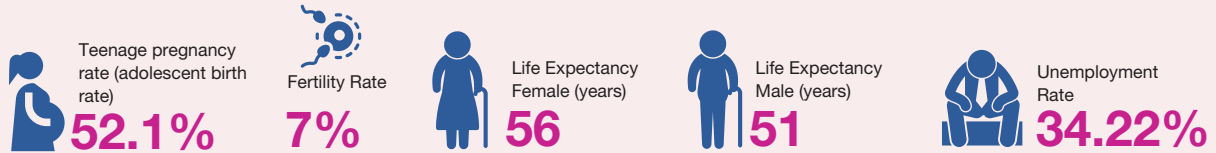
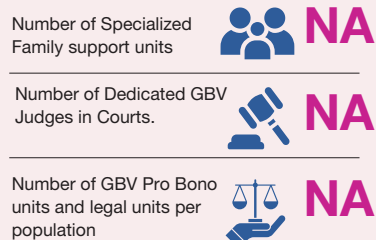


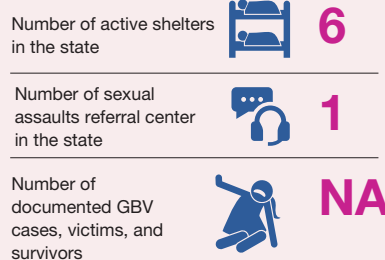
State Context



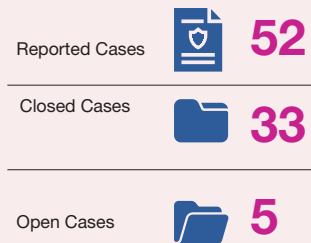
Access to Legal Justice



Support Services



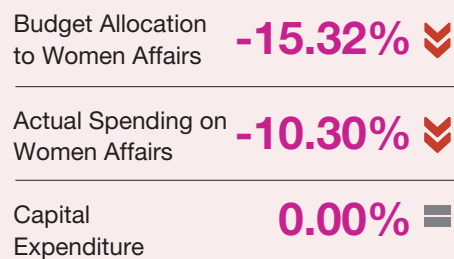
GBV Cases



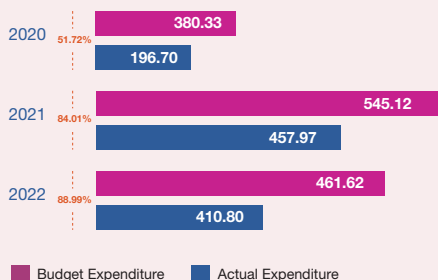
Womaniy Index (GBV) Ranking (out of 36 States)



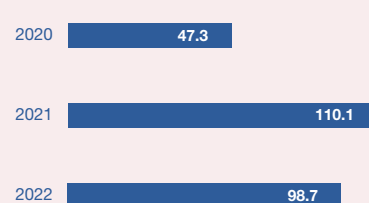
Year on Year Growth 2022







Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	<p>VAPP Law, Penal Code, Administration of Criminal Justice Law, and Child Rights Law are the GBV-related laws in the state</p> <p>Poor funding hinders the effectiveness of the GBV-related laws.</p> <p>Witnesses are not conversant with court proceedings and lack funding to transport themselves for pre-trial and other court proceedings.</p>	<p>Devise strategies to enforce and implement the laws in the state.</p> <p>There should be provision for specific budgetary allocation to GBV and relevant ministries in the law.</p> <p>Educate the public regularly on GBV-related laws and policies and publish the contents.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>There are no specialized GBV Courts and dedicated GBV Judges.</p> <p>There is no robust witness protection program in the state.</p> <p>The state provides legal assistance to victims/survivors of GBV.</p>	<p>Establish exclusive GBV Courts with dedicated GBV Judges</p> <p>Create and implement a robust witness protection program.</p> <p>The public should be educated on how to seek legal assistance free-of-charge.</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>There is only one active shelter and SARC owned by the state government, and 5 shelters owned by NGOs/CSOs.</p> <p>No family support units within the state. Poor access to support services in the state.</p> <p>There are robust reporting and referral pathways in the state.</p> <p>The formal support system is weak; hence, most GBV victims/survivors are sent to either the shelter or village head.</p>	<p>Build shelters in safe environments across the state. The privacy of the survivors should be upheld. SARCs be equipped and adequately staffed with trained personnel.</p> <p>Establish FSUs and ensure all the support services are accessible to all.</p> <p>Create a database to keep records of all reported cases in the state.</p> <p>The support service should be enhanced and made available and accessible to victims and survivors of GBV.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>Comprehensive sex-related topics aren't taught in the secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the state.</p> <p>Poor sensitization and awareness programs on GBV which gives room for religious misconception.</p> <p>Inadequacy in GBV Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials.</p>	<p>Educate the teachers and parents on the needs for incorporating sex education at all levels of education in the state.</p> <p>Create more awareness among religious groups.</p> <p>Increase investment in the production and dissemination of IEC materials</p>



Laws and Policies

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

89.9% **Yes** 10.1% **No** -- **Not Sure**

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

49.6% **Strongly Agree** 48.1% **Agree** 1.6% **Indifference**
0.8% **Disagree** -- **Strongly Disagree**

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

80.2% **Yes** 11.2% **No** 8.6% **Not Sure**

GBV is a significant issue in Bauchi State, as it is in many parts of Nigeria, and the existing GBV-related laws that have been enacted to address it are the VAPP Law, Penal Code Law, and the Administration of Criminal Justice Law. The VAPP Law needs to be updated, for instance, by amending s.1(2)(a) to recognize spousal rape in situations where the sexual intercourse is without consent and/or with force and violence. The numbering and cross-referencing should also be corrected, such as sections 19(2), 19(3)(b), 20(2)(a), and 20(6)), while specifying the relevant state MDA to submit the Annual Report referred to as stated in s. 31.

89.9% of the survey respondents are aware of the existence of the laws, and 97.7% agreed that awareness of these laws and policies will prevent GBV in the state. These laws are often used to prosecute sexual harassment cases in public and private institutions. Though the laws were reviewed and signed recently, there's still need for continuous collaboration with different organisations to strengthen the laws. 80.2% of the survey population agreed that customary laws effectively prevent and respond to GBV.

With regards to Bauchi State's system of reporting, prosecution, and enforcement, GBV cases are reported first to a police station to enable the police initiate an arrest and conduct an investigation. The Police then sends the victim/survivor to a health facility if he/she needs medical attention, after which it proceeds to the Ministry of Justice to prosecute the perpetrators. Even though there are no Family Support Units (FSUs) and dedicated GBV Judges in the state, the GBV desk at the Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA), Health, Justice, and Police Headquarters facilitate the prosecution of the perpetrators. Also, the office of the First Lady collaborates with the Ministry of Justice and MOWA to provide legal assistance to GBV victims/survivors and ensure prompt prosecution of

GBV-related court cases. The survey results show that 69.8% of the respondents prefer the formal justice system to informal one. The informal justice system comprises vigilante groups, traditional and religious leaders, Zauren, and other committees. 58.9% of survey population believe that the informal system effectively provide justice for GBV victims/survivors.

There are six Shelters and one SARC in the state. The state owns one Shelter and one SARC, and the other 5 Shelters are owned by NGOs/CSOs. The state's SARC is equipped with drugs and equipment, and the Shelter comprises 6 dormitories, a hall, and training rooms. Moreover, the SARCs provide free medical and psychosocial support services to GBV victims/survivors. At the same time, the Shelter accommodates and provides livelihood support to the GBV victims/survivors to enable them to earn a sustainable living despite the insufficient funding to support services. The informal support systems complement the services provided by these formal support systems and 86.8% of the respondents believe that they are helpful to GBV victims/survivors in the state.



Access to Legal Justice

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

69.8% **Formal justice system** 29.5% **Informal justice system** 0.8% **I will not seek justice**

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

73.6% **Yes** 12.4% **No** 3.9% **Not Sure**
10.1% **It Depends**

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

58.9% **Yes** 27.1% **No** 14% **Not Sure**



Support Services

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?

44.2% Yes
55.8% No

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

30.4% Specialized medical healthcare pathway
6.9% Psychosocial/mental health pathway

39.5% Police/security pathway
17.1% Legal pathway
5.8% 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?

86.8% Yes
4.7% No
8.5% Not Sure

All the units responsible for gender-related issues under the state directorates work with support partners like UNICEF to create awareness materials and programs, including radio jingles and shows on GBV. Also, the state distributes GBV materials through the MOWA to all the health care centres in each LGA and community, and 77.5% of the survey respondents confirmed that the GBV information and/or education programs or materials are available in the state. Moreover, the state uses PwD-friendly IEC sensitisation and awareness materials such as sign language interpreters, audio messages, and recorded content. A few sex-related topics are taught in subjects like Biology, Health Education, Integrated Science, and Civic Education in secondary schools. However, sex education has not been comprehensively incorporated into the curriculum.

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development allocation for the years under review was N380.33 million, N545.19 million, and N461.62 million for 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively, based on the population of 4.16 million women. Additionally, N196.69 million in 2020, N457.97 million in 2021, and N410.80 million in 2022 were the actual expenses during the same period. The performance metrics for the state budgetary allocation in 2020, 2021, and 2022 are 51.72%, 84.01%, and 88.99%, respectively. From 2020 to 2022, the Ministry's budget performance improved by 41.88%. When it comes to the state's per capita funding for the Ministry of Women Affairs, it comes in fifth place in the region for 2020 at N47.3, second place for 2021 at N110.1, and third place for 2022 at N98.7.



Human Angle Story

A 13-year-old girl who hawks kolanut in a market was sexually assaulted by a man with three wives and nine children. The man raped the girl multiple times within two years, and she eventually got pregnant. The market committee reported the case to the Governor's wife, who champions GBV cases in the state. The man was prosecuted, and he is currently serving jail time. There was also a case of a 19-year-old mentally impaired girl molested by a herbalist who promised to heal her. The case was reported at the police station and later forwarded to the headquarters. The case was prosecuted in court and the perpetrator is currently in jail.



Information and Awareness

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

77.5% Yes
18.9% No
3.9% Not Sure

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

4.7% Not at all useful
34.9% A little bit useful
40.3% Mostly useful
20.2% Completely useful

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

28.2% Audio/spoken content
6.2% Braille printed content
18.6% Visual content
5.8% Screen subtitling
8.4% Sign interpretation
19.4% Picture-based messages
4.3% Simplified messages
8.7% None of the above

Index	Indicators	Result Justification
 Laws and Policies	Existence of State laws that criminalize the GBV	1.0
	Quality of State VAPP Laws	0.5
	Existence and usage of customary and religious laws and policies that criminalizes GBV	0.0
	Consistent, result-producing efforts at reforming and strengthening laws, policies, and customs on GBV prevention and response within an eight-year period	0.5
 Access to Legal Justice	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	0.5
	Existence of informal justice system, with processes and outcomes that does not perpetuate or advance GBV in the courts	0.5
 Support Services	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	0.5
	Existence of and access to holistic support systems for GBV victims and survivors	0.5
	Existence and usage of holistic informal support systems	0.5
 Information and Awareness	Availability and widely disseminated GBV IECs materials	1.0
	Existence and usage of comprehensive sex education curriculum in secondary schools	0.5
	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
 Budget and Spending	Women Affairs Ministry budget allocations and spending (85% and above execution rate)	2.0
	Women Affairs Ministry spending per capita	0.0