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Gender-Based Violence
Area of Responsibility
Northeast Nigeria

ANNUAL REPORT

2024

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Acronyms

AoR	Area of Responsibility
CBCM	Community Based Complain Mechanism
CMTWG	Case Management Technical Working Group
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWC	Comprehensive Women Centre
DGO	Data Gathering Organization
DKs	Dignity Kits
DKTF	Dignity Kit Task Force
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBV AoR	Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Communication Materials
LGA	Local Government Area
NE	Northeast
NSAG	Non-State Armed Groups
MHPSS	Mental Health Psychosocial Support
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSC	One-Stop Centre
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Space
WAFAG	Women and Families All Against Abuse Group

Humanitarian Context

The humanitarian response aimed to address the urgent needs of survivors and individuals at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by improving access to lifesaving services, mitigating risks, and strengthening community resilience. Key interventions focused on survivor-centered service provision, including clinical management of rape (CMR), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal aid, and livelihood support. Additionally, prevention efforts such as capacity building and community awareness initiatives targeted vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host communities.

The GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) prioritized interventions in 26 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, targeting 1.3 million individuals based on the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) severity model. The response integrated multisectoral services to mitigate GBV risks, prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and support affected women and girls in hard-to-reach and return areas.

Time-sensitive actions included establishing safe spaces, strengthening referral mechanisms, enhancing GBV case management, and delivering dignity kits and life-skills training. The GBV AoR also collaborated with other sectors to address the intersection of GBV with food insecurity, malnutrition, and broader humanitarian needs, ensuring a coordinated and evidence-driven response.



1.8 million 

individuals require GBV interventions in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe.

1.3 million 

individuals were targeted

\$20 million 

funding required to support GBV prevention and response efforts.



Key Achievements

Strengthened GBV Coordination and Response Mechanisms

The GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR), under the leadership of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) and UNFPA, successfully organized eight monthly coordination meetings and quarterly GBV Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) meetings in 2023. These meetings facilitated coordination among key stakeholders and GBV actors, ensuring a more effective response to emerging GBV trends and challenges. The monthly coordination meetings served as a platform for information sharing, collaboration, and strategic planning, enabling partners to enhance service delivery and ensure timely support for survivors across Northeast Nigeria.

Additionally, the GBV Information Management System Technical Working Group (GBVIMS TWG) and Case Management (GBVIMS/CM) Technical Working Group convened monthly meetings in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. These meetings provided an opportunity

to analyze GBV trends using GBVIMS data, allowing for the identification of emerging patterns and targeted interventions. By leveraging real-time data, stakeholders were able to design evidence-based responses, ensuring that GBV services are tailored to the needs of survivors and effectively address the evolving challenges of GBV in humanitarian settings.

Advancing Humanitarian GBV Response Plans

The GBV AoR submitted a response plan for the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, targeting 1.8 million individuals in need and focusing on 1 million at-risk individuals. The appeal sought USD 20 million to scale up GBV prevention, response, and risk mitigation efforts. This comprehensive plan underscores the urgency of investment in GBV services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal aid, safe shelter provision, and economic empowerment initiatives for vulnerable populations.

In further efforts to strengthen strategic collaboration and coordination, the GBV AoR organized a Coordination Workshop and an Annual Retreat in June and November 2024, respectively. These events provided a forum for GBV partners and stakeholders to align priorities, enhance coordination mechanisms, and refine intervention strategies. Key outcomes included a reinforced framework for GBV interventions across Nigeria and a consensus on 2025 priority areas, which focus on service delivery, prevention, and advocacy.

Global Engagement and Capacity Strengthening

Representatives from the GBV AoR participated in two international conferences:

- [The Sexual Violence Research Initiative \(SVRI\) Conference in South Africa](#)
- [The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\) Workshop in Italy](#)

These engagements strengthened Nigeria's global positioning in the fight against GBV and reinforced best practices for policy advocacy, service improvement, and survivor-centered programming. Insights from these conferences are being integrated into Nigeria's GBV response strategy, ensuring stronger survivor support mechanisms and innovative approaches to prevention and intervention.

Furthermore, the GBV AoR, in collaboration with the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Working Group and GBV partners, conducted an Adolescent Assessment focusing on health and community perspectives related to GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). This assessment contributes to the global review on adolescents, led by UNICEF and UNFPA, and aims to shape international policies and strategies to better support adolescents, particularly in humanitarian settings. The

assessment examined:

- [Health sector perspectives, including the availability and accessibility of contraceptive services, maternal care, and clinical management of rape \(CMR\) services.](#)
- [Community-level barriers, such as social stigma, harmful gender norms, and limited community support for adolescent survivors.](#)

Findings from this assessment were presented at regional SRH monthly meetings, ensuring that local stakeholders are informed and engaged in shaping adolescent-centered intervention programs.

Reporting on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

The GBV AoR submitted the 2024 Secretary-General's Report on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), providing a detailed analysis of the trends, challenges, and responses to CRSV in Northeast Nigeria. The report highlighted the use of sexual violence as a tool of control and dominance, with a significant proportion of GBV cases linked to rape, sexual assault, forced/child marriages, and sexual slavery.

Women and girls remain the most affected, with CRSV being systematically used to destabilize communities, assert power, and inflict long-term trauma. The report further revealed that:

- [Children, particularly girls, are frequently targeted, with many cases involving forced marriages and sexual violence.](#)
- [These acts lead to long-term psychological, health, and socio-economic consequences for survivors.](#)

The findings underscore the critical need for

comprehensive survivor support services, including trauma counseling, safe shelters, access to justice, and livelihood support programs to aid survivors in rebuilding their lives.

Advocacy and Capacity Building for GBV Service Providers

The GBV AoR successfully disseminated advocacy notes on key protection concerns, particularly regarding:

- The abduction of women and girls in Ngala
- Challenges related to access to justice, safety, and security

These advocacy efforts were instrumental in amplifying survivor voices and pushing for policy action to enhance GBV prevention and response mechanisms.

To strengthen GBV case management and data sharing, the GBVIMS Task Force organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) for Nigeria's cadre of GBV trainers. Additionally, the team developed a GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) workshop and represented Nigeria at the Primero 10th Anniversary event, where they showcased GBVIMS+ implementation, achievements, and future directions.

Mainstreaming GBV Risk Mitigation in Humanitarian Assistance

In collaboration with the Protection Sector Network (PSNE), the GBV AoR rolled out Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) guidelines to ensure that GBV risk mitigation is fully integrated into humanitarian cash assistance programs. These guidelines were designed to:

- Minimize risks of exploitation and abuse in cash-based interventions.

- Ensure that survivors of GBV have equitable access to financial support.
- Strengthen accountability mechanisms within cash assistance programs.

Addressing School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV)

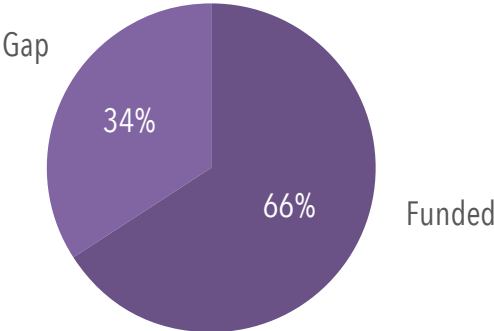
The GBV AoR, in collaboration with the Education Sector, established a School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) Task Force to address violence occurring within and around schools. This task force is dedicated to:

- Preventing GBV in educational settings through targeted interventions.
- Strengthening coordination with the Education Sector, Child Protection actors, and Women-Led Organizations.
- Developing evidence-based strategies for reducing GBV risks for students,

The GBV AoR strengthened coordination and response through monthly and quarterly meetings, data-driven GBVIMS analysis, and the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, targeting 1.8 million individuals with a USD 20 million appeal. Global engagement in SVRI and PSEA conferences bolstered policy and survivor-centered programming, while a comprehensive Adolescent Assessment shaped global strategies on GBV and reproductive health. The 2024 CRSV Report highlighted rape, sexual slavery, and forced marriages, calling for enhanced survivor support. Advocacy efforts addressed justice barriers, abductions, and GBV case management. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) guidelines were introduced to integrate GBV risk mitigation in humanitarian aid, while a School-Related GBV Task Force aims to tackle GBV in schools, with two major workshops planned for 2025.

Financial Overview

The total funding requirement was 20.6 million and the total funded was 13.6 million (66%). The total fund was received by UN agencies (43%), INGOs (32%), and NNGOs (25%).





Key Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks and incidents

Conflict

In 2024, gender-based violence (GBV) risks in Northeast Nigeria were exacerbated by the ongoing conflict, economic hardship, and floods. The armed conflict in Northeast Nigeria continued to expose women and girls to sexual violence, including rape, abduction (Ngala), and forced marriages. Women, girls and children were also subjected to sexual exploitation and abuse. Early and forced marriage remained a significant issue, as families married off daughters to reduce perceived vulnerability, ensure protection, or alleviate financial burdens. The conflict and economic strain also contributed to a rise in intimate partner violence, with women facing increased levels of physical, emotional, and psychological abuse within the home. According to 2024 GBVIMS Mid-Year Report there was an alarming increase in reported GBV incidents in Northeast Nigeria, particularly in the context of intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, and forced marriages. The

data underscored the vulnerability of IDPs and returnees and revealed that many survivors faced significant barriers in accessing services. Moving forward, interventions should focus on strengthening community-based support systems, increasing the availability of key services, and addressing the root causes of GBV in both conflict and post-conflict settings. Following are some of the statistics:

- **Intimate Partner Violence:** 73% of reported GBV incidents involved intimate partner violence (IPV), a significant increase from 57% in 2023 and 63% in 2022. 98% of married or cohabitating survivors reported that the violence occurred within the context of IPV.
- **Child Sexual Abuse:** 14% of reported incidents involved child sexual abuse, a decrease from 2023 but an increase from 9% in 2022. On average, one in five reports involved children
- **Forced Marriage:** 10% of reported incidents

were related to forced marriages, a slight decrease from 11% in 2023, but still a significant issue

- Rape: Rape accounted for 17% of the total GBV incidents in 2024, marking a 5% increase compared to 2023 and 2022.
- Sexual Slavery: 2% of sexual violence incidents were related to sexual slavery, suggesting that 7% of total rape or sexual violence incidents were connected to sexual slavery, which has decreased significantly compared to previous years (15% in 2022).
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): 3% of GBV incidents were classified as sexual exploitation and abuse, an increase from previous years (1% in 2023).

Floods

According to GBV safety audits conducted by GBV AoR and CCCM partners in Teachers Village, Ngaranam, Ali Modu Sheriff Camp, Bakassi, Gubio, elucidated following findings with challenges faced by women and girls:

- The data highlights a range of challenges faced by women and girls in camps, with harassment being the most prevalent issue (48%), followed by denial of resources (32%), sexual violence (16%), and intimate partner violence (IPV) (5%).
- Harassment (48%): The highest reported form of violence, affecting nearly half of the respondents.
- Denial of Resources (32%): The second most common form of violence, where women and girls are denied access to essential resources
- Sexual Violence (16%): A significant issue, though less common than harassment and denial of resources.

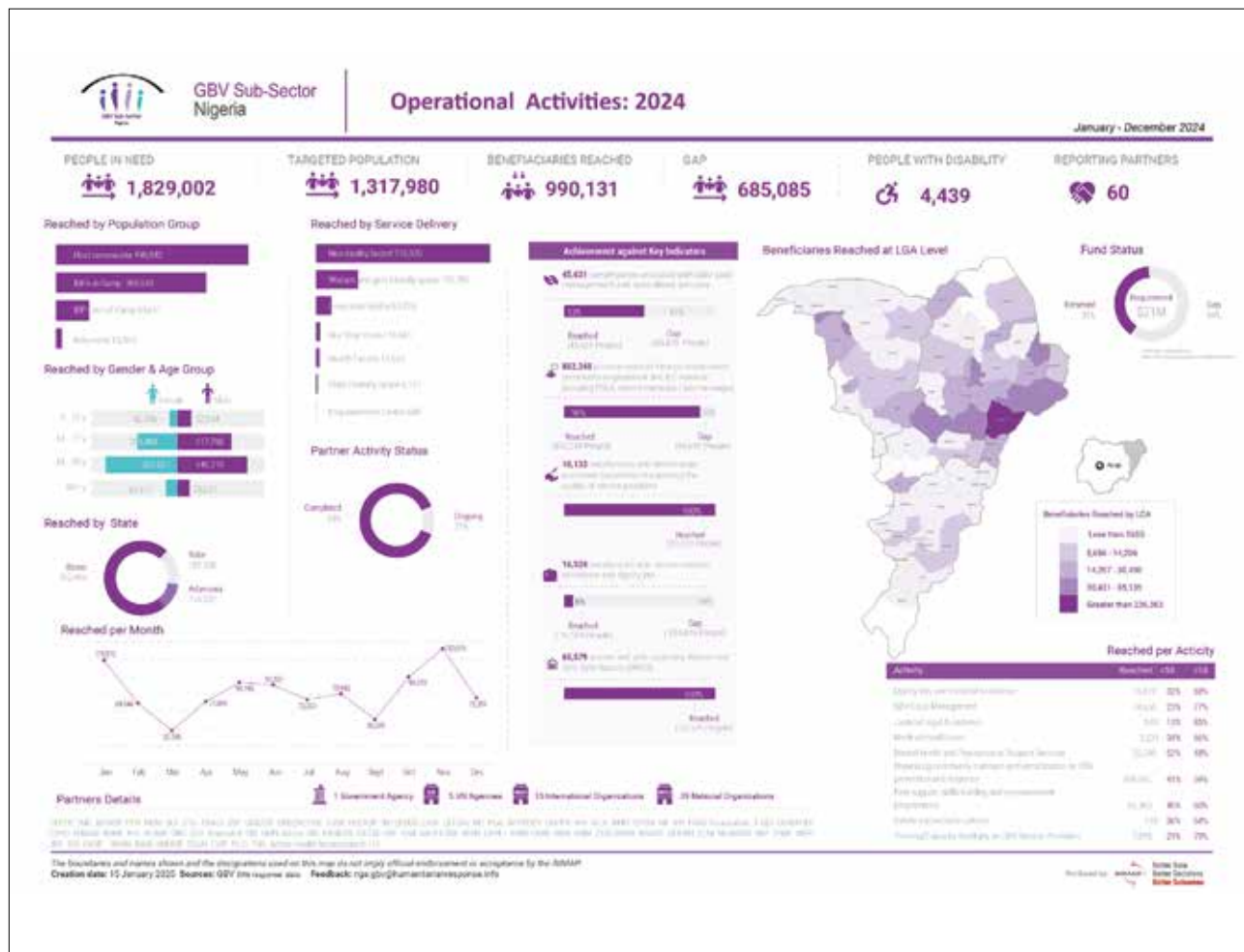
- Intimate Partner Violence (5%): The least reported type of violence among the respondents.
- The report also highlighted that lack of awareness about available services and fear of being identified as survivors were significant barriers, each affecting over a fifth of the population. Additionally, the unavailability of services and the perception that services may not be open to all are other notable barriers that need to be addressed to improve access to psychosocial support for GBV survivors. Some of the other concerns included services to be for 'women only' and not open to girls: 11%, Unsuitable opening hours: 6% , Lack of confidential treatment: 6%, Lack of access for women and girls with disabilities: 6%

- The findings underscored that the most significant challenges for people with disabilities in this community are the lack of accessible latrines and services tailored to their needs, each affecting one-third of the population surveyed. The challenges and their respective percentages were lack of latrines appropriate for persons with disabilities (33%), long queues during food distribution (15%), difficulty in accessing water points: 12% and lack of appropriate

Harassment (48%) is the most reported GBV issue, followed by denial of resources (32%) and sexual violence (16%). Stigma, lack of awareness (20%), and poor accessibility prevent survivors, especially those with disabilities, from accessing essential support.

GBV AoR Response Activities

In 2024, the GBV AoR and its partners reached 990,131 beneficiaries of which 667,558 were women and girls across the BAY States through lifesaving GBV interventions reaching 86% of the 1,317,980 targeted people for the year.



GBV Service Provision

The GBV AoR continued to ensure access and delivery of lifesaving GBV interventions such as GBV case management, psychological first aid, and psycho-social support. During the reporting period, the AoR, with its partners, provided lifesaving GBV services for a total of 667,558 women and girls, among them 473,163 in Borno, 78,333 in Adamawa and 116,062 in Yobe States.

Dignity Kit Distribution

Over 16,141 Dignity kits were distributed to women and girls of reproductive age. To improve the standardisation and

dissemination of Dignity Kits, the Dignity Kit Task Force (DKTF) has been revamped with a revision of its Terms of References (TORs) and the standardisation of dignity kits.

Response Monitoring Dashboard

The GBV AoR upgraded the GBV 5Ws Response Dashboard by automating and adding a user-friendly tool on the interactive 5Ws response and HRP indicators progress monitoring dashboard, which allows GBV

AoR and its partners to efficiently track and emphasise the advancement of their initiatives conducted in the BAY States.

It has a systematic indicator tracking mechanism visually available for the UNFPA team, implementing partners, Government Agencies, donors, and other key Stakeholders. This has improved advocacy efforts for the GBV AoR, improved programming, implementing partner mapping, and overall service provision.

Awareness Raising

The GBV AoR sustained efforts to increase community awareness on GBV and reached 848,359 people (94,120 in Adamawa, 623,143 in Borno, and 131,096 in Yobe) through the mobile outreach teams with several key information related to GBV prevention and response.

Capacity Building

In 2024, partners achieved significant capacity-building milestones in GBV response, reaching a total of 3,360 individuals through diverse training and outreach activities. Key highlights included GBV referral pathways training on safe referrals for non-GBV specialists, which engaged 1,242 individuals, and capacity building on GBV service provision, gender mainstreaming, and IEC material development, reaching 769 participants. PSEA training benefited 378 individuals, while 501 participants were trained on GBV/gender integration and mainstreaming. Additionally, 130 individuals received GBV case management training, 115 were trained on GBV Information Management Systems, and 54 participated in GBV in Emergencies training. Community sensitization outreach and dialogue reached 42 individuals, and 111 survivors and women/girls formerly associated with armed groups received care and reintegration support. These efforts significantly enhanced GBV response and prevention capacity across communities.

Safety Audit

The GBV AoR conducted a safety audit in Mubi South, Mubi North, Michika, and Madagali to identify the multi-sectoral needs of women and girls who fled from Cameroon to Nigeria due to NSAG attacks and increased insecurity in the southern part of Cameroon.

GBV Referral Pathway

A Referral Pathway Dashboard was updated for BAY states during the reporting period. The referral dashboard serves as a tool and guide for GBV actors participating in GBV response efforts by connecting survivors securely and promptly with service providers. It is made available to all humanitarian organisations. The referral pathway was integrated in line with the feedback of the validation workshops conducted in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe State, and an orientation session on the tool was facilitated for Protection partners and different sectors.

Revision of GBV Standard Operation Procedures (SoPs) in Yobe and Adamawa



The GBV AoR also initiated the GBV Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for Yobe and Adamawa State and developed guidance notes and key messages to provide actions to be considered for ensuring GBV service provision continues to be effective in Northeast Nigeria. These will be finalized and disseminated in 2025.

Commemoration of 16 Days of Activism

The GBV AoR commemorated 16 Days of Activism on 25 November 2024 with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) and GBV AoR partners in the BAY states, with the theme “Tracing the Root, Standing Against Gender-Based Violence”. The campaign focused on addressing the root causes of GBV, raising

awareness, and building long-term solutions through strengthened partnerships among stakeholders. It highlighted the achievements of partners, school-based GBV activities, the impact of climate change on GBV, GBV prevention, and raising awareness on the importance of preparedness and GBV risk mitigation.

GBV AoR Coordinator also represented during the USAID’s Brownbag session on Gender Based Violence and its impact across sectors: Strengthening GBV Prevention and Response at US Embassy in Abuja. The session provided a platform to share perspectives on gender based violence, field experiences from different sectors (Health, HIV, Peace and conflict, Humanitarian etc). The session was open to the Embassy community and virtually to American spaces within the country.





“ Preventing GBV is as important as responding to it - by addressing root causes, we can build safer communities for women and girls... ”

GBV AOR PARTNERS ACHIEVEMENTS – BAY STATES, NORTHEAST NIGERIA

Centre for Community Health and Development International (CHAD International)

CHAD International (CHAD) conducted impactful Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response activities in 2024, focusing on addressing violence against women and girls in Borno State, Nigeria. As part of the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV, CHAD organized a dialogue session to address violence at water points in the Gamboru Liberty community. Additionally, CHAD mainstreamed GBV into its Education in Emergencies program by promoting girl-child education through advocacy, community sensitization, and direct support for out-of-school girls. This initiative provided non-formal education to 1,700 girls and formal education to 900 girls at risk of dropping out, while also conducting hygiene promotion sessions benefiting 600 adolescent girls across three communities in Gwoza.

GBV prevention efforts included a gender-sensitive response to the 2024 flood crisis, incorporating GBV safety audits, needs assessments, and the provision of dignity kits to affected women and girls. Segregated water points were rehabilitated to enhance safety across 21 communities in MMC, Jere, and Mafa. CHAD also developed and disseminated GBV-sensitive WASH messages and jingles to raise awareness and promote behavior change.

Despite challenges such as limited funding for GBV prevention, CHAD remained committed to its advocacy efforts, emphasizing the need for integrating GBV perspectives into all interventions. Looking ahead to 2025, CHAD plans to distribute dignity

kits, intensify advocacy, and address GBV



concerns identified during household WASH assessments in targeted communities.

Elela-Care Humanitarian and Development Organization (ECM)

Elela-Care Humanitarian and Development Organization (ECM) has been a key player in GBV prevention and response initiatives in 2024, implementing innovative programs across Borno and Yobe States with UNFPA support. The organization scaled up School-Related GBV (SRGBV) interventions by training teachers, youth networks, and community members. Key activities included routine school visits, the establishment of a Protection in Schools Technical Working Group, and the development of a child-friendly GBV handbook.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV, Elela-Care introduced creative approaches such as leveraging GBV clubs, hosting a “Paint and Sip” event, and using theatrical performances to engage students and raise awareness. Outreach programs targeted vulnerable groups, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), through menstrual hygiene education, social media advocacy training, and

community-based radio campaigns.

Challenges such as insecurity and funding constraints were addressed through strategic partnerships and resource mobilization efforts. Looking ahead to 2025, Elela-Care plans to expand school-based SRGBV



interventions, establish new GBV clubs, and enhance community engagement to sustain impact.

Taimako Community Development Initiative (TCDI)

Taimako Community Development Initiative (TCDI), in partnership with CBM, made significant progress in GBV prevention and response across four LGAs in Yobe State: Fune, Potiskum, Geidam, and Yunusari. The organization established five Women and Girls Safe Spaces, offering survivors a secure environment for support and empowerment. TCDI also distributed 300 dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls and trained 68



participants, including caseworkers and health workers, on GBV, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Do No Harm principles.

Community sensitization campaigns were conducted to raise awareness about GBV prevention and available services. In collaboration with sectoral partners, TCDI utilized safety audits and needs assessments to inform programming and actively participated in coordination meetings. Looking forward, TCDI aims to expand its safe spaces, enhance training programs, and increase community outreach efforts in 2025.

Hope and Awareness Foundation (HAAF)

Hope and Awareness Foundation (HAAF), in collaboration with partners such as GYDA, FEDI, ZOA International, and UNFPA, implemented impactful GBV response and



prevention activities in 2024. Key initiatives included training 50 youth on digital reporting and referral mechanisms for GBV incidents and facilitating focus group discussions with adolescent girls in IDP camps to highlight their experiences.

Prevention efforts involved integrating digital literacy and education programs into awareness campaigns, reaching 200 community members, and distributing hygiene kits to 100 women and girls to reinforce PSEA

awareness. A School-Related GBV Knowledge and Awareness Assessment in Potiskum LGA, Yobe State, revealed gaps in awareness and reporting, prompting recommendations for school-level reporting mechanisms and intensified awareness campaigns.

Despite challenges such as stigma and limited resources, HAAF addressed these through community engagement, advocacy, and mobile outreach services. Moving forward, HAAF plans to expand digital reporting training, advocate for policy reforms, establish safe spaces in IDP camps, and conduct follow-up assessments.

Global Village Healthcare Initiative for Africa (GHIV Africa)

GHIV Africa carried out significant GBV, PSEA, and child protection activities in 2024, responding to the needs of vulnerable populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. Following devastating floods in Maiduguri, GHIV Africa provided psychosocial support to over 1,200 children in IDP camps and equipped 500 adolescent girls with menstrual hygiene training.

GBV prevention efforts reached over 9,000 women through sensitization sessions, while adolescent groups were formed to engage youths in discussions about their rights and well-being. Capacity-building initiatives included training 120 community-based staff



and conducting workshops for community leaders and persons with disabilities.

Looking ahead, GHIV Africa plans to expand its inclusion programs, integrate mental health support into GBV interventions, empower women and girls through education and leadership training, and advocate for policy reforms to strengthen child protection and gender equality.

Zenith of the Girl Child and Women Initiative Support (ZEGCAWIS)

ZEGCAWIS implemented comprehensive GBV response and prevention activities in 2024, focusing on empowering women and girls across Borno State. Key achievements included the distribution of dignity kits and sensitization on hygiene promotion and management for 650 women and girls, including 20 persons with disabilities.

ZEGCAWIS conducted capacity-building training for community health workers and religious leaders on sexual and reproductive



health and GBV. They also leveraged faith-based teachings to promote social change and address harmful norms that contribute to GBV.

In 2025, ZEGCAWIS plans to scale up its initiatives, expand partnerships, and advocate for policy reforms to enhance community-led responses to GBV challenges.

Unified Culture Promotion Foundation (UNICPF)

Unified Culture Promotion Foundation (UNICPF) carried out GBV prevention awareness activities across Yobe and Borno States in 2024, targeting schoolgirls and boys during the 16 Days of Activism. The organization reached approximately 5,000 adolescents, educating them on GBV prevention and response mechanisms.

GBV prevention efforts focused on addressing cultural barriers that perpetuate child marriage and sexual violence against boys. Intensive awareness campaigns were conducted to engage both male and female adolescents, ensuring that boys, who often perpetrate or fall victim to GBV, are included in discussions and prevention strategies.



Challenges such as cultural norms supporting harmful practices were identified, necessitating continuous awareness-raising efforts among key stakeholders, including custodians of customs and traditions. Looking ahead to 2025, UNICPF plans to scale up protection activities within the BAY States, targeting women, stakeholders, and adolescents to foster sustainable GBV prevention.

Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR)

Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) provided comprehensive GBV response services across Bama, Monguno, Dikwa, MMC, and Jere LGAs in 2024. The organization managed 1,500 GBV cases, with denial of resources being the most prevalent issue, followed by early/forced marriage, psychological/emotional abuse, physical assault, and rape.

GISCOR's psychosocial support initiatives reached 10,000 beneficiaries, including women and girls, through interactive sessions such as games, storytelling, and counseling. Dignity kits were distributed to 1,200 GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls in Dikwa and Bama, enhancing their dignity and well-being.



Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) provided support services and vocational training in skills such as cap making, soap production, and tailoring, empowering 500 women and girls to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Despite challenges such as limited access to hard-to-reach areas and cultural barriers, GISCOR engaged community leaders and influencers to foster acceptance of GBV interventions. In 2025, the organization aims to strengthen referral systems, enhance disaster preparedness, and expand



awareness campaigns to address GBV more comprehensively.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported women and adolescent girls across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States in 2024 by distributing 9,951 dignity kits. UNFPA recorded and managed 1,408 GBV cases across 12 service delivery points in Borno, with intimate partner violence being the most reported type of abuse.

Through its digital literacy program, UNFPA equipped adolescents with skills in social media marketing, benefiting 120 girls and 80 persons with disabilities in Adamawa and Yobe. AI boot camps and youth digital summits were also conducted to further empower young people.



Capacity-building initiatives trained 225 individuals on GBV concepts, referral

pathways, and case management, ensuring improved service delivery. Looking forward, UNFPA plans to prioritize deep field service providers, expand dignity kit distribution, and enhance coordination efforts to improve GBV response services.

SAHEI Gender Development Initiative (SGDI)

SAHEI Gender Development Initiative (SGDI) established Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in Gujba and Geidam LGAs of Yobe State, providing safe environments for GBV survivors. Monthly coordination meetings with GBV actors were held to strengthen collaboration and referral mechanisms.

SGDI conducted awareness campaigns via radio jingles and phone-in sessions to educate communities on GBV and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. Additionally, the organization distributed relief kits to 120 vulnerable women and girls.

A GBV safety audit identified access challenges to HLP rights, with 32% of respondents experiencing issues such as land trespassing and document forgery. Based on these findings, SGDI plans to strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms and improve communication channels in 2025.

Through training programs, SGDI enhanced the capacity of service providers and community stakeholders in responding to GBV cases and promoting gender equality. Moving forward, the organization aims to deepen community engagement and expand awareness efforts to address GBV comprehensively.

Future Resilience and Development Foundation (FRAD)

Future Resilience and Development Foundation (FRAD) provided comprehensive GBV response services across Gajiganna, Muna, Molai, and Damagum in 2024. The

organization successfully managed 70 GBV cases, provided psychosocial support to over



500 women and girls, and distributed dignity kits to vulnerable individuals. Additionally, 200 women and girls, including persons with disabilities and their caregivers, received livelihood start-up kits to foster economic empowerment.

FRAD maintained four Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) across Borno and Yobe States, offering support services five days a week. A toll-free line was also made available to



ensure accessibility to GBV services. Despite challenges such as security threats and limited funding, FRAD remains committed to improving service delivery.

In 2025, FRAD aims to expand its services by soliciting more funding, advocating for the prevention of GBV, and mainstreaming GBV response activities within other sectors.

Grow Strong Foundation (GSF)

Grow Strong Foundation (GSF) implemented diverse GBV prevention and response interventions across Yobe and Adamawa States in 2024 under the NHF-SA and Reserve Allocation projects. GSF provided case management services to 496 GBV survivors and reached 27,675 individuals through awareness campaigns that addressed issues such as early marriage and sexual exploitation.

The organization distributed 198 dignity kits to survivors, supported community-based mechanisms through safe spaces, and trained 60 field staff and volunteers on case management and PSEA. GSF's community engagement initiatives, including town hall meetings and participatory theater, promoted resilience against GBV.

Challenges such as infrastructure constraints, cultural barriers, and environmental factors were mitigated through advocacy efforts and the establishment of additional



community-based support systems. Looking forward to 2025, GSF plans to expand its coverage, pilot community-led GBV prevention initiatives, and establish a centralized monitoring system.

Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation (COWACDI)

Concern for Women and Children

Development Foundation (COWACDI) conducted GBV response and prevention activities in Borno State, particularly in Modusulmri and Malakyariri communities, in 2024. The organization provided psychosocial support and sensitization sessions to 83 adolescent girls and boys, raising awareness on GBV prevention and mitigation.

During the 16 Days of Activism, COWACDI engaged stakeholders through capacity-building sessions, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Community-based approaches were adopted to improve GBV reporting mechanisms, and local stakeholders were involved to ensure the effectiveness of interventions.

Challenges such as stigma, lack of awareness, and inadequate reporting pathways were identified. To address these issues, COWACDI plans to increase community engagement, advocate for policy changes, and provide continuous capacity-building opportunities for community stakeholders in 2025.

ActionAid Nigeria (AAN)



ActionAid Nigeria (AAN) provided GBV response services across Bade and Bursari LGAs in 2024. Through its Women Development Center and UNHCR Agric Camp, AAN conducted comprehensive case management, psychosocial support, and sensitization activities, reaching over 6586

individuals, including refugees, returnees, and persons with disabilities.

Capacity-building efforts included training security personnel and healthcare providers on GBV response and referral pathways. AAN also engaged in advocacy and awareness-raising through community-based activities and international events such as International Women's Day.

Key challenges included limited actors in remote areas and low awareness levels. To address these, AAN plans to intensify sensitization efforts, strengthen legal frameworks, and enhance collaboration with local organizations to ensure a holistic GBV response in 2025.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



UNHCR implemented comprehensive GBV response and prevention activities across Adamawa State in 2024, addressing challenges related to the absence of Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and limited Internally Displaced Persons-Led Organizations (IDPLOs). UNHCR collaborated with partners to strengthen community structures such as Protection Action Groups (PAGs), community volunteers, and Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) leaders. A capacity-strengthening initiative was conducted from 13 to 15 November 2024 in Mubi, equipping

community-based structures with knowledge on GBV risk mitigation, referral pathways, and community awareness strategies. These efforts fostered community ownership of GBV interventions and strengthened local protective environments.

In 2025, UNHCR plans to expand its GBV response initiatives by enhancing collaboration with local partners, improving service accessibility, and advocating for policies that promote gender equality.

Borno Women Development Initiative (BOWDI)

BOWDI implemented GBV response and prevention programs in Borno and Adamawa States in 2024, focusing on case management services, psychosocial support (PSS), and livelihood programs. The organization reached Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugee returnees across multiple LGAs, providing holistic support through Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and toll-free



hotlines. A total of 75 members were trained across Women and Girls Support Networks and Male Engagement Support Networks to sustain GBV prevention efforts.

In 2025, BOWDI aims to scale up life skills programs, enhance service delivery mechanisms, and expand outreach efforts to reach more vulnerable populations.

Jen Initiative for Integrity and Development (JIID)

JIID focused on conflict-related sexual gender-based violence (CRSGBV) in Northeast Nigeria through poultry skill acquisition training for 25 IDP women and girls in Michika, Madagali, and Gombi LGAs. The initiative provided start-up kits and practical skills to



promote economic independence and reduce vulnerability to GBV. JIID also conducted extensive community engagements, reaching 1,209 individuals to raise awareness and promote CRSGBV reporting.

For 2025, JIID plans to expand its reach to more LGAs, strengthen partnerships, and implement additional livelihood and awareness programs.

Mercy Corps Nigeria (MCN)

Mercy Corps Nigeria provided GBV response services across Borno State in 2024, recording



643 GBV incidents, including cases of rape, sexual assault, and psychological abuse. Psychosocial support services were provided to 8,189 individuals, and 6,434 participants engaged in skill-building activities. A total of 287 survivors were referred to specialized services. Mercy Corps also implemented the Sibling Support for Adolescent Girls in Emergency (SSAGE) program, reaching 6,389 individuals and enhancing peer support networks.

Moving forward into 2025, MCN aims to increase community awareness through structured sessions, improve reporting mechanisms, and enhance GBV service accessibility through partnerships with key stakeholders.

Action Health Incorporated (AHI)

In 2024, AHI provided comprehensive GBV response services across Yobe and Adamawa



States, including case management and psychosocial support through Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS). The organization reached thousands of beneficiaries, offering specialized support, livelihood training, and dignity kits distribution. AHI facilitated referrals for survivors to access medical and legal services and conducted extensive outreach and sensitization on GBV prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

In 2025, AHI plans to scale up its interventions by enhancing safe space activities, expanding livelihood programs, and strengthening referral networks to improve survivor support services.

Life At Best Development



Initiative (LABDI)

LABDI implemented psychosocial support and referral services in Borno State in 2024, targeting vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas. The organization provided case management services, distributed dignity kits, and conducted sensitization activities on GBV awareness and reporting. LABDI also established Boys and Men Stand Against Gender-Based Violence (BMSAG) groups to foster male engagement in GBV prevention.

Looking ahead to 2025, LABDI aims to expand its empowerment programs, increase access to safe spaces, and collaborate with local authorities to improve community safety.



Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability Initiative (CATAI)

CATAI carried out GBV response and prevention activities in Borno and Adamawa States in 2024, focusing on case management, referrals, and psychosocial support. Awareness campaigns and radio jingles were used to promote GBV prevention and response services. CATAI also conducted school safety audits and engaged community protection committees to enhance GBV risk mitigation strategies.

For 2025, CATAI plans to strengthen its community engagement strategies, expand its reach to more vulnerable populations, and improve service accessibility through enhanced coordination and partnerships.

Ekklesiyar Yan’Uwa A Nigeria Projects (EYN Projects)

EYN Projects conducted GBV response and prevention interventions in Pulka, Bama, Potiskum, and Gujba in 2024. Key activities included vocational training for women and girls, cash disbursements for economic



empowerment, and the formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) to enhance financial resilience. The project also facilitated Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) sessions to challenge harmful gender norms and promote respectful relationships. Safety audits and needs

assessments were carried out to identify GBV risks and inform programming.

For 2025, EYN Projects plans to continue providing case management services, expand livelihood support, and strengthen community engagement to foster sustainable behavioral change and resilience among women and girls.

Sirri Care Foundation (SIRRI CARE)

In 2024, Sirri Care Foundation implemented



GBV response initiatives in Gombi and Maiha LGAs of Adamawa State, providing training on the production of reusable sanitary pads and distributing dignity kits to adolescent girls and women, with priority given to individuals with disabilities. Prevention efforts included the establishment of GBV and PSEA clubs, mentorship programs, and awareness campaigns. Capacity-building sessions were conducted for community leaders to enhance their understanding of the VAPP law and promote accountability.

For 2025, SIRRI CARE aims to scale up interventions by enhancing community participation, integrating digital tools for awareness creation, and fostering partnerships to strengthen GBV service delivery and advocacy efforts.

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

DRC carried out GBV response and prevention activities in MMC and Jere LGAs



in 2024, focusing on joint sensitization sessions, service mapping, and referral pathway workshops. EMAP programs were implemented to engage men and women in discussions on gender equality and violence prevention. The organization also provided psychosocial support and collaborated with humanitarian partners to address rising cases of transactional sex and GBV in displacement camps.

For 2025, DRC aims to intensify sensitization efforts, enhance referral mechanisms, and advocate for policy changes to address systemic barriers to gender equality and protection outcomes.

International Medical Corps (IMC)

IMC's 2024 GBV response activities in Damboa and Pulka included case management,



referrals, and dignity kit distributions for survivors. Women and girls participated in

various skills-building programs at Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS), covering tailoring, food processing, and literacy



training. Awareness sessions on human rights and GBV were conducted in both IDP and host communities, reaching thousands of individuals through outreach initiatives. Safety audits highlighted critical protection gaps, such as inadequate shelter conditions and the need for improved lighting and security.

For 2025, IMC plans to expand its community education sessions, strengthen referral pathways, and improve the accessibility of psychosocial services for survivors in hard-to-reach areas.

Ummirashida Care Foundation (URCF-NIGERIA)

URCF-NIGERIA implemented GBV response and prevention activities across various



locations in 2024. Response efforts included providing weekly supplies of clean drinking

water to hospital patients and conducting awareness campaigns to support individuals with disabilities. Prevention initiatives focused on menstrual hygiene awareness and the distribution of reusable pads to secondary school girls in multiple schools. The foundation also conducted cholera awareness and GBV needs assessments in selected communities to identify key challenges faced by women and girls. Additionally, capacity-building efforts involved visits to correctional facilities, freeing inmates, and providing skill-based empowerment initiatives such as knitting and vocational support.

For 2025, URCF-NIGERIA plans to expand its outreach, advocate for greater support from GBV subsectors, and enhance community engagement through educational campaigns and empowerment programs.

Portrait of Lake Child Initiative (PLCI)

In 2024, PLCI provided GBV response services in Fune, Gujba, and Potiskum LGAs of Yobe State by offering case management support, start-up capital for economic empowerment, and the distribution of dignity



kits to vulnerable women and adolescent girls. Prevention efforts included monthly community sensitization sessions and positive parenting workshops, reaching thousands of individuals. PLCI also facilitated capacity-building workshops for women-led

organizations and implemented monthly radio programs to raise awareness about GBV. Coordination efforts involved active participation in meetings across the project locations to strengthen partnerships and service delivery.

For 2025, PLCI aims to build on these achievements by deepening community involvement, expanding prevention activities, and fostering collaborations to address GBV challenges more effectively.

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

IRC provided comprehensive GBV response



services across Borno and Adamawa States in 2024, focusing on survivor-centered case management, referrals, and psychosocial support. Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) were accessible to beneficiaries for counselling, referrals, and livelihood support. Dignity kits and risk reduction items were distributed to thousands of women and girls. Prevention efforts included town hall meetings with stakeholders, adolescent empowerment programs, and public sensitization initiatives through mass outreach and community mobilization. IRC also led advocacy efforts to improve GBV case response through collaboration with law enforcement and government agencies.

For 2025, IRC plans to scale up its interventions by enhancing access to services,

improving coordination with stakeholders, and expanding awareness initiatives to reach more vulnerable populations.

Green Concern for Development (GREENCODE)



In 2024, GREENCODE provided case management services to GBV survivors in Dikwa LGA, Borno State, using a survivor-centered approach. Over 3,000 individuals participated in psychosocial support activities at the women and girls' safe spaces. GBV prevention efforts included community outreach, sensitization activities, and advocacy campaigns, reaching thousands of community members. Capacity-building initiatives involved training GBV case workers and community outreach workers to enhance service delivery. GREENCODE also took the lead in coordinating GBV subsector meetings in Dikwa to ensure efficient referral pathways



and service provision.

For 2025, GREENCODE aims to strengthen

its case management services, increase awareness initiatives, and advocate for policy changes to address systemic barriers to gender equality.

Médecins du Monde (MDM)

In 2024, MDM provided GBV response services in MMC, Jere, and Damboa (Hausari and GTS), offering clinical management for rape survivors, mental and psychosocial support, and dignity kit distribution. Survivors were also referred to external service providers for legal aid and additional support. Prevention efforts included community sensitization and awareness campaigns, reaching over 15,000 individuals with GBV, PSEA, and human rights messages. CHIPS community members were formed to support sensitization efforts. Capacity-building activities focused on training health workers on GBV case management and service mapping to enhance survivor support. MDM actively participated in coordination meetings and the 16 Days of Activism events in collaboration with other partners.

For 2025, MDM aims to continue raising awareness in health facilities and intervention communities to improve GBV case reporting and strengthen service delivery.

Goggoji Zumunchi Development



Initiative (GZDI)

In 2024, GZDI, in partnership with Pro Health International (PHI), conducted gender norms sessions for 1,119 beneficiaries across Adamawa State, focusing on positive parenting and behavioral change. Over 3,400 caregivers received parenting skills training at the household level. GZDI also collaborated with the UN World Food Program (UNWFP) to implement a food assistance program in Madagali and Michika LGAs, incorporating gender sensitization sessions. Commemoration activities for the 16 Days of Activism engaged community stakeholders, caregivers, and adolescents in discussions and awareness campaigns. GBV response efforts included identifying and referring survivors to appropriate services, providing trauma counseling, and distributing care kits.

For 2025, GZDI plans to integrate economic empowerment initiatives into gender norms sessions and expand sensitization efforts to rural and hard-to-reach areas.

Royal Heritage Health Foundation (RHHF)

RHHF delivered GBV response services in Adamawa and Yobe States through One-Stop Centers (OSCs) and Youth Friendly Spaces (YFS), providing case management, medical services, psychosocial support, and legal aid. Over 1,700 survivors received dignity kits. In



Borno State, RHHF facilitated integrated GBV services through health facilities, addressing survivors' needs with a survivor-centered approach. Prevention efforts included sensitization campaigns on GBV, SRH, and PSEA, engaging community leaders and youth groups. RHHF also commemorated International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism with workshops, skill-building sessions, and sensitization events.

For 2025, RHHF aims to strengthen existing OSCs, expand outreach activities, and increase advocacy efforts to enhance GBV prevention and response.

Malteser International (MI)

In 2024, MI strengthened its GBV response in Adamawa and Borno States through the unveiling of a new Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in Sabon Pegi, Numan LGA, and psychosocial support (PSS) awareness sessions at Mashamari Safe Space in Konduga LGA. GBV prevention activities included conducting Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP) sessions in Konduga and facilitating discussions with community and women leaders in Pulka, Gwoza LGA, as part



of the International Women's Day celebration. A GBV safety audit conducted in Mashamari identified key risks such as the absence of lighting, which hindered women's mobility at night, emphasizing the need for enhanced risk mitigation strategies.

Capacity-building initiatives included training sessions for implementing partners, security agencies, and CSOs on GBV prevention, mitigation, and PSEA, with key lessons highlighting underreporting of GBV cases and lack of access to legal services. MI also chaired monthly GBV coordination meetings in Konduga to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration.

MI aims to invest more in community-based risk mitigation approaches, expand access to services by establishing additional safe spaces, and continue capacity-building efforts for community stakeholders to enhance local response mechanisms.



Rapid Action Aid Initiative (RAAI)

RAAI implemented a community-based approach to GBV response in Yobe State across Jakusko and Bade LGAs. Activities included case management, psychosocial support, dignity kit distribution, and referrals. The organization established Women and Girls Friendly Safe Spaces (WGFSS) to provide specialized services and support. Capacity-building sessions were conducted for community stakeholders, including COMBAATS, auxiliary social workers, and PSS facilitators, ensuring community ownership and engagement in GBV response.

Prevention efforts included house-to-house sensitization campaigns, global advocacy

events such as 16 Days of Activism, and the formation of peer support groups for men, women, and youth. Safety audits conducted across 10 wards revealed limited access to specialized services and a need for economic empowerment to address GBV vulnerabilities.

RAAI plans to continue its response in Bade and Jakusko, focusing on economic empowerment initiatives for women and girls, increased dignity kit distribution, and sustained community engagement to ensure long-term impact.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

NCA provided comprehensive GBV response services across Pulka, Monguno, and Maiduguri, distributing dignity kits to over 1,700 women and girls, and conducting skill acquisition programs in soap making, tailoring, and groundnut processing. The ENGAGE program targeted adolescents and caregivers to address early and forced marriage and promote gender equality.



GBV prevention activities included school debates, mass sensitization campaigns, and community dialogues aimed at challenging harmful social norms. A safety audit conducted across IDP camps identified key risks such as lack of lighting, limited water access, and GBV service gaps.

NCA aims to strengthen survivor-centered interventions, expand skill-building initiatives,

and enhance collaboration with local authorities to improve GBV prevention and response.

ChildVoice Nigeria (CVN)

CVN focused on psychosocial support, livelihood empowerment, hygiene kit distribution, and referrals for GBV survivors. Key challenges included lack of awareness, cultural barriers, and limited resources, which were mitigated through community engagement and partnerships with stakeholders.

Lessons learned highlighted the importance of community ownership, multi-sectoral collaboration, and cultural sensitivity in GBV prevention efforts.

CVN will focus on enhancing survivor support services, expanding awareness campaigns, and advocating for stronger policies to address GBV.

Save the Children International (SCI)

SCI distributed over 300,000 dignity kits and provided case management services to adolescent survivors across multiple communities in Borno State. Prevention efforts included monthly awareness sessions reaching thousands of community members and school-based interventions promoting gender equality. SCI conducted GBV safety audits, identifying critical needs such as sanitary pads, shelter, and access to justice for adolescent girls.

Capacity-building initiatives trained case workers and facilitators on SRH and child-friendly GBV response approaches. SCI's coordination efforts ensured alignment with national and local GBV response strategies.

SCI plans to expand outreach, establish mobile case management teams, and increase

the number of safe spaces to enhance access to services for women and girls in hard-to-reach areas.

First Step Action for Children Initiative (FSACI)

FSACI supported 37 GBV survivors with psychosocial services, school reintegration, and dignity kit distribution in Adamawa State. The organization marked key events such as International Women's Day and the International Day of the Girl Child with skill-building sessions and community dialogues.

Prevention activities focused on menstrual hygiene awareness and empowering adolescent girls with practical income-generating skills.

FSACI aims to expand its interventions by integrating economic empowerment initiatives and strengthening referral pathways to support GBV survivors more effectively.





Challenges and Gaps in GBV Response in Northeast Nigeria

The response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Northeast Nigeria faced several operational challenges and gaps that hinder the effectiveness of interventions. These gaps must be addressed through a multifaceted approach involving improved security, better support services for survivors, and targeted efforts to tackle the root causes of GBV through community-based interventions and awareness campaigns.

Security Challenges

Ongoing conflict and instability in Northeast Nigeria, have severely disrupted security. This situation impedes access to survivors, making it difficult for GBV actors to reach vulnerable populations in conflict zones, particularly in remote areas. Armed groups may also exploit vulnerable individuals, leading to an increase in GBV, particularly sexual violence.

Limited Healthcare and Psychosocial Support Services

Many GBV survivors struggle to access medical care, particularly sexual and reproductive health services. There are limited facilities for emergency care and treatment for survivors of rape and sexual assault. Psychosocial Support: Mental health services are often inadequate to address the psychological trauma suffered by survivors of GBV. Counseling services, safe spaces, and mental health professionals were insufficient, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Survivors needed long-term support to recover from trauma and reintegrate into their communities.

Barriers to Legal and Security Assistance

Access to legal assistance for survivors is limited. Security services, such as protection from perpetrators, are often inadequate, and law enforcement were overwhelmed or

non-responsive due to resource constraints or fear of reprisals

Economic Vulnerabilities and Livelihood Gaps

Economic empowerment and livelihood support services were often insufficient, leaving survivors at risk of further exploitation or abuse due to lack of financial independence.

Social Stigma and Harmful Gender Norms

GBV survivors faced significant social stigma, particularly in rural areas. Many survivors feared being ostracized by their communities, making them reluctant to report incidents or seek help. Traditional social norms and gender roles often prevented open discussions about GBV, reinforcing silence around these issues.

Underfunding of GBV Programs

Many GBV programs faced insufficient funding, limiting their capacity to scale up and meet the growing demand for services. Funding gaps affect not only emergency responses but also longer-term interventions aimed at prevention, rehabilitation, and addressing the root causes of GBV.

The response to GBV in Northeast Nigeria faces critical challenges, including security constraints, limited healthcare and psychosocial support, and barriers to legal assistance. Ongoing conflict and instability hinder access to survivors, while health services remain inadequate, particularly for sexual and reproductive health needs. Legal and security support is weak, leaving survivors vulnerable, and economic hardships increase the risk of exploitation. Social stigma and harmful gender norms further discourage reporting, while underfunding limits GBV programs, *affecting both emergency and long-term interventions.* Addressing these challenges requires enhanced security, increased funding, and community-driven awareness efforts.





GBV AoR Priorities for 2025

In 2025, the GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) will focus on strengthening GBV response, prevention, and risk mitigation through a survivor-centered and multisectoral approach. Priorities will include expanding access to essential GBV services, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, by enhancing case management, referral pathways, and psychosocial support. Strengthening clinical management of rape (CMR), legal aid, and economic empowerment programs will remain critical to ensuring comprehensive survivor support.

Prevention efforts will be scaled up through community awareness, behavior change initiatives, and capacity building for local actors. Addressing social norms and stigma will be central to reducing barriers to reporting and accessing services, particularly for women, girls, and marginalized groups, including people with disabilities.

A key focus will be on integrating GBV risk mitigation into broader humanitarian responses, ensuring that interventions in health, education, food security, and protection sectors address GBV risks and strengthen community resilience. Special attention will be given to displaced populations, returnees, and host communities, ensuring that services are inclusive and accessible.

To improve accountability and evidence-based programming, GBV AoR will enhance data collection and analysis through the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS), ensuring accurate tracking of GBV trends and targeted interventions. Strengthening collaboration with national and international partners will be key to mobilizing resources, closing funding gaps, and ensuring long-term sustainability of GBV programs.

Ultimately, GBV AoR's 2025 strategy aims to not only respond to GBV but to prevent it, creating safer environments where women, girls, and vulnerable populations can thrive free from violence.



“ No survivor should face barriers to support—strengthening referral pathways and case management is critical to our mission.. ”

Partners



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