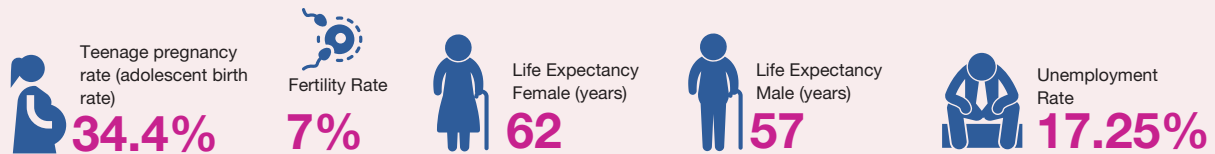
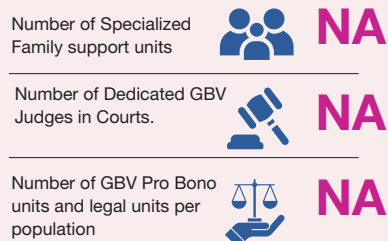


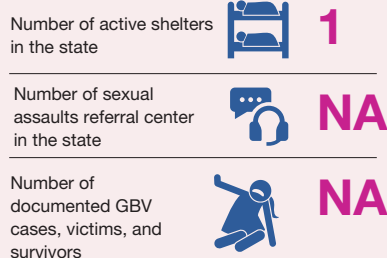
State Context



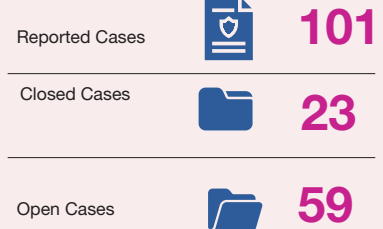
Access to Legal Justice



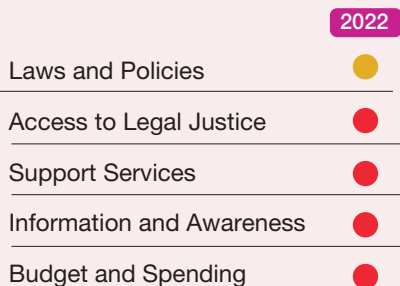
Support Services



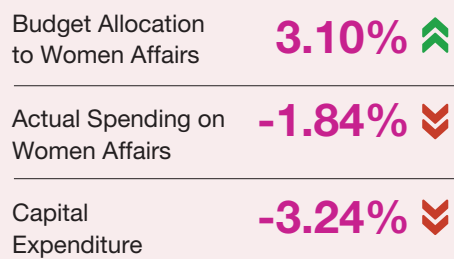
GBV Cases



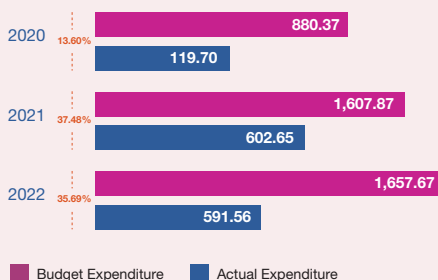
Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



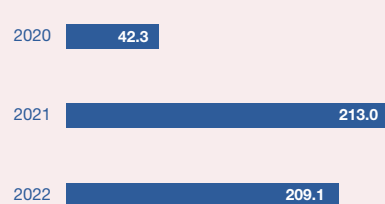
Year on Year Growth 2022






Total Allocation to Women Affairs (NGN'm)



Per Capita Analysis (NGN)



S/N	Indicators	Key Findings	Recommendations
1	 <p>Laws and Policies</p>	Administrative gaps hinder the effective implementation of GBV-related laws and policies in the state.	Government should allocate financial resources to support implementing institutions in carrying out the additional responsibilities arising from the enforcement of GBV-related laws and policies.
		Corruption among the judiciary and law enforcement agents as well as political interference impede the effectiveness of preventing and responding to GBV.	Government should establish independent oversight bodies to monitor the activities of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies as well as clear protocols and safeguards to prevent political interference.
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	There exists a lack of immediate law enforcement response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) incidents.	Government to invest in a quick response squad dedicated to GBV incidences.
		Difficulty in accessing legal aid in rural and remote areas.	Government should form collaborative partnerships with NGOs and CSOs that have a presence in rural and remote regions and provide legal aid services.
		Absence of a witness protection program constrains the willingness of potential witnesses to step forward with information that could contribute to the prosecution of GBV offenders and the equitable administration of justice.	Government should establish a comprehensive witness protection program.
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	Insufficient, poorly equipped, and understaffed GBV support facilities.	Government to allocate funds for the establishment, equipping, and staffing of SARCs and shelters across the state.
		Existing support services facilities offer a more restricted scope of services than survivors of GBV require.	SARCs should offer a comprehensive array of services to survivors, encompassing not only clinical support but also general counselling and referrals for non-clinical assistance.
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)-related legislation and informational materials are not accessible in formats comprehensible to a diverse audience.	Government should simplify GBV-related legislation and translate GBV information and laws into indigenous languages to ensure accessibility and understanding among rural and remote communities.
		IEC materials not available in formats that are inclusive and accessible to a broad and diverse audience.	Government should ensure that Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials are tailored to accommodate diverse audiences, with a particular focus on making them accessible and suitable for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).
		Resistance from Islamic religious bodies to sex education in schools.	Government should initiate awareness campaigns aimed at educating religious leaders about the advantages of integrating age-appropriate sexual education into the curricula of secondary and tertiary institutions.



Laws and Policies

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

82.5% **Yes** 17.5% **No** 0% **Not Sure**

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

84.17% **Yes** 15.83% **No** 0% **Not Sure**

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

52.5% **Strongly Agree** 37.5% **Agree** 0.83% **Indifference**
9.17% **Disagree** 0.83% **Strongly Disagree**

About six laws and policies are recognized as addressing gender-based violence issues in Kebbi State, with the VAPP Law and Child Rights Law being the most frequently cited. 82.5% of the respondents are well-informed about these laws and policies, and among those aware, 77% consider them sufficient and effective in the prevention and response to gender-based violence. Furthermore, 84.17% of the surveyed population believes that customary or religious laws and practices adequately address gender-based violence in the state. Recent efforts to enhance the state's gender-based violence laws led to the adoption of the VAPP Act and Child Rights Act in 2021, focusing on safeguarding individuals and preventing all forms of violence against women, girls, and children. Notwithstanding, the VAPP Law needs some amendments including replacing "thought" with "throughout" in s.27 and specify the "appropriate Government ministry" as well as the "body vested with the enforcement of the Law" referred to in s.40 and s.42, respectively.

Kebbi State has various reporting and referral pathways for gender-based violence (GBV) cases, depending on the reporting party. These pathways include NGOs/CSOs, law enforcement agencies, Hisbah, the Ministry of Women Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice. Typically, when a case of GBV is reported to the Ministry of Women Affairs, it coordinates with the police to summon the suspect while the victim/survivor tests at the hospital. When necessary, victims are referred to shelters for further support and the Ministry of

Justice takes up the case for prosecution. The Human Rights Commission and NGOs like FIDA provide legal assistance to GBV victims/survivors in urban areas, but this assistance is rarely available to victims/survivors in rural communities. Whereas the state has dedicated GBV judges and in some agencies GBV desks, it has none in police commands or divisions, potentially diminishing support for reported GBV cases. Further to this, the absence of a witness protection program in the state often results in unpunished perpetrators. 23.3% of the population do not find the informal justice system to be effective and sufficient in providing justice for GBV victims and survivors and would rather seek justice from the formal justice system.

Kebbi State features a functional Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and an active Shelter both located in Birnin Kebbi. These facilities provide victims/survivors with shelter, food, clothing, vocational training, and comprehensive medical services. When a case is reported to the SARC, medical professionals conduct tests and treatment. Victims/survivors are also offered counselling and psychosocial support. If necessary, cases are then referred to the Ministry of Women Affairs for further escalation to law enforcement agencies. Legal matters are transferred from the Ministry of Women Affairs to the Ministry of Justice, where necessary. Informal support systems, such as family, friends, religious centres, and community groups play a significant role in aiding GBV victims and survivors, as recognized by 84.17% of the surveyed population.



Access to Legal Justice

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

88.33% **Formal justice system** 10% **Informal justice system** 0.83% **I will not seek justice**

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

83.33% **Yes** 5.83% **No** 10% **Not Sure**
0.83% **It Depends**

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

73.33% **Yes** 23.33% **No** 3.33% **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?

53.33% Yes
46.67% No

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

47.50% Specialized medical healthcare pathway	68.33% Police/security pathway	
2.5% Psychosocial/mental health pathway	15.83% Legal pathway	10.83% 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?

69.2% Yes
22.5% No
8.3% Not Sure

The state periodically deploys Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to foster awareness regarding Gender-Based Violence (GBV). This awareness is further facilitated by the active engagement of NGOs, CSOs, and the National Orientation Agency (NOA) in GBV sensitization and awareness campaigns. Consequently, most of the surveyed population demonstrates awareness of GBV information and educational programs or materials within the state. This notwithstanding, there is the need to enhance the sensitivity of IEC materials on GBV to cater to the needs of persons with disabilities. Sex education remains notably absent from the curricula of secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the state. This is primarily attributed to religious restrictions, particularly from Islamic organizations, which discourage its inclusion in educational settings.

The budget for state's Ministry of Women Affairs for 2020, 2021, and 2022 was N880.38 million, N1.61 billion, and N1.66 billion, respectively. But the actual expenditure over the same period came to N119.70 million in 2020, N602.65 million in 2021, and N591.56 million in 2022. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, its budget performance was 13.60%, 37.48%, and 35.69%, respectively. When examining the state's per capita performance for the Ministry of Women Affairs, N42.3 in 2020 was slightly below the regional average of N46.2, but N213.01 and N209.1 in 2021 and 2022 respectively are above the regional averages of N96.7 and N197.4 for 2021 and 2022, respectively.



Human Angle Story

In Gidan Kwano village, Ngaski Local Government Area, a horrific crime took place. A young woman was raped, and the perpetrator was reported to the police by the non-governmental organization, MAWDA. However, the wheels of justice were ground to a halt by political intervention and the corrupt attitudes of security agents. The police officer assigned to the case was bribed with N20,000, and went on to cancel the prosecution. The victim was left traumatized and without justice. Her story highlights one of the many challenges in upholding justice and the need to combat the influence of corruption in the legal system.



Information and Awareness

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

84.17% Yes
12.50% No
3.33% Not Sure

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

25% Not at all useful
16.67% A little bit useful
47.50% Mostly useful
10.83% Completely useful

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

84.17% Audio/spoken content	16.67% Braille printed content	30% Visual content	20.83% Screen subtitling
20.83% Sign interpretation	41.67% Picture-based messages	25% Simplified messages	20% 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	0.0
	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	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	0.0
	Existence and usage of holistic informal support systems	0.0
 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	Availability and widely disseminated GBV IECs materials	1.0
	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