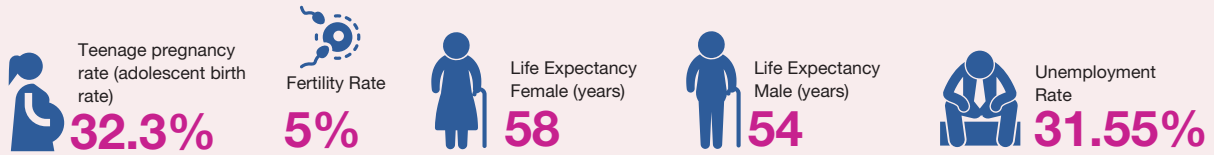
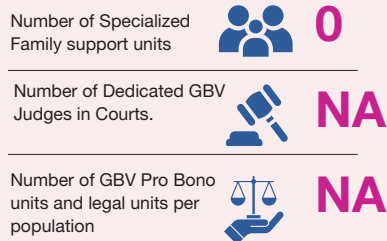


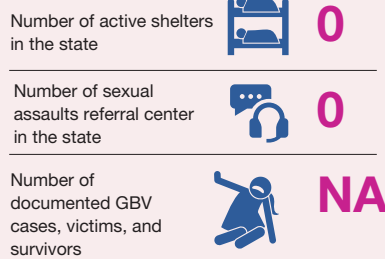
### State Context



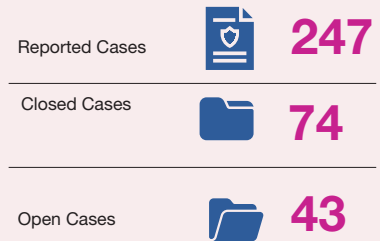
### Access to Legal Justice



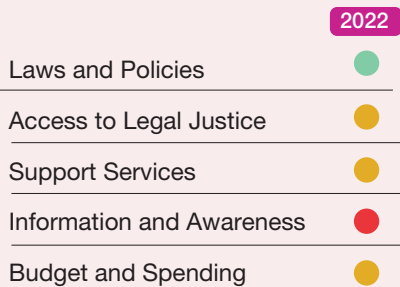
### Support Services



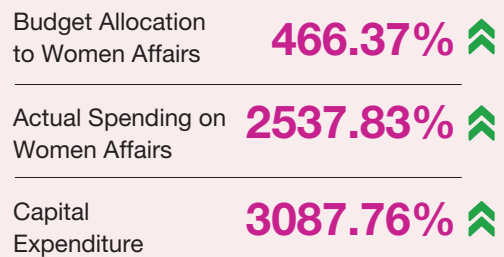
### GBV Cases



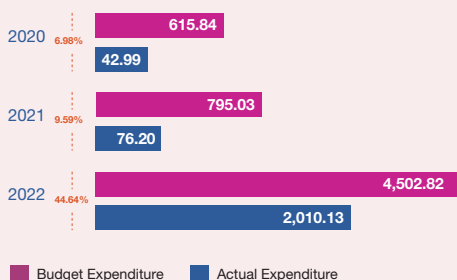
### Index Ranking (out of 36 States)



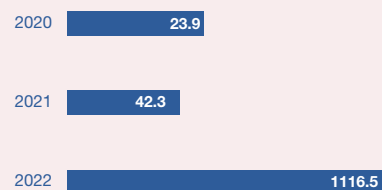
### Year on Year Growth 2022







### 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 existing GBV-related laws are the Child's Right Law, Penal Code, Administration of Criminal Justice Law, and the VAPP Law, but they have not proven to be effective in preventing GBV by merely existing.</p> <p>The laws should be fully implemented by the government to serve as deterrent to potential perpetrators of GBV.</p> <p>There is no relevant facility, adequate condition, and regular training for judges on GBV.</p>	<p>The laws should be fully implemented by the government to serve as deterrent to potential perpetrators of GBV.</p> <p>Educate the public regularly on GBV-related laws and policies.</p> <p>Regular and on-the-job training and retraining for all government officials who work to prevent and respond to GBV.</p>
2	 <p>Access to Legal Justice</p>	<p>Delay in conviction and prosecution of GBV perpetrators.</p> <p>There are no robust GBV-related witness protection programs in the state.</p> <p>Majority of the populace are not aware of the existence of GBV-related laws and their legal rights, limiting their access to legal justice.</p>	<p>Establish specialized SGBV courts and judges should be designated to handle GBV issues.</p> <p>Design and implement GBV-related robust witness protection programs.</p> <p>The population, especially those in rural communities, should be adequately informed of the existence of GBV-related laws and their legal rights.</p>
3	 <p>Support Services</p>	<p>There is no functional Shelter or SARCs owned by the state.</p> <p>No budgetary allocation to support services and most of the people are not aware of the existence of the support services in the state.</p> <p>There is a lack of synergy and coordination among stakeholders handling service delivery to GBV survivors in the state.</p>	<p>SARCs and shelters should be established, equipped, and staffed by the state government.</p> <p>Prioritize and fund support services and adequately inform the public of the existence of the support services.</p> <p>There should be a robust and coordinated system to harmonize the activities of all stakeholders who work to prevent and respond to GBV in the state.</p>
4	 <p>Information and Awareness</p>	<p>GBV-related laws are not available in local dialects, which hinder its easy understanding.</p> <p>Sex education is not included in the curricula of secondary school and tertiary institutions in the state.</p> <p>IEC materials are not sensitive to the peculiar and intersecting needs of PwDs.</p>	<p>Translate GBV-related laws into different local languages and ensure wide dissemination and sensitization on them.</p> <p>Age-appropriate comprehensive sex-related topics should be incorporated in the school curriculum at all levels.</p> <p>PwDs-friendly awareness and programs should be carried out on a regular basis.</p>



## Laws and Policies

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

60% Yes 40% No -- Not Sure

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

57% Strongly Agree 28% Agree 9% Indifferent 3% Disagree 3% Strongly Disagree

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

46% Yes 46% No 8% Not Sure

The Violence and Discrimination Against Persons (Prohibition) Law, 2021, the Child's Rights Law, the Penal Code Law, and the Administration of Criminal Justice Law are used by the state to address GBV. Though some are new, these laws have not been revisited/reformed in the last eight years, but the government has widely used the VAPP to address sexual harassment in the state's institutions. The VAPP Law, however, needs to be amended, for instance, to provide for the offence of trafficking beyond merely defining it, as well as properly define puberty which is not what is currently in the law wherein puberty is defined as a person not below 18 years of age.

Notably, the VAPP law provided for some offences not in the VAPP Act such as, sexual intercourse against the order of nature (s.4), gross indecency (s.5), unlawfully detaining another person (s.6), sexual harassment (s.7), unlawfully transposing a person to an opposite sex (s.8), and use of landed property for the transposition of another person into to the opposite sex (s.9). The law, however, is silence on some offences in the VAPP Act, such as coercion, intimidation, spousal battery, offensive conduct, frustrating investigation, willfully making false statement, harmful widowhood practices, attack with harmful substance, violence by state actors, and inflicting physical injury.

The GBV-related laws are relatively well known by 60% of the surveyed population, and 85% of the respondents submitted that the laws would prevent GBV in the state. Taraba uses formal and informal customary laws, but only 46% of the survey participants agree that they are effective in preventing and responding to GBV in the state. The state's Area, Magistrate, and Customary courts respond to GBV issues. Also, the Traditional, Religious, and Community Leaders address GBV issues at the community level based on their practices, norms, and traditions. They sometimes hand over the case

to the Police, health system, or the Ministry of Justice.

The state has effective reporting, prosecution, and enforcement structures. When the community reports a GBV case at the police station, they invite the perpetrator and investigate the case. If the case is a family issue that requires reconciliation, they will refer it to the Ministry of Women Affairs, but if it is a rape, physical, or mental harm case, they will refer it to the health facility for medical attention and then to Ministry of Justice for legal action. The state does not have a standard witness protection program, but it provides lawyers to handle the cases in a few instances. FIDA and the Legal Aid Council offer free legal support to survivors, but the failure of the court to adhere to the timeframes makes it difficult to achieve great success. Despite this limitation, 65% of the participants prefer the formal justice system. The state does not have GBV designated judges, but all the security agencies have gender desks. Also, informal justice systems are addressing GBV-related cases in the community.

Taraba State does not have any functional Shelter or SARC. No wonder 62% of the survey participants believe that the informal support systems are helpful to GBV victims/survivors. FHI360 and UMCN, however, operate a shelter and orphanage home, respectively. Even though there is no budgetary allocation/investment to these support systems, they still accommodate GBV victims/survivors, especially trafficked children intercepted by the security, providing them with food and medical support.

On reporting and referral pathways, all GBV cases from the community, CSOs or NGOs are referred to or reported at the Police station. The Police refer the case to the health facility if the victim needs medical attention and then to the Ministry of Justice for prosecution after



## Access to Legal Justice

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

65% Formal justice system 37% Informal justice system 1% I will not seek justice

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

56% Yes 19% No 6% Not Sure 18% It Depends

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

44% Yes 52% No 4% 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?

45% Yes 55% No

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

32% Specialized medical healthcare pathway  
45% Psychosocial/mental health pathway  
48% Police/security pathway  
28% Legal pathway  
19% 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?

62% Yes 33% No 3% Not Sure

investigation. Family matters that need to be reconciled are referred to the Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development.

About 60% of the survey participants indicated that GBV information/education programs/materials are unavailable. The state only uses GBV-related sensitisation materials such as educational pamphlets and conducts awareness programs, including seminars and radio/TV shows, when marking special events. Moreover, the Ministry of Women Affairs collaborates with USAID to produce and distribute IEC materials to communities during meetings and training. NAPTIP produces and shares some materials to sensitise the communities on GBV. Unfortunately, the IEC materials are not PwD-friendly. Furthermore, sex education-related topics are not included in the state's secondary and tertiary institution curriculum.

The Ministry of Women, Children Affairs and Social Welfare's budget increased annually. Still, the performance rates of 6.98% and 9.59% were unimpressive as they show that the Ministry spent less than one-third of the budget in 2020 and 2021, indicating low prioritization of GBV issues in the state. The rate, however, jumped to 44.64% in 2022. Of the N615.84 million budget in 2020, personnel and overhead spending was N13.99 million (2.3%) and N29, million (4.7%), respectively. In 2021, capital gulped N62.63 million (7.8%) of the N795.03 million budget, while N11.,67 million (1.5%) and N1.9 million (0.2%) were recorded for personnel and overhead. The ministry spent N11,424,732.96 (0.3%) on personnel out of the N4.5 million budget for 2022, while N1.99 million (44.3%) and N2.15 million (0.05%) were recorded as overhead and capital spending.



## Human Angle Story

In February 2020, a distressing incident unfolded in the Bali Local Government Area. Security forces intercepted 73 trafficked children, both boys and girls. Shockingly, one of the children had special needs/disability. It was uncovered that these children were lured away from their families with the false promise of education in distant locations. At that time, the state lacked appropriate shelter or safe spaces for the rescued children. To address this, the government rented a hotel and stationed armed security personnel to safeguard them. However, the hotel was ill-suited to cater to the children's specific needs and lacked essential safety standards, resulting in 38 of them going missing. Fortunately, they were later reunited with their families. Recognising its negligence in managing the situation, the state government replaced the Commissioner for Women Affairs who was to oversee the children's care. Subsequently, the remaining 35 children were relocated to the UMCM orphanage home in Jalingo, the state capital.



## Information and Awareness

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

36% Yes 59% No  
5% Not Sure

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

36% Not at all useful  
22% A little bit useful  
24% Mostly useful  
18% Completely useful

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

37% Audio/spoken content  
32% Braille printed content  
51% Visual content  
40% Screen subtitling  
39% Sign interpretation  
37% Picture-based messages  
24% Simplified messages  
26% 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	0.5
	Consistent, result-producing efforts at reforming and strengthening laws, policies, and customs on GBV prevention and response within an eight-year period	1.0
 <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
 <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	0.0
 <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	2.0