



**CROSS RIVER
STATE**

Spotlight Initiative

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Interventions & Impacts

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations



Background

CROSS
RIVER
STATE



According to UNICEF (2022), an estimated 44% of girls in Nigeria are married before their 18th birthday and the country also records the 11th highest rate of child marriage in the world. Cross River State like other States in Nigeria experiences various forms of gender-based violence including child, early and forced marriage (CEFM), human trafficking, sexual harassment, female genital mutilation, and other harmful traditional practices (HTP).

According to a UNFPA publication on GBV in Cross River State, 5.7% of children aged 15-19 years are currently married. 1 in 3 children aged 15-19 got married before age 15. Prevalence of child marriage is slightly higher than the rest of the South-south region. Prevalence of FGM among women and girls aged 15-19 years in CRS is 11.9%. One in 3 women between 15-49 years has experienced physical violence and 1.2 % of women have experienced physical and sexual violence.

The Cross River State 2019 Gender Policy indicates that the state has a high prevalence rate (41.4%) of the practice of female circumcision. The practice is slightly higher in the rural areas (43.1%) than in the urban areas (40.8%). The state records challenges with some harmful traditional and cultural practices relating to girl-child marriage and widowhood rites. 17% of girls between the ages of 10-18 years have experienced physical violence, while 3.2% of women aged 15 – 49 have experienced sexual violence.

Disparity in cultural practices of the Northern and Southern parts of the State has implications for women's enjoyment of the right to ownership of property. Although both men and women can acquire land through inheritance, lease and purchase in the Southern senatorial district of the State, this is not the situation of women from the central and Northern districts of the State as they are only able to use or hold land in trust for other family members, but cannot claim ownership of family land even when such devolves to them by way of inheritance.

To promote, safeguard and protect the rights of women and girls, Cross River State government enacted laws such as the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law No.10 2021; Disability Rights Law, 2021; CRS Child's Rights Law, 2009 and 2023; CRS Female Persons Inheritance of Property Law, 2007; and The Girl Child Marriages and Female Circumcision (Prohibition) Law, 2000.

However, there still exists widespread discrimination against women and girls because of a combination of cultural and structural challenges. Some communities in CRS are notable for the practice of the money woman (money wives), a culture which started hundreds of years ago. This practice of money wives robs girls of their childhood, opportunity to go to school and threatens their lives and health. These girls are also more likely to experience domestic violence and less likely to remain in school. They have worse economic and health outcomes than their unmarried peers, which are eventually passed down to their own children.

Prior to the intervention of EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Cross River, there was no GBV information management system in place, data coordination was challenging and information on SRHR issues including access to family planning services was not readily available.

The launch of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to end violence against women and girls in Cross River State therefore, has improved GBV data collation and coordination in the state. Some harmful practices have been abolished in some communities while women's movement and advocacy for women and girls have improved.

Laws & Policies

Key Interventions



- Advocacy visits to the Cross River State House of Assembly, the Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice and the Commissioner for Justice. These visits facilitated the enactment of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law, 2021, The Disability Rights Law, 2021 and the review of the Child Rights Law, 2009 now 2023 and the Citizens Rights Law, 2023;

- Development of standard operating procedure (SOP) for GBV (VAWG) response in the state for gender focal persons in MDAs

- Capacity-building workshops on developing guidelines and reporting tools for monitoring and reviewing relevant policies, including the State's gender policy for Gender focal persons in MDAs.

- Monthly review meetings with MDAs and CSO partners to provide timely feedbacks, policy guidance and ensure delivery of activities on issues related to VAWG in line with approved policies and SOP.

- Facilitation and recovery of a 4-bedroom flat belonging to a widow from family members and purported buyers.

- Provision of professional psycho-social support to GBV survivors/victims

- Established a coalition in the state and trained members of the coalition on GBV and women's rights

- Conducted training on Gender Responsive budgeting
Conducted Awareness raising and capacity building for members of the CRS House of Assembly

- Development and Government validation of a VAPP Costed Action Plans for both the State and the Local Government



Major Impact

Improved capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, and other non-state actors on the development and review of policies.

● Enhanced knowledge of the VAPP Law

Enhanced knowledge of the (VAPP) Law (2021); the Disability Rights Law (2021) and the review of the Child Rights Law (2023) amongst the following: Heads of Gender Desks in MDAs, Police Officers, Judges and Magistrates, Law officers of the Ministry of Justice, Medical Officers from Government health institutions and CSOs as well as established inter-agency collaboration among VAWG stakeholders



● Developed and validated a costed VAWG Response Workplan

Developed and validated a costed VAWG Response Workplan and a Sustainability Plan

- Increased the knowledge of **64 Law Enforcement Officers** (Police, NSDC and Immigration) on standard operational procedures and effective approaches for GBV cases management.

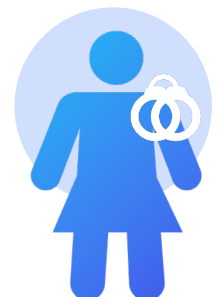
- Capacities of **58 Government officials** strengthened on Human Rights Standards to facilitate the reviews, reforms or developing new gender friendly laws, policies and administrative procedures.

- Brokered/instituted a strong and currently working partnership for improved collaboration, networking and synergy of actions among.

● 83 Justice Sector stakeholders working partnerships improved.

- Strengthened capacity of **30 Judges and Magistrates** now adjudicating over SGV and VAWG related cases.

- Empowered and built capacities of **30 State Law Officers** (SMOJ) and Police Prosecutors for effective and supportive response to victims of Sexual Violence and Gender Based Crimes.



Lessons Learned

- ✓ MDAs are willing to implement the new laws and policies when educated on the new provisions. The knowledge enhances appropriate budgeting and planning.
- ✓ Strengthening existing systems and structures in MDAs is more productive and sustainable when conducting interventions.
- ✓ Networking and collaboration among stakeholders enhance service delivery and build trust among VAWG service providers.



Capacity Building Workshop For MDAs and CSOs on the Practical Steps to Implement VAPP LAW, 2021



Participants during capacity building training on the development of guidelines and reporting tools



Training of paralegals in Akpabuyo



Training of paralegals in Akpabuyo

Institutional Strengthening



Key Interventions



Organised a high-level advocacy visit to the Governor of Cross River State (CRS), the Chief Judge, the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the Commissioner of Police. Consultative meetings were also held with community leaders.

Developed State Action Plan



Developed a State Action Plan (SAP) on preventing and responding to VAWG. The SAP which was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs holds the potential to be a valuable tool in the state and is aiding the mitigation of violence against women and girls

Designed training manuals

Designed and published a comprehensive training manual on SRHR for CSOs/CBOs/networks/groups and coalitions to use for training on ending VAWG



Strengthened the capacity of over **140 Child Protection** Duty Bearers, including school teachers.



CSOs training

Training of CSOs for effective monitoring, tracking, release, utilization, and implementation of Gender Responsive Budgets.

Major Impact



Networking & Synergy

Established networks that have enhanced interagency collaboration, networking and synergy of actions in the Justice Sector towards the effective implementation of laws and policies designed to end all forms of VAWG. Stakeholders engaged were the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women Affairs, The Judiciary, Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps, National Human Rights Commission, Federal Road Safety Corps, Nigerian Police Force, Correctional Centre, NAPTIP, Media, Budget office; NGOs and PWDs.

65%

of CSOs/CBOs/networks/groups and coalitions, have used the training module. They have been part of the project design and implementation from 2020 to date.

- The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law and the Disability Rights Law were passed in December 2021. The CRS VAPP law specifically provides security for women marriages contracted under native law and custom to co-own property acquired during the marriage.
- Also, the multi-sectoral costed action plan for VAPP was adopted by the Governor of Cross River State
- **The Cross River One Stop Centre is completed.**
- The Child Rights Law, 2023 has also been passed with extensive innovations that will enhance access to justice for girls

Lessons Learned

- ✓ State partners on VAWG should capture in their 2024 budget proposals their commitment to the State Sustainability plans and the costed plans
- ✓ There is a need to follow up on Commissions and Data management provisions in the Disability Rights Law and the VAPP Law. Also, ensure the full implementation of the amendments in the Child Rights Law, 2023. Develop an SOP on adoption and fostering. Activate the Child Rights Implementations Committees at both the State and LG levels as provided by the law
- ✓ Sustain CSO engagement to track the implementation of all the laws and policies on VAWG



CSOs on an advocacy visit to the Speaker of Cross River State House of Assembly, here represented by the Chairman Judiciary Committee, Hon. Barr. Chris Mbu-Ogar



Capacity building workshop for women's rights advocates/CSOs on tools for effective monitoring, tracking releases, utilization, and implementation of gender-responsive budgeting in Cross River State.

Key Interventions

Prevention

Several interventions were conducted by various implementing partners under the spotlight project to address the challenge of VAWG occasioned by social norms and lack of awareness. These included,

- Prevention activities: Dissemination of information on ending VAWG, raising awareness and facilitating the adoption/ implementation of policies that promote non-threatening interpersonal relationships within the educational institutions.
- Sensitization workshops, town hall meetings, and community awareness campaigns were conducted in communities, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours.
- Men's networks were formed to provide men a platform to advocate and provide guidance and direction to ending violence against women and girls within their communities. Male leaders who are members of the network were involved in advocacy, providing guidance and direction, and highlighting good practices and deploring bad examples.
- Existing community structures such as the traditional council of chiefs were strengthened through capacity building to serve as advocacy platforms for promoting gender equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours in the focal communities.
- Trainings were conducted for guidance and Counselling Teachers in schools on information around GBV/VAWG/SGBV/SRHR, establishing peer clubs and ensuring its sustainability.
- 5 short films on the roles and responsibilities expected of men and boys in the fight against violence towards women and girls were produced to challenge the harmful social norms and gender stereotypes common among Nigerian men.
- Other On-line Campaigns with hashtag #WetinBeYourOwn Campaign was conducted
- Advocacy visits were conducted to community leaders, policy actors, school authority and other significant stakeholders on the use and sustainability of the safe spaces provided in schools in Calabar South and Calabar Municipality.
- Monthly peer education sessions were conducted by trained peer educators in communities in Calabar South, Calabar Municipality and Obanliku LGAs.
- Activation workshops were conducted for the School Response Team (SRGBVT) members comprising of school management staff, students group representatives and students' union
- In-person training of students to promote the prevention of SRGBV, create awareness. and promote behavioural change in tertiary institutions such as the University of Calabar
- Establishment of school safe spaces in 3 secondary schools in Calabar to promote safe discussions around ending violence against women and girls while also supporting survivors of GBV.

208

in and out-of-school adolescent girls (including girls with disability and survivors of violence) across **35 communities in 5 LGAs** of Cross River state (Akamkpa, Calabar Municipal, Calabar South, Obanliku & Odukpani) have their capacities developed on Life Skills, and knowledge enhanced on SGBV, ASRHR, FGM and HIV/AIDS prevention and response



- **180 Religious and Faith-based Leaders** and Executives across 5 LGAs made commitments towards supporting the elimination of VAWG/VAC.



- **16** service providers trained to reach out to schools and accept referral.



84

Teachers trained on Sexual and Gender Based Violence Prevention, Training of secondary school girls and boys on life skills and Peer Education.

- Established **45** surveillance teams and strengthened the capacity of 87 community-based groups across 5 LGAs



● Existence of a SRGBVT

Existence of a School-Related Gender-Based Violence Team (SRGBVT) and improved capacity of response team on VAWG to sustain response activities at the university of Calabar after the project phase out. The University of Calabar is currently reviewing its sexual harassment policy in consultation with the protocol guideline developed during the intervention in the school.



● Abolishment of the age-long practice of money wives

Public declaration by the traditional institution on Abolishment of the age-long practice of money wives (a form of child marriage) and use of female children for repayment of debts owed by their parents in Obanlikwu



● Stiffer penalties for perpetrators

Enactment of a bye law by the Obanlikwu Local Government Legislative Council for the prohibition of obnoxious cultural practice of forced/child marriage in the LGA as well as review of some community by-laws with stiffer penalties for perpetrators of HTP such as FGM and fattening room.



● Increase in state wide advocacy

Increased number of traditional, religious and youth leaders advocating for gender justice in Cross river state.

● **Three Hundred and Ninety-Nine (399) (W:245 and M:154) students** have accessed counselling services at the safe spaces in schools.

Lessons Learned



Working with already existing structures in communities is more productive and sustainable when conducting interventions on social norms change.



Harmful traditional practices can be changed if the right stakeholders are engaged in a manner and language that makes them own the process. Community ownership of both the process and outcome of interventions is key to obtaining sustainable results.



Security and safety of material and equipment should be well thought out, planned, and adequately budgeted for when interventions such as school safe space are to be conducted. The need to engage the host community and leadership is critical from the onset of project



Session with men's network in communities



Session with men's network in communities



Road walk public sensitization activity



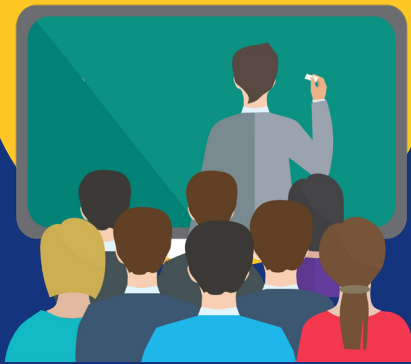
Advocacy sessions in schools

Services



Key Interventions

Trainings



- Trainings on Literacy/numeracy skills, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) - **20,000 beneficiaries were provided basic literacy** and numeracy skills and information on SRHR.

Beneficiaries were girls and women between the ages of 10 to 65 years who are SGBV/HTP survivors; those with disabilities; living with HIV/AIDS; CEFM survivors; and those who dropped out of school due to teenage pregnancy or economic reasons; as well as widows with children but with no means of livelihood. The lessons were delivered three times a week for three hours a session, for 6 months.

- **3,685 beneficiaries** trained in Business Development and Entrepreneurship. Focus was on financial literacy, record keeping, formation and managing cooperatives, time and stress management, managing conflict, customer relations, packaging and branding, etc.

4,705 Beneficiaries in vocational skills training Trainings lasted for between 4 months and 12 months, and focused on vocations such as aluminium windows & fabrication, shoe making, polythene bags making, phone repairs, tailoring, graphic and printing, hair dressing, catering and confectionery, poultry farming, fish farming, computer skills, soap making, detergent and washing agents, and electricals among others.

- Formation and registration of Cooperatives and Linkages to Finance - 30 cooperatives were formed by some beneficiaries to support further linkages to finance through partnership with the private sector such as micro finance banks. Mentoring and coaching sessions were also conducted for the cooperatives

- Transition to formal school - A total of **162 beneficiaries of Second Chance Education (SCE)** who indicated interest to transit and be mainstreamed into formal school or register and write the FSLC examination were registered for transition examinations in May 2023.

- **282 basic literacy beneficiaries were mainstreamed into formal school.**

- A Mainstreaming Guideline was developed to support the transition of SCE learners from non-formal to formal school. The mainstreaming guidelines which have the support of the state agency for adult and non formal education provides a smooth, simple and flexible guide to enable girls and women especially survivors of SGBV and harmful practices to enter or re-enter formal schools from SCE or accelerated education programs.

- Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration/psychosocial support to SGBV/HP survivors. Some survivors of child marriage were rescued and provided educational support in Obanlikwu LGA. Payments were made for fees and other charges as well as support to enable relocation of one of the survivors to attend school outside of the community.

- A GBV Referral Protocol was developed in close collaboration with the CRS Ministry of Women Affairs and other relevant stakeholders.

- **40 Service Providers trained** on effective integration of VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, and education. The training helped broaden participants knowledge on embracing an integral response to Survivors across all Sectors and in a coordinated manner that would administer services to Women and Girls' survivors of VAW.

- Community sensitization/community dialogues were conducted to provide information on existing VAWG response/services in the state



Through the Second Chance Education Program, the following impact were recorded:

- Increased literacy and numeracy skills of beneficiaries. Over 90% of beneficiaries are now able to read and write.
- Strengthened household economy and improved finances - Some **vocational skills beneficiaries** shared improved finances and reduced dependency in the last one year.
- At the inception of the project, only 2% of the beneficiaries had bank accounts. A huge majority, especially members of the Cooperatives, now have bank accounts and began savings
- **Increased resistance of Harmful Cultural Practices** such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage - Following knowledge and skills gained from the literacy classes as well as the public declaration on ending child marriage in Obanlikwu, some girls who were given out in child marriage began resisting the practice. Some mothers who had betrothed their daughters supported their daughters to resist being taken away by their proposed husbands.
- Women and girls who benefited from the SCE have either developed or improved self-esteem, assertiveness, goal setting through life skills training; Survivors and persons with disability have been empowered to be self-reliant and can now relate effectively as functional members of the society.



50 women and girls benefitted from various skill acquisition programme

Lessons Learned

- ✓ Having the Project Support Committees (PSCs) in place in communities is very critical to monitoring project activities as they provide timely feedback on project activities, safety and security.
- ✓ Holding mentoring and coaching sessions for cooperatives will help in identifying potential challenges and proffer timely mitigation strategies to ensure viability of the cooperatives.
- ✓ Follow up/support provided for SCE graduates to transit back to formal education is very critical in an intervention like this. Also, the need to provide starter packs after training of beneficiaries on vocational skills will further increase the number of beneficiaries who are able to start up their businesses.
- ✓ Working with the agency for adult and non formal education is strategic when conducting SCE interventions. This will support sustainability and revive some centers that were dormant



Beneficiaries undergoing training on shoe making and baking



SCE beneficiaries during graduation and in SCE class



Capacity building trainings for beneficiaries and certification of cooperatives

Data

Key Interventions

- Training was conducted for Data Entry Officers (DEOs) and Supervisors (SUPs) from the SMOWA, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs and other VAWG prevention and response actors on VAWG data collection, collation, entry and validation on the national dashboard through the State Situation Room
- Establishment of a functional Situation Room hosted at the CRS GBV response Centre of the SMOWA
- Training of trainers on the reporting process to develop a pool that can be drawn upon to sustain the capacity-building process across the state
- Building the capacity of the SMOWA to conduct Data Quality Assessment (DQA) on the reporting entities



Major Impact

The availability and access to quality data has helped in planning intervention for specific group of persons

- Improved GBV information management as there exists a central database in the State Ministry of Women Affairs (SMOWA) GBV Response Centre.
- Improved capacity of MoWA to track GBV situation in the State.
- Availability of data on VAWG/GBV for policy actions, program planning and budgeting.

Lessons Learned

- ✓ Attachment of a Technical Support staff to the SMOWA ensured that the dashboard challenges were immediately resolved
- ✓ Effective collaboration with IPs will further support the training of more NGOs/CSOs to report on the dashboard.



Data Quality Exercise at the Youth-Friendly Centre, General Hospital, Calabar



Cross Session of Trainees at the Catholic Maternity Hospital, Ogoja.



Women's Movement

Key Interventions



- Conducted advocacy visits and sensitization to community leaders, policy actors, school authority and other significant stakeholders on the use and sustainability of the safe spaces in Calabar South and Calabar Municipality.
- Developed a State Action Plan (SAP) on preventing and responding to VAWG. The SAP, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs holds the potential to be a valuable tool, aiding the mitigation of violence against women in both the short and long term, once it receives endorsement.
- Consultative Dialogue and round table discussion with stakeholders towards EVAWG. The stakeholder's dialogue was an opportunity to identify emerging issues in the state, identify areas of advocacy and the opportunity to get more information to feed into the draft SAP on preventing VAWG in the state.
- Capacity building training for service providers on better integration of VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, and education. The training helped broaden participants knowledge on embracing an integral response to survivors across all sectors and in a coordinated manner that would administer services to Women and Girls' survivors of VAW.
- Built capacities of **800 CSOs/CBOs, women groups** and networks, individual advocates design, implement/manage interventions to end violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and promote SRHRs for women and girls.
- Strengthened capacity of beneficiaries to implement their programs based on our engagement with them especially on the importance of having a concept note for each project activity.

Major Impact

Following the training of traditional rulers, male perpetrators of rape have **been arrested and three charged to court.**



Some of the survivors have been catered for by the community chiefs and Spotlight Initiative. One of the survivors said, "No more shame. Spotlight Initiative and our chiefs in Uwanse saved me from shame." It also brought a new life and hope to many girls in communities because the chiefs worked in communities saving girls that hitherto had been violated by men. Some were sent for anti-natal care, some back to school.

- The Spotlight Initiative built some organisations to add more fire to the dying glow of women's movement in the state which was grossly under-sourced. In Cross River State, we had five great strides made by various organisation for the women's liberation movement in the pilot phase of the spotlight initiate project.
- Strengthened the capacity of **500 women's rights groups** on advocacy and the use of social accountability tools in ending VAWG.



Lessons Learned

- ✔ Strengthening women's groups and effective engagement with men's group is important in addressing GBV.
- ✔ The importance of synergy with MDAs and IPs made implementation easier and more impactful. Knowledge sharing has also been an importance benefit of synergy.



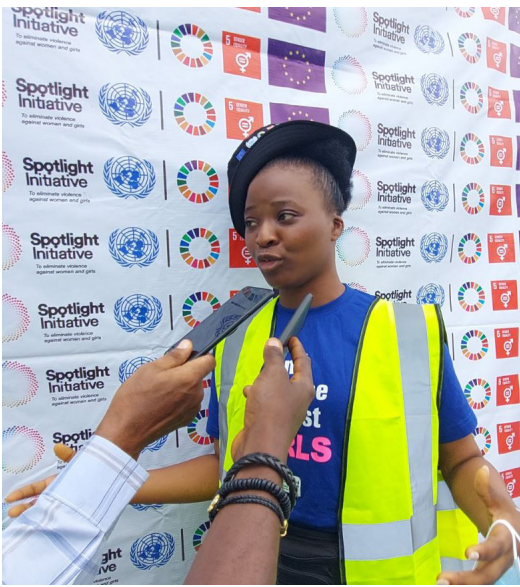
Section of participants during a capacity building training on designing, implementing and evaluation of programmes on EVAWG.



Capacity building training of stakeholders on relevant skillset on the abolition of 'Money Woman' practice and child marriage.

PHOTO ZONE





Recommendations



- There is a need for accountability mechanisms to ensure coordinated implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law, 2021; Disability Rights Law, 2021 and the reviewed Child Rights Law, 2023.
- Develop an SOP on adoption and fostering. Activate the Child Rights Implementations Committees at both the State and LG levels as provided by the law
- Simplify the laws and translate them into local languages for massive public awareness on social, print, electronic and socio-cultural media
- Sustain CSO engagement to track the implementation of all the laws and policies on VAWG
- Establish a sustainable CSO monitoring and reporting hub for tracking the implementation of the workplan
- State partners on VAWG should capture in their 2024 budget proposals their commitment to the State Sustainability plan and the costed plan
- There is a need to follow up on Commissions and Data management provisions in the Disability Rights Law and the VAPP Law.
- The virtual classroom program should be scaled up to afford more Nigerian tertiary institution students the opportunity to participate and acquire knowledge on prevention and response for VAWG.
- There is a need for follow up activities to ensure the operationalization of the provisions of the by-laws by the various communities. This is because a public declaration to end a HTP will usually need a follow up to ensure compliance.
- There is a need to work with the Ministry of Humanity and Social Welfare to enrol identified VAWG survivors into the state livelihood support programs such as the Cash transfer for improved household economic strengthening. This can be done through the office of the WDO at the local government council to ensure sustainability.
- Budgetary provisions need to be made by the state to support cases of rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of child marriage and further support (starter packs)/linkages for graduates of skills training

- Increased budget allocation for the gender unit of various MDAs and other bodies handling issues of GBV
- Advocacy for budgetary provisions for adult centers that were revived by the Spotlight project for sustainability
- There is a need to scale up digital literacy programs as an additional component to the Second Chance Education Program for survivors and persons with disabilities.
- More collaboration among stakeholders including the media to reduce the incidence of GBV
- More reporting entities should be identified and trained to report GBV cases on the dashboard
- Refresher training should be organized for already reporting entities to sustain reporting
- Data validation meetings and data quality assessment processes should be held regularly
- Both community and popular media should be adequately involved in amplifying the voices of women and men by engaged in working for women's rights
- Expand the pool of local organisations who are already conversant with the community structures in order to build sustainable and more functional women's movements at the grassroots
- Women's movement must get to the grassroots for voices of marginalised groups like women with disabilities, living with HIV, and the poorest of the poor to be heard.



Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CEFM | Child Early and Forced Marriage |
| CPIMS | Child Protection Information Management System |
| CRA | Child Rights Act |
| CRM | Case Response Management |
| CSE | Comprehensive Sexuality Education |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSRG | Civil Society Reference Group |
| CRS | Cross River State |
| DEO | Data Entry Officer |
| DQA | Data Quality Assessment |
| EU | European Union |
| EVAW | Ending Violence Against Women |
| EVAWG | Ending Violence Against Women and Girls |
| FRED | Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| HP | Harmful Practices |
| HTP | Harmful Traditional Practices |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| LGAs | Local Government Areas |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys |
| MPTF | Multi-Partner Trust Fund |
| NDHS | Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OSC | One-Stop Centre |
| PME | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PME | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PVAWG | Preventing Violence against Women and Girls |
| PSC | Project Support Committee |
| PWD | Persons With Disabilities |
| SAP | Systems Applications and Products in Data Processing |
| SARC | Sexual Assault Reference Centre |
| SCE | Second Chance Education |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPs | Service Providers |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SMoWA | State Ministry of Women Affairs |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| SRHR | Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights |
| SRGBVT | School Related Gender Based Violence Team |
| VAC | Violence Against Children |
| VAPP | Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act |
| VAW | Violence Against Women |
| VAWG | Violence against Women and Girls |



**Spotlight
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