



Kebbi State



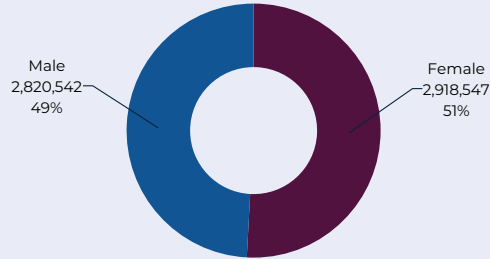
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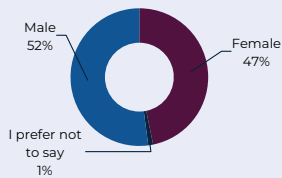




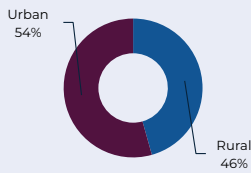
Total Population
5,739,089



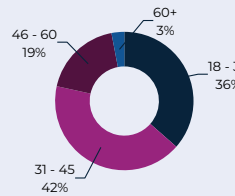
Respondents: 436



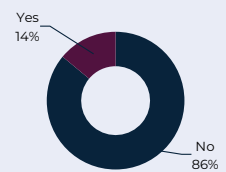
Location



Age Group



Disability Status



GBV Context



No. of GBV cases **94**



No. of active Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) **1**



No. of active shelters **3**



No. of Family Support Units (FSUs) **N/A**

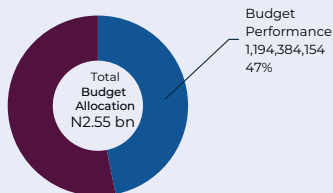


Index Grades

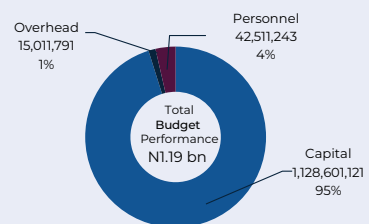
Laws and Policies	●
Access to Legal Justice	●
Support Services	●
Information and Awareness	●
Budget and Spending	●

Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

Budget Performance (2023)

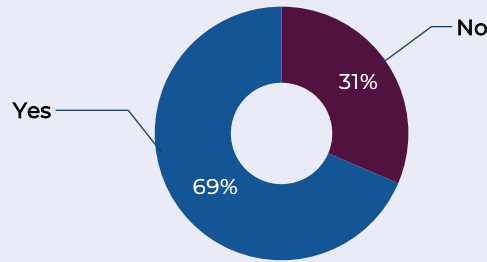


Budget Expenditure (2023)



Per Capita Spending **N208.1**

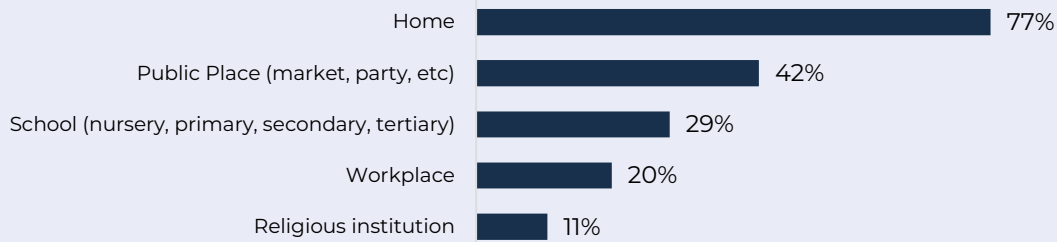
Have you or anyone you know experienced any form of gender-based violence (GBV) in the last five years?



What form of GBV did you or the person experience?



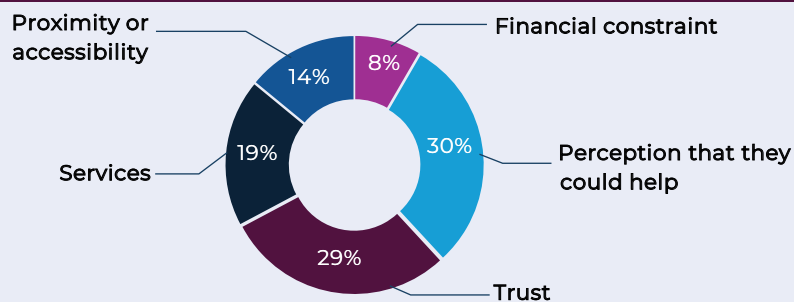
Where did you or the person experience the GBV?



Where did you or the person first seek help?

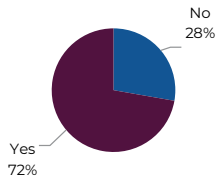


Why did you or the person choose where to seek help?

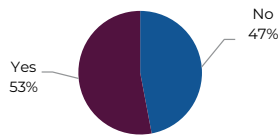


Laws and Policies

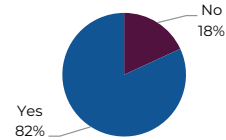
Are you aware of existing laws and/or policies that address gender-based violence (GBV) in the state?



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

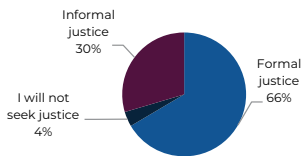


Do you know of anyone who has been convicted for GBV-related offenses?

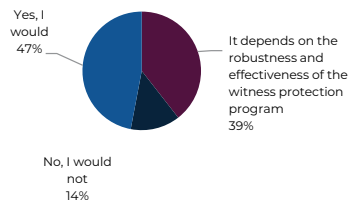


Access to Legal Justice

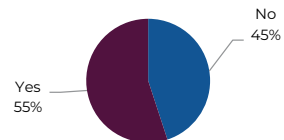
Where would you seek justice if you, or anyone you know, experience GBV?



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

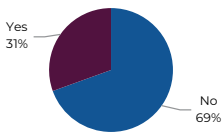


Are you aware of legal assistance and services provided by the State to GBV victims/survivors?

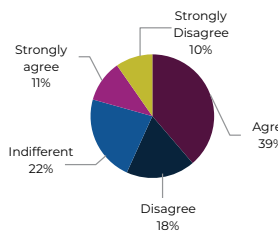


Support Services

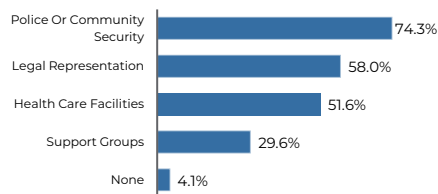
Do you know of, or have you visited, any active shelters and/or Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) for GBV victims/survivors in the state?



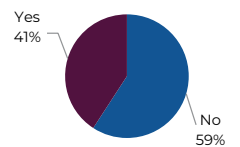
Do you believe that these shelters and/or SARCs are effectively functional, adequately equipped, properly maintained, and sustainable over time?



Which of these processes and procedures for reporting GBV-related incidents are you aware of? (Referral Pathways)

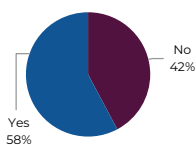


Do you think informal support systems such as family, friends, religious centres, community groups, etc., are helpful to GBV victims/survivors?

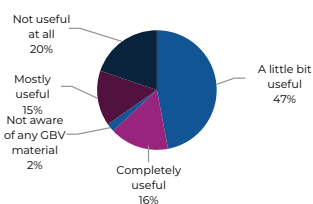


Information and Awareness

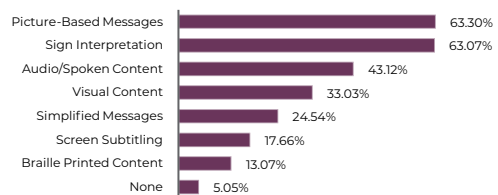
Do you know of any GBV information and/or education programs or materials in the state?



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



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



Key Insights

Laws and Policies

Kebbi State has enacted several laws to address gender-based violence, including the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Law 2021, the Child Rights Law 2021, the Married Woman Property Law, and the Kebbi State Penal Code Law 2021. While 71.5% of respondents are aware of these laws and policies, 28.5% remain unaware. Additionally, 55.3% of respondents have witnessed the successful prosecution of GBV perpetrators using these laws, particularly the VAPP and Child Rights Laws. This suggests that these laws are effective in addressing GBV within the state. To enhance the clarity and effectiveness of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Law, Section 27 should be amended to replace “thought” with “throughout”, and Sections 40 and 42 should be amended to specify the “appropriate Government ministry” and the “body vested with the enforcement of the Law,” respectively.

Access to Legal Justice

Over the past one year, several agencies have given several accounts of the number of cases reported, prosecuted and administered judgment: According to the police, 27 cases were reported, 20 in court, seven convictions, and 13 awaiting trials. According to the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), 17 cases have been reported, 15 in court. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice posits that 50 cases have been reported, 45 are currently being prosecuted, 35 judgments administered, and 38 convictions secured. Customary laws, while formally recognized, often complement formal legal systems in certain cases. While 64.62% of respondents prefer to seek justice through formal legal channels, 31.45% rely on informal systems based on customary and religious laws. Some communities are actively working to reform and abolish harmful customary practices. However, certain discriminatory and harmful laws persist.

The effectiveness of GBV reporting, prosecution, and enforcement in Kebbi State varies depending on the initial point of contact. Cases reported to NGOs are typically referred to the nearest police or the NSCDC station, while direct reporting can be made to the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), FIDA, or through dedicated hotlines. Traumatized victims may be sent to shelters, and law enforcement will initiate prosecution. Surveillance teams, including civil society, government, and law enforcement agencies, monitor GBV cases. Both the Ministry of Justice and the police play key roles in prosecution. While 64.3% of respondents prefer the formal justice system, 31.5% opt for the informal system. Free legal services are provided by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), FIDA, and NHRC. However, gaps remain, including the lack of a strong witness protection program and unclear adherence to VAPP Law timeframes for prosecuting offenders.

Support Services

The state currently operates three shelters and one Sexual Assault Referral Center (SARC). The SARC deploys staff to general hospitals to provide medical treatment for GBV victims. Both shelters and the SARC offer essential services, including accommodation, food, clothing, and vocational training. The SARC’s medical team comprises a doctor, psychologist, pediatrician, and gynecologist counsellor. However, support services within the state face significant funding challenges. Furthermore, there is no evidence to suggest that medical units and forensic labs play a crucial role in prosecuting GBV cases.

Information and Awareness

While 58.7% of respondents are aware of GBV information and awareness programs in the state, a significant 41.3% still need to be made aware. This highlights the need for increased awareness campaigns. Current efforts include radio programs and the distribution of IEC materials on special occasions. A substantial majority (77.4%) support including sex education in the curriculum at all educational levels. Regarding IEC materials, a variety of formats, including sign language, pictures, audio, visual content, simplified messages, and Braille, are used to reach diverse audiences. However, the consistency and frequency of these efforts remain a major challenge, with the AGILE project being a notable exception.

Budget and Spending






The Kebbi State Government allocated N2.55 billion to the Ministry of Women Affairs for the 2023 fiscal year but disbursed N1.19 billion, representing 47% of the budget. Interestingly, N1.13 billion, representing 94% of the ministry's actual expenditure, was utilized in implementing the capital expenditure component of the budget, while N42.52 million and N15.02 million were spent on personnel and overheads, respectively. Notably, the 2023 budget of the state had specific budget lines speaking to GBV prevention and response, which include N37 million for the equipping of a Sexual Assault Response Centre at Kalgo Medical Centre and N100 million for the implementation of the Child Protection Policy of the state. The spending per capita of the Ministry stood at N208.1, denoting a grossly inadequate investment per capita in the GBV prevention and response efforts of the state and a need for the state to increase budgetary allocation and disbursement to the ministry significantly.

Human Angle Story



On September 18, 2024, a case of emotional and physical violence against a 14-year-old girl was reported to the NSCDC Kebbi State headquarters. The victim, living with her father and stepmother, was subjected to emotional torment and physical assault. After intervention from the MoWA and the First Lady's office, the girl was offered a scholarship and separated from her abusive family. In a separate incident in July 2024, a man from Argungu Local Government Area trafficked 17 children to Niger Republic. One child lost their life during the trafficking process. The perpetrator was eventually arrested and sentenced to prison, while the remaining 16 children were repatriated to Nigeria through the Nigerian embassy in Niger Republic.

Kebbi State

Indexes	Key Findings	Recommendations
Laws and Policies 	The most prevailing gap that affects the effectiveness of some of these laws is citizens' lack of awareness.	Awareness creation programs must be intensified and sustained across the state.
	There is a capacity deficit regarding the implementation of the laws	The state must invest in and sustain capacity-building programs for law enforcement officials and other stakeholders.
	There is a perception of corruption on the part of law enforcement agencies.	Close monitoring and supervision to ensure that officers involved in the campaign are not taking undue advantage of citizens.
Access to Legal Justice 	Pro bono legal services are mainly limited to urban areas, leaving rural GBV victims without access. Also, financial constraints hinder the response team's ability to effectively address GBV cases.	The government should extend pro bono legal services to rural areas, establish a robust witness protection program, and ensure effective case follow-up to increase confidence in GBV laws.
	45.70% of the surveyed population do not know where and how to seek legal assistance and justice	Increase awareness of the availability of legal services and strengthen the reporting, prosecution, and enforcement system.
	Slow administration of justice	Establish GBV-dedicated courts to address GBV-related cases speedily
Support Services 	The three shelters and one SARC are grossly inadequate for the population	Invest in building more SARCs and/or shelters to cater to victims and survivors of GBV.
	Most respondents (68.80%) are unaware of shelters and Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARCs) in the state, limiting access to crucial support services.	Increase the sensitization and awareness of the GBV reporting and referral pathway to enable victims and survivors to access the needed help.
	Economic support to victims and survivors remains a major challenge as victims and survivors have to transport themselves to the hospital.	The government should provide economic support to GBV victims and survivors, facilitating their access to justice and recovery.
Information and Awareness 	GBV laws, policies, and IEC materials are predominantly in English, restricting access for many citizens.	GBV laws, policies, and IEC materials should be produced and disseminated in local languages to enhance access
	Access to information and awareness materials is limited for PWDs.	GBV IEC materials should be produced and disseminated using Braille, audiovisuals, simplified messages, screen subtitling and sign languages to improve access for PWDs
	Schools have neither a guide nor a curriculum for teaching GBV prevention and response.	A GBV prevention and response guide should be developed and used to sensitize students.
Budget and Spending 	The budget execution rate of the Ministry of Women Affairs was barely 47%	The government should increase budget allocation to the Ministry of Women Affairs to enhance its GBV prevention and response efforts.
	The Ministry of Women Affairs spending per capita, N208.1, was acutely inadequate.	

WOMANITY INDEX IMPLEMENTATION TRACKER
2023 Policy Recommendations
Kebbi State

S/No.	Recommendations	Implementation Status	Remarks
Laws and Policies			
1	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	Not Implemented	
2	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.	Not Implemented	
Access to Legal Justice			
3	Government to invest in a quick response squad dedicated to GBV incidences.	Partially Implemented	The Government have tried at the state level therefore the team need to be stronger at the grassroots level
4	Government should form collaborative partnerships with NGOs and CSOs that have a presence in rural and remote regions and provide legal aid services.	Partially Implemented	KECHEMA have started providing legal aid support services in the rural areas.
5	Government should establish a comprehensive witness protection program.	Not Implemented	There is no comprehensive witness protection program which is highly needed by the State Government to work on.
Support Services			
6	Government to allocate funds for the establishment, equipping, and staffing of SARCs and shelters across the state.	Partially Implemented	The State Government needs to do more in by equipping and staffing of SARCs and shelters across the state.
7	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.	Partially Implemented	They have started given counselling after clinical supports but more equipments are required in the SARC center for GBV victims to have a comfortable and convinent enviroments with better treatments and counselling.
Information and Awareness			
8	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.	Partially Implemented	They have started translating it to hausa but zabarmawa, Yoruba and Igbo languages need to be put into consideration because many of them do speak Hausa nor English.
9	Government should ensure that IEC materials are tailored to accommodate diverse audiences, with a particular focus on making them accessible and suitable for PwDs.	Partially Implemented	they have started making audio own to help the people with visual impairment

WOMANITY INDEX IMPLEMENTATION TRACKER
2023 Policy Recommendations
Kebbi State

10	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.	Not Implemented	This has not started yet but there is discussion around and advocate through Adolescent Girl's for Innitiave Learning and Empowerment (AGILE) within the State.
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