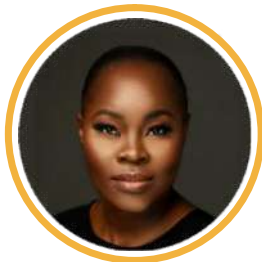


# Business case for a Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) project

Proposed project: ***Scale Up the (Fe)male Initiative against SGBV***



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## Purpose

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The purpose of this document is to:

1. Provide comprehensive information on the increasing necessity for clear guidance on effectively mitigating sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria.
2. Suggest ways to take stock of SGBV in general and provide targeted propositions on how to track SGBV incidents in Nigeria.
3. Develop a changing normative framework for institutional practices and behaviours regarding to violence against women and girls at individual and micro-community levels.
4. Serve as a guide to ensure the effective implementation of the project

The Project seeks to accomplish the following objectives, to:

1. Improve access to lifesaving and well-coordinated SGBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk.
2. Engage with relevant stakeholders – police, media civil rights groups etc. – on coordinating information and actors in SGBV incidents.
3. Influence policy and actions of State and Federal government in Nigeria.



4. Improve the delivery of quality SGBV services by providing access to verifiable data
5. Promote male participation in the prevention and redress of all forms of SGBV.
6. Design and implement projects to enable males adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour.
7. Support and accelerate, via education, a change in socio-cultural attitude towards gender equality.
8. Promote awareness on the socio-economic and health implications of rape and sexual assault.
9. To enhance gender equality and the protection of vulnerable groups using prevention-based approach to reduce the incidence of SGBV.

This document provides detailed business case for a proposed project on Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV). Among others, it explores current realities, incidents, frequency, types, location, actors/stakeholders, gaps. Likewise, it provides a draft project and a work plan; a theory of change and result chains for the proposed project.

Given the overarching goal of this work is to launch a SGBV project and subsequently secure partner funds for its implementation, a list of potential donor partners is suggested.



## Problem Context

The World Health Organisation (2002) defines sexual violence as “any sexual act or an attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments, or advances, acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person regardless of their relationship to the victim in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.” Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) exists in different grades. It can be determined by the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim (intimate partner violence (IPV) and non-IPV), or by form of gender-based violence (GBV) act, such as sexual, physical or emotional violence. GBV is a global public health issue, with a higher prevalence in developing countries. The causes of violence against women and girls are complex, including factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels (World Bank, 2019). GBV not only plays a grave role in women's morbidity and mortality, but this type of violence disproportionately affects the health status of women and children.

Gender-based violence infringes against human rights regardless of ethnicity, socio-economic status or religion, and with varying occurrence, form and extent from nation to nation. Since GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem, it cannot be effectively addressed by standalone interventions. Rather, a wholesale strategy is needed (Mulunehet *al.*, 2020). At the global level, WHO states that over one third i.e. 35 per cent of women have faced physical and /or sexual violence



at some point in their lives (Figure 1). As in other parts of the world, SGBV is a prevalent social issue in Nigeria that significantly hinders [women's] opportunities and independence. Though the data shows that at least 28% of women in Nigeria between ages 15 and 49 have experienced physical or sexual violence, it's an issue that also affects boys and men. Sexual and gender-based violence includes a host of harmful behaviours that include early and child/forced early marriage, female infanticide, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse, trafficking, psychological violence and adverse cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, child marriage, and vindictive widowhood practices (George, 2015; Onyemelukwe, 2016).

The predicament of female victims of sexual violence ought to be a major concern of governments and society at large, as an intrinsic human rights issue and for its undesirable influence on economic development and poverty (World Bank 2019).



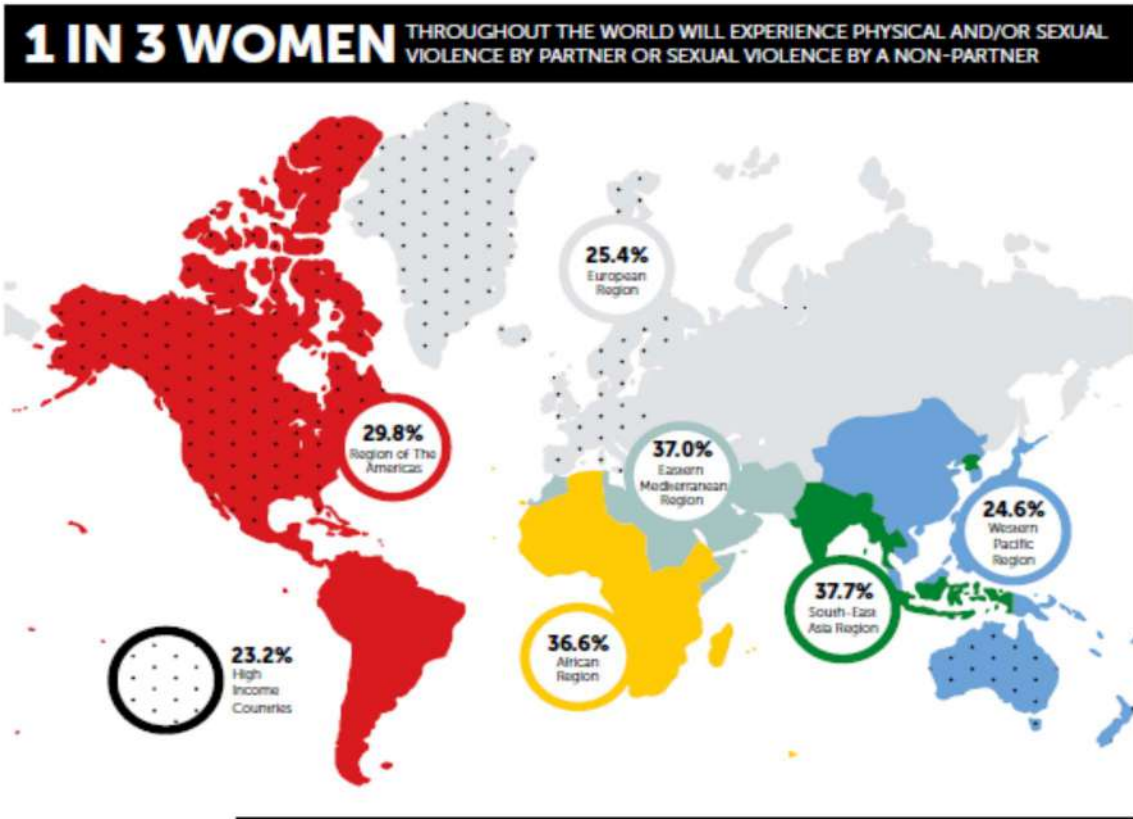


Figure 1. The Global Prevalence of SGBV among Women

Source: WHO (2013)



## Global context: Historical, Political, Cultural, and Current

Sexual and gender-based violence is a worldwide phenomenon that knows no boundaries, whether geographical, cultural, social, economic, or ethnic. Historically, black bodies were exploited, but sexual exploitation of the black woman's sexuality was significant in differentiating the experience of slavery for males and females. The colonial systems operated on a network of binary oppositions such as female-male, black-white, infidel-believer or barbarity-civilization. In the wake of colonialism, Africa was left with monotheistic and patriarchal religious systems, which led to the imposition of rigid gender divisions and a subversion of traditional constructions of family and partnerships.

African historical records show that societies were not all patriarchal or necessarily gendered. There are examples of matriarchal rules like the rule of Ashanti in North Ghana and Nubian queens. Heike Becker, in her studies on gender-based violence, has shown that colonization, capitalism and apartheid in Southern Africa caused and exacerbated gender differences and gender-based violence in the African communities like the Khoisan in Southern Africa<sup>1</sup>.

In the past three decades, violence against women as a policy and research field in sub-Saharan Africa has been classified under "gender-based violence" (GBV). Used initially to describe wartime violence and

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genital mutilation, GBV has come to now include other forms, such as domestic violence. In 1993, the United Nations General assembly defined violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”<sup>2</sup> “Gender-based” in the definition highlights the relationship between violence against women and women’s subordinate status in society<sup>3</sup>.

Globally, it is estimated that 30% of partnered women have experienced physical or sexual violence with a higher regional prevalence of approximately 37% in Africa, East Mediterranean and South-East Asia<sup>4</sup>. Evidence shows that violence starts early in women’s relationships around the age group 15-19 years. Also, 7% of single women have experienced sexual violence<sup>5</sup>. In the USA, 83% of girls aged 12-16 have been victims of some form of sexual harassment in public schools<sup>6</sup>, 20-30% are child victims and about 6.1% are male victims<sup>7</sup>. Also, about 200 million women and girls were found to have undergone some form of female genital mutilation (FGM) in 29 African countries and the Middle

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<sup>2</sup>Bott S., Morrison A., and Ellsberg, M. 2005. *Preventing and responding to gender-based violence in middle- and low-income countries: a global review and analysis*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper

<sup>3</sup>*ibid*

<sup>4</sup>David et al., 2018. Knowledge, perception and experience of gender-based violence among in-school adolescents in Lagos state, Nigeria

<sup>5</sup>David et al., 2018. Knowledge, perception and experience of gender-based violence among in-school adolescents in Lagos state, Nigeria

<sup>6</sup>UN Women, 2014. Facts and Figures: Ending Violence Against Women – A Pandemic in Diverse Forms

<sup>7</sup>WHO, 2009. Combating Gender-Based Violence in the South East Asia Region.



East. These statistics show a high prevalence of gender violence among women, followed by children.

Culturally, especially in the African setting, there tends to be a male child preference compared to females, perpetuating gender inequality. This tradition often translates into women having lower self-esteem and promotes a high rate of violence against women<sup>8</sup>. Patriarchy is deeply ingrained in the workings of society. An aspect of SGBV against women and girls is the use of violence in cultures worldwide to preserve females' subordinate status vis-à-vis male. Men often use violence as a means to exert punishment for perceived transgressions of gender roles, to show authority and "save honour." Violence against women is often normalized and justified by society rather than being seen as a criminal act, and victims are often blamed and stigmatized instead of perpetrators.

More so, Gender inequalities are prevalent throughout society, with women being more likely to be illiterate and suffer extreme poverty; their rights are frequently trampled upon, and they have little access to resources and opportunities.

There are alternating definitions on what constitutes sexual violence. Culture plays a crucial role in how certain groups and communities view, perceive, and process sexual acts as well as sexual violence. WHO's description of sexual violence is the use of "coercion" (i.e. force)

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<sup>8</sup>Aihie, O. N., 2009. Prevalence of domestic violence in Nigeria: Implication for counselling



is often understood with different cultural thresholds (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006; Adegoke and Oladeji, 2018). This has led to a continuum of transgressions against women. For instance, only the rape of white woman was considered as crime in apartheid South Africa, while the sexual violation of black women was considered a norm. In rural India child married was the custom and more often than not, it was consummated with a lot of coercion. In the same vein, young South African males considered sexual violence acceptable, on the grounds that there is a negative correlation between lack of sex and mental health (Kalra and Bhugra, 2013). Thus, cultural dimensions either augment or mitigate sexual abuse, and higher levels of sexual harassment are predicted to be more pronounced in societies that support the objectification of women

Laws play an emblematic role in indicating socially unacceptable behaviours, as associated sanction may serve a deterrence function. Globally, the goal is not only to prevent but also to eradicate violence at all levels. To achieve this goal, international and regional laws informed by relevant charters, treaties, protocols, and instruments have been adopted for decades to address sexual and gender-based violence and human rights abuse, particularly against women and children. Examples include The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human



and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (also known as the Maputo Protocol).

Since the mid-1970s, many countries have created legislation against domestic violence. In 2016, 127 countries had laws against domestic violence compared to almost none 25 years prior. North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East are largely where not many countries have prohibitions against physical violence.

The global consensus deems violence against women unacceptable as is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals. International legal norms and national state norms, including the Chinese domestic violence laws, recognize women's right to live free of violence. National legislation in many parts of the world is increasingly criminalizing violence and providing a range of systems to support victims and their families. Much progress has been made in responding to violence against women, but there is still a long way to go.

In 2006, the "Me Too" movement was created by Tarana Burke to highlight the occurrence of sexual harassment as it targeted women of colour. It became a significant activist movement both offline and online in late 2017 when many actresses opened up about their sexual harassment experiences in the film industry. Since then, the campaign has become a source of solidarity for women who have experienced



sexual harassment worldwide. It has evolved into a global movement, generating spinoff hash tags in many languages.

In Australia, the movement led to many cases involving high profile men like Geoffrey Rush going viral online. It also led to a campus campaign #LetHerSpeak, advocating for law reform in Australia. The gag law has now been amended, and the Northern Territory has proposed a fix to the legislation.

In India, the movement gave many women the platform to share their sexual abuse experience on social media. Using the twitter handle @IndiaMeToo, many women narrated horror stories of sexual abuse. Many of these stories were of women being assaulted by men they once trusted – classmates, professors, boyfriends. And due to the private nature of such violence, it is often difficult to prove in court, especially in a country where social censure, police apathy, and brutal sexual crimes take precedence. #MeToo stories remind us that institutions often sidestep accountability; and women, especially in developing countries, still have limited access to justice.

Women yet have the shorter end of the stick in the political space where critical decisions are made. United Nations Women (2018) shows that only 5.9% of Heads of State were women, 5.2% were Heads of Government, 18.3% were Ministers and 23.6 were National parliamentarians. Despite these encouraging advances, the



international target of 'gender balance' in public positions established in the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995 is still far from being realized. Furthermore, findings from ... (2016) show that there was evidence of sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament in 39 of 42 parliaments. The research also revealed the prevalence of psychological, physical and sexual violence committed against women parliamentarians, even by members of their own political party. Violence against women in politics is not limited to top profile female leaders, it is even more severe with ordinary women who express opinions publicly. As a result many young women shy away from the political space.

Though poorly document and severely under-reported, there's evidence that men also experience SGBV. SGBV against males can emerge in any setting and cultural context, during peacetime or wartime. SGBV committed during wartime is quite different from SGBV perpetrated during peacetime. Unfortunately, providing legal assistance to male victims of SGBV poses challenges. This is either because of the gender-specific legal definition of rape, which is tailored to women and children, or because same-sex relations are criminalized, and male survivors are at risk of being persecuted for having engaged in same-sex activity<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>Dolan, C. 2014. *Into the Mainstream Addressing sexual violence against men and boys in conflict*. London



Research shows that men experience higher levels of overall violence from strangers than women as a result of war, gang-related activity, street violence, and suicide; but women and girls are more likely to be assaulted or killed by someone they know, by family or an intimate partner. Studies show that in Australia, Canada and the USA, 40-70% of female murders were perpetrated by husbands or boyfriends, compared to only 4-9% of male murders. Small-scale studies by Heise and Garcia Moreno also show a similar result in developing countries.

### **Nigerian context: Historical, Political, Cultural and Current**

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Reports abound on the mass exodus of girls and women from Nigeria to Europe. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 2016, about 11,000 women were conveyed to Italy through the Mediterranean Sea; about 10,000 more than in 2014. It was projected that 80% of them would be forced into (IOM, 2017). Going by the Global Slavery Index, Nigeria ranks 32 of 167 countries with the highest number of slaves - 1,386,000; and findings from National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons show that the average age of the trafficked persons in Nigeria is 15.

Regarding sex-based violence, the beating of wives and children is widely endorsed as a form of discipline. Therefore, in hitting their children, parents believe they are instilling discipline in them, much like



in the way husbands beat wives<sup>10</sup>. The society is patriarchal in nature and domestic violence functions to enforce obedience with the role of a woman within customary society. Historically, violence against women has been an accepted fact of life. However, it is gradually becoming criminalized in recent times, although still fair culturally acceptable.

According to a World Bank Report (2019), marital rape (i.e. forceful intercourse) is not a considered valid concept in Nigeria. Majority of the individuals in the communities affirms that forced sexual relations are acceptable because a married woman is believed to be owned by her husband. In addition, some groups are of the religious thought that refusing sexual intercourse after martial commitment is a sin. Thus, physical abuse is justified. Furthermore, social myths surrounding women with disabilities opine that having sexual relationship with them brings wealth and power; thus making them susceptible to sexual violence. Other social norms that contribute to sexual based violence against women and girls in Nigeria are:

- I. Sex is a man's right in marriage; it is the wife's duty to bear but not necessarily enjoy it
- II. Women who work all day, especially in the formal sector, are tired at the end of the day, so a man must forcefully take what is his.

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<sup>10</sup>UNICEF, 2001. Children and Women's rights in Nigeria: A wake up call situation assessment and analysis.





- III. Girls are responsible for controlling a man's urges by their dressing and comportment. Thus, victims are blamed for seducing men by their dressing.
- IV. Sexual violence is an acceptable way of putting a woman in her place or punishing her.

Currently northeastern Nigeria, the vulnerability of women and girls to SGBV has its foundation in the privation of power and resources caused by polygamy, child/forced marriage and harmful traditional practices concerning widowhood, among others. Just as well, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has emerged as one of the main embodiments of the insurgency in the region; with adverse consequences for female vulnerability and exploitation (UNCHR, 2020). Generally, the cultural and traditional systems like "dehumanizing widowhood practices, deprivation of property rights of women and girl children, female genital mutilation, child and/or forced marriage, wife chastisement, wife as an inheritance, the preference for sons and humantrafficking,"<sup>11</sup> hinders the eradication of sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria.

In Igbo-speaking areas of the country, customary laws allow for widows to be subjected to severe social, cultural and economic sanctions. They are forced to undergo dehumanizing rights like false imprisonment within their homes and jumping over their husbands' corpse upon the

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<sup>11</sup>Ifemeje C.S., 2012. Gender-Based Domestic Violence in Nigeria: A Socio-Legal Perspective.



death of their spouses. Male children are also preferred over the female child. This preference affects education and inheritance, especially in the south-east region<sup>12</sup>. Male children are allowed to inherit while female children are usually not. Perceptions of domestic violence also vary based on region, religion and class. The Tiv view, for example, is that beating your wife is a 'sign of love' and should be encouraged<sup>13</sup>.

Unfortunately, Nigeria's political and legal system also impedes the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria. The Nigerian government has dragged its feet over adopting international instruments on women's rights. The implication is that Nigerian women cannot access these instruments to protect themselves against violence. The customary laws in Nigeria are fraught with an army of discriminatory practices against women, and her statutory regulations also reveal gender bias. For example, Section 138 of the Evidence Act makes it practically impossible to convict a rapist<sup>14</sup>. This section lays the onus on the victims to present proof beyond all reasonable doubt, which can pose a difficult task since such crimes often occur behind closed doors. Section 6 of the Criminal code also legalized spousal rape, as it states, "unlawful carnal knowledge means carnal connection which takes places otherwise between husband and wife."<sup>15</sup> Basically, it states that husbands cannot be guilty of raping their wives.

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<sup>12</sup>Edu, O.K., 2004. A review of laws of inheritance in the southern states of Nigeria.

<sup>13</sup>Oyediran and Isiugo-Abaniher, U., 2005. Perceptions of Nigerian women on domestic violence.

<sup>14</sup>Ifemeje C.S., 2012. Gender-Based Domestic Violence in Nigeria: A Socio-Legal Perspective

<sup>15</sup>ibid



Currently, Nigeria is still facing a sexual and gender-based crisis, with 30% of women and girls aged 15-49 who have experienced sexual abuse. The ongoing pandemic has only exacerbated the situation. Lack of coordination among stakeholders, poor implementation of legal frameworks, and the discriminatory gender norms have hampered the efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence. The imposed lockdown during the COVID pandemic has led to an increase of 149% of reports of gender-based violence in the country. Since the Uwa case received much public attention, more reports have come to light, and the government has been forced to respond. Protests have occurred both offline and online. The 36 state governors declared a state of emergency and called for a more severe federal punishment for abuse and violence against women.

In 2019, the #MeToo movement took the form of #ArewaMeToo in [Northern] Nigeria. #ArewaMeToo was a platform for many; young girls and boys to share detailed experiences of sexual abuse. Northern Nigeria is an Islam dominated area where underdevelopment insecurity is being battled. This movement unveiled the customs of sexual abuse and impropriety occurring at alarming rates in the region. Accounts of molestation and sexual abuse in secondary schools, informal Islamic classrooms and homes, were shared. In the absence of safe spaces



within the community, social media became a substitute that shelters victims from stigma and society's condemnation. The current rape laws in the North are legally prohibitive, making it difficult to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence.

In November 2019, Nigeria launched its online national sexual offender register. This move was to help members of the public to conduct background checks and identify sex offenders. Unfortunately, these registers are not regularly updated, which defeats the purpose of their existence.

On the 4th of July 2020, the Senate passed the sexual violence bill, which received 11 judges' confirmation. The legislation addresses sexual harassment in tertiary institutions.



## SGBV AGAINST GIRLS

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Females in Nigeria have been relegated to the background despite the international cry that women and girls' rights constitute "an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights", and that the eradication of all forms of gender based discrimination should be prioritized. Sadly, young girls are often victims of sexual violence within the family; even female domestic staff are not spared. For many young girls and women worldwide, the first sexual encounter is fraught with violence and intimidation. For example, the WHO MCS (2017) study showed that more than 10% of women reported being coerced into their first sexual encounter. Coerced sex and violence are more common in girls than boys, especially at puberty. Again, 45% of female and 32% of male students recorded forced sexual intercourse in a study of 2,705 pupils from 39 schools in Plateau, Nigeria. A report by UNCHR (2020) shows that forced child marriage remains the albatross of child protection; just as 100% of the victims are girls. Although child marriage is identified as emotional violence, it is well known that it always ends up in a sexual violence. In addition, the rape of girls under 18 years



accounted for 11% of SGBV cases in. Most reported cases happened in single-headed families, especially where the family head was female. Female heads of households are frequently absent from home, along with their youngest babies. They often leave young girls aged 4 to 10 years at home alone and defenseless. Other girls were reported to be victims of rape perpetrated by adult men while hawking or begging on the street. Figure 2 reflects how life cycles impact of SGBV occurrence worldwide.



## VIOLENCE AFFECTS GIRLS AND WOMEN AT EVERY AGE AND STAGE OF LIFE

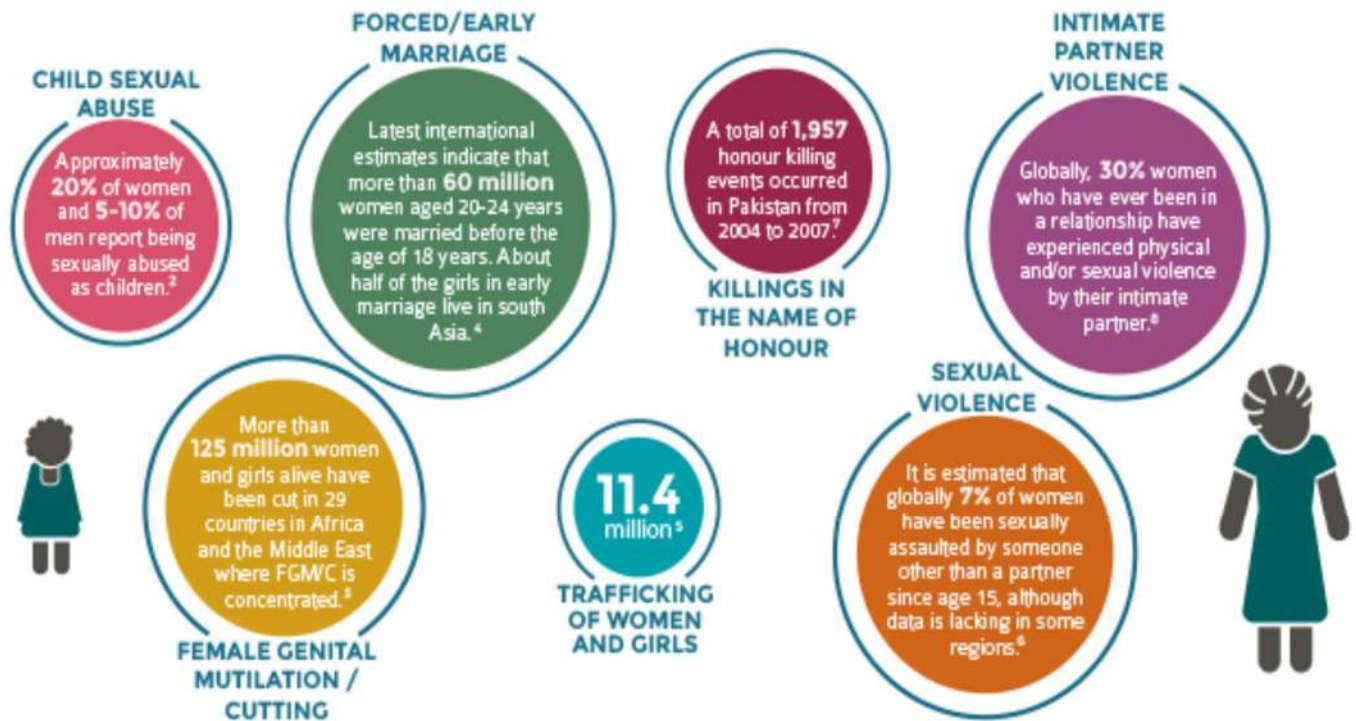


Figure 2: The impact of Lifestyle on SGBV

Indeed, the Nigerian girl-child stand a high chance of suffering a plethora of SGBV, such as human trafficking, female genital violence, forced sex, bullying, sexual assault, sexual harassment, forced early marriage, child abuse, rape, female infanticide, coerced participation in acts of sexual violence against others, threats of rape against individual or friends or family, enforced nudity among others. Besides, in the



northeast, girls are increasingly being used as instruments of war, for example, as suicide bombers

## **SGBV AGAINST WOMEN**

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About 30% of women who have been in any form of intimate relationship have experienced physical and or sexual violence, with a higher regional prevalence of about 37% in Africa. Nigeria is a signatory to a significant number of international treaties and conventions on women's rights, which lead to the formulation of a national gender policy to promote equality. However, these endeavours have not translated into the expected social decorum for the female gender (Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2013; Azeez, 2016).

Exposure to intimate partner violence is linked with a multitude of adverse physical health outcomes, including acute injuries, chronic pain, gastrointestinal illness, gynaecological problems, depression, and substance abuse (Taft and Watson 2008). The economic costs of GBV include expenditure on service provision, foregone income for women





and their families, decreased productivity, and negative impact on human capital formation; all of which are burdensome to developing economies. Such violence impede gender equality and the achievement of a range of development outcomes. Despite underreporting, Nigeria recorded up to 717 female rape cases in 5 months of COVID-19 lockdown (Punch, 2020). Indeed, there is a dire need to challenge norms of masculinity and male-child socialization in these precarious times.

The Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (2013) indicates that 28% of women in Nigeria aged 15–49 have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence; 11% had experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey. A whopping 45% of the women who had experienced violence never sought help or told anyone about the incident. The harmful practices of child marriage and female genital mutilation are also prevalent across the country; and trafficking in women and children is endemic, especially in Edo State. The Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North East Geopolitical Zone has further contributed to a steep rise in violence targeted against women and children.

The Nigerian woman is constantly buffeted by human trafficking, , forced sex, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic



violence, marital rape, honour killing and coerced participation in acts of sexual violence against others.

## **SGBV AGAINST BOYS**

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The World Health Organisation (2013) opines that global lifetime prevalence of male sexual exploitation in childhood is 7.6%. Studies originating mainly from North American and European countries prove that boys are more likely to be harmed by a non-family member than girls. Others indicate that, depending on the region, 3% to 17% of males witnessed sexual assault before the age of 18. Sometimes, perpetrators are older, survivor-known non-family males; most perpetrators identify as heterosexual. However, a reliable global estimate of sexual violence against boys is currently inaccessible, as only four countries have comparable information. Rather, the SGBV against boys are shrouded myths such as the rarity of female perpetrators; the belief that male survivors will become gay or bisexual; and the unwillingness of males to disclose experiences of sexual violence. Victims usually drop out of school, develop behavioural problems or engage in negative coping strategies, such as substance abuse. The few boys who report abuse, do so up to ten years after the occurrence (UNCHR, 2020).

By the foregoing, adopting a gender perspective to prevent and address SGBV necessitates critical examination of norms around



masculinity and femininity. In most communities, albeit to varying degrees, boys learn that it is socially acceptable to control and dominate, and girls learn to accept this as the norm. For instance, as a result of the stigma around homosexuality and deep-rooted norms of masculinity, the received perception is that boys cannot be raped. Besides, there is a need for more involvement of boys and men in efforts to prevent and tackle violence against girls and women. Indeed, unless males are reoriented, the perpetuation of SGBV will continue unabated (UNCHR, 2017).



Studies indicate that male survivors are reticent about disclosures and seldom seek support. This is largely due to social construction of masculinity and its incompatibility with sexual violation. Evidently, some of the challenges experienced by victims are internalized feelings of guilt, fear of stigma, as well as legal systems and social programmes that refuse to accept males as victims. Hence, male SGBV are severely underreported (UNCHR, 2017).

However, a study involving 22 countries found 7.9% of men had witnessed childhood sexual abuse (UNCHR, 2020). Studies conducted in a broad range of contexts and regions affirm that the physical, mental, social, and economic effect of sexual violence on men and boys can be shattering, with both short- and long-term effects. Physical implications include rectal fissures and abscesses, genital deficiency and scarring, urinary and bowel constipation, erectile problems, castration, hormonal imbalances and sexually transmitted infections including HIV. Psychologically, male survivors report deeply shameful and guilty confrontations. Individuals may undergo depression and anxiety, suicidal ideation, sleep disorders, anger and aggression, post-traumatic distress, substance abuse and hyperactive disorder. Socially, they may be mocked, blamed for the attack, and ostracized; their wives



and their families may leave. Some victims may be unable to carry out physical or mental duties, leading to job termination and increased risk of poverty (UNCHR, 2017).

## Sexual violence in educational institutions

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Globally, an estimated 246 million children experience school-related violence every year<sup>16</sup>. According to a WHO multi-country study, violence against women reported the highest prevalence of intimate partner violence in the African region, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa at 65.64%<sup>17</sup>. The evidence also shows significantly high rates of GBV in educational institutions, and concludes that schools and universities are high-risk spaces for GBV. At the Wolaita Sodo University in Ethiopia, it was estimated that the prevalence of attempted rape was 18.7%, actual rape was 23.4%, physically violent harassment was 8.7%. Verbal harassment was 24.2%, and forced sexual initiation was 11.2% among female students<sup>18</sup>.

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School related gender-based violence (SRGBV) is endemic in times of political and social upheavals. Girls may be at risk of rape and physical violence as schools may become battle grounds for parties in conflict (UNGEI and UNESCO, 2013). A research stated that 15% and 27% of young females reported rape and attempted rape respectively; while 44%

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<sup>16</sup>UNESCO, n.d. Gender-based violence in schools a significant barrier to the right to education

<sup>17</sup>WHO, 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.

<sup>18</sup>Tora A, 2013. Assessment of sexual violence against female students in WolaitaSodo University, Southern Ethiopia.



reported that they experienced non-consensual contact. In a survey carried out in Ondo State, western Nigeria, 27% of school girls stated that their male teachers attempted to lure them into a sexual interaction and 79% reported that they were sexually harassed by male classmates (Iliyasu et al., 2011). However, SGBV has become more pronounced in tertiary institutions of learning. A research showed that about 52% and 22% of female undergraduate students in Southern and Northern Nigeria, respectively, have suffered one form of sexual violence (Meziw-Okoye and Alamina, 2014).

Sexual and gender-based violence in educational institutions usually involves acts of physical and psychological violence premised on gender stereotypes. Such violence can have long-lasting effects on the victims, ranging from low self-esteem and depression to early unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

The types of SGBV experienced secondary and tertiary institutions include threats, rape, bullying, stealing, verbal and physical attacks, vandalism, extortion, and killing. The World Bank<sup>19</sup> notes the prevalence of gender violence in Nigerian secondary schools to the extent that the school environment may cease to be conducive for learning. These acts of violence are underpinned by norms, stereotypes, inequalities and exclusion. It makes learning difficult but just as it instills fear in the students. School-related gender-based violence has real

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<sup>19</sup>World Bank, 2007. Learning for Work and Life, in World Development Report.



consequences and can manifest as low self-esteem, depression, unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections such as HIV. Many students also end up avoiding school, achieving below their potential or dropping out.

### Current responses

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Recently, a Bill for an Act to prevent, prohibit and redress sexual harassment of students in tertiary educational institutions was passed by the legislative arm of the Nigerian Government. The bill houses twenty-seven clauses and proposes up to fourteen years jail term, with a minimum of five years, without an option of fine for any educator who commits sexual offences in tertiary institutions. The bill defines sexual offences as including sexual intercourse with a student or demands for sex from a student or a prospective student or intimidating or creating a hostile or offensive environment for the student by soliciting for sex or making sexual advances. Other forms of sexual harassment identified in the bill are grabbing, hugging, kissing, rubbing, stroking, touching, pinching the breasts or hair or lips or hips or buttocks or any other sensual part of the body of a student; or sending by hand or courier or



electronic or any other means naked or sexually explicit pictures or videos or sex related objects to a student, and whistling or winking at a student or screaming, exclaiming, joking or making sexually complimentary or uncomplimentary remarks about a student's physique or stalking a student (Vanguard, 2020).





In 2014, a national action plan was published to address the growing concern about gender-based violence and its link to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. The goal was to significantly reduce by 30% the incidence of GBV through prevention and education, as well as ensuring that integrated GBV services are available at all levels.

The document has in it the following objectives:

- I. Review laws and policies to mitigate incidence of GBV, and improve access to health education and justice services
- II. Strengthen capacity of public, private institutions and community organizations to foster partnerships and collaboration, and improve community involvement for GBV/HIV programmes
- III. Increased knowledge and awareness of prevention and management of GBV by the general population, especially the vulnerable group.
- IV. Strengthen institutional, technical and operational capacity of public and private sector institutions and civil society to provide GBV services.

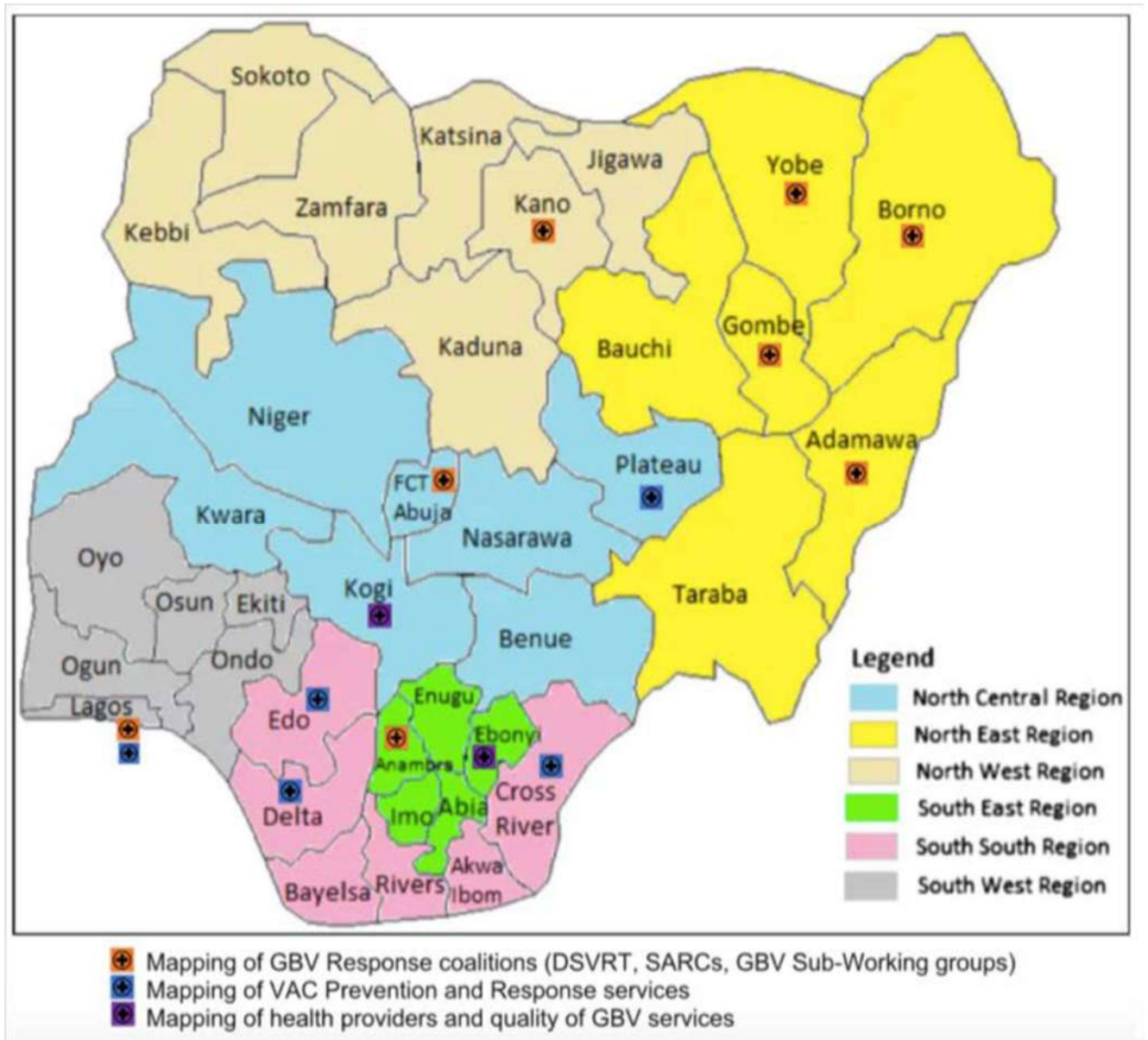


V. The availability and utilization of quality data to improve programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GBV/HIV intervention.

(FMWSD, 2014)

Furthermore, under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the Federal Government of Nigeria has established several GBV survivors support centre and response teams across the nation (Figure 3).





Source: UNFA, 2013

- Domestic sexual violence response team (DSVRT)
- The Sexual Assault/Spouse Abuse Resource Center (SARCS)



## Local NGO response and efforts

Table 1 contains some major local NGO initiatives to combat SGBV

Table 1. Major Local NGOs and their focal points on SGBV

|          | <b>Organisation</b>   | <b>Objectives</b>  |
|----------|---|--|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Project Alert on violence against Women</b><br><a href="https://projectalertnig.org/">https://projectalertnig.org/</a> | The organisation also provides counselling services, as well as legal aid for women and children who have been abused and lack access to representation. This has helped some victims obtain justice and fair recourse.  |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Women Empowerment and Legal Aid</b><br><a href="https://welaonline.org/">https://welaonline.org/</a>                   | The organization aims to break down barriers that hinder gender equality and to put an end to the abuse and violence against women and girls in Nigeria. Additionally, it provides legal aid, training, and advocacy to end discrimination against women and promote their empowerment |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Women at Risk international Foundation</b><br><a href="https://warifng.org/">https://warifng.org/</a>                  | Its objectives are to create awareness and tackle the high rate of sexual violence towards women and young girls in Nigeria. Additionally, it offers training on how to give support to survivors of gender-based violence.  |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Peace Women</b><br><a href="https://www.peacewomen.org">https://www.peacewomen.org</a>                                 | The organization addresses the root causes of violence with a feminist lens and mobilising for non-violent action.   |



Other initiatives include:

- Mirabel Centre is a sexual assault referral centre that provides medical and psychosocial services to survivors of sexual assault and rape. The centre is the first referral centre in Nigeria. They are supported by several organizations and Lagos state ministries including the Nigerian police, Lagos state command, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and the Office of the Defender. The centre is based in Lagos state.
  - Contact: Lagos State University Teaching Hospital (LASUTH), Ikeja, Lagos; Tel: 08155770000, 07013491769, 08187243468, 01-2957816; E: [www.pjnigeria.org](http://www.pjnigeria.org)
- Stand to End Rape Initiative (STER) is a youth-led initiative that advocates against sexual violence by providing prevention mechanisms and psychosocial support for survivors. They can be found in Lagos, Abuja and Port-Harcourt
  - Lagos: 1B Godson Ilodiana Close, Off Ayo Babatunde Crescent, by Akiogun road, Oniru, Lekki, Lagos; E: [contactus@standtoendrape.org](mailto:contactus@standtoendrape.org); T: 08095967000
  - Abuja: Second floor, FCT city Library, No. 2 Gwani Street, Opposite IGI House, Zone 4, Wuse, Abuja. E: [sterabuja@standtoendrape.org](mailto:sterabuja@standtoendrape.org); T: 08130320270



- Port-Harcourt: E: [sterph@standtoendrape.org](mailto:sterph@standtoendrape.org); T: 08130320270, 08188576948
- Hand off Initiative is a non-profit organisation working on addressing the problem of rape, sexual abuse, harassment and assault by reaching into schools and communities to teach children, teenagers and young adults about consent.
  - E: [contactus@handsoffinitiative.org](mailto:contactus@handsoffinitiative.org)
- The Cece Yara Foundation is a child-centred non-profit organization working on preventing child sexual abuse and providing access to care services, information, protection and emergency intervention for child victims of sexual abuse or those who are at risk. They are based out of Lagos state.
  - 2A, Akin Ogunmade-Davies close, Gbagada phase II estate, Gbagada, Lagos; E: [info@ceceyara.org](mailto:info@ceceyara.org); T: 09085692612, 09085692326
- Enough is Enough (EIE) is a group that is committed to changing the dynamics of accountability to citizens by public officials. They are heavily invested in using technology to enhance citizen engagement and promote good governance in Nigeria. They are based out of Lagos state.
  - 8 Alhaji Muritala Street, Atunrase Estate, Gbagada, Lagos. E: [info@eienigeria.org](mailto:info@eienigeria.org); T: 014545205; 07087784788



- Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team (DSVRT) is a group of professional service providers and officials that provide legal, medical, counselling and psychological and psychosocial support to domestic and sexual violence survivors. They are based out of Lagos and have partnered with Punch newspaper, Ben Bruce foundation, Child Health Advocacy Initiative, MTN, Nok 360, Access Bank, FanMilk and Unilever.
- The gender relevance initiative promotion (GRIP) works for the interest of women, youths and children. The NGO uses the law including international law to ensure accountability, address poverty and empower communities for women, youths and children's rights and welfare.
  - Suite 5, Afe Babalola Bar Centre, High Court Premises, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti state, Nigeria. E:gripwomen@yahoo.com T: 08033581144; 08159342727



## International NGO response and efforts

The leading international non-governmental organizations in Maters of SGBV are Action Aid, Concern, Plan International and Oxfam. Others are multilateral and bilateral organizations, such as UNESCO, UNICEF and USAID. A variety of SGBV responses have been deployed, with different approaches, scopes and targeted SGBV survivors in Nigeria. These NGOs have channelled their initiatives towards curbing sexual violence in educational institutions under the auspices of several international instruments, resolution and commitments. These initiatives collectively address all forms violence in schools. Some programmes focus on girls by working to strengthen empowerment within and outside the school environment. Others take an inclusive approach by involving boys.

In terms of scope, School related Gender based Violence (SRGBV) programming includes single input interventions that comprise of stand-alone trainings on sexual harassment and/or life skill lectures on female reproductive health. Conversely, a multiple input approach that integrates different sections of the educational system and a variety of stakeholders is sometimes embarked on. Yet others are community-based counselling programmes that engage students and teachers in a combined discussion forum. Other participants may include local leaders and government officials. Some interventions take the 'Whole School' approach that integrates a violence prevention module into a





broad school programme. This may comprise of gender training for teachers, curriculum review and empowerment projects that focus on decreasing female income vulnerability.

Most international programmatic interventions are usually structured towards;

- a. Preventing violence; by tackling the gendered behaviours that feed it, as well as the implementation of standard guidelines, and/or overtly endorsing tolerance and equality often through substitute non-violent practices.
- b. Establishing systems that avert violent behaviours.
- c. Providing adequate levels of support services to survivors.
- d. Partnering with relevant actors and stakeholders to gain the best results for survivors and their families.
- e. Ensuring that offenders are brought to book through a judicial process. UNGEI/UNESCO (2013)

These international partners include:

- UNHCR participates in helping states facilitate access to justice by SGBV survivors. The group advocates and supports countries in meeting their international commitments to protect persons of concern against SGBV. They also work with states to ensure compliance with international standards of both informal and



formal justice systems. They developed guidelines on distribution of sanitary

- USAID provides humanitarian assistance by supporting efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. USAID interventions include confidential medical care, counseling, legal assistance, and community-based action and awareness programs.
- UNFPA collaborated with three states in the Northeast in setting up mechanisms through local and international partnership for response, mitigation and prevention of GBV. They provided remedial care and a safe place for survivors. They are also committed to ensuring GBV survivors have access to quality mental health and psychosocial support services.
- Norwegian Church Aid partnered with Christian Aid Nigeria to create an association to increase local capacity for GBV response and prevention in Northeastern Nigeria. They conducted trainings in GBV core concept, first aid, psychosocial support.
- International Medical Corps provides GBV response and prevention services in the northeast. They facilitate training on clinical management of rape and conducted radio programs in the local languages (Hausa and Kanuri) to spread awareness on the rights of women and girls and services available in case of abuse.



- UNICEF Nigeria supports the providing of child protection services to girls and women survivors of conflict related sexual violence and children born of rape. In collaboration with Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development, and UNFPA, UNICEF embarked on capacity building initiative for state and non-state actors to provide direct support to women, children and their families and engage in community reconciliation.

**Table 3.** Major International Partners and their focal areas on GBV in Nigeria

|   | <b>RESPONSE/EFFORT</b>                                     | <b>LOCAL NGOs AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS</b> |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Access to Justice  | NBA/FIDA  |
| 2 | Critical protection material (NFIs including dignity kits) | FHI360, BOWDI<br>NHRC                             |
| 3 | Livelihood   | AUN, CARITAS                                      |
| 4 | Identification through protection monitoring               | GISCOR,<br>NHRC, CCEPI                            |
| 5 | Community  | FHI360, BOWDI GISCOR,                             |



|   |                            |                    |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
|   | mobilisation and awareness | NHRC, CCEPI        |
| 6 | Psychosocial support       | FHI360, BOWDI      |
| 7 | Capacity Building          | FHI360, BOWDI, NBA |

Source: UNHCR, 2020

**Nigerian government response and efforts**

The section 282 of the Penal code and 357 of the Nigerian Criminal Code make a case for handling rape cases, though they exempts perpetrators of rape within marriage, just as only women can be raped under the law in Nigeria.

Child Rights Act 2003 addresses sexual offences with respect to persons under the age of 18years. Ekiti State also passed a law on gender-based violence, which recognizes that gender-based violence includes economic abuse, among others. The Lagos State passed a law for Protection against Domestic Violence [and connected purposes] in 2007. The Violence against Persons Prohibition Act (VAPPA) enacted by the National Assembly of the Nigeria in 2015 provides a comprehensive



definition and (marital) rape and consent. The Act specifies punishment for a number of other kinds of offenses that fall under SGBV.

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development piloted a two-year road map, tailored to address the GBV challenges in the most conflict-affected states of northeastern Nigeria. The national sexual offender register was launched by the Nigerian Federal Government in 2019. The register will contain the names of all those prosecuted for sexual violence since 2015. Currently, only two of the 36 states, Lagos and Ekiti, keep databases of sex offenders.

Senator Sani Musa sponsored a legislation which is titled “A Bill for an Act to Prohibit the Stigmatization of Victims of Rape and Insurgency in order to encourage victims of rape to testify in court and victims of insurgency to be reintegrated into the community of his or her choice”. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal matters in June 2020. At about the same time, a sexual violence bill was passed in Senate to address the incidence of sexual harassment in tertiary institutions

The Government of Nigeria has committed itself to addressing SGBV through its major development strategy and planning documents. The National Strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is based on the following government documents:



a. National Gender Policy Strategic Framework (Implementation Plan) Federal Republic of Nigeria 2008 – 2013: This document seeks to address gender related issues with focus on five (5) important areas.

- I. Culture re-orientation and sensitisation to change gender perceptions and stereotypes
- II. Promotion of women’s human rights and focusing on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and in supporting new legislations and legal rights of women
- III. Promoting the empowerment of women and integrating gender within key sectors as highlighted within the NGP – (Agriculture/Rural Development; Environment/Natural Resource; Gender and HIV/AIDS; Health and Reproductive Health/ Rights; Education/Training; Labour/Employment)
- IV. Women’s political participation and engendered governance including gender and conflict management
- V. Supporting institutional development including the use of ICT and building strategic partnerships, including identifying new partnerships with men’s organisations, faith based organisations and traditional institutions.

b. National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325: This document became relevant because women in Nigeria, particularly those in conflict



ravaged zones, continue to witness unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault. The overarching goal of the project is to develop a National Strategic Framework and Plan of Action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria anchored to the following priorities:

- I. Participation: Increased political empowerment for women and engagement at all levels of decision making.
  - II. Justice, Protection and Peace: A more effective and credible justice and security environment for women during and after conflict.
  - III. Economic Resource and Support: Allocation of greater and more sustainable financial resources to support women in recovery processes.
- c. Establishment of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs: The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs has oversight function over the situation of Nigerian women, and this also covers monitoring and documenting the human rights situation relating to women and girls. The following National legislations inform the Strategy:
- d. Others are:
- I. The initiations of Family Support Programme (FSP), Better Life for Rural Women (BLRW) among others were steps intended to improve the living status of Nigerian women. The aim of these two programmes (BLRW and FSP) was to improve the



quality of life of average Nigerian women through economic and financial empowerment.

- II. the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015, which prohibits female genital mutilation, harmful widowhood practices, harmful traditional practices and all forms of violence against persons in both private and public life (FMWSD, 2014).





Table 4. Agreements on GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria

| Title   | Year Adopted | Description  | Status   |
|---|--------------|--|--|
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)  | 1979         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted in 1979, but the general recommendation 19 on violence against women was not adopted by the CEDAW committee until 1992. It recognizes GBV as a form of discrimination and recommends that states take measures to prevent and respond to violence against women.</li> <li>Article 6 calls for states to "suppress all forms of trafficking and exploitation of prostitution of women."</li> </ul> | Although the federal government ratified this in 1985, the Nigerian constitution requires domestication through adoption by the National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly. <sup>3</sup> |
| African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights  | 1981         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls for the elimination of discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of women and children.</li> <li>Prohibits all forms of exploitation, particularly slavery.</li> </ul>  | Ratified in 1983.  |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child   | 1989         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defines a child as a person under the age of 18.</li> <li>Commits state parties to protecting children from all forms of mental and physical violence, as well as sexual exploitation, child marriage, abuse, harmful traditional practices, and prostitution.</li> </ul>   | Ratified in 1991.  |
| African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child  | 1990         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defines a child as a person under the age of 18.</li> <li>Commits states to protecting children from physical and sexual abuse.</li> </ul>  | Ratified in 2000.  |
| Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court  | 1998         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes a spectrum of GBV as war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, and forced sterilization.</li> </ul>   | Ratified in 2001.  |
| Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime | 2000         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls on states to criminalize and take steps to prevent trafficking.</li> <li>Commits states to providing physical, psychosocial, and social support to trafficking victims.</li> </ul>  | Ratified in 2001.  |
| Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)   | 2003         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls on states to protect rights of women and girls, such as property rights, rights to a consensual marriage, protection against child marriage, widows' rights, inheritance rights, and protection against all forms of violence.</li> </ul>   | Ratified in 2004.  |

Source: World Bank 2019



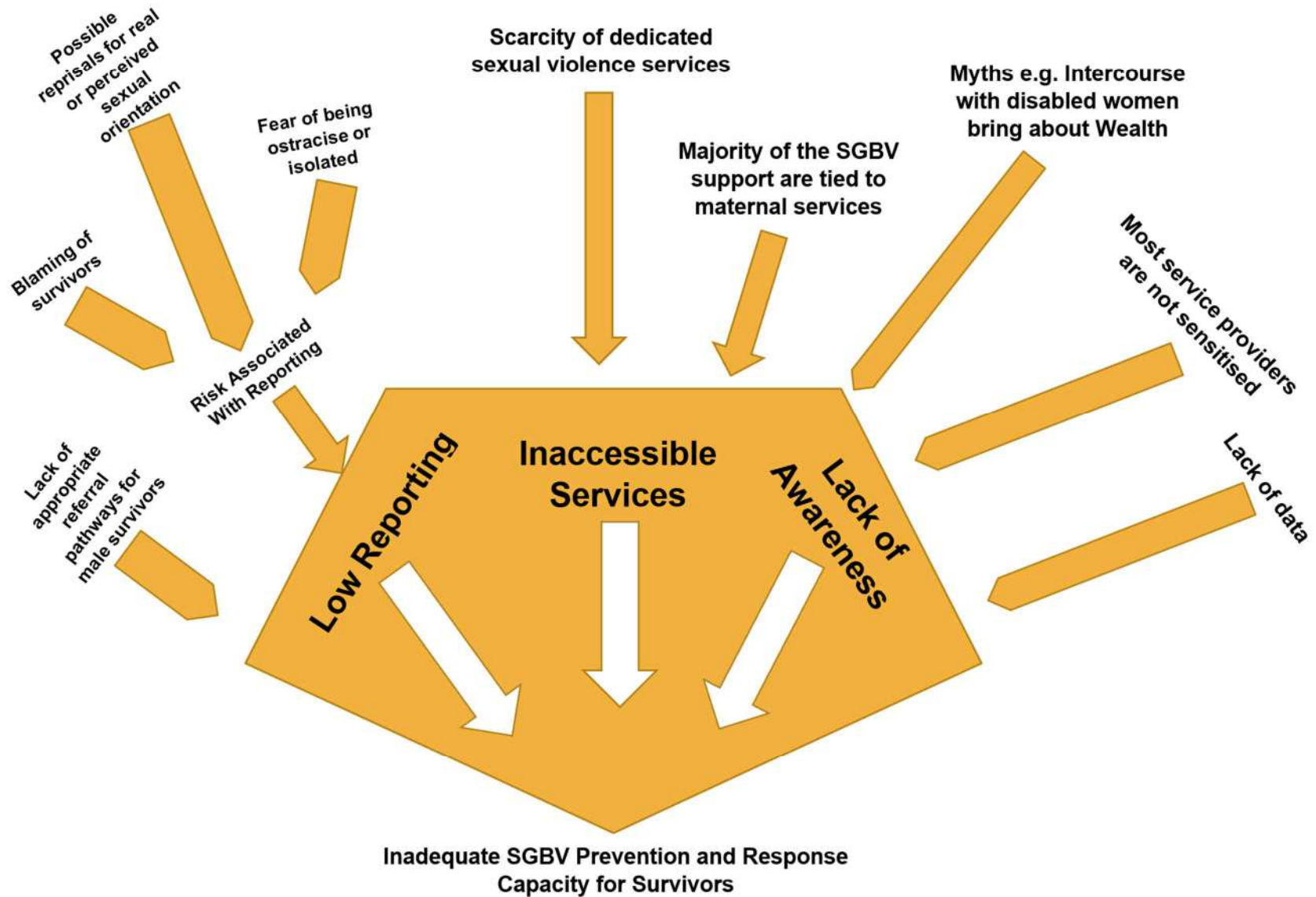
## Gaps and issues

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The challenges pertinent to combating SGBV are intricate and skewed. The implementation strategies by the different stakeholders vary with models, framework, and monitoring and evaluation modalities. For instance, services and referral mechanisms for survivors are largely in place across the three settings, though employee capacity requires reinforcement, and use remains low. Targeted programmes, professional and sensitized workers, and effective referral systems for adult male survivors are missing, especially in rural and peri-urban areas. Figure 5 and Table 5 show the intricacy of some of the gaps and challenges associated SGBV.



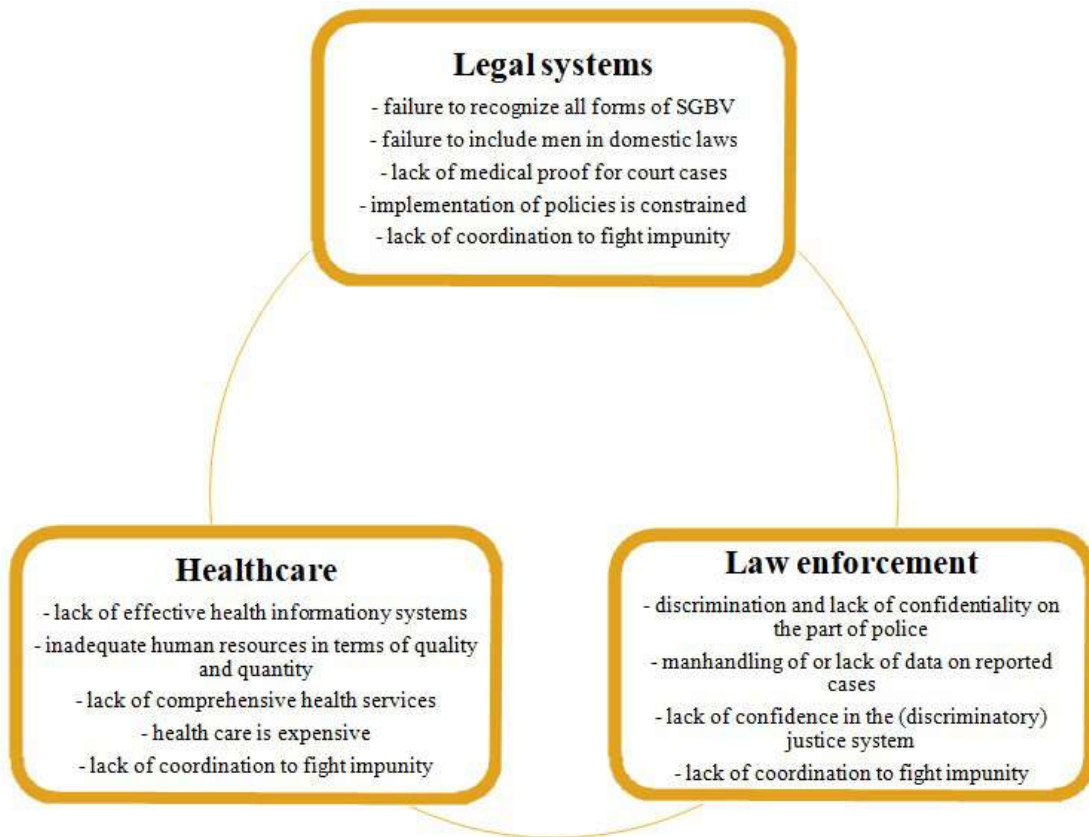
Figure 4. Relationship between the Gaps and Challenges Associated With SGBV



| <b>Gaps</b><br><b>Solutions</b>     |   | Data capturing and safe keeping of evidence | Secure transmission of evidence | Lack of cooperation between stakeholders | Inadequate access to response services |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Data gathering and analysis on SGBV |   | ✓   | ✓                               | ✓  | ✓                                      |
| Gender mainstreaming programme      |   | ✓   |                                 | ✓  | ✓                                      |
| Community SGBV awareness programme  | Organize focus group and community meetings where information is shared on SGBV and questions can be asked and answered | ✓   |                                 | ✓  | ✓                                      |
| Consent workshops                   | Consent trainings programmes offered to the community   |   |                                 | ✓  | ✓                                      |

|  |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | and in schools   |   |   |   |   |
| Training programmes for SGBV and non SGBV actors   | Training of trainers who can train other responders; training of frontline responders              | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SGBV training for candidates at the police academy | Early SGBV training/sensitization programme for police officers before entering into the workforce | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lecture programmes for community and actors        | Provide lectures and workshops of women and children's rights periodically in different areas      |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |

**Table 5: Gaps in tackling SGBV**



## Proposed project

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) involves widespread human rights violations and is often linked to unequal gender relations within communities and abuses of power. Prevention and response can be done by identifying risks and responding to survivors, using a coordinate, multi-sector approach.



SHE-Foundation's Action against SGBV reaffirms that sexual and gender-based violence is a pressing issue and emphasizes gender equality as the cornerstone principle in addressing SGBV. Therefore, this project is double-prong. The first part, The Data Scale-up Project (DSP), emphasises the devastation of SGBV particularly on females. The second, The Men Initiative for Social Good (TMIS), focuses on changing the paradigm of socialization, particularly of males.

Given the gravity of the situation, SHE-Foundation is calling on the government, international organizations and civil societies to prevent and respond to violence against women through multi-sector efforts. The relevant sectors include health care, protection (legal system, law enforcement), all of which are closely linked and entail specific activities.

Evidently, there are gaps in the prosecution of reported cases in Nigeria. Some of these are a lack of means of capturing and safe keeping of evidence of violence at the point of occurrence, safe transmission of evidence (i.e the chain of custody), gaps/lack of partnership between healthcare workers, law enforcement officers and the legal system. Data is pivotal to monitoring performance in the implementation of laws as well as in providing response services to survivors in the most vulnerable areas; hence, the DSP. Data too has shown that the social construction of masculinity and femininity goes a long way in determining how safe our spaces are from SGBV; hence, the TMIS

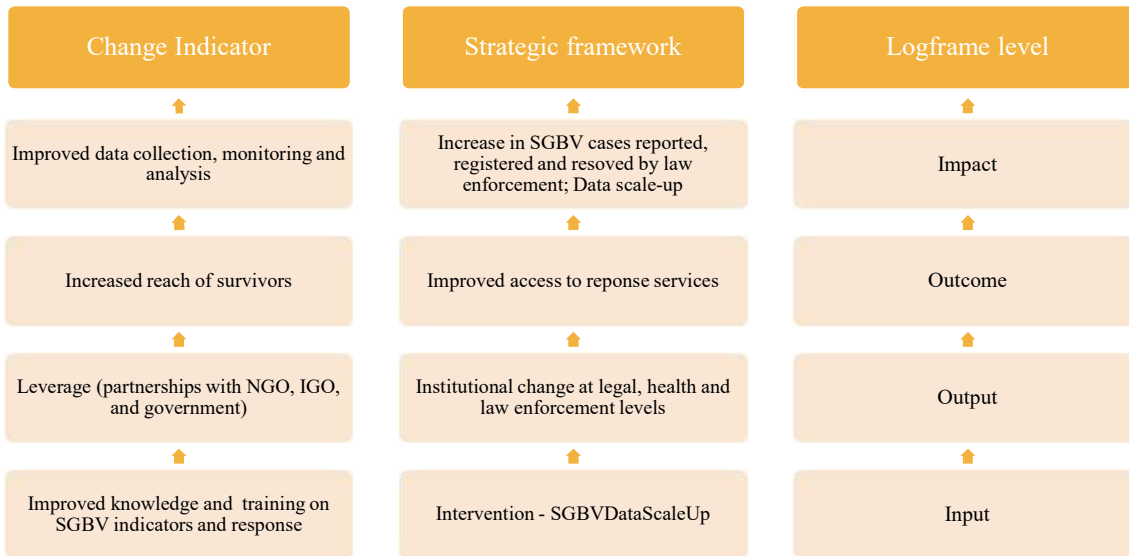


The proposed project is for developing an SGBV strategy that works collaboratively in responding to SGBV in Nigeria. Recognizing SGBV as a human rights concern, SHE-Foundation is committed to strengthening the organization's capacity in this area by improving data collection and analysis; developing tools to assist with knowledge management and building the capacity and expertise of partners; and community towards SGBV interventions. Recommended actions in two institutional focus areas in order to strengthen SHE-Foundation's capacity and expertise in addressing SGBV:

- Information management through data collection, documentation, safe-keeping and analysis.
- Partnerships and coordination of the different stakeholders/partners to increase collaboration to allow the pooling of resources in prevention and response to SGBV including developing consensus on policies, protocols, legalities and field guidelines.
- Community participation and support through education, and advocacy to promote reintegration at community level.







## Key changes monitored

Increase in number of cases reported and resolved by law

Survivors having access to improved response services

Strengthened relationships with stakeholders

Public and private finance leveraged

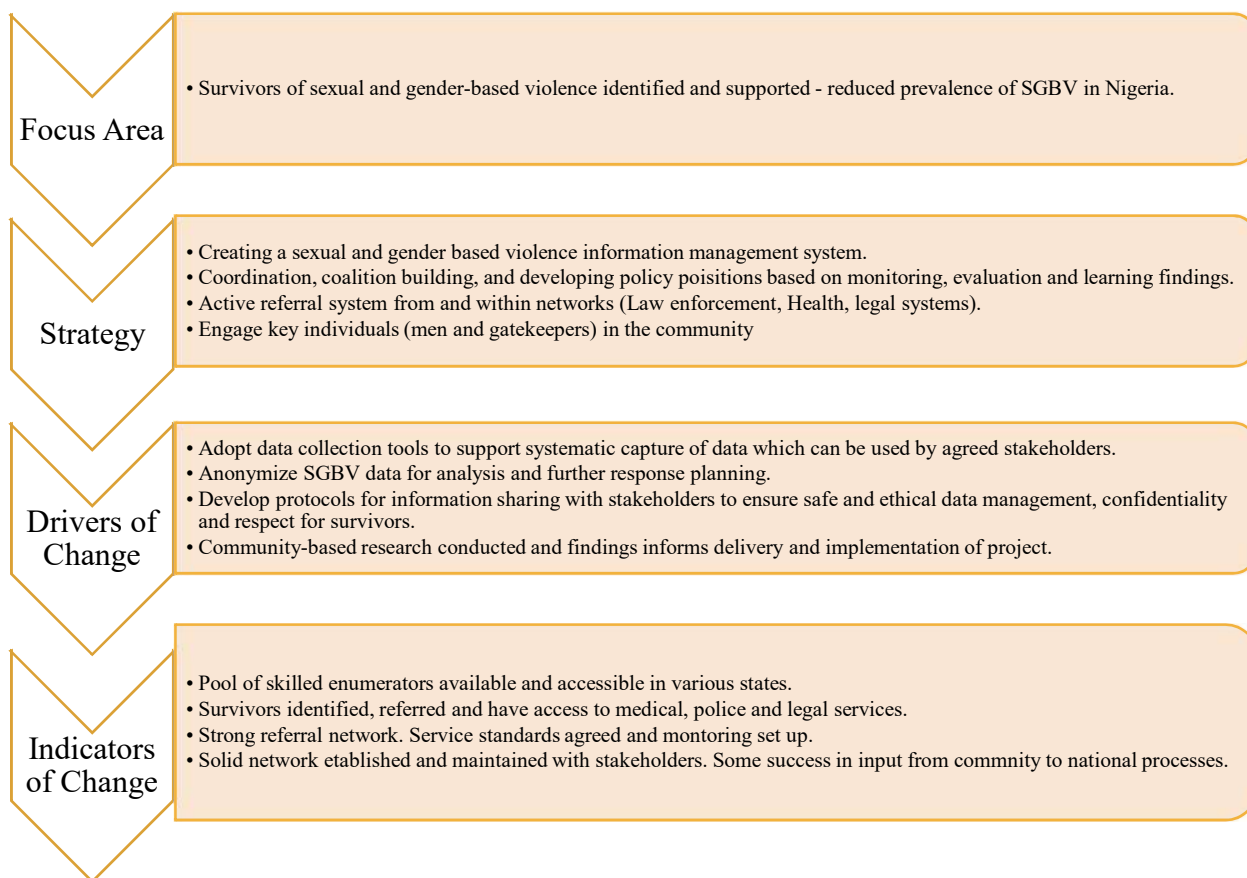
Changes in the response of key players

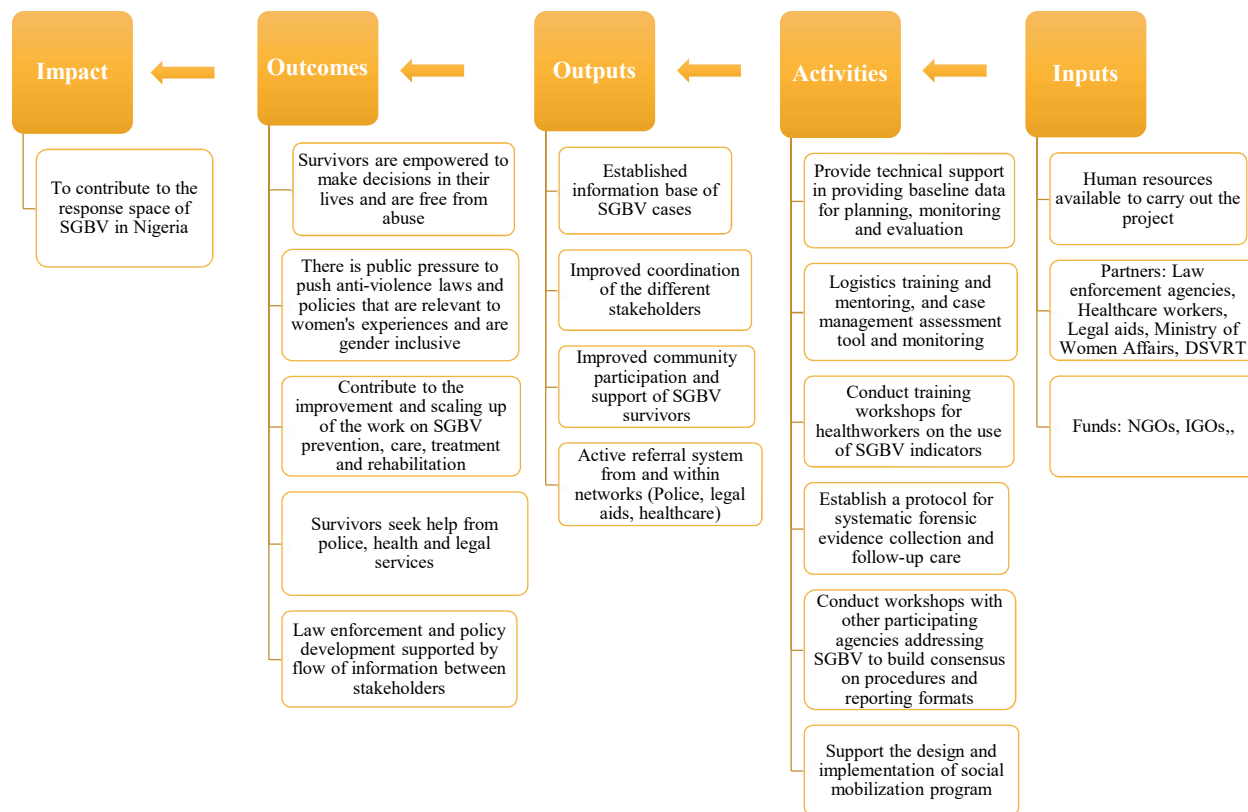
Demonstrate success in data monitoring and evaluation

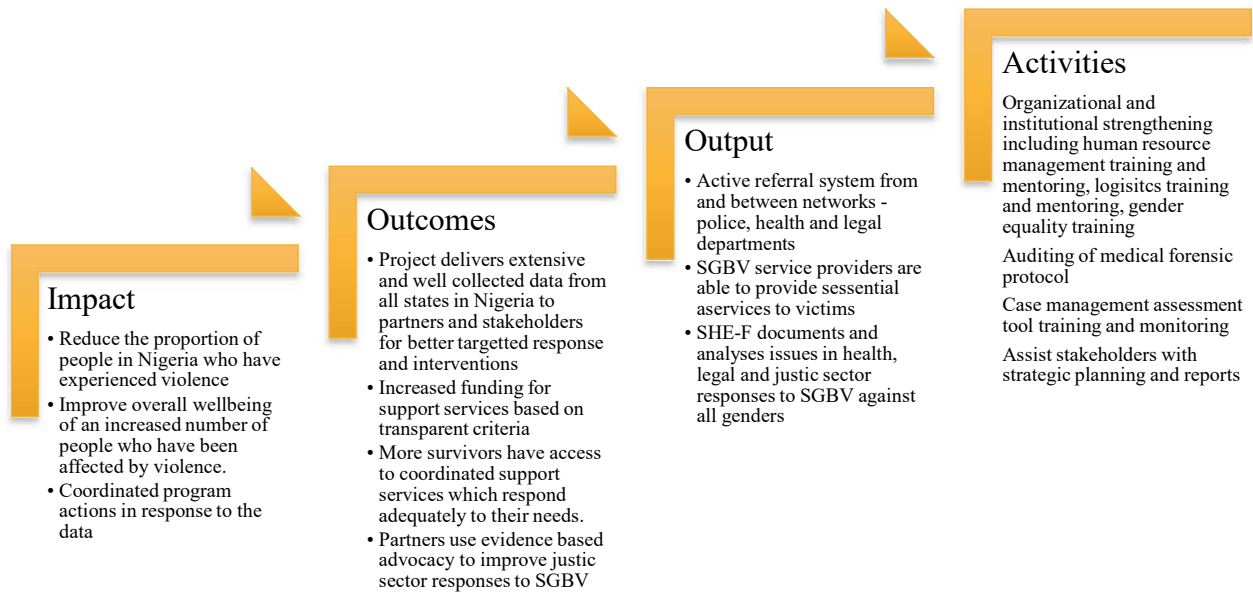


## Theory of Change

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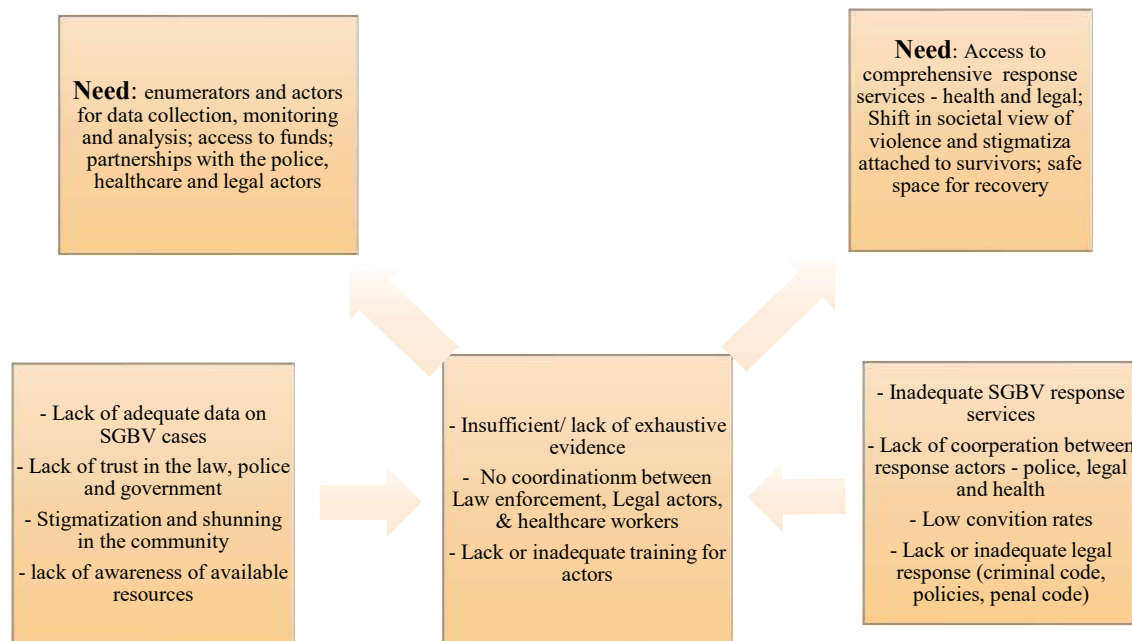






## Programme Results Chain






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## ***'Problem analysis'***

### ***Expected Impact and Outcomes***

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With this project, SHE-Foundation intends to contribute to improving a rapid expansion of activities on SGBV prevention, care and treatment. These outcomes include improved information management of SGVC data and the integration of relevant monitoring indicators in the health information management system, improved access to response – material, health and legal services for survivors of SGBV. The foundation also expects to strengthen partnership relationships with the different actors, allowing the pooling of resources in the prevention and control of SGBV in developing consensus on policies and protocols. Overall, the



foundation expects improved national capacity to adhere to SGBV protocols and enhanced safety and protection of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys to prevent exposure to violence and ensure access to dignified response services.

### ***Suggested Key Activities***

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- Provide technical support to conduct assessment to identify service provision gaps and provide baseline data for planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Conduct workshops with participating agencies addressing SGBV and actors/partners to build consensus on procedures and reporting formats.
- Conduct training workshops for health workers on the use of SGBV indicators.
- Create case management guidelines and quality assurance reporting formats to strengthen the capacity in the clinical management of SGBV or peripheral health and first referral facilities in the region.



## Proposed Timetable

| Phases         | Survey Activities  | No of days | Timeline                          | Status of Implementation |
|----------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Stage 1</b> | <b>Planning</b>  |            |                                   |                          |
|                | Planning and Preparations  | on         | Since 10 <sup>th</sup> June -2020 | Ongoing                  |
|                | Consultative meeting with Donors   | 1          | July/Aug-20                       | Not Started              |
|                | Funding proposal submitted; approved; funding released                                 | 30         | 7 Sept                            | Ongoing                  |
|                | Stakeholders Engagement/consultative meeting   | 2hrs       | 14 Sept                           | Not Started              |
|                | Select indicators and questionnaires   | 5          | 24-28Aug                          | Not Started              |
|                | <b>Preparation of Survey Logistics</b>   |            |                                   |                          |
|                | Sampling of regions and preparation of manuals   | 6          | 1-6Sept                           | Not Started              |
|                | Printing of Manuals, ID cards, List of EAs (if required given virtual data collection) | 1          | 7Sept                             | Not Started              |
|                | Development of SGBV DSU Program.   | 4          | 8-11Sept                          | Not Started              |
| <b>Stage 2</b> | <b>Main Survey Data Collection</b>   |            |                                   |                          |
|                | Training of Trainers (TOT)   | 2hrs       | 14 Sept                           | Not Started              |
|                | Training enumerators/response team   | 3hrs       | 15Sept                            | Not Started              |
|                | Field survey/Data Collection   | 13 days    | 17-30Sept                         | Not Started              |
|                | Monitoring of fieldwork  | 13 days    | 17-30Sept                         | Not Started              |
|                | Review of synchronized data  | 5 days     | 5-9Oct                            | Not Started              |
| <b>Stage 3</b> | <b>Data Processing and Analysis</b>  |            |                                   |                          |
|                | Data cleaning and validation process   | 5          | 12-16Oct                          | Not Started              |
|                | Computation of survey weight and application   | 3          | 19-21Oct                          | Not Started              |



|                |  |         |                            |             |
|----------------|--|---------|----------------------------|-------------|
|                | Analysis and Table Generation                    | 2       | 22-23Oct                   | Not Started |
|                | Review of generated tables by the technical team | 3       | 26-28Oct                   | Not Started |
|                | Development of SGBV tracker/dashboard            | 30 days | 14Sept-13Nov               | Not started |
| <b>Stage 4</b> | <b>Report Writing</b>                            |         |                            |             |
|                | Report Writing of findings                       | 6       | 29Oct-4Nov                 | Not Started |
|                | Review/corrections of report                     | 2       | 5-7Nov                     | Not Started |
|                | Finalization and printing of report              | 2       | 9-10Nov                    | Not Started |
|                | Launch of DSU report                             | 1       | 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2020 | Not Started |





## Risks, Challenges and Way forward

| Risks/challenges  | Mitigating measures/way forwards   |
|---|--|
| <b>Government policy making constraints</b>   | The program will engage with the Federal government and the Ministry of women affairs regarding its work on planning and gender responsive budgeting.  |
| <b>Re-emergent violence and insecurity</b>  | The Foundation closely monitors any security and conflict issues. This includes assessing if there is a need to target specific aspects of violence against women, men and children related to conflict and insecurity. Foundation will monitor security closely to ensure safety of staff and will share security information with partners. In event of things getting worse in the area, appropriate security precautions will be put in place. |
| <b>Inadequacy of law enforcement response to SGBV against women:</b> victims are reluctant to report violence to police | SHE-Foundation will engage with programs like the police programme Africa, Federal Ministry of Justice to improve police response to SGBV.   |
| <b>Non-acceptance of project research findings by key stakeholders</b>  | SHE-Foundation will ensure that research methodologies are relevant to the context of not just Nigeria, but each local area where data is collected, while continuing to draw on globally proven research methodologies. Stakeholders will also be carried along during the implementation of the project.   |
| <b>Judicial actors preventing justice system monitoring</b>   | SHE-Foundation will build and leverage its existing relationships with the Court of Appeal to push for independence and quality of legal analysis. The foundation will continue to monitor the collaboration between all actors.   |



## Funding and Governance structure

### Why donor/grant support required

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World Bank, UNDP, McArthur Foundation, USAID, Global Affairs Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund, Sida, Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, UNICEF, CARE International, FIDA.

| <b>Donor Organization</b>                              | <b>Organization priority SGBV area</b>                          | <b>Type of funding available</b> | <b>Funding deadline</b> | <b>Website Information</b>  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| USAID  |   | Donor                            |                         |   |
| MacArthur Foundation                                   |   | Grant                            | Rolling                 | <a href="https://www.macfound.org/info-grantseekers/">https://www.macfound.org/info-grantseekers/</a>                     |
| Global Fund for Women's                                | Resisting violence condoned by cultural and religious practices | Grant                            |                         | <a href="https://www.globalfundforwomen.org/apply-for-a-grant/">https://www.globalfundforwomen.org/apply-for-a-grant/</a> |
| UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | Information management  | Grant                            |                         | <a href="https://www.unocha.org/nigeria/eligibility">https://www.unocha.org/nigeria/eligibility</a>                       |

|   |                                    |  |         |   |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Global Affairs Canada                       | Sexual violence and women's rights | Grant  | Rolling | <a href="https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/apply_funding-demande_financement.aspx?lang=eng">https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/apply_funding-demande_financement.aspx?lang=eng</a>   |
| Dangote Foundation                          |                                    | Donation   |         |   |
| UN Women                                    | All violence against women         | Grants   |         | <a href="https://grants.unwomen.org/">https://grants.unwomen.org/</a>   |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |                                    | Donation/Grant (Rapid response facility funding) |         | <a href="https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2020/COVID-19_30_million_Rapid_Response_Facility_launched_for_vulnerable_countries.html?fbclid=IwAR3vIS9vfrpf-DzN0ZtRXe9l9VzWFGy2uiBGotMVluPIEyXZPQCOBIGtbl">https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2020/COVID-19_30_million_Rapid_Response_Facility_launched_for_vulnerable_countries.html?fbclid=IwAR3vIS9vfrpf-DzN0ZtRXe9l9VzWFGy2uiBGotMVluPIEyXZPQCOBIGtbl</a> |
| African Women Development Fund (AWDF)       | Body and health rights             | Grant  |         | <a href="https://awdf.org/main-grants-call-for-applications/">https://awdf.org/main-grants-call-for-applications/</a>   |

TMIS is aimed at significantly reducing school related SGBV in tertiary learning institutions using a primary prevention approach to stop first-time victimization and perpetration. Primary prevention implies taking action to build resilience and prevent problems before they occur. The school-based proactive initiative is hinged on the promotion of safe environments free of sexual harassment, sexual assault, homophobia and other forms of bullying and violence. An important objective is to create an ambience for the reconstruction, revision and strengthening of masculine dispositions and male social responsibility, particularly with respect to females.

The overall aim of TMIS is to engage and initiate social behavioural change in males through SGBV advocacy and utilization informal and formal health education strategies.

### Project Rationale

The rationale for involving men and boys in SGBV prevention is that most men do not use violence nor condone it (Minersonet *al.*, 2011), although the UN Women (2018) opines that reported sexual violence is mainly perpetrated by men. Thus the construction of male individuality and masculinity should play a significant role in shaping the attitudes and orientation of probable perpetrators of physical and sexual assault.



That way, males will be positively engaged in neutralising male violence (Pease, 2008). Although young and adult males shape and “send powerful messages about relationships, violence, and power” (The Texas Council on Family Violence, 2010,)), the pervasiveness of male-perpetrated violence is a global phenomenon (World Health Organization, 2002). Men often have greater access to resources and opportunities to influence large social structures and institutions, which privilege them for critical roles in preventing sexual gender-based violence. This ought to be harnessed as important allies for TMIS, which seeks encourage males to:

- I. Develop the non-violent disposition of “real men” and respect women as equals.
- II. Support women survivors of violence against women.
- III. Invite males to participate in the efforts to end violence against women, in partnership with women organisations.

The project will work towards changing the normative framework, institutional practices and behavioural leanings pertaining to violence against women and girls at the community and the individual level.



|  |   |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Investment of Funding; Staff; Time; technology; materials</p> | <p>Direct Participation of Men groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engagement of stakeholders E.g. NASU, SSANU, ASUU, Student Union.</li> <li>2. Recruitment and formation of men groups/football clubs</li> <li>3. Recruitment of volunteers and local facilitators</li> <li>4. Base line Survey</li> <li>5. Training workshops</li> <li>6. Reflection sessions</li> <li>7. Informal Relationship management tips with Women/Girls group</li> <li>8. Exchange of experiences between young adult men</li> <li>9. Sports (E-Football) and Marches</li> </ol> <p>10. Community Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Fair</li> <li>• Road walk (collaborations with advocacy group)</li> <li>• Departmental/Faculty Debates</li> <li>• End line Survey</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher participation by men in the activities.</li> <li>• Participation of the Private Sector</li> <li>• Improvement on the openness to speak on SGBV</li> <li>• Increased knowledge on SGBV prevention and socio-economic/health implication</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to health support and education</li> <li>• Public engagement</li> <li>• increase awareness about inequitable gender norms</li> <li>• development of conflict resolution skills</li> <li>• establishment of Advocacy clubs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced reported SGBV cases within campus</li> <li>• Improvements in self-reported changes to behaviour (Control Group)</li> <li>• Increased social support from Institution management</li> <li>• Improved or the establishment of SGBV survivors' services with campus</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|--|--|

| <b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>  | <b>No. of Days</b> |
|--|--------------------|
| Planning and material Preparation                                | 2                  |
| Training of in-house Facilitators                                | 1                  |
| Engagement of stakeholders E.g. NASU, ASUU, Student Union        | 2                  |
| Recruitment and formation of men and women groups/football clubs | 2                  |
| Recruitment of volunteers and local facilitators                 | 2                  |
| Training on SGBV workshop and Base line Survey                   | 3                  |
| Football Match and Road walk                                     | 2                  |
| Departmental debates   | 1                  |
| Health fair and End line Survey                                  | 1                  |



## Risks, Challenges and Way forward

| <b>Risks/challenges</b>                                | <b>Mitigating measures/way forwards</b>                           |
|--|---|
| Men may opt out of programme mid-way                   | Men are active participants such as local facilitators, volunteer |
| Men divert resources towards personal objectives       | Reinforced training on the objectives and goal of the project     |
| Conflict of interest from various participating groups | Establishment of a code of conduct throughout the project         |





|   | <b>NAME OF DONOR</b>                       | <b>DONOR PRIORITY AREA</b> | <b>TYPE OF FUNDING</b> | <b>WEBSITE LINK</b>   | <b>DEADLINE</b> |
|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | USAID                                      | GBV AND ENVIRONMENT        | CASH                   | <a href="https://competitions4dev.org/risechallenge">https://competitions4dev.org/risechallenge</a>     | 5/08/2020       |
| 2 | ELRHA - Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) | GBV and WASH               | cash                   | <a href="https://www.elrha.org/funding-opportunities/">https://www.elrha.org/funding-opportunities/</a> | ROLLING         |
| 3 | Global Innovation Fund (GIF)               | GBV                        | cash                   | <a href="https://globalinnovation.fund">https://globalinnovation.fund</a>                               | ROLLING         |
| 4 | Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)   | Women and Gender equality  | cash                   | <a href="http://wphfund.org">http://wphfund.org</a>   |                 |

|    |                                  |                         |      |   |            |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|---|------------|
| 5  | UKAID                            | SDG and COVID-19 impact | cash | <a href="https://www.ukaidirect.org/news/new-uk-aid-direct-funding-round-announcement/">https://www.ukaidirect.org/news/new-uk-aid-direct-funding-round-announcement/</a> | 30/06/2020 |
| 6  | UNwomen                          | GBV                     | CASH | <a href="http://grants.unwomen.org/">http://grants.unwomen.org/</a>   | 15/05/2020 |
| 7  | UN Democracy Fund                | Women and GBV           | cash | <a href="https://www.un.org/democracyfund/content/apply-funding">https://www.un.org/democracyfund/content/apply-funding</a>   | ROLLING    |
| 8  | UN Foundation                    | SDG                     | CASH | <a href="http://www.unfoundation.org/">http://www.unfoundation.org/</a>   |            |
| 9  | Ford Foundation                  | GBV AND WOMEN           | CASH | <a href="https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/grants-database/grants-all">https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/grants-database/grants-all</a>         | Rolling    |
| 10 | Global Partnership for Education | Education               | cash | <a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/grant-application-deadlines">https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/grant-application-deadlines</a>                 | rolling    |

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