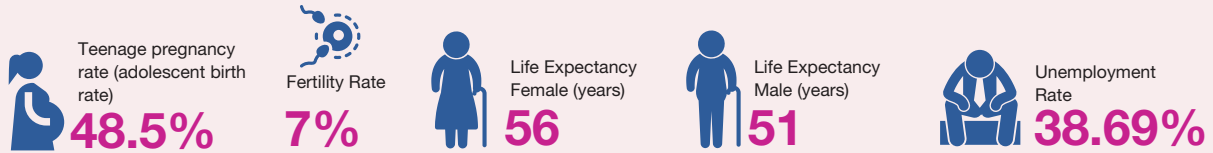
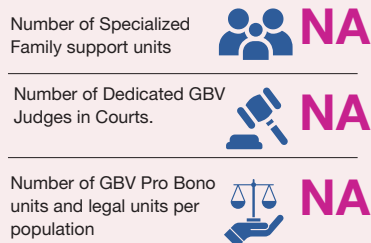


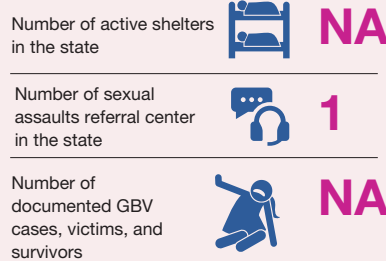
State Context



Access to Legal Justice



Support Services



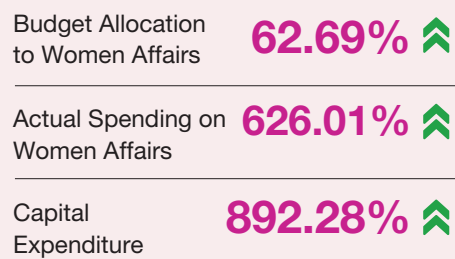
GBV Cases



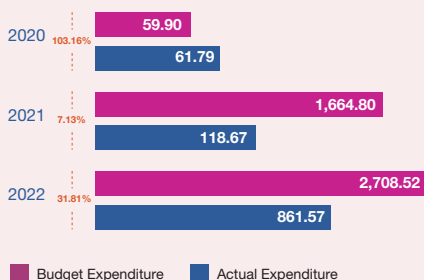
Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



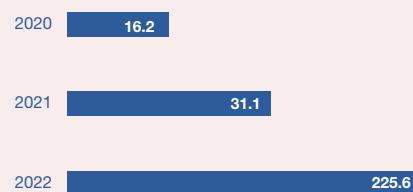
Year on Year Growth 2022







Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	<p>There exist GBV-related laws, such as the VAPP Law which needs some amendments.</p> <p>Inadequate implementation frameworks for existing GBV-related laws and policies.</p> <p>There is the existence of customary laws and practices that perpetuate gender-based violence. In some communities, men are allowed to beat their wives if they think the wives committed an offense.</p> <p>Limited awareness of the GBV-related laws and policies in rural and peri-urban areas largely due to illiteracy.</p>	<p>The VAPP Law should be updated to make provision for the establishment of a State SARC.</p> <p>The government should allocate adequate funds required to implement existing laws and policies.</p> <p>The government should revise customary laws and practices to eliminate those that perpetuate gender-based violence.</p> <p>Government, through the relevant ministries and possible collaboration with NGOs and CBOs, should simplify GBV-related laws and policies and translate them to the indigenous languages for dissemination in rural and peri-urban areas.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>Limited awareness about the existence of state-sponsored and pro-bono legal aid services.</p> <p>The existence of prevailing culture of protracted court proceedings, political interference, and victim stigmatization discourage victims from seeking justice.</p> <p>Existence of a judicial system that fails to mete out equitable penalties to perpetrators of Gender-Based Violence.</p>	<p>In partnership with media houses, the government should create awareness about state-sponsored and pro-bono legal services in the state.</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 reform the legal system by establishing specialized GBV courts or designating GBV judges while implementing measures to enforce a zero-tolerance policy against any form of interference.</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>Insufficient and under-equipped GBV support facilities.</p> <p>Shortage of trained personnel on GBV across relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and all other government parastatals.</p>	<p>The government should establish and adequately equip GBV facilities in each local government area within the state.</p> <p>Government to execute a comprehensive training program on GBV for key personnel in the relevant MDAs and other government institutions to ensure a well-informed and responsive workforce.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>Insufficient information, education, and communication materials and programs for GBV sensitization across the state.</p> <p>Existence of information and awareness programs that are insensitive to PwD.</p> <p>Populace largely resistant to harmful cultural practices that perpetuate GBV</p>	<p>Government to make annual budgetary allocations for the implementation of comprehensive GBV awareness campaigns and programs that are sensitive to PwD in the state.</p> <p>Government to partner with NGOs and CSOs to enlighten religious leaders, traditional leaders, and community leaders on the importance of endorsing the campaign to prevent GBV in the state.</p>



Laws and Policies

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

82.86% **Yes** 17.14% **No** -- **Not Sure**

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

79.29% **Yes** 13.57% **No** 7.14% **Not Sure**

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

32.14% **Strongly Agree** 57.14% **Agree** 3.57% **Indifference**
3.57% **Disagree** 35.71% **Strongly Disagree**

Jigawa State has some laws and policies in place to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including the Jigawa State Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law, the Child Protection Law, the Criminal Procedure Law, and the Shariah Penal Code Law. The VAPP Law makes provisions such as death penalty for a person who commits the offence of rape knowing or having reason to believe “he” is HIV positive (s.3), and, in the same section, provides for public shaming of convicted sex offenders including being listed in the sex offenders register. The state made additional offences in its VAPP Law such as the display of pornographic materials (s.26) and kidnap under violence by non-state actors (s.27).

The state is predominantly governed by Islamic principles, upheld by the Hisbah group, which promotes Islamic virtues through Sharia Law. Customary laws, although informal, play a role in the perpetuation of GBV within the state. In recent years, the Jigawa State government has made efforts to review some of its laws, including the VAPP Law, which was recently adopted and amended. A significant portion of the population (82.86%) know about the existing laws and policies and consider them effective and sufficient in addressing GBV. In addition, many surveyed participants express the belief that customary practices and religious laws offer adequate measures for the prevention and response to GBV.

The GBV reporting pathway in the state involves a variety of actors, including

traditional institutions, community leaders, the Hisbah group, law enforcement, and the courts. Typically, when instances of GBV occur, they are first reported to local traditional or religious leaders, as well as the Hisbah group within the community. Subsequently, these cases are escalated to the police, where a thorough investigation is conducted. In the presence of substantial evidence, the perpetrators are brought before the court to face legal proceedings. In many instances, victims of GBV, along with their acquaintances, prefer to engage the formal justice system for the resolution of GBV cases. However, the state’s formal justice system lacks several key areas, including witness protection, specialized Family Support Units, and designated GBV judges. Jigawa State’s informal justice system encompasses traditional and religious institutions. According to a significant portion of the surveyed population, both institutions are deemed effective and adequate in delivering justice for GBV victims and survivors. The informal justice system, however, serves to perpetuate harmful gender norms and practices in some instances.

The state has a single operational Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) responsible for serving all twenty-seven Local Government Areas within the state. However, this SARC faces significant challenges related to insufficient funding, equipment, and understaffing, which impact its effectiveness. Regrettably, there are no operational shelters available for GBV survivors in the state. The state’s reporting and referral pathways encompass medical, psychosocial,



Access to Legal Justice

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

75.71% **Formal justice system** 20.00% **Informal justice system** 4.29% **I will not seek justice**

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

77.86% **Yes** 2.86% **No** 5.71% **Not Sure**
13.57% **It Depends**

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

65.71% **Yes** 21.43% **No** 12.86% **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?

63.57% Yes
36.43% No

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

41.43% Specialized medical healthcare pathway
8.57% Psychosocial/mental health pathway
34.29% Police/security pathway
5.71% Legal pathway
38.58% 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?

85.71% Yes
5.71% No
7.86% Not Sure

and legal support. Survivors of GBV can receive necessary medical care, psychosocial support from counsellors or therapists, and assistance with their legal cases. In rare cases, survivors receive financial support to address their basic needs.

Jigawa State employs billboards, flyers, audio messages, and sign interpretation as means of disseminating information, facilitating communication, and educating the public about GBV. Nevertheless, the availability of these materials is limited and relatively scarce. Although a significant portion of the surveyed population is cognizant of their existence, their perceived utility remains low. Additionally, these programs and materials often lack sensitivity to individuals with disabilities. Notably, cultural considerations play a role in the limited implementation of comprehensive sex education, which is not taught in primary and secondary schools and only partially taught in tertiary institutions.

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development's budget increased by 4421.74%, from N59.9 million in 2020 to N2.7 billion in 2022. Nevertheless, N61.79 million, N118.67 million, and N861.58 million were actually spent during that time in 2022, 2021, and 2022. The budget execution rate was 31.81% in 2022, 7.13% in 2021, and 103.16% in 2020, respectively. The state's per capita performance for the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, which was N16.2 in 2020 and N31.1 in 2021, was below the regional average of N46.2

in 2020 and N96.7 in 2021; however, the execution rate was N225.6 in 2022.



Human Angle Story

It is encouraging to find that some victims of GBV in the state do not evade justice. This is true of the story of a minor who was subjected to the unspeakable horrors of incest. Her father, who was supposed to protect her, abused her sexually until she became pregnant. The perpetrator, in a cruel and twisted attempt to evade justice, falsely accused an innocent man of impregnating his daughter. But the truth eventually came out. After a thorough investigation, the survivor revealed that she had never known another man except her father. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the Jigawa State Police Command, the perpetrator was brought to justice.



Information and Awareness

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

70% Yes
29.52% No
1.48% Not Sure

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

31.43% Not at all useful
26.43% A little bit useful
30.71% Mostly useful
11.43% Completely useful

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

40% Audio/spoken content
2.14% Sign interpretation
1.43% Braille printed content
12.86% Picture-based messages
11.43% Visual content
0.71% Simplified messages
1.43% Screen subtitling
54.29% 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	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
 <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	0.5
	Existence of informal justice system, with processes and outcomes that does not perpetuate or advance GBV in the courts	0.0
 <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	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	0.0
 <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	0.0
 <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