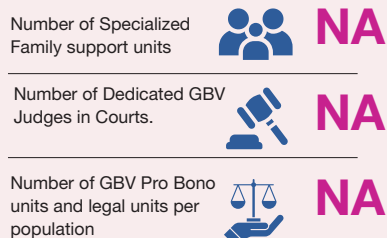


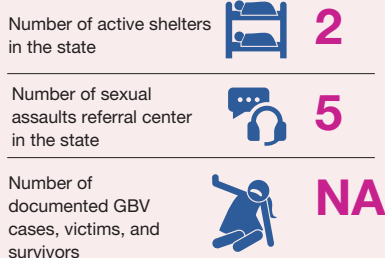
State Context



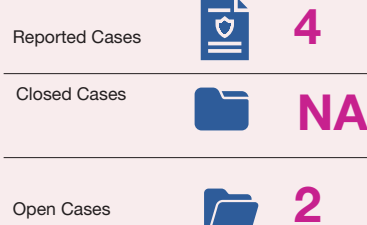
Access to Legal Justice



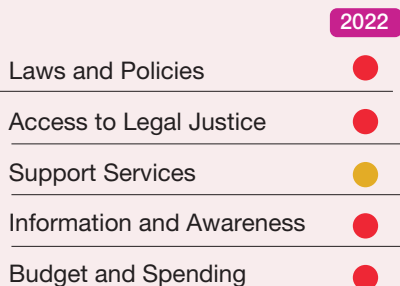
Support Services



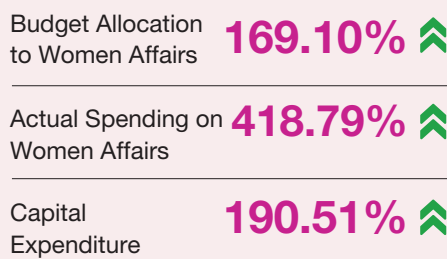
GBV Cases



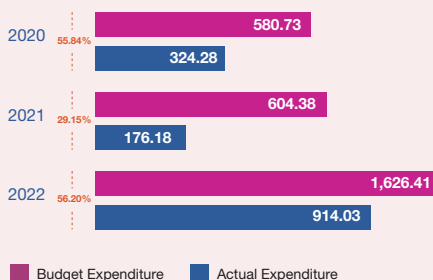
Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



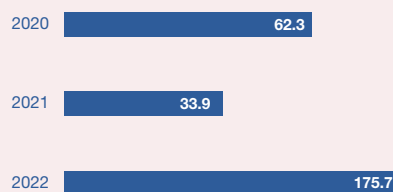
Year on Year Growth 2022







Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	<p>The VAPP Law is yet to be adopted in Katsina State. Hence, the Penal Code Law still exists as the legal instrument for addressing GBV.</p>	<p>Adopt the VAPP Law.</p> <p>Monitor and strengthen the implementation and impact of the Penal Code in preventing and responding to GBV.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>Weak institutional response, lack of sensitivity towards GBV cases, and delays in investigations and prosecutions.</p> <p>Existing challenges in accessing key stakeholders impede the pursuit of legal justice.</p> <p>The existence of certain religious teachings and traditional practices that perpetuate attitudes that hinder seeking legal justice for GBV.</p>	<p>Invest in training for law enforcement officials, judicial personnel, and other stakeholders to ensure they are equipped to handle GBV cases sensitively and efficiently.</p> <p>Establish partnerships between formal and informal justice systems to enable a comprehensive and coordinated approach to handling GBV cases.</p> <p>Government should implement a comprehensive strategy that addresses societal stigmatization, engages religious and traditional leaders to promote gender equality, and conduct targeted awareness programs to educate the public on reporting mechanisms and legal rights.</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>There is insufficient GBV support facilities and services to cater to the at-risk population in the state.</p> <p>Limited understanding of GBV among healthcare professionals, police officers, and judicial personnel.</p> <p>Existence of robust and effective informal support systems for GBV victims and survivors.</p>	<p>Government should provide and improve accessibility of support services by establishing additional SARCs and shelters in different areas of Katsina State, particularly in underserved areas.</p> <p>Government should provide training and information sessions to healthcare professionals, police officers, and judicial personnel to improve their awareness and understanding of referral and reporting.</p> <p>Government should establish mechanisms to enhance coordination and collaboration between formal support systems (SARCs, shelters) and informal support systems to provide comprehensive support to survivors.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>Infrequency of programming and campaigns vary considerably sometimes hindering the effectiveness of the programs in raising awareness and addressing GBV</p> <p>GBV information is presented in formats that cater to the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWD)</p> <p>Existence of divergent views regarding the implementation of comprehensive sex education.</p>	<p>Increase the number and frequency of GBV-related programs and campaigns to reach more people effectively.</p> <p>Improve the inclusiveness of PWDs in GBV awareness programs to ensure collaboration with disability-focused organizations and experts to ensure effective inclusion.</p> <p>Work closely with experts to determine suitable age for GBV education and develop age-appropriate curricula and training for teachers to ensure proper implementation of comprehensive sex education.</p>



Laws and Policies

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

83.3% Yes **16.7%** No **--** Not Sure

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

54.17% Yes **36.67%** No **9.17%** Not Sure

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

70.83% Strongly Agree **23.33%** Agree **4.17%** Indifference
0.83% Disagree **0.83%** Strongly Disagree

In Katsina State, since the VAPP Law is yet to be passed, the Penal Code Law is the main legislation that addresses GBV, and there exists a notable level of awareness regarding the law. Most of the surveyed population (83.3%) perceives the Penal Code Law as effective. Regarding the influence of customary laws and practices in GBV prevention and response, a significant portion of the respondents believe in their adequacy. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the surveyed population is knowledgeable about government-initiated efforts aimed at reforming the current legal framework and policies.

In Katsina State, there exist multiple GBV reporting and referral pathways, but a considerable portion of the population lack awareness of them. The effectiveness of law enforcement and prosecution is impeded by several factors, including the lack of sensitivity among law enforcement personnel toward GBV, the challenges in accessing law enforcement services, and the prevalent social stigma associated with GBV. Additionally, limited access to legal representation compounds the issue, as many survivors and victims are unable to secure legal aid services within the state. Some members of the surveyed population seeking justice opt for the formal justice system, while the informal justice system, which encompasses religious and traditional institutions, can, at times, perpetuate GBV and maintain attitudes that hinder the pursuit of legal justice in GBV cases.

In Katsina State, a functional Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and two active shelters are dedicated to

supporting victims/survivors of GBV. The state-operated Katsina State SARC, situated within Katsina State General Hospital, serves as a comprehensive one-stop centre, providing essential services, including medical examinations, forensic evidence collection, counselling, and legal support to GBV victims and survivors. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) independently own and manage these active shelters. The Shamsi Foundation Shelter, located in Katsina State capital, offers temporary accommodation, counselling, and medical assistance to GBV survivors, accommodating up to 30 individuals. It serves as a secure environment for survivors to recover. The Women's Rights Foundation Shelter in Daura specializes in delivering comprehensive support services to women and children impacted by GBV, including temporary housing, legal aid, vocational training, and psychological counselling.

GBV reporting and referral pathways involve stakeholders such as law enforcement agencies, healthcare professionals, and support organizations. Survivors can report GBV cases to the police, responsible for investigations and ensuring survivors' safety. Healthcare providers play a crucial role by offering medical examinations, collecting forensic evidence, and referring survivors to appropriate support services like SARCs and shelters. NGOs and CSOs actively contribute through awareness campaigns, counselling services, and facilitating referrals to support networks. Informal support systems, including assistance from family and friends, are highly valued



Access to Legal Justice

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

81.67% Formal justice system **18.33%** Informal justice system **0%** I will not seek justice

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

91.67% Yes **1.67%** No **3.33%** Not Sure
3.33% It Depends

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

52.5% Yes **37.5%** No **10%** 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?

59.17% Yes
40.83% No

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

25% Specialized medical healthcare pathway	83.33% Police/security pathway
2.5% Psychosocial/mental health pathway	9.17% Legal pathway
	1.67% 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?

69.17% Yes
22.50% No
8.30% Not Sure

by most of the surveyed respondents as vital aids for GBV victims and survivors. Notably, support services constitute a significant portion of the state's overall allocation for addressing GBV, ranking second only to programs related to access to legal justice. Based on the survey, Katsina State employs various information, education, and communication (IEC) materials to educate the public about GBV. Commonly encountered materials include printed resources like leaflets and flyers. Other media channels engaged with by respondents encompass arts, drama, movies, short films, radio programs, public awareness campaigns, school-based curricula, hospitals, religious organizations, and billboards. These notwithstanding, respondents do not seem to find the information passed through these media useful. Additionally, findings reflect efforts to enhance the sensitivity and inclusivity of GBV awareness programs and IEC materials for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), underscoring the state's commitment to ensuring that some PwDs can access GBV information in formats tailored to their specific needs. Findings also suggest the public's support for comprehensive sex education in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. The state increased the budget allocation to its Ministry of Women Affairs by 64.29% from N580.74 million in 2020 to N1.6 billion in 2022. For the three years under review, the actual budget implementation was N914.03 million in 2022, N176.19 million in 2020, and N324.29 million in 2020. In 2020, 2021,

and 2022, the budget performance was 55.84%, 29.15%, and 56.20%, respectively. With a per capita spending of N62.3 by the ministry in 2020, the state ranked second on per capita spending in the northwest region. It ranked fifth in 2021 with a per capita spending of N33.9 and fourth in 2022 with a per capita spending of N175.7



Human Angle Story

A 32-year-old resident of Batagarawa LGA of Katsina State was subjected to domestic violence by her spouse for several years. She could not tell anyone due to fear and a lack of knowledge about the existing laws and policies on GBV in her locality. However, through awareness campaigns organized by a local NGO in her area, she learned about her rights and the legal recourse available to her. Empowered by this newfound knowledge, she sought assistance from a women's rights organization that connected her with legal aid services. With their support, she filed a complaint against her husband, leading to his being apprehended and subsequently prosecuted under the existing GBV-related laws in Katsina State. This case not only highlights the importance of raising awareness about GBV laws and policies but also demonstrates how these measures can empower survivors and hold perpetrators accountable.

Information and Awareness

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

80% Yes
11.67% No
8.33% Not Sure

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

21.67% Not at all useful	35.83% A little bit useful
35.83% Mostly useful	6.67% Completely useful

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

37.50% Audio/spoken content	4.17% Braille printed content	19.17% Visual content	3.33% Screen subtitling
9.17% Sign interpretation	72.50% Picture-based messages	5.00% Simplified messages	10.00% None of the above

Index	Indicators	Result Justification
 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	Existence of State laws that criminalize the GBV	0.5
	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	0.0
 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	Available system of GBV reporting, prosecution, and enforcement	0.5
	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	0.5
 <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)	1.0
	Women Affairs Ministry spending per capita	0.0