



KIMPACT
DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVE

Nigeria Pilot: Integrating gender-sensitive indicators into electoral violence monitoring

October 2020



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The background is a solid dark blue color. Overlaid on this are several light blue lines that form a series of overlapping, rounded rectangular shapes. These lines create a sense of depth and structure, resembling a stylized grid or a series of nested frames. The lines are thin and consistent in color, providing a modern, minimalist aesthetic.

Welcome

and introductions

Welcome



Introductions

- Name
- Organization
- State

Ground rules

Share ground rules that you think would be important to have as part of the training.

Background

**on gender-sensitive early warning indicators project
and pilot**

Introduction to project

First pilot of its kind

IFES and KDI are undertaking the *Enhancing Predictions of Political Violence: Developing and Piloting Women, Peace, and Security Indicators* project in collaboration with the United States Department of State Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations. This is the first pilot of its kind for this project.

Project goal

This project aims to develop a publicly available set of qualitative and quantitative WPSI to enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems such as the Nigeria Election Violence Report (NEVR) Project.

Nine pilot states: Ondo, Bayelsa, Cross Rivers, Imo, Kogi, Lagos, Plateau, Gombe and Abia

Importance of gender-sensitive indicators

- 20+ years of research establishes the direct links between the promotion of gender equality and conflict prevention AND that conflict prevention and resolution efforts are more effective when they include gender dimensions.
- HOWEVER, efforts to include gender sensitive indicators in early warning systems are infrequent and inconsistent. Most early warning systems still do not monitor or track gender indicators or data.
- Micro-level events stemming from negative gender norms could lead to earlier warning of violence at the macro level but are often not being monitored.

Pilot

- **5 gender-sensitive indicators have been developed** to complement existing monitoring and data collection being conducted as part of NEVR Project.
- **Important to note:** the indicators aim to measure gendered dimensions which may contribute to violence and instability and NOT necessarily how instability/violence may impact on women and girls.
- After this first pilot, the indicators will hopefully be included in other electoral and political violence systems around the world to make them more effective.

Pilot indicators

The five gender-sensitive indicators being piloted aim to monitor:

- Incidents of targeted violence and intimidation against women and men voters, electoral officials, and party representatives and if perpetrators are local residents or not
- Number of arrests of women and men active in political and electoral processes, and the level violence used during arrest
- Number of campaign communications/ materials which use or refer to misogynistic, homophobic or sexist references or propaganda
- Changes to number women in common places during the electoral period; and
- Any changes in rates of sexual and gender-based violence leading up to and after the election

Rationale for these indicators

- Increases in violence/ sexual violence and threats against women can be used as a strategy to discourage women from participating in the electoral process and reduce voter turnout
- Increased arrests can signal closing of political space and overall decline in peace and security in a particular state/ country
- Increased use of traditional social norms and stereotypes to undermine political opponents is a form of hate speech that can reinforce the role of men as decision makers in society and women's need to stay out of leadership and political processes. Support for such rhetoric also undermines efforts for promoting gender equality, which is linked to insecurity.
- A sudden change, particularly a sudden decrease, in women attending common areas usually frequented by women can signal a fear of imminent violence
- Monitoring sexual and gender and based violence ahead of political events such as elections could show rising insecurity ahead of that political event. This is especially as increases in sexual violence could be used as a strategy to discourage women from participating in the electoral process and convey broad attitudes among men about women being unequal to men.

Tips for Monitoring and Exercises

Indicator 3: Sexist Hate Speech

- Campaign materials, speeches at rallies, candidate and party social media accounts (e.g., Facebook and Twitter)
- Is the language used misogynistic, homophobic or sexist? i.e., meant to:
 - question a person's masculinity/fatherhood/breadwinner, femininity/motherhood, or sexual orientation;
 - brag about sexual exploits or prowess;
 - endorse/ condone/ threaten sexual violence;
 - using negative stereotypes to discredit individuals.

Indicator 3: Exercise

Read the following scenarios. If each scenario happened, how would you verify and report on the incident form [see next slide]?

- **Scenario 1:** A local radio station reports on a political rally by an opposition candidate in which he accuses his main rival of not being man enough to govern given his wife has just left him. The candidate is quoted saying “who would trust a man who cannot even keep his wife at home to then be in charge of the state.” Senior party officials then tweet from the party’s official Twitter handle: “Mr. XYZ can’t even keep his wife – not man enough to govern!!”
- **Scenario 2:** Ms. ABC, the only woman candidate running in the October 31 bye-election is facing insults not seen among male candidates. Most recently, she has been described as turning her back on marriage and children for the sake of her unrelenting ambition. Mr. LMNOP, the candidate currently trailing her in the polls on Saturday accused her of not understanding the challenges faced by parents because she “was a woman who has never given birth.” He later apologised and said he respected women but was critical of her job performance.

Indicator 3: Exercise

Was this an incident of hate speech? Yes No

Did the hate speech involve misogynistic, homophobic or sexist references?

Yes No

What was said: _____

What platform was used to make the communication (check all that apply):

Speech Interview

Social media Printed campaign materials

Was the hate speech directed towards a man or woman?

Was it a man or woman who said it?

Indicator 4: Public Place Monitoring

- Identify two common places already familiar with and known to be regularly attended by women e.g., weekly markets; places of worship; eateries town halls, etc.
- Attend this location at the same time and same day every week
- Using the Incident Reporting Form note approximately how many people there are in total and what is the approximate percentage of women: 0-25% women; 25-50% women; 50-75% women; or mostly or all women
- Then note, how does this compare to previous week/s? About the same number of women; Fewer women than previously; More women than previously or Unknown

Indicator 4: Exercise

Based on the photos in the next slide, fill out these questions on the Incident Monitoring Form:

Location Type:

market townhall meeting place of worship political rally/ event other

How many people are there?

0-25 people 25-50 people 50-100 people over 100 people

What is the percentage of women that make up total number of people present:

0-25% women 25-50% women 50-75% women mostly or all women

How does this compare to previous week?

About the same number of women Fewer women than previously

More women than previously Unknown

Reason for change





Thank you

and Q&A