

Methodological Report on **Gender-Based Violence** Database Development for Central and West Africa

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About BBYDI

Brain Builders Youth Development Initiative (BBYDI) is a nonpartisan and not-for-profit civic organisation dedicated to fostering socio-political change and community development in Nigeria. Our primary focus is on equipping and empowering young people and local communities to drive sustainable development from the grassroots level.

Committed to promoting good governance, youth entrepreneurship, civic engagement, media literacy, techforgood and advancing civic liberties, we champion the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within Nigerian communities. As a gender-inclusive youth advocacy group, BBYDI provides a platform for women to contribute to various socio-political spheres through social engagements, girl-child education, women's rights campaigns, and technology advocacy.

Over the past decade, we have earned a reputation as a leading civic engagement organisation, advocating for inclusive policies prioritising women and youth. Our work includes advocacy campaigns, social interventions, and collaborative projects with other civil society organisations. We rely on data-driven and evidence-based analyses to monitor government performance, demand transparency, and hold public officials accountable.

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1

Introduction

Violence is one of the key issues facing the world, and it has been defined and categorised in different contexts.



Gender-based violence is a type that has become a global phenomenon, impacting both developed and developing countries. Generally, GBV is described as harm or a threat inflicted on a person due to male-female power imbalances entrenched within society. While gender-based violence is also inflicted on men and boys, women and girls face the greatest threat. Nearly one in three women has been subjected to sexual or intimate partner violence in her lifetime¹. Survivors of this violence suffer devastating consequences. Many experience severe physical injuries, unwanted pregnancies, and exposure to HIV or other sexually transmitted infections. Self-harm, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder are also common. At the same time, most often do not report experiences due to possible stigmatisation from the public. Therefore, perpetrators often have their ways and go unpunished².

Several think tanks and news reports highlight the high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in the Global South, including Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Cameroon. These countries experience varying degrees of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM), driven largely by cultural norms and weak enforcement strategies³. These forms and others have largely been associated with physical settings, allowing us to classify them as traditional GBV. In contrast, technology-facilitated GBV has evolved as a distinct type due to the increasing use of

emerging technologies to perpetrate both traditional forms of GBV and those unique to technology-specific features⁴. Over the years, both types have been the focus of various stakeholders, who have engaged in advocacy and implemented behavioural change initiatives aimed at reducing or eliminating GBV. For instance, information has it that over 90% of measures have been taken since 2015 when the Agenda 2030 was pronounced by the global leaders, with the Asia-Pacific region taking the lead⁵.

Beyond advocacy and behavioural change programmes, concerned stakeholders have also developed a GBV database. In this regard, the United Nations has been in the lead. In 2009, the global organization launched a GBV database named the “UN Secretary-General’s Database on Violence Against Women⁶.” In 2016, following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the database was relaunched as the “Global Database on Violence Against Women.” In 2024, it was redesigned and relaunched to enhance user navigation through its extensive content. Joining this initiative, the World Health Organization (WHO) developed the “WHO Global Database on the Prevalence of Violence Against Women,” utilizing the UNICEF database on child marriage, which includes demographic health surveys and other national household surveys used for reporting SDG indicators 5.3.1 and 5.3.2.

¹ World Bank (2019). Gender-Based Violence (Violence Against Women and Girls). Available from: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/violence-against-women-and-girls>

² UNICEF (2025). Gender-based violence. Available from: <https://www.unicef.org/protection/gender-based-violence-in-emergencies>; Kuupiel, D., Lateef, M. A., Adzordor, P., Mchunu, G. G., & Pillay, J. D. (2024). Injuries and/or trauma due to sexual gender-based violence among survivors in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic scoping review of research evidence. *Archives of public health*, 82(1), 78.

³ Borumandnia, N., Khadembashi, N., Tabatabaei, M., & Alavi Majd, H. (2020). The prevalence rate of sexual violence worldwide: a trend analysis. *BMC public health*, 20, 1-7; Dickson, K. S., Ameyaw, E. K., & Darteh, E. K. M. (2020). Understanding the endorsement of wife beating in Ghana: evidence of the 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey. *BMC women's health*, 20, 1-7.

⁴ TFGBV is any form of gender-based violence that involves the use of digital technologies. Forms of TFGBV included threats, inciting gender-based violence, harassing digital communication, dissemination of harmful lies, impersonation, trafficking of women, disclosing private information (or threatening to do so), doxing, sextortion, trolling, unauthorized access to information or devices, manipulated images, mobbing (or networked harassment) and stalking.

⁵ United Nations Women (2025). Global Database on Violence against Women. Available from: <https://data.unwomen.org/global-database-on-violence-against-women>

⁶ United Nations Women (2025). Global Database on Violence against Women. Available from: <https://data.unwomen.org/global-database-on-violence-against-women>

Like other countries, Benin Republic, Cameroon⁷, Ghana, Nigeria⁸ and Togo⁹ have equally initiated and implemented various programmes towards the reduction or elimination of GBV. Despite this, significant challenges remain. One of the challenges is the lack of a comprehensive database that encompasses both types of gender-based violence (traditional and technology-facilitated GBV). Recognizing this challenge, the Brain Builders Youth Development Initiative presents in this report the procedures for developing a comprehensive GBV database used to create an AI-powered WhatsApp chatbot that supports stakeholders, victims, survivors, and caregivers in managing the crisis.

The database was developed using five sources. National and global newspapers that reported various forms of GBV, academic publications that

studied different types of GBV and provided evidence-based insights and interventions for stakeholders, and policy documents and constitutions, which were considered to understand existing legal frameworks and the rights of victims. Public sentiment regarding various forms of GBV, reports on GBV, and awareness created through social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter (X), and Instagram also served as data sources. The database was developed using MySQL and integrated with an AI-powered WhatsApp chatbot. The chatbot answers queries related to GBV laws, support services, and reporting mechanisms, connecting users to relevant policy frameworks and interventions. It also disseminates educational content to combat stigma and promote preventive measures.

ILLUSTRATION 1: Global GBV Snapshot



1 in 3 women
Has experienced sexual or intimate partner violence in her lifetime

90%+
Of global anti-GBV initiatives launched since Agenda 2030 in 2015

Top affected regions:

- Nigeria
- Ghana
- Togo
- Benin
- Cameroon

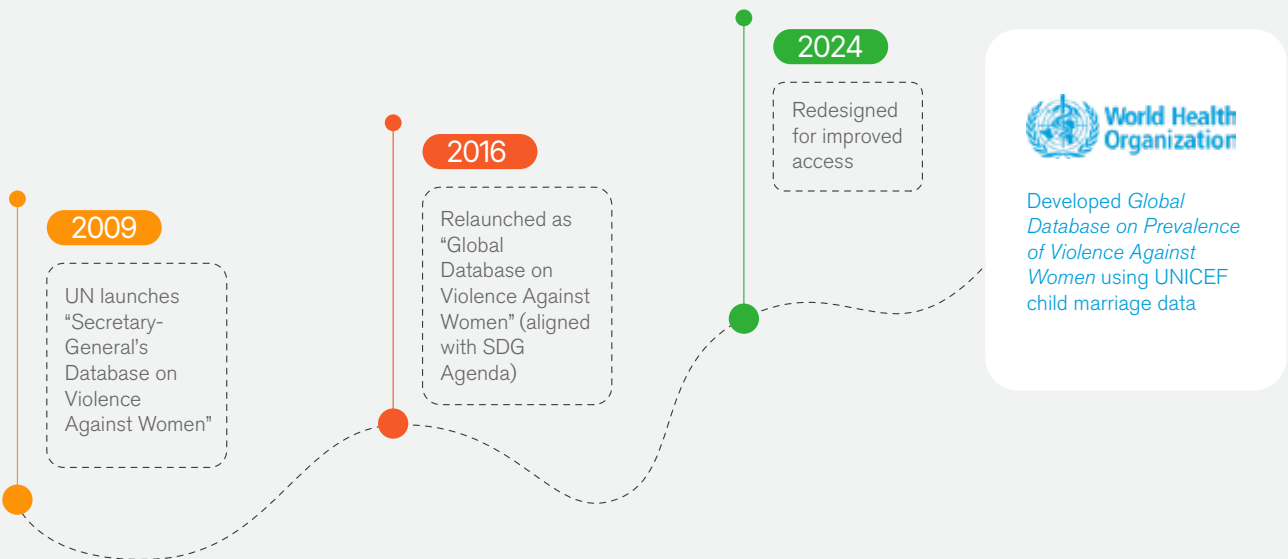
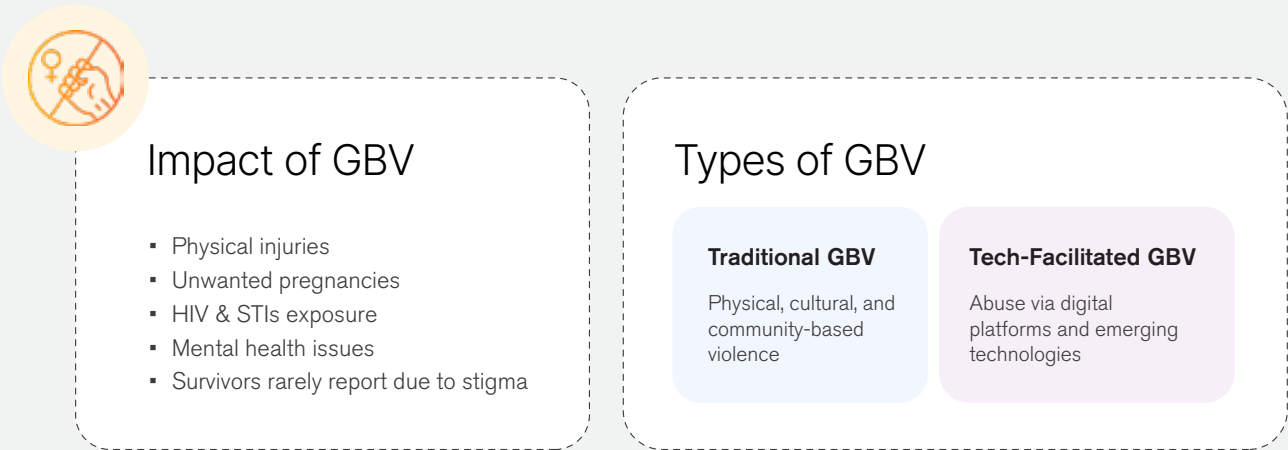
Forms of GBV prevalent:

- Intimate Partner Violence
- Sexual Violence
- Child Marriage
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

⁷ Adou, B. (2024, November 1). Cameroonians see gender-based violence as a key women's-rights issue but tolerate use of physical force against wives. Afrobarometer. Available from: <https://www.afrobarometer.org/publication/ad893-cameroonians-see-gender-based-violence-as-a-key-womens-rights-issue-but-tolerate-use-of-physical-force-against-wives/>

⁸ United Nations Women (2025). Global Database on Violence against Women. Available from: <https://data.unwomen.org/global-database-on-violence-against-women>

⁹ Jean Simon, D., & Kondo Tokpovi, V. C. (2024). Intimate partner violence among women in Togo: a generalised structural equation modeling approach. BMJ open, 14(2), e077273. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2023-077273>



AI-powered WhatsApp chatbot

SOLUTION BY
Brain Builders Youth Development Initiative

Backed by MySQL GBV database

SOURCES:
Newspapers, Academic papers, Policies & constitutions, Public sentiment on social media, Official reports

CHATBOT FUNCTIONS:
Answers GBV-related legal questions, Connects users to support, Shares educational content, Promotes stigma reduction & prevention

2

Methodological Details

The dataset combines data from newspapers, journals, legal/policy documents, and social media—both manually and automatically—focused on GBV in Central and West Africa.



2.1 Data Sources

As noted earlier, newspapers, academic publications, policy documents, legal documents, and social media serve as key sources of data for the database. Extensive efforts were made to gather all relevant materials from each of these sources to ensure a comprehensive and well-rounded dataset. However, instead of extracting relevant data from the Cameroon National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence (2017–2020), the Cameroon National Plan was used as an alternative source. This decision was made because the GBV strategic plan is not accessible on the Internet. Fortunately, the Cameroon National Plan also contains targeted information relevant to the database's objectives, ensuring that the dataset remains robust despite the unavailability of the original document.

Africanews, DW (a German-based newspaper), Human Rights Watch, Daily Times Nigeria, Within Nigeria, The New Humanitarian, and Women in Journalism. Specific keywords such as "gender-based violence," "domestic violence," "sexual harassment," "rape," and "child abuse" were used in search engines or newspaper website archives. This approach facilitated the extraction of relevant sections from each news article.

Relevant data were collected from Facebook, Twitter (X), Instagram, LinkedIn and TikTok using both manual and automated approaches. Our manual approach involved using keywords¹⁰ associated with physical, sexual, and harmful practices related to gender-based violence. For example, to retrieve instances of physical gender-based violence, we considered the following keywords: "woman dragged," "women dragged," "girl dragged," "female dragged," "woman kicked," "women kicked," "girl kicked," "female kicked," "woman beat up," "women beat up," "girl beat up," "female beat up," "woman beaten," "women beaten," "girl beaten," "female beaten," "woman burned," "women burned," "girl burned," "female burned," "woman acid attack," "women acid attack," "girl acid attack," "female acid attack," "woman violence," "women violence," "girl violence," and "female violence." To retrieve instances of sexual violence, we used the keywords: "sexual assault," "sexual violence," "rape," "woman harassed," "girl harassed," "female harassed," "woman attacked," "girl attacked," "female attacked," "boyfriend assault," "boyfriend-assault," "stalking woman," "stalking women," "stalking girl," "stalking female," "groping woman," "groping women," "groping girl," and "groping female." For harmful practices, we used keywords such as "child marriage," "children marriage," "underage marriage," "forced marriage," "sex trafficking," "women trafficking," "girl trafficking," "female trafficking," "child trafficking," and "children trafficking" to retrieve relevant posts on each platform (Facebook, Twitter (X), Instagram, and TikTok).

Our automated method involved using the Web Data Research Assistant Tool—an internet-enabled software designed to extract social media posts. We primarily used the

2.2 Procedures for Extracting Data from the Sources

The most-read national newspapers in Cameroon, Ghana, and Nigeria were selected. However, in some cases, we relied on foreign newspapers due to the lack of national newspapers reporting GBV incidents. This approach was employed for the Benin Republic and Togo, where we primarily used foreign newspapers. Alexa rankings served as the selection criteria, with Vanguard, Daily Trust, Nigerian Tribune, The Nation, and The Punch emerging as the most-read and widely circulated newspapers in Nigeria. In Ghana, Daily Guide, Ghanaweb, and Daily Graphic were chosen for documenting various forms of GBV, along with the socio-political and economic indices associated with the issue. For Togo, HumanAngle and The Guardian UK were used as sources of GBV incidents. In Cameroon, the newspapers considered included The Guardian Post, Cameroon Concord, Voice of America,

¹⁰ Specifically adapted from: Purohit, H., Banerjee, T., Hampton, A., Shalin, V. L., Bhandutia, N., & Sheth, A. P. (2015). Gender-based violence in 140 characters or fewer: A# BigData case study of Twitter. arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.02086.

keywords "GBV+Nigeria," "sexual violence+Ghana," and "gender-based violence+Benin Republic" to first identify the presence of GBV-related discussions in each country. We then followed the stages outlined by the Web Data Research Assistant Tool to retrieve posts and organize them in a Microsoft Excel sheet. This tool proved particularly useful for collecting data from Twitter (X) compared to other social media platforms. Therefore, we primarily relied on a manual approach to collect and organize data from Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and TikTok. In our social media data collection, we also tracked groups and organisations that expressed views on GBV beyond targeting individuals initially identified. In addition to harvesting posts, we extracted comments and replies, focusing on the first 11 comments or replies per post. If fewer than 11 were available, we collected all relevant comments or replies related to the GBV issue discussed in the original message.

Academic publications were primarily sourced from Google Scholar, as it is one of the most comprehensive academic databases. Additionally, we used PubMed, which also contains a large number of academic publications related to gender-based violence. On both platforms (Google Scholar and PubMed), we employed a string search strategy. This strategy allowed us to use specific keywords, such as "gender-based violence + a country" and "various forms of GBV + a country," to retrieve relevant articles published between 2014 and 2025. The retrieval of legal and policy documents, such as constitutions, state or regional laws, and national policies on GBV, was also conducted using the string search strategy.

2.2

Descriptions of Data Analytical Framework

In this section, we present a framework for a user-friendly WhatsApp AI chatbot. Since the database follows a relational approach for storing and retrieving information, users can gain new

knowledge about various forms of gender-based violence. We incorporated pre-attentive and attentive features into the chatbot, aligning with Feature Integration Theory. This theory suggests that identifying an object based on a combination of features requires deploying serial attention to bind these features into a recognizable perceptual whole. Even when feature information is insufficient to complete a search task, it can still guide attention toward the target¹¹.

Leveraging this proposition, we developed the chatbot for quick retrieval and matching of pre-attentive features, attributes that indicate the demographic nature of GBV incidents and the data sources we employed (newspapers, academic publications, legal documents, policy documents, and social media platforms). These features provide users with first-hand information about traditional and technology-facilitated GBV without requiring in-depth knowledge. On the other hand, the attentive features incorporated into the chatbot help users access the contextual nature and references of GBV. In this regard, these features assist users in gaining new insights into GBV through multiple relational data points. The practical embedding of these features in the chatbot is explained subsequently.

2.3.1 Pre-attentive framework

The key indicators in this framework include the report ID, country, newspaper name, region/state, location of the GBV incident, and source details for the newspaper data source. For the academic publication data source, we also considered the study ID, which represents the serial number of a particular publication. The country variable indicates the sovereign nation where the GBV incident is reported or discussed by individuals, groups, and social enterprises. It serves as a cornerstone present in all data sources, facilitating geographical alignment and cross-referencing. This variable connects local and national data to identify trends and patterns across the specified regions (Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Cameroon).

For academic publication data, study year and source details were also included. Similarly, for

11 Wolfe, J. M., & Utochkin, I. S. (2019). What is a preattentive feature?. *Current opinion in psychology*, 29, 19-26.

policy, legal, and social media data sources, we included policy ID, legal ID, and content ID to categorize documents and content accordingly. Year and country indicators apply across all these sources (policy documents, legal documents, and social media platforms). To further enhance the pre-attentive framework for policy data, we included the policy name, region/state, and source details. For the legal data source, law type and source details are equally important, with law type distinguishing between an Act and a Bill, both of which play a role in strengthening the GBV management system in each country. For social media data, social media type specifies the platform from which the data was collected (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, or LinkedIn). Data type categorises content as a post, comment, or reply, while data extract provides detailed information about a specific GBV incident.

Meanwhile, to enhance the relational nature of the chatbot and ensure depth in the information provided to users, intra-relationships exist within each data source. For example, newspapers link different forms of gender-based violence to victim age groups and perpetrator relationships for incident profiling. Academic publications interconnect evidence-based interventions, types of gender-based violence studied by scholars, and the laws referenced to inform actionable insights. Policy and legal documents associate policy or law names with their respective years and implementation challenges, forming a timeline of legislative progress. Overall, by integrating pre-attentive features with some attentive features (e.g., evidence-based interventions), we developed a chatbot that provides a holistic view of traditional and technology-facilitated gender-based violence in a single tool.

2.3.2 Attentive framework

With this framework, we developed a chatbot that provides users with contextual information from the five sources discussed previously. By contextual information, we mean messages that reveal essential details about each GBV incident.

To achieve this, we developed 32 indicators for extracting relevant data. The type of violence (traditional and technology-facilitated GBV) is a core indicator in newspaper and social media data sources, while forms of gender-based violence serve as a key indicator across all five data sources. Based on this framework, we successfully developed a chatbot that assigns different levels of importance to parts of the input data relative to a specific task or query, enabling the framework to focus on the most relevant pieces of information¹².

The description of violence is the first indicator in the attentive framework we employed while developing the database, considering the newspaper data source. Including this indicator in the chatbot allows users to gain detailed insights into identified GBV incidents by understanding the nature of the GBV reported by newspapers. Victim age, victim gender, perpetrator gender, perpetrator age, perpetrator occupation, and perpetrator relationship are demographic-focused indicators within the newspaper data source. We leveraged these indicators to enable chatbot users to identify the individuals involved in GBV incidents in relation to the victims. To enhance users' knowledge beyond the actors (perpetrators and victims), we also considered reported outcomes, legal proceedings, and support provided. When embedded in the chatbot, these indicators help users gain relevant insights into the types of punishments imposed on perpetrators by courts of law, based on existing legal clauses or arguments. Additionally, the inclusion of the support provided indicator informs users about the social and public forces that assisted victims during and after legal proceedings.

Laws, policies, and types of violence studied by scholars were the first three indicators for the academic publications data source. These were considered essential for presenting fundamental insights to users from the perspective of existing Acts and constitutional provisions, as well as strategic public measures that have been scientifically investigated and have the potential to provide robust insights for informed decision-making. Cultural contexts related to

¹² Hernández, A., & Amigó, J. M. (2021). Attention Mechanisms and Their Applications to Complex Systems. *Entropy* (Basel, Switzerland), 23(3), 283. <https://doi.org/10.3390/e23030283>; Yang, L., Hui, X., Wang, X., & Yin, F. (2023). Deep Learning Localization Algorithm Integrating Attention Mechanism in Database Information Query. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, 14(4).

GBV, social contexts related to GBV, and evidence-based interventions were also part of the academic publications' analytical framework. These indicators were employed to provide users with evidence-based socio-cultural contexts related to various forms and types of GBV. Evidence-based interventions, as the final indicator, were adopted to enhance users' understanding of the impact of interventions by various stakeholders on different forms of GBV.

The policy document data source included forms of GBV, victim support measures, legal frameworks referenced, and implementation challenges as key indicators. These served as mechanisms for facilitating the straightforward presentation of how GBV has been addressed in policy discourse for chatbot users. The key indicators included the provisions, forms of GBV addressed, definitions of GBV, stipulated penalties, and available remedies for the legal document data source. Like other indicators, they served as pathways for translating GBV forms and presenting specific provisions in Acts and constitutions that address various types of GBV. Hashtags and mentions were the first set of indicators for the social media data source. These indicators were considered "viral" due to their capacity to enhance chatbot users' understanding of hacktivism and call-out culture associated with the GBV types (both traditional and technology-facilitated) and their various forms (such as sexual violence, rape, among others).

Attitudinal disposition is another indicator for the social media data source. It reflects how individuals who express their views on GBV, its forms, and its consequences perceive the perpetrators, victims, other stakeholders, and the issue itself. This indicator is measured and coded in the database using three parameters: positive, negative, and neutral attitudinal disposition. A positive attitudinal disposition signifies views that support the fight against GBV. A negative attitudinal disposition represents expressions opposing the fight against GBV or supporting perpetrators and their accomplices. A neutral attitudinal disposition represents views that fall

between positive and negative perspectives. To determine attitudinal disposition in posts, replies, and comments, Sentigem (an internet-enabled software) was used (www.sentigem.com), alongside the research team's understanding of the principles for establishing attitudinal disposition using appropriate elements or features (texts and illustrative cues).

We advanced the sentiment component of the database and chatbot by incorporating psychological reactance¹³, which indicates the extent to which individuals and entities expressing views on GBV, its various forms, and its consequences perceive it as dangerous and antithetical to the freedom and growth of victims. At the same time, it signifies the degree to which they resist the continued existence of the issue in their countries. Meanwhile, the integration of psychological reactance and attitudinal disposition enhanced the social and cultural contexts related to GBV, as it allowed us to detect how offline mindsets and attitudes toward GBV evolved on social media platforms. As a result, our database includes views expressed by advocates, activists, and those personally affected by GBV who exhibit positive dispositions toward a particular GBV incident. This indicates lower psychological reactance, as the incident aligns with their beliefs or preferences.

On the other hand, individuals with negative attitudes toward any form of GBV, or the issue itself, resist efforts to combat GBV when exposed to persuasive messages. These individuals hold beliefs that downplay, dismiss, or even support GBV (e.g., adherence to patriarchal norms or traditional gender roles). Individuals with a neutral attitudinal disposition are indifferent and lack strong opinions on GBV due to limited exposure, cultural norms, or personal detachment. In our database, we ensure that psychological reactance interacts dynamically with attitudinal disposition, with negative attitudes being the most prone to resistance. In this context, we documented levels of psychological reactance (categorised as high, medium, and low), linking each level with the key reasons behind the psychological reactance.

¹³ Gabriel, E. (2022). Psychological Reactance and Sensation Seeking as Risk Factors for Perpetration of Sexual Violence; Hockenberry, S. L., & Billingham, R. E. (1993). Psychological reactance and violence within dating relationships. *Psychological Reports*, 73(3_suppl), 1203-1208; Quick, B. L., Scott, A. M., & Ledbetter, A. M. (2011). A close examination of trait reactance and issue involvement as moderators of psychological reactance theory. *Journal of Health Communication*, 16(6), 660-679.

2.3.3 Cross-Domain Connections and Within-Source Relationships for Effective Chatbot Exploration

The explained framework (pre-attentive and attentive features) is further deployed in the context of cross-domain connections and within-source relationships to ensure the effective retrieval of information in each data source. Specifically, we built the database by leveraging interrelationships and intra-relationships among the previously discussed indicators. Cross-domain connections are considered interrelationships, while within-source relationships are termed intra-relationships. Starting with interrelationships, the chatbot was developed with features that enable users to access information about GBV incidents and related topics across data sources. For example, information from newspaper sources is cross-referenced or linked with that in academic publications, policy documents, and legal documents. Specifically, users can explore descriptions of GBV incidents reported in newspapers alongside academic studies analyzing similar incidents. Additionally, a feature enables users to understand the links between media-reported outcomes and evidence-based interventions examined in selected academic publications.

Regarding policy documents, newspapers serve as a starting point for establishing reported outcomes, tracing media coverage to the effectiveness of support measures outlined in policies. Similarly, we correlated legal actions reported in the media with the frameworks specified in policy documents. The descriptions of violence in news articles were matched to the

definitions stipulated in legal provisions. Furthermore, a feature allows users to verify whether reported legal proceedings align with the penalties prescribed in legal documents.

Information in academic publications is also linked with policy and legal documents. For instance, a feature enables users to collectively retrieve evidence-based interventions along with support measures provided to victims. Another feature allows users to understand how cultural factors or contexts analysed in academic publications resonate with challenges in implementing existing policies. The linkage of laws and legal provisions, as another feature, helps users determine whether the laws studied in research align with formal legal texts. The connection between social context, definitions of GBV forms in academic publications, and penalties in legal documents allows users to relate research insights on social dynamics to legal definitions and consequences.

The policy and legal document connectivity feature returns information regarding links between policy focus areas and stipulated penalties that correspond to various forms of GBV. Meanwhile, the victim support measures and remedies linkage feature aligns policy-mandated support mechanisms with legal remedies and provides this information to users. A special feature in the chatbot connects social media with all other sources (newspapers, academic publications, policy, and legal documents). This feature is specifically designed to establish links between digital and offline activities and behaviors related to GBV in Benin Republic, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo. To facilitate easy exploration, three sub-features have been created:

01

Hashtag/Mentions and Forms of GBV Linkage Feature

This assists users in understanding how trending discussions, including the level of hacktivism by individuals, organisations, and public institutions, align with discourse across other sources.

02

Attitudinal disposition and Cultural/Social Contexts Linkage Feature

This guides users in understanding the connection between public sentiment and contexts (both cultural and social) identified in academic and policy sources.

03

Type of GBV (Technology-Facilitated and Traditional), Forms of GBV, and Legal/Policy Focus Linkage Feature

This helps users verify whether social discussions reflect priorities in legal and policy domains.

For within-source relationships, we built the GBV database to help users explore the chatbot through the interconnectivity of indicators within a single data source. For example, patterns in GBV incident descriptions are matched with the demographics involved. This allows users to explore contextual references in terms of the demographic details of victims and perpetrators. There is also a feature that links reported outcomes with support provided and legal proceedings, ensuring that reported outcomes are connected to actions taken (legal or supportive) by relevant stakeholders. Additionally, the type of violence studied is linked with cultural and social contexts to reveal how specific types of violence are influenced by cultural and social factors.

Evidence-based interventions are connected to policies and laws, enabling users to relate suggested interventions to existing legal and policy frameworks. Another feature links the challenges in addressing specific types of violence with implementation challenges, highlighting obstacles despite the presence of various policy documents. The victim support measures and legal framework interconnectivity feature maps support mechanisms to their legal basis, providing relevant insights for users. In policy documents, the linkage between

definitions and stipulated penalties ensures users can retrieve how definitions of GBV forms align with penalties and remedies outlined in Acts, Bills, and Constitutions.

In addition, the provision and type of violence addressed linkage feature was developed to help users understand how legal provisions correspond to specific types of violence. The tracking of public sentiment variations across different types of violence (technology-facilitated and traditional) and forms of GBV (e.g., rape, female genital mutilation) is enabled through the hashtags/mentions and attitudinal disposition linkage feature. To help users understand how discussions reflect broader cultural or social trends, the type of GBV violence and cultural/social contexts feature was developed.

Overall, the data analytical framework helped us design the relational structure of the database. Relationships were implemented through foreign keys and linking tables to effectively capture these complex interconnections and ensure an efficient chatbot. Additionally, by sequentially organising indicators, integrating multiple features smoothly, and using visual and interactive cues, the chatbot provides a user-friendly, accessible, and efficient system for GBV survivors, the general public, and state actors.





Operationalisation of Indicators and Components

2.4.1 Indicators

TABLE 1 : Newspaper data source

Indicator	Definition/Meaning
Form of gender-based violence	Gender-based violence incidents such as sexual harassment, rape among others
Type of gender-based violence	Traditional and technology-facilitated GBV
Description of the violence	Explanation given on how the GBV incident happened, detailing contexts and actions that transpired between perpetrators and victims
Victim Age	Specific years of birth of victim reported by a newspaper
Victim Gender	Detailing of female and male as sex-categories of a victim
Perpetrator Gender	Detailing of female and male as sex-categories of a perpetrator
Perpetrator Age	Specific years of birth of perpetrator reported by a newspaper
Perpetrator Occupation	Economic activities ascribed to a perpetrator
Perpetrator Relationship	The kind of social relationship that exists between a perpetrator and a victim
Reported Outcomes	Documented impacts of GBV on victims, perpetrators, and communities.
Legal Proceedings	Court activities reported in relation to a specific GBV case
Support Provided	Resources and services offered to GBV victims include counseling, shelter, and legal aid.

TABLE 2: Academic publications data source

Indicator	Definition/Meaning
Laws	Parliaments backed rules and regulations for managing various forms of GBV.
Policies	Course or principles of action the government has designed to manage various forms of GBV and support victims
Forms of gender-based violence studied	Gender-based violence incidents such as sexual harassment, rape among others
Cultural contexts related to GBV	Shared beliefs, values, norms, and practices that shape how people react to various forms of GBV. It also entails how people interpret GBV in relation to issues in their communities.
Social contexts related to GBV	Detailing of female and male as sex-categories of a perpetrator
Perpetrator Age	An individual's behavior, experiences, and interactions that shape reaction to various forms of GBV
Evidence-based interventions	Practices and programmes tailored towards addressing various GBV forms

TABLE 3: Policy documents data source

Indicator	Definition/Meaning
Form of gender-based violence addressed	This indicator assesses whether the policy document identifies all relevant forms of GBV, including physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and emerging types (e.g., cyber violence), and provides contextual examples.
Victim Support Measures	This evaluates the range and quality of measures offered to victims, such as medical care, shelter, psychological counseling, legal aid, and empowerment programmes. Accessibility, cultural sensitivity, and evidence-based practices are key considerations.
Legal Framework Referenced	This examines whether the policy document refers to existing laws or legal instruments addressing GBV at international (e.g., CEDAW), national, and local levels. It also considers enforcement mechanisms.
Implementation Challenges	This assesses the document's analysis of barriers to implementation, such as limited funding, lack of training, cultural norms, systemic bias, or weak institutional capacity.

TABLE 4: Legal documents data source

Indicator	Definition/Meaning
Law type	Identifies the category of law addressing GBV (e.g., criminal code, family law) and its relevance to GBV prevention, protection, and prosecution.
Provision	Legal provisions for comprehensiveness and specificity of managing gender-based violence.
Form of gender-based violence addressed	The inclusion of various forms of GBV (e.g., physical, sexual, psychological) ensures comprehensive protection, as highlighted in frameworks like CEDAW and the Istanbul Convention.
Definition(s) of violence addressed	Definitions of various gender-based violence that align with international standards (e.g., WHO, UN) to ensure clarity and consistency in implementation.
Stipulated penalties	Clear, proportional penalties deter perpetrators and ensure justice
Remedies	Survivor-centered remedies (e.g., compensation, counseling, shelter) for recovery and empowerment

TABLE 5: Social media data source

Indicator	Definition/Meaning
Hashtag	A word or phrase preceded by a # symbol used to categorize or amplify messages related to GBV.
Mentions	The practice of tagging individuals or organisations (using @) to engage stakeholders in GBV discussions.
Form of gender-based violence addressed	The specific form of GBV (e.g., physical, sexual, psychological, economic) is highlighted in the message
Type of gender-based violence	Traditional and technology-facilitated GBV
Attitudinal disposition	Audience perceptions (positive, negative, neutral) towards GBV issues as reflected in social media data.
Level of Psychological Reactance	(High, Medium, Low)
Key reasons for the level of psychological reactance	Motivations, perceptions and beliefs that influence level of psychological reactance

2.4.2 Components

a. Gender-Based Violence Dimension and Description

Forms of gender-based violence and description of the violence

b. Victim Profiling

Victim age and victim gender

c. Perpetrator Profiling

Perpetrator gender, perpetrator age, perpetrator occupation, and perpetrator relationship

d. Legal

Legal Proceedings, legal framework referenced and reported outcomes

e. Law-Policy

Laws and policies

f. Gender-Based Violence Dimension

Type of gender-based violence, forms of gender-based violence studied, and forms of gender-based violence addressed.

g. Socio-Cultural Contexts

Cultural contexts related to GBV, Social contexts related to GBV

h. Intervention

Evidence-based intervention

i. Implementation

Implementation challenges

j. Law-Provision

Law type and provision

k. Prosecution

Stipulated penalties

l. Solution

Remedies

m. Virality

Hashtag and mentions. We considered these two types of social media engagement because of their common use in digital activism¹⁴. For example, hashtags are critical tools for organizing discussions and drawing attention to specific issues. In this context, we used them to explore

the extent of discussions surrounding GBV incidents and related issues over the years. Mentions are a powerful way to directly engage individuals, organisations, or influencers, enhancing connectivity and accountability¹⁵. We observed how individuals and organisations tagged key stakeholders, built alliances, called out perpetrators, and demanded accountability. In this regard, mentions create a sense of direct engagement, making individuals or organisations feel personally addressed and more likely to respond.

n. Psychological Reactance

Attitudinal disposition (positive, negative and neutral), level of psychological reactance (High, Medium, Low) and key reasons for the level of psychological reactance

o. Psycho-socio Support

Support provided and victim Support Measures

2.4 Quality Assessment and Assurance

The quality of indicators in the data sources was ensured using the Qualitative Rubric Assessment and Assurance Framework. This framework includes five categories: excellent, good, satisfactory, needs improvement, and unsatisfactory. One member of the five-member research team defined these categories (see Appendix for the definitions), while all members individually extracted relevant aspects of the materials that constituted the sources and compiled the previously explained indicators in a Microsoft Excel sheet. Quality assurance of the assembled materials was conducted by the team member who led the database development conceptualization and defined the indicators. This approach enabled the assessment of other members' performance in alignment with the database's purpose.

¹⁴ Gribaldo, A. (2019). Hashtags, testimonies, and measurements: Gender violence and its interpretation. *Anuac*, 8(1), 7-30; Revelo-Fernández, C. F. R., & Vite-León, V. O. (2022). Gender Violence in Social Networks. Analysis of the Interaction Generated by the Hashtag# MeGustaLaVidaSocial on Instagram. In *Communication and Applied Technologies: Proceedings of ICOMTA 2022* (pp. 377-386). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

¹⁵ Datiri, B. D. (2020). Online Activism Against Gender-Based Violence: How African Feminism is Using Twitter for Progress. *Debats: Revista de cultura, poder i societat*, (5), 271-286; Purohit, H., Banerjee, T., Hampton, A., Shalin, V. L., Bhandutia, N., & Sheth, A. P. (2015). Gender-based violence in

3

Integrate the Database with the WhatsApp Chatbot

The Microsoft Excel sheet was migrated to MySQL. The WhatsApp chatbot was developed using Twilio/Meta's WhatsApp Cloud API. The workflow starts with user inputs query, chatbot sends query to the database via API, database retrieves relevant information and sends it back to the chatbot.

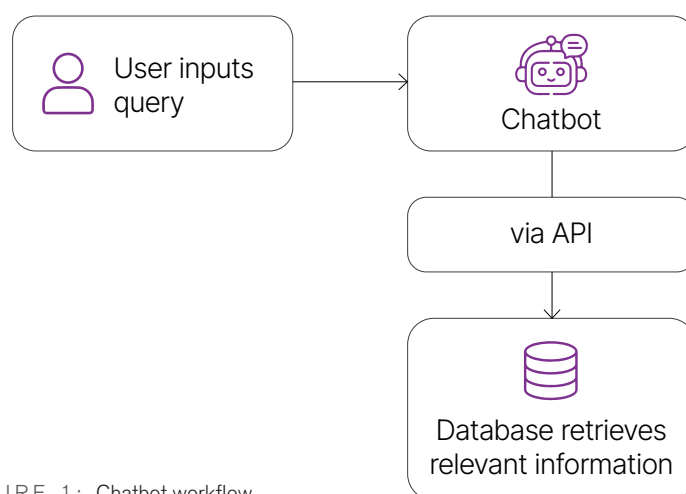


FIGURE 1: Chatbot workflow



Suggested Guiding Database Query Questions



- a. What are the GBV laws in Nigeria?
- b. What regions or states experience the highest rates of GBV incidents?
- c. What are the legal rights of GBV survivors?
- d. Are there any landmark court cases related to GBV?
- e. What government policies exist to prevent GBV?
- f. What do academic studies say about GBV?
- g. Are there evidence-based interventions to reduce GBV?
- h. What are the demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators?
- i. What are the patterns in terms of incident locations, and relationships to the survivors?
- j. Are there specific patterns or trends that require focused attention concerning their profiles, the locations of incidents, and the occupations of perpetrators over a certain period?
- k. How do academic studies suggest improving victim support services?
- l. How do cultural factors affect the implementation of GBV policies?
- m. What challenges do existing policies face in different cultural contexts?
- n. What are the legal penalties for different forms of GBV?
- o. Can you explain how social dynamics influence legal interpretations of GBV?
- p. What legal remedies are available for GBV victims in Ghana?
- q. Which policies provide the strongest protection against GBV?
- r. Can you show me links between policies and specific forms of GBV?
- s. What support services are available for GBV victims in Benin Republic?
- t. How do legal remedies align with victim support measures?
- u. How does social media activism on GBV compare with newspaper coverage?
- v. Are there any policy changes influenced by social media discussions on GBV?
- w. How do academic studies on GBV relate to public discourse?
- x. How do newspapers report GBV compared to social media conversations?
- y. What are the most common hashtags related to GBV in Nigeria?
- z. How do hashtags and mentions influence policy discussions on GBV?
- aa. Can you show me the top-trending GBV discussions on social media?
- bb. How do cultural beliefs affect GBV attitudes in Ghana?
- cc. What are the common public sentiments about GBV in Nigeria?
- dd. Do social norms in Cameroon encourage or prevent GBV?
- ee. What are the most common forms of technology-facilitated GBV?
- ff. Are there laws addressing online harassment and cyberviolence?
- gg. How does policy treat traditional vs. technology-facilitated GBV?
- hh. Which types of GBV receive the most legal attention?
- ii. What are the common demographics of GBV victims?
- jj. How do GBV incidents differ across age groups and genders?
- kk. Are reported GBV cases followed by legal action?
- ll. What are the common reported outcomes of GBV cases?
- mm. How does social background influence GBV cases?
- nn. How do suggested interventions relate to existing GBV laws and policies?
- oo. Can you provide legal references for a specific GBV intervention?
- pp. What are the challenges in implementing GBV policies despite existing legal frameworks?
- qq. How do legal frameworks support victims of GBV?
- rr. What Acts, Bills, or Constitutions define and penalize different forms of GBV?
- ss. How do penalties for different GBV offenses compare across legal documents?
- tt. How does the law differentiate between technology-facilitated and traditional forms of GBV?
- uu. Which support mechanisms are legally mandated for GBV victims?
- vv. How are legal protections for GBV survivors enforced?
- ww. How has public sentiment on GBV changed over time?
- xx. What hashtags and mentions are commonly used in GBV discussions?
- yy. How do cultural norms influence GBV-related laws and policies?
- zz. What are the major cultural barriers to GBV intervention and enforcement?

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project aimed to build a TFGBV database but, due to limited cases, expanded to include traditional GBV, highlighting data gaps and guiding future improvements for chatbot development.



TABLE 6: Possible future data collection direction

Data Source	Possible Future Directions
Newspaper	Incorporate offline newspapers through manual data entry.
	Develop a machine-learning model to detect variations in GBV-related terminology.
	Engage with local journalists to obtain underreported cases.
Academic publications	Expand data sources to include regional academic repositories.
	Partner with local research institutions for access to non-digitized papers.
	Utilize AI-based translation tools to incorporate more French-language research.
Legal and policy documents	Request legal documents directly from government agencies or NGOs.
	Build partnerships with legal experts to ensure updated document retrieval.
Social media	Develop a more advanced social media scraping tool that adapts to API changes.
	Increase sampling depth beyond the first 11 comments.
	Use natural language processing (NLP) to detect GBV-related discussions beyond predefined keywords.

Appendix

Qualitative Rubric Assessment of Indicators in Data Sources

Newspapers

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Type of Violence	Clearly identifies the type of violence (e.g., physical, sexual, psychological) with precise terminology and context.	Identifies the type of violence but lacks full contextual detail or precision in terminology	Mentions the type of violence but with limited accuracy or detail.	Provides vague or ambiguous descriptions of the type of violence.	Fails to identify or misrepresents the type of violence.
Description of the Violence	Provides a detailed, accurate, and sensitive description of the violence, respecting the dignity of victims.	Provides a mostly accurate description but may lack sensitivity or full detail.	Provides a basic description but lacks depth, clarity, or sensitivity.	The description is incomplete, unclear, or lacks sensitivity to victim dignity.	The description is absent or sensationalized, potentially harming victims or readers.
Victim Age	Clearly and accurately reports the victim's age with appropriate contextual relevance.	Reports the victim's age but lacks contextual detail (e.g., patterns of vulnerability by age).	Provides the victim's age but with minor inaccuracies or insufficient context.	Mentions victim's age inconsistently or inaccurately.	Fails to report or misrepresents the victim's age.
Victim Gender	Accurately and consistently reports the gender of the victim with relevant context to the narrative.	Reports the victim's gender accurately but lacks discussion of its relevance to the violence.	Mentions the victim's gender but inconsistently or with limited context.	Inconsistently or inaccurately reports the victim's gender.	Fails to report or misrepresents the victim's gender.
Perpetrator Gender	Accurately reports and contextualizes the perpetrator's gender in relation to patterns of GBV.	Reports the perpetrator's gender but does not link it to broader patterns or context.	Mentions the perpetrator's gender but inconsistently or without context.	Inconsistently or inaccurately reports the perpetrator's gender.	Fails to report or misrepresents the perpetrator's gender.
Perpetrator Age	Clearly and accurately reports the perpetrator's age with relevant context to patterns of offending.	Reports the perpetrator's age but lacks additional context or discussion of trends.	Provides the perpetrator's age but with minor inaccuracies or limited relevance.	Inconsistently or inaccurately reports the perpetrator's age.	Fails to report or misrepresents the perpetrator's age.
Perpetrator Occupation	Reports the perpetrator's occupation with relevant context (e.g., power dynamics influencing GBV).	Reports the perpetrator's occupation accurately but without contextual analysis.	Mentions the perpetrator's occupation but without relevance to the discussion.	Reports the perpetrator's occupation inconsistently or irrelevantly.	Fails to report or misrepresents the perpetrator's occupation.

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Perpetrator	Reports the perpetrator's relationship with relevant context	Reports the perpetrator's relationship accurately but without contextual analysis.	Mentions the perpetrator's relationship.	Reports the perpetrator's relationship inconsistently or irrelevantly with the gravity of the violence.	Fails to report perpetrator's relationship.
Reported Outcomes	Provides a detailed and accurate account of the outcomes (e.g., justice, health, societal impact).	Reports the outcomes but lacks full detail or comprehensive analysis of impact.	Mentions outcomes but with limited detail or relevance to the broader context.	Provides incomplete or unclear information on outcomes.	Fails to report or misrepresents the outcomes.
Legal Proceedings	Clearly reports on legal actions taken, including charges, trials, and judgments, with accuracy and depth.	Reports on legal proceedings but may lack detail or fail to cover the entire process.	Mentions legal proceedings but with limited detail or context.	Provides inconsistent or unclear information about legal actions.	Fails to report or misrepresents legal proceedings.
Support Provided	Thoroughly describes support provided to victims (e.g., counseling, shelter, medical care), with examples.	Mentions support provided but lacks thorough detail or examples.	Provides a basic mention of support with limited specificity or depth.	Reports support inconsistently or without sufficient context.	Fails to report or misrepresents the support provided.

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Laws	Comprehensive, detailed, and well-documented laws directly addressing GBV, supported by robust enforcement mechanisms.	Well-documented laws addressing GBV, but enforcement mechanisms are partially detailed or inconsistent.	Laws addressing GBV are present but lack comprehensiveness or clarity, with limited enforcement.	Laws addressing GBV are vague or poorly implemented, with significant gaps in enforcement.	No identifiable laws addressing GBV, or existing laws fail entirely to acknowledge or address the issue.
Policies	Policies are evidence-based, inclusive, and effectively implemented, with measurable impacts.	Policies are well-intended and evidence-based but lack measurable outcomes or full implementation.	Policies exist but are minimally evidence-based or inconsistently implemented, with limited impact.	Policies are poorly designed, rarely evidence-based, or weakly implemented.	No policies addressing GBV, or existing ones are entirely ineffective or absent.
Type of Violence Studied	Comprehensive analysis of multiple GBV types, with detailed contextual and theoretical grounding.	Focuses on multiple GBV types but lacks depth in certain areas or contexts.	Limited scope, focusing on one or two GBV types with minimal contextual analysis.	Narrow focus, neglecting the diversity of GBV types or their contextual dynamics.	No clear focus on specific GBV types or inadequate definitions of violence in the study.
Cultural Contexts	Thorough analysis of cultural norms and practices, grounded in evidence and theory, with clear connections to GBV dynamics.	Good analysis of cultural contexts, with some links to GBV, though not fully explored or integrated.	Basic acknowledgment of cultural contexts, with limited depth or evidence connecting them to GBV.	Minimal reference to cultural contexts, lacking theoretical or empirical depth.	Cultural contexts are ignored or grossly oversimplified, failing to account for their role in GBV.
Social Contexts	Comprehensive examination of social factors influencing GBV, supported by robust evidence and examples.	Good analysis of social factors, though some areas lack depth or comprehensive examples.	Limited analysis of social factors, with gaps in evidence or connection to GBV.	Minimal exploration of social contexts, with weak evidence or unclear relevance to GBV.	Social factors are ignored or poorly integrated into the analysis.
Evidence-Based Interventions	Interventions are well-documented, thoroughly evaluated, and proven effective in preventing or addressing GBV.	Interventions are documented and evaluated but lack comprehensive evidence of effectiveness.	Some evidence of intervention effectiveness, but documentation or evaluation is incomplete.	Limited or poorly documented interventions, with little evidence of effectiveness.	No evidence-based interventions identified, or interventions lack any documentation or evaluation.

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Type of Violence Addressed	Explicitly and thoroughly identifies all types of violence (e.g., physical, sexual, psychological, economic, digital) with clear, contextual examples.	Identifies most types of violence with some contextual examples, but lacks comprehensive coverage.	Identifies some types of violence but provides limited examples or fails to address all relevant categories.	Identifies only one or two types of violence without examples or context, neglecting critical aspects.	Fails to identify relevant types of violence or addresses unrelated issues.
Victim Support Measures	Details a wide range of evidence-based measures (e.g., shelter, medical care, psychological support, legal aid), including accessibility and effectiveness.	Details several victim support measures, with some consideration of accessibility and effectiveness.	Mentions basic victim support measures but lacks depth in addressing accessibility or effectiveness.	Mentions few or vague support measures without addressing accessibility, effectiveness, or evidence-based practices.	Fails to mention any meaningful victim support measures or provides irrelevant information.
Legal Framework Referenced	Clearly references specific, evidence-based legal frameworks at international, national, and local levels, including enforcement mechanisms.	References legal frameworks but lacks detailed explanation of enforcement mechanisms or specific provisions.	Mentions legal frameworks in a general way without specifics on enforcement or relevance to GBV.	Provides limited or vague references to legal frameworks, with no attention to enforcement or evidence-based practices.	Does not reference relevant legal frameworks or provides inaccurate information.
Implementation Challenges	Thoroughly analyses key challenges (e.g., resource constraints, cultural barriers, weak enforcement), supported by evidence and examples.	Analyses some implementation challenges with partial evidence or examples, but lacks comprehensive coverage.	Identifies basic challenges but lacks depth, evidence, or specific examples.	Mentions challenges superficially or generally, with little connection to the GBV context or evidence.	Does not address implementation challenges or provides irrelevant or inaccurate information.

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Law Type	Clearly identifies the specific type of law (e.g., criminal, civil, administrative) and its application to GBV comprehensively.	Identifies the law type with minor gaps in detail or scope.	Identifies the law type but lacks clarity or comprehensiveness in application to GBV.	Vague identification of law type with limited connection to GBV.	Fails to identify the law type or its relevance to GBV.
Provision	Clearly and thoroughly outlines the legal provisions, with explicit details on GBV prevention, protection, and response.	Outlines legal provisions adequately, with some missing details or less focus on specific GBV issues.	Provides basic information on legal provisions but lacks detail or depth in addressing GBV.	Provision information is minimal or generic, with limited relevance to GBV.	No clear provisions related to GBV are identified or documented.
Type of Violence Addressed	Explicitly identifies and categorizes all types of violence (e.g., physical, sexual, psychological, economic) with examples.	Identifies most types of violence but lacks detail or misses certain forms of GBV.	Identifies basic types of violence but misses key categories or specific examples.	Provides a minimal or generic categorization of violence, with significant gaps.	Does not identify or categorize the types of violence addressed.
Definition(s) of Violence	Provides comprehensive, evidence-based definitions of all forms of GBV, aligned with international standards (e.g., WHO, UN).	Provides evidence-based definitions but may miss alignment with some international standards.	Includes basic definitions of violence but lacks evidence-based details or breadth.	Definitions are vague or inconsistent with evidence-based standards.	No definitions of violence are provided, or they are incorrect or misleading.
Stipulated Penalties	Lists clear, proportional, and enforceable penalties for perpetrators, with examples and legal references.	Lists penalties that are proportional and enforceable but lacks detailed examples or references.	Provides penalties but lacks clarity, proportionality, or enforceability.	Penalties are vague, disproportionate, or poorly documented.	Penalties are missing, unenforceable, or not related to GBV.
Remedies	Clearly outlines remedies for survivors, including compensation, legal aid, counseling, and protective services.	Outlines remedies for survivors but lacks comprehensiveness (e.g., missing certain types of support).	Provides basic remedies but lacks detail or emphasis on survivor needs.	Remedies are minimal or not survivor-centered, with significant gaps.	No remedies for survivors are outlined or addressed in the document.

Indicator	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Hashtag	The hashtag is highly relevant, widely used, and effectively connects the campaign to a larger GBV discourse. It promotes significant engagement and visibility.	The hashtag is relevant and contributes to engagement but is not widely used or lacks maximum impact on campaign visibility.	The hashtag is moderately relevant but fails to significantly connect to broader GBV conversations or drive meaningful engagement.	The hashtag is minimally relevant, generic, or rarely used, limiting its effectiveness in driving awareness and engagement.	The hashtag is irrelevant or absent, failing to contribute to campaign visibility or align with GBV themes.
Mentions	Mentions are strategically targeted at key stakeholders, generating meaningful engagement, partnerships, or accountability in GBV-related activism.	Mentions are targeted at appropriate stakeholders and generate moderate engagement but lack strong partnerships or accountability outcomes.	Mentions are somewhat relevant but fail to engage key stakeholders effectively or generate substantial interaction.	Mentions are infrequent or poorly targeted, resulting in limited interaction or engagement with key stakeholders.	Mentions are irrelevant or absent, missing an opportunity to engage stakeholders or foster meaningful interaction.
Type of violence addressed	The type of violence addressed is clearly defined, contextually relevant, and supported by credible data or narratives. It aligns with current GBV literature.	The type of violence addressed is clearly defined and relevant but may lack strong contextual or data-driven support to link with GBV literature effectively.	The type of violence is mentioned but lacks sufficient clarity or depth, making its connection to GBV literature less robust.	The type of violence is vaguely addressed or lacks a clear connection to evidence-based research or current GBV discourse.	The type of violence addressed is irrelevant, misleading, or not specified, failing to align with GBV literature or activism goals.
Attitudinal disposition	Attitudinal disposition are clearly established with insights into positive, negative, and neutral reactions, using evidence-based frameworks on GBV attitudes.	Attitudinal disposition are established effectively, but the insights lack depth or fail to explore all dimensions (positive, negative, neutral).	Attitudinal disposition are partially revealed but lack sufficient evidence or fail to capture a full spectrum of audience reactions.	Attitudinal disposition are minimally established, showing little connection to existing research on GBV-related attitudes and reactions.	Attitudinal disposition are absent or poorly revealed, providing no meaningful insights into audience perceptions or reactions toward GBV issues.



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