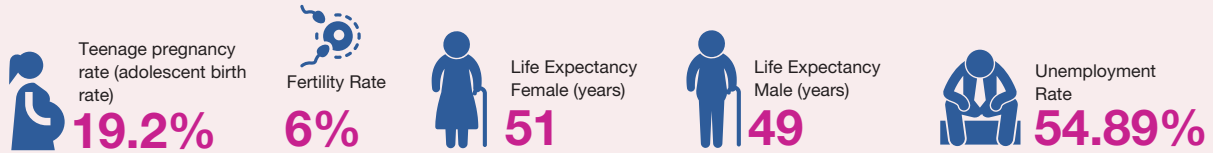
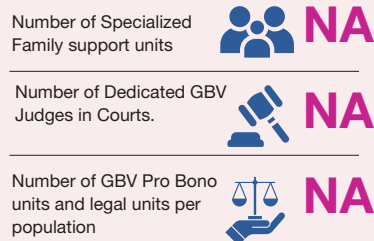


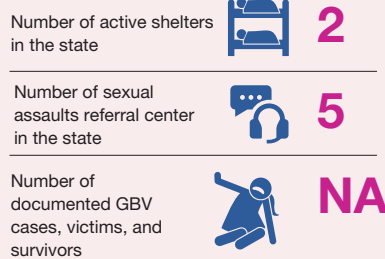
State Context



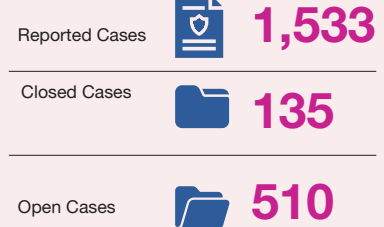
Access to Legal Justice



Support Services



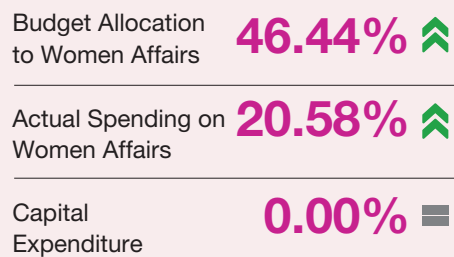
GBV Cases



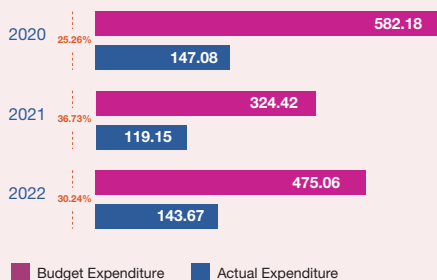
Womaniy Index (GBV) Ranking (out of 36 States)



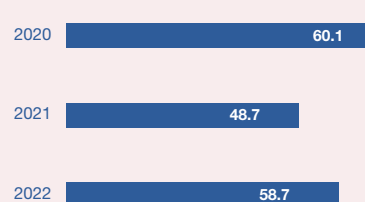
Year on Year Growth 2022







Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	<p>The State's GBV-related laws are the Penal Code, VAPP, and Child Protection Law.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of the existence of laws.</p> <p>Poor investigation of cases by law enforcement compromises GBV cases in court.</p>	<p>Ensure full implementation of GBV-related laws and policies to achieve desired results.</p> <p>Intensify awareness creation efforts and sensitization on existing GBV laws and policies in the state</p> <p>Train and retrain law enforcement agencies to ensure better investigation of GBV cases that will lead to the successful prosecution of offenders.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>Lack of trust in the criminal justice system due to low conviction rate despite a high number of cases charged to court, and the existence of four Judges dedicated to GBV</p> <p>Voluntary withdrawal of cases from court half-way through litigation process by victims/survivors</p> <p>The prolonged trial period of cases through unnecessary adjournment of cases.</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies and legal assistance service providers should ensure higher success rates in prosecution to restore the confidence of the public in the justice system</p> <p>There is a need for more awareness creation on existing laws, especially at the grassroots level and the need to support victims/survivors and end stigmatization.</p> <p>The government should assign dedicated GBV judges in area courts and upper area courts to facilitate accelerated hearing and dispensation of justice on GBV cases</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>There are five SARCs and two shelters in the state, but there is very little awareness about the support systems.</p> <p>Poor coordination of the support services among providers.</p> <p>Poor funding of support systems.</p>	<p>Create more campaigns and sensitize the populace on the existing support systems in the state.</p> <p>Strengthen, coordinate and improve synergy among different service providers.</p> <p>Increase budgetary allocation and disbursements to MDAs working on GBV.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>Comprehensive sex education is not taught in secondary schools.</p> <p>Programs and IEC materials are not often PWDs sensitive and inclusive.</p> <p>Poor funding of relevant government MDAs.</p>	<p>Incorporated comprehensive sex-related topics in the schools' curriculum and sensitize parents, communities, and religious leaders on the role of comprehensive sex education.</p> <p>IEC materials should be well coordinated and PWDs-friendly and address cultural attitudes based on the inferiority or superiority of wo(men).</p> <p>Prioritize and fund GBV programs and activities of MDAs.</p>



Laws and Policies

Are you aware of existing laws and/or policies that address gender-based violence (GBV) in the state?

68.3% Yes 31.7% No -- Not Sure

Do you agree that awareness of GBV laws and policies will prevent GBV?

53.3% Strongly Agree 36.7% Agree 7.5% Indifference 2.5% Disagree -- Strongly Disagree

Do you think customary or religious laws and/or practices are sufficient in preventing and responding to GBV in the state?

33.3% Yes 51.7% No 15% Not Sure

Adamawa state has three GBV-related laws frequently used to prosecute GBV-related cases. These laws are the VAPP, Child Protection, and Penal Code law, and about 68.3% of the survey participants know their existence. These laws, especially VAPP, are also often used to prosecute sexual harassment cases in the state's public and private institutions. These laws were revisited and reformed recently. In 2018, the Penal Code Law was revised, with further amendments in 2021 to increase penalties for rape and kidnapping in Adamawa state. The VAPP and Child Protection laws were also adapted for the region. Currently, advocacy is underway to address gaps in the VAPP law. In January 2022, a committee was formed to review the state's Penal Code Law. There are no known written GBV-related customary or religious laws, and the absence of customary laws impacts State laws positively, as 90% of the respondents agree that the laws will prevent GBV in the state, and 51.7% revealed that customary/religious laws don't prevent GBV in the state.

The state has robust reporting systems. When survivors disclose their experience, the designated individual accompanies them to a health/psychosocial facility. If the survivor wants to pursue legal action or if there are safety concerns, the individual promptly refers/accompanies the survivor to the security to arrest the perpetrator and conduct an investigation or legal officers for support with referral to the police. Also, the state has four GBV courts with four GBV dedicated judges, and all the Police divisional headquarters have functional FSUs with GBV focal officers. FIDA, Legal Aid Council, and the state's lawyers offer free legal assistance to GBV victims, and their services are accessible to everyone, but there is no robust witness protection program, and the courts don't follow the stated timeframes. Despite these challenges, 79.2% of the respondents prefer to seek justice in the formal

justice system. The Council of Elders utilise the dispute resolution mechanisms (negotiation, reconciliation, and mediation) to resolve GBV-related cases and mandate the perpetrator to apologise or compensate the victim/survivor. However, 54.2% of the respondents are dissatisfied with this process.

The state has five SARCs and two Shelters. International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) fund all the SARCs. One Shelter is owned by a CSO, and the second by the government. SARCs and Shelters provide medical, psychosocial, security, legal assistance, and economic empowerment/livelihood support to the victims/survivors. Moreover, the state government prioritises funding of support services and puts in place standard reporting and referral pathways to facilitate joint action by all actors to respond to GBV.

Adamawa state has three GBV-related laws The Community and Service Providers (SGBV committee members, families, Community leaders, CPCs, agency workers, LGAs), Medical Care, Safety/Security (Civil Defence Corps and Police), Psychosocial support, and Legal Action made up the pathways. Community and Service Providers report/refer GBV victims/survivors to health facilities, and the health facility refers them to the security and then to the Ministry of Justice for Legal Action. But if counseling is needed, the security agents refer the victims/survivors to psychosocial support service providers.

The GBV-related sensitisation and awareness programs used by the states and partners include radio jingles, drama series, talk shows, television shows, and social media platforms, and 64.2% of the survey participants are aware of their availability. The state also collaborates with partners to sensitise the public and carry out awareness creation events in schools, marketplaces, community centres,



Access to Legal Justice

Where would you seek justice if you, or anyone you know, experience GBV?

79.2% Formal justice system 18.3% Informal justice system 2.5% I will not seek justice

If you witness GBV, would you feel safe serving as a witness during the investigation and trial?

67.5% Yes 9.2% No 9.3% Not Sure 14.2% It Depends

Do you think the informal justice systems in the state are effective and sufficient in providing justice for victims/survivors of GBV?

33.3% Yes 54.2% No 12.5% Not Sure



Do you know of, or have you visited, any active shelters and/or Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) for GBV victims/survivors in the state?

25.8% Yes
74.2% No

Which GBV reporting and referral pathways are you aware of currently available in the state?

32.5% Specialized medical healthcare pathway	49.2% Police/security pathway
23.3% Psychosocial/mental health pathway	22.5% Legal pathway
	22.5% None of the above

Do you think informal support systems such as family, friends, religious centres, community groups, etc., are helpful to GBV victims/survivors?

82.5% Yes
10% No
5% Not Sure

town halls, and other public places to sensitise the public and raise awareness on GBV during the annual celebration of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. These sensitisation and awareness programs are sensitive to PwDs, but a lot still needs to be done by the state so that all the groups of PwDs, especially the visually impaired, can be included. Also, the state needs to introduce comprehensive sex education in schools because sex-rated topics are currently not taught in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. Such topics are only taught in courses like health education.

The state's Ministry of Women Affairs got budget approvals of N475.08 million, N324.42 million, and N582.18 million for 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The actual expenditure, on the other hand, for the same period was N143.67 million in 2022, N119.15 million in 2021, and N147.08 million in 2020. The state's per capita allocation for the Ministry of Women Affairs is among the lowest in the region; it ranks third in the north-east region for 2020 at N60.1, fifth in 2021 at N48.7 and the lowest in 2022 at N58.7. The state's 2020 figure is higher than the regional averages of N58.0, while the 2021 and 2022 figure is lower than the regional average of N87.0 and N298.0. The ministry faces budget performance challenges even with the state's little budgetary provisions. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, budget performance was 30.24%, 36.73%, and 25.26%, respectively.



Human Angle Story

A woman whose husband always beats her approached the court for divorce, and the court granted it. However, the man was dissatisfied with the court judgement and is currently challenging the case to claim full ownership of the house they jointly built. Also, a woman handed her daughter to a Mallam for treatment based on his request. The Mallam, who specialises in herbal medicine, raped the 13-year-old girl multiple times before the girl completed the ritual bath. The girl's mother fell sick when the girl narrated her ordeal. The woman later reported the case to an NGO, who counselled them and paid for the girl's medical expenses. The NGO also worked closely with the woman to seek justice.



Information and Awareness

Do you know of any GBV information and/or education programs or materials in the state?

64.2% Yes
29.2% No
6.7% Not Sure

How useful is/was the content of the GBV awareness material in educating you on GBV?

9.2% Not at all useful	19.2% A little bit useful
36.7% Mostly useful	35% Completely useful

Which GBV information and education materials are you aware of for persons with disabilities?

49.2% Audio/spoken content	18.3% Braille printed content	22.5% Visual content	13.3% Screen subtitling
16.7% Sign interpretation	20.4% Picture-based messages	15% Simplified messages	26.7% None of the above

Index	Indicators	Result Justification
 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	Existence of State laws that criminalize the GBV	1.0
	Quality of State VAPP Laws	1.0
	Existence and usage of customary and religious laws and policies that criminalizes GBV	0.5
	Consistent, result-producing efforts at reforming and strengthening laws, policies, and customs on GBV prevention and response within an eight-year period	1.0
 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	Available system of GBV reporting, prosecution, and enforcement	1.0
	Availability and accessibility to legal aid services; with/or witness protection program	0.5
	Existence of functional specialized Family Support Units (FSUs), Human Rights Desks in Police Commands or Divisions, or dedicated GBV Judges	1.0
	Existence of informal justice system, with processes and outcomes that does not perpetuate or advance GBV in the courts	0.5
 <p>Support Services</p>	Availability of at least one active shelter in each local government in a state in the courts	0.5
	Availability of accessible and user-friendly GBV Reporting and Referral Pathway	1.0
	Existence of and access to holistic support systems for GBV victims and survivors	1.0
	Existence and usage of holistic informal support systems	0.5
 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	Availability and widely disseminated GBV IECs materials	0.5
	Existence and usage of comprehensive sex education curriculum in secondary schools	0.0
	Frequent sensitization and awareness programs on GBV across all local governments in the State	0.5
	Equally accessible GBV IEC materials especially for PWDs and those in remote or rural communities	0.5
 <p>Budget and Spending</p>	Women Affairs Ministry budget allocations and spending (85% and above execution rate)	0.0
	Women Affairs Ministry spending per capita	0.0