



*Empowerment Through Enlightenment*

# 16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM 2020 POLL REPORT

EMAIL

[contact@eweing.org](mailto:contact@eweing.org)

WEBSITE

[www.eweing.org](http://www.eweing.org)

PHONE

+234-803 983 7677

## EWEI 16 Days of Activism 2020 Poll Report

The [16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence](#) is an annual international campaign that kicks off every year on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and runs until 10 December, Human Rights Day. The 16 DOA is aimed at calling for action against one of the world's most persistent violations of human rights – violence against women.

A [study](#) recently commissioned by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development and the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA) Nigeria with support from the Government found out that 28% of Nigerian women aged 25-29 have experienced some form of physical violence since age 15.

[From](#) forced and early marriages to the physical, mental or sexual assault on a woman, nearly 3 in 10 Nigerian women have experienced physical violence by age 15 (NDHS 2013).

To mark the 16 Days of Activism for 2020, EWEI carried out a poll to understand people's perception of violence against women and girls. The poll was carried out on 26 November 2020 in Ungwan Romi community, Chikun LGA and 27 November 2020 in Ungwan Dosa Community, Kaduna North LGA of Kaduna state.

### **Methodology**

The poll was carried out using visual research methodology. Three visuals that showed three different types of violence against women and girls were placed in a central space in the community. 240 respondents (men/boys and women/girls) from Ungwan Dosa and Ungwan Romi were randomly polled and had the multi-choice options of "Yes/No/Maybe" response to if the picture depicted violence against women. They also explained the rationale behind their choices.



*EWEI's Organisational Development and Partnerships Officer (ODPO) interviewing a Respondent at Ungwan Dosa Community*



*Image 2: EWEI's Programme Officer Gender (POG) interviewing a Respondent at Ungwan Dosa Community*

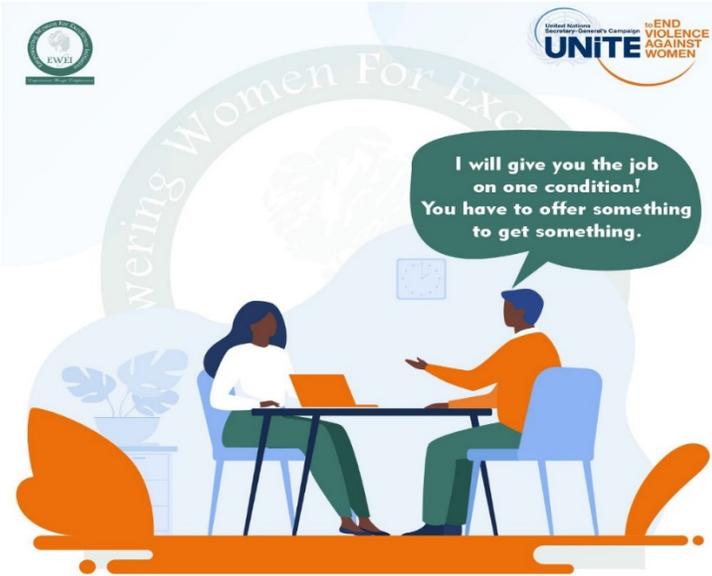


*Image 3: EWEI's ODPO (Bilkisu Gwabin) interviewing a Respondent at Ungwan Romi community*



*Image 4: Staff with Respondents at Ungwan Dosa Community*

Visuals



Visual 1: Sexual Harassment



Visual 2: Economic Violence



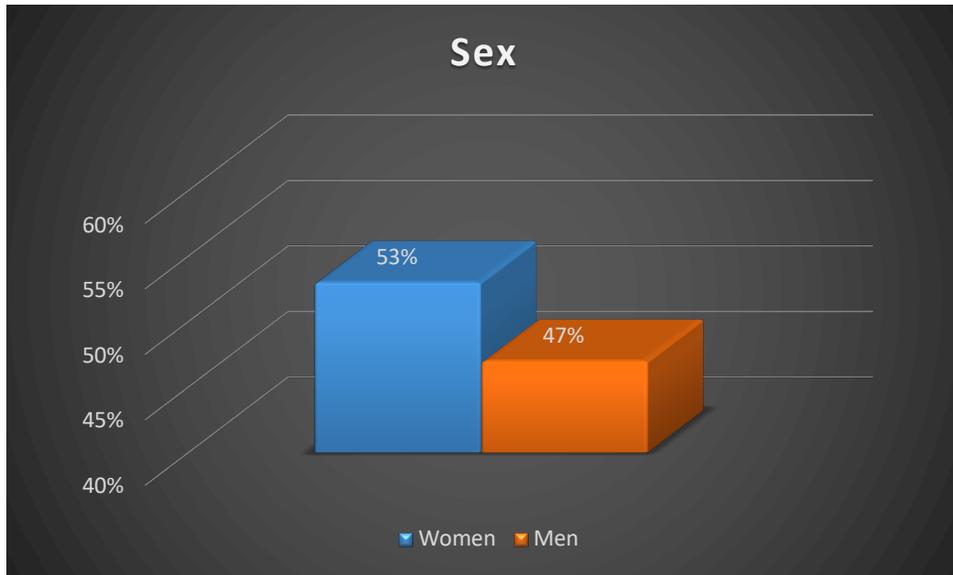
Visual 3: Sexual Harassment

Highlights:

- We polled respondents from different age ranges. The youngest respondent was 18 and the oldest was 65
- A poll was carried out in two communities; Ungwan Dosa and Ungwan Romi communities in Kaduna, Nigeria
- 128 female and 112 male – total of 240 respondents.
- 78% of respondents consider the pictures as depicting Violence against Women and Girls while 22% of respondents did not consider them as such.

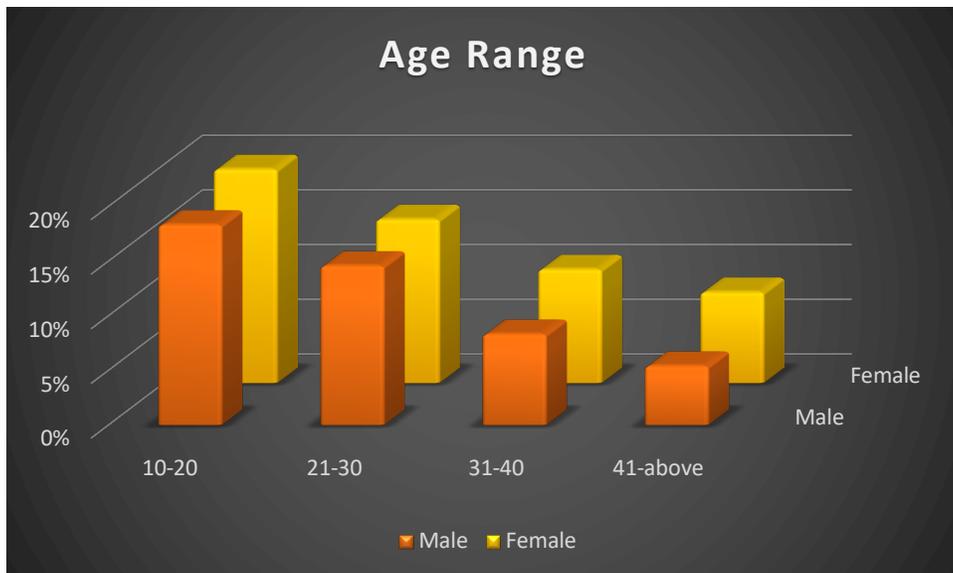
### Sex

A total of 240 persons, 53% women (128/240) and 47% men (112/240) were polled in Ungwan Romi and Ungwan Dosa communities. The disaggregation by sex was to understand the perception of female and male on Gender-Based Violence within their communities.



### Age Range

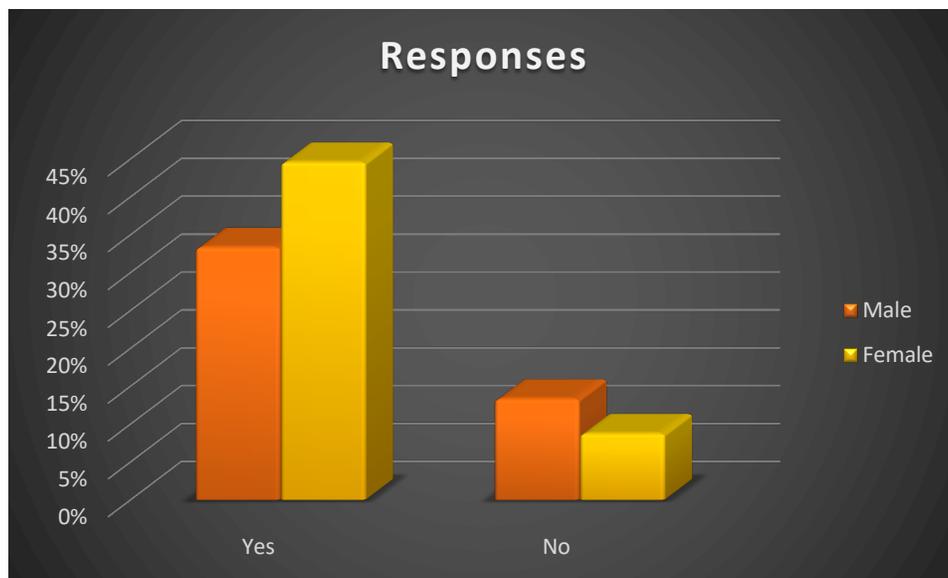
Respondents were also from different age groups as shown in the graph below.



From the poll, 37% of respondents were under the age of 20 (20% female and 17% male). 30% were between the ages of 21-30 (15% female and 15% male), 19% were between the ages of 31-40 (10% female and 9% male) and 14% were between the ages of 41 & above (8% female and 6% male). This was to get different perspectives of Violence against Women and Girls across different age grades.

### Responses

Respondents individually viewed the pictures depicting “economic violence and sexual harassment” and their responses as to whether it represents Violence against Women and Girls or not is represented in the graph below.



We can see from the graph that 78% of respondents considered all three pictures as a form of Violence against Women and Girls while 22% of respondents do not consider it as violence. Further analysis of the result disaggregated by sex, indicated that 33% male and 45% female respondents considered the pictures displayed as Violence against Women and Girls while 13% male and 9% female did not.

Respondents mentioned that men should be paid more than women since men have more responsibilities than women while some mentioned that everyone should be paid equally if they do the same type of work at the same level regardless of their sex. Responses regarding the “sex for grades” and “sex for the job” was that women have the opportunity to turn it down as it is a choice and whoever accepts it, accepts it willingly and so it is not considered violence while some respondents stated that it is violence because the woman or girl has no option in such a situation.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

- From the poll, a large percentage of persons in the community have a good understanding of the different forms of Violence against Women and Girls.
- However, 22% of the respondents do not consider certain actions as violence against women which has led to increase in the different forms of violence.
- Due to the findings, we recommend sensitisation and advocacy campaigns in communities, especially at the grass-root level which can go a long way in combating violence against women.
- We recommend the use of visuals/pictures accompanied with write ups that will inform and create awareness on the different forms of violence against women on all social media platforms. These could include fliers, posters, handbills to convey messages in English and vernacular to help both the learned and unlearned understand appropriately.
- Awareness campaigns where women and girls are taught their rights and made to understand that violence of any form is not acceptable should also be implemented. With increased knowledge, we believe there will be a decrease in Violence against Women and Girls.
- Also, awareness campaigns in communities on what to do in a case of violence (e.g. how to access GBV services, reporting violence, access to hotlines, etc.) should be carried out. Women and Girls should be aware of different ways to seek and get help.
- Community leaders should also be informed that VAWG is not a family dispute that can be resolved at home. It should be reported to the authorities and access to GBV services will help survivors access the help they need.





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