

An Endline Report
of a Project titled

**Human and Disability
Rights Education for
Women with Disabilities
in Enugu State, Nigeria**

CARRIED OUT BY



**WOMEN
INFORMATION
NETWORK (WINET)**

SUPPORTED BY



MARCH, 2022

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OF A PROJECT TITLED

**HUMAN AND DISABILITY RIGHTS EDUCATION
FOR WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES
IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

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Acronyms

ALDIN	Association of Lawyers with Disability in Nigeria
CCD	Center for Citizens with Disability
CIRDDOC	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre
CPWD	Convention on People with Disabilities
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ESAD	Enugu State Association of the Deaf
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
JONAPWD	Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities
PCSP	Physically Challenged and Small People
PWD	Persons with Disability
SPI	Spinal Cord Injuries
TAF	The Albino Foundation
VAPP	Violence Against Persons' (Prohibition) Act 2018
VDI	Voice of Women with Disabilities
WACOL	Women's Aid Collective
WINET	Women Information Network
WWDs	Women with Disabilities

Executive Summary

Studies have shown that Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) experience challenges in everyday life because of the discrimination and stigmatization they face. Many barriers restrict them from participating in everyday society life on an equal basis with others. PWDs have the same rights and basic needs as others but face some challenges ranging from heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse. They are denied their rights to be included in the school system, workplace, livelihoods, health care, opening a bank account, to live independently in the community, to vote, to participate in sports and cultural activities, to enjoy social protection, and access justice etc. They are often excluded from decision-making processes and leadership opportunities.

Several attempts have been made and numerous measures have been put in place to address these issues by various agencies of development, yet it appears the desired results have not been achieved. It is on the basis of this, that WINET designed a project to educate female PWDs in Enugu State on their rights with support from the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF).

WINET implemented The Human and Disability Rights Education Project for Women with Disabilities in Enugu State from February 2021 to April 2022. The project has three objectives which are as follows:

- i. Make information on human rights and disability available in braille and usable form for women with disabilities
- ii. Teach women with disabilities procedures to report and seek redress for rights violations
- iii. Form PWD Women Rights Forum to engage Enugu State House of Assembly on domestication of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018.

To facilitate the achievement of these objectives, the activities carried out included; baseline survey, engagement meetings with relevant stakeholders, training workshops and an advocacy visit to the Speaker Enugu State House of Assembly. The project has been concluded and an end line survey was conducted.

The end line survey was used to measure progress as against the baseline survey conducted prior to implementation.

One Hundred (100) WWDs were selected from five clusters of the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD) Enugu State chapter that coordinate the affairs of the Blind, the Deaf, those with Spinal Cord Injuries, the Physically Challenged, Little People and Persons living with albinism. Also, a total of four (4) focused group discussions with a total of thirty-nine (39) females (Albinos 9, Physically Challenged/Spinal Cord Injury people 10, the Blind 10, and the Deaf 10) of different educational and socio-economic status were conducted. While the survey generated quantitative data for the study on three key areas: knowledge of human rights, knowledge on rights against discrimination and reporting of cases of human rights abuses, the FGD was used to generate qualitative data on the same issue.

Findings of the survey show that overall, the level of knowledge of rights and how to protect them among WWDs has improved from about 30% to 59% an increase of about 29% after the training. The result also shows that unlike the baseline report where those with Spinal Cord Injuries possessed the least knowledge of rights and laws that protect them, this same group possess the highest level of increase in knowledge after the training. However, the persons living with albinism possessed the highest level of knowledge of their rights possibly because none of them stopped their education at primary school level unlike others. From the FGD report, there was a consensus that the group of people mostly discriminated against are PWDs irrespective of the type of disability. Reasons for the discrimination include ignorance, misconception about disability and poor knowledge on the needs of PWDs.

The study concluded that, there is still need for enormous work to be done to change the conditions of the PWDs. On this note the study made the following recommendations.

- 1) There is need for Enugu State government to pass the bill that will domesticate the Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 at the state level.
- 2) There should be effective engagement with all relevant stakeholders including Enugu State House of Assembly to ensure the speedy passage of the bill to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
- 3) There is need to raise awareness about the causes of disabilities so as to promote acceptance of persons with disabilities.
- 4) Training on human rights and provisions of the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 should be extended to both female and male PWDs.
- 5) Many violators of the rights of PWDs or WWDs are doing such out of ignorance, hence there is a need to create awareness for other citizens concerning the rights, support services and programs for persons with disabilities.
- 6) There is need for a sustained enlightenment on the needs of PWDs and the adverse effects of discrimination using various approaches: community structures, media campaigns both traditional and social media platform.
- 7) Adequate resources should be provided that would enable people with disabilities access the public facilities such as hospitals, roads, vehicles, educational institutions, etc.
- 8) An Enugu State Action Plan should be developed for the rehabilitation and integration of persons with disabilities within the framework of socio-economic development. This should be pursued with vigour by the CSOs as well as the governments.
- 9) There is need for support for the rehabilitation of and training of people with disabilities for self-reliance.
- 10) There is need for re-orientation of school and Church authorities on the needs of PWDs.

1.0. Introduction

Any society that is desirous of rapid development must make positive efforts toward promoting and protecting all her citizenry irrespective of their diverse backgrounds. Nigeria to a reasonable extent has deliberately been making concerted efforts towards achieving the purpose set down in the Convention on People with Disabilities (CPWD). According to Imam and Abdulraheem-Mustapha (2016), Nigeria has made commendable effort towards developing policies and laws prohibiting discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, marital status, , age, colour and disability. However, Asiwe & Omiegbe (2014) Ashi, Olayi, & Ikwen (2015), Akogun, Njobdi, & Adebayo (2018) all noted that lack of positive and significant commitment to achieve inclusivity and affirmative action plans towards protecting the PWDs by the successive governments has hindered achievement of the purpose. Hence, right violations, stigma and discrimination remain prevalent challenges affecting the PWDs in Nigeria.

According to the WHO/World Bank (2018), about 29 million people (15 percent of the entire Nigeria population) are living with one form of disability or the other. This rate, Cheshire (2018), opines is significant but probably underestimated the prevalence. To Disability Rights Advocacy Center (2018), the prevalence rate of disabilities in Nigeria has been on steady increase as a result of war, conflict, natural disasters, and forced displacement, and ultimately aging, among other factors. The bank in a study of disability inclusion in Nigeria stated that as a group, PWDs are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes and face higher rates of multi-dimensional poverty than the general population (World Bank, 2020). The PWDs encounter attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full, equal, and effective participation in society. Their lower rates of economic and labour market participation impose a greater welfare burden on governments and highlights the costs of exclusion.

Unfortunately, women constitute more than half of the PWDs in Nigeria (Balogun & Guntupalli, 2016) and to do nothing towards addressing the challenges faced by women living with disabilities (WWDs) in Nigeria will have dire consequences for the individuals as well as the entire nation. To (WINET, 2014, 2021), a major challenge of women living with disabilities (WWDs) is their poor knowledge of rights, poor knowledge of violations of these rights, and poor knowledge of the laws and policies that protect them from their rights violations. This poor knowledge among the WWDs has continued to make them more vulnerable to abuse and discrimination, hence, violation of their rights even in their personal home and family life is evidenced in stigma, discrimination, violence and lack of access to basic standard of living and survival in the public places

WINET, 2021 in her baseline studies noted that the rights of PWDs are violated by other citizens either due to ignorance or indifference. Most buildings do not provide for the convenience of PWDs, most of the citizens do not show empathy to the plight of PWDs – for instance in queues in hospitals and in the banks. Since this lack or loss of empathy exists in the citizenry, the welfare condition of PWDs decreases as they

suffer non-inclusion in society. In response to this, there have been several calls from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the government to criminalize and prosecute actions and activities that disregard the disabilities of PWDs which increases their sufferings and despair. These calls culminated in the signing into law the Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 in January, 2019.

Passing this Act is a significant milestone in improving the lives of PWDs. However, a major challenge exists. Very few PWDs are aware of the provisions of this Act. According to OIS, (2020), only few who are aware of the Act understand the provisions in the Act on how their rights are protected and institutions they should incident cases of violation and thereby seek redress. This is more worrisome among the WWDs as the baseline survey of WINET in 2021 clearly shows that over 90% of the women were unaware of the existence of the Act to talk more of seeking redress in accordance with the Act. Being fully aware that no poverty reduction agenda will be effective unless it addresses the socio-economic inequality of persons with disabilities and ensures their participation in all stages of development programs; WINET undertook an assessment to better understand the challenges around disability inclusion across the various types of disabilities and to identify drivers and opportunities for inclusion that could be leveraged in a development context especially as it concerns the WWDs.

With the findings, WINET embarked on a project supported by African Women's Development Fund (AWDF) to fill the information gap by simplifying the contents of the Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 as well relevant areas of the Nigerian Constitution that protects human rights. With these simplified manuals, WINET educated WWDs on provisions of the law against discrimination of PWDs – how to prevent injustice and pursue justice as well as other issues around their fundamental rights.

1. Goal

The goal of the endline survey is to assess the post-training levels of WWDs' knowledge of their rights and provisions in the Act that protects them.

1.2 Objectives

The study seeks to ascertain the effect of the WINET training of WWDs in line with:

- i. Their post training level of knowledge of human rights as possibly indicated in the Act
- ii. Their post training level of knowledge on the procedure for remedying rights violations as possibly indicated in the Act
- iii. Their post training level of knowledge of Reporting cases of violations of their rights as possibly provided for in the Act
- iv. If any has actually applied the gained knowledge in remedying their rights violation

2.0. Methodology

2.1 The training

WINET organized training for ninety (90) women with disabilities in Enugu in 2021. The training targeted five different associations of PWDs which include Enugu State Association of the Deaf (ESAD henceforth), Albino Foundation (Persons living with Albinism), the National Association of the Blind Enugu State Chapter (Blind henceforth), Association of People with Spinal Cord Injuries (SPI henceforth), and National Association of Persons with Physical Disability and Little People Enugu State Chapter (PCLP henceforth). From these associations, women with disabilities were randomly selected for the training as follows: SPI ten (10) persons and PCLP twenty (20) persons, the Blind twenty (20) persons, the Deaf twenty (20) persons, and the Persons living with Albinism twenty (20) persons. Each trainee was ascertained mentally and physically fit to partake in the training and be able to step down the training in their various associations. Special training packages were designed for each group based on their peculiarities and special people (Sign Language Interpreters) that can communicate to them easily were hired for proper delivery and interpretation of the training modules. The training was adjudged successful, yet its level or exact effect is yet to be ascertained, therefore, fifty percent (50%) of the trainees were sampled to ascertain the effects.

2.2 Endline Survey Sampling

One Hundred respondents were sampled from the five different associations of PWDs which are ESAD, Blind, Persons living with Albinism, SPI, and PCLP. Based on their participation in the training, respondents were allotted to the association thus: ESAD 22%, Blind 22%, Persons living with Albinism 22%, SPI 12% and PCLP 22%. This amounted to 22, 22, 22, 12 and 22 respondents respectively. From each association, the respondents were randomly selected for the post training survey. Each respondent was ascertained to be mentally and physically fit at the time of survey to be able to answer the questions in the questionnaire.

In recognition that informed consent is fundamental in the ethics of research, WINET complied with the ethics of informed consent in the study and made sure that all participants in the survey were fully informed of the research questions and the usage of the data to be generated. The respondents were also assured that there are no consequences thereafter. No respondent or participant was forced or coerced into taking part in this study. Anonymity and confidentiality of information were assured to the voluntary respondents.

We recruited special research assistants who are vast in communicating with the respondents based on their peculiarities to read and explain the questions (where necessary) to the respondents who could not write, got their responses and helped them to fill them in the questionnaires.

2.3 Questionnaire and Survey

The questionnaire was divided into 4 sections. Section 1 elicited information on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section 2 was used to generate data on the respondents' knowledge of rights as it concerns their knowledge of fundamental rights and knowledge of when these rights are violated and where these rights are enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Respondents were also asked questions that concern the Discrimination against Persons with Disability (Prohibition) Act 2018 which was assented to by the Nigerian President in 2019. In Section 3, data were generated around the respondents' knowledge of basic legal terms like Affidavit, Plaintiff, Bailiff, etc. and were required to answer questions that concern penalties for violating their rights. And in Section 4, respondents answered questions that concern how to seek legal proceedings against rights violations and Institutions where they may seek redress.

2.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus group discussions helped to generate additional information especially on group view on the trends of development in the matter under discussion. Focus group discussions were held with the different groups of PWDs. The groups are: Persons living with Albinism, the Physically Challenged and Little Persons were combined with people with Spinal Cord Injuries. Others are the Blind and the Deaf. The discussants were all women with disabilities from diverse level of education and socio-economic backgrounds. Few of them are married and a total of 39 women participated in the various discussions. The participants are distributed as follows: Persons living with Albinism (9) PCLP and SPI (10) Blind, (10) and the Deaf (10) with children. The FGDs lasted for between 60–80 minutes and were conducted with the participants' consent. All the FGDs were conducted in both English and Igbo (local dialect). Participants who wished to contribute in English or Igbo at any point in the discussions were allowed to do that. This was done to ensure that all participants had opportunity of contributing in the discussions. All participants were allowed to give their views on any subject raised before progressing to another question.

2.5 Data Analyses

The data generated from the survey and FGD were subjected to critical analysis using simple statistical tools. We adopted simple descriptive statistics to measure frequencies, mean, mode and the media and the results are presented in charts, figures and tables.

3.0. Results

The analysis begins with a description of some of the respondents' social (education), demographic (age, marital status) and economic (occupation, income) characteristics. The results presented below show the post training knowledge of the WWDs in the state of Enugu. The study measured the knowledge of the WWDs to ascertain their level of awareness of their rights, violation of these rights and legal procedures for seeking redress as compared to what it was before the training. In the analysis, the result highlighted the current level of the respondents' knowledge in three major areas. These are: knowledge of their human rights as compared to their pre-training

knowledge; knowledge of seeking redress showing their knowledge of basic concepts of violation of rights and procedures for remedying violation of their rights; knowledge of reporting incidents of violation of rights. This result compares the pre and post knowledge and awareness of the WWDs and highlighted the changes as the gain of the treatment offered by WINET.

3.1. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Analysis (Table 1) shows that only 3% of the WWDs are below the age of 20 years, while 25% are between 21-30 years, 29% falls within 31- 40 years, 22% 41= 50 years and 14% between 51- 60. Only 7% are above 60 years. This simply implies that about 90% of the respondents are within their productive and active years. The analysis shows that about 77% of the WWDs have at least basic education with 22% having completed tertiary, 30% secondary and 26% primary or basic. Only 23% are not educated at all. This shows that education is a challenge but not a major challenge among the WWDs. However, to be noted is that, the participants in this survey were picked from the various associations based in the city, it may not clearly represent the actual position if the rural dwellers are to be included. This is why during the FGD sessions the discussants keep putting out as appeal for WINET to extend the training to the rural communities. Also, this may not be unrelated to the reason why Akogun, Njobdi, and Adebayo, (2018) are advocating for a special education policy to mainstream education of PWDs.

The analysis shows that 34% of such populations are unemployed, this includes the students. While only 14% are employed by the government (the three tiers of government, local, state and federal), about 34% are self-employed and 19% employed in the private sector. These further buttress the plight of the PWDs as many of them who were working lost their jobs when they suffered impairment. Most of the WWDs currently employed in the private sectors are employed by religious, charity and civil society organizations. This may explain why 38% of the WWDs are not earning any regular income and about 24% earn between one thousand and twenty thousand naira (N1,000 –NGN20,000) as monthly income).

Simply put, 62% of the WWDs earn less than twenty thousand naira (NGN20, 000 about USD44) a month in a society where a bag of rice is sold at thirty-two thousand naira (NGN32, 000 (about USD 71). Further analysis shows that the 2% of WWDs who earn above one hundred thousand naira (NGN 100,000 (about USD222) in a month are within the persons living with albinism and those who are physically challenged. This level of poverty among the WWDs, where over about 90% of them live on less than USD1 per day may be the reason why many of the WWDs resort to street begging.

Table 1 *Socio-Economic Characteristics of the WWDs*

Variable	ESAD		Albinos		Blind		SPI		PCSP		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Age												
20 and Below	0	0	2	4	3	6	0	0	1	3	6	3
21-30	22	44	15	30	6	12	2	10	5	17	50	25
31 -40	15	30	19	38	8	16	6	30	10	33	58	29
41 -50	9	18	9	18	15	30	5	25	6	20	44	22
51-60	3	6	4	8	12	24	4	20	5	17	28	14
61 and above	1	2	1	2	6	12	3	15	3	10	14	7
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	20	100	30	100	200	100
Education												
None	20	40	2	4	21	42	0	0	3	10	46	23
Primary	17	34	12	24	13	26	3	15	6	20	51	26
Secondary	11	22	19	38	11	22	8	40	11	37	60	30
Tertiary	2	4	17	34	5	10	9	45	10	33	43	22
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	20	100	30	100	200	100
Marital Status												
Single	21	42	12	24	25	50	1	5	5	17	64	32
Married	16	32	30	60	12	24	14	70	18	60	90	45
Divorced/Separated	8	16	4	8	10	20	3	15	4	13	29	15
Widowed	5	10	4	8	3	6	2	10	3	10	17	9
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	20	100	30	100	200	100
Employment Status												
Employed Government	4	8	10	20	5	10	0	0	8	27	27	14
Employed Self	23	46	19	38	11	22	3	15	12	40	68	34
Employed Others	12	24	10	20	8	16	4	20	4	13	38	19
Unemployed	11	22	11	22	26	52	13	65	6	20	67	34
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	20	100	30	100	200	100
Monthly Income												
None	15	30	12	24	27	54	14	70	8	27	76	38
1,000 -20,000	18	36	9	18	13	26	2	10	5	17	47	24
21,000 - 40,000	10	20	10	20	5	10	2	10	8	27	35	18
41,000 - 60,000	4	8	9	18	3	6	1	5	5	17	22	11
61,000 - 80,000	2	4	5	10	2	4	1	5	1	3	11	6
81,000 - 100,000	1	¹ / ₂	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	3
Above 100,000	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	20	100	30	100	200	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

¹ESAD= Enugu State Association of the Deaf - Albinos = Albinos Foundation- Blind = National Association of the Blind - SPI = Association of people with spinal cord injuries - PCSP = Association of Physically Challenged and Small Persons and Freq = Frequency.

The data presented in Table 1 is the characteristics of the WWDs that cannot be affected by the training and activities of WINET directed at the women living with disabilities.

3.2. Level of knowledge of human rights

Analysis (Figure 1) shows that the WWDs' level of understanding of fundamental rights has improved as a result of the training. Before the training, only 23% of the members of Enugu State Association of Deaf (ESAD) had a proper understanding of their fundamental rights while 77% did not have such. After the training, about 56% of them are now aware of their fundamental rights. This shows a 34% improvement in the area of the ESAD's understanding of their fundamental rights. Among the Persons Living with Albinism, 23% improvement was recorded while the blind recorded 32%.

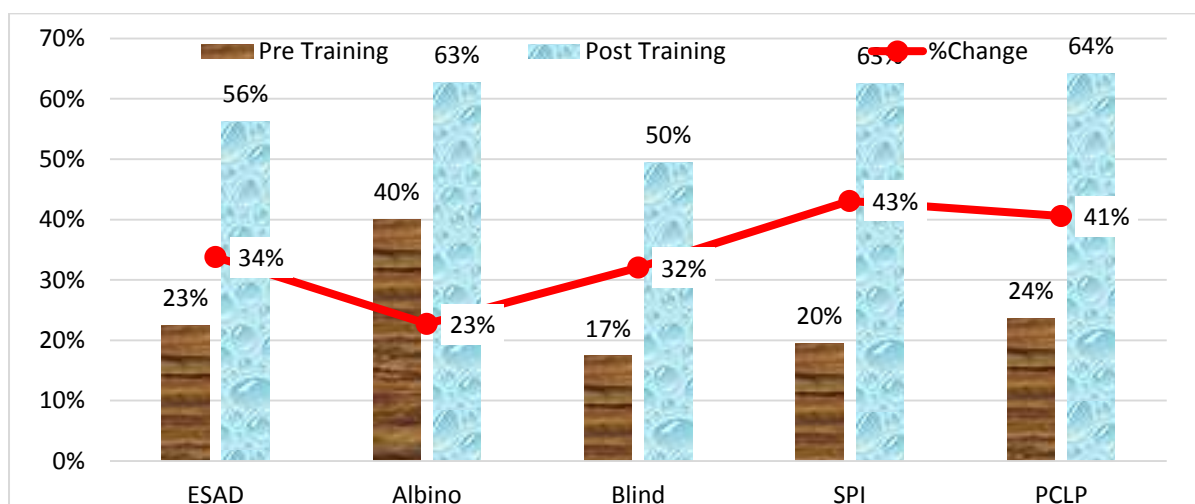


Figure 1: Level of Knowledge of Human Rights

Source: Field Survey

The socio-economic characteristics of the WWDs show that about 70% of those with spinal cord injuries have at least secondary education qualification, yet only 20% of them had a proper understanding of their fundamental rights. However, their level of education may have helped their understanding of the training thereby, explaining the outstanding 43% increase in their members who now have proper understanding of their fundamental rights. The Physically Challenged and Little Persons recorded a 41% increase in their members' awareness. The Blind (visually impaired) (the Blind) recorded 32% increase, from 17% before the training to 50% after the training. Generally, it could be said that after the training, understanding of their fundamental human rights by the WWDs in Enugu state increased by about 34.6% on average.

During the FGD, a blind (visually impaired) participant recited the fundamental rights and the section of the Nigeria Constitution where it can be found as thus:

*Those Human rights are located in Nigeria Constitution.
From chapter 4, from section 33 to section 44. And they
are as follows:
Right to life is located in section 33*

Right to dignity and human person is at section 34
Right to personal liberty, section 35
Right to fair hearing, section 36
Right to privacy and family life, section 37
Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, section 38
Right to freedom of expression and press, section 39
Right to peaceful assembly and association, section 40
Right to freedom of movement, section 41
Right to freedom from discrimination, section 42
Right to freedom of acquisition of immovable property, section 43
Right against compulsory of acquisition of property, section 44

This is something that was not possible before the training and sensitization organized by WINET and supported by AWDF.

3.3. Level of Knowledge of Rights against Discrimination

Analysis (Figure 2) shows that the WWDs' Knowledge of Rights against discrimination has improved as a result of the training. The most outstanding improvement was noticed among the people with spinal cord injuries. Before the training, only 12% of their members were aware of their right against discrimination of any sort, while 88% were not. However, after the training organized by WINET, about 63% of them are now aware of their right against discrimination.

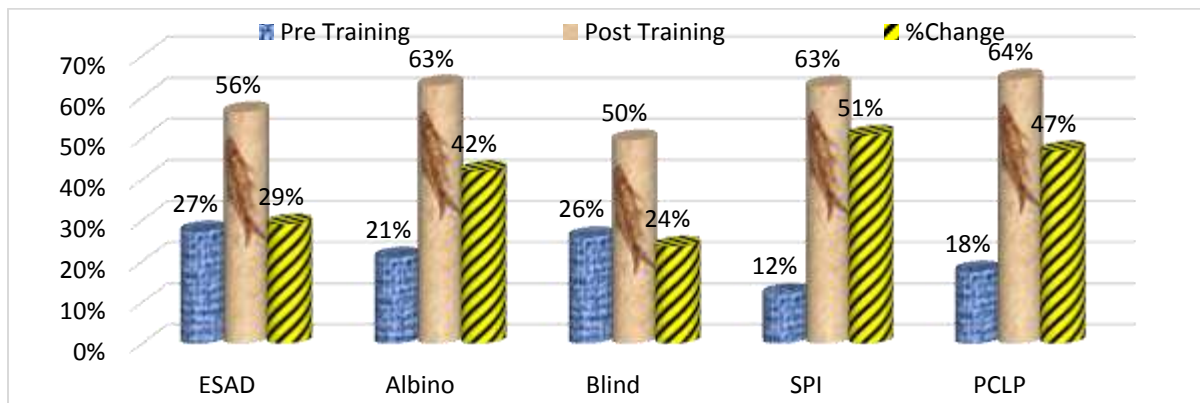


Figure 2: Level of Knowledge of Rights against Discrimination

Source: Field Survey

This shows a 51% increase in the number of their members who are now properly aware of their rights against discrimination. The Persons living with Albinism recorded 42% increase in their members who are now aware, while the blind recorded 24%, physically challenged people 47% and the deaf 29%. This shows that the training recorded a significant success as an average of 30.6% increase in the number of WWDs in Enugu state with proper understanding of their right against all forms of discrimination was recorded. Consequently, it could be said that about 50.6% on

average of the WWDs in Enugu state are now properly aware of their rights against all forms of discrimination.

3.4 Knowledge of Basic Concept of Rights Violation

Analysis (Figure 3) shows that generally there is a significant increase in the number of WWDs in Enugu state that are properly informed of the basic concept of rights violation. As about 50.6% on average are now properly aware of their basic concept of right violation, further analysis shows that before the WINET training, only about 19.6% of the WWDs have knowledge of basic concept of rights violation. However, after the intervention by WINET as supported by AWDF, about 59.56% are now equipped with the knowledge of the basic concept of rights violation. This shows almost 40% increase in the total number.

In the distribution, ESAD grew from 11% before the training to 56.8% after the training, a 46% increase. The Persons living with Albinism who show a higher percentage before the training also demonstrated a good increase growing from 39% pre training to 65.4% post training, a reasonable 27% increase.

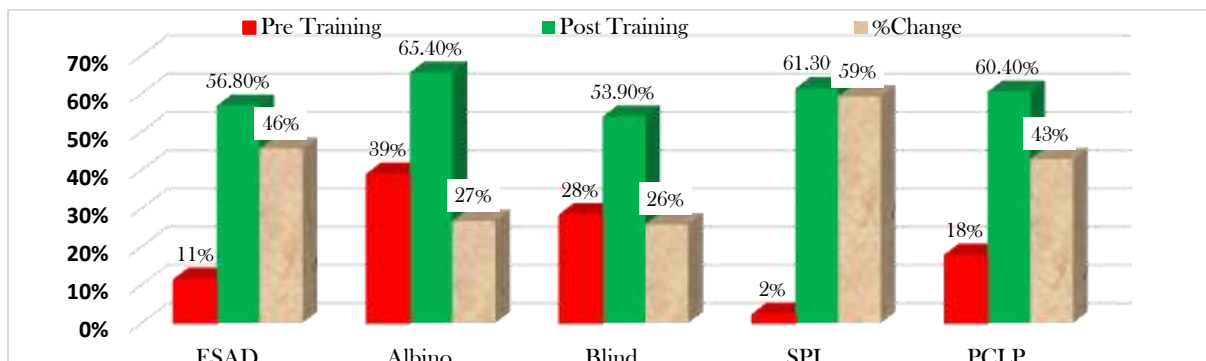


Figure 3: Level of Knowledge of Basic Concept of Rights Violation

Source: Field Survey

The blind grew from 23% to 53.9% an increase of 30.1%. The people with spinal cord injuries had the biggest increase (59%) in the number of people gaining knowledge of basic concept, their number grew from 2% to 61.3%. Also, the Physically Challenged and Little Persons increased from 18% before training to 60.4% after training. In all, as long as Knowledge of basic concept of rights violation is concerned, it could be said that, PWDs that belong to their respective associations in the city of Enugu are reasonably aware.

3.5 Knowledge of Penalty for Violation

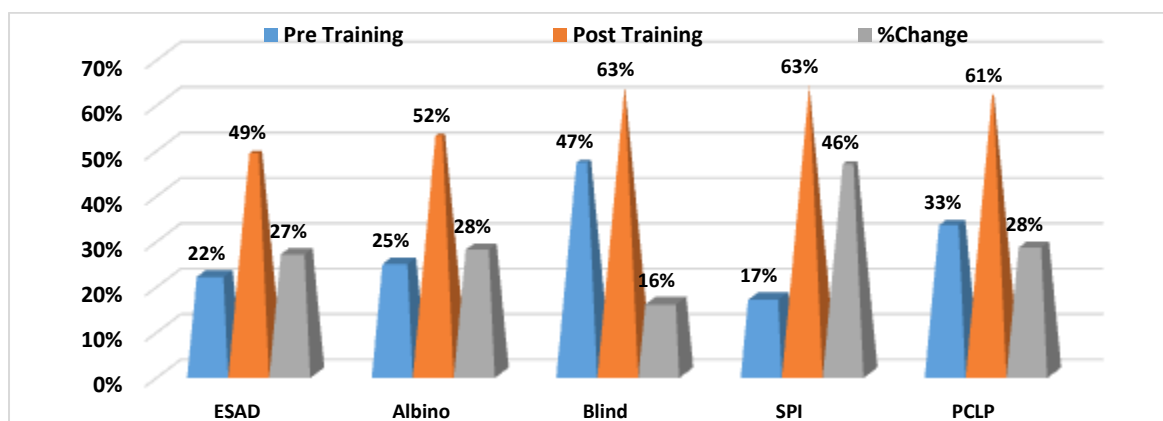


Figure 4: Level of Knowledge of Penalty for Violation

Source: Field Survey

One of the major reasons that aid the violation of the right of the PWDs is because both the violators and the PWDs are often not aware of the existence of penalties that violation of such rights attracts. Analysis (Figure 4) shows that before the training organized for the WWDs by WINET, only 17% of members of the people with spinal cord injuries were aware of the penalties. The Persons living with Albinism have 25% of their members aware, ESAD 22%, Blind, 47% and physically challenged and small people 33%. After the training, the numbers increased to 63% for the SPIs, Albinos 52%, ESAD, 49%, Blind 63% and physically challenged 61%. This implies that due to the training, there has been an increase of 46% for the SPIs, 28% for the Persons living with Albinism, ESAD 27%, Blind 16% and PCSP, 28%. Generally, the level of knowledge of penalty for violation of right of PWDs among the WWDs in Enugu state has increased from average of 34.8% to average of 57.6%, an increase of about 29% on average.

3.6 Knowledge of reporting cases of rights violation

Ignorance of their right by the PWDs especially the WWDs in Enugu State has made them not to know that violation of their rights can be remedied. For this reason, many are dying in silence while colleagues, neighbours friends, relatives and the entire society keep trampling on their rights. Analysis (Figure 5) shows that before the training organized for the WWDs in Enugu state, only about 36% of the members of ESAD had proper knowledge of means of reporting cases of rights violation. This increased to 67% after the training, a commendable 32% increase. For the Albinos, it was 14% before the training, 57% after the training (42% increase).

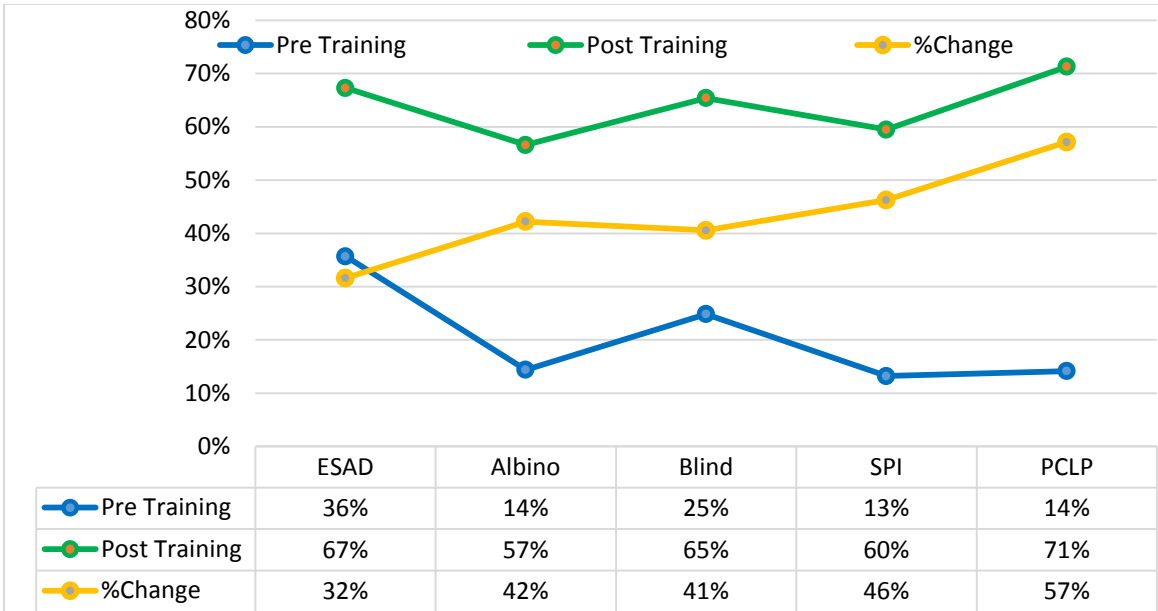


Figure 5: Level of knowledge of reporting cases of rights violation
Source: Field Survey

The blind recorded 41% increase from 25% before the training to 65% after the training. While the people with spinal cord injuries have 46% increase, the physically challenged have 57% increase, this is from 13% to 60% and from 14% to 71% respectively.

Generally, the number of WWDs with knowledge of reporting cases of rights violation in Enugu State increased from 17.8% on average to 64% on average. This is a total increase of 46.2% on average.

3.7 Percentage Distribution of respondent that have actually reported incidence

In this study, we noted that knowledge is one thing while application of such knowledge is another thing. We assessed the level of utilization of the knowledge gained as a result of the training and the result is presented hereunder.

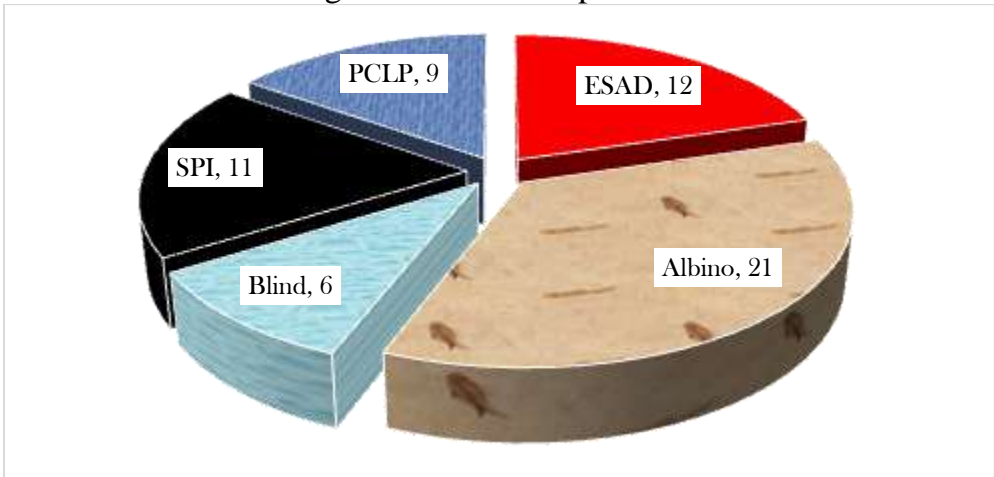


Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of respondent that have actually reported incidence
Source: Field Survey

Analysis: (Figure 6) shows that, out of the cases reported after the training by the WWDs, 36% (21 cases) of such issues were reported by the Persons living with Albinism. Also about 20% (12 cases) were reported by members of ESAD, while people with spinal cord injuries reported 19% (11 cases). Others are the physically challenged persons 15% (9 cases) and the blind that reported 10% (6 cases). This is an indicator that serious change has occurred and if the tempo will be sustained, the WWDs will be better for it.

From the FGD, it became clearer where and how these cases were reported. The WWDs have come to understanding that violation of their rights can be reported to court of justice, disability desk that have been created in most of the police stations, and any of the CSOs that are fighting for human rights like, WACOL, WINET, ALDIN, Legal Aid Council in Enugu, CCD, VDI, and even the various associations of PWDs like ESAD, TAF and so on. To WINET, this is a good start, as WWDs are knowing their rights and taking action to protect themselves.

3.8 Overall Endline Knowledge of Rights, Violation and Remedies

Analysis (Figure 7) shows where we measured the level of knowledge of right, violation of right and how to seek remedy by one participant (a woman living with disability) before the training and after the training.

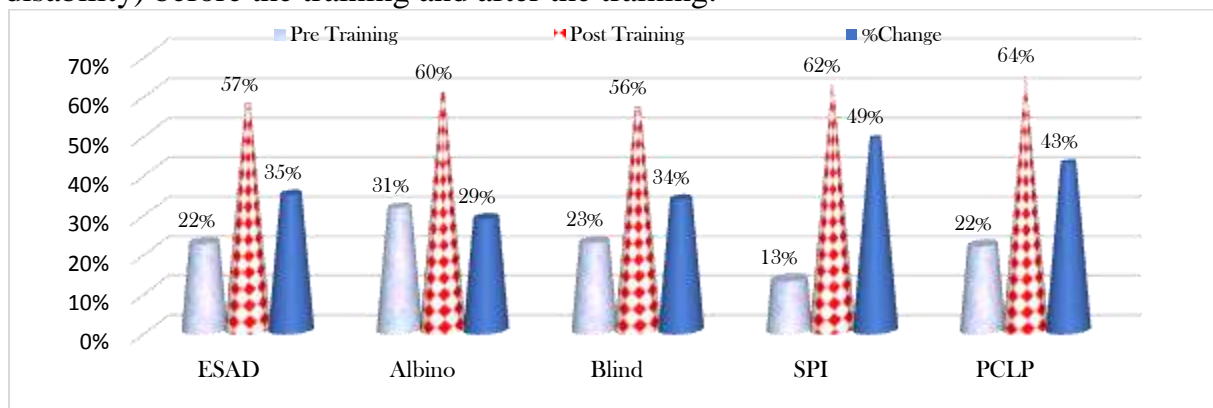


Figure 7: Overall Endline Knowledge of Rights, Violation and Remedies

Source: Field Survey

Before the training, some people may have known the basic concept of violation, and their rights but definitely may not have known how to seek redress.

Analysis (Figure 7) shows that only 22% of the members of ESAD are aware of the three variables before the training, but after the training, the number increased to 57% showing an increase of 35% which can be fully attributed to the gains of the training. A good number of the Persons living with Albinism (31%) were aware, but after the training the number increased to 60% showing an increase of 29%. The Blind increased from 23% to 56% (34% increase). For the people with spinal cord injury, the change moved from 13% before the training to 62% after the training (49% increase) while the Physically Challenge and Little Persons moved from 22% before the training to 64% after training, a 43% increase.

In all, we can say that as a result of the training organized by WINET for the WWDs in Enugu State, the people who are equipped with proper knowledge of their rights, when the right is violated and how to seek remedy for the violation increased from an average of 20.2% before the training to about 59.8% after the training. This is a commendable increase of almost 40% on average.

3.9 Overall Knowledge of Rights and How to Protect them by Education Level

Analysis (Table 2) shows that though formal education is very important, but it has played only little role in equipping the WWDs with adequate knowledge of their rights, when it is violated and how to seek redress. Before the training, about 61% of the people living with spinal cord injuries had at least basic formal education, but only 13.0% of them had knowledge of their right, when it is violated and how to seek remedy.

Table 2 Overall Knowledge of Rights and How to Protect them by Education and Organization²

Cluster	None	P	S	T	OBKRV&	None	P	S	T	OEKRV&	%Change
					R					R	
ESAD	72	10	15	3	22.42	72	10	15	3	57.06	34.64
Albino	40	45	5	10	31.37	40	45	5	10	60	28.63
Blind	31	52	4	13	22.66	31	52	4	13	56.16	33.5
SPI	39	49	10	2	13.07	39	49	10	2	61.84	48.77
PCLP	24	61	4	11	21.81	24	61	4	11	64.32	42.51

Source: Field Survey 2022

On the other hand, only 28% of the members of ESAD had at least basic formal education, yet, 22.42% of them have knowledge of their rights, when it is violated and how to seek remedy. Compare this to the Blind who have 13% of their members having tertiary qualification, yet only 22.66% have knowledge of their right, when it is violated and how to seek remedy.

After the training, with the same level of education, 34.6% was recorded among the members of ESAD, 48.77% among the SPI, 33.5% among the Blind etc. this shows that while formal education prepares one for quicker understanding, it is very important to structure the right education for the various groups of PWDs in line with their peculiar nature to be delivered by specialized teachers that understand them well. With this, their understanding and knowledge of their right and how to seek redress when violated will be appropriately taken to the desired level.

²OBKRV&R = Overall Baseline Knowledge of Rights, Violation and Remedies - OEKRV&R = Overall Endline Knowledge of Rights, Violation and Remedies, P = Primary level of Education, S = Secondary level of Education, T = Tertiary level of Education

4.0 Summary and Conclusion

4.1 Summary

This endline study was undertaken to document the current level of knowledge of WWDs in Enugu State as it concerns their rights. The findings of the study show that the level of understanding of fundamental rights; understanding the basic concept of human rights, violation of rights and how to remedy them by the WWDs in particular and the PWDs in general in Enugu State has improved to a reasonable extent as a result of a training organized by WINET and supported by AWDF. The study shows significant changes in the percentage of the WWDs with adequate knowledge before the training to those who have such after the training. The aggregated scores of the WWDs' knowledge of fundamental rights, of their rights against discrimination, of their rights violation, of procedures for remedying these violations and the attendant penalties increased from an average of 20.2% before the training to about 59.8% after the training (about 40% increase).

The scores of the report show that the ability to report cases of rights violation to appropriate authorities has increased among the WWDs. For this reason, the number of WWDs that are approaching the appropriate authorities for redress after the training has significantly improved. The overall endline level of knowledge shows that the people with spinal cord injuries that used to think less of their rights have realized the rights they have and how to pursue justice. The study shows that the SPIs show an overall highest change in level of knowledge in all the areas discussed.

4.2 Conclusion

From the report, one can easily see that, actions have been taken in the right direction towards reversing ills that have been meted on the persons living with disabilities especially the females. It cannot be over emphasized that domestication of the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 in Enugu State is imperative, and could be achieved if the state approached the issue with total conviction and commitment.

The report shows that the actions taken by WINET in the recent training has created ripple effects, the study shows that while knowledge of rights of WWDs, violation, and ways to seek redress have significantly increased in the urban, poverty among the PWDs appears to be a major challenge, to this effect, productive and decent work would provide the People with Disabilities with the opportunity to realize their aspirations and potential, to improve their living conditions and to participate more actively in society. With this, the PWDs will not only know their rights but will be able to enforce them.

4.3 Recommendations

The result of the endline survey and the focused group discussion have made it clear that in supporting the PWDs to live much more fulfilled lives with minimal challenges, there is still enormous work to be done. WINET recommends as follows:

1. There is need to raise awareness about the causes of disabilities so as to promote acceptance of persons with disabilities.

2. Training of this nature should be extended to both female and males PWDs especially those of them living in the rural areas.
3. Many violators of the rights of PWDs or WWDs are doing such out of ignorance, so there is a need to raise knowledge and awareness of citizens or the society concerning the rights, support services and programs for persons with disabilities.
4. There is need for a sustained enlightenment of citizens using various approaches: community structures, media campaigns both traditional and social media platform.
5. There should be effective engagement with all relevant stakeholders including Enugu State House of Assembly to ensure the speedy passage of the bill to protect persons with disabilities.
6. Adequate resources should be provided that would enable people with disabilities (Blind, Deaf, and Physically Challenged) access the public facilities such as hospitals, roads, vehicles, educational institutions, etc.
7. An Enugu State Action Plan should be developed for the rehabilitation and integration of persons with disabilities within the framework of socio-economic development. This should be pursued with vigour by the CSOs as well as the government.
8. There is need for support for the rehabilitation of and training of people with disabilities for self-reliance.
9. There is need for re-orientation of school and Church authorities on the needs of PWDs to reduce discrimination against them by the society.

4.4 Limitations

To be noted is that, this study was conducted among the WWDs who are mostly urban based. Also WINET was not able to capture the numerous WWDs who are not members the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD) Enugu State Chapter or any PWDs association.

4.5 About WINET

WINET ...who we are

Women Information Network (WINET) is a media focused, women's rights, non-governmental and non-profit organization established in January 2000. It is registered with Corporate Affairs Commission of Nigeria (CAC) in 2002 with registration number: RC: 14892.

WINET carries out sustained enlightenment campaign to end violence against women and girls in Enugu State, fully supported by Action Aid Nigeria and funded by Global Affairs Canada. The organization works towards the dissemination of information to promote gender equality, women's rights, human and political rights and ensures that Nigerian women and girls have access to information that will enable them to make informed decisions. WINET has taken actions to condemn and combat Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in the society and engaged in campaigns to promote women's participation in politics and governance. The organization carries out training for women and girls, conducts media advocacy, and disseminates information on all issues relating to the advancement of women's rights in the society.

WINET has over the years carried out activities to empower various categories of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to access justice through the courts, with information on their fundamental rights and sexual reproductive health and rights. Baseline studies that have been conducted by WINET include Online Study on The Most Prevalent Types of Sexual And Gender-Based Violence During the COVID-19 Lockdown March – August 2020 in Enugu State, Nigeria (2020); Child and Forced Marriages in Ebenebe Community, Anambra State of Nigeria (2016); Persons with Disabilities and Access to Justice in Enugu State (2014), Utilization of Customary Courts in Enugu State of Nigeria (2012), and Women's Reproductive Rights in Enugu State, Nigeria (2006).

Vision: WINET seeks an informed society where women know, exercise and enjoy their rights while performing their duties and obligations

Mission: WINET's Mission is to uplift Nigerians, especially women, young people and persons with disabilities, by providing them with information and support to enable them live fruitful lives.

Objectives: The Objectives of WINET include to:

- Inform, educate and raise awareness on rights of women, girls and young people.
- Disseminate information on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, HIV/AIDS, Safe Motherhood and Harmful Traditional Practices.
- Promote Democracy and Good Governance.
- Promote women's political participation and advocate legislative reforms to eliminate institutional discrimination against women and girls.

- Engage in media advocacy campaigns to end sexual and gender- based violence.
- Build the capacity of people with disabilities to participate in democracy.
- Engage in research and publications.

Core Values

- Respect for Human Rights
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Transparency and Accountability
- Non-Partisanship and Non-Sectarian

Program Areas

- Media Campaigns & Advocacy
- Women's Rights/Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance
- Civic Education/Election Observation
- Safe Motherhood, Sexual Reproductive Health & Rights
- HIV/AIDS Prevention
- Training
- Peace Building
- Research

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Appendix 1

Sample: Endline Survey Questionnaire on the Human and Disability Rights Education for Women with Disabilities in Enugu State, Nigeria funded by African Women's Development Fund

Dear Respondent,

WINET, a duly registered NGO is conducting an endline survey as entitled above. You are kindly requested to **tick the right answers**. Feel free to seek clarifications on any questions. Your responses will be treated with strict confidentiality. Thanks

A. Socio-economic Characteristics

- 1) Age _____,
- 2) Highest Level of Education: Primary [], Secondary [], Tertiary []
- 3) Marital Status: Single [], Married [], Widows [],
Divorced/Separated []
- 4) Employment Status: Employed Government [], Employed Self [], Employed Others [], Unemployed []
- 5) **Monthly Income:** None [], 1,000 -20,000 [], 21,000 - 40,000 [],
41,000 - 60,000 [], 61,000 -80,000 []
81,000 - 100,000 [], Above 100,000 []
- 6) Name of Organization: _____

B. Increased knowledge by Women with disabilities in Enugu of their human rights and

Level of knowledge of fundamental rights [2 marks]

1. Which of the following does not suit the definition of **Human Rights** according to UNHCR?
 - a. Rights inherent in all human beings irrespective of gender, nationality, race ... or any other status
 - b. Indicates Equal rights without discrimination
 - c. Should guarantee the respect for individuals
 - d. Should be guaranteed by traditional rulers
2. Which of the following suits the definition of **Fundamental Rights**
 - a. Rights that are protected and should be claimed and defended by every citizen
 - b. Rights that are meant for fundamentalists
 - c. Rights that requires you to retaliate when offended
 - d. Right that requires the police to flog you when you steal

3. List the Fundamental Rights you know and the Sections where they are found in the Constitution
[10 marks]

#	Rights	Section in the Constitution
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Level of knowledge of rights against discrimination [5 marks]

1. What is the name of the law that protects PWDs from all diverse forms Discrimination?

2. State or quote the law that prohibits discrimination against PWDs

3. When was the law signed by President Buhari? _____
4. In what year does the law require **every** public buildings, structures and equipment to have made provisions for PWDs to move in and out with ease?

5. List the areas or aspects of life where a PWD shall not be discriminated against

C. Procedure for remedying rights violations
Level of knowledge of basic concepts [8 marks]

1. What is an Affidavit?

2. Who is a Bailiff?

3. Who is a Plaintiff?

4. In the context of seeking redress or justice when rights are violated, who is an Applicant?

5. In the context of seeking redress or justice when rights are violated, who is a Respondent?

6. How long should it take the Respondent to oppose the applications of an Applicant? _____

7. What is “**Commencement of Action**”?

8. What is “**Limitation of Action**”?

I. Level of knowledge of penalties and fines for violating rights of PWDs [4 Marks]

1. State the penalties for contravening or violating the basic law that prohibits discrimination against PWDs _____

2. Which of the following is not a right of PWDs as stated in the law?
- a. Free education to secondary school level
 - b. Unfettered access to adequate healthcare without discrimination
 - c. Free Medicare in all public hospitals for all mentally challenged persons
 - d. A PWD is to be given first consideration in queues and accommodation
 - e. To travel abroad for free education and healthcare services

3. What is the name of the Institution of Government charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of PWDs?

4. Which of the following is not one of the functions of the National Commission for PWDs?
- a. To formulate and implement policies appropriate for education and social development of PWDs
 - b. To ensure that at least 5% of employment slots are reserved for qualified PWDs
 - c. To encourage the public to change their negative attitude to PWDs
 - d. To help PWDs to choose marriage partners

D. Reporting of cases of rights violations [5 Marks]

1. Which of the following does not concern applying to the court (seeking redress) when rights of a PWD are violated?
- a. The PWD should apply to the Federal High Court in the State

- b. The PWD should provide swear an Affidavit on the violation of rights
- c. The PWD should provide details of the names and address of the violator
- d. The PWD should take it to God in prayers

2. How long does it take for the court to fix a hearing the case of a rights violation?

3. What is an *ex parte* application?

4. List at least one Institution set up by government where a PWD can report cases of rights violation

5. List at least one NGO where a PWD can report cases of rights violation

Some (WINET) Publications include:

- Know Your Fundamental Rights and Procedure for Enforcement (2021)
- Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR): A Handbook for Young Girls and Women (2019)
- Child and Forced Marriages –Report of A Baseline Study (2017)
- A Handbook on Democracy and Fundamental Human Rights for Youths (2016)
- Community Dialogue Guide for Girls and Women's Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (2015).
- Justice Options through the Courts: A Guide for Persons with Disabilities (2015).
- Procedure for Commencing Cases in Customary Courts in Enugu State, Nigeria -2nd (Edition 2015).
- Procedure for Commencing Cases in Customary Courts in Enugu State, Nigeria -1st(Edition 2013).
- The Court and The Citizen: A Guide to Understanding the Court Process (2004).

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