

**Experiences And Prevalence Of Gender-Based Violence Among Public Secondary School
Student In Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan.**

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Certification

This is to certify that Akinola Temitope Ayodele with matriculation number PG/LCU/19/001314 carried out this project research work titled “Experiences And Prevalence Of Gender Based Violence Among Public Secondary School Students In Ibadan North Local Government, Oyo State, Nigeria” in the department of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Lead City University , Ibadan, Oyo State, for the award of Master Degree in public health (MPH) and that this has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to all females-women and girls who had at one time or the other been harassed, abused, or violated by husbands, boyfriends, relatives, teachers, state actors, or even religion on account of their gender.

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Even though the above-mentioned institutions and persons have assisted in the process of this work, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any, found in the work.

Abstract

Gender-based violence has been identified as a public health problem. Several studies have been done on gender-based violence. However, there has not been sufficiently researched as experience among adolescents in Nigeria, especially in Ibadan. Therefore, this study was carried out to investigate the experiences and prevalence of gender-based violence among students in Ibadan North local government area. This study was a cross-sectional design where 385 students were selected using a multi-stage random sampling technique. Data collected was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21. Graphs, regression analysis, and Chi-square test of independence were used to present results with hypotheses stated at $p < 0.05$ significant levels. A total of 323 students participated in the study, 166 (51.4%) females and 157 (48.6%) males. The higher proportion of the respondents, 165 (51.1%), were in the age group 15–18 years, and the majority of them, 255 (79.2%), were Yoruba. Only 31% of the participants claimed to have been taught about gender-based violence. More than three quarters (85.5%) of the respondents agreed that girls were more at risk of gender-based violence. With approximately 40.4% prevalence of sexual harassment, 65.6% physical violence, and 28.8% bullying, however, only 42.7% of the respondents claimed to have reported the incidence. The findings of this study indicate that gender-based violence is prevalent amongst public secondary school students and also ascertained that a higher proportion of the students have not been enlightened or taught about the concept of gender-based violence in their schools. Therefore, there is need for the Violence Against Persons Provision Act to eradicate gender-based violence, school students and the adoption of a school-based prevention handbook into schools.

Word Count: 274

Keywords: Gender based violence, Sexual Harassment, Physical violence, Adolescents, Violence against Persons act

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
VAW	Violence Against Women
DV	Domestic Violence
IP	Interpersonal Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
PTSD	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nation
CDC	Center for Diseases Control and Prevention
UNICEF	United Nation for Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Agency

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

Cat-burning, in which a cat was carried in a sling on a stage and gently lowered into a fire, was a popular form of entertainment in sixteenth-century Paris. "The onlookers, including the chiefs, kings and queens, shouted with laughter as the wailing creatures were singed, roasted, and finally carbonized," historian Norman Davies writes." ¹. From the thirteenth to the twenty-first century, physical violence and brutality in human relationships were on a downward trajectory all over and today we are probably living in the most peaceful moment of our species' time on earth. ^{1,2}

According to scientific literature, there are four common approaches in defining Violence: the public health, the Exemplar approach, the social psychology approach and the animal approach. Four factors are required for an accurate definition of violence. Violence is defined as activity that is (a) deliberate, (b) unwelcome, (c) unnecessary, and (d) damaging ³.

The World Health Organization defines violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development, or deprivation," according to the World Report on Violence and Health ⁴. It affects all ages and is reported in rural and urban areas in virtually all societies, but violence is not random nor is it the outcome of inexplicable events. It is not an inescapable reality of African life, and in fact, has patterns that can guide its prediction as well as its prevention. Information accurately collected and analyzed systematically across the world has demonstrated that like many other threats to human health and well-being, violence can be prevented ⁵.

Around the world, the term violence against women is used interchangeably with Gender Based Violence as most gender-based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls. ⁶. Violence against women' means 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.” ^{7, 8}. Common forms of gender-based violence are: Physical violence, Sexual violence, Emotional violence and Intimate-partner violence (also called “domestic” violence) ⁹.

Violence in all its manifestations (self-directed, interpersonal, and collective) kills over 1.3 million people per year, accounting for 2.5 percent of global mortality. Violence is the fourth greatest cause of mortality across the globe for those aged 15 to 44 ¹⁰.

A quarter of all adults say they were mistreated physically as a child. One out of every five women claims to have been sexually molested as a youngster. At some point in her life, one out of every three women has been the victim of physical or sexual assault by an intimate partner. In the previous month, one out of every seventeen older individuals reported being abused. Worldwide, almost one third (27%) of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner ^{5,10}.

Nigeria is not an exception to the global burden of gender-related violence of whom the female gender is the most affected ^{11,12}.

Current estimates of gender-based violence indicate that 70% of women worldwide have been physically or sexually assaulted by a male partner at least once in their lives ¹³. In Zambia 27% of married women reported being beaten by their spouse or partner in the past year ¹⁴. 25% of

ever-married women age 15-49 in Nigeria reported ever having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their spouse ¹⁵.

In the case of violence against women, attitudes have been a main concern. Attitudes play a part in the perpetration of this violence, as well as in the responses of victims and communities to violence against women. The collection of influencing factors on attitudes toward violent behavior perpetrated by men against women are: Traditional gender norms, Culture, Sexual gender norm, Socio-economic factor, Race and Ethnicity, Individual factor (experiencing or witnessing violence), Age and development, Organisation factors, Community (peer group and informal social relations), Religion, Spirituality and churches, Societal factors, Mass media ¹⁶

Women suffer from a variety of health issues as a result of domestic violence, including chronic conditions such as irritable bowel syndrome and chronic pain syndrome; mental health issues, reproductive health issues, physical health issues such as backache, vision problems, and poor subjective health; and they may even engage in harmful health behaviors such as smoking and drinking. The objective of safe motherhood for all women is jeopardized by violence during pregnancy, and as a result, maternal morbidity and mortality are high. Jaraba et al. discovered a link between preterm birth and violence during pregnancy in a countrywide survey they conducted in Columbia ^{17,18}

In 1996, the 49th World Health Assembly adopted Resolution WHA49.25, and declared women and children as the most affected by violence; this declaration led several countries to affirm emergencies on the need to prevent and mitigate violence prone consequences in their respective countries. As a signatory to this resolution, Nigeria began to work on enacting a more encompassing law that will eliminate gender-based violence.

In 2015, Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act was passed as a result of a 14-year-long process of activism in the civil society that began at a legislative advocacy workshop on the violence against women in 2001 in Abuja ¹¹. The content of the Bill was sourced to reflect the realities of gender-based violence in Nigeria with incorporations of some provisions of the International human rights principles. The bill on Violence against Women metamorphosed into the Bill on Violence against Persons in 2008 when it was harmonized with 8 other Bills on gender-based violence in the National Assembly to encompass several other violence-prone issues relating to both male and female. Therefore, there is a need to establish evidence and prevalence of gender-based violence in order to fuel policy conversations on domestication and implementation process of VAPP act to reduce violence against women. ^{11, 19}.

1.2 Statement of the Problem



Fig 1.1: Source; Gender matters: A manual on addressing Gender-based affecting young people. ²⁰

There are high tolerance and acceptance of violence against women in Nigeria and in other African countries, where men are recognized as superior to women; violence against women is

regarded and culturally sanctioned as a form of discipline and corrective measure rooted in the traditional patriarchal leanings of the society amongst other facts. ²¹.

Gender-based violence outlived itself, physical, economic, psychological, social and sexual abuse of women affects all strata irrespective of age, race, culture or status. Gender-based violence is the most prevalent human rights violation worldwide and at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime—most often by someone she knows, including her family member, an employer or a co-worker. ²².

GBV is sub-divided into physical and non-physical forms of violence.

Evidence suggests that a large majority of women are still vulnerable to abuse after being in violent relationships. In nearly hundred percent (97%) of cases of childhood sexual assault, the perpetrator was a man, although in cases of physical violence, males were ascribed to slightly more cases than women. Fear of gender-based violence limits women's freedom of movement. According to a survey conducted by the European Union, half of all women avoid particular situations or places at least occasionally because they are afraid of being physically or sexually assaulted ²³.

Men who had witness gender-based violence are 15 times more likely to perpetuate the same as he grows older ¹⁰. In a study conducted by Azeez, on gender-based violence reactions among civil servants in Ibadan, 83% of the perpetrators are likely to continue such an act ²⁴.

Documentation of gender-based violence cases and synergy among approved agencies such as the media, ministries, security agencies are almost not available ²⁵. The lack of documentation and adequate statistics on violence has reduced the potency of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2016), known as Violence Against Women Law (2016) in Oyo state to a mere paper ²⁶. Prosecution of offenders of domestic violence, rape, child marriage, Female Genital

Mutilation, harmful widowhood practices among others that the policy addresses are still significantly low. Enforcement and implementation of the act had been left unattended to and gender-based violence has been treated as a family or community affair ²⁵.

Gender-based Violence is a risk factor for ill health, with far-reaching consequences for both physical and mental health; it increases chances of death, injuries, alcohol, and drug abuse, depression, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease etc. ²⁷. Unbelievably, educated women are prone to gender-based violence with 65% as compared with 55% of their counterpart with low income earning ^{15, 28}. In a similar report, it revealed that 25 per cent of women in Nigeria have gone through the ordeal of domestic violence. The worst forms being battering, trafficking, rape and homicide ²⁹.

While violence in person is not akin to females alone, men can also be victims of abuse in the hands of their female partners or fellow men, however, many reports in Nigeria and globally revealed that women and girls will experience significantly more violence in person than their male counterpart with an estimate of 80 million women and girls experiencing significantly worse life chances than men ^{13, 30}.

1.2 Justification of the study

In year 2000, about 146 countries of the world supported that Gender-Based Violence is entrenched as a public health issue and call for global attention. Their consensus births the inclusion of gender violence related issue into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) identified the major connections between violence against women and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and this perhaps led to a more goal specific targets in the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an offshoot from

MDGs transcends specifically in its Goals 5 and 16 as it addresses issues around Gender-Based Violence. Goal 5 target 2 of the SDGs seeks to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, Goal 16 target 1 centre on a significant reduction in all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Also, the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2013 reported that 45% of women who experienced violence never sought help or reported. Seventeen percent (17%) of ever-married women are reported to have experienced physical and sexual violence by their husband or partners. In addition, 32% of never-married women are reported to suffer such violence from their students ¹⁵.

The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act agitates for the protection of persons and the reduction of gender-based violence. Oyo State being among the earlier adopters gives us a reason to determine the evidence and prevalence of gender-based violence in one of the local governments in the urban cities of Ibadan, this is to promote further advocacy in Oyo state and other parts of the country. Also, findings from this study will be useful in the development of policies on the prevention and management of gender-based violence among students

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the study

The aim of this research is to elicit the experiences and prevalence of gender-based violence among among students in Ibadan North Local Government Area in Ibadan. The objectives of this research work are to:

- I.** Determine the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan.
- II.** Assess the knowledge about gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan

- III. Determine the factors influencing occurrence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan
- IV. Assess strategies that could be adopted towards the reduction of gender -based violence among secondary school students in Ibadan.

1.4 Research questions

- I. What are the factors influencing the prevalence of gender-based violence among public school students in Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan, Oyo State?
- II. What is the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan, Oyo State?
- III. What strategies could be adopted towards the reduction of gender -based violence?

1.5 Hypotheses

The following Null hypotheses will be tested in this research work:

H01 There is significant relationship between the Prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and socio-demographic variables

H02 There is no significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based Violence among public secondary school students and the knowledge about gender-based violence among students

H0 3 There is no significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence and factors influencing gender-based violence among public secondary school students

Alternative hypotheses

HI 1 There is significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and socio-demographic variables.

HI 2 There is significant relationship between the prevalence of Gender-Based Violence among public secondary school students and the knowledge about gender-based violence among students.

HI 3 There is significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence and factors influencing gender - based violence among public secondary school students

1.6 Significance of the study

Gender-based violence is a major public health and human rights problem involving all ages and sexes. Although the term “gender-based violence” is widely used as a synonym for violence against women, it is the violence involving men and women, in which the female is usually the victim, and which is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women. Nigeria has ratified several international instruments, such as the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights etc. to tackle the problem of violence against women and girls and to address its health consequences, however, these do not create a strategic reduction on the prevalence of gender-based violence in Africa, Nigeria inclusive. This study provides further insights into proposing ways of improving advocacy to strengthen women's rights and reduce violence related to gender.

1.7 Scope of the study

This Study investigates what the prevalence of Gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan as well as their Knowledge and experience on Gender-based violence.

1.8 Limitation to the Study

The sample used for the research was limited to a Public secondary school in Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan, Oyo State, and as such does not capture the entire population of the study area. Also, adequate funding could have made the research more robust.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Violence: the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation

Self- Directed (Inflicted) Violence: Suicidal thoughts or action, as well as self-harm, are all examples of self-directed violence.

Interpersonal Violence: Acts of violence and intimidation between family members, intimate partners, or individuals, whether or not they are known to one another, and where the violence is not particularly designed to serve the goals of any group or cause, are referred to as interpersonal violence

Collective Violence : The instrumental use of violence by persons who identify themselves as members of a group against another group or collection of individuals in order to achieve political, economic, or social objectives

Gender-Based Violence: 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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Domestic Violence: The terms "domestic violence" and "violence against intimate partners" are frequently used interchangeably. Physical, verbal, economic, and social abuse are all forms of domestic violence.

Physical Violence: Beating, burning, kicking, punching, biting, maiming, or killing, as well as the use of items or weapons, are examples of physical violence.

Intimate Partner Violence: This sort of violence can occur in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, and it is not dependent on sexual intimacy.

Verbal Violence: Many cultures have proverbs or idioms to the effect that words are harmless, and we have a long heritage of ignoring verbal assaults.

Child Sexual abuse: The involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or is not developmentally prepared for, or that otherwise violates the laws or social taboos of society, by adults or other children in positions of responsibility, trust, or power over the victim

Female Genital Mutilation: All non-medical operations that involve the partial or complete removal of the female external genitalia or other harm to the female genital organs

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CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Studies

Background (Overview of Gender-based violence)

Over vast periods of history, violence has decreased, and we are now likely living in the most tranquil period of our species' existence on Earth. It's possible that the idea that violence is decreasing is somewhere between hallucinatory and obscene. Recent research attempting to measure the historical ebb and flow of violence has come to the same result. Conventional history has long demonstrated that humans are becoming nicer and gentler in many ways. For most of human history cruelty as entertainment, human sacrifice to appease superstitions, slavery as a labor-saving device, conquest as a government mission statement, genocide as a means of acquiring real estate, torture and mutilation as routine punishment, assassination as a mechanism of political succession, rape as a treat of war, massacres as outlets for dissatisfaction, homicide as a primary form of conflict resolution and the death penalty for misdemeanors and differences of opinion are all examples of the death penalty were all commonplace. However, they are now uncommon to nonexistent in the West, significantly less common abroad, hidden when they do occur, and widely denounced when they are brought to light ¹

Physical violence and harshness in human relationships were on the decline throughout Western Europe from the thirteenth to the twenty-first centuries. The slope of homicides recorded in the court archives demonstrates this. In the years 1600-50, the extremely high level of seven centuries before began to fall by nearly half. Despite this, age and sex patterns in murder cases have remained fairly consistent over time, raising several questions. Women are disproportionately implicated, accounting for roughly 10% of murders today, which is the same

as it has been since the end of the Middle Ages, with minor changes. Young males between the ages of twenty and thirty conduct the majority of homicides ².

Traumatic injuries found in ancient human skeletal remains provide a direct source of data for testing ideas of conflict and violence that is not subject to the interpretive challenges that literary productions such as historical records and ethnographic reports present. Interpersonal violence has been pervasive throughout the history of our species, especially among men, according to bio-archaeological study. Cannibalism appears to have been ubiquitous, and both the Old and New Worlds have a long history of mass massacres, homicides, and assault injuries. Interpersonal violence appears to have existed in every kind of social organization, mode of production, and environmental condition for a long time. ³.

Individual relationships, organizational power and authority structures, and international interactions are all affected by violence. Violence is prevalent in the entertainment and news media, national and international politics, family relationships, and our social constructions of sexual desire, to name a few areas. It fascinates and repels us at the same time ⁴.

Although violence is now widely acknowledged as a public health issue, the words "violence" and "health" were rarely used in the same sentence just 30 years ago. A growing realization and acceptance that violence might be managed from a public health perspective was aided by a number of significant trends. First, as the United States improved its ability to prevent and treat numerous infectious diseases, violence and suicide surged in the list of causes of death. At the start of the century, tuberculosis and pneumonia were the primary causes of death. By the mid-century, public health initiatives such as environmental sanitation, isolation of contagious illness cases, immunization and the application of innovative therapeutic and medical procedures had drastically reduced the incidence and death of many infectious diseases such as: Diphtheria,

typhus, Poliomyelitis, pertussis and yellow fever. United States have constantly record suicide and homicide to be amid the top 15 chief cause of mortality since 1965 ⁴.

Gender violence has deep roots in human history, making it difficult to trace them. Male aggression, in particular, is so common that biological determinism has dominated discussions about its causes. As a result, gendered violence is sometimes presented as a natural and universal consequence of men and women's biological differences. Superior strength and a number of hormonal triggers, according to traditional ideas, lead men to violent, domineering behavior. It has been argued that such a combination of traits, when juxtaposed against the purported natural passivity and compliance of the weaker female, will likely result in violence in men against women in certain situations. One version of this argument contends that males' intrinsic desire to reproduce triggers behavioral responses that led to the currently define as rape ⁵.

Women are slaughtered in the cause of honor throughout Asia and the Middle East. In West Africa, girls are subjected to genital mutilation as a matter of tradition. Migrant and refugee women in Western Europe are persecuted for refusing to conform to their host community's social norms. Because the offenders believe that intercourse with virgins can cure them of their condition, young girls in southern Africa are raped and infected with HIV/AIDS. Women are beaten to death by their boyfriends even in the world's wealthiest, most sophisticated countries. ⁶

Women's physical, emotional, and reproductive health are all affected by violence against women, which is not a new occurrence. What's new is a growing understanding that acts of violence against women aren't isolated incidents, but rather part of a pattern of behavior that violates women's rights, inhibits their participation in society, and harms their health and well-being. When looked at in depth, as this paper did, it becomes evident that violence against women is a global public health issue that impacts roughly one-third of women worldwide.

Violence against women is increasingly recognized as having a significant public health impact in addition to being a grave violation of women's human rights ⁷. According to World Health Organisation's report, Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has launched the UNiTE to Eliminate Violence Against Women campaign, which is a global call to action to end violence against women. The 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women's agreed conclusions emphasize the importance of addressing structural and underlying causes and risk factors to prevent violence against women and girls, as well as strengthening multi-sectoral services, programs, and responses for victims and survivors ⁷.

2.2 Theoretical Model

Definition

A definition of violence should be able to completely account for the inclusion of behaviors such as child abuse, sexual assaults, and manslaughter, as well as the exclusion of behaviors such as accidents and self-defense. The exemplars method, the social psychology approach, the public health approach, and the animal research approach are four general groups that have produced diverse and sometimes competing definitions of violence. Each technique has advantages and disadvantages, but separating violence from other behaviors necessitates combining parts from all of them. The four key parts of a comprehensive definition of violence are (a) purposeful, (b) unwelcome, (c) non-essential, and (d) damaging activity. Some aspects require more complex recognition. A definition of violence should be able to account for the inclusion of behaviors such as child abuse, sexual assaults, and manslaughter, as well as the exclusion of behaviors such as accidents and self-defense. The exemplars method, the social psychology approach, the public

health approach, and the animal research approach are four general groups that have produced diverse and sometimes competing definitions of violence. Each technique has advantages and disadvantages, but separating violence from other behaviors necessitates combining parts from all of them. The four key parts of a comprehensive definition of violence are (a) purposeful, (b) unwelcome, (c) non-essential, and (d) damaging activity. Some aspects require more complex recognition ⁸.

The word 'violence,' which originates from the Latin vis, which means 'power' or 'vigour,' first emerged in French at the beginning of the thirteenth century to describe someone who was irritable and cruel. It also referred to a power dynamic in which one person is subjected or restrained by another. Western culture gave violence a central role in the centuries that followed. On the one hand, it vehemently condemned violence and declared it unlawful, recalling that divine law prohibited the murdering of another person; on the other, it elevated violence to a positive role and professed it legitimate, legalizing the action of the knight who shed blood in defense of widows and orphans, and defending Christian kings' 'just' wars against infidels, scalawags and the prince's adversaries ².

Four common approaches to defining Violence.

1. Exemplar approach: A major approach is definition by exemplars. For instance, The violence page on the American Psychological Association (APA) website simply put, “Violence is an extreme form of aggression, such as assault, rape or murder” (APA, n.d), ^{8,9}

2. Social Psychology approach: The second category of definitions is one that is common in social psychology and other fields that favor the term "aggression" over "violence", defines aggression as “a response that delivers noxious stimuli to another organism” ⁸

3. Public health approach: One of the strongest existing definitions of violence has been proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO), and it is an influential example of the public health approach. Krug et al, defines Violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.”^{8, 10}.

4. Animal research approach: Aggression is studied as an adaptive type of social communication aiming at functional endpoints such as the acquisition of food, shelter, mates, and prestige by animal researchers. Intraspecies aggressiveness is usually strongly regulated and managed by a variety of inhibitory mechanisms, so it rarely causes major harm^{8, 11}.

Gender-based violence is one of the most widespread and under-recognized human rights violations in our day. Although both men and women are victims of this sort of abuse, women and girls are more likely to be victims. "Today, there is no country, not one, where women and girls live free from violence," UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin said in a November 25, 2014 call to action for ending violence and discrimination against women^{12, 13}.

While most earlier sources consider gender-based violence to be synonymous with violence against women, O'Toole and Schiffman define it as "any interpersonal, organizational, or politically oriented violation perpetrated against people because of their gender identity, sexual orientation, or location in the hierarchy of male-dominated social systems such as family, military, organizations, or the labor force." This term is useful since it encompasses not only violence aimed towards women simply because they are women, but also animosity toward other gender minorities, as well as the social environment of inequality in which such hostility frequently occurs^{14, 15}.

Gender-based violence (or GBV) is a broad term that refers to any damaging act committed against a person's will that is motivated by socially imposed disparities between males and females. Actions of physical, sexual, or mental injury or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other forms of deprivation of liberty are all included. Sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment), physical violence (hitting, slapping, beating), emotional violence (psychological and verbal abuse), economic violence (restriction of movement, denial of resources), and harmful traditional practices (child marriage, female genital mutilation, so-called "honour" killings) are the five broad categories of gender-based violence ¹⁶.

Minnesota defines Gender-based violence to be "violence against women based on women's subordinate status in society. It includes any act or threat by men or male dominated institutions that inflict physical, sexual, or psychological harm on a woman or girl because of their gender. In most cultures, traditional beliefs, norms and social institutions legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women" ¹⁷

Gender-based violence is caused by unequal power relations between men and women, and it is perpetuated by a patriarchal values system that views women as inferior to males, resulting in illiteracy, poverty, and a low social position for women. Gender-based violence can take many forms, including physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional ^{18, 19, 20, 21}

2.1.1 Who is at risk?

Gender-based violence is one of the most widespread and under-recognized human rights violations in our day ¹⁹. Although both men and women are victims of this sort of abuse, "Today, there is no country, not one, where women and girls live free from violence," UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin said in a November 25, 2014 call to action for ending violence and discrimination against women ^{12, 13}.

Gender-based violence is the most commonly used term to describe violence against women and girls. Despite the fact that men, women, boys, and girls can all be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls continue to make up the vast majority of survivors and victims' due to deeply ingrained patriarchal ideas, attitudes, and social conventions in many communities around the world. This gives women and girls a sense of inferiority, fostering a climate susceptible to abuse and restriction of liberty. Various sociocultural organizations, such as educational, religious, and legal institutions, frequently reinforce this ^{16, 22, 23, 24}. It encompasses various forms of violence, such as violence by an intimate partner (intimate partner violence) and rape or sexual assault and other types of sexual violence committed by somebody other than a spouse (non-partner sexual violence), also, female genital mutilation, honour killings and the trafficking of women ⁷

"Being a girl is like being born into a jail," says Avan, a 17-year-old Yazidi girl who has experienced sexual violence. You are always at risk of being harassed, abducted, raped, or coerced into marriage, even if you don't want to"²⁵

GBV is also used by some to describe the "gendered dimensions of certain forms of violence against men and boys, particularly sexual violence committed with the goal of reinforcing socially constructed ideas of what it means to be a man and male power, particularly sexual violence committed with the goal of reinforcing socially constructed ideas of what it means to be a man and male power". ^{25, 16}

2.2.0 Types of violence

Violence is broadly categorized into three types: self-inflicted, interpersonal, and collective as shown in figure 1. Each category is further split to reflect different types of violence, contexts in

which violence occurs, and the nature of violent acts (physical, sexual, psychological, and deprivation or neglect). While it is vital to examine distinct types of violence, it is equally crucial to comprehend their connections. Sexual abuse during childhood or adolescence has been connected to suicidal behavior, and victims of child abuse have a higher than normal likelihood of being involved in aggressive and violent behavior as teenagers and adults. Many risk variables are present in most types of violence, including alcohol misuse, firearm availability, and social inequality^{10, 26}.

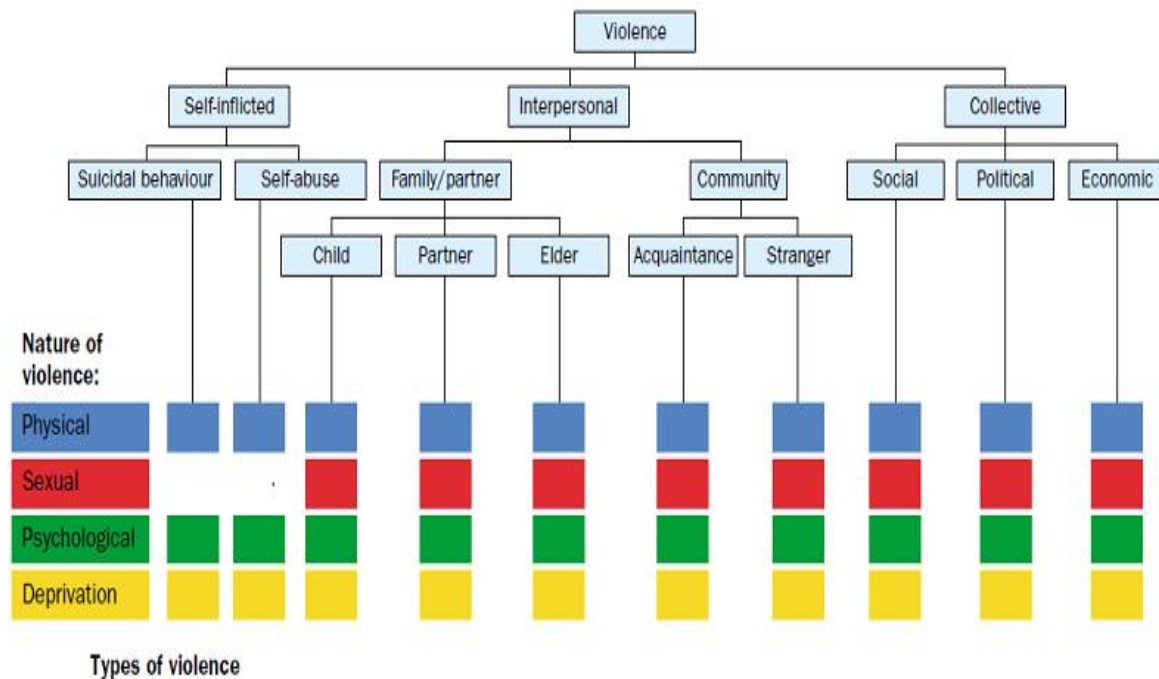


Fig 2.1: Source; The World Report on Violence and Health.¹⁰

Self- Directed (Inflicted) Violence: Suicidal thoughts or action, as well as self-harm, are all examples of self-directed violence. Suicidal activities that result in death are commonly referred to as "fatal suicidal behavior." Suicidal behavior that does not result in death is referred to as "non-fatal suicidal behavior," "attempted suicide," "parasuicide," and "self-harm." Suicidal

ideation is a term used in medicine to describe the desire to end one's own life. "Self-mutilation" is the deliberate and intentional destruction or altering of body parts without a conscious suicidal intent ²⁷

Interpersonal Violence: Acts of violence and intimidation between family members, intimate partners, or individuals, whether or not they are known to one another, and where the violence is not particularly designed to serve the goals of any group or cause, are referred to as interpersonal violence ^{27, 28}. Child maltreatment, juvenile violence, some forms of sexual violence, and elder abuse are all included in this category ²⁷.

Collective Violence: The "instrumental use of violence by persons who identify themselves as members of a group against another group or collection of individuals in order to achieve political, economic, or social objectives" has been defined as collective violence ^{10, 27}. War, terrorism, and violent political confrontation between or within governments are examples of collective violence, as are state-sponsored violence (genocide, torture, and systematic violations of human rights), and organized violent crime such as gang warfare. It can encompass all forms of violence, whether physical, sexual, or psychological, as well as neglect or discrimination ²⁷.

Family Violence: Child maltreatment, sibling violence, intimate partner violence, and elder abuse are all examples of family violence. The notion of family violence is increasingly being used to draw attention to how each of the sub-types of family violence may create or be a risk factor for the other sub-types, and how there may be shared underlying risk factors at the family and community/society levels ^{29, 27}. As a result, by addressing the family and social systems, this suggests prevention opportunities that can help reduce the risk of all types of domestic violence. In Australia and other indigenous communities, the interconnection of family violence, suicide, criminality, and drug and alcohol misuse as symptoms of intergenerational trauma, as well as the

significance of recognizing historical settings that cause family violence, have been emphasized 29, 27 .

Youth Violence: Age is a significant risk factor for becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence all over the world, with young males being particularly vulnerable. Youth violence is defined by the World Health Organization as "homicide and non-fatal attacks performed by or against a person aged 10–29 years old." This definition covers young people as both victims and perpetrators, emphasizing the increased exposure to violence that young people face as they progress through their lives 10, 27.

Elder violence: Elder abuse can take the form of an intentional or unintentional act of action or omission. It can be physical, psychological, financial, sexual, or neglectful, just like other forms of abuse. The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse defines elder abuse as "a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust that causes harm or distress to an older person" (International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse) 10, 27

Work place Violence: In the recent decade, workplace violence has received a lot of attention around the world. Physical vs. psychological violence is emphasized differently in different definitions; recent research emphasizes the negative impacts of both. "Incidents where staff are abused, threatened, or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, including commuting to and from work, involving an explicit or implicit challenge to their safety, well-being, or health," the International Labour Organization uses a definition of workplace violence adapted from the European Commission (ILO, 2002). Bullying has no universal definition; however, it is typically defined as repeated behavior rather than isolated behavior. Bullying at work might include threats to a person's professional or personal status, isolation, overwork, and destabilization.

Workers in occupations in health care settings, nurse, assistance health attendance, ambulance workers and a lot of face-to-face contact are particularly vulnerable to bullying ^{30,27}.

Structural Violence: The physical and psychological harm caused by exploitative and unfair social, political, and economic structures is referred to as "structural violence." The apartheid regime in South Africa, which was built on racial inequality, is a classic example of structural violence, in which the state enacted unjust laws and systems that disempowered, marginalized, and disenfranchised the majority black people. Human rights breaches such as these, as well as others, are important social determinants of health. Structural violence, on the other hand, is frequently most ubiquitous due to its invisibility: "Embedded in ubiquitous social structures (and) normalized by stable institutions and consistent experience... Structural injustices frequently appear ordinary" ^{31,27}.

Arms and Conflicts: Given the legal complications surrounding war definitions and the changing nature of violent political struggle, the term "armed conflict" is frequently used instead of "war." Internal armed conflicts, wars within nations, and conflicts involving non-state actors such as private armies and locally armed militias are becoming more common. Both terrorism and huge armed interventions have had devastating effects on lives and livelihoods in some part of the World ^{10,27}.

New Wars: The term "new wars" refers to conflicts in which the lines between war, organized crime, and widespread human rights violations have blurred. In Darfur, Sudan, for example, continuing communal violence has evolved from a handful of militias, backed by the Sudanese government, employing intimidation and brutality to evict neighboring communities and enrich themselves by acquiring control to important resources. Nearly 4 million people have been displaced as a result of this. ^{32,27}

Child Maltreat: Sometimes the terms "child maltreatment" and "child abuse" are used interchangeably. The WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention, for example, defines child abuse as "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development, or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power" ^{33, 27}. Some definitions consider children who have been hurt unwittingly by the conduct of a parent or caregiver to have been abused, while others require that the harm to the child be intentional for "abuse" to have occurred ^{10, 27}.

Gender-Based Violence: Gender-based violence recognizes that violence happens in the context of women's and girls' subordinate place in society, and that it serves to preserve this unequal power balance ^{27, 34}. "Violence against women" is occasionally interchanged with "gender-based violence," however the latter is a more limited notion. "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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life," the United Nations defines violence against women ^{35, 27}.

2. 2.1 Types of Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence can take many forms, ranging from harassment and institutional discrimination to enslavement and murder. Physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, economic, and psychological violence by intimate partners or family members; sexual assault (including sexual assaults on children, stranger rape, acquaintance rape, marital rape, and any unwanted touching,

kissing, or other sexual acts); sexual harassment and intimidation; and forced prostitution are all examples of this continuum. Sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment are three broad and overlapping areas in which work on gender-based violence is frequently focused

36.

The council of European Istanbul, categorises Gender-based violence as:

- psychological violence
 - stalking
 - physical violence
 - forced marriages
 - sexual violence, including rape
 - female genital mutilation
 - forced abortion and forced sterilisation
 - sexual harassment
 - aiding or abetting and attempt
 - unacceptable justifications for crimes, including crimes committed in the name of so-called “honour”(homicide) ³⁷. These categories are broadly divided into five inter-related forms of violence.
- Physical
 - verbal (including hate speech)
 - sexual
 - psychological, and
 - socio-economic.

Domestic violence and (sexual) harassment are two further sorts of violence, both of which can be a combination of the five types of violence outlined above. In actuality, some or all forms of violence can exist simultaneously, especially in abusive relationships. All kinds can occur both in the private domain (in families and intimate relationships) and in the public realm, committed by (unknown) individuals in public space, or by organisations, organizations, and states³⁷.

Domestic Violence: The terms "domestic violence" and "violence against intimate partners" are frequently used interchangeably. Physical, verbal, economic, and social abuse are all forms of domestic violence. Domestic violence, according to Hegarty et al, should be viewed as a chronic syndrome characterized not just by bouts of physical violence but also by the emotional and psychological abuse offenders use to keep control over their spouses. Domestic violence is still one of the most commonly reported phenomena in a number of countries. It's also worth noting that underage marriage and forced marriage have both been linked to an increased risk of domestic violence^{16,27}.

Physical Violence: Beating, burning, kicking, punching, biting, maiming, or killing, as well as the use of items or weapons, are examples of physical violence. Because initial coercion is common, and victims of human trafficking and slavery frequently become victims of further violence as a result of their enslavement, some classifications include them in the category of physical violence. Physical violence is defined as an act intended to create or result in pain or physical injury. The fundamental goal of the offender, as with all forms of violence, is not just to produce physical agony, but also to limit the other's self-determination. The attacker delivers a clear message to the victim: "I can do things to you that you don't want to happen." Domestic violence, or physical violence in personal relationships, continues to be a pervasive problem in every country³⁷.

Young people are affected by Physical violence in the private sphere. As previously stated, children who see one parent being abused by another suffer substantial psychological injury. Children and young people who are present during marital abuse are frequently wounded, sometimes by mistake and sometimes as a result of their attempts to intervene. Young men commit criminal offenses against abusive parents (usually fathers) to protect their mothers and siblings, and children are frequently victims of the abuser's vengeance against the mother. In fact, for many moms, the possibility of harm or death to the children if she leaves is a major motivator to stay in an abusive relationship. Physical violence can also be found in young people's romantic relationships. The fact that they may or may not live together adds to the difficulty of discussing it ³⁷.

Sexual Violence: Sexual assault can take place on an individual or group level. Non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual sexual non-contact activities, such as voyeurism and sexual harassment, are examples of sexual violence ³⁸. Acts that are perpetrated against someone who is unable to agree or refuse, such as due of age, disability, abuse of authority, violence, or threats of violence, are classified as sexual violence. "Physically forced or otherwise compelled penetration, even if slight, of the vulva or anus, using a penis, other bodily parts, or an instrument" is what rape is described as ^{10, 27}. The act of forcing (or attempting to force) another individual to engage in sexual behavior against his or her will is defined as "the act of forcing (or attempting to force) another individual to engage in sexual behavior against his or her will through violence, threats, verbal insistence, deception, cultural expectations, or economic circumstances."

Intimate Partner Violence: Physical, sexual, or psychological injury by a current or former partner or spouse is referred to as "intimate relationship violence. "This sort of violence can occur in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, and it is not dependent on sexual intimacy.

Although women can be aggressive against their male partners, and violence can exist in both male-male and female-female relationships, it is widely acknowledged that women bear the brunt of partner violence around the world^{10, 27}. The ways in which violence is employed to support masculine identities, particularly in contexts of poverty, have been investigated by feminist theorists, with implications for broader understandings of global violence^{40, 27}.

Verbal Violence: Many cultures have proverbs or idioms to the effect that words are harmless, and we have a long heritage of ignoring verbal assaults. When these attacks become routine and systematic, and they specifically target someone's sensitive areas, the recipient of the attacks has every right to consider themselves verbally abused. Putdowns (in private or in front of others), ridiculing, the use of swear words that are especially offensive to the other, saying bad things about the other's loved ones, and threatening with other forms of violence, either against the victim or against someone close to them, are all examples of verbal violence. At other occasions, the victim's background, such as religion, culture, language, (perceived) sexual orientation, or customs, may be significant to the verbal abuse. Abusers frequently deliberately target the victim's most emotionally sensitive areas in a way that is painful, humiliating, and threatening to the victim. The majority of the verbal violence that women face as a result of their gender is sexualized and classified as sexual violence. Gender-based violence in the public realm is also strongly tied to gender roles: it might include remarks and jokes about women, as well as portraying women as sex objects (e.g. jokes about sexual availability, prostitution, rape).

Verbal violence could be considered hate speech. It can take many forms, including words, films, memes, or photographs shared on social media, or a violent message threatening an individual or a group of individuals based on particular qualities. Hate speech is defined by the European Commission on Racism and Intolerance as "advocacy, promotion, or incitement, in any form, of

the denigration, hatred, or vilification of a person or group of people, as well as any harassment, insult, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, or threat in respect of such a person or group of people, and the justification of all the preceding types of expression, on the basis of "race," color, descent, age, national or ethnic origin, disability, language, gender, religion ³⁷

Socioeconomic Violence: Socioeconomic deprivation can make a victim more prone to other types of violence, and it can even be the cause of such violence. The data from global economic obviously displays that feminisation of poverty (making women more economically vulnerable than males) is one of the repercussions of globalisation, but economic vulnerability is a wonder that also happens on a personal level. It has been identified as a distinct occurrence in a large number of violent relationships, which is why it merits its own category. Even when the gender roles are reversed and a woman has a higher economic standing in a relationship, the possibility of violence still exists: conflicts over status and emasculation can occur, especially in existing abusive partnerships. ³⁷

Typical kinds of socio-economic violence include stealing the victim's earnings, denying them a separate source of income (by designating them as a "housewife" or forcing them to work in a family business without pay), or rendering the victim unsuitable for work through targeted physical abuse. The prevalent female power dynamics in societies are both a cause and an effect of socio-economic violence in the public domain. Denial of access to school or (equally) paid labor (mostly for women), denial of services, exclusion from particular jobs, denial of pleasure, and denial of civil, cultural, social, and political rights are all examples ³⁷.

Some forms of public socioeconomic gender-based violence play a part to women becoming economically at the mercy of their partners (lower earnings, limited or no child-care benefits, or benefits related to the wage-earning male partner's income tax). Someone who has a tendency to

be abusive in their relationships can then act without fear of losing their spouse in such a dependence connection ³⁷.

Child Sexual abuse: “The involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or is not developmentally prepared for, or that otherwise violates the laws or social taboos of society, by adults or other children in positions of responsibility, trust, or power over the victim” ^{41,42}

Trafficking of women and girls: Use of forceful, deceitful tactics or abuses of authority for exploitation, forced sex labor, and other sorts of labor ^{43,41}.

Female Genital Mutilation: All non-medical operations that involve the partial or complete removal of the female external genitalia or other harm to the female genital organs ^{41,44}.

Forced or early marriage: “Marriage before the age of 18 or without consent” ⁴¹.

Killings in the name of honour (Homicide):“Homicide of a member of a family or social group by other members due to the perpetrators’ belief that the victim has brought shame or dishonour upon the family or community” ⁴¹.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

2.3.1 Global Burden of Gender-based Violence

Every society has violence against women, which includes many forms of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. Despite its magnitude and societal significance, however, it is largely under-reported and under-researched in critical areas.

Women can perpetrate violence, and men and boys can be victims of violence perpetrated by both sexes; nonetheless, studies have indicated that men are the primary perpetrators of violence against women. When it comes to sexual violence and harassment, this is almost always the case. With this in mind, gender-based violence is the most common kind of violence against women ⁴⁵.

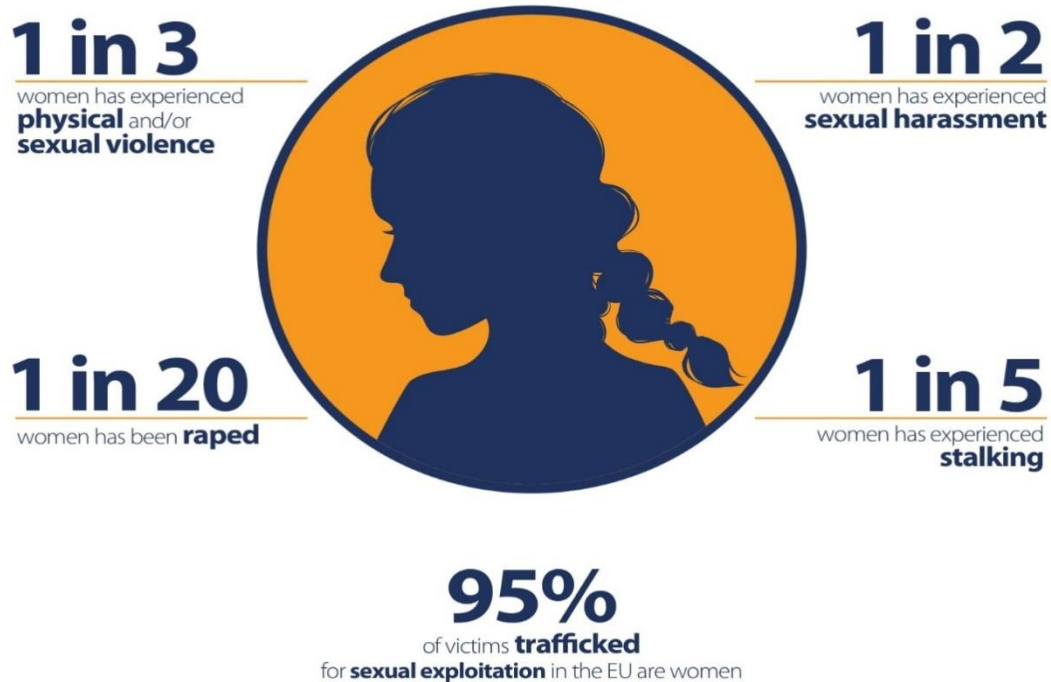
"Violence against women is a problem of epidemic proportions. It causes devastating, life-long damage to women. It also hurts the economic and social health of their families, communities, and countries" ⁴⁶.

More than a twenty-five percent (25%) of women aged 15 to 49 who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at least once in their lives (since age 15). Lifetime intimate partner violence prevalence estimates range from 20 percent in the Western Pacific, 22 percent in high-income countries and Europe, and 25 percent in the WHO Americas Regions to 33 percent in the WHO African region, 31 percent in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, and 33 percent in the WHO South-East Asia region ⁴⁷.

"One (1) in three (3) women will experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, mostly by an intimate partner. This is a stark reminder of the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. While some women are more at risk than others, violence can happen to any woman, in any country – regardless of culture, religion or economic status" ⁴⁶.

Gender-based violence more common than you think

since the age of 15:



Sources: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey - Results at a glance*, 2014
Eurostat, *Trafficking in human beings*, 2015
Image: Margaret Jone Wollman/Shutterstock.com

Fig 2.2: Source; Violence against women: an EU survey ⁴⁵

Intimate partners are responsible for up to 38% of all female killings worldwide. In addition to intimate partner violence, 6% of women worldwide say they've been sexually assaulted by someone who isn't their spouse, while data on non-partner sexual violence is scarce. Men are more likely than women to commit intimate partner and sexual violence ⁴⁷

Homicide claimed the lives of an estimated 475 000 people in 2012. Sixty percent of those killed were males between the ages of 15 and 44, making homicide the third largest cause of death in

this age group. The Americas Region, with 28.5 homicides per 100 000 people, has the highest estimated homicide rate among low- and middle-income countries, followed by the African Region, with 10.9 homicides per 100 000 population. The Western Pacific Region's low- and middle-income countries had the lowest estimated homicide rate, at 2.1 per 100,000 people ⁴⁸. When a woman is killed, it is frequently her spouse who is to blame. In 2013, WHO and others calculated that male partners were responsible for 38 percent of female killings worldwide, whereas men were responsible for only six percent (6%) ^{48,49}. Twenty percent of the statistics on these female homicide victims lacked information on the perpetrator-victim relationship ^{49,50}.

Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, as well as non-partner sexual assault, has been experienced by 35% of women worldwide. While there are many other forms of violence to which women may be exposed, this already accounts for a significant share of the world's women; the majority of this violence is committed against intimate partners. Almost a third (30%) of all women who have been in a relationship have been subjected to physical and/or sexual assault by their intimate partner around the world. In some areas, 38% of women have been victims of intimate partner abuse. Intimate partners are responsible for up to 38% of all female killings worldwide ⁷.

The WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence in 2006 for both physical and sexual violence in six Provinces were as follows; Bangladesh 31.7% and 49.7%, Brazil 33.8% and 14.3%, Ethiopia 48.7% and 58.6%, Peru 61.0% and 46.7%, Thailand 33.8% and 28.9% and Tanzania 46.7% and 30.7% respectively. While the city prevalence for both physical and sexual violence are; Japan 12.9% and 6.2%, Namibia 30.6% and 16.5%, Samoa 40.5% and 19.5% and Serbia and Montenegro city 22.8% and 6.3%. ⁵¹.

In 2013, WHO reported that, the global life time prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence among all ever-partnered women was 30.0%. The prevalence was highest in the South-East Asia Regions (37.7%), followed by Eastern Mediterranean (37%), then Africa (36.6%), Americas (29.8%), while Europe and Western Pacific has the lowest prevalence with 25.4% and 24.6% respectively. This violence was high among women between the age range of 40-44 years (37.8%) and lowest among women of 55-59 years(15.1%) ⁷.

Twenty percent (20%) of women and five to ten percent (5-10%) of men reported to have experience sexual abuse ⁴⁸. In a survey conducted by European Union (EU), nearly 13 million women have experienced physical violence, 3.7 million were victims of sexual violence, while five percent (5 %) of them were rape victims since age 15. ⁴⁵.

Women who have been physically or sexually assaulted by their partners are more likely to suffer from a variety of serious health issues. They are 16 percent more likely to have a baby with a low birth weight, for example. When compared to women who have not experienced partner violence, they are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, nearly twice as likely to have depression, and 1.5 times more likely to contract HIV in some places ⁷.

In the world, 7% of women have been sexually attacked by someone who isn't their boyfriend. On the health implications of non-partner sexual violence, there are fewer data. Women who have suffered this type of violence are 2.3 times more likely to have alcohol use disorders and 2.6 times more likely to experience despair or anxiety, according to the available research ⁷.

Katrin, in his study among University female student in five (5) European countries, reported the prevalence of sexual harassment to be; United Kingdom (UK) (68.8%), Spain (54.2%), Poland 65.8% Italy 47%, Germany 68.0%. Overall, 51% of the respondents reported experiencing

harassment at some point in their life and 60.7% reported at least one incident during their time at university ⁵².

Also, the incidence sexual violence among the respondents was found to be: UK 86.0%, Spain 81.8%, Poland 80%, Italy 80.8%, Germany 71.9%, among those respondents that answered the question on the number of sexual violence episodes, in all, more than 65% of the sample population reported to have experience not less than one incident of sexual violence in their lifetime, with approximately 9% of them reporting criminal sexual assault. Rape prevalence was; United Kingdom 27%, Spain 30%, Poland 24.6%, Italy 10%, Germany 17.5%, while that of assault was; UK 51.4%, Spain 50%, Poland 23.1%, Italy 38%, Germany 59.5% ⁵².

Child sexual abuse (CSA) has long been the most researched aspect of childhood, and its link to adult sexual violence has been established. Child sexual abuse is very common in the general population, especially among girls. Child Sexual Abuse affects 7-36 percent of girls, according to prevalence estimates from various nations. Meanwhile, Aakvaag et al. estimated that 10.1 percent of Norwegian women experienced childhood sexual assault in 2016 ^{53,54}.

2.3.2 Prevalence of Gender-based violence in Africa

In a study carried out among Rubaga women in Kampala, Uganda, the prevalence gender-based violence was reported to be approximately 75%. The various forms of gender-based violence experience are; Emotional violence 10.7%, physical violence is 37.3%, psychological violence accounting for 7% ⁵⁵. In a multi-national research study in both middle and low-income countries, an approximately 28% of teenage and 29% of young adult women reported lifetime physical or sexual intimate partner violence, with the highest prevalence in the East and Southern

Africa region. In terms of patterns of violence by age, there was regional and cross-national heterogeneity; in general, young adult women had a higher risk of intimate partner violence in the previous year than adult women ⁵⁶.

Prevalence of lifetime physical and sexual intimate partner violence by age and region among ever-married/cohabitating adolescent and young adult women, between the year 2008 and 2009, sexual partner violence and Physical partner violence was 11.6% and 29.7% for Kenya, while that for Sao Tome and Principe was 8.2% and 28.1% respectively. The prevalence for Malawi and Tanzania was 14.4% and 12.7% for sexual partner violence and 18.2% and 31.8% for physical partner violence for the year 2010. The incidence of the two intimate partner violence (i.e. sexual and physical) for Mozambique and Nepal was 7.6%, 12.1% and 26.6%, 18.3% respectively. ⁵⁶.

In a study carried out in Eastern Ethiopia (Harar town), among College students by Abubekar et al, the overall prevalence of Gender-based violence was found to be 57.7%, Out of which 36.2% of this prevalence was Physical violence, 46.6%, sexual violence and 56.4%, verbal or emotional violence. From the 36.2% of the physical violence, 68.5% participants stated that perpetrators were more than one, and of the 46.6% of the respondents that have experienced sexual violence, the incidence of attempt rape was 36.7%, while 28.8% of them reported total rape ⁵⁷.

Another study conducted in Northern Ethiopia by Mingude and Dejene, amid high school student, Lifetime prevalence of Gender-based violence was 47.2%, and prevalence during lock-down was 36.2%. Sexual and physical violence life time prevalence was 27.9% and 37.9% respectively, while lock-down prevalence for both violence (that is, sexual and physical violence) are 21.3% and 17.8% respectively ⁵⁸.

According to a research conducted in Kenya in 2010, violence against young women and children is a severe problem: prior to the age 18 years, thirty-two (32) and sixty (66) percent of girls aged 18 to 24 years reported at least an incidence of sexual or physical violence, and 11 and 49 percent of females aged 13 to 17 years reported experiencing some sort of sexual assault in the previous 12 months, respectively ⁵⁹.

According to a survey conducted among young college female students in western Ethiopia's Nekemte town, the 12-month prevalence of completed rape, attempted rape, and sexual harassment was 6.9%, 6.9%, and 31.9 percent, respectively ^{57, 60}.

In 2007, Yanyshet et al conducted a study among college female students in northern Ethiopia's Mekelle town found that the overall prevalence of GBV in the current year is 40.2 percent, with the prevalence of sexual violence since joining college and in the current academic year being 34.4 and 28.1 percent, respectively, and the prevalence of physical violence being 32.3 and 26.4 percent, respectively ^{57, 61}.

In 2020, Bhattacharjee et al reported the lifetime and recent prevalence of physical violence to be 18.0% and 10.7% respectively and that of Sexual violence to 20.5% and 9.8% respectively in their study carried out among adolescents and young women in Kenya ⁶².

2.3.3 Prevalence of Gender-based violence in Nigeria

In Nigeria, gender-based violence is extensively recognized and is now given attention, as more studies are being conducted on the issue and prevalence are documented.

A national-wide study, conducted in selected state to assess the prevalence of gender-based violence among men and women, indicated that gender-based violence does not affect women alone, however, the abuse was more prevalent women. Verbal abuse was reported to have the

highest prevalence (53.4%) with women having (56.6%) and men (50.2%). Other forms of violence experienced by the respondents are; physical (26.9%) women (15.1%), men (11.8%) and sexual (3.1%) women (4.1%), men (2.0%) ⁶³.

In North central (Gboko) Nigeria, Odimegwu et al. reported the lifetime intimate partner violence among women to be approximately 76%, lifetime physical violence 66.5%, Rape 21%, marital rape 17 %, Adolescents rape 19%, Rape and Assault 5.3%, lifetime psychological abuse 66.4% while 12 months psychological abuse was 69.1%. ⁶⁴.

Another study conducted in North Central (Ilorin) Nigeria among secondary school students., the overall gender-based violence prevalence was high among private school students (89.1%) than public school students (84.8%). The incidence of physical violence was 70.2% and 67.2%, sexual violence 37.4% and 41.4%, Psychological violence 72.5% and 57.2% for both private and public school respectively ⁶⁵.

Adejumo et al, in their research among internally displaced women in South-south Nigeria gave the report of 12.2% to be overall prevalence of intimate partner violence with highest prevalence to be 48.6% emotional violence (48.6%), followed by physical violence (42.8%), while the least was sexual violence (8.6%) ⁶⁶.

Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey gave a comprehensive report on gender-based violence, in 2018, almost one-third of women aged 15 to 49 have ever encountered physical violence, with 14% having experienced it in the 12 months prior to the study. The percentage of women who have been subjected to physical assault since the age of 15 varies by zone, ranging from 46% in the South-South to 12% in the North West. The prevalence in the six (6) geo-political zones were as follows; North Central 43.3%, North East 38.3%, North West 11.7%, which was the

least, South East 36.1%, South West 29.8% and South South 46.4% which was the highest prevalence. Jigawa state has the minimum prevalence (4.4%), while Taraba state has the maximum prevalence (67.6%). Women living in urban settlement (32.3%) are more likely to experience physical violence than their counterparts in rural settlement (29.8%). Also, women with secondary education (35.9%) has the most prevalent of physical abuse when compared with other level of education, while women with no educational (22.8%) level has the least ⁶⁷.

The total prevalence of sexual violence in Nigeria was 9%. The North East (15.6 percent) has the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence, followed by the South-South (12.6%), the South East (12.1%), the North Central (9.7%), and the South West (5.3 percent) and North West (5.0 percent). Sexual violence was more common in rural areas (9.7%) than in metropolitan areas (8.5 percent). Sexual abuse affects 6.7% of women with post-secondary education, 9.9% of women with a secondary education, 9.5% of women with primary level of education and 8.8% of women with no education. Gombe state had the highest rate of sexual violence (44.9%), while Kebbi had the lowest (0.4 percent) ⁶⁷.

The overall prevalence of physical and sexual violence during pregnancy was 6%. The North East (12%) has the greatest percentage of women who have ever suffered violence during pregnancy, while the North West has the lowest (1 percent), others are; North Central 5.7%, South East 9.5%, South-South 8.0%, and South West 3.6%. There was zero percent record for Jigawa state and approximately twenty-one percent in Adamawa state, which was the highest in all the thirty-six (36) states. There no much disparity among women in urban area (5.9%) and those in rural area (5.2%). Highest prevalence of violence during pregnancy was observed among women with primary education level and least prevalence was among those with no education. ⁶⁷.

All forms of violence were more prevalent in 2018 than in 2008 and 2013. Overall, the prevalence of marital physical, sexual, or emotional violence went from 31% in 2008 to 25% in 2013, and then to 36% in 2018. The percentage of women who have experienced spousal abuse since they were 15 years old varies by zone, ranging from 50% in the North Central to 20% in the South West. North Central 50.1 percent was the highest prevalence, followed by North East 47.2 percent, South-South 46.6 percent, South East 44.7 percent, North West 26.8%, and South West 20.3 percent, which was the lowest. The lowest incidence (13.2 percent) is found in Jigawa, while the highest prevalence is found in Kogi (75.4 percent). Women in urban settlements (33.5%) are less likely than their counterparts in rural settlements to encounter physical assault (38.3 percent). In addition, as compared to other levels of education, women with primary education (40.4 percent) experience the most marital violence, while women with post-secondary education (25.6 percent) experience the least ⁶⁷.

According to a Ugandan study among high school students, no significant gender differences, 31.1 percent of the overall participants had encountered some sort of sexual coercion throughout their lifetime. In the entire sample population, 27.8% of respondents said they had been exposed to perceived threats/threats of violence inspiring fear in the previous year, while 9.6% said they had been exposed to real physical violence ⁶⁸.

Ohene et al, in their research among Ghanaian young people, 8.6% of the respondents reported to have been compelled to engage in sexual activity when they did not want to. A total of 38.0 percent of youth said they had been physically attacked one or more times in the previous 12 months, with 14.1 percent saying they had been attacked once and 12.1 percent saying they had been attacked twice or three times ⁶⁹.

Children is not exempted from violence, in fact, studies have shown that they are more vulnerable to abuse. Wandera et al gave a report of Physical and emotional violence among elementary school children to be 29 percent and 34 percent respectively ⁷⁰.

2.4 Framework

2.4.1 Factors Influencing Gender-based Violence

The violent behavioral display of some people towards others or the reason for the predominance of violence in some communities cannot be clarified by a solitary factor. The multifaceted interactions of individuals, relationships, social, cultural, and environmental factors are the outcome of violence. ¹⁰.

One of the major identified expression of unsatisfied authority amid men and women is gender-based violence, also known as violence against women. Gender-based violence is thought to be closely linked to several socio-cultural and behavioral qualities at the person, family and relationship level, community or institution level, and society or policy level. Also, European council summarises these countless factors into four categories namely; Cultural, Legal, Economic and Political. In its 2002 model, the World Report on Violence and Health warns that gender-based violence is complex by the various forms it takes and the situations in which it happens, as well as the fact that risk variables may fluctuate in importance depending on the victim's life stage. ^{37, 10, 61}.

Factors influencing Gender-based violence according to Krug et, al.

Ecological model for understanding violence

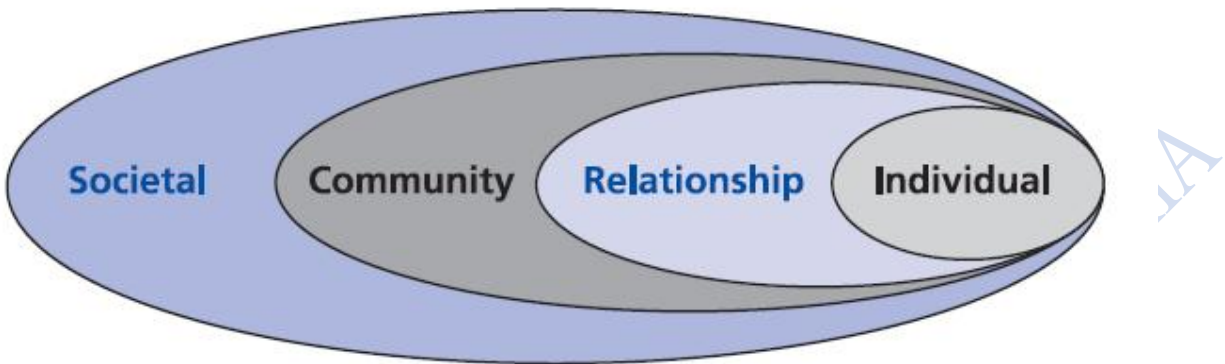


Fig 2.3: source; The World Report on Violence and Health ¹⁰

Individual Factor: The biological and personal history aspects of human can influence an individual's behavior. Aside from biological and Socio-demographic features such as Gender, age, impulsivity, educational status, substance misuse (such as smoking of cigarette, marijuana, alcohol consumption etc.), and a history of aggression and experiencing abuse as a child are also factors that affects individual behaviours ^{10, 61}.

Gender: Gender is a reliable predictor of sentiments supporting the use of violence against women. Men are more likely than women to agree with myths and beliefs that support violence against women, to perceive a narrower range of behaviors as violent, to blame and show less empathy for the victim, to minimize the harms associated with physical and sexual assault, and to view behaviors that constitute violence against women as less serious, inappropriate, or damaging ⁷¹.

Experiencing Child abuse: Intergenerational transmission is one of the most important methods for forming attitudes about violence against women. There is significant evidence that children

who see or are subjected to such violence as youngsters are more prone to adopt violence-supportive views as adults (and to perpetrate violence). Men's current physical violence against an intimate partner is linked to a history of child physical abuse, with childhood victimization showing consistent, small-to-medium impacts in the findings of 8 out of 10 relevant research^{71, 72}.

Relationship Factor: The ecological model's second level deals with proximal social ties, such as relationships with peers, intimate partners, and family members, which enhance the likelihood of violent victimization and perpetration. When it comes to partner violence and child maltreatment, for example, interacting with an abuser on a daily basis or having a similar residence might raise the risk of violent confrontations. Because individuals are linked together in a long-term relationship, the victim is likely to be mistreated by the offender again in these circumstances. In the case of teenage interpersonal violence, research reveals that when harmful behaviors are promoted and endorsed by their peers, young people are far more inclined to engage in them. Choices of involvement, and individual behaviour can be determined by friends, members of the family, and close associates^{10, 61}.

Dowry: This encourages violence against women in various parts of the world (Such as India) is that the dowry is paid by the bride's parents. Parents gift furniture, ornaments, refrigerators, television set, and other household properties according to their capabilities for the daughter's happiness and comfort. After a few days of bliss, the father-mother-in-law, along with the husband, requests that the wife bring cash from her father for the family's well-being. If the wife's parents are unable to provide financial support, violence begins verbally and gradually escalates. The husband frequently beats the wife in the name of "rectification of wife" when she makes a mistake. In most situations, the mother-in-law encourages the husband to hit his wife⁷³.

Community Factor: The ecological model's third level looks at the community contexts in which social relationships are embedded, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, to investigate what qualities of these settings are linked to being victims or perpetrators of violence. Residential mobility (where people do not stay in one place for long periods of time but move frequently), heterogeneity (a large population with little social "glue" that binds communities together), and high population density are all examples of such characteristics that have been linked to violence. Similarly, towns plagued by issues like drug trafficking, high unemployment, or extensive social isolation (for example, people who don't know their neighbors or aren't involved in the local community) are more likely to see violence. Violence research suggests that some community contexts have more potential for violence than others, such as places of poverty or physical deterioration, or locations with few institutional supports ¹⁰.

Peers: Membership in informal peer groups and social networks had the same effect on attitudes against violence against women as participation in official organizations, institutions, and occupations. These two do, in fact, intersect. The influence of men's peer and social relationships on their tolerance for (and perpetration of) intimate partner abuse is important. Men's tolerance for violence against women can be increased by participation and investment in homosocial male peer groups ⁷¹.

Religion: Beyond their direct participation, spiritual institutions have the power to affect attitudes toward violence. Despite the lack of empirical evidence of potential consequences, there is evidence of circumstances in which religion is (mis)used to justify violence against women or to maintain women's vulnerability to victimization. For Instance, the emphasis on wifely submission and hierarchical gender relations in Christian faith may drive pastors to advise women to stay with their abusers ^{71,74}. Selected parts from the Quran may be utilized in several

Arab and Islamic countries to prove that husbands who beat their wives are following God's laws^{75,71}. Shari'a (Islamic law) can be used to legitimize male rule over female relatives as well as the use of physical abuse. Simultaneously, religious and theological emphasis on compassion, justice, and freedom can be mobilized in resistance to violence against women in a variety of faiths^{71,76,77}.

Societal Factor: The ecological model's fourth and final level investigates the larger societal issues that influence violence rates. The elements that establish an acceptable climate for violence, lessen inhibitions against violence, and generate and maintain divisions between different sectors of society – or conflicts between different groups or countries – are all included. The following are larger societal factors: 1) Societal norms that encourage violence as an acceptable means of conflict resolution; 2) attitudes that regard suicide as a personal choice rather than an avoidable act of violence; 3) norms that prioritize parental rights over child care; 4) norms that reinforce male domination over women and children; 5) norms that promote police officers using excessive force against citizens; 6) norms that support political strife. Health, educational, economic, and social policies that sustain high levels of economic or social disparity between groups in society are also larger societal determinants¹⁰.

There is strong evidence that certain types of media have an impact on attitudes about violence against women. At the same time, media representations do not have deterministic and straightforward consequences on attitudes or behavior. Instead, they interact with the media^{71,78}.

Pornography: When summary approaches like meta-analysis are applied to existing empirical studies, consistent links between pornography and sexual aggression emerge. This link is strongest for violent pornography but remains strong for peaceful pornography, especially among frequent users⁷¹. Music and computer games, in particular, have been found to have an impact

on young people's attitudes regarding violence against women in the media. Various research has discovered that sexually violent, misogynistic, and objectifying themes have an impact on violence supportive, sexually aggressive, and sexist attitudes ^{71,79,80}.

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The world bank gave a tabular summary of these Factors

Risk Factors for Violence based on the Ecological model			
Societal	Community	Relationship	Individual
Broad factors that reduce inhibitions against violence	Neighborhood, schools and workplaces	With family, intimate partners and friends	Personal factors that influence individual behavior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poverty ■ Economic, social and gender inequalities ■ Poor Social Security ■ Masculinity linked to aggression & dominance ■ Weak legal and criminal justice system ■ Perpetrators not prosecuted ■ No legal rights for victims ■ Social and cultural norms support violence ■ Small fire arms ■ Conflict or post-conflict ■ Internal displacement & Refugee camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High Unemployment ■ High population density ■ Social isolation of females & family ■ Lack of information ■ Inadequate victim care ■ Schools & workplaces not addressing GBV ■ Weak community sanctions against GBV ■ Poor safety in public spaces ■ Challenging traditional gender roles ■ Blaming the victim ■ Violating of victim confidentiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Family dysfunction ■ Inter generational Violence Poor parenting practices ■ Parental conflict involving violence ■ Association with friends who engage in violent or delinquent behavior ■ Low socio-economic status Socio-economic stress ■ Friction over women's empowerment ■ Family honor more important than female health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gender, age & education ■ A family history of violence ■ Witnessing GBV. ■ Victim of child abuse or neglect ■ Lack of sufficient livelihood & personal income ■ Unemployment ■ Mental health and behavioral problems ■ Alcohol & Substance abuse ■ Prostitution ■ Refugee Internally displaced ■ Disabilities ■ Small fire arms ownership

Fig 2.4: Source; Gender-based violence, health and the role of health sector at a glance. ⁸¹.

Factors influencing Gender-based violence according to European Council

Cultural Factor: In this context, Culture refers to class, race, ethnicity, and other aspects of social distinction ⁷¹. Patriarchal and sexist ideas justify violence in order to maintain men's supremacy and dominance and the idea that women are of less is common in a patriarchy community. Gender stereotypes and prejudice, normative outlooks of femininity and masculinity, an apprehension of the family scope as private and under male authority, and an over-all acceptance of violence as part of the public sphere (for example, harassment of women publicly) and/or as a satisfactory way of conflict resolution and asserting oneself are all cultural factors ³⁷.

82.

In many traditions, sexuality is linked to the concept of "family honour." Traditional customs in these societies allow for the execution of women suspected of defiling the family's "honour" by engaging in illicit sex or marrying and divorcing without their family's consent ^{37, 38, 83}.

In every given country, attitudes toward violence against women fluctuate between cultural groupings and communities, as well as from one culture to the next. Adults born in non-English-speaking countries had worse attitudes toward domestic violence than those born in Australia or other Western countries, according to Australian research, while those 12-20-year-olds who agreed with the use of violence by both sexes were more likely to come from Middle Eastern or Asian backgrounds ^{38, 60, 71}.

Legal Factor: Legal In many countries, being a victim of gender-based violence is seen as shameful and weak, and many women are still accused of inviting violence against themselves by their actions. This helps to explain the persistently low levels of reporting and investigation. Until recently, some countries' laws still distinguished between public and private settings, leaving women especially exposed to domestic violence ³⁷.

Economic Factor: Women are particularly exposed to violence due to a lack of financial resources. It perpetuates self-perpetuating patterns of violence and poverty, making it extremely difficult for victims to escape. When men are affected by unemployment or poverty, they may resort to violence to assert their masculinity ^{37, 84}. In Australia and the United States, for example, there is some evidence that views about violence against women differ with socioeconomic characteristics such as labor market involvement and socioeconomic level ^{71, 85 86}. Furthermore, prevalence of violence against women vary according to socioeconomic factors, with studies in the United States and Australia finding links between economic and social disadvantage and increased risks of violence and crime in general, as well as intimate partner violence in particular,

at both the individual and neighborhood levels ^{86, 87}. Attitudes toward violence shape such connections, and attitudes toward violence are shaped by personal and community exposure to violence, community-level structural variables that amplify violence, and other socioeconomic status correlates ^{71, 84, 86, 88}.

Political Factor: The under-portrayal of women in power and governmental issues implies that they have fewer chances to shape the conversation and to influence changes in arrangements or to embrace measures to battle gender-based violence and support equity. The subject of gender-based violence is now and again considered not to be significant, with domestic violence likewise being given insufficient resources and consideration. Furthermore, women's movements have brought up issues and expanded public mindfulness around traditional gender standards, emphasizing parts of the imbalance. For some's purposes, this danger to the norm has been utilized as a legitimization for violence by some ³⁷.

2.4.2 Why Is Gender-Based Violence A Problem?

Gender-Based Violence is a social problem: Children who grow up in households where a mother is assaulted are also victims of violence (sometimes not physically, but always psychologically). When children encounter violence, they may believe that it is acceptable or "normal"; in other words, they absorb aggressive norms. They are also raised in a violent culture, which may harm their self-development and ability to operate in society. GBV has an impact on family members, friends, and coworkers ³⁷.

Gender-Based Violence is violation of human right: It's a constant assault on human dignity, robbing people of their human rights. Gender-based violence impairs a person's sense of self-worth and self-esteem, and it is a fundamental human right. It has an impact on both physical and mental health, and can result in self-harm, loneliness, depression, and suicidal attempts. ³⁷.

Gender-Based violence is Discrimination: It's based on damaging stereotypes and prejudices towards women and those who don't fit into a standard gender binary or heteronormative culture. As a result, gender-based violence has the potential to force women and those impacted to the outskirts of society, making them feel inferior or powerless ³⁷.

Gender-based violence is under-reported and there is often license for perpetrators: Common misconceptions like "what happens at home should stay at home" and "it's nobody's concern what occurs in the family" are quite potent. This makes reporting domestic violence difficult, and it may impede the provision of assistance and support, exposing the abused person to more pain, with potentially lethal effects. Furthermore, people who are affected by violence are frequently silenced ³⁷.

Gender-Based violence is a threat to peoples' psychological and physical integrity: Everyone has the right to feel safe and secure, and when this isn't available, people's ability to operate in the family, community, and society is likely to suffer, as self-realization and growth suffer. GBV stands in the way of everyone's right to fulfillment and self-development as well as their right to happiness ³⁷.

Gender-based violence has a very economic cost: It necessitates the engagement of several services – medical, psychological, law enforcement, and the legal system – and causes victims to lose resources or their jobs. People underachieve at job and in school, and their production

suffers as a result. Many victims of gender-based violence are unable to stay at home and require shelter, which can lead to homelessness ³⁷.

Gender-Based violence is a hindrance to gender equality: Gender equality is critical to the protection of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. Gender-based violence contributes to the development of a heteronormative society and the perpetuation of male supremacy. Equal rights for people of both genders, participating in all aspects of private and public life and being accountable, as well as equal visibility, equal possibilities for empowerment and accepting responsibility, are all part of gender equality. Equal access to and allocation of resources between men and women is also implied by gender equality ³⁷.

2.4.3 Impacts of Gender-Based Violence

Women's violence is a major public health issue as well as a fundamental violation of their human rights. Globally, 35% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner abuse, as well as non-partner sexual assault. While there are many other forms of violence to which women may be exposed, this already constitutes a significant share of the world's women; the majority of this violence is committed against intimate partners. Nearly a third (30%) of all women who have been in a relationship have been subjected to physical and/or sexual assault by their intimate partner. Intimate partners are responsible for up to 38% of all female killings worldwide ⁷.

Abuse has far-reaching implications that affect not only the health and happiness of individuals but also the well-being of whole communities. Living in a violent relationship has an impact on a woman's self-confidence and ability to engage in society. Abused women are regularly limited in

the manner they can get close enough to data and administrations, participation in public life, and emotional encouragement from friends and family members is consistently restricted, according to studies. As a result, such women are frequently unable to appropriately take care of themselves and their children, as well as pursue employment and vocations ¹⁰.

2.4.3.1 Health Impact of Gender-Based Violence

Women who have been physically or sexually assaulted by their accomplices are more likely to suffer from a variety of serious health issues. They are 16 percent more likely to have a baby with a low birth weight, for example. When compared to women who have not experienced partner violence, they are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, almost twice as likely to have depression, and 1.5 times more likely to contract HIV in some places. The health impacts of Gender-based violence is broadly divided into two, namely: 1) Fatal outcomes and 2) Nonfatal outcomes. ^{10,19}.

2.4.3.2 Nonfatal Outcomes: Many health repercussions are linked to gender-based violence, but the most direct effects are deadly and non-fatal bodily injuries. It is believed that half of women in violent relationships in the United States are physically hurt by their partners, with the majority suffering several injuries ⁸⁹. The most prevalent sites of partner violence injuries are the head, neck, and face, followed by musculoskeletal injuries and genital injuries ^{7, 90}. For a variety of reasons, measuring injuries caused by intimate partner violence is difficult. Examples of non-fatal injuries are:

2.4.3.1.1 Physical

- Abdominal/thoracic injuries
- Bruises and welts

- Chronic pain syndromes
- Disability
- Fibromyalgia
- Fractures
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Lacerations and abrasions
- Ocular damage
- Reduced physical functioning
- Severe Obesity

2.4.3.1.2 Sexual and reproductive impact

- Gynaecological disorders
- Infertility
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Pregnancy complications/miscarriage
- Sexual dysfunction
- Sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS
- Unsafe abortion
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Low birth weight

2.4.3.1.3 Psychological and behavioural

- Alcohol and drug abuse

- Depression and anxiety
- Eating and sleep disorders
- Feelings of shame and guilt
- Phobias and panic disorder
- Physical inactivity
- Low self-esteem
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Psychosomatic disorders
- Smoking
- Suicidal behaviour and self-harm
- Unsafe sexual behavior

2.4.3.2 Fatal Outcomes:

- AIDS-related mortality
- Maternal mortality
- Homicide
- Suicide

Source: A global overview of Gender-based violence and World Report on Violence and Health ^{10, 19, 91}

Other physical, emotional, sexual, and reproductive health impacts have been related to intimate partner abuse and deserve similar consideration. Adolescent pregnancy, unintended pregnancy in general, miscarriage, stillbirth, intrauterine haemorrhage, nutritional deficiency, abdominal pain and other gastrointestinal problems, neurological disorders, chronic pain, disability, anxiety and

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and noncommunicable diseases such as hypertension, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases are among them. There is further evidence that intimate partner violence is linked to negative child health and development outcomes, however this is not included in this analysis ^{7, 19}.

Reproductive impacts: Women who live with rough accomplices struggle with safeguarding themselves from undesirable pregnancy or sickness. Through compelled intercourse, brutality can directly result to undesired pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV infection, or indirectly by obstructing with a woman's capacity to use contraception, such as condoms. Domestic violence is more likely in households with many children, according to studies ^{10, 92, 93}. Violence can also occur during pregnancy, which impends the aim of safe Motherhood and also have negative repercussions for both the mother and the growing fetus resulting into high prevalence of maternal morbidity and Fetal mortality. According to populace-based studies conducted in Canada and Nicaragua, 6–15 percent of ever-partnered women have been physically or sexually assaulted during pregnancy, most often by their partners ^{21, 94}. In the United States, estimates of pregnancy abuse range from 3% to 11% among adult women and up to 38% among low-income, young moms ^{10, 91, 95, 96}.

Miscarriage, late admission into prenatal care, stillbirth, preterm labor and birth, fetal damage, and low birth weight, a major cause of child death in the developing world, have all been linked to violence during pregnancy ^{10, 94, 96}.

There are numerous linkages between partner violence and the expanding AIDS epidemic. Fear of ostracism and subsequent domestic violence, for example, was a major factor in pregnant women declining or failing to return for HIV tests in six African nations ¹⁰.

Child marriage and mortality: Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan are among the top 20 nations with the greatest rates of child marriage due to large-scale humanitarian disasters. Child marriage is also a major problem in Yemen and Syria. Child brides are more likely to have multiple pregnancies at a young age, which can lead to a variety of long-term health issues and, in some circumstances, death (Girls not bride), ⁹⁷.

HIV and Other Sexually transmitted Infections

Intimate partner violence has been recognized as a significant contributor to women's vulnerability to HIV and STIs throughout the last decade ^{7, 99, 100, 101, 102}. Direct infection via forced sexual intercourse, as well as the possibility for increased risk from the overall consequences of prolonged stress, are the processes underlying a woman's heightened vulnerability to HIV or STIs ^{100, 103}. Women who are in violent relationships or who fear violence may have limited control over the timing and circumstances of sexual intercourse, as well as their capacity to negotiate condom use ⁷. Partner violence may also play a role in separation, which may raise a woman's chance of contracting HIV if she finds a new partner. Furthermore, there is behavioral evidence indicating males who use violence against their female partners are more likely than non-violent men to have a variety of HIV-risk behaviours, such as multiple sexual partner, recurrent consumption of alcohol, seeing sex labourers, and having a Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), all of which can raise women's HIV risk .

Induced Abortion: Pregnancy and delivery complications are the biggest cause of death among girls aged 15 to 19. In Colombia, many women have been subjected to forced abortions and

births, particularly by guerrilla groups. Furthermore, many abortion operations were ineffective and occurred late in the pregnancy, putting the mother's health at danger ^{97, 107}.

Fear and controlling behaviors by partners are common in violent relationships, therefore it's no surprise that women in these relationships have more negative sexual and reproductive health outcomes. Direct implications of sexual violence and coercion, as well as more indirect pathways affecting contraceptive use, such as sabotage of birth control, disapproval of birth control impeding contraception usage, or powerlessness to negotiate condom use because of a paranoid fear of violence, can explain the greater prevalence of unfavorable reproductive events ^{7, 108}. Women in violent relationships had more unwanted pregnancies as a result ^{109, 110, 111}. At least half of the estimated 80 million unwanted pregnancies each year are terminated through induced abortion, with over half of those occurring in dangerous conditions. ^{91, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116}. While unwanted pregnancies that are carried to term are linked to health risks for mothers and babies, illegal and unsafe abortions put women's health at risk even more ^{7, 46, 51, 117}.

Low Birth Weight and Prematurity: Low birth weight can be caused by preterm birth or uterine growth restriction, both of which are associated to stress ^{7, 21}. Living in an abusive and unsafe setting characterized by prolonged stress can thus be a significant risk factor for maternal health and birth weight. All observational studies (cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional) that looked at the link between intimate partner violence and low birth weight/preterm birth/in utero growth restriction were examined ^{7, 10, 19, 91}. Only studies with an intimate partner as the perpetrator and violence confined to physical and/or sexual violence were considered for review. Low birth weight was defined as less than 2500 g, preterm birth as fewer than 37 weeks gestational age, and growth restriction in utero and/or tiny for gestational age as birth weight below the tenth percentile ^{7, 118, 119}.

Physical Impact

Violence can obviously result in injuries ranging from minor cuts and bruises to severe disability and death. According to population-based studies, 40–72 percent of all women who have been physically abused by a spouse sustain an injury at some point in their lives ⁹³.

Partner abuse, on the other hand, does not always result in injury. "Functional disorders," which include irritable bowel syndrome, fibromyalgia, gastrointestinal diseases, and numerous chronic pain syndromes, are more common. Concentrates reliably connection such issues with a background marked by physical or sexual maltreatment. Women who have been mistreated are also vulnerable, have diminished physical function, more physical complaints, and a higher number of days in bed than women who have not been abused ^{120, 121}.

Mental Outcomes

According to research conducted in Australia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, and the United States, women who are mistreated by their partners have higher despair, anxiety, and phobias than women who are not assaulted. According to research, women who are abused by their relationships are more likely to commit suicide or try suicide ^{10, 94}.

Women who had endured conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) were much more likely to develop fistula and persistent pelvic discomfort than survivors of other types of sexual violence, according to a 2016 study done in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In comparison to individuals who also had fistula, conflict-related sexual violence survivors also had more

severe forms of depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and scored highest on PTSD and other mental health severity ratings ^{97, 122}.

Harmful Alcohol use: Alcohol abuse and violence are inextricably linked. Among addition to being an essential facilitator of men's use of violence, there is evidence of a link between violence and regular alcohol consumption in women ^{7, 123}. This relationship will almost certainly be complicated. Women may drink alcohol to cope with the effects of abuse, but their intake may also result in violence from their partners, for example, because their partners believe they should not drink ^{7, 10, 124}. According to research, women who have suffered this type of violence are 2.3 times more likely to develop alcohol use disorders and 2.6 times more likely to experience despair or anxiety ⁷.

Depression and Suicide: The key mechanism that explains why intimate partner violence can lead to depression and suicide attempts is assumed to be traumatic stress. Traumatic situations can cause tension, fear, and solitude, all of which can lead to depression and suicidal behavior ^{123, 125, 126}. Another study suggests that women with significant mental health problems are more likely to face violent victimization ^{127, 128}. Exposure to violence and other traumas during development and early life may also play a role in predicting both violence and depression ^{7, 126, 129, 130, 131}.

In addition to the impacts listed above, Tantu et al in their research carried out among secondary school students also reported, family rejection, school dropout, rejection from peers, poor academic performance and skipping school as impacts of gender-based violence which may also result into the afford mentioned health implications ¹³².

2.4.3.3 Economic Impact of Gender-based violence

Violence has tremendous economic consequences in terms of lost production and increased usage of social services, in addition to its human costs. For example, 13 percent of women in a poll in Nagpur, India, had to forego paid labor due to abuse, missing an average of 7 workdays per event, and 11 percent had been unable to do home tasks due to violence ¹⁰.

Although partner violence does not appear to harm a woman's overall employment prospects, it does appear to affect her earnings and capacity to hold a job ^{133, 134}.

Women with a history of partner abuse were more likely to have had periods of joblessness, to have had a high turnover of occupations, and to have experience physical and emotional well-being issues that could influence job performance, according to a study conducted in Chicago, Illinois. They also had lower personal incomes and were considerably more likely to be on welfare than women who had never experienced domestic abuse. Similarly, even after controlling for other characteristics that could affect earnings, abused women in Managua, Nicaragua, earned 46% less than women who did not report violence ^{10, 133, 134}.

Economic impact of Interpersonal violence: The economic impacts of interpersonal violence have been studied using a variety of cost categories. The cost of violence is estimated in a variety of ways around the world, depending on the criteria used, the types of expenditures covered, and the methodology utilized ²⁸.

Costs and benefits of interpersonal violence

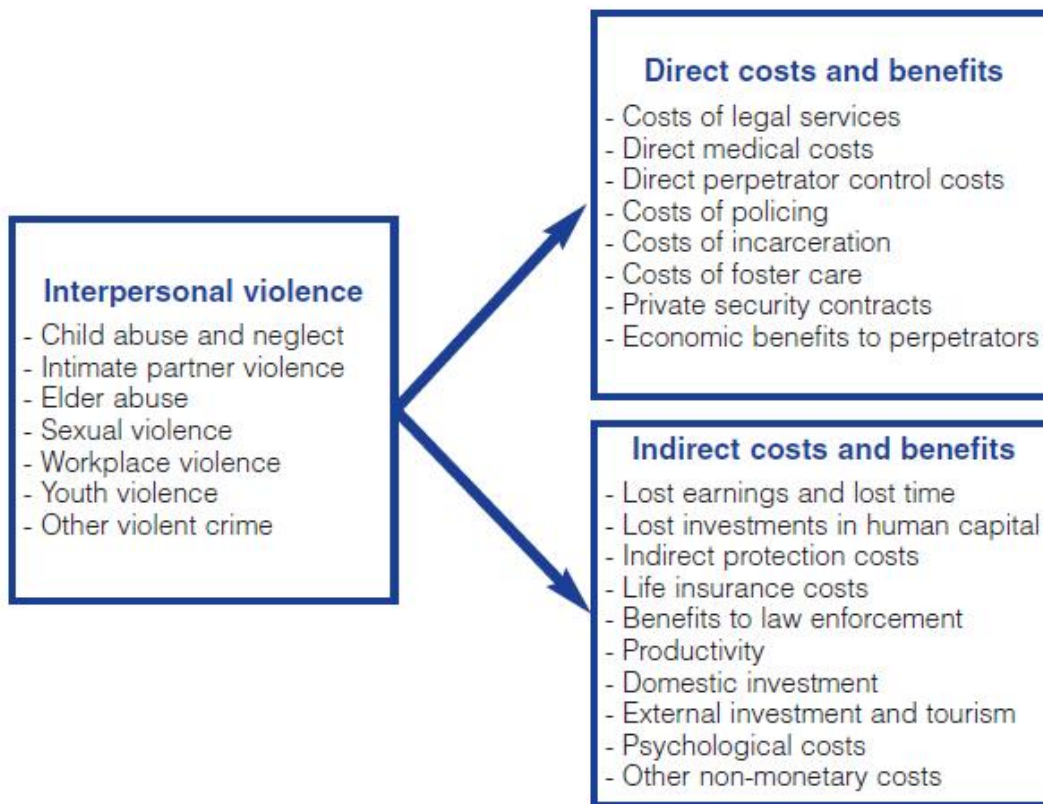


Fig 6: Source; “The economic dimensions of interpersonal violence” WHO 2004. ²⁸

2.4.3.4 Prevention and Managements of Gender-Based Violence

The various forms of violence, such as child abuse and neglect, teenage violence, intimate relationship violence, sexual violence, elder abuse, and suicidal conduct, are inextricably linked.

Because of the linkages between violence and the interaction of individual characteristics with broader social, cultural, and economic contexts, addressing risk factors at multiple levels of the ecological model may help to reduce more than one type of violence. Legal, justice-sector, and legislative measures, as well as awareness-raising and, to a lesser extent, health-sector responses,

have dominated efforts to combat violence against women and girls. Prevention has increasingly been a bigger emphasis.

The first two steps of the public health model give crucial information on populations in need of preventive interventions, as well as risk and protective variables that must be addressed. A key goal of public health is to put this knowledge into practice ^{10, 135, 136}.

Traditional public health measures are classified into three stages of prevention:

primary prevention: Approaches that try to avert violence before it happens. To safeguard rights before violence occurs, prevention programming should be integrated to gender-based violence response programming. Gender-based violence prevention is concerned with the causes and contributing factors.

Secondary prevention: Emphasizes on more prompt responses to violence, such as pre-hospital care, emergency services, or sexually transmitted disease treatment after a rape. GBV response is concerned with the effects of GBV on individuals, families, and communities.

Tertiary prevention: Measures that focus on long-term care in the aftermath of violence, such as rehabilitation and reintegration, as well as initiatives to reduce trauma and long-term incapacity linked with violence ^{10, 97}.

These three degrees of prevention are distinguished by their temporal aspect: whether prevention occurs before, immediately after, or over a longer period of time. Albeit, they are generally used to help victims of violence and in health-care surroundings, secondary and tertiary prevention measures have also been applied to perpetrators of violence and in court settings in reaction to violence. In the subject of violence prevention, researchers are increasingly using a definition of

prevention that focuses on the target group. This definition divides interventions into the following categories ¹⁰.

Universal interventions: This is a type of violence prevention curriculum offered to all students at a school or children of a specific age, as well as community-wide media campaigns.

Selected interventions: Techniques intended at people who are thought to be at higher risk of violence (having one or more risk factors); an example of such an intervention is parenting training for low-income, single parents.

Indicated interventions: Techniques geared towards those who have already displayed violent behavior, such as domestic violence treatment ¹⁰.

Also, Field experience shows that no single sector or entity can adequately manage gender-based violence prevention, extenuation, or response on its own. The multisector model advocates for an all-inclusive, interagency response and collaboration across segments such as health, mental health and psychosocial, legal/justice, and security, among others ⁹⁷.

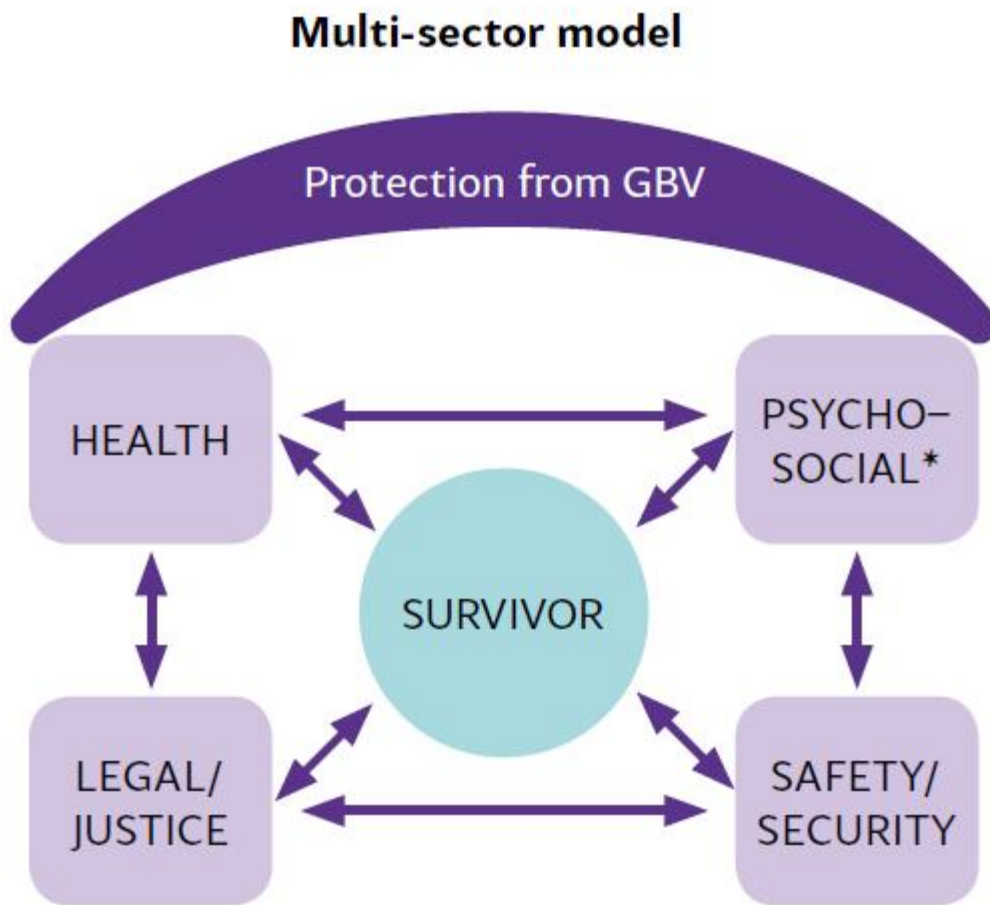


Fig 7: Source: Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Emergencies

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For crises, the multi-level model has been modified to clarify the duties of the sectors within the multi-sector model. It clarifies how each sector can contribute to policy reform, infrastructure development, and direct services. In order to institutionalize structural, systemic, and individual protections, GBV interventions must take place across all important sectors and at numerous levels. These levels can interact with one another and overlap.

The multi-level model comprises the following levels:

Structural reform: this involves prevention at all stages to guarantee that rights are identified and safeguarded through international, statutory, and traditional laws and policies. Examples are:

- Substantive and procedural law reform.
- Policy development on health, social welfare, justice and security.
- Human rights education with traditional and community elders.

System reform: refers to the development of systems and strategies for monitoring and responding to violations of human rights. Building the capacity of statutory and traditional judicial systems, healthcare systems, social-welfare systems, and community mechanisms are all examples of interventions at this level. Some examples are:

- Education and training for governmental and non-governmental agencies providing health,
- security and social-welfare services to women and girls.
- Technical assistance to government departments.
- Assessing and addressing risks and vulnerabilities of affected population.
- Coordination of multi-sector and inter-agency efforts.
- Generation of knowledge and information for advocacy

Operational response: This involves responding to GBV survivors on an individual level through direct assistance. Instances include:

- Community-based education and information campaigns about GBV and the availability of services.
- Case management, referral and advocacy.
- Counselling and support. Medical forensic examination, treatment and follow-up.

- Linkage with police and courts. (Page 17) ⁹⁷

The ecological framework, which was created in the health sector to better understand the causes and hazards of GBV, has been adapted for use in emergency situations. The version of this framework shown below combines the various approaches and models of GBV treatments outlined above to demonstrate how they might be combined to generate a comprehensive and coordinated response ⁹⁷.

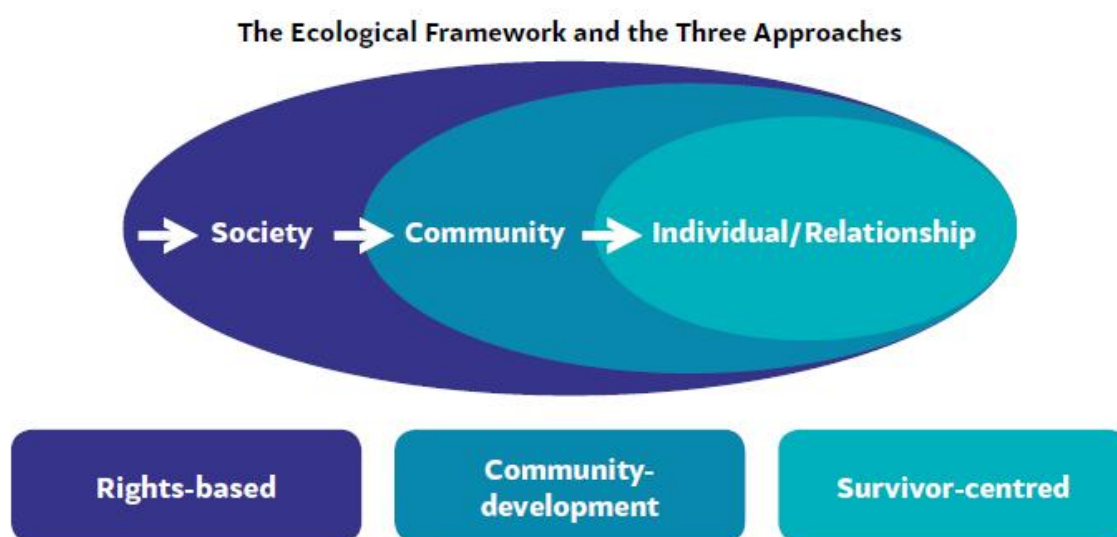


Fig 8:Source: Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Emergencies ⁹⁷.

It is possible to eliminate violence against women and girls, but it will take sustained action to ensure that political commitments are translated into meaningful change, as well as support for coordinated, well-funded, evidence-based strategies implemented by governments, communities, and civil society partners ⁴¹.

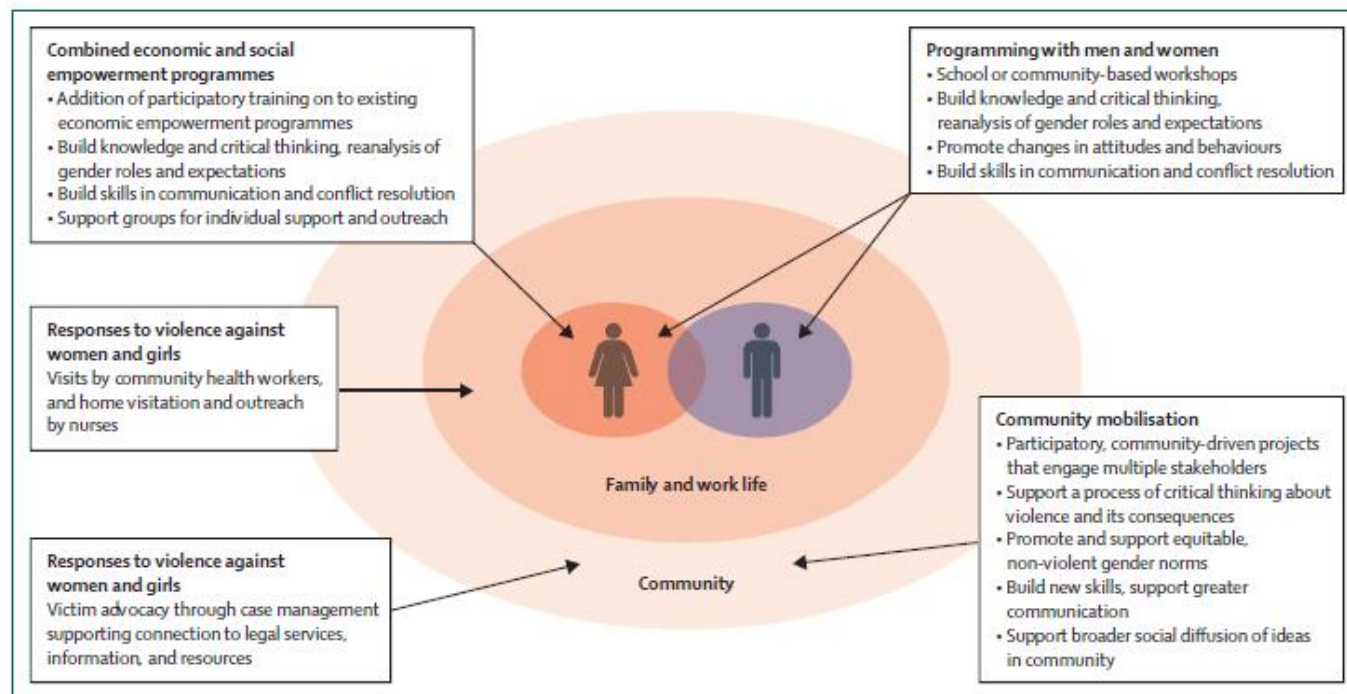


Fig 9: Source; Addressing Violence against Women and Girls 5 ⁴¹

2.4.3.4.1 School-Based Violence Prevention

Getting started: Develop leadership, school policies and coordination methods

- Set up a school-based coordinating team to address violence.
- Strengthen knowledge and skills of the coordinating team.
- Develop a school policy that condemns violence and is enforced fairly for everyone.
- Develop an action plan

Collect data on violence and monitor changes over time

- Use data from existing surveys to increase understanding about where, when, how and by whom violence happens.

- Establish a record-keeping system of incidents of violence and the school's responses to these.
- Make sure that data is kept confidential within the school.

Prevent violence through curriculum-based activities

- Test evidence-based violence prevention strategies on a small scale e.g. in one grade or class. Strategies that have proven to be effective include: Develop children's life skills
- Teach children about safe behaviour and protecting themselves from abuse
- Challenge and transform social, cultural and gender norms that justify violence and promote equal relationships
- Address key risk factors for violence (alcohol, drugs, low academic achievement)

Work with teachers on values and beliefs and train them in positive discipline and classroom management

- Train teachers in positive discipline and classroom management.
- Create mutual support mechanisms for teachers.
- Strengthen managerial support for teachers.
- Address and transform teachers' harmful beliefs and social, cultural and gender norms.

Respond to violence when it happens

- Train teachers and school staff in recognizing violence and asking children in a responsible way about violence.

- Train teachers in managing situations where children tell them they have experienced violence.
- Deal with violent incidents immediately, using methods learned in teachers' training, for example positive discipline and classroom management.
- If referral mechanisms do not exist at school level, make sure to be informed of service providers available.
- Train parents in recognizing and asking appropriately about violence and supporting children exposed to violence.

Review and adapt school buildings and grounds

- Involve students and staff in identifying hotspots for violence (including the way to and from school) and find practical solutions in these areas.
- Review the appearance and features of school buildings and grounds and identify areas that could be improved.
- Make sure schools have clean, separate toilets for boys and girls.

Involve parents in violence prevention activities

- Keep parents involved and informed about violence prevention activities and school policies on violent behaviour.
- Distribute messages on how parents can support their child's learning.
- Invite parents to sit on prevention coordinating committees.
- Create awareness among parents on how to recognize and ask appropriately about violence.

Involve the community in violence prevention activities

- Take part in multisectoral coordinating bodies such as community violence prevention committees.
- Involve community members in school-based coordinating committees and developing school policies and codes of conduct.

Evaluate violence prevention activities and use the evidence to strengthen your approaches

- Decide on a set of outcome indicators, using existing indicator frameworks where possible, that can help you to understand whether your actions to prevent violence have been successful, and include these measures in evaluation activities.

(page 10 and 11) ¹³⁷

2.4.3.5 Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act

Gender-based violence is a major public health and human rights problem involving all ages and sexes. Although the term “gender-based violence” is widely used as a synonym for violence against women, it is the violence involving men and women, in which the female is usually the victim, and which is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women. — United Nations Population Fund Gender Theme Group (1998).

Although efforts had been made by the Nigerian government over the years to better the lots of women and children, specific attention had not been given to issue of domestic violence against women. Several interventions have focused on improving the living status and the quality of life of average Nigerian women through economic and financial empowerment. However, the implementation and execution of these programmes were poorly coordinated, coupled with lack of continuity in government policies due to changes in government administration and often times do not make any public health significant impact on Nigerian women and girls.

Nigeria has ratified several international instruments, such as the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, domesticated as the Child Rights Act among others since time immemorial. In 1993, The UN General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Also, 1996 resolution of the World Health Assembly, declared violence as a public health priority, endorsed recommendations made at prior international conferences to tackle the problem of violence against women and girls and to address its health consequences, however, these do not create a strategic reduction on the prevalence of gender-based violence in Africa, Nigeria inclusive ¹³⁸.

The effects of Gender-based Violence are enormous. They include; fatal immediate and long-term health consequences such as death, injuries, alcohol, and drug abuse, depression, unwanted pregnancy, STDs etc. – WHO 2013. The effect of Gender-based violence on health status results in extensive physical and psychological suffering, with many negative physical and mental health outcome which also extends beyond the immediate victims. For instance, children of abusive fathers are often physically abused along with their mothers. Even when they are not abused physically, such children suffer psychological abuse from witnessing violent scenes. Studies have shown that boys from homes where GBV is witnessed are more likely to demonstrate such abusive behaviour with their spouses and children, and girls have higher tendencies to be involved in abusive relationships. In addition, children affected by GBV are more likely than others to commit other violent acts ¹³⁸.

The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015 -VAPP Act, however, provides comprehensive, national legislative coverage against gender-based violence in Nigeria. The Act itemizes and captures the various forms of gender-based violence that happens in Nigerian

society without prejudice and provide a legal document to sue offenders. The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015 is an amalgamation of different bills, which sought to abolish all obsolete laws relating to matters such as rape and assault and enact new laws on hitherto neglected areas such as domestic violence. It is aimed at improving upon similar provisions on violence as contained in Nigeria's Criminal and Penal Code. Nigeria's Criminal Code and Penal provision prescribes a maximum punishment of three years imprisonment on conviction for assault occasioning harm.

The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act has forty-seven sections. It is divided into six parts and has a schedule. The Act provides for a range of offences, twenty-six in all, which constitute violence, which include but not limited to, provisions criminalising rape, physical injury, spousal battery, harmful traditional practices such as harmful widowhood practices, intimidation, coercion, and political violence, female circumcision, forceful ejection from home, abandonment of spouses, children and other dependents without sustenance. Each of these acts attracts penalties ranging from life imprisonment in certain cases of rape to two years imprisonment or the option of a fine for giving false information to the judiciary.

This Act also provides for the issuance of a protection order to victims of domestic violence. Amongst its innovative and progressive features is the criminalisation of matters previously not explicitly recognised as offences under Nigerian law; such as harmful traditional practices, female genital mutilation, emotional abuse, abandonment, and attack with harmful substances.

The enactment of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act in 2015 was proposed to address wide-ranging aspects of violence, especially violence against women. It is argued that the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act will transform the landscape of violence against women in Nigeria. Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act defines; Rape to be inclusive and

gender-neutral and provides compensation for rape as well as for criminal sanctions and support the establishment of a sex offender register, which should be helpful in preventing further crime and protect potential victims. The Act also recognises the important role of international law. Section 38(1) provides that victims of violence have the right to all remedies allowed under international human right law. 'Every victim is entitled to receive the necessary materials, comprehensive medical, psychological, social and legal assistance through governmental agencies and/or non-governmental agencies providing such assistance'. It proposes the availability of legal, health and social services and other relevant assistance to be readily accessible to them. Furthermore, it provides that: 'Victims are entitled to rehabilitation and re-integration programme of the State to enable victims to acquire, where applicable and necessary, pre-requisite skills in any vocation of the victim's choice and also in necessary formal education or access to micro-credit facilities.

While survivors of violence bear the highest burden of costs, including social, emotional and economic, states bear significant costs in terms of service delivery after violence occurs and the private sector bears the brunt of reduced productivity resulting from this violence against women. Costs and lives are saved when violence is prevented in the first place (primary prevention) ¹³⁹. Gender-based Violence on women's health outcomes, especially on reproductive health, increases women's usage of health services ¹⁴⁰. Investing in effective implementation of behavioural, legal and regulatory preventive measures on gender-based violence by states will save on the cost of responding to violence ¹⁴¹.

2.5 Summary of Reviewed Literature

Violence: the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation

Gender-Based Violence: 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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Gender-based violence is one of the most widespread and under-recognized human rights violations in our day. Although both men and women are victims of this sort of abuse, women and girls are more likely to be victims. Gender-based violence is the most commonly used term to describe violence against women and girls. Despite the fact that men, women, boys, and girls can all be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls continue to make up the vast majority of survivors and victims' due to deeply ingrained patriarchal ideas, attitudes, and social conventions in many communities around the world.

More than a twenty-five percent (25%) of women aged 15 to 49 who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at least once in their lives (since age 15). Lifetime intimate partner violence prevalence estimates range from 20 percent in the Western Pacific, 22 percent in high-income countries and Europe, and 25 percent in the WHO Americas Regions to 33 percent in the WHO African region, 31 percent in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, and 33 percent in the WHO South-East Asia region. Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, as well as non-partner sexual assault, has been experienced by 35% of women worldwide. While there are many other forms of violence to

which women may be exposed, this already accounts for a significant share of the world's women; the majority of this violence is committed against intimate partners

In a multi-national research study in both middle and low-income countries, an approximately 28% of teenage and 29% of young adult women reported lifetime physical or sexual intimate partner violence, with the highest prevalence in the East and Southern Africa region. Prevalence of lifetime physical and sexual intimate partner violence by age and region among ever-married/cohabitating adolescent and young adult women, between the year 2008 and 2009, sexual partner violence and Physical partner violence was 11.6% and 29.7% for Kenya, while that for Sao Tome and Principe was 8.2% and 28.1% respectively. The prevalence for Malawi and Tanzania was 14.4% and 12.7% for sexual partner violence and 18.2% and 31.8% for physical partner violence for the year 2010. The incidence of the two intimate partner violence (i.e. sexual and physical) for Mozambique and Nepal was 7.6%, 12.1% and 26.6%, 18.3% respectively.

A national-wide study, conducted in selected state to assess the prevalence of gender-based violence among men and women, indicated that gender-based violence does not affect women alone, however, the abuse was more prevalent women. Verbal abuse was reported to have the highest prevalence (53.4%) with women having (56.6%) and men (50.2%). Other forms of violence experienced by the respondents are; physical (26.9%) women (15.1%), men (11.8%) and sexual (3.1%) women (4.1%), men (2.0%) .

The violent behavioral display of some people towards others or the reason for the predominance of violence in some communities cannot be clarified by a solitary factor. The multifaceted interactions of individuals, relationships, social, cultural, and environmental factors are the outcome of violence. Gender-based violence is thought to be closely linked to several socio-

cultural and behavioral qualities at the person, family and relationship level, community or institution level, and society or policy level. Also, European council summarises these countless factors into four categories namely; Cultural, Legal, Economic and Political.

Abuse has far-reaching implications that affect not only the health and happiness of individuals but also the well-being of whole communities. Living in a violent relationship has an impact on a woman's self-confidence and ability to engage in society. Abused women are regularly limited in the manner they can get close enough to data and administrations, participation in public life, and emotional encouragement from friends and family members is consistently restricted, according to studies. As a result, such women are frequently unable to appropriately take care of themselves and their children, as well as pursue employment and vocations . . Intimate partners are responsible for up to 38% of all female killings worldwide. The health impacts of Gender-based violence is broadly divided into two, namely: 1) Fatal outcomes and 2) Nonfatal outcomes.

Because of the linkages between violence and the interaction of individual characteristics with broader social, cultural, and economic contexts, addressing risk factors at multiple levels of the ecological model may help to reduce more than one type of violence. Legal, justice-sector, and legislative measures, as well as awareness-raising and, to a lesser extent, health-sector responses, have dominated efforts to combat violence against women and girls. Prevention has increasingly been a bigger emphasis. The first two steps of the public health model give crucial information on populations in need of preventive interventions, as well as risk and protective variables that must be addressed. A key goal of public health is to put this knowledge into practice. Traditional public health measures are classified into three stages of prevention: primary prevention, Secondary prevention, and Tertiary prevention.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Research Design

3.1.1 Study area

Ibadan is the capital of Oyo State located in the South-Western geopolitical zone of Nigeria, with an estimated population of above 3million, making it the third largest city after Lagos and Kano in Nigeria. The city is the largest geographical area in Nigeria and third in Africa following Cairo and Johannesburg ^{1,2}.

There are eleven (11) local government areas in Ibadan; consisting of five (5) urban areas (or metropolis) and six (6) semi-urban areas.

The study was conducted in Ibadan North Local Government Area, in Ibadan, Oyo state. Ibadan North Local Government was one of the five Local Government Area carved out of the defunct Ibadan Municipal Government in 1991. The Local Government Area covers a landmass of 132.500 square kilometres and shares boundaries with Akinyele and Lagelu Local Government Area to the north, Egbeda Local Government to the east, Ibadan North West to the west and Ibadan North East to the south. Ibadan North Local Government. Ibadan North has a population density of 2,626 persons per square kilometre.

The headquarters is at Bodija. There are 12 wards in Ibadan North Local Government.

Table 3.1 – List of Wards in Ibadan North LG

SN	WARDS
1.	Beere/Kannike/Agbadagbadu,
2.	Oke-Are/Ode-Oye
3.	Adeoyo/Inalende/Oniyanrin/Oloro-Oke,
4.	Adeoyo/Yemetu/Okearemo/Isale Alfa
5.	Bashorun/Oluwo/Ashi/Akingbola/Ikolaba/Gate
6.	Sabo
7.	Oke-Aremo/Coca-Cola/Oremeji,
8.	Sango/Ijokodo,
9.	Mokola/Ago-Tapa/Premier Hotel,
10.	Bodija/Secretariat/Awolowo/Obasa/Sanusi,
11.	Samonda/Polythecnic/University of Ibadan,
12.	Agbowo/Bodija Market/Ojuirin/Barika/Isopako/Lagos-Ibadan Expressway

There are 42 schools in these wards.

Ibadan North Local government is a home for small, medium and large-scale industries. Trading and other commercial activities are also predominant in the area. It has the highest concentration of virtually all different tribes and ethnic groups in the country. There are two notable Federal Institutions located in the local government; the University of Ibadan and the University College Hospital (UCH).

There are 42 public schools with 1410 public secondary school students, 396 male students and 1014 female students in Ibadan North local government (Oyo state Ministry of Education, 2018).

3.1.2 Study site:

This study was carried out in public secondary school in Ibadan North local government, Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

3.1.3 Study Design

The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional design using a quantitative approach to ascertain the experiences and prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government Area, in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

3.2 Population of the Study

This research focused on male and female public secondary school students in Ibadan North LGA. The total estimate of the students was 385 from the calculated population projection.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

3.3.1 Sample Size Determination

Sample size is defined as the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. According to Kothari, one must consider the question of the specific population parameters which are of interest in determining the sample design. The considerations of this study are on public secondary school students in Ibadan North LGAs.

The following formula was used to determine the sample size:

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2}{e^2} pq$$

Cochran (1963:75) (Israel, 1992) ³.

Where:

n_0 is the sample size

Z^2 is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area at the tails (1 - α) equals the desired confidence level

$Z=1.96$, p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population

$q = 1-p$

e is the desired level of precision.

In this formula, we considered the level of precision of ± 5 per cent, the confidence level to be considered is 95%. This means that 95 out of 100 samples will have the true population value within the range of precision of ± 5 per cent.

The value of $p= 50\%$. This is assumed since the definite prevalence was unknown.

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.50 \times 0.05}{(0.05)^2} = 385$$

3.3.2 Sampling Technique

This study was based on the multi-stage sampling technique.

Stage 1: The selection of 6 wards out of the 12 wards in Ibadan North Local Government using simple random sampling method without replacement, through balloting. Below is a table containing the list of the selected wards.

Table 3.2 List of selected Wards in Ibadan North Local Government

SN	Wards	Communities
1	Ward 5	Bashorun/Oluwo/Ashi/Akingbola/Ikolaba/Gate
2	Ward 6	Sabo
4	Ward 8	Sango, Ijokodo
5	Ward 10	Bodija, Secretariat, Awolowo, Obasa, Sanusi
6	Ward 11	Samonda/Polytechnic/University of Ibadan

Source: ⁴

Stage 2: The second stage involved the use of simple random technique to select 11 out of 23 public secondary schools in the 6 selected wards in Ibadan North Local Government Area.

Table 3.3: List of Schools selected for the study in Ibadan North LG

SN	Names of Schools
1.	Abadina College U.I Ibadan
2.	Abadina Grammar School, Ibadan
3.	Community High School, Mokola
4.	Community Secondary School, Ijokodo
5.	United Grammar School, Ijokodo

6.	Mount Olivet Grammar School, Bodija
7.	Polytechnic High School, Polytechnic Campus
8.	St. Brigid's Secondary School, Mokola
9.	St. Louis Grammar School, Mokola (Junior)
10.	Ijokodo High School, Ijokodo
11.	HumaniAlaga Community High School, Sango

Source: http://oyomesischools.com.ng/_gov/public.php

Local Inspector of Education's Office, Ibadan North LGA (2019)

Stage 3: The selection of students per school using total sampling technique. All available students per school will be included in the study since selection will be based on the study population.

Table 3.4 List of Public Secondary Schools and number of students in the 11 selected schools in Ibadan North Local Government.

SN	Names of Schools	Students		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Abadina College U.I Ibadan	14	18	32
2.	Abadina Grammar School, Ibadan	10	24	34
3.	Community High School, Mokola	14	42	56
4.	Community Secondary School,	7	22	29

	Ijokodo			
5.	United Grammar School, Ijokodo	8	22	30
6.	Mount Olivet Grammar School, Bodija	8	26	34
7.	Polytechnic High School	2	44	46
8.	St. Brigid's Secondary School, Mokola	17	17	34
9.	St. Louis Grammar School, Mokola (Junior)	3	27	30
10.	Ijokodo High School, Ijokodo	8	22	30
11.	Humani Community High School, Sango	14	16	30
	Total	105	280	385

Source: http://oyomesischools.com.ng/_gov/public.php

Local Inspector of Education's Office, Ibadan North LGA (2019)

3.3.3 Inclusion criteria

1. All male and female public secondary school students in the selected schools present at the time of the study.
2. All male and female public secondary school students in the selected schools who can read and understand simple English at the time of the study.
3. All male and female public secondary school students who give written informed consent (or assent if minors) to participate in the study in the selected schools.

3.3.4 Exclusion criteria

1. Secondary school students who do not give written informed consent.
2. Secondary school students who are not willing to participate in the study.
3. Secondary school students that cannot read and understand basic English language
4. Academic staff
5. Non- academic staff.

3.4 Method of data collection

3.4.1 Study Instrument

The instrument for data collection was a structured self-administered questionnaire. The questions contained in the questionnaire was stated in simple English language and streamlined for easy comprehension by the students. The questionnaire have five sections.

Section A: This section collected Socio-demographic data of respondents which include; age, sex, religion, ethnicity, marital status, family settings and academic class.

Section B: This elicited data on the prevalence of gender-based violence among respondent.

Section C: This section covered factors influencing gender-based violence in Oyo state.

Session D: This section ascertained the knowledge of respondent on gender-based violence.

Section E: This section assesses methods on how to curb gender-based violence

For each of the items contained in the questionnaire, respondents were expected to choose the option that best fits their opinions and were also given liberty to in fill in their thoughts. Each questionnaire was administered in English Language to consented respondents.

3.5 Method of data analysis

Data Management and Analysis

Questionnaires were sorted out one after the other for the purpose of completeness and accuracy. After which it was entered into a spreadsheet. Serial numbers were written on every questionnaire for ease of identification and a coding guide was developed to code responses.

Data collected was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21. The results were presented in Graphs, and Chi-square test of Independence with hypotheses stated at $p < 0.05$ significant levels.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

3.6.1 Ethical approval

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Oyo State Ethics Review Committee. Verbal permission was obtained from Principals of selected schools while informed consent was obtained from the students that were available for the study.

Participation in the study was absolutely voluntary and confidentiality of the information collected from each participant was ensured.

3.6.2 Informed Consent and Assent

Written informed consent was obtained from the parents or guardians of the participants below the age of eighteen years (minors) and from the participants who are eighteen years and above, while assent was obtained from minors as a requirement for participation in the study. Every research participant had the autonomy to withdraw his assent or consent on participation at any point in the course of the study.

3.6.3 Confidentiality

The research instrument was designed to ensure that respondents' anonymity is maintained. Information such as names of participant was not included in the data instrument to ensure data cannot be traceable to any individual, rather numerical codes were used as identifiers. Also, the data collected was kept secure and out of the reach of persons who are not part of the research team. Hence the privacy of research participants and integrity of the scientific research community are protected.

3.6.4 Beneficence to Participants

The goal of this research was to ensure that the health of men, women and children are not demoralised by Gender Based Violence. By highlighting the experiences and prevalence of gender-based violence among students, this would ensure that the awareness and knowledge of gender-based violence, the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act would strengthen policy makers and health managers to make informed policies geared at reducing gender-based violence and implement advocacy programs for the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act.

3.6.5 Non-maleficence

No part of the research procedure posed a source of physical or emotional harm to the respondents. The instrument was designed not to do harm. In this regard, irrelevant questions that may invoke harmful memories of abuse and conflicts in the work place was exempted. The questionnaire was assessed by the Oyo State Ethics Review Committee to ensure it meets recommended ethical standards (Ethics-Review committee-Oyo-State, 2018).

3.6.6 Justice

All participants in the study will be fairly selected using appropriate sampling methods at each stage, without being biased

3.6.7 Voluntariness

I recognized the importance of voluntary informed consent. Therefore, consent to participate in the research procedure was sought from each participant after they have been well informed about the research and were required to sign a consent form without any form of coercion. Respondents were allowed to decline or withdraw from the study at any time.

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End Notes

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Results And Discussion

Introduction

The findings from the study are presented in tabular and graphical format with explanatory text. This section is presented under the following major headings: Characteristics of the study population; overall results; answers to the research questions.

4.1 Characteristics of the study population

A total of 385 students of Community High School, Mokola and Community High School, Ijokodo Ibadan participated in the study, however a total of 323 questionnaires were retrieved properly and adequately completed. Thus, this represented a response rate of 83.9%. Data analysis was performed only on completed survey (323). Table 4.1 below summarizes the demographic characteristics of the study population in terms of gender, age, academic class, ethnicity, religion and family setting.

- Result from the table showed that female students – 166 (51.4%) participated more in the study than the male students - 157 (48.6%).
- A higher proportion of the respondents – 165 (51.1%) were in the age group 15-18 years, followed by age group 11-14 years – 122 (37.8%) while 36 (11.1%) respondents were between age 19-22 years. Similarly, a higher proportion of the respondents – 132 (40.9%) were in Senior

secondary One (SS1), followed by those in SS2 – 110 (34.1%) and the least respondents were in SS3 – 81 (25.1%).

- More than Two-Third of the respondents – 255 (79.2%) were Yoruba, 47 (14.6%) were Igbo while 20 respondents with a percentage of 6.2% were Hausa. In addition, a higher proportion of the respondents were Christians – 203 (62.8%) while 120 (37.2%) respondents were Muslims. Lastly, more than Two-Third of the respondents – 268 (83%) were raised in a Monogamous family while the rest – 55 (17%) were raised in a Polygamous family.

Table 4.1: Characteristics of the study population

Socio-demographic characteristics	Frequency (%)
Gender	
Male	157 (48.6%)
Female	166 (51.4%)
Age (years)	
11-14	122 (37.8%)
15-18	165 (51.1%)
19-22	36 (11.1%)
Level of academic	
SS1	132 (40.9%)
SS2	110 (34.1%)

SS3	81 (25.1%)
Ethnicity	
Yoruba	255 (79.2%)
Igbo	47 (14.6%)
Hausa	20 (6.2%)
Religion	
Christianity	203 (62.8%)
Islam	120 (37.2%)
Family setting	
Monogamy	268 (83%)
Polygamy	55 (17%)

source: Fieldwork, 2021.

4.2: Respondents knowledge about Gender-Based Violence

As shown in table 4.2 below, majority of the respondents 223 (69%) claimed to have not been taught the concept of gender-based violence in their school while 100 (31%) claimed they have been taught. Out of the 100 respondents that claimed to know about gender-based violence, 64% claimed the topic of gender-based violence was not too broad and it was very easy to understand,

while the remaining 36% claimed the topic was broad and difficult to understand. Similarly, 223 respondents gave different reasons why they think the concept of gender-based violence has not shared with them, majority of the respondents 130 (58.3%) claimed maybe their teachers feel it is not important, 53 (23.8%) claimed it was not part of their school curriculum, 20 (9%) rejected the latter claim while 20 (9%) also claimed that their teacher(s) have never talked about it.

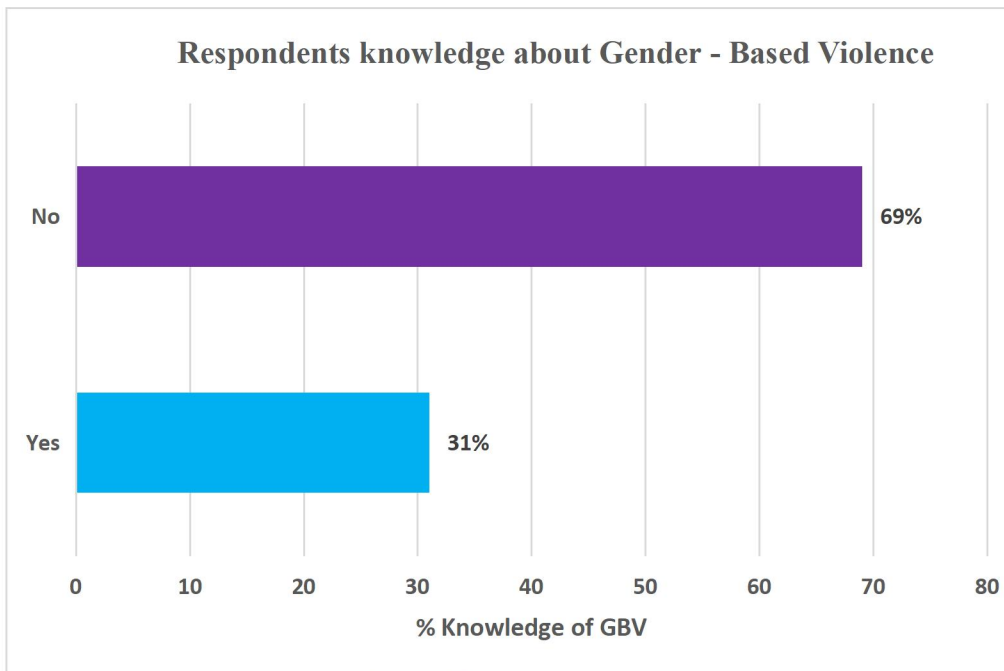


Figure 4. 1: Percentage of respondents to knowledge about gender-based violence

Also, 167 (51.7%) respondents strongly agreed that girls are more prone to gender-based violence, 109 (33.7%) agreed, 9 (2.8%) respondents were undecided and 38 (11.8%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to this claim. From the chat above, more than two-third of the respondents agreed that girls were more prone to GBV. Similarly, 19 (5.9%) respondents strongly agreed that boys are more prone to gender-based violence, 129 (39.9%) agreed, 92

(28.5%) respondents were undecided, 54 (16.7%) of the respondents disagreed to this claim, while 29 (4.0%) strongly disagreed to this claim.

Table 4.2: Responses to knowledge on gender-based violence

Statement	Freq.	Percentage
Ever been taught the concept of gender-based violence		
Yes	100	31%
No	223	69%
If yes, was it too broad and difficult to assimilate		
Yes	36	36%
No	64	64%
If no, what could be the reason		
Maybe our teachers feel it is not important	6	16.22%
It was part of the curriculum but not taught	10	27.03%
It was not part of the curriculum; hence it was not taught	2	5.41%
It was not taught because teachers have not talked about it	5	13.51%
Girls are more prone to gender-based violence		
Strongly Agree	167	51.7%
Agree	109	33.7%

Undecided	9	2.8%
Disagree	-	-
Strongly Disagree	38	11.8%
Boys are more prone to gender-based violence		
Strongly Agree	19	5.9%
Agree	129	39.9%
Undecided	92	28.5%
Disagree	54	16.7%
Strongly Disagree	29	9.0%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

4.3 Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence among students

Table 4.3 below shows that 40.2% of respondents indicated that sexual harassment as the most common form of gender-based violence in their school, followed by bullying (28.8%), then unequal treatment between boys and girls (11.1%), and the least which is stealing and destroying things that belongs to the opposite sex. Further results also showed that a higher proportion of the respondents - 210 (65%) claimed to have also seen such forms of GBV in their junior school, while 113 respondents representing 35% claimed otherwise.

Also, a higher proportion of the female respondents - 212 (65.6%) claimed to have been slapped by their opposite sex, while 111 respondents representing a percentage of 34.4% claimed otherwise. Similarly, more than two-third of the respondents - 219 (67.8%) claimed that their opposite sex has attempted to engage them in a fight because they feel no one can challenge them, while 104 (32.2%) claimed otherwise. Also, 42.7% of the respondents claimed they have reported cases of gender-based violence, while 57.3% claimed they have never reported any incidence of gender-based violence to anyone.

Out of the 138 that claimed to have reported the incidence to someone, 21.7% discussed with their parents, 62.5% discussed it with their teacher, while 13.1% discussed it with their best friend(s). Results also revealed that over Two-Third of the respondents - 230 (71.2%) claimed that girls have the highest tendency to drop out of school, while that of boys is 37 (11.5%).

Table 4.3: Responses to prevalence of gender-based violence

Statement	Freq.	Percentage
Forms of gender-based violence that you have noticed in your school		
Unequal treatment of boys and girls	64	19.8%
Stealing and destroying things that belongs to the other sex	36	11.1%
Sexual harassment	130	40.2%
Bullying of the opposite sex	93	28.8%

Ever noticed any of the above forms of gender-based violence in the junior classes		
Yes	210	65%
No	113	35%
Ever been slapped by the opposite sex		
Yes	111	34.4%
No	212	65.6%%
Has your opposite sex ever attempted to engage you in a fight because he/she feels no one can challenge him /her?		
Yes	219	67.8%
No	104	32.2%
What gender has the highest tendency of dropping out of school due to Gender based violence?		
Boys	37	11.5%
Girls	230	71.2%
Both	56	17.3%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

4.4 Factors Influencing Gender - Based Violence among students

Table 4.4 below shows that a higher proportion of the respondents - 185 (57.3%) claimed to have never reported incidences of gender-based violence, while 138 respondents representing 42.7% claimed otherwise. Out of the 138 respondents that claimed to have reported cases of GBV, a higher proportion of the respondents - 90 (65.2%) reported to their teacher(s), followed by parents - 72 (23.3%) and only 29 respondents 13.1% claimed to have reported it to their best friend(s). From the above, we can infer that students are more open to their teachers when they encounter gender-based violence.

Further results also showed that more than Two-Third of the respondents 194 (60.1%) claimed to have reported cases of gender-based violence to their female teachers, followed by male teachers - 82 (25.4%), parents - 9 (2.8%), Both male and female teacher(s) 29 (9.0%) while 9 respondents representing 2.8% claimed to have reported to no one when they suffered gender-based violence. Respondents were asked whether they were always scared to report incidences of gender-based violence. 156 respondents representing a percentage of 48.3% claimed yes, while a slightly higher proportion of the respondents - 167 (51.7%) claimed no.

82 (25.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed that girls are more confident to report incidences of gender-based violence, 147 (45.5%) respondents agreed, 36 (11.1%) respondents were undecided, while 27 (8.4%) respondents disagreed while 31 respondents representing 9.6% strongly disagreed. From the above, we can infer that a higher proportion of the respondents claimed that girls are more confident than boys to report incidences of gender-based violence.

Also, 192 (59.4%) respondents strongly agreed that gender-based violence affects their academic performance, 91 (28.2%) also agreed, 9 (2.8%) respondents were undecided, while 31 (9.6%) respondents strongly disagreed to this claim. Further results also revealed 91 (28.2%) respondents strongly agreed that their family background makes them prone to gender based violence, 127 (39.3%) also agreed, 47 (14.6%) respondents were undecided, 38 (11.8%) respondents disagreed while 20 (6.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to this claim. From the above, we can infer that a higher proportion of the respondents agreed that their family background makes them prone to gender based violence.

Furthermore, 63 (19.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their academic level makes them prone to gender based violence, 111 (34.3%) also agreed, 63 (19.5%) respondents were undecided, 57 (17.6%) respondents disagreed while 29 (9.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to this claim. From the above, we can infer that a higher proportion of the respondents agreed that their class of academic makes them prone to gender based violence.

Also, 39 (12.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that old and existing teachers influence gender-based violence than the newly recruited teachers, 118 (36.5%) also agreed, 94 (29.1%) respondents were undecided, 63 (19.5%) respondents disagreed to this claim while 9 respondents representing 2.8% also strongly disagreed to this claim. Similarly, 10 (3.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that newly recruited teachers influence gender-based violence than the existing teachers, 72 (22.3%) also agreed, 141 (43.7%) respondents were undecided, 82 (25.4%) respondents disagreed to this claim while 18 respondents representing 5.6% also strongly disagreed to this claim. From the two claims above, we can infer that a higher proportion of the respondents claimed that staff that have stayed long at the school influence gender-based violence than the newly recruited teachers.

Table 4.4: Responses to factors influencing gender-based violence

Statement	Freq.	Percentage
Ever reported any incidences of gender-based violence		
Yes	138	42.7%
No	185	57.3%
If yes, who did you report to		
Parents	30	21.7%
Teacher(s)	90	65.2%
Best friend(s)	18	13.1%
Observing how friendly these people are, which of these are you likely to report the incidence of Gender-based violence to		
Female teacher(s)	194	60.1%
Male teacher(s)	82	25.4%
Parents	9	2.8%
Both male and female teacher(s)	29	9.0%
None of the above	9	2.8%
Were you ever scared of reporting incidences of gender-based violence		
Yes	156	48.3%
No	167	51.7%
Girls are more confident to reporting incidences of gender-based violence		

Strongly Agree	82	25.4%
Agree	147	45.5%
Undecided	36	11.1%
Disagree	27	8.4%
Strongly Disagree	31	9.6%
Gender-based violence affects your academic performance		
Strongly Agree	192	59.4%
Agree	91	28.2%
Undecided	9	2.8%
Disagree	-	-
Strongly Disagree	31	9.6%
Your family background makes you prone to gender-based violence		
Strongly Agree	91	28.2%
Agree	127	39.3%
Undecided	47	14.6%
Disagree	38	11.8%
Strongly Disagree	20	6.2%
Your class of academic makes you prone to gender-based violence		
Strongly Agree	63	19.5%
Agree	111	34.4%
Undecided	63	19.5%
Disagree	57	17.6%
Strongly Disagree	29	9.0%
Old and existing teachers influence gender-based violence than the newly recruited teachers		

Strongly Agree	39	12.1%
Agree	118	36.5%
Undecided	94	29.1%
Disagree	63	19.5%
Strongly Disagree	9	2.8%
New recruited teachers influence gender-based violence than the old and existing teachers		
Strongly Agree	10	3.1%
Agree	72	22.3%
Undecided	141	43.7%
Disagree	82	25.4%
Strongly Disagree	18	5.6%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

4.5 Suggestions to curb gender-based violence in schools

Table 4.5 below shows that a higher proportion of the respondents - 162 (50.2%) suggested that continuous sensitization about gender-based violence in school should be adopted, 86 (26.6%) of the respondents suggested that tougher punishment should be given to offenders, 30 (9.3%) of the respondents suggested that gender-based violence should be made compulsory in their school curriculum and lastly, 45 (13.9%) of the respondents suggested that the schools should adopt the use of confidential boxes to report cases of gender based violence. From the above, we can infer that continuous sensitization about gender-based violence in the school and giving tougher punishment to offenders is likely to reduce the prevalence of GBV among students.

Table 4.5: Responses on suggestions to reduce incidences of gender-based violence

Statement	Freq.	Percentage
Suggestions to school authorities to reduce incidence of gender - based violence among students		
It should be a compulsory topic in our curriculum	30	9.3%
Tougher punishment for offenders	86	26.6%
Adopting the use of suggestion boxes to report cases	45	13.9%
Continuous sensitization about gender based violence in the school	162	50.2%

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

4.6 Analysis to research hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant relationship between the Prevalence Gender-Based Violence among public secondary school and socio-demographic variables

Chi-square test of independence was performed to test the Null hypothesis which states that prevalence of gender-based violence is independent on socio-demographic variables (gender, age, ethnicity, family setting and class of academic). The result is illustrated in Table 4.6.1

Table 4.6.1 Association between prevalence of gender-based violence and Socio-demographic variables

Social-demographic Variables	Gender based violence: Prevalence factor	
	Opposite sex ever attempted to engage you in a fight	
	X ² (Chi-Square value)	Pvalue
Gender	12.391	0.000
Age	17.683	0.000
Academic class	20.363	0.000
Family setting	0.009	0.927
Ethnicity	5.595	0.061

****Pvalue is significant at P < 0.05 level of significance**

Findings from Table 4.6.1 above revealed that the prevalence of gender-based violence is statistically dependent on three socio-demographic variables: gender, age and students' academic class (at P<0.05). Therefore, based on this study it is clearly seen that students' family background and ethnicity does not influence gender-based violence in the school, while variables such as gender, age and academic class contribute significantly to the prevalence of gender-based violence among these students.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and the knowledge about gender-based violence among students

Chi-square test of independence was performed to test the Null hypothesis which states that prevalence of gender-based violence is independent on the knowledge about gender-based violence among students. Findings from Table 4.6.2 revealed that the prevalence of gender-based violence is statistically dependent on the knowledge about GBV which students have (at $P < 0.05$). Therefore, based on this study it is clearly seen that there is significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and the knowledge about gender-based violence among students.

Table 4.6.2 Association between prevalence of gender-based violence and Knowledge about gender-based violence among students

GBV Variable	Knowledge About Gender Based Violence Among Students	
	X ² (Chi-sqaure value)	Pvalue
Physical Abuse On Opposite Gender	3.423	0.000
Girls are more prone to GBV	0.032	0.000
Boys are more prone to GBV	0.012	0.000

****Pvalue is significant at $P < 0.05$ level of significance**

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and the factors that influence gender-based violence among students

Chi-square test of independence was performed to test the Null hypothesis which states that prevalence of gender-based violence is independent on the factors (Academics, teachers and boldness to report GBV) that influence gender-based violence among students. Findings from Table 4.6.3 revealed that the prevalence of gender-based violence is statistically dependent on the factors that influence gender-based violence among students (at $P < 0.05$). Therefore, based on this study it is clearly seen that there is significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and the factors influencing gender-based violence among students.

Table 4.6.3 Association between prevalence of gender-based violence and factors that influence gender-based violence among students

Factors influencing GBV	Physical Abuse by Opposite Gender in School	
	χ^2 (Chi-square value)	Pvalue
Academic class makes me prone to GBV	0.553	0.000
Old teachers influence GBV	0.342	0.000
Reported incidences of GBV	0.211	0.000

****Pvalue is significant at $P < 0.05$ level of significance**

4.7 Discussion

The findings of this study indicated that gender-based violence is prevalent amongst public secondary school students in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria, which of course is an urban area which corroborates Aborisade (2012) findings on violence in Ibadan, Nigeria. World Bank (2015) claim that cases of gender-based violence have been alleged to be

prevalent in Nigerian secondary schools and the need for the Violence Against Persons Provision Act to eradicate gender-based violence. This study also ascertained that a higher proportion of the students have not been enlightened or taught about the concept of gender-based violence in their schools.

From the percentage of students who have been taught the concept of gender-based violence in this study, a high proportion of the students claimed that it was too complex to understand. This agrees with Badri (2014) findings that the concept of GBV is hard to define, it is too abstract, too broad, and too complex.

Furthermore, the study revealed that socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age and academic class of students were significantly associated with the prevalence of gender-based violence amongst public secondary school students. One of these findings agrees with that of Adeola (2017) that prevalence of gender-based violence among students depend on the age bracket into which they fall. Factors such as family setting and ethnicity do not influence the prevalence of gender-based violence. Also, forms of gender-based violence such as sexual harassment and bullying are the most common amongst these students. The result above concur with that of Bhana (2013) who reported that sexual harassment and bullying as some forms of GBV that occur frequently among students.

Furthermore, results showed that students are more open to their teachers than their parents when they are confronted with issues of gender-based violence. This should not be, as parents should be friendlier to their children in order to encourage them report cases of gender-based violence. Also, a higher proportion of the students were scared and not confident to report cases of gender-

based violence. It was also revealed from the study that long serving teachers of the school somehow influence the prevalence of gender-based violence than the newly recruited staff. Also, it was clearly seen from the study that girls are more prone and more likely to drop out of school than the boys due to gender-based violence. This result concurs with Psaki et al (2017) who discovered that girls have greater probability of succumbing to the effects of school dropout compared to boys.

The study also revealed that there was significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and the perceived knowledge about gender-based violence among the students. Lastly, there was also significant relationship between the prevalence of gender-based violence among public secondary school students and some risk factors that influence gender-based violence among students.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Conclusion And Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the study, gender-based violence is prevalent in amongst secondary school students in public secondary school in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria, with girls having the highest prevalence.

A minimal knowledge about gender-based violence was observed among the respondents.

Factor influencing gender-based violence are; Family background, gender, and academic class of the respondents.

Routine sensitization, tough punishment for the perpetrators, inclusion of gender-based violence course, and adoption of confidential boxes to report GBV cases were the strategies suggested by the respondents in cubing GBV among secondary school students.

This study contributes to a small but growing body of research to document the prevalence and forms of gender-based violence among public secondary school students. Consistent with other studies, this study has shown how learning activities in the secondary school setting can be hindered by gender-based violence especially as majority of respondents agreed it affects their academic performance and it is unfortunate that girls are mostly affected. lastly, this study has shown that socio-demographic qualities such as sex, age and academic class of students significantly associate with gender-based violence as well as teachers within the institution setting.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it is clearly evident that the prevalence of gender-based violence is alarming among students and little or nothing is done by the school authorities to curb it. Thus, to help alienate gender-based violence in public schools in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State, it is recommended that;

- (1) School authorities should encourage continuous sensitization on gender-based violence among students and teachers. Also, tougher sanctions should be given to offenders and adoption of suggestion boxes will easily help students who are scared of reporting cases of gender-based violence.
- (2) Seminars and training workshops should be organized the Ministry of Education (MOE), Teaching Service Commission (TESCOM) for students and teachers on gender-based violence and how best to curb it.
- (3) The government should try as much as possible to comply with the World Health Organization reporting format of Gender based violence and ensure that the implementing agencies are fully aware of the established line of reporting and treating cases of any types of violence as urgent and important.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaire

Title: Experiences and Prevalence of Gender - Based Violence Among Public Secondary School in Ibadan North Local Government Area

I am Temitope Akinola, a Postgraduate student in the Faculty of Public Health, Lead City University. I am conducting a study titled " Experiences and Prevalence of Gender - Based Violence ". It is expected that this study will provide further insights into proposing ways of improving advocacy to strengthen women's rights and reduce violence related to gender. I hereby solicit your participation. These questions will take 5 to 10 minutes. please note that participation is voluntary and the information you give will be kept confidential and will not be used for any purpose other than this study. Your honest answer will be appreciated.

Thank you.

I am willing to participate Yes [] No [] Signature.....

SECTION A: please tick any of the option below

1. Sex 1. Male [] 2. Female []

2. Age (years) 1. 11-14 [] 2. 15-18 [] 3. 19-22 []

3. Class: (specify please)

4 Religion 1. Christianity [] 2. Islam [] 3. Traditional [] 4. Others []

5. Ethnicity 1. Yoruba [] 2. Igbo [] 3. Hausa [] 4. Others []

6. Family Setting 1. Monogamy [] 2. Polygamy []

SECTION B

7. Have you been taught what gender-based violence is all about in school? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

8. If your above answer yes, is the concept of gender -based violence too broad and difficult to understand? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

9. If your above answer to question (5) is no, why did you think the concept of gender-based violence was never taught in your school?

1. Maybe our teachers feel it is not important []
2. Gender-based is not a global concern before as it is now []
3. It was part of the curriculum but it was never taught []
4. It is not part of the curriculum and it was not taught []

10. Are girls more vulnerable to gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

11. Are boys more vulnerable to gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

SECTION C

12. What forms of gender-based violence did you noticed in your secondary school? 1. Rape [] 2.

Sexual harassment [] 3. Stealing or destroying things that belongs to the opposite gender [] 4.

Bullying of the opposite sex [] 5. Unequal treatment of boys and girls [] 6. Beating the opposite

sex [] 7. Other

13. Do you notice any of these forms of Gender-based violence in the junior classes? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

14. Have you ever been slapped by your opposite sex in school? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

15. Has opposite sex ever attempted to engage you in a fight in school? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

SECTION D

16. Old and existing teachers influence Gender-based violence than new recruited teachers?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

17. New recruited teachers influence gender-based violence than exiting recruited teachers?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

18. Have you ever reported any incidence of gender-Based Violence? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

19. Who did you report to? 1. Teachers [] 2. Family members [] 3. Best friend(s) [] 4. Police [] 5. Neighbours [] 6. Other []

20. Observing how friendly these people are, which of these are you likely to report the incidence of gender-based violence to? 1. My female teachers [] 2. My male teachers [] 3. Other []

21. Are girls more confident to reporting incidences of gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

22. Are boys more confident to reporting incidences of gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

23. Does class of academic makes one prone to gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

24. Does family background have an effect on gender-based violence?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

25. Can gender-based violence affect students' academic performance?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

26. Does Gender-based Violence affect the health of victims and survivors?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

27. Can Gender based violence lead to students dropping out of school?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

28. In school, what sex has the high tendencies of dropping out of school due to gender-based violence? 1. Boys [] 2. Girls [] 3. Equally []

29. Can Gender based violence lead to early marriages among students?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

30. Can Gender based violence lead to teenage pregnancies?

1. Strongly Agree [] 2. Agree [] 3. Neutral [] 4. Disagree [] 5. Strongly Disagree []

SECTION E

31. Gender-based violence should be a compulsory topic in our curriculum 1. Yes [] 2. No []

32. Offenders should be given tougher punishment 1. Yes [] 2. No []

33. Will the adoption of the use of suggestion boxes to report the case of gender-based violence in the school will be helpful 1. Yes [] 2. No []

34. Continuous sensitization about gender-based violence in the school will help reduce the case of gender-based violence. 1. Yes [] 2. No []

Informed Consent

Experiences And Prevalence Of Gender - Based Violence Among Public Secondary School In Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan.

Dear Respondent,

I am Akinola Temitope, a Postgraduate student in the Faculty of Public Health, Lead City University. I am conducting a study titled "Experiences and Prevalence of Gender - Based Violence ". It is expected that this study will provide further insights into proposing ways of improving advocacy to strengthen women's rights and reduce violence related to gender.

Your sincerity in responding to the questionnaire will be treated with maximum confidentiality and would also be highly appreciated. If you decide not to continue with the research for any reason, be rest assured that you will not in any way be compelled to continue or in any way be penalized. You are also very free to back out at any stage of this study, if you so wish, as there are no conflicts of interest whatsoever. You are however assured that your response will be used for academic purposes only. There should be no names written on the questionnaire.

Please bear with me as there will be no tangible reward or compensation for your participation in this research work.

If you agree to participate, please sign this consent form on the space provided below.

Signature of Participant & Date

Signature of Witness & Date

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