

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM: A SENSITIZATION ON GBV

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Background

- Extractive revenues accounted for 50 percent of government revenues in 2020 (**National Resource Governance Institute**), which reinforces, unequal power relations and poverty as factors for GBV
- Ranked 128 out of 153 countries on the World Economic Forum's 2020 Global Gender Gap Index
- 9 percent of women aged 15 to 49 had suffered sexual assault at least once in their life time – **USAID, Nigeria**
- 31 percent had experienced physical violence
- Three documents directly related to the extractive sector that mention gender, women or sex in Nigeria: The 2004 Labour Act, the 2016 Mining and Metal Sector Investment Promotion Brochure and the 2017 National Gas Policy.

Background – Cont'd

- An alarming 57.5 per cent of women workers interviewed across all sectors stated that they experienced GBVH in the world of work. Respondents below 30 years old and between the ages of 30 and 39 experienced the highest rates of GBVH. – **NLC**
- Nearly 44 per cent of all women workers said their supervisor or superior had said or done something that made them uneasy due to their gender or sex, including sexist comments, 4 touching, 5 winking, pinching, sexual violence, 6 grabbing, 7 touching of inner palm inappropriately during handshakes, 8 hugging, 9 kissing, 10 sending sexually explicit pictures on phones 11 and stalking.
- Only 19.6 per cent of respondents stated that they reported incidents of GBVH in the world of work.
- More than one-third (35.9 per cent) of respondents said that even when violations were reported, justice was rarely upheld.
- 3 Access to qualitative training on GBVH in the workplace appears to be limited as only 24.3 per cent of respondents said they have received training on how to protect themselves against these abuses, including sexual harassment.

Definition – Gender-based Violence

- Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for harmful acts of abuse perpetrated against a **person's will** and **rooted in a system of unequal power** between women and men.
- *The UN defines violence against women as, 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'*

Forms of GBV

Emotional abuse - resulting from gender norms that contribute to excluding women from the sector and facilitating GBV within it, include the beliefs that men are superior to, stronger, richer and more intelligent than women, that women should not take on physically demanding engineering / mining tasks.

Operational framework: prevailing policies and laws discriminate as mentioned earlier s against women and perpetuate the culture of abuse in the sector

psychological – women are usually written off even before they were provided the opportunity to prove themselves technically

Sexual violence - including unwanted touching, sexual remarks, sexual exploitation and harassment

Economic deprivation – caused as a result of gender wage gap, which may be linked to the restriction of women to low-paying cadre jobs

Physical violence – expressed in the form of physical altercations, moreso, during attacks on facility by state or non-state actors

Domestic Violence – a form of violence prevailing in a home setting or by

Factors of Gender-based Violence








Lack of legal safeguard



Assessing Gender Equity

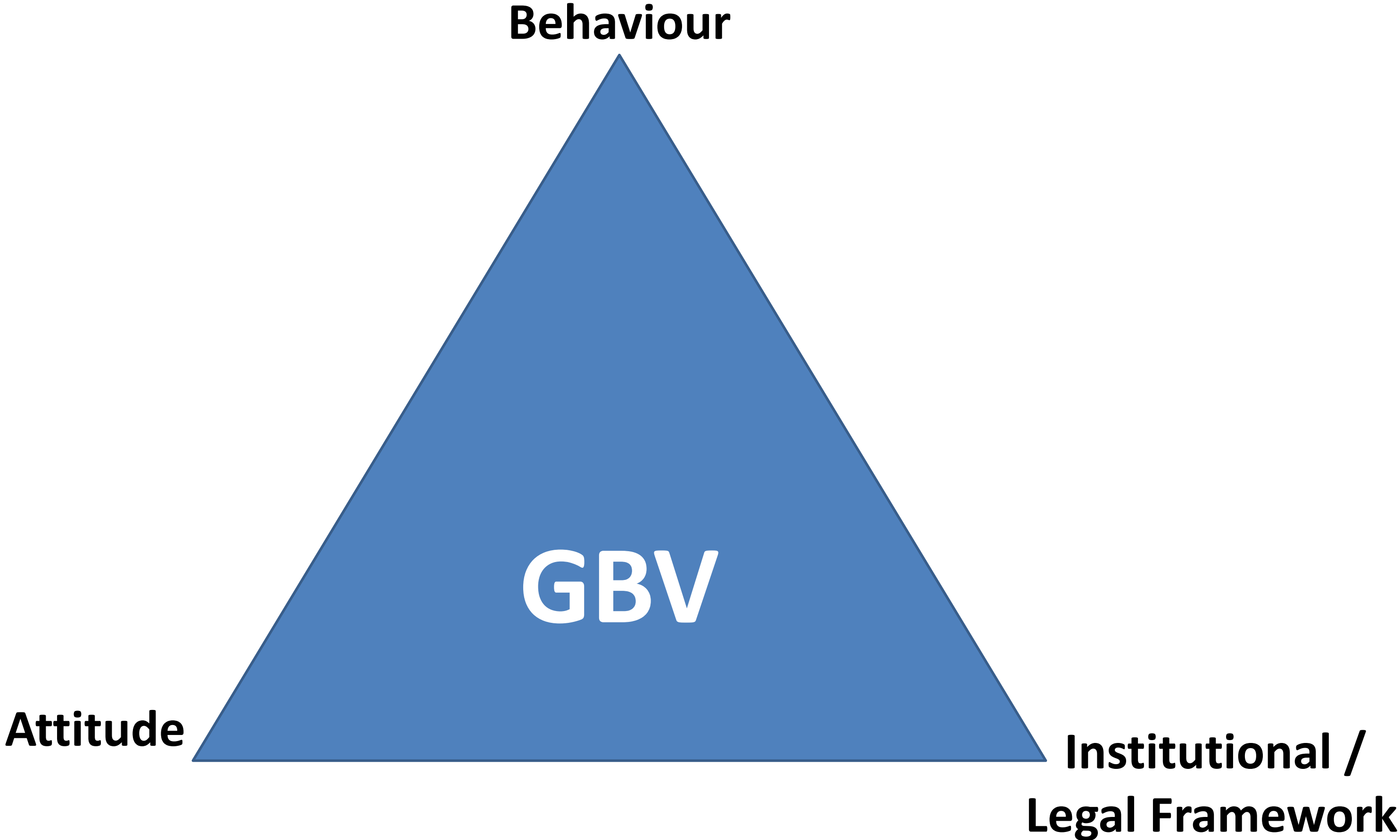
WHO Gender Responsive Assessment Scale: criteria for assessing programmes and policies

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<p>Level 1: Gender discriminatory</p> 	<p>Level 2: Gender Blind</p> 	<p>Level 3: Gender Sensitive</p> 	<p>Level 4: Gender responsive</p> 	<p>Level 5: Gender transformative</p> 
<p>Perpetuates gender inequality by reinforcing unbalanced norms, roles and relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privileges men over women (or vice versa) • Often leads to one sex enjoying more rights or opportunities than the other 	<p>Ignores gender norms, roles and relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very often reinforces gender-based discrimination • Ignores differences in opportunities and resource allocation for women and men • Often constructed based on the principle of being "fair" by treating everyone the same 	<p>Considers gender norms, roles and relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not address inequality generated by unequal norms, roles or relations • Indicates gender awareness, although often no remedial action is developed 	<p>Considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers women's and men's specific needs • Intentionally targets and benefits a specific group of women or men to achieve certain policy or programme goals or meet certain needs • Makes it easier for women and men to fulfil duties that are ascribed to them based 	<p>Considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and that these affect access to and control over resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers women's and men's specific needs • Addresses the causes of gender-based health inequities • Includes ways to transform harmful gender norms, roles and relations • The objective is often to promote gender equality • Includes strategies to foster progressive changes in power relationships between women and men

Situation Analysis in the Extractive Sector

- Nigeria's 2004 Labour Act prohibits women from being employed for night work
- Prohibition of women from working in mines
- Nigeria's 2017 National Gas Policy aims to transform the country from a crude oil export-based economy to an attractive oil and gas-based industrial economy. The policy identifies low- and medium-income women who currently use kerosene and firewood for fuel as community influencers who should be engaged to market the transition to liquified petroleum gas. The policy is gender blind, aiming not to improve gender equality, but only to use women for a marketing purpose
- Nigeria's 2016 Mining and Metal Sector Investment Promotion Brochure – a strategy document developed by the Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development that articulates the country's sectoral strategy. The document states that social equity in the labor force will be ensured by addressing issues of exploitation of women and children. Although the text of the document is very limited, it reinforces a stereotype of women as **a vulnerable group**, and so it can be assessed as gender negative.



Actions to Support GBV Data Collection and Analysis

- Mandatory reporting on GBV risks and analysis in the sector
 - gaps on service coverage
 - “Women are often the worst victims of the adverse effects of mining and oil and gas explorations, but their stories have remained largely untold because their voices are often silenced in male-dominated societies – **gender analysis**
- GBVH Policies within work places
- Costed action planning for managing GBV in operating areas

GBV – Institutional Pillars

- Accountability
- Coordination and leadership
- Prevention and rebuilding the social cohesion
- Justice, safety and protection
- Response, care, support and healing
- Economic power
- Research and information management
- Victim-centred Approach

GBV – How Can You Help

- Participate in GBV Awareness Programme
- Share Information
- Report Incidents
- Support Survivors
- Promote Safe spaces
- Engage to influence attitude and change negative practices on GBV

