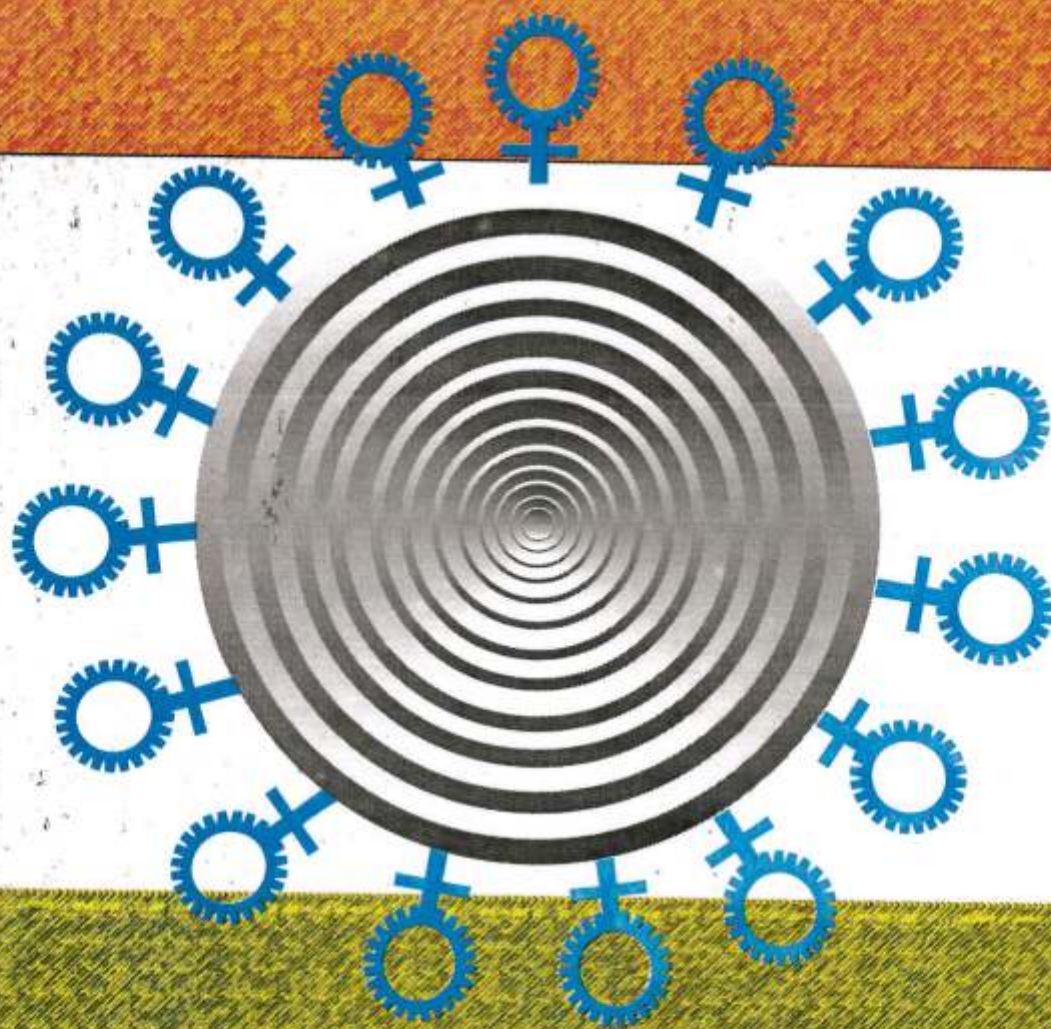


# **Torture And The Female Gender**

**REPORT OF A NATIONAL SURVEY ON  
TORTURE IN NIGERIA**



**JOY NGOZI EZEILO  
ONYINYE .E. OHIA**



**WOMEN'S AID COLLECTIVE (WACOL)**



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# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Convention Against Torture (UN-CAT) definition of torture contains three essential elements, which constitute torture. These three elements encompass first the infliction of severe mental or physical pain or suffering; second, such infliction by or with the consent or acquiescence of the State authorities; and third the use of such infliction for specific purposes such as gaining information, punishment or intimidation; or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind

Torture can be both mental and physical and can take very different forms including: electric shocks, beatings on the sole of the foot, suspension in a painful pose, beating, rape, sexual degradation, suffocation, burning with cigarettes, and deprivation of food, sleep and communication, intimidation, mock execution as well as other degrading and humiliating practices.

Torture is absolutely prohibited under International Law and cannot be justified under any circumstances. Protection from torture is a non-derogatory human right, allowing no state derogations on any ground, be it public, emergency, state security or any other. Torture and ill –treatment are also regarded as prohibited under Customary International Law. The assembly of text of International instruments tend to confirm the universal character of this prohibition, which thus takes on the character of an imperative norm in international law as defined in the Vienna Convention 1969<sup>1</sup>. Thus, a peremptory norm is a norm accepted and recognised by the international community of states as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted. The International Court of Justice has in the Barcelona Traction case noted that *"seeing the importance of human rights, all States can be considered as having a legal interest that these rights be protected"*<sup>2</sup>. Also in the Furundzija case the universal character of the prohibition against torture was affirmed<sup>3</sup>. Moreover, the practice of torture is one of the acts condemned by the Statutes of both International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, Rwanda and the International Criminal Court as a crime against humanity or a war crime.

The unanimous prohibition of torture does not allow infringement regarding prosecution of perpetrators of this crime, whatever the nationality or the official quality of the perpetrator. Therefore the application of the principle of **universal**

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<sup>1</sup> Article 53 of the Vienna Convention 1969 on the Right of Treaties

<sup>2</sup> Adopted obiter dictum of the International Criminal Court in the Barcelona Traction case 5<sup>th</sup> February 1970.

<sup>3</sup> Case decided in 1998 by the Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.



**jurisdiction** is one of the essential actions in the struggle against impunity. This principle makes provision for the possibility and even obligation of a State to initiate prosecutions and if need be to proceed with the arrest of a perpetrator on its territory suspected of serious violations of human rights, even if the crimes were committed in another State against foreign victims and by a foreigner.

Certain conventional measures oblige the States to “**extradite or punish**” the perpetrators of the most serious crimes while also struggling against impunity. This mechanism is also present in the numerous International Instruments relating to the protection of human rights and notably Article 8 of the UN-CAT. Here State Parties are required to treat torture as an extraditable offense and not extradite a person to a country where he/she “would be in danger of being subjected to torture”. The principle previously seen as absolute of the immunity of Heads of State and high officials is rendered null by certain measures of International Law such as those embodied in the statutes of both the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda as well as that of the International Criminal Court and also in Article 4 of the Convention against Torture.<sup>4</sup>

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 2(1) stipulates that States have a positive obligation to “respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to the jurisdiction the rights recognised in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. The ICCPR also includes the obligation to ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms under the ICCPR have been violated shall have right determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities.

At regional level, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights places a ban on torture and ill treatment. Article 5 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, states “Every individual shall have the right to the respect of dignity inherent in a human being. All forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited”. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights of Women in Africa to which Nigeria have been a party since 18<sup>th</sup> February

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<sup>4</sup> The Prosecutor v Alfred Musema ICTR, Judgment of the Trial Chambers, 27 January 2000 and Judgment of the Appeals Chamber 16 November 2001 and Prosecutor v Jean -Paul Akayesu ICTR, Judgment of the Trial Chambers, 2 September 1998 and Judgment of the Appeals Chamber 1 June 2001 as contained in the Interights Bulletin Volume 14 No 4 2004 pgs 165 & 167

2005, requires state parties to combat all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional and other measures through public education, information and communication strategies with a view to achieving the elimination of harmful cultural and traditional practices and all other practices which are based on the idea of inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes, or on stereotyped roles for women and men.<sup>5</sup>

All African countries in their constitutions and national laws recognise the inherent dignity of the human person. The Nigerian Constitution of 1999 in Section 34 states that no one should be subjected to any form of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment including forced labour. This section without targeting torture asserts the dignity of the human person, his inviolability, the obligation to respect him/her and to protect and give him/her a right to personal integrity.

Despite the universal prohibition, and condemnation of torture, it continues to be widely prevalent in over half the countries of the world. According to reports from various national and international human rights organisations, torture is still prevalent in over half the countries of the world, and exists in all continents, despite the fact that it has been categorically prohibited since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948. Africa holds the record for the highest level of torture and ill-treatment with 55% of cases, followed by Asia with 20%<sup>6</sup>. Similarly, on the African continent, recourse to torture appears to be the rule rather than the exception in a number of countries where, for example, political detainees are systematically subjected to it.

African countries have been less than enthusiastic about adhering to the International Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishments. As at 18<sup>th</sup> May 2001, only 30 African countries including Nigeria had ratified this convention. Moreover, those that have actually ratified it do not always fulfill their obligation to submit periodic reports to the Committee against Torture (CAT).

Another form of torture, which is normally not regarded as a form of torture is gender –based violence. It is overwhelmingly perpetrated by men against women, and reflects and reinforces gender inequity<sup>7</sup>. World wide, and in this millennium,” staggering numbers of women are still slaves, spoils of war, sexually mutilated and

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<sup>5</sup> Article 1(2)

<sup>6</sup> Preventing Torture in Africa – Robben Island Workshop Proceedings 12 –14 2002

<sup>7</sup> UNFPA State of World Population 2005 pg.5



most of all, victims of abuse in its many brutal forms". The United Nations has referred to these abuses as a global epidemic that knows no geographical, cultural or linguistic boundaries and affects all women without regard to their level of income. Thus, goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is on gender equality and women empowerment.

Gender-based violence according to the United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women Article 2(a) is one that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. Accordingly, violence against women encompasses but is not limited to the following:

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.

(c) Other acts of violence against women include violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court adopted in 1998 and ratified by Nigeria in 2001, recognised a broad spectrum of sexual and gender – based violence as crimes against humanity and war crimes. These include rape, forced prostitution, pregnancy and sterilisation and gender based persecution.

Rape has been defined as amounting to torture by the UN special rapporteur on violence against women and contrary to Article 7(1) (g) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Statute which includes not only rape as the sole form of sexual violence punishable under international law but also sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, enforced sterilization and any other form of sexual violence

of comparable gravity<sup>8</sup>. Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 5 of the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights contain similar provisions. The incidence of targeted violence against women in armed conflict and its manifestations through war crimes against protected persons, crimes against humanity and genocide also led to the inclusion of sexual crimes against women within the jurisdiction of the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court<sup>9</sup>.

Acts or threats of violence, whether occurring within the home or in the community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State, instill fear and insecurity in women's lives. Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women's full advancement. The social, cultural and political structures and institutions in countries like Nigeria continue to openly support gender inequality. "The economic and social structure of our present society depend upon the degradation, subjugation, and exploitation of women"<sup>10</sup>

Violence against women throughout the life cycle derives essentially from cultural patterns, in particular the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices and all acts of extremism linked to race, sex, language or religion that perpetuate the lower status accorded to women in the family, the workplace, the community and society. "Each society has mechanisms that legitimise, obscure, deny-and therefore perpetuate violence. Even where a particular act of violence might be deplored, powerful social institutions-the State, families, normative systems that regulate gender relations –collude in maintaining the status quo"<sup>11</sup>.

The above assertion is particularly relevant to the Nigerian context where violence against women is seemingly of great concern yet the resources and support systems to help and protect victims of violence are few and inadequately funded. Women in

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<sup>8</sup> Antonio Cassese, Paola Gaeta, John R.W. Jones(eds), *The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court .A Commentary* Vol 1 Pg 112 , New York, Oxford University Press Inc, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> *The Prosecutor v Alfred Musema* ICTR, Judgment of the Trial Chambers, 27 January 2000 and Judgment of the Appeals Chamber 16 November 2001 and *Prosecutor v Jean -Paul Akayesu* ICTR,J Judgment of the Trial Chambers, 2 September 1998 and Judgment of the Appeals Chamber 1 June 2001 as contained in the Interights Bulletin Volume 14 No 4 2004 pgs 165 & 167

<sup>10</sup> Bersani,G.A. and Chen, H.,*Sociological Perspectives in Family Violence* in V. Van Hasselt et al. (eds) *Handbook of Family Violence*. New York: Plenum Press, 1998.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank Report on Violence Against Women,1995 as contained in the Institute of Criminology University of Cape Town Access to Justice for Rural Women: Special focus report on Violence Against Women, January 1998.



Nigeria are victims of deeply patriarchal societies that socialise men to view women as mere chattels, weaker sex and subordinate, where stereotyping that promotes male sexuality and power associated with masculinity is encouraged. It is a society which fosters laws and practices that both implicitly and explicitly condone violence against women, by either dismissing the seriousness of violence against women particularly domestic violence, which is in the private sphere; only reluctantly intervening where absolutely unavoidable.

Violence against women is exacerbated by modern socio-economic changes including globalization, cultural and religious norms that are used to justify violence perpetrated against women; Other factors include: women's lack of access to legal information, aid or protection; the lack of laws that effectively prohibit violence against women; failure to reform existing laws; inadequate efforts on the part of public authorities to promote awareness of and enforce existing laws; and the absence of educational and other means to address the causes and consequences of violence.

The Nigerian Legal System and Laws is unfairly weighed against women. It is difficult to establish a case of rape in Nigeria as the burden of proof is placed on the victim to show that she was in fact raped. It is even worse under the Shariah where the evidence of a woman is considered inferior and equivalent to just half of that of a man's and four male witnesses are required to prove the crime of Zina<sup>12</sup>. Rape laws and processes of accessing justice are highly unsympathetic to rape victims. The rule of corroboration requires another person to witness a rape before it may be considered to be one. This implies that the rape survivor is telling a lie. The rape survivor is also required to present evidence of torn clothes or injuries sustained during the rape. Moreover, the laws have been written in a way that often allows rapists to go unpunished because of the burden of proof placed on the rape victim and the problem of corroboration. Rapists often hide behind the defence of honest belief that the victim consented even when the circumstances surrounding the rape show that it is not reasonable to hold such a belief<sup>13</sup>. Rape survivors are usually asked unpleasant and unnecessary questions in court relating to their personal, particularly sexual life.

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<sup>12</sup> Joy Ezeilo, *Sharia Implementation in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges on Women's Rights and Access to Justice*. Muhammed Tawfiq, and Abiola Afolabi – Akiyode(eds), Enugu: Women Aid Collective Publication, 2003.

<sup>13</sup> Okonkwo C.O. *Reform of Nigerian Rape Law*. A paper presented at the National Women's Court on Rape and Sexual Offence: Breaking the Culture of Silence, 12 November 2002.

See also *A Cry for Justice for Justice: The Truth About Sexual Violence Against Women in Nigeria*, Enugu: Women Aid Collective Publication, 2003.

Although marital rape is a crime in some countries, this is not so in Nigeria. The legal system does not view rape within marriage as a crime. The culture dictates a situation, in which married women are controlled in all respects by their husbands including their sexual and reproductive lives; therefore the idea of forced sex does not exist because the wife is expected to always submit to the husband's demands in all instances regardless of her own feelings.

Under the penal code, the husband has a right to chastise the wife. The obnoxious provision in the law has been exploited by many husbands to inflict terrible violence to their wives<sup>14</sup>. Police and prosecutors view wife battering as a family problem and therefore are very unwilling to intervene. The criminal justice system created a figurative curtain of privacy to shield husbands who beat their wives from public view, in the belief that the parties should be left to work out their differences privately.

Violence against women does not only affect the lives of women, but their children and their part in social development and the upliftment of communities in general. Violence against women cannot be divorced from women's poverty, lack of economic empowerment, inadequate access to education and training, women being denied political empowerment and violation of legal human rights.

The frequency and extent of gender –based violence, which also constitutes torture in Nigeria, remains unknown because of the lack of reliable statistics and little effort by the State to collect them. The absence of gender –disaggregated data and statistics on incidence of violence makes the elaboration of programmes and monitoring of changes difficult. Lack of or inadequate documentation and research on torture, (particularly as it affects the female), domestic violence, sexual harassment and violence against women and girls in private and in public, including the workplace, impede efforts to design specific intervention strategies.

It is for this reason that the baseline survey on torture was embarked upon to determine the level of awareness by the populace of the incidence of torture and the current situation as regards torture in Nigeria. Focus group discussions and questionnaires were used to elicit the necessary data from respondents. Questions were asked about the various forms of torture prevalent in Nigeria including gender-based violence and on the adequacy of law prohibiting torture in Nigeria. The respondents cut across different age groups, backgrounds and occupations covering the six geo-political zones in the country.

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<sup>14</sup> Section 55(1) Penal Code Cap.89, Laws of Northern Nigeria, 1963.



## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY ON TORTURE IN NIGERIA: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

##### 2.1.1 Sex

The distribution of the respondents' sex is shown in Table 1 below. Table 1 shows that females constituted a larger number of respondents (52.6%) than males (47.3).

**Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to their Socio-Economic Characteristics**

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	1052	52.6
Male	948	47.3
<b><i>Marital Status</i></b>		
Single	1090	54.5
Married	786	39.3
Divorced/separated	52	2.6
Widowed	72	3.6
<b><i>Level of Education</i></b>		
No formal education	122	6.1
Primary education	164	8.2
Post primary education	470	23.5
Tertiary education	1244	62.2
<b><i>Age Bracket</i></b>		
15 – 25 years	666	33.3
26 – 35 years	776	38.8
36 – 45 years	344	17.2
46 and above	214	10.7

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

Table 1 further shows that among the respondents, those who were single (54.50%) accounted for more than half of the entire respondents while married people (39.3%) followed closely. Divorced/separated and widowed made up 6.2% of the respondents. On the level of education attained, the respondents who attended tertiary education level were 62.2% while those that attended post primary education was 23.5%. However, only 6.2% of the respondents attended no formal education at all.

On age, the group of respondents from age 15 – 35 years accounted for more than half of the respondents (72.1%) while those above 46 years old were 10.7% as shown in table 1.

### 2.1.2 Religion

The data analysed showed that Christians (89.90%), Islam (7.3%) while Traditional Religionists were (2.7%). This showed that Christians formed the bulk of respondents in this study as shown in Table 1.

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According to Religion**

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Christianity	1798	89.9
Islam	146	7.3
Traditional African Religion	48	2.4
Others	6	0.3

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### 2.1.3: Occupation

In this study, the respondents' occupation was analysed. The result as shown in Table 3 indicates that civil/public servants (42.0%) were the bulk of the respondents closely followed by students (30.2%). Businessmen and traders (18.2%) also accounted for a high percent of respondents. Other respondents including artisans, housewives, clergy and applicants were (8.8%), while farmers and housewives were (5.5%).



**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to their Major Occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Students	604	30.2
Civil/public servants	840	42.0
Farmers (fishing and farming)	90	4.5
Businessmen/traders	364	18.2
Artisans	37	1.9
Clergy	19	1.0
Applicants (unemployed)	28	1.4
Housewives	19	1.0

**Source:** *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

## **2.2 ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES**

In the discussion below the responses are analysed according to the questionnaire administered to the respondents.

### **2.2.1 Meaning of Torture**

The respondents were asked to say what torture was in their own understanding. From the analysis, it was seen that (12.8%) of the respondents defined torture as intimidation and suppression of other people. Some defined it as maltreatment (14.2%), inflicting pains or bodily harm and injuries (22.60%). Another group of respondents (20.89%) saw torture as punishment, brutalization and deprivation of human need (11.0%). Torture meant different things to different people but one thing is clear, torture was seen as being synonymous with mans inhumanity to man as shown in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Distribution of Respondents Attempts to Define Torture**

Torture Means	Frequency	Percent
Wickedness	80	4.0
Intimidation/Suppression	255	12.8
Maltreatment	283	14.2
Inflicting pains/body harm/wound	451	22.6
Beating and Brutalization	113	5.6
Inhuman treatment	289	14.5
Punishment	419	20.9
Deprivation	109	5.4
Sexual harassment	37	1.8

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### 2.2.2 Various Forms of Torture

The respondents highlighted the different forms of torture as indicated in Table 5 below. Flogging and beating (27.0%), raping and sexual harassment (27.0%) recorded the highest forms of torture among respondents. Others included emotional destabilization (13.0%) and physical assault (11.9%). Other forms of torture included starvation (2.3%), wicked widowhood practice (5.9%), imprisonment (0.5) and child abuse (0.1%).

**Table 5: Distribution of Respondents According to Forms of Torture**

Forms of Torture	Frequency	Percent
Flogging/brutalization/beating	540	27.0
Emotional/Psychological destabilization	310	15.5
Physical assault	238	11.9
Starvation/withholding of salary	46	2.3
Need denial/suppression	57	2.9
Sexual harassment/rape	540	27.0
Widowhood practice	119	5.9
Abusive speech	16	0.8
Destruction of property	47	2.3
Deprivation	40	2.0
Threats	11	0.6
Child abuse	2	0.1
Maltreatment	2	0.1
Humiliation/intimidation	6	0.3
Punishment by hanging	14	0.8
Imprisonment	10	0.5

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*



### 2.2.3 Reasons for Torture

From the data generated and analysed, varied reasons were given why people torture others. Among the reasons given were; just for wickedness sake (21.3%), to get hidden information from their victims (20.5%), to suppress others (11.8%) and to humiliate and intimidate others. Furthermore, people torture others for mere show of anger and power (2.7%), for corrective approach and reprimand for crime (2.9%); and for greed/hatred and selfishness (19.9%).

**Table 6: Distribution of Responses According to the Reasons for Torture**

Reason for Torture	Frequency	Percent
Getting hidden information	410	20.5
Wickedness	426	21.3
Suppressing others	235	11.8
Deprivation	52	2.6
Show of anger and power	54	2.7
Humiliate/intimidate others	326	16.3
Corrective approach/reprimand	59	2.9
Greed, hatred and selfishness	378	18.9
Punishment	20	1.0

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### 2.2.4 Classes known for Inflicting Torture

The respondents identified varied groups of people that were greatly involved in torture. The classes included the police (33.8%) and Government agents (30.5%), the army (9.5%), husbands (2.4%), the rich and men with power (14.6%). Other classes were cultists/hoodlums and "area boys" (4.8%) and vigilante groups (2.4%). These classes are shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Distribution of Respondents According to the Classes Known for Inflicting Torture**

Class Known for Torturing	Frequency	Percent
Police	676	33.8
Rich and men with power	293	14.6
Husbands	48	2.4
In-laws	19	0.9
Army	190	9.5
Government agents	611	30.5
Vigilante group	48	2.4
Cultists, Hoodlums and "Area Boys"	96	4.8
Boss	10	0.5
Traditional Rulers	10	0.5

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

### 2.2.5 Reasons for Gender Predominant Torture

The respondents agreed strongly that a particular sex predominantly suffers torture more than the other and varied reasons were given for this circumstance. The sex that suffer most were to be the females. The reasons as shown in table 1.8 included that the sex was weak and helpless (72.3%), afraid of speaking out (14.0%), low level of education (3.4%) and due to cultural practices hindrances (2.2%).

**Table 8: Distribution of Respondents According to Reasons for Gender Predominant Torture**

Reasons for Gender Predominant Torture	Frequency	Percent
Weak and Helpless sex	361	72.3
Fear of speaking out	70	14.0
Young age	15	3.0
Male aggression as a tool for resolution	25	5.0
Low level of literacy	17	3.4
Cultural practices	11	2.2

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004



### 2.2.6 Type of Torture Women Experience

Over (75.3%) of the respondents agreed that there was a difference between the types of torture endured by men and women in the study area. They also responded that women experienced rape and sexual abuse greatly (65.4%) as forms of torture. Other forms of torture to women included beating (3.8%), female genital mutilation (6.4 %) and widowhood practices (17.1%).

**Table 9: Respondents Distribution on the Types of Torture Women Experience**

Type of Torture to Women	Frequency	Percent
Rape and sexual abuse	768	65.4
Beating	44	3.8
Female genital mutilation	75	6.4
Widowhood practices	201	17.1

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

### 2.2.7 Consequences of Torture

Table 10 shows the likely consequences of torture which included disrespect (2.3%), death (27.2%), diseases and sickness (19.1%), as well as psycho-instability and mental disorder (23.1%). Others included physical pains and harm (3.5%), shame and disgrace (1.6%). The respondents also identified divorce (1.1%) and unwanted pregnancy and abortion (0.5%) as the consequences of torture.

**Table 10: Distribution of Respondents on the Consequences of Torture**

Consequences of Torture	Frequency	Percent
Disrespect/humiliation	34	2.3
Psycho-instability and mental case	339	23.1
Dehumanisation	26	1.8
Physical pains and harm	51	3.5
Embarrassment	12	0.8
Deformation	62	4.2
Diseases and sickness	280	19.1
Death	400	27.2
Depression and emotional harm	78	5.3
Severe pains and injury	75	5.1

Correct offenders	7	0.5
Shame and disgrace	23	1.6
Stress	40	2.7
Divorce	16	1.1
Poverty	18	1.2
Unwanted Pregnancy and abortion	7	0.5

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### 2.2.8 Knowledge of any Legislation on Torture

The study showed that (59.8%) of the respondents were ignorant of the legislation which criminalizes and makes torture an offence, where as (35.8%) accepted knowledge of the law. According to the respondents Table 15 indicated their responses. The legislations were the Nigerian Constitution 1999 (46.2%), Child Rights Laws 2003 (11.7%), Criminal Code (4.5%), and Penal Code Laws (37.6%).

**Table 11: Distribution of Legislations Criminalising Torture as an Offence**

Legislations name	Frequency	Percent
Nigerian Constitution 1999	114	46.2
Child Right 2003	29	11.7
Criminal Code	11	4.5
Penal Code	93	37.6

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### 2.2.9 Satisfaction of Respondents with the Constitutional Provision on Torture

When the respondents were asked if they were satisfied with the constitutional provision on torture, the majority of the respondents (74.2%) muted dissatisfaction; whereas only (25.8%) of the respondents accepted being satisfied with the measures the constitution provided as punishment for torture.



**Table 12: Respondents Satisfaction with the Constitutional Provisions on Torture**

Respondents Satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Yes	516	25.8
No	1484	74.2

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

#### **2.2.10 Awareness of Judicial Decisions Concerning Torture**

Table 13 shows that (84.5%) of the respondents were not aware of any judicial decision concerning torture. This actually was a serious issue as most people were ignorant of their legislative right and freedom from torture hence suffered tremendously. Nonetheless (15.5%) of the respondents indicated in the affirmative that they were aware of some judicial decisions concerning torture.

However, it was regrettable that none of the respondents specified any case concerning torture that was decided either in favour of or against the plaintiff or the oppressed/tortured.

Further, the respondents (67.2%) accepted knowing a victim of torture whereas (32.8%) did not know any victim of torture. The details of this analysis are shown in Table 13.

**Table 13: Respondents Awareness of any Judicial Decision on Torture and the Knowledge of any Victim of Torture**

Awareness of Judicial Decision	Frequency	Percent
Yes	310	15.5
No	1690	84.5
<b>Knowledge of any victim of torture</b>		
Yes	1344	67.2
No	656	32.8

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

#### **2.2.11 Knowledge of Torture Perpetrators**

(61.3%) of the respondents accepted knowing the perpetrators of torture while 38.7% declined knowledge of the perpetrators. Furthermore, (73.2%) of the respondents confirmed that objects were used in inflicting torture, but (26.8%) of the respondents did not agree that objects were used in inflicting torture. Table 14 shows the details of this analysis.

**Table 14: Distribution of Respondents Knowledge of Torture Perpetrators**

Knowledge of Torture Perpetrators	Frequency	Percent
Yes	599	61.3
No	378	38.7
<b>Were Objects used in Torture?</b>		
Yes	608	73.2
No	223	26.8

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### **2.2.12 Prevention or Minimization of Torture**

In response to the above as shown in Table 15 varied suggestions were given on how torture can be minimized or prevented. In their suggestion, a great number of respondents (27.4%) suggested that public enlightenment and education of the people on the constitutional rights and freedom should be embarked upon. Another group of respondents (45.2%) recommended that perpetrators/offenders should be sternly punished to serve as a deterrent to others. The respondents (6.6%) further suggested that gainful jobs and organized social security benefits should be extended to the masses to reduce acrimony and grief occasioned by deprivation.

**Table 15: Distribution of Respondents Suggestion on the Prevention and Minimization of Torture**

Suggestions	Frequency	Percent
Punish offenders/perpetrators	412	45.2
Embarking on public enlightenment/education	251	27.6
Implementation of existing policy on human rights	60	6.6
God's intervention	17	1.9
Re-orientation of the people	41	4.5
Provision of gainful jobs/social security	65	7.1
Obedience to the rule of law	32	3.5
Self discipline	33	3.6

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

### **2.2.13 Human Catalysts in the Process of Change**

After giving suggestions on how to minimize or prevent torture, the respondents further identified people may be used to make this change realizable. As shown in Table 16, the respondents (52.9%) suggested that government should make the great change; (29.9%) of the respondents suggested that everybody should rise against this evil called torture



while (12.6%) of the respondents suggested that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should be used as change agents for this purpose.

**Table 16: Distribution of Respondents on the Agents to Make the Desired Change**

Change agents	Frequency	Percent
Government	657	52.9
Everybody	373	30.1
Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	156	12.6
Religious Leaders	25	2.0
Community Heads and Parents	21	1.7
Law Makers	3	0.2
God	6	0.5

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

#### 2.2.14 Perpetrators of Torture

The respondents agreed that from their personal experience and encounters, the perpetrators of torture as shown in Table 17 were police and military men (58.8%), neighbours and friends (8.7%), hoodlums (8.7%), in-laws and husbands (8.0%). Others included Government agents (13.6%) and vigilante groups (2.3%).

**Table 17: Distribution of Respondents According to the Perpetrators of Torture**

Perpetrators	Frequency	Percent
Police and military men	333	58.8
Neighbours/friends	49	8.7
Hoodlums	49	8.7
In-laws and Husbands	45	8.0
Government agents	77	13.6
Vigilante group	13	2.3

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

#### 2.2.15 Reasons for Personal Torture Experiences

The reasons giving by respondents for personal torture experiences were not different from the background information rather they were in agreement. The respondents posited that they were being tortured because they demanded for compensation over their property used (15.6%), for lust (4.9%), for personal satisfaction (11.7%), show of power and intimidation (16.6%). Other reasons for this personal torture experience were hatred/greed (13.0%), and traditional beliefs (4.9%).

**Table 18: Distribution of Respondents According to Reasons for Personal Torture Experience**

Reasons for Personal Torture Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Demand for compensation	60	15.6
Personal convenience and satisfaction	45	11.7
Drunkenness and Lust	19	4.9
Intimidation/use of power	64	19.9
Hatred/greed	50	13.0
Arresting one for offence	85	22.1
Deprivation	30	7.8
Traditional belief	19	4.9

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

Furthermore, the respondents (25.9%) complained that they suffered torture for about 5 hours while other respondents (40.7%) narrated that they suffered torture between 1 to 30 days on a daily basis. Some other respondents (33.3%) suffered torture for 1 year.

On the nature of the torture, the respondents identified them as flogging, brutalization and beating (51.6%), emotional destabilization (2.6%), physical assault and injuries (7.0%), starvation and need denial (21.9%). A certain number of the respondents (19.7%) also identified widowhood practice, killing (4.5%), detention and imprisonment (4.0%), destruction of properties (4.1%) and raping/sexual harassment (19.7%) as the varied forms of torture experienced personally.

**Table 19: Distribution of Respondents According to Forms of Torture as Experienced Personally**

Forms of Torture experienced	Frequency	Percent
Flogging/brutality and beating	374	51.6
Physical assault/injuries	70	9.6
Starvation	17	2.3
Need denial/suppression	16	2.2
Raping/sexual harassment	143	19.7
Widowhood practice	8	1.1
Abusive speech	4	0.6
Destruction of properties	30	4.1
Detention and imprisonment	29	4.0
Killing	34	4.7

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

From the personal experience of the respondents, it was observed that majority of the respondents (81.4%) acclaimed that they were tortured on daily basis, some on weekly basis (5.5%) while other respondents (11.5%) sparingly were tortured.



The respondents further narrated that as these torture were being matted to them, they were tortured in group (59.8%) while other respondents (40.2%) claimed that they were tortured individually and that objects and materials were used in torturing them.

#### 2.2.16 Parts of the Body Tortured

Varied responses were given by the respondents on the parts of the body tortured. They included the whole body (51.5%), the wrist (4.6%), Head (7.7%), Hand (4.9%) and eyes (2.7%). Other respondents insisted that torture was inflicted on their sex organs/private parts (15.3%), back and shoulder (9.3%) and skin (4.0%).

**Table 20: Distribution of Respondents According to the Parts of the Body Tortured**

Parts of the Body Tortured	Frequency	Percentage
Whole body	282	51.5
Wrist	25	4.6
Head	42	7.7
Hand	27	4.9
Eyes	15	2.7
Sex organs/Private part	84	15.3
Back	44	8.0
Shoulder	7	1.3
Skin	3	0.5
Other parts	19	3.5

Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004

#### 2.2.17: Immediate Effects of Torture

The respondents identified the immediate personal effects of torture generated through personal experience. The immediate effects of torture included loss of body balance/sickness (10.5%), pelvic pains (13.5%), psychological trauma and emotional pains (40.0%), physical wound (24.5%) and organ damage (2.1%). The respondents also included among the effects of torture the following: death (3.6%), set back and deformation (6.0%).

In coping with the effects, the respondents explained that their families and friends helped (33.6%) to hospitalize them where they were properly treated. They also developed a high level of endurance and patience (30.2%) and also prayed to God for his grace (26.7%).

**Table 21: Immediate Effects of Torture**

Effects	Frequency	Percentage
Loss of body balance/sickness	56	10.5
Pelvic pains	72	13.5
Emotional/psychological trauma	214	40.0
Physical wound	131	24.5
Organ damage	11	2.1
Death	19	3.6
Set back	18	3.4
Deformation	14	2.6

*Source: WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

#### **2.2.18 Handling Torture**

The respondents (67.1%) did not report the case of torture to the police because they saw the police as corrupt and collaborators (10.4%) and as perpetrators of the act (40.5%). Furthermore, due to shame and disgrace (7.4%) and because it was a family matter (12.9%), the cases of torture were not reported to the police.

However, the respondents (32.9%) that reported to the police lamented that the offenders escaped and nothing happened again (81.5%). This was because the police received bribe and paid deaf ears to complaints (12.3%). In any case, some cases of torture were settled amicably (6.2%).

In the area of receiving aid, the respondents (59.9%) confirmed that they did not receive any information or assistance from any organization either to help them cope with their experience or to prosecute the matter. This lack of assistance contributed in hindering most respondents (82.9%) from prosecuting the case in court. Other factors identified by respondents that hindered court prosecution were lack of money (50.0%), shame (10.1%), amicable resolution (5.6%) and lack of justice (26.9%) in the country's law court.

However, it was interesting to hear that those respondents (17.1%) who took their cases to court had successful judgment (18.8%) while (81.3%) others were still pending in the court. Who knows what will become of the cases later.

#### **2.2.19 Current Physical or Emotional Effects due to the Torture**

Currently, most respondents (45.7%) complained that they were still having mental/psychological instability occasioned by the torture. Other respondents developed hatred for perpetrators (12.1%), some were childless (0.7%), sick (0.7%), others rejected by the society (2.1%), probably due to deformation.

**Table 22: Distribution of Respondents According to the Current Physical or Emotional Effects Due to Torture**

Current Effects	Frequency	Percent
Pelvic pains/body pains	33	23.6
Hatred	17	12.1
Eye damage	13	9.3
Trauma/mental damage	64	45.7
Stomach pains	2	1.4
Deformed	3	2.1
Physical harm	3	2.1
Childlessness	1	0.7
Rejected	3	2.1
Sickness	1	0.7

Source: *WACOL Field Survey, Dec. 2004*

#### **2.2.20 Advocating the Use of Torture**

Based on the knowledge of personal experience on torture, majority of the respondents (76.1%) did not advocate the use of torture by any group of people on others for any reason. This was due to the earlier discussed consequences and effects of torture on people. Therefore, recognizing the position of man to man, efforts should be geared towards developing and sustaining the dignity of man through respecting their obligatory constitutional rights and privileges as enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.



## CHAPTER THREE

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### *3.1 LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN PREVENTION OF TORTURE*

Nigerians should have a legal and constitutional framework that defines some gender based violence as amounting to torture and the protection of women from torture. This should include the following:

- There should be a repeal of the current Nigerian laws that encourage gender-based violence/torture. These include the provisions of Section 55(1)d of the Penal Code cap 89 LNN 1963 dealing with wife battery, Sections 353 and 360 of the Criminal Code Act Cap 77 LFN 1990, which discriminatorily prescribe punishment for indecent assault on males and females respectively.
- Rules regarding investigations and detention should be formulated based on universal principles.
- Section 282 of the Penal Code Cap 89 LFN 1963 and Section 357 of the criminal Code Act cap 79 LFN 1990 dealing with the offence of rape is imperative to protect rape victims from second traumatisation and also Section 221 of Criminal Code Act 77 LFN 1990 which requires collaboration before a conviction for defilement of a girl below 16 years of age.
- Victims of torture must be able to complain to an independent organ and gain justice, reparation and rehabilitation for the violation.
- Victims of torture “trust fund” should be set up for total rehabilitation and reintegration of victims/survivors of torture.
- Nigeria needs to incorporate into domestic law the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ratified by Nigeria in 1985, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, ratified by Nigeria in 2005 and the United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT).

- The government and its law enforcement agencies need to view and treat the subject of torture/gender based violence as a crisis requiring urgent and strong policing, legislation and corrective or punitive legal provisions to detect, curb and assist victims, perpetrators and society as a whole. To this end a national law for the Elimination of Violence against Women should be enacted.
- Legal Aid/free representation should be made available to victims/survivors of torture.
- Continuing research and documentation of cases of torture should be encouraged and
- Training and education to prevent torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment should be developed in Nigeria
- Training and re-orientation of law enforcement officers and judiciary to take seriously issues of domestic violence investigate and punish appropriately.
- There is need for appropriate and massive sensitisation on the prevalence and effects of torture/gender based violence with a strong emphasis on its criminality and negative human rights implications.
- Women friendly police stations should be established. WACOL has just started pilot women friendly police stations in Enugu and this should be replicated in every state in Nigeria and where appropriate backed up with state and National Laws.
- Finally a multi-sectorial and multi-media approach including concerted global action to curb torture/gender-based violence should be developed.

## APPENDIX A

### DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY ON TORTURE IN NIGERIA

Torture is a serious violation of human rights and a crime under international law. It is strictly condemned and prohibited by both international and domestic instruments particularly section 34 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 which provides that no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment. Nevertheless, torture continues to be used as an instrument of power to suppress, intimidate and destroy the individual and the community.

This research document was prepared by Women's Aid Collective (WACOL), an independent, non-governmental, non profit organization, committed to helping women and young people in need and working towards gender equality and human rights for all with support from the Global Opportunities Fund [GOF] Under the British High Commission Nigeria/UK.

The research is aimed at determining the level of awareness by the populace of the incidence of torture and the current situation as regards torture in Nigeria, as well as providing survey materials for the documentation of data and literature on torture.

This questionnaire contains simple carefully selected questions aimed at testing your knowledge on the concept of torture. It is broken into three sections for convenience.

You are please required to attempt all the questions sincerely to the best of your ability after carefully reading instructions preceding each section.

WACOL promises to treat the responses made to this questionnaire with the strictest confidence and utmost respect for the privacy of respondents. Thus you are not required to write your name unless you expressly wish to do so.

### SECTION A

#### Demographic Data

1. Sex: (a) Female ( ) (b) Male ( )
2. Marital Status: (a) Single ( ) (b) Married ( )  
(c) Divorced/Separated ( ) (d) Widowed ( )
3. Level of Education: (a) No formal Education ( ) (b) Primary ( )  
(c) Post Primary ( ) (d) Tertiary ( )
4. Age bracket: (a) 15 – 25 ( ) (b) 26 – 35 ( ) (c) 36 – 45 ( ) (d) 46 and above ( )



5. Religion: (a) Christian ( ) (b) Islam ( ) (c) Traditional ( ) (d) Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION B**  
**Identification & Statement of Problem**  
(Please tick where necessary)

7. What do you understand by the word 'torture'? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What are the various forms of torture you know? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Which of the following would you consider a form of torture?

(a) Rape (b) Sexual Harassment (c) Female Genital Mutilation (d) Widowhood Practices [c] physical /bodily harm [f] Emotional/psychological harm (g) all of the above (h) none of the above [ I ] Any other [Specify]

10. Why do you think people torture other people? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Which group/class of people are widely known for inflicting torture? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Do you think that any sex predominantly suffers torture more than the other?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]

13. If yes, what do you think is the reason for it? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Do you think that there is any difference between men and women regarding torture?

YES [ ] or NO [ ]

15. If yes, what type of torture do women experience different from men?

---

16. What in your opinion are some of the likely consequences of torture?

---

17. Do you know of any legislation, which criminalizes or makes torture an offence?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]

18. What is the name of the legislation?

---

19. Are you satisfied with the constitutional provision on Torture?  
YES [ ], NO [ ] I DON'T KNOW [ ]

---

20. Are you aware of any judicial decision concerning torture? YES [ ], NO [ ]

21. If yes which case was that? Please specify

---

22. How do you think torture can be prevented or minimized in Nigeria?

---

23. Who do you think are the people that would make the change?

---

### SECTION C

#### Personal Data (Optional)

24. Have you or any person known to you at any time been a victim of torture?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]

25. Do you know the identity of the perpetrator (s)?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]

26. Who were the perpetrator(s)? \_\_\_\_\_
27. What in your opinion was/were the reason(s) for the torture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
28. How long did it last? \_\_\_\_\_
29. What form(s) did the torture take? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
30. How frequently was the torture inflicted? \_\_\_\_\_
31. Was the torture inflicted individually or by a group? \_\_\_\_\_
32. Were any objects, substances or materials used in inflicting the torture?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]
33. To what part of the body was the torture applied? \_\_\_\_\_
34. Did you take any steps to reduce or escape the torture?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]
35. What were the immediate effects of the torture both physical and psychological?  
\_\_\_\_\_
36. How did you cope with these effects? \_\_\_\_\_
37. Did you receive any medical treatment, immediately or anytime after the torture?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]
38. Was the matter officially reported to the law enforcement authorities?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]
39. If 'NO' why? \_\_\_\_\_
40. If 'YES' what was their response? \_\_\_\_\_
41. Did you receive any information or help from any organisation that helped you to cope with your experience or to prosecute the matter or informed you about your rights?  
YES [ ] or NO [ ]



42. Was the matter prosecuted in court?

YES [ ] or NO [ ]

43. If 'NO' why? \_\_\_\_\_

44. If 'YES', what was the outcome? \_\_\_\_\_

45. Are there, currently any adverse effects (physical or mental) that you will attribute to the torture? YES [ ] or NO [ ] If yes, specify \_\_\_\_\_

46. Based on your knowledge or personal experience on torture, would you advocate its use by any group of people on others? YES [ ] or NO [ ]

## APPENDIX B

### ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

<i>Question Items</i>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Q1 sex		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Female	1052	52.6
Male	948	47.4
Q2 marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	1090	54.5
Married	786	39.3
Divorced/separated	52	2.6
Widowed	72	3.6
Q3 education	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	122	6.1
Primary	164	8.2
Post primary	470	23.5
Tertiary	1244	62.2
Q4 age	Frequency	Percent
15 - 25 yrs	666	33.3
26 - 35 yrs	776	38.8
36 - 45 yrs	344	17.2
46 and above	214	10.7
Q5 religion	Frequency	Percent
Christian	1798	89.9
Islam	146	7.3
Traditional	48	2.4
Others (please specify)	6	0.3
Q9 forms of torture	Frequency	Percent
Rape	164	8.2
Sexual harassment	64	3.2
Female genital mutilation	56	2.8
Widowhood practices	42	2.1
Physical/bodily harm	238	11.9
Emotional/psychology	72	3.6
All of the above	1334	63.7
None of the above	22	1.1
Any other, specify	12	0.6

Question Items	Frequency	Percentage
Q12 Do you think any sex suffer torture more?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1282	64.1
No	716	35.8
Q14 Do you think there is any difference between male and female?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1506	75.3
No	494	24.7
Q17 Knowledge of legislation		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	804	40.2
No	1196	59.8
Q19 Satisfaction with constitutional provision		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	516	25.8
No	492	24.6
I do not know	992	49.6
Q20 Awareness of judicial decision		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	310	15.5
No	1690	84.5
Q24 Have you or any person known been a victim?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1344	67.2
No	656	32.8
Q25 Knowledge of perpetrators identity		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	824	61.3
No	520	38.7
Q32 Was an object used?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	984	73.2
No	360	26.8

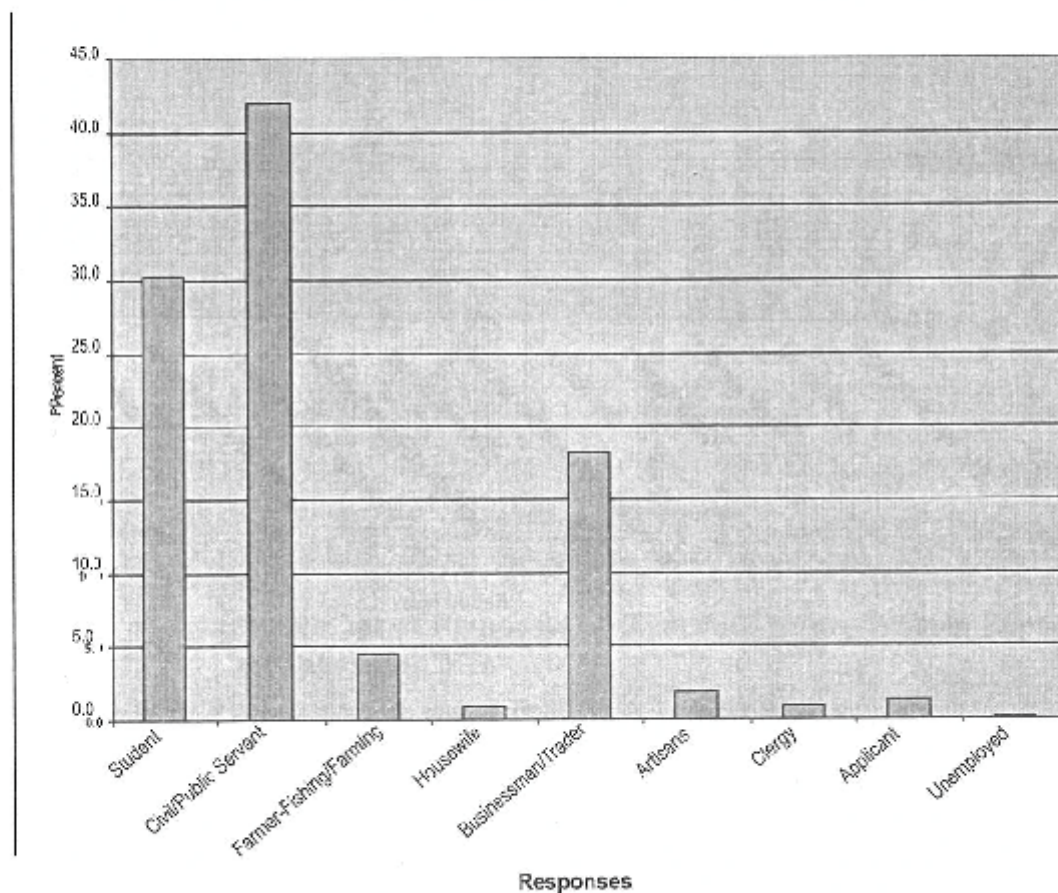


<i>Question items</i>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Q34 Was there any step taken to reduce torture?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	761	56.6
No	583	43.4
Q37 Did you receive treatment immediately?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	741	65.5
No	391	34.5
Q38 Was the matter officially reported?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	372	32.9
No	760	67.1
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Q41 Did you receive information or help?		
Yes	296	40.1
No	442	59.9
Q42 Was the matter prosecuted in court?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	126	17.1
No	612	82.9
Q45 Are there adverse effects?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	390	52.8
No	348	47.2
Q46 Would you advocate its use based on your knowledge?		
Value label	Frequency	Percent
Yes	176	23.9
No	562	76.1

## APPENDIX C

### LIST OF PERCENTAGES CORRESPONDING TO TABLES 3-22

**Table 3: Occupation of Participants**



**Table 4: Percentage of Responses on Definition of Torture**

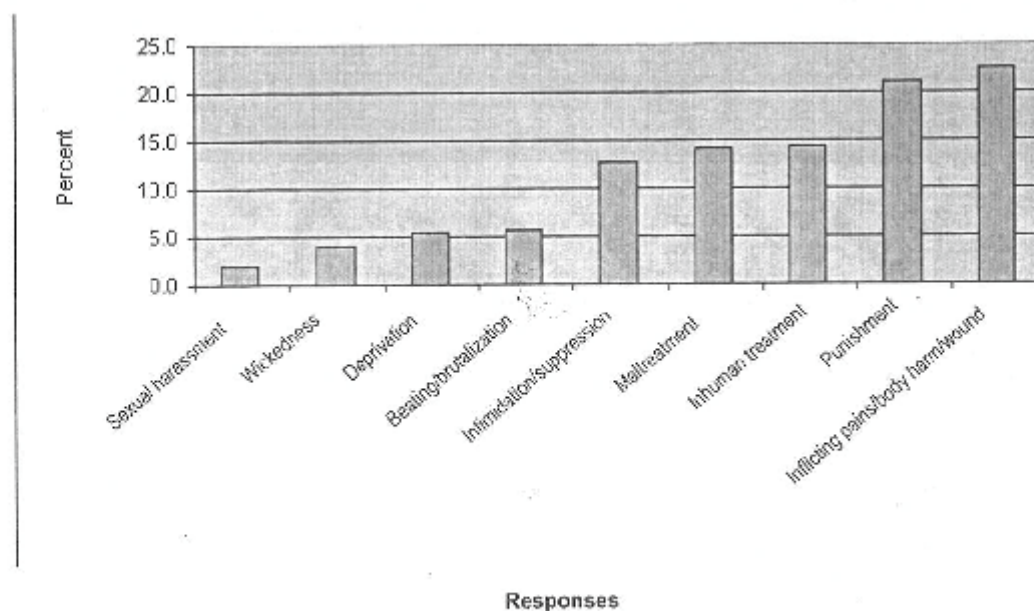


Table 6:

## Percentage of Responses on Reasons for Torture

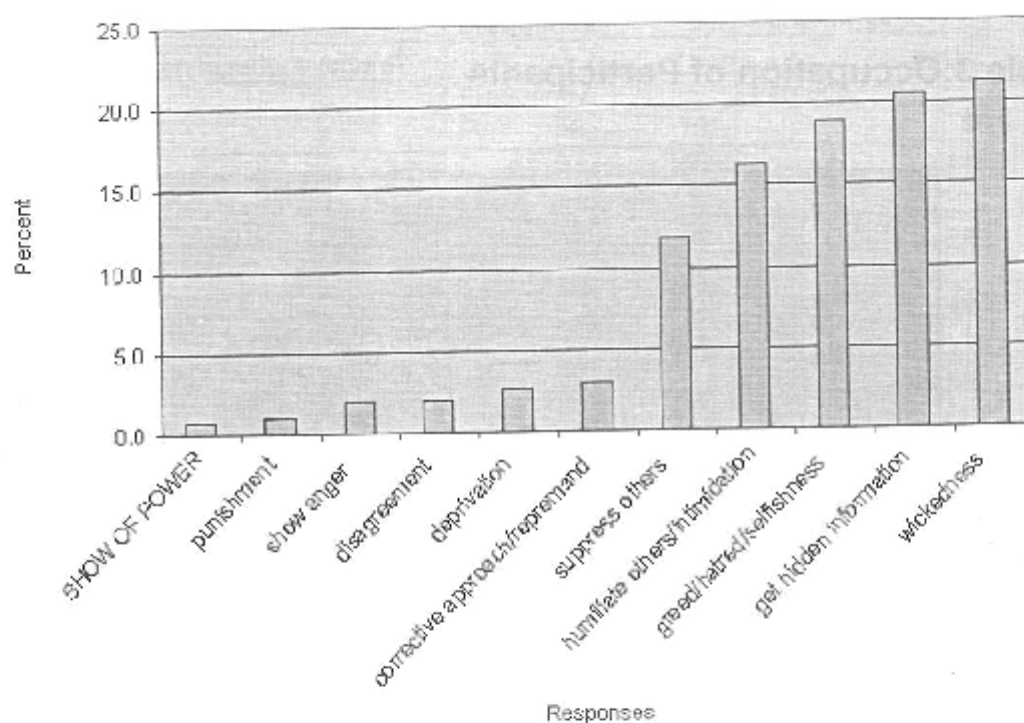
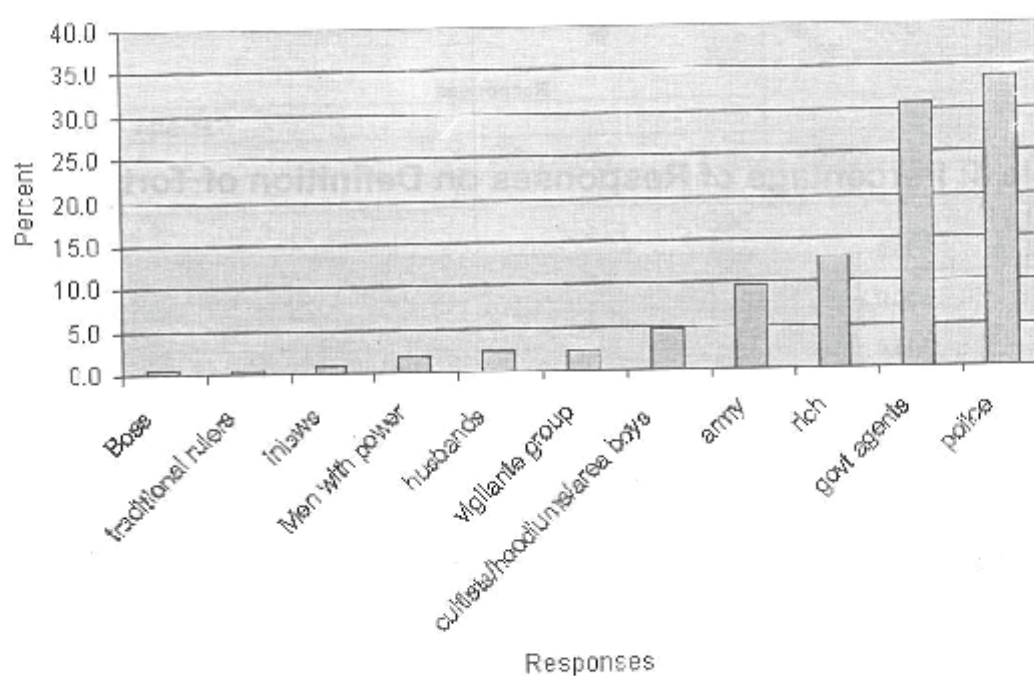


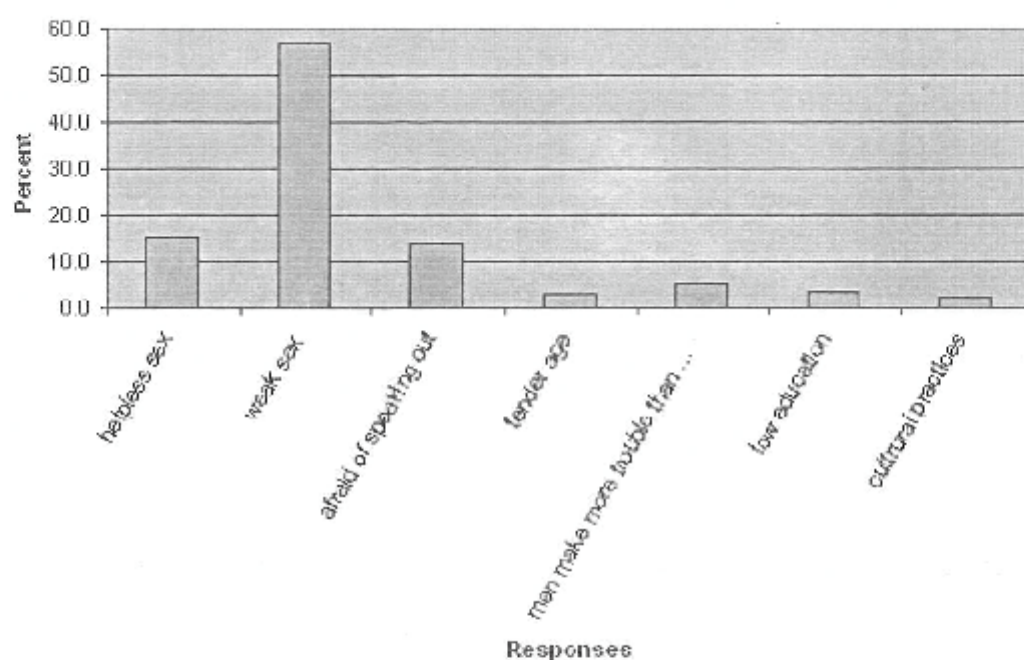
Table 7:

## Percentage of Responses on Torture Perpetrators





**Table 8: Percentage of Responses on Reasons for Gender Predominant Torture**



**Table 9: Percentage of Responses on Types of Torture Women Experience as Opposed to Men**

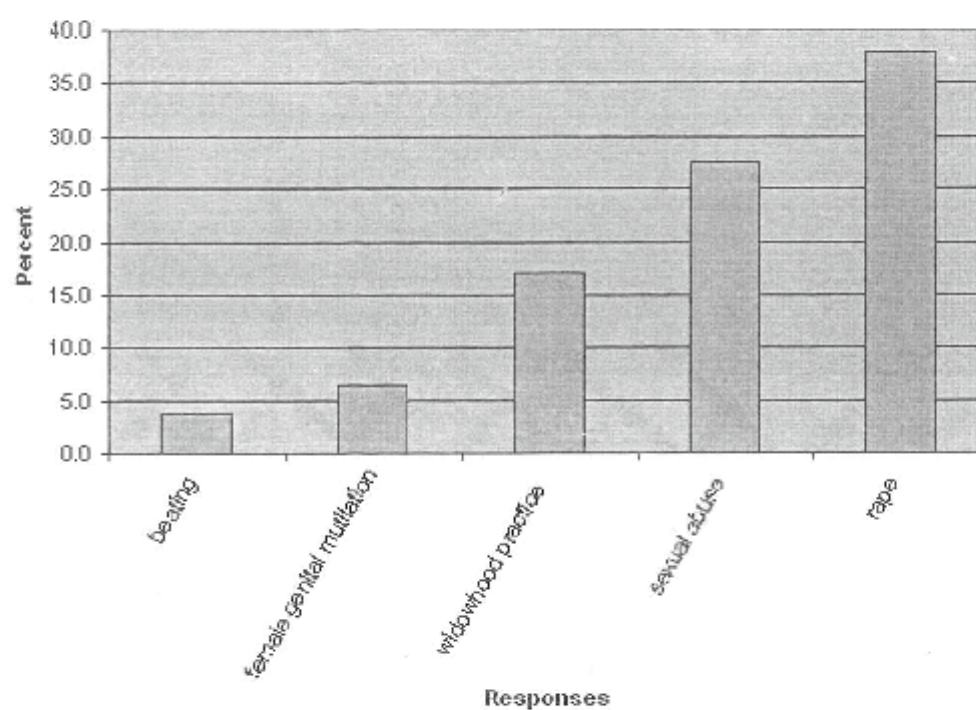


Table 6:

Percentage of Responses on Reasons for Torture

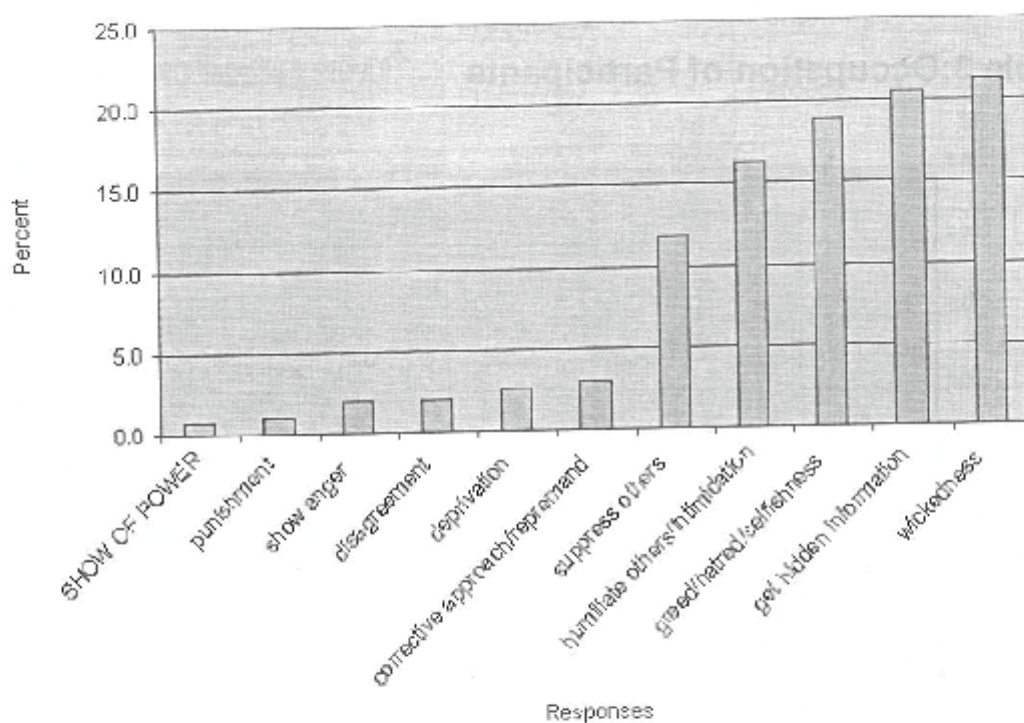
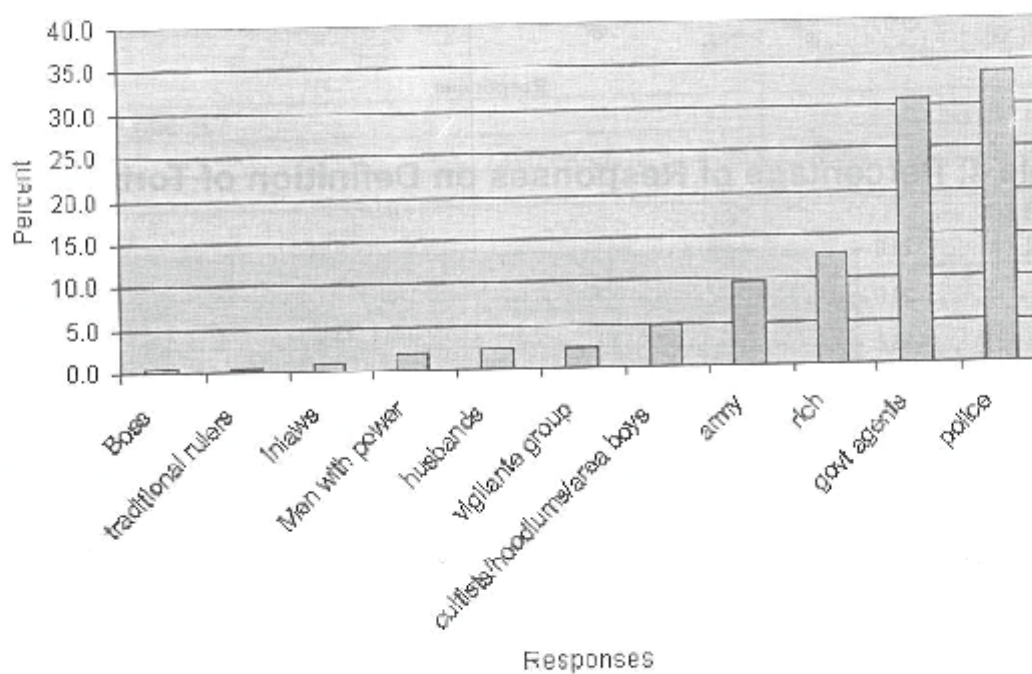
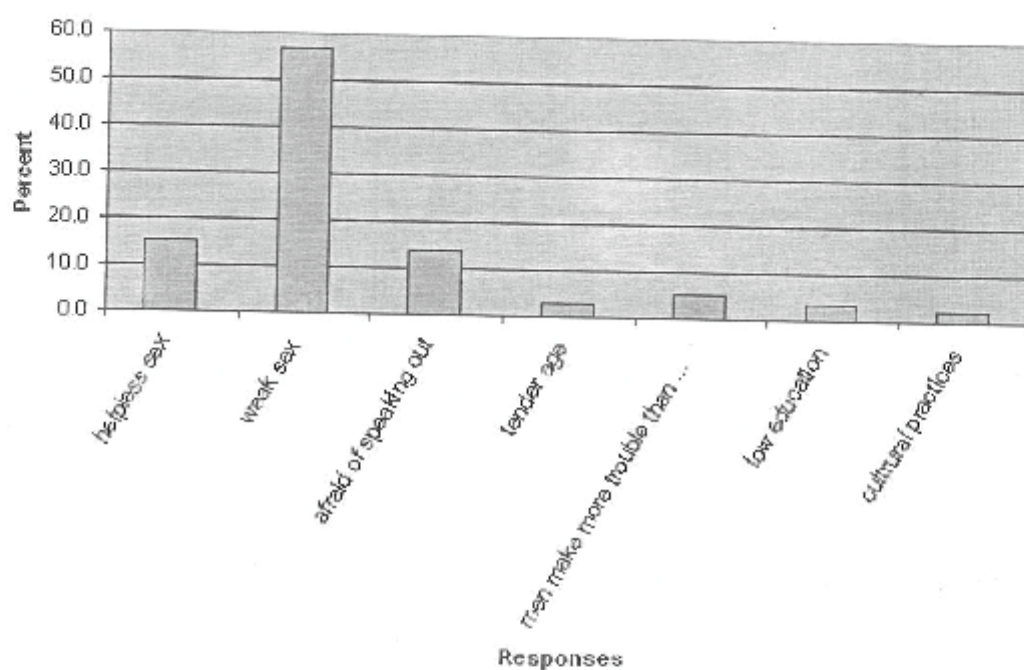


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Percentage of Responses on Torture Perpetrators



**Table 8: Percentage of Responses on Reasons for Gender Predominant Torture**



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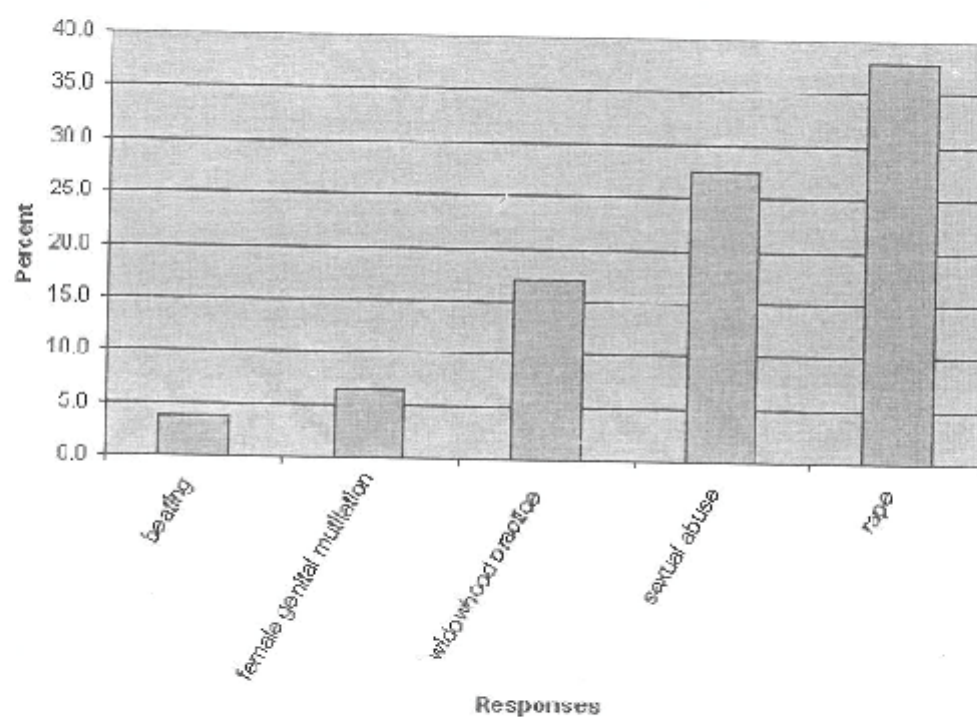




Table 10:

Percentage of Responses on Consequences of Torture

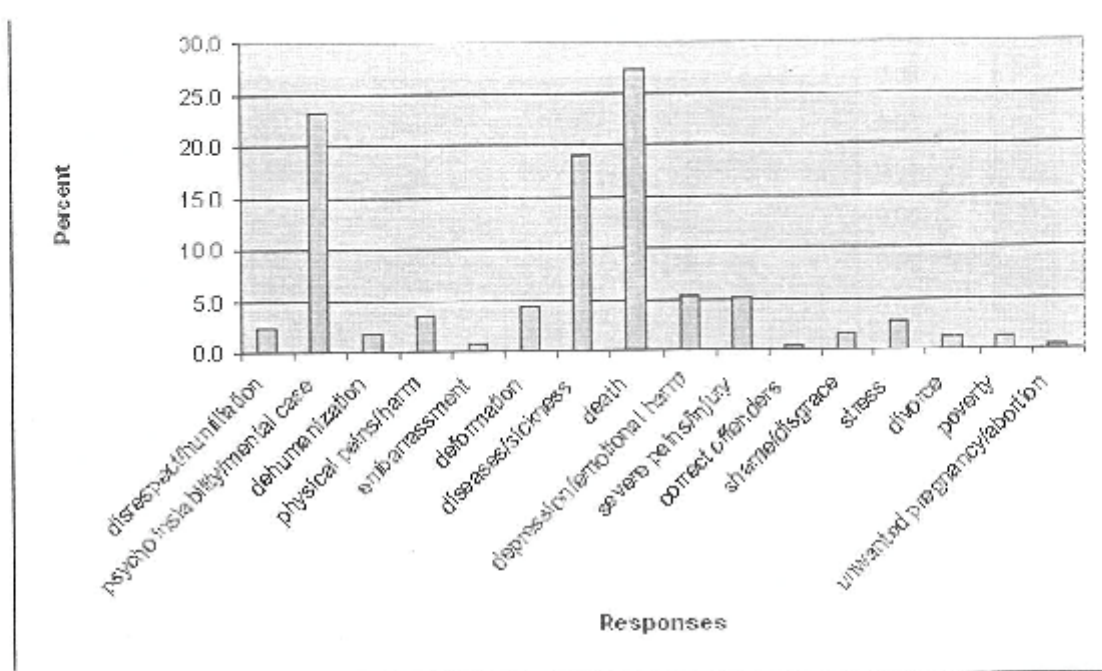
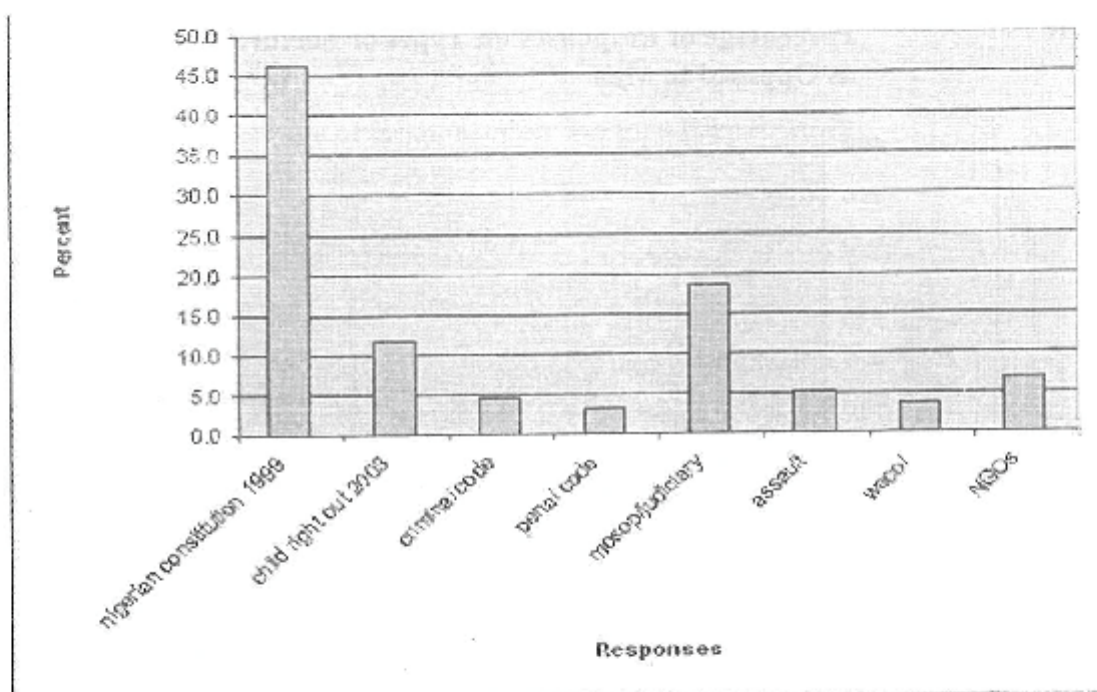
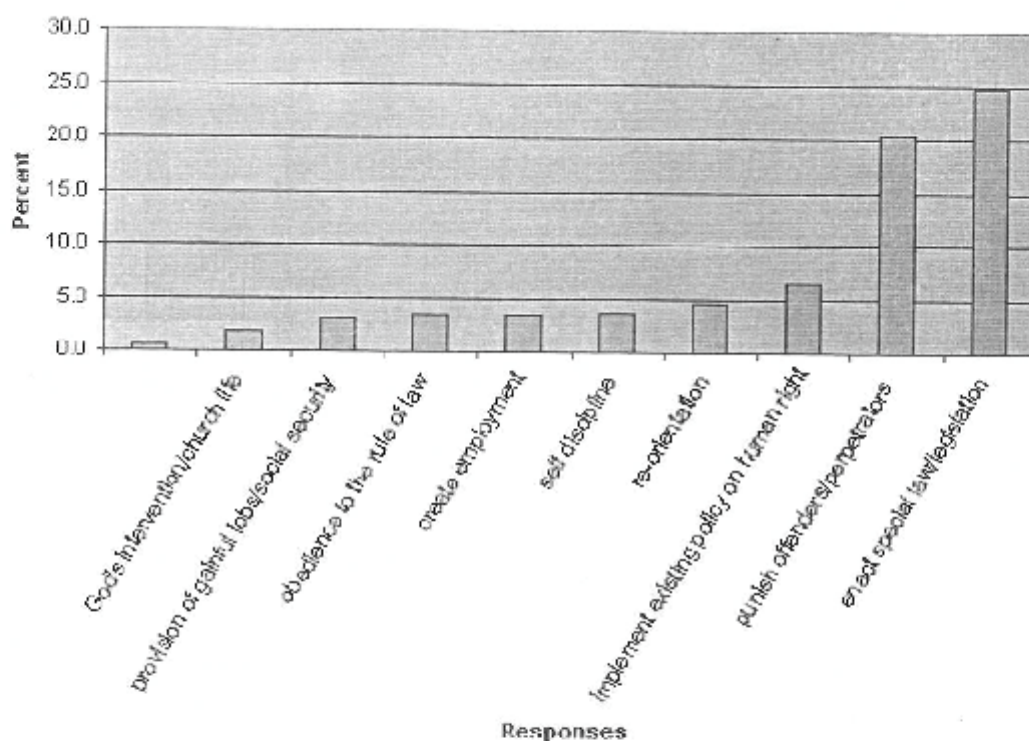


Table 11

Percentage of Responses on Knowledge of Legislation on Torture



**Table 15: Percentage of Responses on Suggestions Towards Prevention of Torture**



**Percentage of Responses on Human Catalysts in the Process of Changed Attitudes Towards Torture**

**Table 16:**

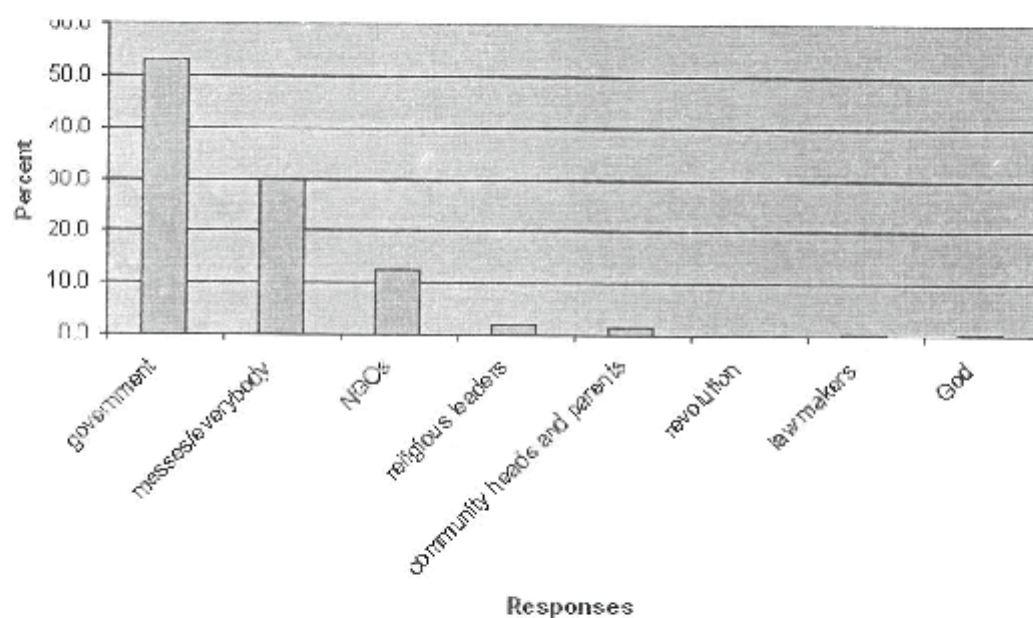


Table 17:

## Percentage of Responses on Perpetrators of Torture

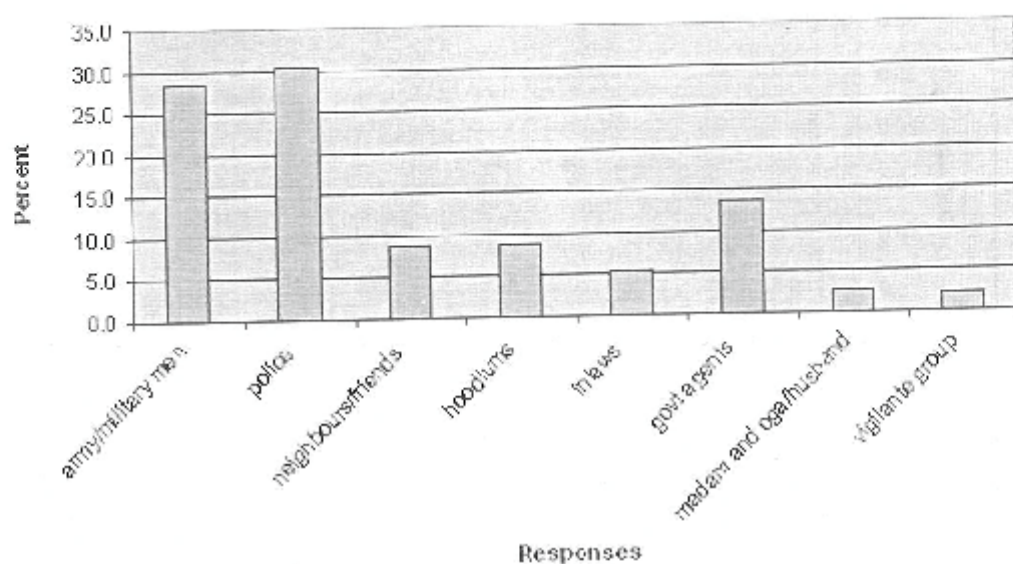
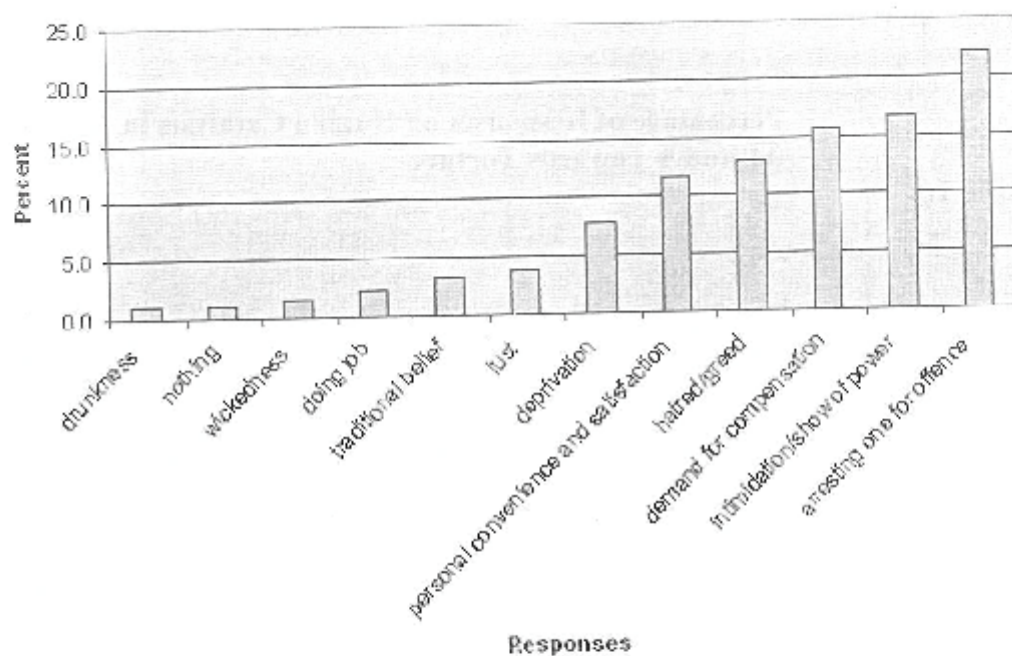


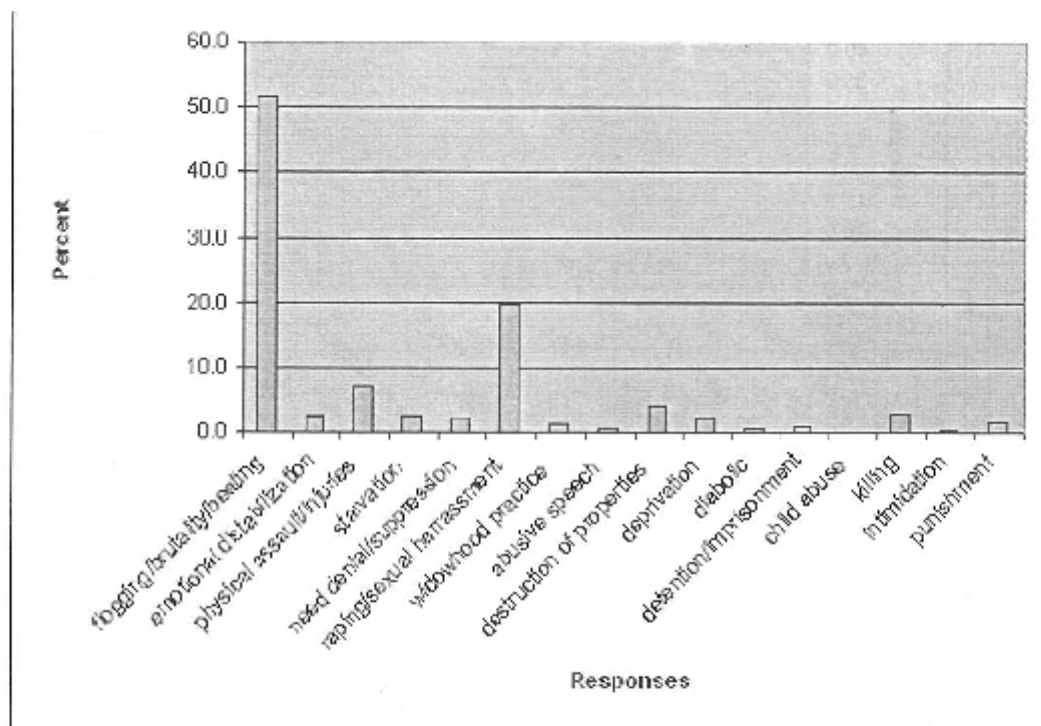
Table 18:

## Percentage of Responses on Reasons for Personal Torture Experiences





**Table 19: Percentage of Responses on Forms Torture May Take**



**Table 20: Percentage of Responses on Parts of Body Tortured**

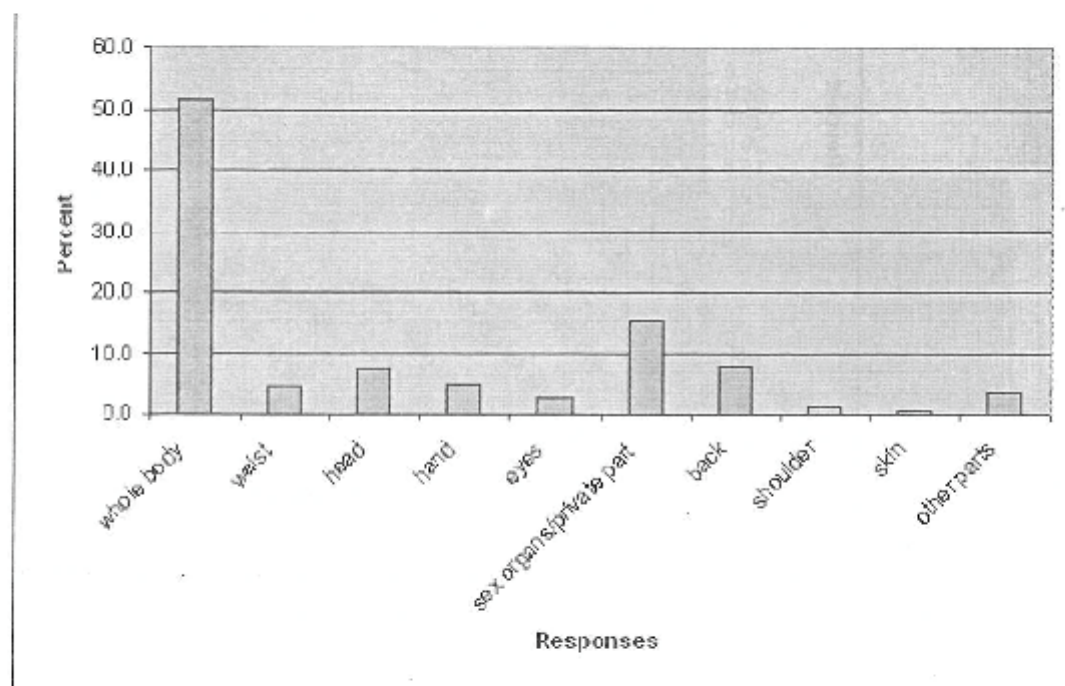


Table 21

## Percentage of Responses on Immediate Effects of Torture

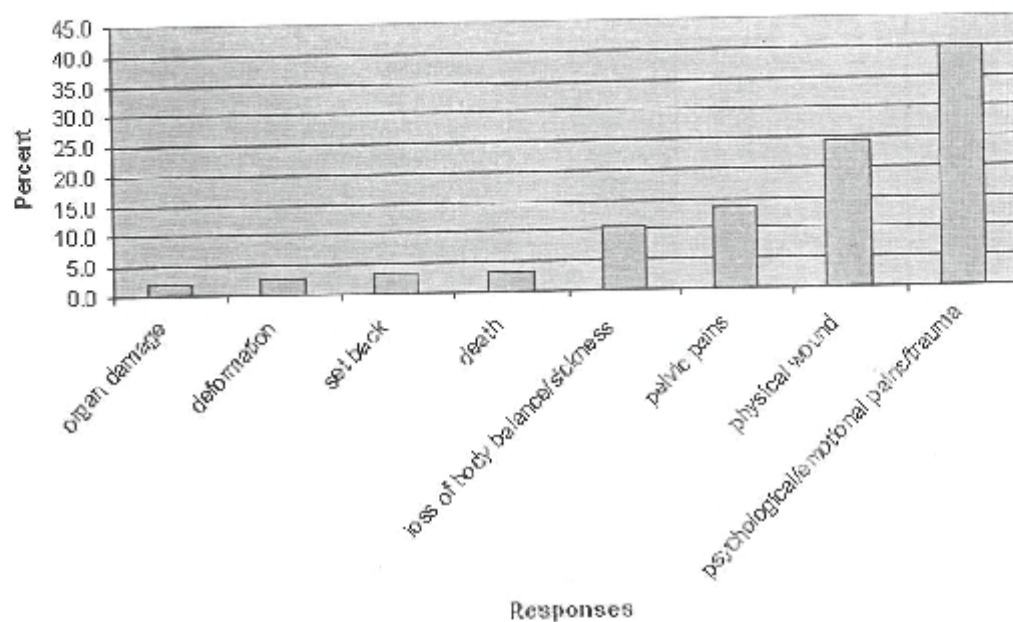
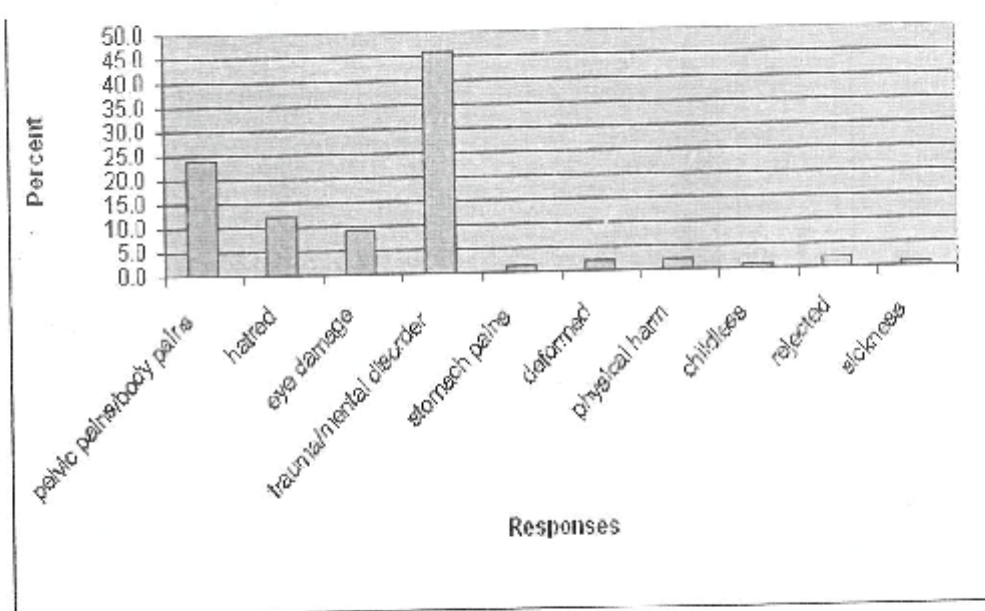


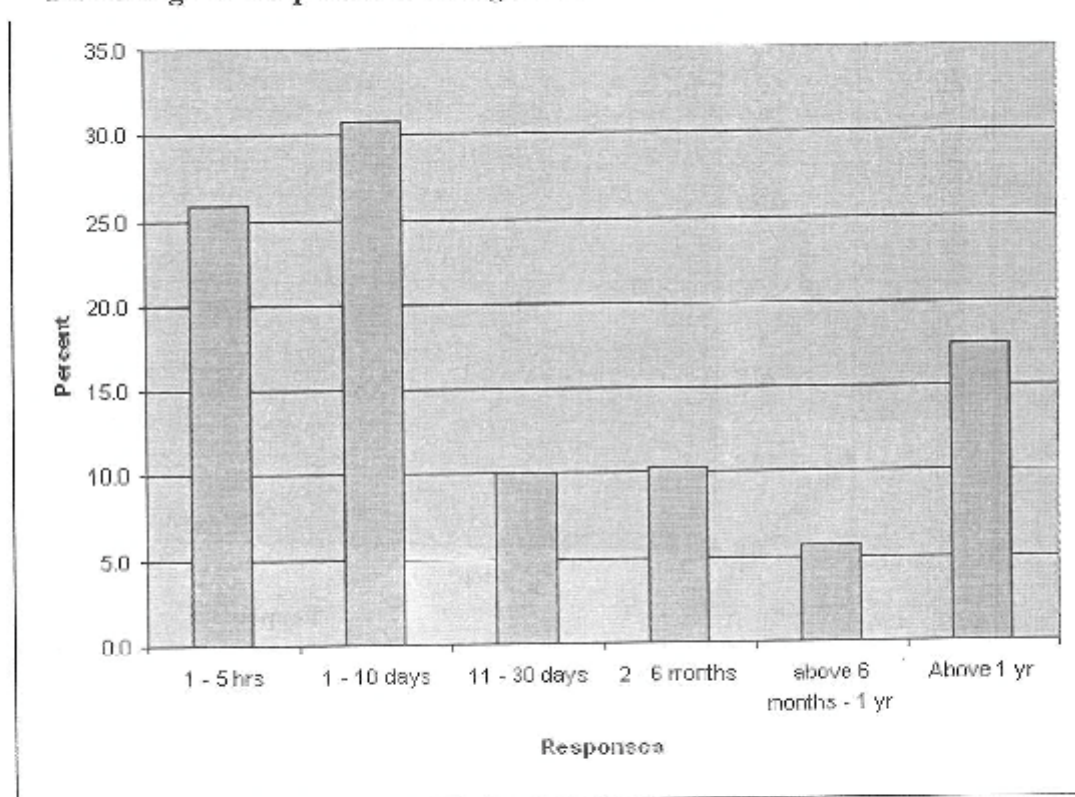
Table 22:

## Percentage of Responses on Current Physical and Emotional Effects of Torture



## Appendix D: List of Other Percentage Analysis

**Table 23:** Percentage of Responses on Length of Torture



**Table 24:** Percentage of Responses on Frequency of Torture

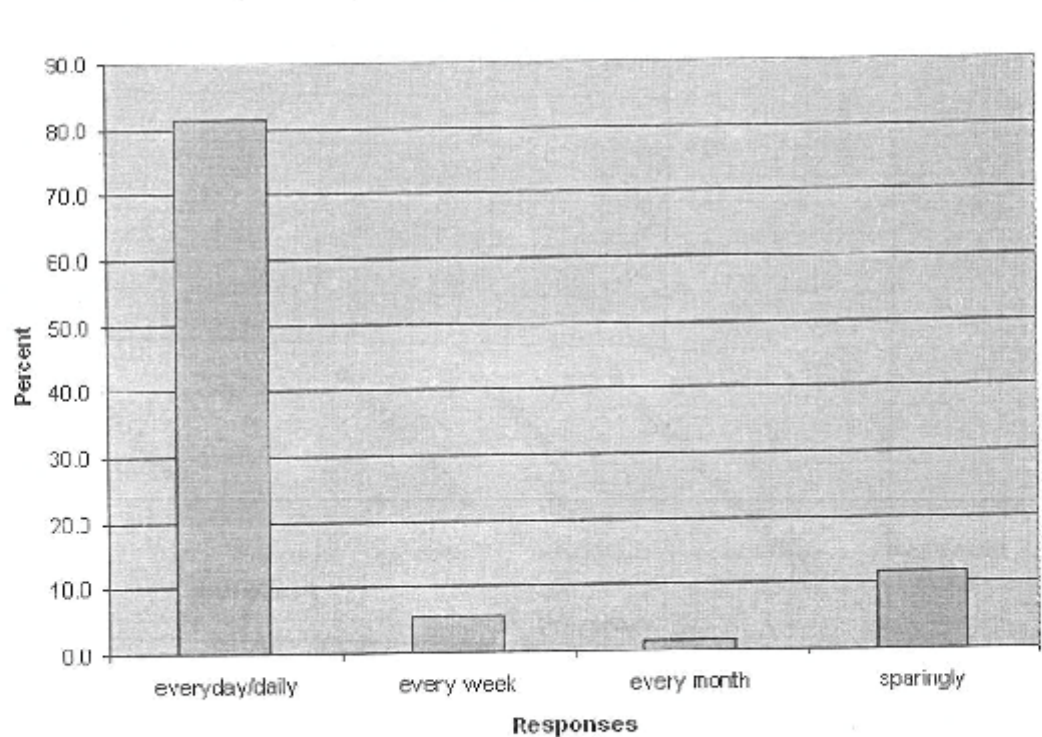




Table 25:

Percentage of Responses on Whether Torture is Group or Individual Torture

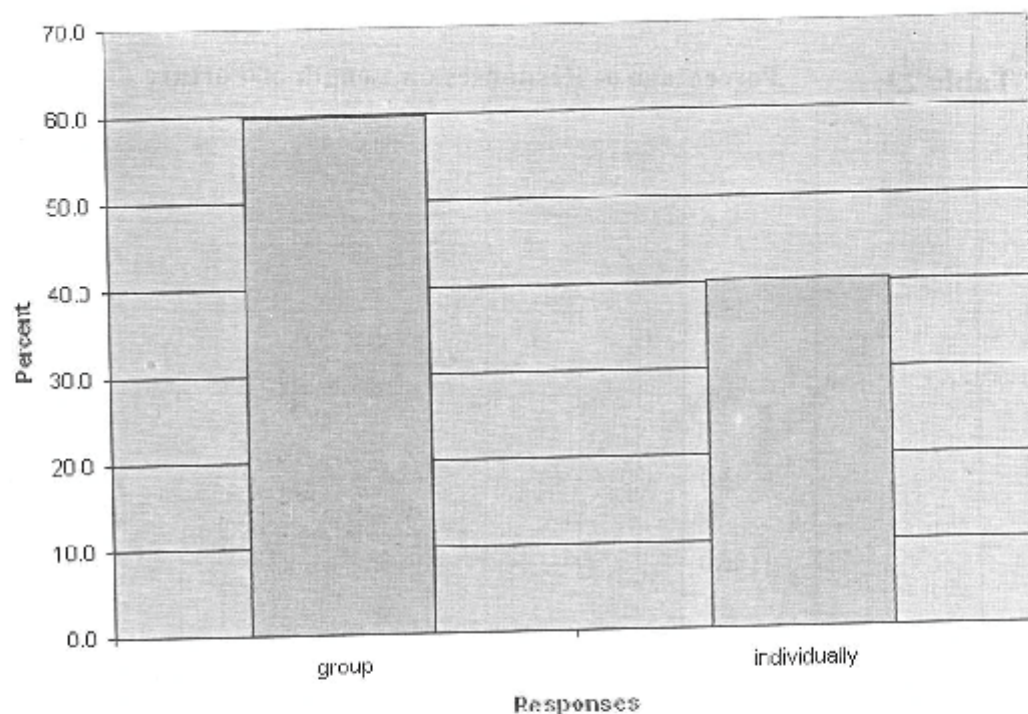


Table 26:

Percentage of Responses on Concealment of Torture

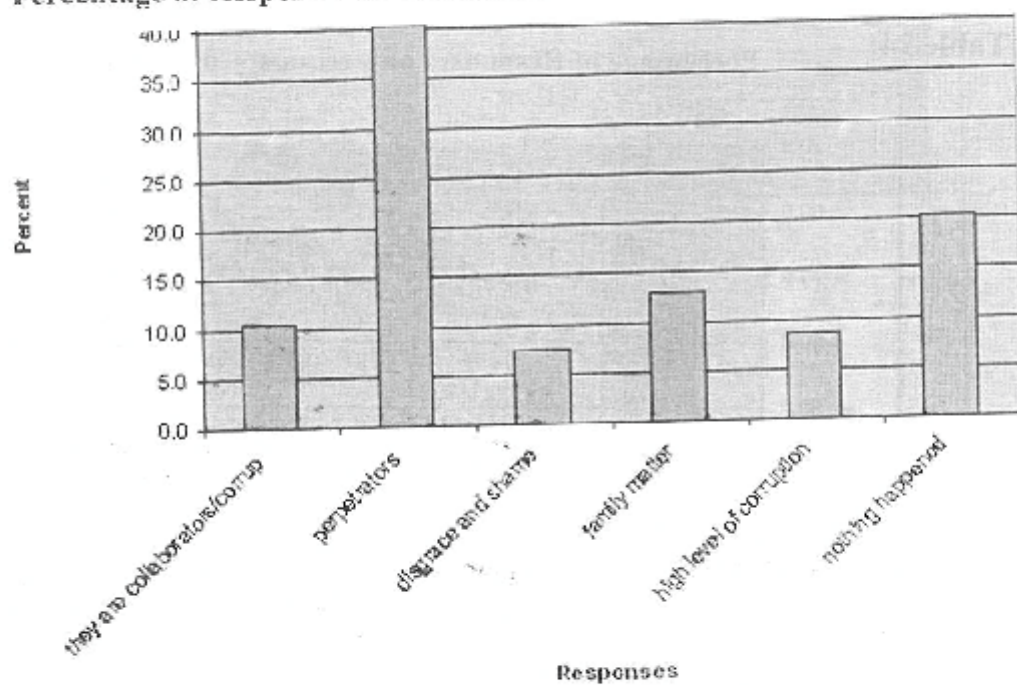


Table 27:

Percentage of Responses on Coping with Effects of Torture

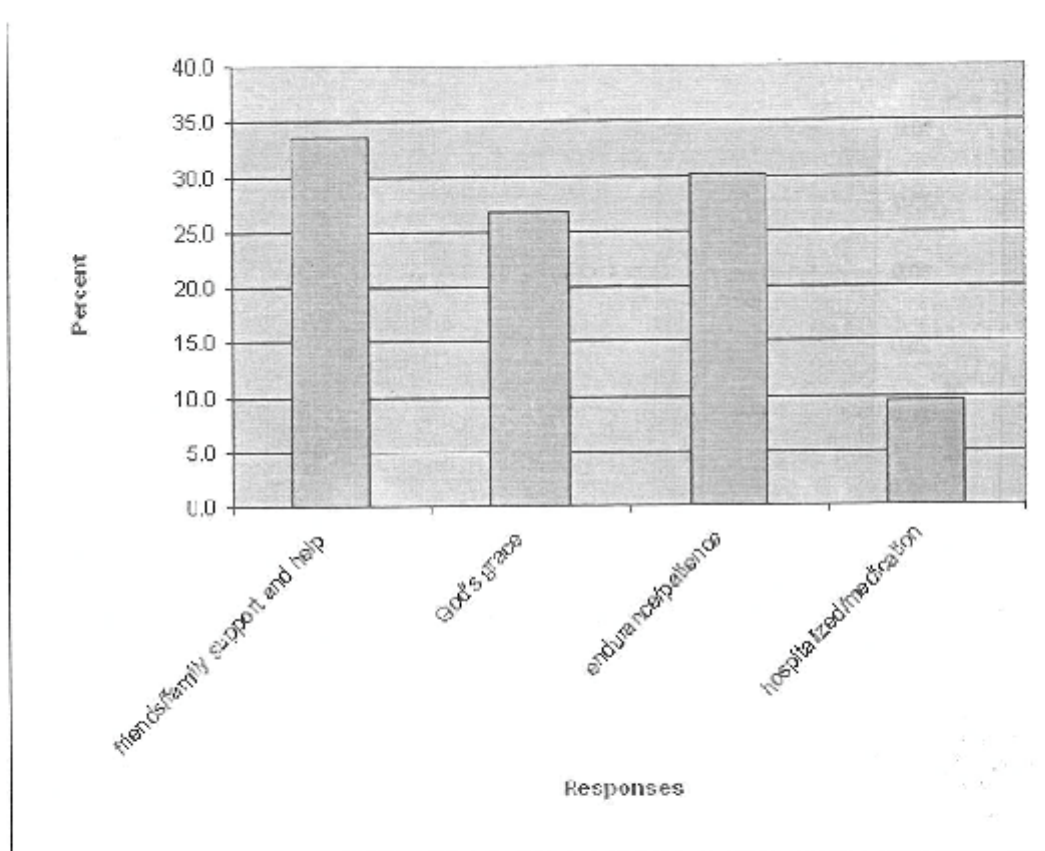
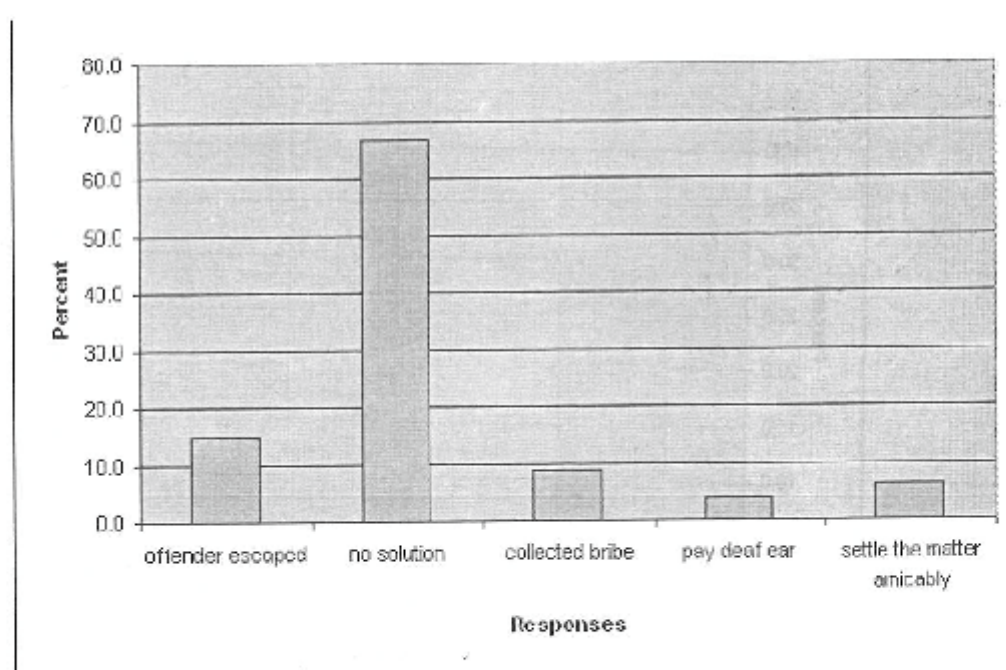
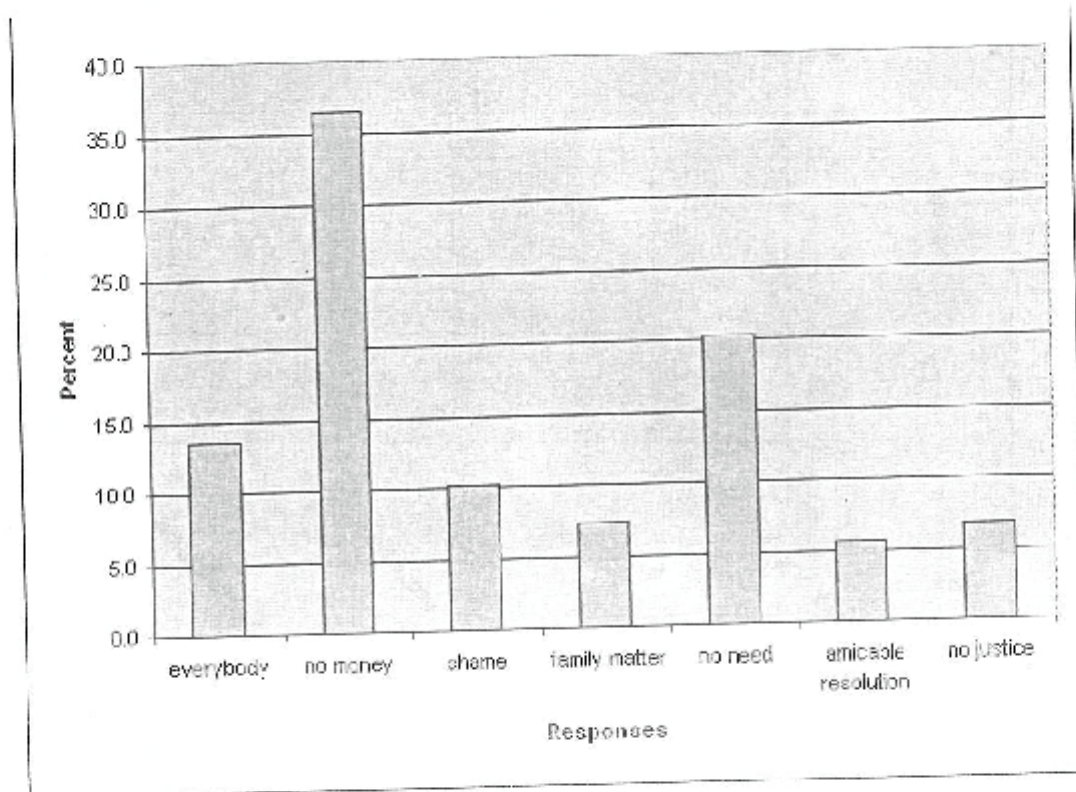


Table 28

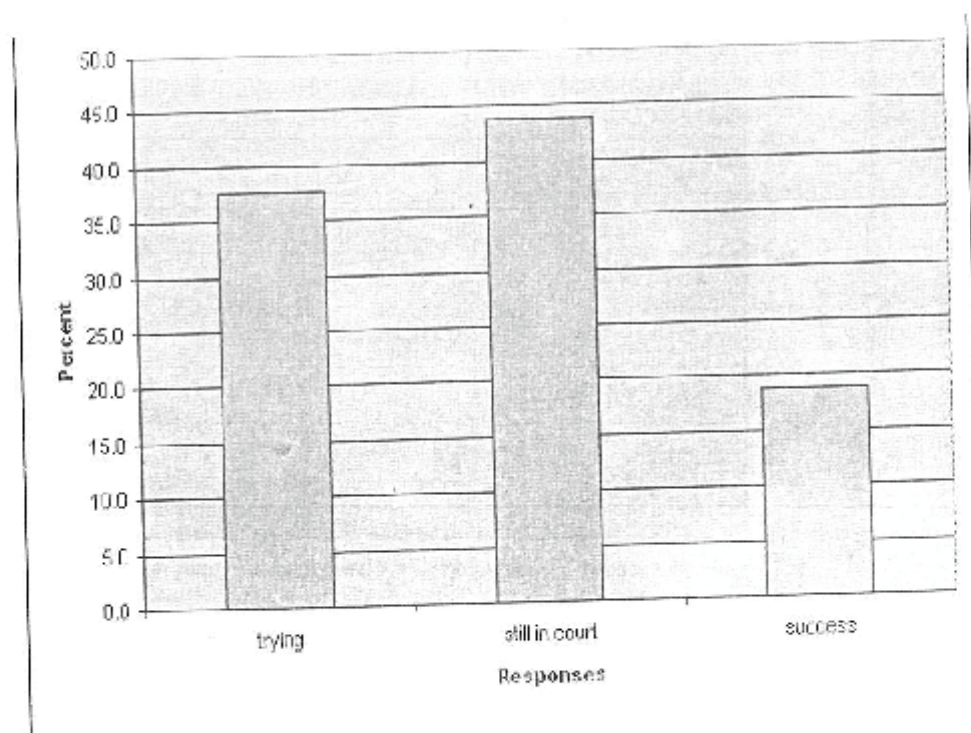
Percentage of Responses on Outcome of Settlement of Torture



**Table 29: Percentage of Responses on Reasons for non-prosecution of Torture Cases in Court**



**Table 30: Percentage of Responses on Outcome of Torture cases official reported**





## About WACOL

WACOL stands for Women Aid Collective. We are independent, non-governmental, non-profit making organisation. The aim of WACOL is to increase legal protection and fight for better choices for abused women and children, facilitate flow of information and experiences between organisations, and develop appropriate information, Education and Communication materials that will be used in advocacy for human rights, democracy and good governance.

WACOL is committed to promoting human rights of women and young people. It is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission as a charitable organisation limited by guarantee (No. Rc 388132) and has an observer status with the **African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights**. At the moment WACOL maintains combined staff strength of forty-one staff in our five offices in Enugu (head office), Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Abuja the Federal Capital Territory, Ogidi, Anambra State and Nkalagu, Ebonyi State.

**OUR VISION:** A democratic society free from violence and abuse where Human Rights of all, especially Women and young people are recognized in law and practice.

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