### GUIDE TO STAYING SAFE ONLINE AND OFFLINE





#### WHAT IS KITO?

/kIto/ (Slang; Verb)

Kito refers to entrapment.

It's a situation where a queer person is lured to a location under the pretext of a date or a hook up via dating sites, social media or any other means, and ends up getting extorted, beaten up, assaulted, harassed, blackmailed, kidnapped or raped.

This can happen when the said person meets an acquaintance online or offline. Such acts have been carried out by one person, or more.

This guide will offer you tips on how to stay safe online and offline, to avoid getting kito'ed.



Secure and strengthen all your passwords.

Use more than 8 characters and combine letters, numbers, symbols like \*\$&!%, and phrases.

Always enable two-factor or multi-factor authentication across your devices.



Do not share sensitive or confidential information about yourself online.

Check images thoroughly before you post them to make sure they don't reveal personal information like, ATM cards, house addresses, vehicle plate numbers, family photo frames, etc.



Do not click on unknown links sent to you via email, text messages or social media platforms. Never input sensitive information to sites that aren't encrypted or have HTTPS enabled. Secure sites have a padlock on the top left of the website address. A site without that padlock is not secure, hence your information can be hacked and stolen.



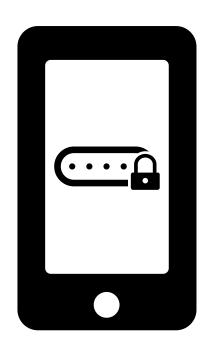
Never give away sensitive information like your Date of Birth, Password, PIN, BVN, Debit Card or CVV number over the phone or via emails. Always call to verify before sending.



Always verify a person's profile before you agree to meet with them.

Google them for possible details on them, verify their images using a reverse image search tool like tineye.com or images.google.com.

Ask them about mutual friends in the community and verify their credibility.



Passwords are hard to remember, so get yourself a Password Manager like Lastpass or KeepassXC.

Use pins (6-8 characters or numbers) to lock your devices instead of patterns.



If someone is trying to blackmail you on social media, change your User ID and reset your passwords.

Avoid sending compromising photographs or nudes with a person you have just met online.

Once you have sent such an image out, it is entirely out of your control and can be passed on to others, either deliberately or accidentally.



Control who sees what on your social media profiles, by making your accounts private.

Learn about the privacy/security settings on social networks and tailor them to your comfort level for information sharing.

Unfollow, block or report a person or inappropriate post targeted at you.



Meeting someone online for the first time? Do your research before you meet. Most people have an extensive social media presence that you can use to validate their identity.

If they don't, then you know to be extra cautious during your date — or you might decide to skip the meeting altogether.



Meet at a very safe, open and convenient place like restaurants, bars, malls, etc.

Always insist on meeting in a neutral area, not in their own area.

Make sure to let a friend or relative know where you're headed, with the full address, phone number and name of the person you're meeting.

Use features like share live location on Google Maps and WhatsApp to let your friends or relatives know where you are at every moment.

Be conscious and alert of your environment. If you notice any person or vehicle stalking you, scream for help.

Never carry more than you can part with when meeting someone for the first time. Take only one debit card with little money in it, take one phone, limit jewelries, and cash.



To report a human rights violation to you or someone around you based on sexual orientation or gender identity / expression:

Call our toll-free helpline 0800225584377

or

Call our paralegals on +234 701 147 2241

or

+234 814 633 7128



### DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

### THE INITIATIVE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS (TIERs)

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