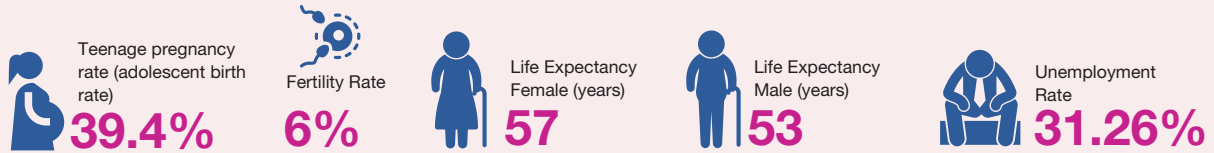
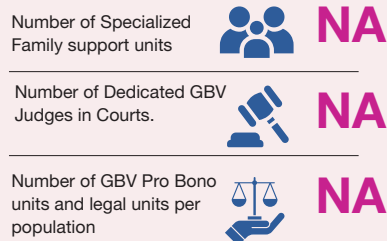


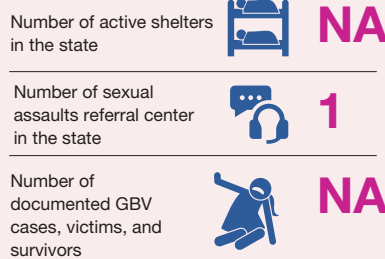
State Context



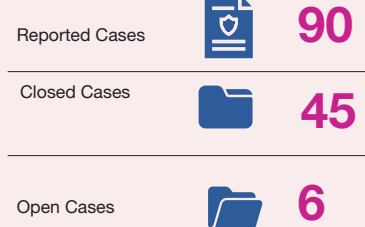
Access to Legal Justice



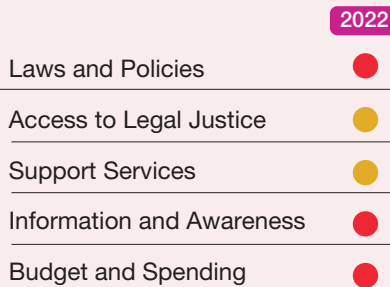
Support Services



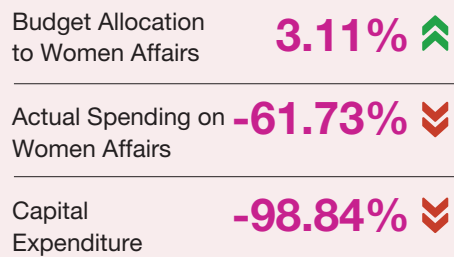
GBV Cases



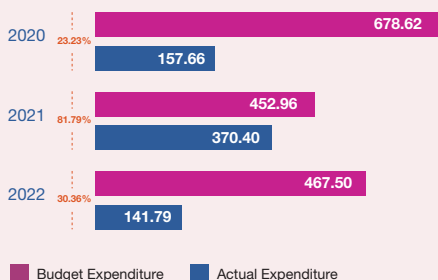
Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



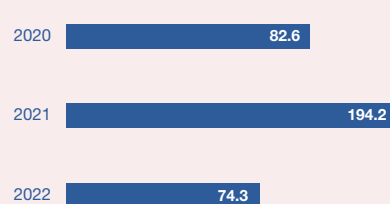
Year on Year Growth 2022







Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 Laws and Policies	While 62.7% of the surveyed population are aware of existing laws and/or policies that address GBV in the state, there is need to ensure wider awareness.	Frequently sensitize the public on GBV-related laws and policies, while ensuring wider coverage.
		Some customary and religious laws are effective in preventing and responding to GBV in the state.	Discard customary and religious practices impeding the fight against GBV laws.
2	 Access to Legal Justice	The state's reporting channels are not well known by the people.	Educate the people, including and especially rural dwellers, on the available GBV reporting and referral channels.
		No specialized/exclusive GBV Judges and Courts in the state.	Establish exclusive GBV Courts with dedicated GBV Judges.
		60.89% of the surveyed population revealed that they would serve as witnesses during investigation and trial.	Develop robust witness protection programs to increase participation rate.
3	 Support Services	There is only one government owned SARC in the state, which was donated by UNDP.	More SARCs and Shelters should be established (at least one per LGA), equipped, staffed, and managed by the government with continuous support from donors, NGOs, and other development partners.
		Low awareness and accessibility of reporting and referral pathways in the state.	Ensure frequent and wide publicity on the reporting and referral pathways in the state.
		Many are not aware of the existing SARC in the state.	Raise awareness about the location and the functions of SARC.
		Poor funding of support services.	Prioritise and fund support services for GBV survivors and their relatives.
4	 Information and Awareness	Poor GBV-related sensitisation and awareness programs in the state.	Multiple GBV-related sensitisation and awareness programs (radio jingles, educative pamphlets, seminars, and radio/tv shows) and PwD-friendly material should be used frequently. IEC materials should be distributed in public places like markets and schools, especially in rural areas.
		No comprehensive curriculum on sex education in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.	Comprehensive sex-related topics should be incorporated in the curriculum of secondary schools and tertiary institutions.



Laws and Policies

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

62.87%	37.13%	--
Yes	No	Not Sure

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

52.97%	34.65%	12.38%
Yes	No	Not Sure

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

34.65%	54.95%	5.94%
Strongly Agree	Agree	Indifference
3.96%	0.5%	
Disagree	Strongly Disagree	

The two existing GBV-related laws in the state are the VAPP Law and the Child's Right Law. The VAPP Law needs to be reviewed to include the offence of coercion, FGM, harmful widowhood practices, forced isolation or separation from family and friends, violence by state actors, and - beyond its definition as already provided in the Law, include "trafficking" as a form of violence against persons. S.3(2), which provides that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape "if she has attained the puberty," did not provide a definition of puberty. The punishment of rape offenders in sections 3 and 4 which includes the surgical removal of testicles for male convicts or the fallopian tubes for female convicts should be reviewed.

62.87% of the survey participants are aware of these laws, and about 90% indicated that the awareness of the two laws would prevent GBV in the state. Both have been proven to be effective laws in prosecuting GBV-related cases, including sexual harassment issues in the state's public and private institutions. Since these laws were recently assented to, they have yet to be revisited or reformed. 53% of the surveyed population believe that the state's customary and religious laws are effective and sufficient in preventing and responding to GBV.

All GBV cases are reported to law enforcement agencies (Police/Civil Defence) for investigation, and the law enforcement agencies invite the suspect for investigation and escort the GBV victim to the hospital for medical test. After the investigation, they file the case at the Office

of the Chief Registrar, which assigns a court to prosecute the case. The state supports the victim by providing lawyers who handle the case. 70.79% of surveyed respondents indicated that they prefer the formal justice system, signalling that the state's reporting and prosecution systems are effective. No specialised/exclusive GBV Judges/Courts exist in the state, but functional GBV Desks are in place in police stations. Religious and traditional leaders champion the informal justice systems. They rely on Sharia Law and cultural norms, and often convince the survivors to forgive the perpetrators for peace to reign. About 55% of the survey participants agreed that the informal justice system is effective in the state addressing GBV-related issues.

Regarding support services, the state still needs to do more. The state government has not matched her purported priority of GBV to support services with significant investment and budgetary allocation of funds. Currently, the state has no Shelter, and the only government owned SARC was donated and equipped by the UNDP. The SARC provides psychosocial support to victims and ensures that victims are in the right mind. Meanwhile, the informal support systems in the state appear superior. This claim is supported by 77.72% of the survey participants, who indicated that the informal support systems are helpful to GBV victims/survivors than the formal support systems in the state. The state's reporting and referral pathway begins with the desk officer at the police headquarters. When a case is reported at the Police headquarters, the desk officer transfers the case to the nearest divisional



Access to Legal Justice

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

70.79%	24.75%	4.46%
Formal justice system	Informal justice system	I will not seek justice

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

60.89%	15.84%	16.34%
Yes	No	Not Sure
--	It Depends	

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

54.46%	31.19%	14.36%
Yes	No	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?

37.13% Yes
62.87% No

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

30.2% Specialized medical healthcare pathway	62.87% Police/security pathway	
8.42% Psychosocial/mental health pathway	15.35% Legal pathway	14.36% 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?

77.72% Yes
12.38% No
9.41% Not Sure

headquarters, and the perpetrators and victims are invited. After the investigation, the divisional headquarters transfers the case to the Ministry of Justice, after which the case will be filed at the Office of the Chief Registrar for prosecution. The GBV-related sensitisation and awareness programs in the states are limited. The state only uses radio jingles occasionally broadcasted by Amana FM and displays a few GBV-related posters at the Ministries of Justice, and Health. This explains why 40.1% of the survey participants submitted that GBV information/education programs/materials are unavailable in the state. Moreover, the available IEC sensitisation and awareness materials on GBV in the states are not sensitive to people with disabilities. Also, more effort must be made to incorporate sex-related topics in the state's education curriculum. This is because the coverage of sex education in the state's secondary and higher institutions is still very low and unimpressive despite the increasing incidence of GBV.

The approved state budgets for the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in 2020, 2021, and 2022 fiscal years were N678.63 million, N452.96 million, and N467.05 million, respectively. Between the years 2020 and 2022, the ministry's allotment saw a 31.18% decline. The ministry's actual spending for the same time period was N141.79 million in 2022, N370.46 million in 2021, and N157.67 million in 2020. The ministry budget performance metric went from 81.79% in 2021 to 30.36% in 2022, a drop of more than 50%. For the three-year period, the ministry budget performance metric was

23.23% in 2020, 81.79% in 2021, and 30.36% in 2022. Despite the minimal financial resources provided by the state. For the Ministry of Women Affairs, the state received the highest per capita allocation in the region in 2020 and 2021 (N82.6), the highest in 2021 (N194.2), and the lowest in 2022 (N74.3). The state outperformed the regional average with this number in 2020, 2021, and underperformed in the year 2022



Human Angle Story

A traditional leader from Dukku raped a girl in the community. The case was reported to the Police, who arrested the traditional leader and investigated the case. After the investigation, the traditional leader was charged to court and prosecuted. He is currently serving his prison sentence. Also, a boy in Billiri who usually raped 5-6-year-old girls daily in the community met his Waterloo the day he raped a young girl whose grandfather insisted that the boy must be arrested and prosecuted. The girl's grandfather reported the case to the appropriate authority, ensuring the boy was arrested and charged.

Information and Awareness

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


50.5% Yes
40.1% No
9.41% Not Sure

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

15.35% Not at all useful	36.14% A little bit useful
30.2% Mostly useful	18.32% Completely useful

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

51.98% Audio/spoken content	18.81% Braille printed content	31.19% Visual content	5.45% Screen subtitling
25.74% Sign interpretation	33.66% Picture-based messages	20.79% Simplified messages	22.28% 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	0.0
	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	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	0.0
 Budget and Spending	Women Affairs Ministry budget allocations and spending (85% and above execution rate)	0.0
	Women Affairs Ministry spending per capita	0.0