

2026



**NIGERIAN JOURNAL
OF SOCIAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

Online ISSN: 2682-6151 Print
ISSN: 2682-6143

Volume 9, Issue 1, 2026

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. S.O. Adebayo

Managing Editor

Prof. B.E. Nwankwo

Published by

Nigerian Association of Social Psychologists
www.nigerianjosp.com

Community Approaches for Preventing Gender-Based Violence in Agriculture in Nigeria

Jonathan Akwagiobe Ukah¹,
Adeola Sidikat Oyeleke²
Ifeoma Enyinnaya Igwe³

¹Department of Sociology, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State Nigeria.

Correspondence Email: ukah.jonathan@funai.edu.ng Jonathanfunai2016@gmail.com

²Department of Mass Communication, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State Nigeria

Email: adelomo1313@gmail.com

³Department of Mass Communication, Enugu State University of Technology, Consultancy Unit, Nigeria. Email: betchef2000@yahoo.com

Abstract

Gender Based violence in Agriculture is a common practice in most communities in Nigeria with unabated widening gap. To this effect, several women at community level suffered from wide range of economic deprivation which affects their income and financial self-sufficiency. To narrow this inequality, community approaches to prevent gender-based violence in agriculture has been examined. This study therefore, addressed the following questions: What is the nexus between gender-based violence and agriculture? What are the community approaches that can be deployed to prevent gender-based violence in agriculture? Why is it necessary to address gender-based violence in agriculture?. The study adopts an exploratory research design where literature is critically analyzed. Liberal feminist perspective will be used to underpin the study. Preliminary findings show that the patriarchal nature of the communities is responsible for men economic dominance Further investigation reveals that communities members need to adopt strategy of inclusive decision making process that will enable women participate in both family and community decisions that affects them. Strategy of inclusion of women when allocating family and community resources could narrow income disparity, educational and awareness campaigns against obnoxious cultural practices should be adopted. Establishment of legal framework and enforcement is also identified as one of the ways to fight gender-based violence. Inequality is an issue surrounded by the culture of silence inherent in most societies in Africa generally and Nigeria specifically. It has been concluded that the findings from this study will help to provide gender equality towards equitable distribution of economic opportunities.

Keywords: Gender-based, Violence, Economic, Agriculture, Communities, Culture of silence, Nigeria

Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a broad term for different harmful threats or acts targeted at individuals or groups based on different human categorization such as; biological sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, and / or lack of adherence to varying socially constructed norms around masculinity and femininity. This is rooted in structural gender inequalities, patriarchy and power imbalances. Gender-based violence is characterized by threats that can be physical, psychological, sexual, political, economic, social, legal and other forms of

oppression or abuse. Gender-based violence affects individuals, families, communities and the entire world at large (USAID, 2016).

Agriculture in rural communities is one area women have suffered violence. This, to some extent has limited their capacity and ability to generate income that can improve their socio-economic wellbeing as well as contributing to national development. Aluko (2012) contends that the poor can be identified as those whose ability to contribute to the productive process is insufficient, those for whom the economy fails to provide jobs and/or those whose opportunity to participate in the productive process are restricted by discrimination of various kinds. When women are deprived or denied access to full participation in agricultural activities, it will undermine their potentials and capacity to produce goods and services that would have improved their income level, employment opportunities and generate revenue for the government. These to some extent, have left women marginalized, poor, helpless, abused and under-developed. To this end, It has been observed that Gender-based violence manifest within the day-to-day activities of many actors across all levels of agricultural market system. United Nations estimates that 1 in every 3 women experience gender-based violence (Chmielewski and Alnouri, 2018).

Gender-Based violence in agriculture

Women have been recognized as the major players in Agricultural activities vis-a-vis food production in Nigeria, and at the same time are constrained by several factors such as, access to land, access to credit facility, subsidies, irrigational facilities, food preservation facilities, machines, biotechnology and training to improve agricultural production. Policy gap in addressing inequalities that exist between men and women in area of access to economic opportunities also contributes to the widening inequality gap. When there is policy frame that is geared towards gender equality, the right of women will be protected.

Women earn and produce much less than men, and have limited access to land, inputs labour and extension services (Oseni, Gbemisola; Goldstein, Markus; Utah, Amarachi, 2013). Studies have shown that the population of Nigeria has grown above 2 million people without the corresponding increase in resources and infrastructural facilities to match the needs and demand of such a number (McDonald, 2011).

Why is it necessary to address gender-based violence in agriculture?

Gender equality is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as adopted by the General Assembly in September 2015. This is built on the principle of leaving no one behind. The aim of Gender equality is to build power relation between men and women or boys and girls to guarantee equal access to economic opportunities, employment, earnings and productivity.

World Bank Development Report (2012) noted that gender equality is important to economic development, that sustainable development relies on ending discrimination towards women and providing equal opportunities for education and employment. It is an agreeing fact that gender equality has the ability to stimulate food production in low income countries if access to economic resources for men and their women counterpart is not compromised. Obayelu, Ogbe and Edewor (2019) observed that men are more educated, have access to assets such as plots, buildings and virgin land and earn higher incomes from farming activities as compared to their female counterparts. Females spend their time taking care of children, cooking and schooling than males. To this end, there is an existence of gender gap in agricultural labour participation having the male playing the dominant role.

The nature of violence/harassment and its negative consequences are issues of great concern. These violence/harrassment according to Henry and Adam (2018) are: Calling women by referring to their bodies/body parts, insinuations expressed through a form of gaze, Intentionally blocking a woman's path, Invitations to go out together' Invitations with the offer of an advantage at work, not giving women privacy, obscene gestures, patting and pinching, purposeful bumping or brushing against a woman's body rape or attempted rape, sexual violence or physical attack, Sexual or sexist jokes, spreading rumors or stories with sexual content, standing very close, unwanted touching, verbal insults such as "whore" whistling.

These violence/harassment also come with negative consequences. These consequences inthe oppinion of Henry and Adam (2018) are appraise performance unfairly, assigned less desirable or more difficult work, calculate payment or productivity incorrectly, changed locations, changed schedule, deny raises, promotions, bonuses, deny transportation to work, fired or removed from the work roll, Increased harassment, moved to an isolated work location, reduced pay, hours, shifts, refused requested leave or time off and threats

Despite all these harassment, women still play sunstantial roles in their families and communities. In Africa, women work as food producers, improving household food and income security. Families in extreme poverty are even more dependent on women's work both inside and outside the home, resulting in longer days and more intense work. Also in most parts of rural Africa, women serve as lone parents as a result of migration of men to the cities (Kwesiga, 1996). Throughout Africa, women play a major role in agriculture. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO, 2010) estimates that women's contribution to the production of food crops for their families range between 60% and 80% across African countries. In a study in the Niger Delta of Nigeria, Omotola (2010:22)observed that "in all these, little attention is paid to the plight of the historically marginalised and vulnerable groups who are in most cases the chief victims of poverty and violence". Women are rarely taken into consideration in development process. This is particularly the case for rural women who in most cases lack access to the formal poverty alleviation programmes launched by various governments and other non-governmental agencies.

That women suffer unprecedented deprivations cannot be overemphasized. Research suggests that in most countries of the world, women are more likely to be poor than men. (Lister, 2004). This is despite the contributions of women to socio-economic development. Women play a major role in the production, processing and marketing of foods which the majority of rural and urban populations depend on (UNDP, 2014). Indeed, the 2009 World Bank survey states that women play active roles in agricultural and rural livelihood as unpaid family labour, independent farmers and wage labour, often without access to land, credit and other productive assets. Although traditional societies limit women to specific occupations, women still remain the back- bone of the local economy. They gather fuel, get water, raise animals, manage local markets and engage in business transactions in the local economy. (Pavic and Nasser: 2003).

Adebayo (2013) affirms that in Nigeria women perform multiple roles for the survival of their families and the nation. Women constitute a substantial proportion of the nation's farmers and provide 60%-80% of the rural labour output. This is in line with the observations of Ekejiuba(1991) and Ijere (1991) that rural women perform survival tasks, work in the households and engage in other income generating activities, all crucial to keeping the family and rural economy alive. However the contributions of women to national economy are underestimated as women perform a disproportionate amount of care work that goes unrecognized because it is not seen as economically productive.

In line with the above observation Aruma (2011), noted that rural women in Nigeria play important roles in crop production, rearing of livestock, and provision of food, fuel and water for domestic needs of their families. Yet, women still lack direct access to land, have poor access to credit facilities, and still face a situation of food insecurity, because they receive little or no help from the governments and other agencies (Okeke 2011). As a matter of fact, the main poverty situations she added, are the denial of adequate opportunities to participate actively in the economic, social and political development of people participating in a given society. Eteng (2011) affirms this assertion by observing that this is usually the case when the ruling patriarchy in a given community tends to manipulate the socio-culture, in order to control various critical structures and processes within the community, to further their own interest.

The capacity of the rural women to generate enough income to meet their immediate needs, usually based on the United Nations bench mark of 1.5 dollars a day determine their level of poverty. The poverty level is also determined by whether the women are fully employed and the nature of employment (primary, secondary and tertiary) in the rural setting. (Duru, 2008) also opines that women's participation in income generating activities is dependent on their level of knowledge, increasing skill and awareness of the wider environment. (Duru, 2008).

Buvinic and Gupta (1997) maintain that women's lower average earnings compared to men, less access to remunerative jobs, and productive resources such as land and capital contribute to the economic vulnerability of female headed households. In India, such gender related economic gaps, are largely determined by age old customs and traditions (based on social, religious and economic reasons), that have led people to accord lower status to women. Arokiasamy and Pradham, (2006) identify three channels that are likely to determine that female-headed households in India are poorer than their male-headed counterparts. Female headed households have more dependents and therefore have more non-workers to workers ratio than the male-headed households. Secondly, female heads typically work for lower wages and have less access to assets and productive resources compared to men, owing to gender bias against women. Thirdly, women typically bear the burden of household chores that result in time and mobility constraints compared to male households.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) reveals that the overall proportion of economically active women population working in agriculture declined during 1990s, the percentage of these economically active women in agriculture at the global level remained nearly 50 per cent through 2000 with an even higher percentage in developing countries 61 percent, while those in Least Developed countries (LDCs) are 79 percent.

Community Approaches for Prevention of Gender Based Violence in Agriculture **Participatory approach**

In the bid to address gender-based violence as it relates to agriculture and market system, the following approaches have been identified and discussed. These approaches include: Participatory approach, empowerment approach, survivor-centered approach, community intervention approach (CIA) and stakeholder intervention approach.

Participatory approach is considered a sacrosanct way of preventing gender-based violence in agriculture at the community level. This is because, it gives women an opportunity to be part of the decisions that will be made in the family and the community. This approach encourages inclusive decision making where women are considered as relevant members of the community whose voices must be heard. When women are involved in family and community decision making processes, it affords them the opportunity to decide what they think is good for them, instead of their husbands deciding for them. This will reduce the issue

of slave-master relationship. Family decisionmaking may centre around acquisition of natural resources such as cocoa, plantain, banana and other economic trees. In some patrachial communities, men claim total ownership and control of these resources while women depend on them for support in their families. Even access to land is a sole right of men in some communities in Nigeria. This type of practice deprives women access to economic resources which culminates into poverty and total dependence on men. This approach therefore can help women to be integrated into the family and community decision making process and cause women to contribute their own quota to the development of the family and the community at large.

The framework that will increase agricultural productivity at the household level are: Decision making over production, access to and control over productive resources, human capital, access to technology, control over income, time use and leadership and social capital.

Empowering women

Women's empowerment is a crucial approach to ending violence against women. This can be achieved by mitigating negative social norms that undermines women's role in the community and by addressing inequalities, different forms of discrimination, deprivation and abuse against women. Empowerment of women is one of the approaches that can reduce gender-based violence in agriculture. Empowerment is a type of support given to women to increase their ability and capacity to initiate ideas and take positive decisions that can improve their wellbeing. Empowerment can take the form of social, educational, political and economical. All these four forms of empowerment are important, especially as its concern agricultural production in communities in Nigeria. At this point, there is a need to examine the various types of empowerment.

Social Empowerment: Social empowerment has to do with the enabling force that can strengthen women's power relations in the social structure of the society. The role they play in their communities can either empower them to take critical decisions that affect them positively or diminish their ego. Through women groups or associations, women need to be encouraged to stand and speak up for their rights. Some of them can act as leaders of women's right movements, advocating for positive norms that will shape the power structure and allow women access to power and other political and economic opportunities.

Educational empowerment. This type of empowerment helps to strengthen the capacity of women to increase the level of their awareness regarding gender-based violence, suppression, marginalization and other forms of abuse. Through educational empowerment, women can be trained to acquire skills in agriculture and market system. Education can also provide women with the opportunity to know their rights and also to boost their self-esteem.

Economic empowerment :Economic form of empowerment is another type of empowerment. This type of empowerment can address issues related to access to capital for business, closing of pay gaps for ensuring that payment for agricultural produce sold by women is equal to the value of the produce. Transparency in the course of transactions, safety and security of the finances of women involved in agricultural business. Women can also be empowered when they are organized into farmers cooperative societies and are supported with soft loans to enable them engage in large scale agricultural production that increases their production capacity and raises their earnings. Favourable financial service delivery is also a vital aspect of economic empowerment, through this method, women in agriculture and

market system would be helped to create bank accounts where monies from their transactions can be deposited to avoid them becoming victims of robbery. As part of the economic empowerment, rural women who have been abused or are passing through crises need to be trained in income generating activities and economic opportunities.

The interventions may include increasing women's access to and control over the finances required to acquire productive assets and technologies for starting new income-generating businesses. The need to enhance the capacity of women in agricultural activities is sacrosanct for increased bargaining power in marketplace (United States State Department, 2015). To throw more light on income generating activities, many scholars have recognized the fact that income is still the best indicator or measure of poverty, to this end, Olayide and Essang (1975) observed that "rural poverty refers to a situation in which rural individuals, groups, and communities, at a given point in time experience a level of income below that which is needed to provide a minimum desirable standard of living."

Rural poverty is associated with subsistent production since ruralities are essentially agricultural with rudimentary agricultural techniques, leading to low level production. Food production is done mainly for consumption in households. Cash income generated is negligible and is not enough to purchase major household and luxury items, payment of school fees, access good medical services, among others.

A survival-centered approach: This approach is used to prioritize the rights, needs, concerns, and wishes of individuals who have experienced gender-based violence. This approach helps to place premium to the safety of the survivors of violence, ensuring confidentiality of information gathered from violence victims and identifying measures to avoid re-traumatizing violence survival. Any actor applying this approach, must handle violence survivors with empathy at the same time validating their experience. There is also a need to ask for permission to connect the survivor with a local organization that provides gender-based violence services, maintaining confidentiality and respecting the wishes of the survivor on whether they would like to report or not. The community leaders also need to encourage victims and survivors to seek justice. This will help to break the culture of silence. FAO (2023) commented that there is a need to deal with the culture of violence by breaking the culture of silence. It was pointed out that the major difficulty in dealing with GBV is the silence around it and the local socio-cultural norms and behaviours supporting and tolerating it. Community leaders should work closely with the perpetrators and families to influence behaviour change.

Community intervention approach (CIA). Traditionally, every community has various forms of social control mechanism. This is to ensure that social order is maintained. There are negative sanctions that will be meted against any one that is involved in any form of violence against women. Some of these social control mechanism are, name shaming, payment of fines, the person(s) involved in the crime will be tagged with the name of the crime committed and chanting of songs, to condemn violence offences example; wife battering, sexual harassment and infringement of women's right. These methods varies from community to community, according to the degree of the crime(s) committed, the community members prescribe punishments that will be meted against the offender. Most communities promote norms that blame women for the abuse they endure (rather than holding perpetrators accountable for their actions: make it difficult for women to speak out about sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment they may experience (ACDI/VOCA 2018). This approach is essential in reducing gender-based violence at the community level. This claim is based on the fact that every one knows every one else, so it is easy to identify the

offenders of gender-based violence and at the same time save the life of the victim. In some communities where land is communally owned, women who are interested in agriculture are being allocated land for farming. This will help women to be self-reliant and productive.

Stakeholder intervention approach(SIA):This approach of combating gender-based violence is community oriented. This is because it involves the combine explicit efforts of development partners, NGOs and CBOs to engage men and boys to challenge patriarchal norms. This is done with some targeted activities to empower women and girls. This approach was introduced by Byrd in 2007(McComb and Boyd,2016). The emphasis was the role played by stakeholders towards development to be achieved, there is a need for partnership from various individuals, community members, philanthropist, government, agencies, international organizations and financial institutions (Ukah and e tal,2023).This engagement of men and boys to challenge GBV will increase their understanding and shape their behavior to challenge unequal power relations and reduction of women's vulnerability to various forms of violence because of changes in power relations and division of tasks within a household or community. Discrimination in agriculture are quite complex and diverse due to its allied market system (Greig 2020). This approach through the engagement of men and boys helpful to empower women through the activities aiming to enlighten women and other at-risk groups to avoid putting them at great risk of violence. Failing to engage thoughtfully with men can not only potentially lead to GBV, it can also lead to negative unintended consequences in agriculture initiatives, such as co-option of women's resources, assets, and other project benefits (Barker and Schulte, 2010) Stakeholder collaboration is key in improving and supporting rural initiatives. The findings of Ukah and e tal (2023) revealed that Communitysecurity, agricultural practice, adult literacy training, health advocacy, resilience to climate change, sanitaryand environmental management, portable water, viewing centres, skills acquisition training, building ofclass room block and free medical treatment are associated with stakeholder's involvement.

There are far reach implications of adopting SIA approach in challenging negative cultural norms and unequal power relations. The rationale for involving men and boys in this approach is critical. This is in the essence that men and women do not live mutually exclusive lives; they are intra-dependent. Changes in women's live affect and change things around them. Men at the household and community level can facilitate positive change. This is due to the fact that household is a primary economic unit, so it requires meaningful contributions from all family members. Both men and women are partners and potentials agents of change at the household and within the community in rural areas. This encourages gender equality. Through this approach, both men and women will have a leveled playground to play their roles and allocate resources.Heilman and Meyer (2016) noted that failing to engage men and boys in women's empowerment activities can itself be harmful. It has been explained that any effort to involve men in initiatives to help women must takeplace with local women's guidance, support, safety and considerations prioritized. Evidence shows that when agricultural initiatives are inclusive, it shows more sustainability, resilient growth, with benefits that accrue to individuals, families and the entire communities. For this approach to accomlishe its objectives, the following conditions should be considered: Men should be identified at the community to act as allies, gender issues should be addressed directly by providing empowering pathways to reduce violence, the selected group must work through cooperation, not isolation, the stakeholders should amplify the influence of role models-consider the role of peer educators and gender equality champions who can resonate with agriculture in rural communities.

Theoretical framework

Liberal feminist model and socio-cultural evolutionary perspective are theories adopted to explain how gender-based violence in agriculture. The adoption of the the two theories is to provide a holistic explanations to gender-based violence in agriculture. Liberal feminist model was used to explain how power relations within the structures relates to gender based violence (GBV) while socio-cultural evolutionary perspective was used to explain the development of the society through different stages and how that affects social interactions and the need for collective efforts by different stakeholders in minimizing gender-based violence in agriculture.

The Liberal feminist model was first published in 1794 in publications such as a vindication of the rights of woman by Mary Wollstonecraft. Its focus was to achieve gender equality through political and legal reform within the framework of liberal democracy. The perspective presupposes that women like men should have the same rights, privillges, and opportunities in employment, politics , education and other socio-economic activities. Feminist argued that gender discrimination and inequality areas the result of social and cultural practices, rather than innate differences between men and women. The application of feminist perspective is seen in the masculine dominance of agricultural sector and market system traceable to the power relations in the social structure of the society. Men having control over land, economic resources and capital gives them an added advantage over women. This automatically placed women under them. This scenerio is attributed to patriarchal structures. To further butress this, the liberal feminist argued that violence is connected to, and embedded in patriarchal structures of power (Cockburn, 2004). The dynamics of every social interaction are shaped by power structures. If the power structure is designed to favour men than women then, inequality and violence becomes imenent in the society. The position of individuals within these structures, are pivotal to liberal feminist theory. On the other hand, socio-cultural evolutionary perspective explains how society changes over the course of time and also explain how through collective efforts gender-based violence can be reduced.

Liberal feminist model presupposes that women and men are essentially similar, and therefore women should be equally represented in public arenas dominated by men while Socio-cultural evolutionary perspective which was propounded by the earlier 19th century sociologist including August Comte, William Summer, Herbert Spencer and Vilfredo Pareto tended to concentrate more on the explanation of how societies change over the course of time rather than on how it achieves order. To Comte, societies develop over three historical stages – theological, metaphysical and positive stages. Each of these stages portrays the advancement in man’s knowledge of their world. To Spencer the development of human society can be likened to evolutionary development of biological organism from simple to complex as earlier enunciated by Charles Darwin. An organism has different parts and each has an indispensable role to play for the survival of the organism. It is applicable to the human society, which also exists with different institutions such as the family, the economy and the polity, which are saddled with the responsibilities of regulation, production/distribution and sustenance respectively.

For the society to achieve the sustainable development goal number 5 which is equality across the various communities in Nigeria,, different institutions and stakeholders need to contribute conscientiously to promote gender equality in agriculture. The banking sector needs to grant women farmers loan to engage in a commercialized agriculture and other allied businesses. More attention is required by the government in the area of gender policy mainstreaming and programmes that will encourage food production. The Ministry of water

resources, Ministry of Agriculture, are all instrumental to the enhancement of food production in Nigeria. Findings revealed that there is a nexus between food security and nutrition (FSN) and gender-based violence. On the other hand, gender-based violence (GBV) can negatively affect food security and nutrition (FSN) by undermining the physical and psychosocial well-being of women and girls by limiting their ability to contribute to providing adequate food for themselves and their households (FAO, 2018).

The growth in population without the corresponding growth in food production is life threatening. If all the support structures are functional, it will reflect in the proportion of women that will be engaged in the production and distribution of food in Nigeria.

Conclusion

The study examined community approaches for prevention of gender-based violence in Agriculture, Nigeria. From the findings, it has been concluded that gender-based violence in Agriculture is a common inequality that has existed between men and women at different communities in Nigeria. This came with an exacerbating effect of economic deprivation which culminates into income and financial self-sufficiency. It has been established that there is a link between gender-based violence and agriculture in rural communities in Nigeria. The nature of the violence as reviewed from the studies of other scholars show that women are deprived access to land, natural resources, access to capital and, necessary skills. Since there is power imbalance in the power structure, most women in rural communities in Nigeria are playing subordinate roles. Regarding the community approaches for prevention of gender-based violence in agriculture, findings indicate that the following approaches could possibly minimize gender-based violence. They include various forms of empowerment such as social empowerment, economic empowerment and educational empowerment. Other approaches are participatory approach, community intervention approach (CIA) and survivor centered approach. The manifestation of gender-based violence has its root traced to the patriarchal nature of the communities. This to some extent is responsible for men economic dominance.

Policy Implications

1. Inclusive decision making approach should be adopted at the community level. Through this approach, women will be given an opportunity to participate in both family and community decisions that affects them. The implication of this is that when women are given opportunity to participate in decision making process that grants them access to family and community natural resources that can narrow the income disparity and enhance the capacity of women.
2. Educational and awareness campaigns against obnoxious cultural practices should be adopted. This can be achieved through the establishment of legal framework and enforcement to challenge gender-based violence in rural communities in Nigeria. This by implication, it means that when awareness level of community members concerning gender-based violence as well as educating them on the legal implications, the perpetrators may have their behavior adjusted. Community members will begin to know that violence crime comes with legal consequences thereby reducing the level of their involvement in such crimes.
3. Inequality is an issue surrounded by the culture of silence inherent in most societies in Africa generally and in Nigeria specifically. Therefore, gender-based policy that will address violence against women in agriculture should be formulated and mainstreamed. This

will help to promote women's right and grant them access to economic opportunities and other privileges.

4. Enhance the consciousness of women through formal education to equip them with the requisite knowledge to challenge the institutionalized discriminatory practices against them in a patriarchal society. Women through education acquire the right intellectual tools that enable them access their inheritance, communal resources and inclusive decision making process;

5. There is need to reinvigorate the bottom-up approach to rural development framework, so that the target groups for rural developmental projects, will become part and parcel of the design and implementation processes.

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest from the authors any individual or any organization what so ever concerning this article.

Funding

This paper is solely carried out through the efforts of the authors. We do not receive any funding or financial support from any individual or organization.

References

- ACDI/VOCA (2018). Transforming Market Systems Activity Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis. *Prepared by the Transforming Market Systems Activity for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*. Washington, D.C https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WHQH.pdf.
- Adebayo, J. (2013). The Role of Women in Rural Development, Food Production and Poverty Eradication. Retrieved from www.un.gone.org, Accessed 28 March, 2017.
- Adenugba, A.O and Raji-Mustapha, N. O (2013). The Role of Women in Promoting Agricultural Productivity and Developing Skills For Improved Quality of Life In Rural Areas. *IOSR Journal of Engineering (IOSRJEN)*, Vol. 3, (8), PP 51-58.
- Aluko, O. (2012). Impact of poverty on housing condition in Nigeria: A case study of Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos State. *Journal of African Studies and Development*, vol4(3), 81–89.
- Andrew U. (2005) Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) On Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria
- Aruma, E. O. (2011). Women Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: Securing our Future in Nigerian Developing Economy. *Journal of International Gender Studies*, N0 7.239-247.
- Barker, G. and JMC Schulte(2010). Engaging Men as Allies in Women's Economic Empowerment: Strategies and Recommendations for CARE Country Offices." Atlanta, GA: CARE USA.
- Bassi M. S., Gelles R. J., & Levine A. (1991) *Sociology: An Introduction* 4thed. New York. McGraw-Hill, Inc

- Chmielewski, M. and S. Alnouri. "Partnership Is the Key: A Conversation on Gender-Based Violence in Agriculture." *Agrilinks*(blog). December 20, 2018.
<https://www.agrilinks.org/post/partnership-key-conversation-addressing-gender-based-violence-agricultural-work>.
- Cockburn, C. (2004). *The Continuum of Violence: A Gender Perspective on War and Peace*. In W. Giles & J. Hyndman (eds.). *Sites of Violence: Gender and Conflict Zones*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, pp. 1-38.
- Duru, M. (2008). An Analysis of the Socio-Economic Factors Responsibilities for Poverty in Northern State; Economic Update:*Nigerian Journal of Contemporary Public Policy Issue*. Department of Economics, Ahmedu Bello University, Zaria. Vol. 1, No.1.
- Ekejiuba, F. (1991). Women in the Context of Nigerian Rural Development; In M. O. Ijere(ed) *Women in Nigerian Economy*. Enugu, ACENA Publishers
- Eteng, M. (2011). *Socio-Cultural Imperatives and Women Empowerment: The Nigerian Rural Women Experience*. Germany. Lambert Academic Publishing
- FAO (2003). Gender, Key to Sustainability and Food Security. Plan of Action. Gender and Development. Rome 2003
- FAO(2010). Report quoted In Pavic and Nasser (2003): *Politics and Culture in the Developing World; The Impact of Globalisation*. Chicago: Phoenix.
- Food and Agriculture Organization(2013). State of Food insecurity in the World. Retrieved from www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
- FAO. 2018. How can food security interventions contribute to reducing gender-based violence? Issue Brief. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/3/i7768e/i7768e.pdf>
- FAO. 2022. Data snapshot using sex-disaggregated data to better understand gender gaps in agriculture. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8934en/>
- Greig, A. (2020). Contexts and Challenges for Gender Transformative Work with Men and Boys." Men Engage. Retrieved from: <https://menengage.org/resources/contexts-and-challenges-work-with-men-and-boys>
- Heilman, B, and L. Meyers. (2016) Engaging and Working with Men: Program Insights and Key Considerations for the Agriculture Sector. LEO Brief. Prepared by the Leveraging Economic Opportunity (LEO) project for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Washington, D.C.: ACDI/VOCA and Banyan Global, https://banyanglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/LEO_SEEP_Brief_2_-_Engaging_Men_FINAL.logos_.pdf.
- Henry, Carla, and J. Adams (2018). Spotlight on Sexual Violence and Harassment in Commercial Agriculture: Lower and Middle Income Countries. *Working Paper No. 31*. Rome: International Labour Office (ILO).

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_630672.pdf.

- Ijere, M. O. (1991). Mobilising Womanpower for Nigeria's Economic Development; In Ijere, M. O. (ed.) *op.cit.*
- Kwesiga, J. (1996). Central yet Peripheral: The Rural Women and Issues of African Development; In Pavic and Nasser (2003): *Politics and Culture in the Developing World; The Impact of Globalisation*. Chicago: Phoenix
- Lister, R. (2004). Poverty, polity. Cambridge.
- Oseni, Gbemisola; Goldstein, Markus; Utah, Amarachi. 2013. Gender Dimensions in Nigerian Agriculture. Africa Region Gender Practice Policy Brief; No. 6. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25459> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.”
- Obayelu, A.E., Ogbe, A.O. and Edewor, S.E. (2019), "Gender gaps and female labour participation in agriculture in Nigeria", *African Journal of Economic and Management Studies*, Vol. 11 No. 2, pp. 285-300. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJEMS-03-2019-0128>
- Okeke, F. C. (2011). Towards Maintaining Gender Equality for Sustainable Development in Nigeria: *Journal of International Gender Studies*, 134-145
- Olajide, S. O. & Essang, S. M. (1975). Aspects of Rural Poverty in Nigeria. Implications for Policy: Poverty in Nigeria proceedings of the 1975 Annual Conference of the Nigerian Economic Society.
- Omotola, C. (2010). Conceptual and Theoretical Issues in Development with Reference to Niger Delta; In Kiikpoye, K, and Dewari George (eds): *Placebo as Medicine; The Poverty of Development Intervention and Conflict Resolution Strategies in Niger Delta Region of Nigeria*. Port-Harcourt: Kemuela Publications
- Pavic, R and Nasser, J. (2003); *Politics and culture in the third world: The impact of globalisation*. New York: Longman
- Ukah J. A., Eteng M. J., Eyisi, E. C., Aboh, F. I. Agha1, E., Arua, M. C., Bukola D. S., Chukwu, J. & Idowu. B. M. (2023). Imperativeness of Stakeholder's Collaboration for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Innovation In Social Science (Ijriiss)* ISSN No. 2454-6186 | DOI: 10.47772/IJRISS | Volume VII Issue II February 2023
- UNDP (2014): Report on Women Perception of Rural Development Programmes in Africa. Retrieved from www.journals.org/uploads. Accessed date: August, 21, 2016.
- United Nations Development Programmes (2018). *Sustainable development goals*. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org>. Accessed date: July 27, 2019.
- United States State Department (2015). Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and

- Aiding Recovery. Geneva. United States State Department. 2015. Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies – The Road Map, 2016–2020. Washington, DC.
- United Nations (2020)<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/envision2030.html>
- World Bank(2012). World Development Report 2012 : Gender Equality and Development. World Bank.Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.”
- World Health Organisation (2020).Gender and health. Retrieved from: https://www.who.int/health-topics/gender#tab=tab_1
- McDonald P.(2011). Demographic Change: How, why and consequences.Retrieved from <http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p319221/pdf/ch102.pdf> 13th August, 2019
- McComb, E. S. and Boyd, K. B. (2016). Stakeholder collaboration: A means to the success of rural tourism destination: A critical evaluation of the existence of stakeholder collaboration within the Mourne, Northern Ireland. *SAGE Journal*
- Nations Encyclopedia (2015) Economies of Nigeria Agriculture. Retrieved from: <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Africa/Nigeria-Agriculture.html>
- NISER (2010); National Institute of Economic Research. Ibadan: University Press.
- Total Fact about Nigeria (2015) Agriculture in Nigeria.(Retrieved from:html sthash.kheqyay4.dpuf