting to police as an action taken was mentioned by 25% of the respondents. A small fraction of the respondents (2.6%) also mentioned blaming the victim as a response to a GBV event.

Figure 12: GBV action taken by state



Ekiti state had the highest proportion of respondents who said Reporting to the police (84.6%) and Reporting to the community leader (78.3%) were the action taken after a GBV event. In contrast, Ebonyi state had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that Blaming the victim (10.0%) or No concrete action (27.1%) were the action taken after a GBV event.

Figure 13: GBV action taken by marital status



Single respondents reported the highest proportion of Reported to the police (42.1%) as the action taken after a GBV event, while widowed respondents had the highest proportion of Reported to community leader (47.1%). Divorced respondents reported a higher proportion of Pay compensation to the victim (27.4%) as the action taken after a GBV event has occurred. All differences were statistically significant at a p-value of <0.0001.

Figure 14: GBV caseload in the last 12 months

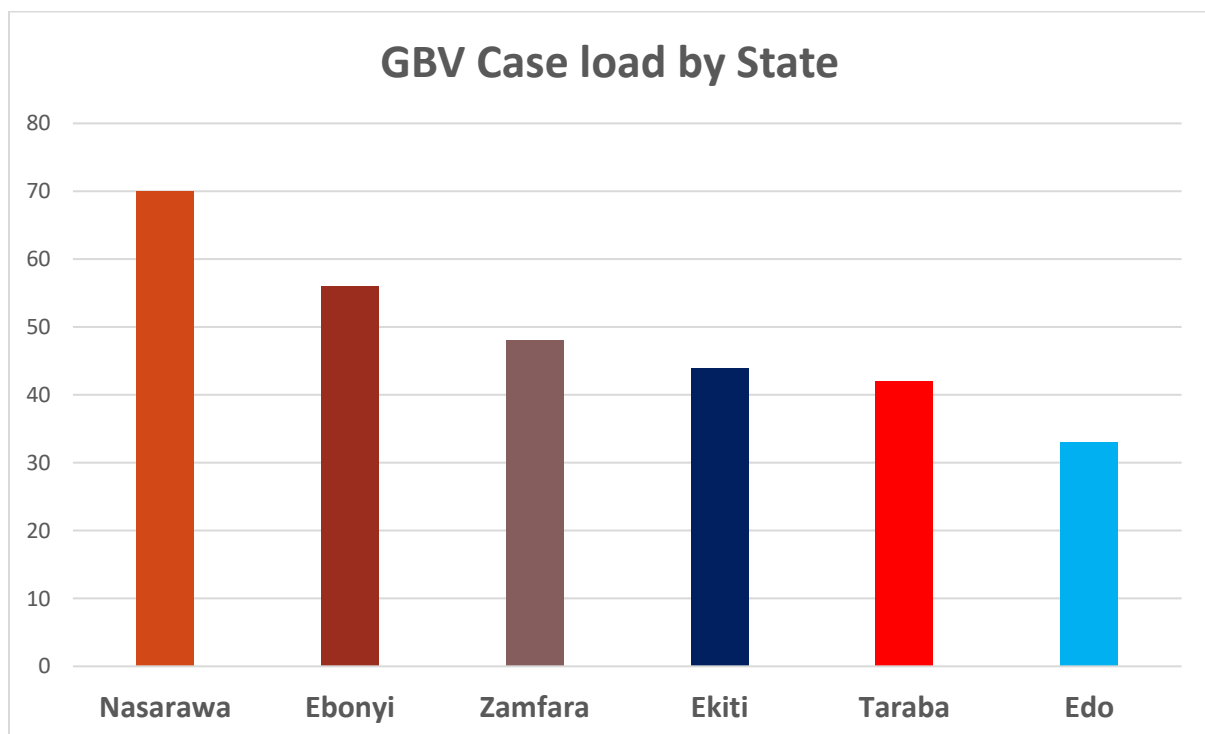


Figure 14 shows the number of GBV cases seen/heard about by respondents in their various states in the last 12 months. Nasarawa state respondents appear to have seen the highest number of GBV cases (70), followed by Ebonyi (56), Zamfara (48), Ekiti (44), Taraba (42) and Edo (33).

4. Review of Qualitative Data and Themes

This section presents the findings from the Key Informant Interviews. Three (3) individuals per state were interviewed. These included **a representative each** from the following groups:

- Public Servants in the State Ministry of Mines and Steel Development
- Civil Society actors: Women in Mining, and Miners Association of Nigeria.
- Activists (within mining communities)

The summary of their responses is presented under the following themes:

1. **GBV enabling structures** (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) – These are the informal and formal norms/practices associated with GBV in ASM and must be transformed to improve the livelihood outcomes of women and youth.

In terms of the **economic factors** driving GBV in mining communities, the endemic poverty rates being experienced was a critical factor identified by respondents as being responsible for the high GBV prevalence in the study communities. Women and girls are exposed to GBV as a result of their need to support their families due to a lack of economic opportunities in other livelihood sectors.

Across the six states, **cultural and social rule (norms)** within communities regarding land ownership, inheritance, property rights, and a male dominance outlook have ensured that women are excluded from mainstream, high-value mining activities to a large extent. This has resulted in the engagement of women in the periphery of the mining sector.

Respondents further identified several societal norms that disempower women and hinder their involvement in community leadership, decision making. This places women at a disadvantage and at the mercy of men in the mining sites. Some men use this as leverage in meting out violence against women within mining communities.

This lack of representation/voice in decision-making implies that women find it difficult to get/own mining leases (cultural practices), thereby entrenching poverty which drives most women into mining as artisanal miners or ASM labourers.

A few comments below highlight the plight of women in this regard:

"How can a woman or girl come and dictate to a man what he should do?"

"These men are afraid of women coming up."

"Women are only seen and not heard."

The **legal framework** for regulating mining operations currently views the sector in terms of male preferences. For instance, respondents from the Women in Mining (WiM) interviewed referenced the fact that '*Nigerian Labour Law prohibits women from working underground*'.¹⁵ This probably informs the experiences narrated by women miners who reported being routinely denied personal protective equipment and mining gear by their employers.

2. What gaps or inefficiencies exist in the current efforts of CSOs and what is needed to address them?

Responses appear to suggest that CSOs are trying their best and they are probably the only reason why big mining companies and the government still listen to the plight of women in extractives. For instance, the Bank of Industry and Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development responded to CSO advocacy in starting **Mining Cooperatives**.

However, even though most respondents acknowledged the efforts of CSOs in combating the menace of GBV in the extractives industry, many issues remain that require sustained advocacy interventions. These are evidenced in the following:

- **Slow or ineffective administration of justice in rape cases.** The tortuous process of justice administration is not peculiar to rape cases, but unfortunately, this has a more traumatic effect in that it almost breeds a culture of impunity. This is evident when an alleged rapist is allowed to walk free while the victim continues to be subjected to all manners of scrutiny.
- **Societal Stigma.** Societal customs appear to continue to subject victims of rape or domestic violence to further trauma, through attitudes and behaviour that suggest that they (the victims) were probably at fault and should therefore be blamed for what happened to them when this is obviously not the case.
- **Corruption.** There were many instances cited across states where citizens were left disappointed at the law enforcement agent's inaction on GBV cases. Their inability to secure justice per se were attributed to corrupt practices (such as bribe in bribery allegations against VAPP taskforce members).
- **Violations of Mining Act 2007 & Mining Regulation 2011** – Interviewees also shared experiences of their perceived lack of political will to implement/enforce the provisions of the Act, as well as the Mining Regulations by government agents. Specific cases where pregnant women, underage children, and babies are allowed on mining sites have almost become common practice across all the sampled communities. This is in clear violation of the mining regulations.
- **Foreign Ownership** - Foreign owners/concessionaires of mining leases mistreat and assault local ASM employees. The general perception in mining communities is that the Nigerian government is keener to "protect Indians and Chinese at the expense of Nigerians", thereby encouraging a gradual displacement of local ASM miners and making livelihoods difficult in local communities.

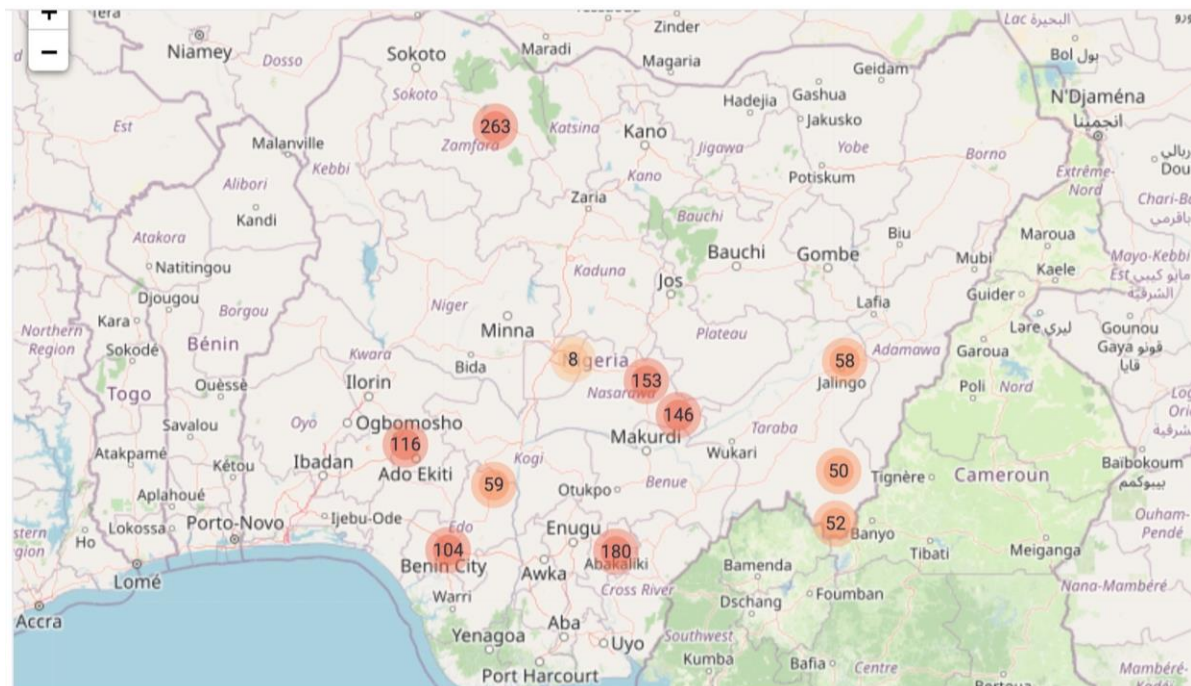
3. What are the most important obstacles (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) to removing the risk of GBV to women in the extractives industry?

Respondents articulated the following key obstacles to empowering women within the extractive sector.

¹⁵ Women make only 6.8% of Nigeria's extractive sector workforce <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/business/business-news/477265-women-make-only-6-8-of-nigerias-extractive-sector-workforce.html>

- **Capital:** A lack of working capital to secure basic functional equipment by women in mining communities. This has also had the effect of increasing the presence of foreign miners who are displacing the local ASM, thereby making income and survival difficult for many locals – especially women. For instance, the Federal Government of Nigeria’s \$500m Solid Minerals Development Fund set up for the sector has hardly been accessible by any female miner – more than three years after its inception!
- **Capacity improvements:** Lack of access to training on relevant practices in ASM. Most artisanal miners are unable to maximise their returns on their yields due to a lack of proper market information.
- **High and Multiple Taxation:** Multiple (and high) taxes have made women participation in the industry very minimal as they are unable to participate effectively in the market as actors due to their low capital base.

Figure 15: Map showing respondents and interview locations



5. Discussion

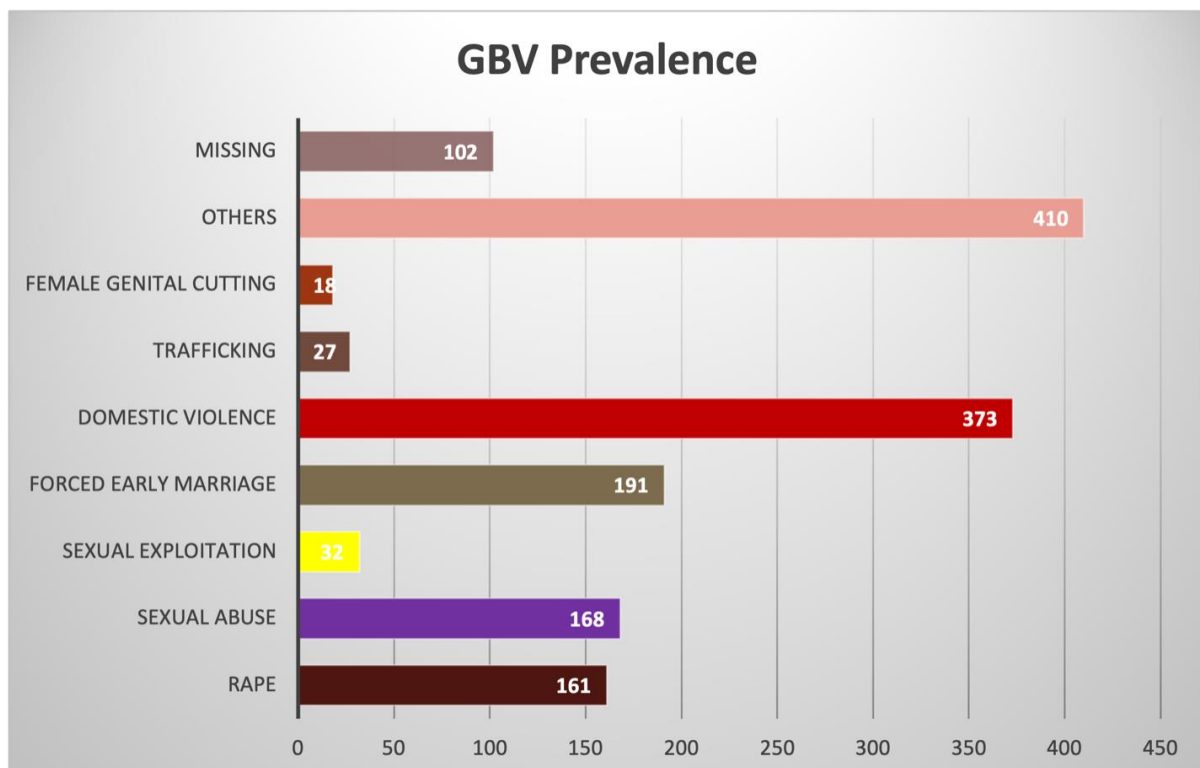
The headline findings from the research are hereby discussed for contextual meanings and possible interpretation to further aid policy reflections and proposed interventions.

Forms of GBV in Extractive Communities

Available evidence from the research revealed the following list as the most common forms of GBV across mining communities: Insults, Being followed, Assault, Exhibitionism, Threats, Being groped, Sexual touching, Attempted forced sexual intercourse, Forced sexual intercourse¹⁶. This research suggests that the forms are also present in all the communities covered by this research. The only notable addition being the fact that respondents included child abuse - particularly focusing on the girl child; they outlined several instances where girls were pushed into street hawking, thereby exposing them to unwanted sexual advances.

However, there was a study-defined category that highlighted other forms of GBV experienced in the communities. The Other incidental GBV forms highlighted by respondents include (i) Rights violations (safety concerns, lack of protective materials, helmet & overalls not provided, (ii) Economic abuse – Women paid less than men for similar tasks on mining site (iii) Women and girls driven from mining site with subtle threats of rape and sexual abuse (iv) Underage girls manipulated for sexual favours (v) Underage girls as arms couriers and illegal mineral smugglers.

Figure 16: GBV Prevalence across study sites



¹⁶ Eftimie, Adriana, Katherine Heller, John Strongman, Jennifer Hinton, Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt, and Nellie Mutemeri. "Gender dimensions of artisanal and small-scale mining: A rapid assessment toolkit." (2012).

Prevalent forms of GBV

Other forms of GBV from the survey accounted for 34.1% and these are listed as “Various forms of child abuse”, “Misuse of children – particularly the girl child”. This category constituted the most prevalent form of GBV in mining host communities. In addition, **Domestic violence**, was the second-highest prevalent form of GBV at 31% while **Forced early marriage** and **sexual abuse** accounted for 15.9% and 14%, respectively. In Edo, Ebonyi and Ekiti States, **Rape** was the most prevalent form of GBV, while Taraba, Zamfara and Nasarawa appear to have fewer rape cases.

Evidence from a 2020 ENACT research in conflict-affected communities¹⁷ appears to reinforce these findings. This may explain the high responses to the **Other** category in Taraba and Zamfara. Mineral bearing communities have been affected by an upsurge in conflict (mostly by bandits) in recent years and there is an increase in the use of women and girls as arms traffickers, smugglers of illegally mined gold between Zamfara and the Republic of Niger. A significant feature of both illegal mining and conflict is the involvement of women and young girls – some as young as 12 and 15 years old.

The high incidence of domestic violence in the southern states (Edo, Ebonyi and Ekiti) appears to suggest that women participation in mining somewhat threatens the social, economic, and cultural expectations of the patriarchal societies. Some respondents suggested that this might not be unconnected with the generally high level of poverty and unemployment among men in the community.

Post-GBV Actions

Across all six (6) states, respondents overwhelmingly noted that **reporting GBV incidents to the police and/ community leaders** was the actions taken by community members. However, the research findings do not suggest that this has resulted in concrete actions on a consistent basis. This is not unconnected with the entrenched patriarchy system and a strong, male-dominated culture (both at the community levels and within the law enforcement agencies) identified as one of the driving forces of GBV – generally and more specifically in the extractive sector. Even though almost all the states (except Taraba and Zamfara) have VAPP legislation already in place and the police have also set up VAPP desks in the state. The diligent enforcement of these provisions has not been forthcoming in the view of most respondents.

GBV Policies and Laws

The Nigerian Mining Act 2007, and the Nigerian Mining and Minerals Regulations 2011 are the two overarching pieces of legislation from which some of the states covered in this research have drawn statutes for regulating local mining activities. The research findings suggest an urgent need for effective implementation and enforcement of ASM workers’ rights – particularly in making sure the duty of care towards the sexual health rights of women is adequately taken care of. Consequently, this will bridge the gaps identified in the current mining regulations 2011 (Part IV, Section 140-141) which has a general provision as it relates to occupational health in mining sites or communities.

¹⁷ Women and girls in illegal mining in northern Nigeria <https://enactafrica.org/enact-observer/women-and-girls-in-illegal-mining-in-northern-nigeria>

Sociocultural Factors and GBV

The strong patriarchal system and a male-dominated culture were identified as some of the driving forces of GBV – generally– and more specifically in the extractive sector. Most ASM workers interviewed believe mining is seen as a male occupation, women are therefore not expected to participate, at least not on the same level as men. **Domestic violence, rape and sexual abuse** as reported in this research suggest that these forms of GBV are used as a means of expressing male dominance and suppression of women in this context.

Therefore, combating social and cultural bias/norms will remain an ongoing task but can be reshaped through improvements in education, and enforcement of existing laws prohibiting its various forms.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings and analysis of this study indicate there are several possible pathways for advocacy and policy interventions based on the contextual factors in the sector and states where the research was conducted. The findings suggest significant room for improvement in GBV sensitization and amplifying the challenges in the sector. But there is much-needed capacity development on the demand and supply sides of the accountability framework to enable an effective reduction in the incidence and prevalence of GBV in the extractive sector.

The analysis also recognizes that this process does not rely solely on CSOs but must represent a shift in the prevailing societal values and aspirations of the sector. This view aligns with wider literature on GBV in extractives and draws support from successful interventions in other climes to propose entry points for future interventions in the sector.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations of the study:

Government

1. The government must strengthen existing mechanisms to ensure the gender impact of extractive activities are included in policy and regulations, to create a gender-sensitive ASM sector, and in line with government aspirations for transforming the sector into a viable revenue and sustainable livelihoods provider.
 2. Empower state actors to implement the provisions of the VAPP Act and include defined statutory roles for community leaders in the VAPP enforcement framework, where necessary.
 3. Design and implement social investment programs to target women in mining communities. This is due to the vulnerability of women and girls in these communities, where economic concerns are a major driver of GBV and this calls for targeted interventions to mitigate the risks of poverty.
 4. Build capacity of state actors (the Police, Ministry of Mineral Resources, etc.) at the state level on basic laws relating to mining operations, and how to carry out routine inspection visits to mining sites (and communities) for compliance with policy and regulations on GBV.
 5. Review the existing standards/ legislation: Government should domesticate and implement *gender charters in mining laws and regulations* as stipulated in the AU Mining Code. This is imperative as there are no explicit provisions for protecting women's sexual rights in either the Nigerian Mining Act 2007 or the Mining and Minerals Regulation 2011. Both statutes have broad provisions for occupational health in the mining sector without specific gender provisions.
 6. Conduct a National Survey on GBV in the extractive sector to inform policy reviews and update data on women's significant contribution to mining activities.
-

Civil Society Organizations

1. Advocacy to foster gender mainstreaming in driving more resilient artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) communities that offers equal access to the resources and opportunities associated with artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM).
2. Increased advocacy to reduce GBV in the mining communities as a barrier to the full participation of women in the sector.
3. Advocacy to strengthen or amend existing laws, domestication of VAPP related laws, and incorporation of *gender charter* as stipulated in the AU Mining Code.
4. Capacity building for all sector actors to better understand extractive sector operations by recognizing women's sexual rights and how to uphold these in cases where they are threatened.
5. Awareness Raising: The awareness of the extent of GBV in the extractive industry needs to continue to be on the front burner of engagements with policymakers.

Communities

1. Community leaders should continue to protect the rights of GBV victim-survivors in their respective domains by ensuring they are available and accessible to offer support or refer cases for appropriate redress mechanisms.
 2. Community members need continuous sensitization to reduce the negative impact of the 'exaggerated masculinity' associated with mining jobs.
 3. Capacity building for community leaders (male and female) on women's (and girls) socio-economic rights, sexual rights and the need to protect these rights within the community – not just within the extractive sector.
 4. Foster synergies with ASM actors and law enforcement agencies in combating criminal activities that prey on vulnerable women and girls in extractive communities.
 5. Support survivors of GBV in communities through setting up of community structures for psycho-social, financial, and legal empowerment initiatives as well as legal aid.
-

APPENDIX – A (Instruments)

Survey Instrument I

Analysis of forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector in Nigeria

Quantitative Survey Questionnaire

Name	
Community	
Address	
Phone numbers	
Email	

1	Have you attended school?	1. Yes 2. No
2	What level of education have you completed successfully?	1. Primary 2. Secondary 3. OND 4. HND 5. University
3	What is your occupation?	1. ASM Worker 2. ASM Employee 3. Trader 4. Day labourer 5. Farmer 6. Other 7. Unemployed
4	What is your marital status?	1. Married 2. Single 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated
5	What do the words gender-based violence mean to you? (If the respondent does not seem to know what GBV is, ask What about sexual violence or domestic violence? to see if they encounter these things.)	1. Rape/attempted rape 2. Sexual Abuse 3. Sexual Exploitation 4. Forced Early Marriage 5. Domestic Violence: Intimate Partner or Other Family Members 6. Trafficking for Sex or Labor 7. Female Genital Cutting (FGC) 8. Other Gender-based Violence
6	Do you know of women or children in this community who have been raped or forced to have sex?	1. Yes 2. No
7	How many cases have you heard about?	
8	Have you heard about other types of violence being perpetrated against women or girls in this community? If yes, what are the other types of violence?	1. Yes 2. No
9	Based on the list of GBV actions mentioned, which one have you experienced in the past 12 months:	1. Insults 2. Being followed 3. Assault for robbery

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Exhibitionism 5. Threats or attacks with a weapon 6. Being kissed or groped by force 7. Sexual touching 8. Attempt of forced sexual intercourse 9. Forced sexual intercourse 10. None
10	From the list of acts mentioned above (in Q5), what type of GBV do you think are most prevalent in this community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rape/attempted rape 2. Sexual Abuse 3. Sexual Exploitation 4. Forced Early Marriage 5. Domestic Violence: Intimate Partner or Other Family Members 6. Trafficking for Sex or Labour 7. Female Genital Cutting (FGC) 8. Other Gender-based Violence
11	When GBV has taken place, what actions have been taken by the victims or the community?	
12	Do you have anything more to say about sexual and gender-based violence in this community?	

Survey Instrument II

Analysis of forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector in Nigeria

Interview Guide for State Actors

Name	
MDA	
MDA Address	
Phone numbers	
Email	

1. Describe your work and duties
2. What are the forms of GBV that exist in the Nigerian Extractives sector?
3. How prevalent are the incidences of the various forms of GBV in extractive sector?
4. Have you been in contact with a victim of GBV in the extractive industry in the last 12 months (March 2020 and April 2021)?
5. How many victims of GBV in extractive industry have you been in contact with in last 12 months (March 2020 to April 2021)?
6. What are the existing structures (social, cultural, economic, institutional and legal) that affect ASM
7. Do survivors of GBV in extractive industry have timely access to quality services that meet their needs?
8. Do survivors of GBV in extractive industry have adequate access to quality services that meet their needs?
9. What structures (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) that affect ASM must be transformed to improve the safety and wellbeing of women and youth?
10. What are the most important obstacles (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) to removing the risk of GBV to women in the extractives industry?
11. Which structures (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) that affect ASM must be transformed to improve the livelihood outcomes of women and youth?
12. How can these structures that affect ASM be transformed?
13. How accessible is information on GBV to women and girls in the extractive sector?
14. What roles can citizens or citizen groups play to help overcome these GBV challenges in the extractive sector? Are there examples of that happening already? If so, how can they be improved or scaled up?
15. What are policy makers' perception of GBV in the sector? And how does this affect their decision making for the extractive sector – with regards to the social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal context of ASM?
16. Who are the key civil society actors that facilitate advocacy about GBV in the extractive sector?
17. How effective are the advocacy actions – if any?
18. What gaps or inefficiencies exist in the current efforts of CSOs and what is needed to address them?

Survey Instrument III

CentreLSD

Analysis of forms and prevalence of gender-based violence in the extractive sector in Nigeria

Interview Guide for Non-State Actors

Name	
Community	
Address	
Phone numbers	
Email	

1. What do the words gender-based violence mean to you?
2. What kinds of incidents of violence against women and girls take place in your community?
3. Have you been in contact with a victim of GBV in the last one year (March 2020 and April 2021)?
4. How many victims of GBV have you been in contact with in the last one year (March 2020 to April 2021)?
5. Who are the perpetrators of this kind of violence?
6. What types of GBV do you think are most prevalent in this community?
7. How prevalent are the incidences of the various forms of GBV in extractive sector?
8. What structures (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) that affect ASM must be transformed to improve the safety and wellbeing of women and youth?
 - Probe:
 - o *Who is considered powerful in this community? What gives people power in this community?*
 - o *What kinds of cultural practices exist that you think might be harmful to women and girls in this community?*
9. Do survivors of GBV in extractive industry timely access to quality services that meet their needs?
10. Do survivors of GBV in extractive industry have adequate access to quality services that meet their needs?
11. What are the most important obstacles (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) to removing the risk of GBV to women in the extractives industry?
 - Probe:
 - o *how are girls or women that are affected by violence treated in this community? Is there ever a situation where girls or women might be blamed for what has happened to them (through their behaviours, dress, etc.)?*
 - o *What could be done to prevent sexual violence from occurring in this community?*
 - o *What are some things that you could do?*
12. Which structures (social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal) that affect ASM must be transformed to improve the livelihood outcomes of women and youth?
13. How can these structures that affect ASM be transformed?
14. How accessible is information on GBV to women and girls in the extractive sector?
15. What roles can citizens or citizen groups play to help overcome these GBV challenges in the extractive sector? Are there examples of that happening already? If so, how can they be improved or scaled up?
16. What are policy makers' perception of GBV in the sector? And how does this affect their decision making for the extractive sector – with regards to the social, cultural, economic, institutional, and legal context of ASM?
17. Who are the key civil society actors that facilitate advocacy about GBV in the extractive sector?
18. How effective are the advocacy actions – if any?

19. What gaps or inefficiencies exist in the current efforts of CSOs and what is needed to address them?
20. Do you have anything you would like to add? Do you have any questions for us? Do you have any questions that you think should be asked?

APPENDIX – B (Tables & Dataset)

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents¹⁸

State	No. of respondents
Ebonyi	230
Edo	158
Ekiti	110
Nasarawa	298
Taraba	150
Zamfara	257
Total	1,203

Table 2: Participants Demographic Profiles

Indicators	Ebonyi	Edo	Ekiti	Nasarawa	Taraba	Zamfara	Total
Gender							
Male	8	0	10	40	5		13
Female	92	100	90	60	95	100	87
Educated							
No	20	10	6	35	43	40	28
Yes	80	90	94	65	57	60	72
Marital Status							
Divorced	1	3	0	1	5	3	2
Married	53	61	85	37	61	51	54
Separated	2	2	1	0	2	1	1
Single	38	33	13	60	23	41	39
Widowed	6	1	1	2	9	4	4
Employment Status							
ASM Employee	19	30	8	25	34	9	21
Day Labourer	20	0	9	7	26	4	11
Farmer	14	1	2	13	2	9	8
Other	13	23	44	34	5	3	19
Trader	19	41	31	10	28	62	31
Unemployed	15	4	6	11	5	13	10

Table 3: GBV Forms and Prevalence in communities (across all sampled states)

Types of GBV	Count	Percent
Rape	161	13.4
Sexual abuse	168	14.0
Sexual exploitation	32	2.7
Forced early marriage	191	15.9
Domestic violence	373	31.0
Trafficking	27	2.2
Female genital cutting	18	1.5
Others	410	34.1
Missing	102	8.5

¹⁸ <https://www.qualtrics.com/experience-management/research/determine-sample-size/>

Table 4: GBV Prevalence by State (%)

Types of GBV	Ebonyi	Edo	Ekiti	Nasarawa	Taraba	Zamfara	P-value
Rape or attempted rape	24.9	22.4	20.5	12.8	6.2	7.5	<0.0001
Sexual abuse	15.7	20.4	41.0	13.1	6.9	12.2	<0.0001
Sexual exploitation	7.0	0.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.002
Forced early marriage	26.6	0.0	6.4	16.8	6.9	25.6	<0.0001
Domestic Violence	64.6	57.1	50.0	27.9	11.0	12.2	<0.0001
Trafficking	7.4	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	<0.0001
Female Genital Cutting	2.6	6.1	3.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	<0.0001
Other types of GBV	21.8	38.8	15.4	26.9	67.6	52.0	<0.0001

Table 1: GBV occurrences by marital status

Types of GBV	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	P-value
Rape or attempted rape	14.2	15.2	19.0	8.9	0.624
Sexual abuse	17.5	14.2	14.3	6.7	0.186
Sexual exploitation	2.0	3.5	9.5	2.2	0.137
Forced early marriage	14.6	17.7	23.8	35.6	0.004
Domestic Violence	30.8	36.7	19.0	35.6	0.108
Trafficking	1.7	2.8	14.3	0.0	0.002
Female Genital Cutting	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.325
Other types of GBV	38.2	37.2	28.6	31.1	0.663

Table 2: GBV occurrence by sector

Types of GBV	Traders, Farmers & Others	ASM Workers & Labourers	P-value
Rape or attempted rape	16.0	12.3	0.119
Sexual abuse	15.2	15.0	0.914
Sexual exploitation	2.5	3.9	0.209
Forced early marriage	16.0	18.0	0.434
Domestic Violence	30.5	38.6	0.010
Trafficking	1.5	4.2	0.011
Female Genital Cutting	2.2	0.9	0.152
Other types of GBV	37.7	37.1	0.862

Table 7: GBV experienced by participants

Type of GBV	Count	Percent
Insults	351	29.2
Being followed	75	6.2
Assault	214	17.8
Exhibitionism	8	0.7
Attacks with a weapon	128	10.5
Being groped by force	21	1.7
Sexual touching	74	6.2
Attempted forced sexual intercourse	46	3.8
Forced sexual intercourse	41	3.4
None	533	44.3

Table 8: GBV experience by states

GBV Type	Ebonyi	Edo	Ekiti	Nasarawa	Taraba	Zamfara	P-value
Insults	48.7	25.3	32.7	26.2	24.0	19.5	<0.0001
Being followed	14.8	12.3	1.8	0.3	6.0	3.9	<0.0001
Assault	10.0	32.5	6.4	25.5	10.0	16.8	<0.0001
Exhibitionism	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	<0.0001
Threats	15.2	11.0	26.4	11.1	3.3	2.7	<0.0001
Being groped	5.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.4	<0.0001
Sexual touching	15.2	5.2	9.1	0.3	3.3	5.9	<0.0001
Attempted forced sexual intercourse	7.4	3.2	3.6	1.0	3.3	4.7	<0.0001

Table 3: GBV experience by marital status

GBV Type Experienced	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	P-value
Insults	30.5	28.2	28.0	35.4	0.672
Being followed	8.3	4.4	16.0	4.2	0.08
Assault	20.0	16.5	16.0	14.6	0.440
Exhibitionism	0.9	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.016
Threats	8.3	12.5	12.0	4.2	0.066
Being groped	1.9	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.649
Sexual touching	4.9	7.0	4.0	8.3	0.442
Attempted forced sexual intercourse	4.3	3.4	8.0	4.2	0.642
Forced sexual intercourse	3.4	3.6	0.0	2.1	0.751
None	41.2	47.3	32.0	47.9	0.115

Table 4: GBV experience by work sector

GBV Type Experienced	Traders, Farmers & Others	ASM Workers & Labourers	P-value
Insults	25.2	35.2	0.001
Being followed	5.0	7.7	0.07
Assault	18.4	16.3	0.381
Exhibitionism	0.4	0.8	0.435
Threats	10.7	10.4	0.879
Being groped	1.1	2.4	0.115
Sexual touching	5.1	8.3	0.043
Attempted forced sexual intercourse	3.3	4.5	0.301
Forced sexual intercourse	3.9	2.7	0.309
None	47.8	38.9	0.005

Table 5: GBV action taken by communities

Action Taken	Count	Percent
Reported to the Police	301	25.0
Reported to Community Leaders	350	29.1
Pay compensation to victim	25	2.1
Blame the victim	31	2.6
No concrete action	112	9.3
Others	249	20.7

Table 6: Post GBV action taken by state

Action Taken	Ebonyi	Edo	Ekiti	Nasarawa	Taraba	P-value
Reported to the Police	21.8	20.4	84.6	50.0	11.0	<0.0001
Reported to Community Leaders	54.6	20.4	78.2	30.5	36.6	<0.0001
Pay compensation to victim	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	<0.0001
Blame the victim	10.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	<0.0001
No concrete action	27.1	18.4	2.6	5.4	9.7	<0.0001
Others	25.8	61.2	24.4	15.1	45.5	<0.0001

*There was incomplete data for Zamfara, hence it was not presented in this table.

Table 13: Post GBV action taken by marital status

Action Taken	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	P-value
Reported to the Police	42.1	32.6	21.4	11.1	<0.0001
Reported to Community Leaders	32.5	47.1	35.7	52.8	<0.0001
Pay compensation to victim	1.7	2.3	21.4	13.9	<0.0001
Blame the victim	2.0	4.8	0.0	5.6	0.137
No concrete action	11.3	14.7	7.1	13.9	0.483
Others	27.1	31.7	21.4	27.8	0.477

Table 14: GBV caseload by state

STATE	GBV Case load
Nasarawa	70
Ebonyi	56
Zamfara	48
Ekiti	44
Taraba	42
Edo	33

APPENDIX – C (List of participants and stakeholders)

List of personnel involved in the study

Lead Researcher

Dr. Akinwumi Oke

National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Tunde Adebisi	–	Director (Social and Gender Statistics Department)
Mr. I.Z. Megida	–	Director (Field Services and Methodology)
Mrs. Yemi Oloyede	–	Assistant Director (Gender)
Mr. Rowland Nwosu	–	Senior Statistician
Mr. Mustapha Abiola	–	NBS - Ekiti State
Mr. Ambah Ambah	–	NBS - Ebonyi
Mr. Ivongbe Joshua	–	NBS - Edo
Mr. Moses Emmanuel	–	NBS - Nasarawa
Mr. Jacob Omanga	–	NBS - Taraba

Africa Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD)

Mr. Monday Osasah	–	Executive Director
Dr. Emenike Umesi	–	Director, Leadership
Mrs. Olayinka Martins	–	Director, Development
Mr. Itia Otabor	–	Director, Strategy
Mrs. Victoria Udoh	–	Program Coordinator
Mrs. Betty Ekanem	–	Women Rights Officer
Mrs. Tina Nomsule	–	Accounts and Admin. Officer
Mr. Vincent Dania	–	Senior Programme Officer

EasyData Consulting Ltd

Dr. Yetunde Oke	–	Gender Expert
Ms. Ramo Ayoka	–	Project Manager
Mr. Adebanjo Olowu	–	Data Analyst

List of Communities & Interviewers

Ekiti State	
Ijero Town	Ajayi Oluwatoyin
Ikoru Town	Iyanuoluwa Ayeni-Shittu
	Wale Oluwadare Babalola
	Mustapha Abiola (NBS)
Ebonyi State	
Nkaliki Unuhu - Abakaliki	Oluchi Nwite
Umuobu/Inyere Ezza North LGA	Modesta Oreke
Ishiagu Ivo LGA	Loretta Nwafor
Sisters monastery/Igbeagu - Izzi LGA	Chinwe Nwafor
	Ambah Ambah (NBS)
Edo State	
Auchi	Shaibu Adamu
Benin City	Elvis Izekor
	Joy Ebuankpe
	Ivongbe Joshua (NBS)
Nasarawa State	
Nassarawa Eggon	Maryam Abubakar Ode
Abuni, Obi LGA	Kasim Bashir Yakubu
	Ali Patience
	Moses Emmanuel (NBS)
Taraba State	
Jimlari Bauxite Mining Community, Lau LGA	Patience Komnkan
Bodel Gold Mining Community, Gashaka LGA	Hurera Audu
Ziri, Blue Sapphire Mining Community, Gembu, Sadauna LGA	Abubakar Umar Jalingo
Mayo Sina	Becky James
	Jacob Omanga (NBS)
Zamfara State	
Dukki/Kadauri Community	Hussain Hassan
Dibgawa/Ruwan Doruwa Community	Jummai Abubakar
	Maryam Bature
	Shibo Suleiman Tanko
	Rabiu Sambo
	Inuwa Garba (NBS)

List of Interviewees

Key Informant Interviews

State	Name	Organization
Ebonyi	Hon. Margaret Nwodo	Faith Community Counselling, Abakaliki
	Princess	President, Ebonyi State Women in Mining
	Chuckwuma Okoro	Deputy Director Ministry of Solid Minerals Development Communities
Edo	Mr. Joseph Osadolor	Edo State Civil Society Organisation.
	Ms. Annabel	Edo State Civil Society Organisation.
Ekiti	Mrs Dupe Famuyiwa	A women leader in mining community in Ijero Ekiti.
	Mrs Faith Adedipe	Guidance Counsellor, Ose Obe Comprehensive High School - Ikoru Ekiti
	Mr Osadare Emmanuel	Acting Executive Secretary Ministry of Mining Resources Agencies
	Mrs Margret Ateniola	Women Representative in Ikoru Ekiti
Taraba	Alh. Mustapha	Bureau of Solid Minerals. Taraba State
	M. Sadiq Abubakar	
	Irienie P	Women in Mining, Taraba state
Nasarawa	Ibrahim Yahaya	Dep. Director Mineral Resources and Social Env't. NASG
	Hauwa Murja	Mariam Group, Nasarawa Eggon
	Precilia Elias	Human Rights Activist, Nasarawa State

