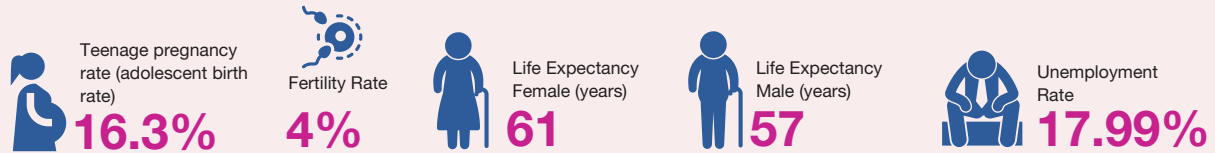
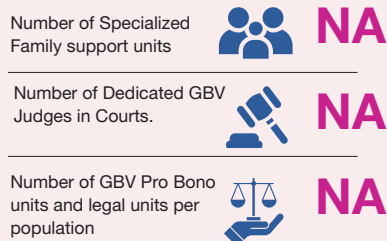


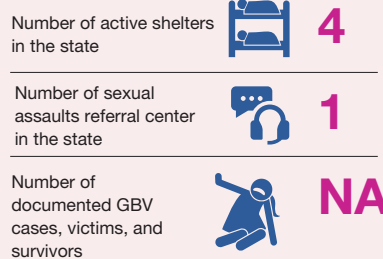
State Context



Access to Legal Justice



Support Services



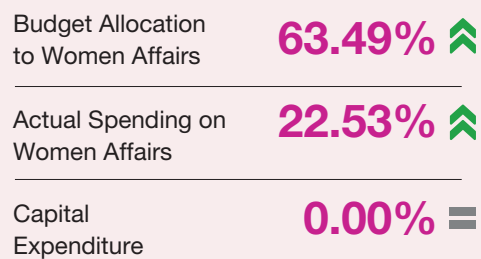
GBV Cases



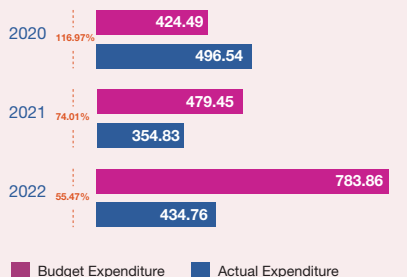
Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



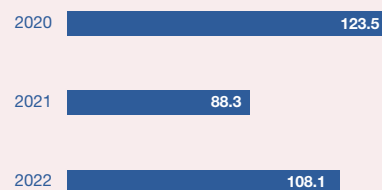
Year on Year Growth 2022





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 is no costed plan for the implementation of the laws available to criminalise GBV</p> <p>The law is silent on the need for an annual reporting on the implementation of the law as is provided in the federal-level VAPP Act</p>	<p>Advocate for the creation of specific budgetary line for different aspects such as awareness campaigns, legal staffing, and support services for the implementation of the existing laws Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including NGOs and international partners, to secure funding for the implementation plan.</p> <p>Advocate for an amendment to the existing laws to include a provision for annual reporting on the implementation of GBV laws, similar to the federal-level VAPP Act. Work with relevant government agencies to establish a monitoring and reporting mechanism to track progress and challenges in the implementation of the laws.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>No dedicated GBV Judges due to lack of sufficient human resources, there are no dedicated GBV courts as well.</p> <p>Inadequate legal staffing and low human resource capacity, dedicated to work on GBV</p> <p>Oyo state cannot boast of a structured witness protection program for victims and their families</p>	<p>There appointment of dedicated GBV judges and the establishment of specialized GBV courts to expedite cases.</p> <p>Prioritize recruitment and training to address the shortage of legal staff and build human resource capacity in GBV-related issues as well as partner with NGO's and INGO's to secure more funding and also get volunteers</p> <p>Develop and implement a structured witness protection program for victims and their families, ensuring their safety during legal proceedings.</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>Inadequate funding for the provision of shelter and SARCs and the existing ones also suffer poor funding for sustenance</p> <p>The existing shelter and SARCs do not have sufficient manpower and capacity to handle the daily reported cases, making them over stretched</p> <p>The informal support systems are often overstretched, suffer inadequate funding, insufficient capacity and lack adequate support from government</p>	<p>Increase government funding for shelters and SARCs, ensuring sustained financial support for their operation and maintenance. Explore partnerships with private sector entities and NGOs to supplement government funding and enhance the capacity of existing facilities.</p> <p>Improve funding for the recruitment and training of additional staff for shelters and SARCs to address the overstretching of existing resources.</p> <p>Allocate sufficient funding to strengthen informal support systems, ensuring they have the resources and capacity to effectively complement formal services.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>Most of the information and awareness programs of the government are often project tied and not for the continuous education of the citizens about GBV</p> <p>Most of the gender desk officers do not have full understanding of what GBV is and many of them still hold cultural values that impedes the success of messages against gender-based advocacies</p>	<p>Provide comprehensive training for gender desk officers on the dynamics of GBV, ensuring a thorough understanding of the issues and effective ways to address them.</p> <p>Foster a cultural shift through awareness programs to align gender desk officers with values that promote gender equality and sensitivity.</p>



Laws and Policies

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

72.7% Yes
27.3% No
0.0% Not Sure

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

48.8% Strongly Agree
45.5% Agree
5.0% Indifference
0.8% Disagree
0.0% Strongly Disagree

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

45.5% Yes
39.7% No
14.9% Not Sure

Oyo State's Violence Against Women (VAW) Law, 2017 is primary law for GBV-related cases. However, the title of the Law is, in and of itself, biased against men; thus, should be corrected to "Violence Against Persons." The offences in the Law, which, in line with its title, focuses on women, presupposes that men are not victims or not at risk of gender-based violence. Further, the law is silent on the need for an annual reporting on the implementation of the law as is provided in the federal-level VAPP Act. The use of the VAW Law and a community punishment approach for offenders prevail as the dominant methods for prosecuting GBV-related cases in Oyo State.

The survey reveals that 72% of respondents affirm awareness of the existing laws and policies, with 92% of the respondent also affirming that the laws and policies are adequate and effective in preventing and responding to GBV cases. However, the absence of a cost plan for the laws' implementation hinders its full and effective usage.

Regarding customary laws in Oyo State, the citizens see churches and mosques as sources of unwritten laws, affirming that customary laws are informally put into practice rather than formally instituted. There is no present data on the frequency of reviews and reforms of these laws within an eight-year period or the impacts of abolishing customary laws on state laws and policies. The perception of the survey population on the effectiveness of customary practices in preventing and responding to GBV in Oyo State shows that they further perpetuate GBV. By way of reporting and referral pathways, the state utilises a combination of police/security, legal, and special pathways like medical healthcare and psychosocial/mental health pathways. The police, Civil Defense and other law enforcement agencies in the state are saddled with the responsibilities to enforce

the law in Oyo state. According to most respondents Civil Defense and Amotekun are the most outstanding in terms of response. As per the survey results, amongst those mentioned, the police/security pathway was most recognized by the population (55.4%), suggesting this is the most common avenue through which individuals seek justice. Legal aid services within the state, including those provided by pro-bono private lawyers, state lawyers, or CSOs are provided within the state, however there are no provisions for a witness protection program. Furthermore, the informal justice systems prevalent in the state include the Landlord Association, Community Development Council (CDC), Community Development Association (CDA), Ward Development Council (WDC), Churches, and Mosques are identified as potentially perpetuating GBV. An estimated 49.59% of respondents do not believe these systems to be effective or sufficient in providing justice for victims/survivors of GBV, with claims of bias and a lack of deterrent for recurring offenses. The identified challenge of lack of dedicated Judges for GBV alludes to an area where improvement is needed.

The survey data conveys that most of the respondents 87% are unaware of any active shelters and/or SARCs for GBV victims and survivors that exist within the state. This indicates a low level of awareness and accessibility with 46% of the individuals surveyed categorising the access to these lodging and support facilities as 'low' and 24% as 'very low'.

For those who have knowledge about shelters and SARCs, only 4% agree that they are effectively functional, adequately equipped, well-maintained, and exhibit sustainability over time. They encompass various support services, with most of the respondents (69.42%) suggesting that these facilities offer comprehensive assistance. The services noted



Access to Legal Justice

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

91.7% Formal justice system
1.7% Informal justice system
6.6% I will not seek justice

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

63.6% Yes
13.2% No
3.3% Not Sure
19.8% It Depends

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

39.7% Yes
49.6% No
10.7% 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?

87.6% Yes
12.4% No

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

13.2% Specialized medical healthcare pathway	47.1% Police/security pathway
7.4% Psychosocial/mental health pathway	29.8% Legal pathway
	24.0% 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?

49.6% Yes
40.5% No
9.9% Not Sure

include legal and medical consultations, mental and economic or financial aid, provision of emergency contraceptives, and facilitating a safe space dedicated to care, healing, and recovery for victims of GBV. Despite this, the survey reveals that the support services may not be as accessible to the victims and survivors as one would hope, considering the limited budgetary allocation and investment for this purpose.

In Oyo State, there are various sensitization and awareness programs related to GBV. These programs utilize a variety of mediums such as radio jingles, educative pamphlets, and seminars, as well as radio and television shows. Notable among these is the quarterly advert focusing on the fight against GBV by BCOS TV sponsored by the Ministry of Women Affairs.

The state also has an education curriculum that covers sex education. Notably, organisations such as JDPC, Act Hub Africa, Critical Path Leadership Initiative, FOMWAN Trailblazer have incorporated Sex Education into their school-based sensitization in secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the state. Moreover, there are unique GBV information and education materials tailored for persons with disabilities. These include audio/spoken content, sign language interpretation, picture-based messages, visual content, screen subtitling, simplified messages, and braille printed content.

Oyo State witnessed a notable year-on-year rise in its allocation to the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Inclusion, climbing from N354.83mn in 2021 to N434.78mn in 2022. This increment elevated the per capita spending from N88.3 to N108.1. However, despite the increase, Oyo State remained below the regional average of N256.1 in 2022, securing the second-lowest per capita

allocation in the region. While the uptick in funds signifies progress, it highlights the need for further improvements in budgetary allocation and disbursements.



Human Angle Story

A poignant human angle story involves Alhaja H from FOMWAN, Akobo. She recounts her experience with a distressing case of a man who violated her 12-year-old daughter. The tireless dedication of Alhaja in pursuing justice for the young girl can be felt intensely through the passion in her voice as she narrates the story. She spearheaded the home tracing of the offender and ensured the case was handed over to the appropriate bodies - GBV Response Team at the Ministry of Justice and their legal team. This story puts forward the everyday struggles and hurdles faced by those on the front lines combating GBV, creating a stark picture of the reality in Oyo State.



Information and Awareness

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

45.5% Yes
44.6% No
9.9% Not Sure

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

19.0% Not at all useful	38.8% A little bit useful
34.7% Mostly useful	7.4% Completely useful

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

43.3% Audio/spoken content	10.0% Braille printed content	31.7% Visual content	29.2% Screen subtitling
40.0% Sign interpretation	38.3% Picture-based messages	17.5% Simplified messages	25.0% 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	0.5
	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	0.5
	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	1.0
	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