**INTRODUCTION**

Currently, Amnesty International Denmark’s (AI DK) international interventions are focused on two main areas of thematical focus: 1) Sexual and Gender Based Violence[[1]](#footnote-2) (SGBV) and Human Rights and 2) Indigenous People’s (IP) Rights. The Interventions focusing on reducing SGBV and strengthening and improving victims' rights are geographically focused in West Africa. Currently, focus is on capacity development of partners and interventions in Ghana and Nigeria. Interventions are to be expanded to a third and furth country in West Africa. Interventions on strengthening and improving IP’s Rights are geographically focused on South America, in Amazonas. Currently, focus is on capacity development of partners and implementation in Brazil and Peru. Interventions are to be expanded to Ecuador and Columbia. AI DK’s strategic goal is over the next years to develop a SGBV program in West Africa and an IP program in Amazonas. Both programs will be built around a human rights-based and participatory approaches which focuses on developing capacity of people and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to claim their own rights and to conduct advocacy towards decision-makers and other duty bearers.

The international priorities are closely linked to and integrated with AI DK’s domestic interventions. In Denmark, AI DK is currently strongly involved in human rights work linked to gender issues such as sexual violence[[2]](#footnote-3), sex-education, and the rights of LGBTI+ persons. And within the next couple of years AI DK intend to expand the work on sexual violence and IP’s rights in Greenland and The Faroe Island. In addition, AI DK is including human rights defender stories and experiences from our international projects in development of school material for Danish students. By having the same thematic focus internationally and nationally AI DK assesses cross country and cross culture learning. The aim is to enable the Global South and the Global North to learn from each other through partnerships based on mutual understanding, contributions, and gains. Through a two-way exchange of values, inspiration, and professional knowledge South and North can contribute to each other’s projects with valuable input resulting in stronger awareness, research, and advocacy - and ultimately stronger human rights impact.

1. OBJECTIVE AND RELEVANCE

The title of the intervention presented in this application is ‘Empowerment of young people to fight sexual violence at universities in Ghana’. Through the intervention, AI DK supports several of the SDGs – SDG 4, 5, 10, 16 and 17.

The overall goal of the intervention is: *To contribute to the reduction of* SGBV *against youth and especially girls at universities in West Africa through capacity building towards awareness building among students and civil society organizations, and joint campaigning and advocacy in support of policy change, based on human rights approaches and principles.*

**PREVIOUS AI SEXUAL VIOLENCE INTERVENTION IN GHANA**In 2019, AI Ghana in partnership with the French Embassy in Accra and the Australian High Commission initiated “Orange Your Campus” – a campaign to end sexual harassment and violence on university campuses[[3]](#footnote-4). The campaign trained 75 students from 4 university campuses and a community-based organization. During the campaign period the students conducted one on one peer education, radio and TV interviews and conducted online campaigns to educate their colleagues through SoMe. More than 5.000 students and faculty members were reached through the campaign. Trained students interacted with other students who reached out to share their experiences and they also had cases reported to them which were passed on to the authorities.

During the campaign AI Ghana identified a need to expand the initiative to include more university campuses. Through conversations with the students and key partners AI Ghana discovered that there are very few programs and initiatives in university campuses to address sexual violence. Furthermore, with the already existing difficulties and mistrust in the existing system to address sexual violence, students find it difficult to navigate in these systems. AI Ghana also discovered that there are very limited data and information on incidents on university campuses and how they are addressed. However, the overall numbers for sexual violence in Ghana shows that sexual violence is very prevalent in society. In addition, one of the major lessons learnt was that there is limited capacity within CSOs, NGOs and various university institutions to handle challenges that comes with addressing sexual violence on university campuses.

**THE PROPOSTED INTERVENTION**

The proposed intervention focuses on addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence[[4]](#footnote-5), with a specific focus on sexual violence against women through HRE and engagement of students in handling sexual violence cases in universities in Ghana. The interventions will use HRE to address the root causes of sexual violence to create an in-depth understanding of the gendered dynamics and structures behind.

***Methodology***
The intervention will use a HRE methodology, HRE being understood as: “a deliberate, participatory practice aimed at empowering individuals, groups and communities through fostering knowledge, skills and attitudes consistent with internationally recognized human rights principles.” From this perspective participants will be taking active part in their own learning process, enabling them to act for their own rights and stand up for other people’s rights. The HRE approach is chosen, because it not only allows for building an understanding based in the context and experienced realities of the participants, taking into account root causes and complexities of the issues at stake, but also because it is oriented towards empowerment of participants with skills to act for human rights, hence making the intervention sustainable.

***Nature of the intervention***
The intervention seeks to build capacity and empower students, organizations, institutions, and bodies with an interest to advocate for and support the creation of programs and systems on university campuses in Ghana to address sexual violence. The intervention will promote active participation of these students, organizations, and others in addressing sexual violence on the campuses and create a platform to enable partners to obtain knowledge from one another and together take action. The intervention is expected to advance popular participation, volunteerism and support active CSOs and student bodies in acting against sexual violence. This intervention is being developed to pave the way for a long-term partnership to address sexual violence and its root causes in Ghana, by building and consolidating partnerships qualifying AI Ghana as well as other relevant partner organizations with competencies to engage in this work.

***Right holders and duty bearers***

The intervention will primarily focus on empowerment of students through engagement with relevant student bodies and student communities to claim their rights and create better access to justice for survivors of sexual violence. The duty bearers who will be the target of advocacy for practice, laws and systems for prevention and protection will be university administrations and staff, and secondarily, relevant government bodies, prosecution, judges, lawyers, and police.

**CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION**

Despite progress, gender inequality remains a huge and unsolved problem all over the world. Violence against women – particularly partner violence and sexual violence – is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights. It has tremendous consequences as violence can negatively affect women’s physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health hence the fulfillment of most other rights.

***Root causes***
Some of the root causes of sexual violence stem from harmful gender stereotypes and culturally from patriarchal norms. Rape is arising from patriarchal constructions of gender and sexuality within the context of broader systems of male power, shows the harm that rape does to women as a group. This makes sexual violence and rape a structural problem.

***Facts and numbers***

Global estimates published by WHO indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.[[5]](#footnote-6) According to a national study carried out by Institute for Development Studies (IDS), Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) in 2016, 30 % of women experienced sexual violence at least once over their lifetime, and 10.6 % of women reported having experienced sexual violence at least once over the 12 months that preceded the survey. For young women between 15 – 29 years old the numbers were as high as between 38.3 – 40.4 %[1]. These numbers heavily underline the importance of this intervention to address exactly young people in universities.

***The negative consequences of COVID-19***A UNFPA global study, with contributions from Avenir Health, Johns Hopkins University (USA) and Victoria University (Australia) estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to cause a one-third reduction in progress towards ending all forms of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage and female genital mutilations by 2030. For every three months that the lockdown continues, they expect 15 million additional cases of gender-based violence.[[6]](#footnote-7)

***Stable state***Though it is election year (7th December 2020), Ghana has had a history of consistent stable transfer of power from one government to another since 1992. Since 1992 the use of elections and the ‘power of the thumb’ has remained an important characteristic of Ghana’s Fourth Republic[[7]](#footnote-8). The Ghana Police Service is responsible for internal security and protection. Notwithstanding the numerous challenges they face, Ghana is generally peaceful and secure.

Ghana has laws and policies that guides the protection and promotion of human rights. Chapter 5 of the I992 Constitution of Ghana provides for the bill of rights for everyone in Ghana. There are various other laws and policies that seeks to protect the human rights and wellbeing of Ghanaians including the Domestic Violence Act, Children’s Act, Gender Policy, sexual offences Act and others. Chapter six of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) outlines nine sexual offences, including rape. There are also institutions responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights like the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice.

***COVID-19***

Ghana has dealt with the pandemic well. The death rate is less than 350, and there are few active cases with a population of 30 million. Hospitals are not overwhelmed, and society is continuing with social distancing and wearing of face masks. The airports are open, and you will get a corona quickest upon arrival and the result straight away. AI Ghana will make sure that this project falls within government recommendations and will provide masks and hand sanitizer for all participants.[[8]](#footnote-9)

***Sexual violence in Ghanaian universities***

In 2019, BBC News Africa released the documentary “Sex for Grades” that highlighted sexual violence and harassment by lectures towards female students in Ghana and Nigeria. The documentary began a national conversation about gender-based violence including sexual violence on university campuses[[9]](#footnote-10)in Ghana. It became clear during these discussions that there are only limited programs available on many university campuses to address issues of sexual violence. For example, a study carried out at the University of Cape Coast in 2017 identifies that there are no existing sexual violence prevention programs in Ghana[[10]](#footnote-11). The national conversation made it clear that various universities need to raise awareness among the students about sexual violence and its consequences. And at the same time several studies documented that there is a lack of reporting procedures and counselling for survivors in university campuses. [[11]](#footnote-12)

 ***Other projects or activities***

Currently, several CSOs and NGOs work with sexual violence in Ghana. More than 100 organizations across the country either work on women’s rights, domestic violence, or gender-based violence including sexual violence. But CSOs and various NGOs with the mandate to address SGBV have not focused on the impact of sexual violence in universities. There is only one partner, Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA)[[12]](#footnote-13) at the University of Ghana who has done extensive work on the university’s Anti-Sexual Harassment policy. However, they have stopped this work due to lack of funds and are not presently running any specific program on sexual violence. The limited work on sexual violence in universities has led to a gap related to sexual violence interventions and prevention programs.

At the moment CSOs working with sexual violence do not have the knowledge and information required to undertake any action towards addressing sexual violence on university campuses, and a risk will be that, even in the case that sporadic action is taken, gender stereotypes and rape myths might just be reinforced because of lack of knowledge, and despite well-intentioned efforts.

**STRENGTHING OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISING**

Sexual violence can have long lasting consequences for the victims, who are often women, resulting in traumas, stigmatization, and in some cases unwanted pregnancies, all factors, which can lead to them not being able to finish their studies and to becoming excluded socially, ultimately affecting their future socio-economic situation. Building strong CSO partnerships towards addressing sexual violence on educational institutions will help protect the rights of victims but can also help build skills and confidence of students to engage in the issue through support from CSOs working for the protection of their rights.

This intervention brings together key CSOs with a mandate to address issues of sexual violence and human rights in Ghana, and which have been active participants in the identification of needs and in the development of the intervention. The CSOs and students from Student Representative Councils (SRC), who will also participate in this intervention will be brought together to better understand the structural issues of sexual violence and together create strategies to address the issue. Also, peer learning will be facilitated by making it possible for organizations with limited experience in sexual violence to link up with organizations with more experience to share information and knowledge as well as to learn from students and survivors’ realities and experiences.

A network/coalition will be established to facilitate continuous learning processes on the issue of sexual violence in universities. This coalition will offer CSOs in the network to build a stronger movement and be able to advance issues as a group working together towards common goals.

The SRC engaged in this intervention will create an opportunity to mobilize and encourage volunteerism from the broader student body of these universities towards the common cause of addressing and preventing sexual violence on university campuses through offering HRE and awareness raising through dialogue about root causes.

**CLIMATE- AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

The intervention will have limited impact on climate or the environment. AI DK will work with partners notwithstanding to identify any opportunity for reducing carbon emissions. In addition, the number of flights will be limited to a minimum and taking advantage of any opportunity to avoid using vehicles that cause a negative impact on the climate. AI DK will also share information through capacity developing trainings and meetings on the need for our partners and volunteers to take steps themselves towards reducing carbon emission in any way they can.

1. THE PARTNERSHIP/COLLABORATORS

***Three universities*** are chosen as target group: University of Ghana, Accra (UG), Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology, Kumasi (KNUST), University of Education Winneba (UEW). These institutions have large numbers of young and sexually active people who need to have awareness about sexual violence.

Apart from the established long working relationship with these universities, the recent BBC released investigative piece “Sex for Grades” in Ghana was conducted at the UG. It is important that this intervention takes the opportunity to strengthen the capacity of the students in the universities to create a support system for victims and empower more people to report cases of sexual abuse. The earlier intervention “Orange Your Campus; Stand Against Sexual Abuse” Campaign implemented by AI Ghana was also successfully done at the UG. UEW has a Centre for Conflict, Human Rights and Peace Studies (CHRAPS) that is an affiliate of AI Ghana.  AI Ghana has students’ groups in this University which allows the intervention to have direct contacts with students to support the implementation of this project. KNUST is one of the largest Universities in Ghana and it is strategically located at the middle belt of Ghana serving as a transition from the Southern zone through the Central to the Northern Zone of Ghana.

***Student Representative Councils (SRCs)*** will work with student representatives of various SRCs who will facilitate insight from the students’ perspective and experiences. SRCs in Ghana focus on all aspects of students’ welfare within their university. In addition to that, it coordinates the activities of academic, cultural, religious, political, and recreational societies. It also links students with external organizations. Their aims and objectives are: 1) To protect the interests and welfare of the student body in general and in the university. firstly, the SRC, serve as the mouthpiece of the entire student body of the university. The SRC communicates the interests of the students to the university authorities. 2) To fosters good relations between students of the universities and the outside world by coordinating with other student organizations.

The SRCs will facilitate information and experiences from the student body on issues that affects them in relation to sexual violence and its impact on the student body. Furthermore, the SRCs will be instrumental in building contact to the broader student bodies and survivor rights holders, and in identifying potential cases and collecting stories. In the long term, they will be able to support in reporting incidents to authorities and in developing advocacy and campaigning in the campuses, in partnership with, and supported by the CSOs mentioned below.

***Human Rights Advocacy Center (HRAC)*** has more than 10 years’ experience in advancing human rights in Ghana. The organization has a strong legal bas that facilitates their advocacy work. HRAC is skilled in policy advocacy, human rights advocacy, community engagement, education, and research. HRAC will be responsible for providing local human rights and gender-based violence context. They will provide information on how lessons from working with sexual violence survivors can be incorporated.

***Prolink*** is a social development organization which aims at empowerment of the vulnerable, the poor and destitute in society. The organization has existed for more than 20 years. Prolink is implementing development projects through an integrated approach using participatory approaches that allow people to engage in dialogue for development. They are strong in community engagement, developing capacity, and HIV interventions using a human rights approach. Prolink will lead in building capacity on community engagement and development. They will provide experience from working with survivors of sexual violence as well as their research which will support sharing of knowledge and experiences.

***Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA)*** at the University of Ghana was established in 2005, as an outlet and space for the university community to access policies, resources, and information on gender related issues. CEGENSA has expertise in research, advocacy, law, and community engagement. CEGENSAwill be responsible for providing academic knowledge and experience towards building capacity in this intervention. They will also provide access to university authorities who are needed to make the intervention a reality. They will link this intervention to other partners in other universities which may need the capacity developing and networks this intervention seeks to create.

***Amnesty International Ghana (AI Ghana)*** is an independent Section of Amnesty International, headed by an executive board composed of 7 people elected by the members at a general assembly, and has over 10,000 members and financial supporters across Ghana. AI Ghana will be responsible for the coordination of the intervention on the ground, as well as lead the activities of the intervention with the Ghanaian partners.They will collaborate closely with AI DK in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the intervention as well as in gathering and disseminating learnings for AIs HRE and gender networks.

***Amnesty International Denmark (AI DK)*** have the overall responsibility for the implementation, economy and reporting to CISU.AI DK will be contributing with methodological and gender capacity development, training, and support, and will provide sparring to AI Ghana, and advisory support in relation to planning, monitoring and evaluation of the intervention as well as take lead in gathering and disseminating learnings.In addition, AI DK will be contributing with capacity development training, monitoring, research, and evaluation on gender-based violence thematic.

**PREVIOUS ACQUAINTANCE OR COOPERATION**HRAC have collaborated with Prolink on addressing the issue of access to Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for survivors of sexual violence. They were able to provide research information that shows very limited access to PEP for victims of sexual violence and how government can increase that service. With Prolink and HRAC working together on sexual violence already they bring on board expertise on sexual violence in the health sector and other partners can learn from their collaboration.

AI Ghana and HRAC have worked on several human rights related issues including access to justice for prisoners on remand who were later released. Knowing and working together with HRAC on the law and human rights will bring an added advantage when developing capacities of organizations to know the law on sexual violence. AI Ghana and Danish staff have collaborated earlier on a HRE intervention focusing on reducing violence against women and discriminatory practices in remote and marginalized communities in North West of Ghana. These experiences support AI DK in understanding the context of HRE and gender work in Ghana.

**RELATIONSHIP AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN PARTNERS**
Each partner will learn from one another during the implementation of this intervention. Methods and skills will be exchanged to benefit all partners’ work beyond this intervention. Through regular meetings and by making project decisions together, the intervention will bring partners closer and pave the way for future partnerships and project initiatives. The SRCs will be crucial partners in the intervention, in facilitating the contact with and participation of students, ensuring inclusion of rights holders’ perspectives and in decision making and co-ownership during the intervention.

CEGENSA’s rich knowledge of research will offer other partners new ways of conducting research and using research to influence policy. HRAC and Prolink have already an existing relationship and through this intervention it will be strengthened and open opportunities for further collaborations on sexual violence and human rights. AI Ghana and AI DK will strengthen the existing relationship through the intervention. AI DK will support AI Ghana with experiences from other international HRE projects and international sexual violence projects.

**APPLICANT ORGANISATON**
AI DK has 15 years of experience with participatory methodologies for HRE and gender-related topics. AI DK has been supporting the development of capacity for other AI sections and have supported the development of AI’s global HRE work and gender work. AI DK staff have also been key part of developing AI’s global HRE program, supporting HRE and gender projects all over the world as well as working on gender in the global task force developing the new global strategy for AI. Recently AI DK has been providing advisory support, on behalf of AI’s global HRE program, for a 3-year HRE project in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, and Senegal), funded by DFID/UKaid.

AI DK has strong experience working with rights holders including survivors of SGBV as well as addressing the intersectional nature of gender-based human rights violations. Finally, AI DK has experience in doing research and developing campaigns on gender-related topics including gender-based sexual violence as well as supporting advocacy efforts both at national, regional, and international level.

1. TARGET GROUPS, OBJECTIVES, AND EXPECTED RESULTS

*Primary target group*

20 people in total will participate directly in the activities of the intervention. Representatives from the three partner CSOs (HRAC, Prolink and CEGENSA), AI Ghana, university authorities will participate together with six student leaders – two from each of the SRCs from the three universities.

***Secondary target group***
The secondary target group of approximately 180.000 students[[13]](#footnote-14) at the three targeted universities can be reached through open dialogues on the subject, which will be arranged by partners during the coalition visits and through SRC activities. Awareness and experiences from the intervention will be disseminated internally within AI Ghana and the partner CSOs.

**HOW THE TARGET GROUPS WILL BENEFIT FROM THE INTERVENTION**

This intervention seeks to build the capacities of the target groups to understand the root causes of sexual violence and thus, become active participants of addressing and preventing sexual violence in university campuses. Students of the universities will be at the center of this intervention. In designing capacity developing activities and materials, the intervention will adopt participatory approaches by including participants from the target groups, and especially the students who are affected by sexual violence, in decision making. They will be included in designing various activities within the intervention to ensure that the activities reflect the lived realities and perspectives of the students, and to enable them to participate fully in all activities developed.

Students will also be invited to actively participate in dialogues to help further inform this intervention. Information and experiences gathered from these dialogues will serve as a direction towards preparing more education of entire university communities to address sexual violence on campuses. Furthermore, CSO partners and students will be involved in monitoring and evaluating the various activities.

 **OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

The objective of this intervention is to facilitate active participation of the primary target group (students from SRCs and CSOs) in understanding root causes and enabling a strong partnership for raising awareness towards the reduction and prevention of sexual violence in universities in Ghana. The participants will gain knowledge, skills and attitudinal change regarding sexual violence and human rights. This will advance the call to address sexual violence on university campuses.

The intervention is intended to engage students especially, in identifying the gaps in access to justice and root causes for sexual violence from their own experiences and perspectives. The information gathered from and together with students will help building knowledge of partner organizations, CSOs and NGOs to design educational programs to advance awareness and encourage people to act against sexual violence in universities in Ghana.

The purpose is to develop a strong civil society coalition and student bodies with the capacity and competencies to facilitate citizen participation, volunteerism, and activism in addressing sexual violence on university campuses in Ghana. This will help AI Ghana reach out to the secondary target group in a next phase of the intervention, to mobilize more people to act and participate towards enhancing Ghana’s systems for securing accountability and access to justice for sexual violence survivors in Ghana.

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| Outcome | Indicators |
| Relevant CSOs, university students, university staff and other relevant communities in Ghana have enhanced knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to understand SGBV as human rights violations, and to gradually and in close collaboration with likeminded organizations become involved in efforts to prevent and stand up against SGBV | -40 individuals from CSOs, students and other beneficiaries demonstrating enhanced capacities in SGBV and PSEA[[14]](#footnote-15)-40 individuals from CSOs students and other beneficiaries who make use of improved skills and networks to stand up against sexual violence and to defend their right to safety and dignity |

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| Outputs | Indicators |
| 1.1: AI DK and AI Ghana have developed a partnership for addressing SGBV through HRE in Ghana | -Participants express satisfaction with the partnership and show a mutual understanding of the issue and approaches to be use |
| 1.2: CSOs, students and relevant community members receive awareness raising and training in sexual violence, human rights and PSEA legislation | -Quality of capacity building-20 persons from CSOs and students trained-80% of trainees expressing satisfaction with training efforts |
| 1.3: An alliance of CSO and SRCs addressing high prevalence of sexual violence at universities is formed and formalized | -20 capable organizations willing to join into alliance-Scope and volume of joint capacity within the alliance |
| 1.4: Awareness about the prevalence of sexual violence and the importance of PSEA is raised through campaigns at campus and community levels | -60 % of involved students and CSOs are taking action-Quality of joint actions-180.000 of people and communities reached through joint action |

STRATEGY OF THE INTERVENTION

The intervention is designed to prepare the groundwork for a larger scale intervention, addressing SGBV, including sexual violence in University campuses in Ghana. This will be achieved by building a strategic partnership coalition of CSOs in Ghana, who already can prove valuable experience in the area, but also involve selected SRCs, which represent larger communities of students in the universities. By building a solid understanding of gender and human rights, root causes and structures of sexual violence in the specific context among these groups (the primary target group), as well as by providing training in understanding and navigating existing mechanisms for prevention and reporting sexual violence, the intervention aim to equip and empower the primary target group with the means and skills to reach out to larger communities in the university campuses, and to other relevant CSOs (the secondary target group) with the purpose of educating these and mobilising a greater movement to stand up against sexual violence.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES LEADING TO ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

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| **1.1.1 Preparation meeting between AI DK and AI Ghana** is a three-day dialogue meeting between AI Ghana staff and AI Denmark staff to prepare activities, aligning understanding on HRE and participatory methodologies, sexual violence, and gender monitoring needs, and managing mutual expectations, the workshop as well as the monitoring. |
| 1.2.1 Inception meeting to introduce intervention to key stakeholders and partners is a one day non-residential activity aimed at introducing the intervention and its objectives to partners (Prolink, HRAC, CEGENSA, SCRs), and some selected CSOs to solicit collective participation and support to address sexual violence in the universities in Ghana. This first inception workshop has most participants because it is an objective for AI Ghana to make sure that policy institutions and government bodies are aware of and supports the intervention. In this workshop staff from the Ministries of Education and gender, the office of the attorney general as well as representatives from the police will participate. Also, some relevant diplomatic missions will be invited. AI DK will participate in this workshop in order to build joint capacity. |
| **1.2.2 Workshop on addressing sexual violence in university campuses** is a three-day residential activity aimed at enhancing knowledge, skills and attitudes of stakeholders including students, selected CSOs and other partners to understand sexual violence at universities as gendered human rights violations and to explore gaps and needs, possible solutions as well as systems necessary to address sexual violence in universities. Participants will learn about sexual violence as a structural issue in the university campuses. Participants will learn about sexual violence as a structural issue in the university campuses, its root causes, and how it affects people and society, both on a short term and long term. Also, they will learn about existing systems to prevent and report sexual violence and gaps and take part in identifying needs for change. |
| **1.3.1 Formation of network or coalition on the elimination of sexual violence on university campuses**This activity involves an official communication from AI Ghana to partners to build a coalition to work on addressing sexual violence at the Universities in Ghana. The parties are expected to write formally to accept or reject the offer. Once the offer is accepted by one or two partners, it signifies the beginning of building a coalition and MoU will be signed.  |
| **1.3.2 Inception workshop and MoU signature** is a one-day activity aimed at bringing the direct partners: Prolink, HRAC, CEGENSA, SRCs together to agree and sign a formal agreement for an official partnership. Having established guidelines and principles of a common interest of working together to end sexual violence it is important to commit to a degree of seriousness and mutual respect. The MoU clearly outlines specific points of an understanding, names all the parties involved, describes the project on which we are agreeing, defines its scope, and each party's roles and responsibilities. |
| **1.3.3 Network/coalition quarterly review meeting** is a quarterly partner review meeting, witch’s purpose is to jointly monitor the progress of the intervention, modify activities, modify performance, address challenges, evaluate expected outcomes for the first three months and begin next activities. At the end of the intervention period in this case (6 months), the partners project review meeting will be used to evaluates the overall performance/outcomes, discuss possibility of extension, expansion etc. of the intervention. |
| **1.4.1 Coalition visit to university campuses to gather information from students and create awareness**This activity will give the partners an opportunity to interact with, and familiarize with the university students, authorities, and SRCs to appreciate how the leadership and systems work to address issues of sexual violence on campuses. Partners will engage students in dialogues and conversations to gather information while also passing on existing knowledge on sexual violence. This activity will take place in the three selected universities.  |

PLANS FOR SYSTEMATISING EXPERIENCES

This intervention is a first step of a plan to develop and implement a wider and long-term intervention which will require the skills, knowledge and experience built through this intervention. Combining AI DKs existing expertise and experiences in the area of HRE, participatory approaches and gender including sexual violence, AI Ghana’s (and similarly from a parallel intervention, AI Nigeria’s) own experiences in the area of sexual violence and HRE, as well as the local CSO’s contextual knowledge and access will form a good foundation for this purpose. By building the skills, sharing learnings, and building a stronger civil society coalition against SGBV, participants and partners will be empowered to provide support in addressing SGBV beyond university campuses in the long term. In addition, the intervention will develop an understanding of SGBV as a crosscutting issue, from a wider, intercultural perspective.

Feminist innovative methodologies and strategies to work on sexual violence from Ghana can provide inspiration across West Africa as well as in Denmark. It is a central starting point for working with equality in development work that we also know ourselves and the challenges we have in Denmark for obtaining true equality. To get to this point it is crucial to obtain inspiration from creative work being done outside our borders.

1. INVTERVENTION-RELATED INFORMATION WORK IN DENMARK

The purpose of the intervention-related information work in Denmark is to show the fight for equality as a global fight, and to show valuable inspirations from the fight in the Global South as well as learnings which could projects benefit from in Denmark. This activity can help change the narrative about what is happening in developing countries, away from an oversimplified representation of passive victims in need of help, to showing the activism, which is taking place.

Concretely, this will be achieved through two workshops at the annual feminist festival Talk Town focusing on the work against sexual violence in Ghana and Nigeria. The workshops will be developed by AI DK in close collaboration with partners in Ghana and Nigeria. Follow up efforts will be to link Danish activists and survivors with activists from the two countries to create awareness and to encourage joint work to involve more Danish people in development work. The intervention-related information work will reach Talk Town’s target groups (3.000), AI DK’s members and activists (77.000+) and 15 women’s and rights organizations. In that way work being done addressing sexual violence and its root causes in Ghana and Nigeria will be disseminated to a comprehensive Danish audience.

1. Rape and attempted rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced early marriage, domestic violence, marital rape, trafficking and female genital mutilation (WHO). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Sexual activity without consent (CEDAW (UN), ICC and Istanbul Convention (COE). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <https://www.graphic.com.gh/business/business-news/amnesty-int-fights-sexual-harassment-in-universities.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UN, 1993  [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (A/RES/48/104)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/reports.htm#declaration). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) and Associates (2016), Domestic Violence in Ghana: Incidence, Attitudes, Determinants and Consequences, Brighton: IDS. P. 63 – 85. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. https://allafrica.com/stories/202007100714.html [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. *F. Aubyn and M. Abdallah.* Sustaining peace and stability in Ghana; *Appraising the Role of the National Election* *Security Task Force in the 2012 Elections. Journal of African Elections Vol 12 No. 2, 2013 pge. 135* [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. http://www.ghanahealthservice.gh [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. https://universityobserver.ie/sex-for-grades-several-lecturers-fired-after-bbc-documentary-exposes-sexual-harassment/ retrived 23/09/2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
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13. UG: Approx. 40,000 students, UEW: Approx. 85,000 students and KNUST: Approx. 55,000 students [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse [↑](#footnote-ref-15)