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A LAW TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENDER AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION AND FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED.

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**A LAW TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENDER AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION AND FOR THE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
DISCRIMINATION AND OTHER MATTERS
CONNECTED.**

BE IT ENACTED by the Plateau State House of Assembly as follows:

Citation and Commencement

1. This law may be cited as Gender and Equal Opportunities Law 2011 and shall come into effect on.....

Interpretation

2. In this Law:
“abuse” includes physical, psychological, sexual, verbal, economic, social cultural or similar mistreatment or mishandling which interferes with the integrity of a female or male human being;
“chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Commission;
“commission” means the Gender and Equal Opportunities Commission as established hereunder;
“commissioner” means the Commissioner in the ministry or such official responsible for women affairs and social development on the gender issues;

“court” means the High Court;

“discrimination against any person” means any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of his or her sex gender or other condition or status, which has effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by any person irrespective of their marital status on the basis of equality of men and women, or human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social cultural civil or any other field;

“domestic violence” means Any form of abusive behavior by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation including physical aggression, hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects or threats thereof; sexual abuse, emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking, passive or covert abuse like neglect and economic deprivation;

“equality” means the state of being viewed, perceived and treated fairly and justly without impartiality or undue preference;

“house” means Plateau State House of Assembly;

“members” means the Members of the Commission;

“men” include the boy child;

“ministry” means the ministry responsible for women affairs and social development and on gender issues;

“opportunities” means chance environmental, whether political, economic or social, that makes it possible for one to achieve set goals and objectives.

“policy” means the National Gender Policy'

“staff” means the Staff of the Commission;

“violence against women” means all acts perpetuated against women which cause or could cause harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restriction on or deprivation of fundamental freedom in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or war.

“violence” includes physical, psychological, sexual, verbal or emotional maltreatments or assault;

“women” include girl child;

Establishment Of The Gender Commission

3 (1) There is established a body to be known as the Gender and Equal Opportunities Commission (hereinafter referred to as “the Commission”).

(2) The Commission shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, which may sue and may be sued in its corporate name.

Membership Of The Commission

4 (1) The Commission shall comprise a Chairperson and ten Members who shall at all times reflect gender balance and are persons with

experience and specialized knowledge of gender and development and have made outstanding contribution to the development of gender in Nigeria, and representing the following; that is to say a:

- (i) representative of labour;
- (ii) representative of the organized private sector;
- (iii) representative of civil society organizations;
- (iv) representative of the media;
- (v) representative of the Judiciary
- (vi) representative of the Christian Religious Institution;
- (vii) representative of the Muslim Religions institutions;
- (viii) gender and human rights expert;
- (ix) representative of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development; and
- (x) representative of the Ministry of Justice.

(2) The Governor shall nominate the Chairperson, Secretary and Members of the Commission and the nomination shall be subject to confirmation by the House.

Administration

5 (1) There shall be a Secretary to the Commission, who shall be:

- (i) a Senior Counsel in the service of of the State Ministry of Justice or a staff with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development not below the rank of Director;
 - (ii) appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for 5 years which may be renewed for another five years and no more;
 - (iii) a degree holder with a minimum of 15years post graduation experience.
- (2) The Secretary shall be:
- (a) the Accounting Officer of the Commission; and
 - (b) responsible, subject to the general direction of the Commission, for:
 - (i) the day to day administration of the Commission, and
 - (ii) keeping the books and the proper records of proceedings of the Commission.

Departments And Appointment Of Other Staff Of The Commission

- 6 (1) The Commission shall have the following Departments, namely:
- (i) department of Finance and Supplies;
 - (ii) department of Public Complaints;
 - (iii) department of Information and

Investigation;

- (iv) department of Personnel.
- (v) department of Legal Services.

- (2) The Commission shall have power to appoint Directors to head the different departments and shall exercise the power to appoint, discipline and dismiss its Staff and for this purpose shall prescribe its rules subject to the general rules applicable to the civil service.

Tenure Of Office

- 7
- (1) A Member of the Commission shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for re-appointment for another term of four years and no more.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 6 of this Law, the Chairperson, Secretary or any Member of the Commission may at any time be removed from office by the Governor acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the House praying for the removal of such person for inability to discharge the functions of his/her office (whether arising from infirmity of mind of body or any other cause) or for misconduct.
 - (3) The Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall hold office on such terms and

conditions as may be specified in their letters of appointments.

- (4) The Commission shall subject to the provisions of the law determine that tenure of office and the conditions of service of staff of the Commission.

Resignation From Office

8 The Chairperson, Secretary or any Member of the Commission may resign his/her appointment by notice in writing under his/her hand addressed to the Governor and such person shall on the date of receipt of such notice, cease to be Chairperson, Secretary or Member of the Commission as the case may be.

Power To Appoint, Dismiss Or Exercise Discipline

9 The Commission shall have power to appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over its staff and for this purpose, shall prescribe its own rules subject to the general rules applicable in the civil service of the State.

Meetings Of The Commission

10 (1) The Commission shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, but not less than four times in a year.

- (2) The quorum at any meeting of the Commission shall be one-third of all the Members of the Commission.

Functions Of The Commission

11 The Commission shall carry out the following:

- (a) monitor and supervise the implementation of this Law;
- (b) promote gender equity and the entrenchment of social justice in all spheres of life;
- (c) organize meetings, conferences symposia and other enlightenment for the entrenchment of full rights to men and women on equal terms for the full advancement and development of Nigeria;
- (d) investigate and make application to the appropriate court of tribunal for an order of assessment of practices of any person, organ, body, institution private or public organ in accordance with this Law;
- (e) liaise and partner with the National Human Right Commission and other such bodies relating to the enforcement of fundamental human rights;
- (f) prepare and submit periodic reports on the state of implementation of this Law to the government and other appropriate bodies;
- (g) establish conflict Resolution and

Mediation Centres as may be necessary for creating access to timely resolution of matters under this Law;

- (h) perform such other functions and activities as may be specified by any law or enactment; and
- (i) undertake such other activities as are expedient for giving full effect to the provision of this Law.

Funds Of The Commission

12 (1) The State House of Assembly shall by law establish a fund for the Commission and provision for the fund shall be made in the Appropriation Law.

(2) The Commission shall defray from the fund such expenditures as shall be approved by it and these shall include:

- (a) the cost of administration;
- (b) the payment of salaries, fees or other remunerations or allowance and allowances and pensions and gratuities to Members and Employees of the Commission; and
- (c) anything done in connection with any of its functions under this Law.

Prohibition of Discrimination

- 13** (1) No person, organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, or any representative of such organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall either through words spoken, acts, inactions, omissions, laws, regulations, administrative procedures, policies, guidelines, rules, customs or practices; discriminate against any person on the ground of gender.
- (2) Any law, regulation, custom or practice, which constitutes discrimination under this Law, shall be null and void.
- (3) No rule or directive of a public, corporate, social or communal entity which is a violation of the provisions of this Law shall be enforced against any person.

Promotion of Equality of all Persons

- 14** (1) Every person, body, state institution, community, authority or private enterprise whether public organ or body, public institution, individuals, communities or authority and private enterprise

in the state shall take all appropriate measures, including regulatory, policy, fiscal and administrative measures, to ensure the full development and advancement of all persons, with special emphasis on women, girl child and the vulnerable persons in the society, for the purpose of guaranteeing to them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of non-discrimination and equality of all persons.

(2) Every person, organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, shall accord to women, children, and other persons equality before the law, and accordingly, shall on the basis of equality;

- (a) accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity;
- (b) give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property;
- (c) treat women equally with men in all stages of procedures in courts and tribunals;
- (d) ensure that no rule, regulations, agreement, protocol, contract or any other public or

private instruments of any kind with a legal effect shall restrict, limit or in any way discriminate against any person in terms of legal capacity;

(e) accord to men and women the same rights with regards to the law, regulations, directives, practices or customs relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile;

(f) no practices of law enforcement agency or body shall restrict or limit the legal capacity of women to undertake surety or recognizance on behalf of any person;

(g) desist from denying or limiting any privilege, respect, advantage or benefit due or accruable to women only the basis that she is a woman.

Adoption Of Temporary Special Measures

15 (1) Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or cooperate body, community, or other entity, shall adopt temporary special measures as set out in this Law aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women, and such measures shall not be considered discrimination as defined in this present Law or in any other Law in this present

measures shall not be considered discriminatory.

Modification Of Socio- Cultural Practices

16 Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, including educational institutions shall have the responsibility to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices, customary and all other practices which are based on idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes, or on stereotyped roles for men and women, and to this end;

(a) every public or private educational institution shall ensure the adoption of appropriate teaching methods and curriculum including provision of facilities that emphasis the promotion of equality of all sexes in all circumstances and for all purposes, including choice of career, equal participation and inclusion of all persons in all activities of the school or institution;

(b) the family as a unit of society shall ensure that values, practices or other forms of upbringing of children, ward and young people in the family and community, or other forms of socialization, is not discriminatory; and promotes a proper understanding of maturity as a social function and

the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children.

Freedom From Discrimination In Political And Public Life

17 Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right to –

- (a) participate fully in all political activities, including the right to vote and be voted for in all elections and public referenda, and to be eligible for elected bodies without any restriction, limitation or barriers whatsoever;
- (b) participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all levels of government, represent such organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, in any official capacity, or the state at the national, regional or international level, and to participate in the work of international organizations without any restriction whatsoever.

Elimination Of Discrimination In Education

18 Every organ or agency of the government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or the other entity shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of education to ensure on the basis of equality of men and women, and without prejudice of the provisions of clause 15 of this Law that-

- (a) the same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of certification in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well in urban areas; equality in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocation training;
- (b) the elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging co education and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim;
- (c) the same and equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships, bursaries, and other study grants;
- (d) the same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible

time, any gap in education existing between men and women;

- (e) the same opportunities to participate actively in vocation, extra curriculum, and other non-academic activities of such school, private or public educational institution including sport and physical education.

Freedom From Discrimination In Employment

19 Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment, occupation or profession, and ensure, on a basis equality of men and women, and without prejudice to the provisions of clause 15 of this Law, that the right-

- (a) to work is commensurate with skill, competence, expertise and knowledge, and is treated as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- (b) to equal employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection, promotion and assignment of responsibility in employment;
- (c) to free choice of profession and employment, equal treatment and consideration in the areas of promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service including training and

retraining opportunities;

(d) to equal remuneration of persons of equal skill, competence, expertise and knowledge including benefits, and equal treatment in respect of work or treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;

(e) to social security, particularly in cases of unemployment, sickness, physical challenges, old age and other incapacity to work as well as the right to paid leave;

(f) of a woman in employment to maternity leave or any such leave or concession relating to her maternity needs, shall not limit or restrict her right to equal treatment as provided under this section;

(g) of everyone to the protection of the person's health including maternal health, and to the person's safety in work place, including the safeguarding of the function of, and choices in, reproduction and maternal or paternal responsibilities, accordingly, no rule, regulation or policy of any organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or cooperate body, or other entity, shall limit or restrict the period or conditions of an employee undertaking maternity leave or other advantage in the workplace relating thereto.

Freedom From Discrimination On Grounds Of Marital

Status

20 (1) Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or corporate body, community, or other entity shall ensure the protection of women against discrimination on the grounds of marriage, marital status, or maternity; and accordingly, shall-

(a) not dismiss, restrict or otherwise impose any disadvantage on any person in respect of employment, contract, or other occupational engagement, whether in the public or private sphere, on the grounds solely of the person's marital status, circumstances of birth, condition of pregnancy, maternity leave, or such other reasons relating to the person's maternal or paternal status;

(b) ensure enforcement of maternity leave with pay or with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of employment, promotion, advantage, or other allowances which otherwise are due to the person;

(c) providing necessary supporting social

services to enable parents in employment to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through the establishment and development of child-care facilities in the work premises; and

(d) provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work and practices harmful to them.

(2) Protective regulations, policies and practices relating to matters covered in this clause of this Law, shall be reviewed as often as necessary in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

Freedom From Discrimination In Health

21 (1) Every agency, organ, body, authority, public institution or private enterprise shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against any person on any ground whatsoever, in the field of health care; accordingly every organ or agency or government, public institution commercial or corporate body, or other entity responsible for providing public health care services shall ensure that all women who are

pregnant and within 2 years of delivery, and all children under the age of 12, are given free and quality health care services, including provision of all necessary medical, surgical diagnostic, and pharmacological supplies.

(2) Government at all levels shall ensure all health facilities within the State, whether public or private, providing public health care services are equipped with adequate medical, surgical, diagnostic, and pharmacological supplies, as well as qualified personnel for effective health service delivery.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1) of this clause, all organs or agencies of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall ensure provision and access to appropriate services in connection with the pre-natal, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Freedom From Discrimination In Economic And Social Life

22 Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community

or other entity shall eliminate discrimination against women in all areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on the basis of equality between men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) the right to family benefits;
- (b) the right to equal access between men and women to capital, credit, including informal sector, small and medium scale loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credits; and
- (c) the right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Right To Indigeneship

- 23** (1) Men and women shall have equal rights to acquire, change and retain their indigeneship, and no marriage to a man from another local government or state shall be used against any woman.
- (2) Women shall be included in the process of peace building and conflict management.

Rights Of Persons In Rural Communities

- 24** (1) Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in

the economic survival of their families, including their in the informal and non-monetized sector of the economy, shall ensure the application of the provision of this Law to women in rural areas.

(2) Every organ or agency of the government, public or private institution commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to insure on the basis of equality between men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and accordingly, shall ensure to such women the right to:

- (a) participate in the identification, design and implementation and development projects at all levels;
- (b) benefit directly from social security programmes;
- (c) obtain all types of training and education, formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
- (d) organize self- help groups and cooperatives in order to obtain in access in

economic opportunities through employment or self employment or self employment; and

- (e) have access to agricultural credits and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes.

Rights In Matters Relating To Marriage And Family

25 Every organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and shall ensure to women and men;

- (a) the right to enter into marriage;
- (b) equal right to freely choose a spouse;
- (c) equal right to responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
- (d) equal right and responsibility as parents, irrespective of their marital status in matters relating to their children including decisions relating to welfare and upbringing of their children;
- (e) equal right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to

- (f) enable them to exercise these rights; and the same rights and responsibilities with regards to custody, guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children.

Prohibition Of Violence Against Women

- 26** (1) All forms of violence against women, children infants are prohibited, whether the violence takes place in private, family or public sphere, including unwanted or forced sex, female genital mutilation, or any other traditional, religious or cultural practices harmful to the health, well being and integrity of the woman;
- (2) Every education, school or training authority in the State shall promote peace education through curricula and social communication in order to eradicate elements in traditional and cultural beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legitimize and promote the discrimination against women, persistence and tolerance of violence against women.
- (3) Any form of trafficking women and children, abuse and exploitation of women and children, abuse and exploitation of women and children in any manner or want and medical experiments of women without their inform consent of their

parents guardian, are prohibited.

(4) Any person who violates the provisions of this Law shall without prejudice to clause 22 of the Law commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction:

(a) in the case of first offender, to imprisonment of one year or a fine of fifty thousand naira, (N50,000.00) or to both imprisonment and fine;

(b) in the case of second or subsequent offenders, to imprisonment of a minimum of eighteen months or a fine of one hundred thousand naira, (N100,000.00) or to both imprisonment and fine.

Offences And Sentencing

27 (1) Any person, organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, or any representative of such organ or agency or government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community or other entity, who fails or neglects to perform any of the duties imposed under this Law commits an offence, and shall be liable on conviction, to such term of imprisonment not less than one year, or to

such fine not less than fifty thousand Naira (N50,000.00) or to both imprisonment or fine as the court may impose in the circumstances of each case;

(2) Any person who suffers violation of his or her rights, or becomes victim of any action, omission, or inaction of any organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community, or other entity, or any representative of such organ or agency of government, public or private institution, commercial or corporate body, community or other entity shall be entitled to fair and adequate compensation as may be determined by the court, taking into consideration the special damages suffered, as well as social, psychological, emotional and health related burden suffered by such person by reason of such action, omission or inaction aforesaid.

(3) Any person, or official of any body or entity, be it in public or private institution or community who condones, aids, facilitates and abets any other person, body or entity to fail or neglect or omit in any of the duties imposed under this law shall be

liable and the provisions of subclause (1) and (2) of this clause shall apply to such a person or body.

(4) Where a corporate body, agency, institution or community is liable under sub clause (1) and (2) of this clause, the Chief Executive, Leader, or Head such corporate body, agency, institution or community shall have the primary responsibility of the punishment imposed by the court in accordance with the said clause, and where there is continued failure or omission or neglect to comply with the duty imposed after the punishment prescribed in this section, such Chief Executive, Leader, or Head of corporate body, agency, institution or community shall be personally liable for such punishment as may be imposed by the Court, taking into consideration the provisions sub clauses (1) and (2) of clause.

(5) The Court may in addition to penalties prescribed by clause order such example damages, public apology, or redress or restitution as may deemed appropriate in circumstances.

Provisions Relating To Marriage And Matrimonial Causes

28 Subject to provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act and Child Rights Law:

- (a) No marriage shall take place without the free and full consent of both parties;
- (b) The minimum age of marriage of women shall be 18 years;
- (c) Every marriage shall be recorded in writing and registered.
- (d) A woman and a man shall jointly contribute to safeguarding interests of the family, protect and educating their children.
- (e) During her marriage, and shall have the right to acquire own property and to administer and manage it freely.

Legal Obligation To Give Information To The Commission

- 29 (1) Any Officer of the Commission investigating the commission of an offence under this Law may cause any person to attend and produce any relevant materials or evidence before such Officer for the purpose of being examined in relation to any matter, which may assist in the investigation of matter.
- (2) Any person, representative of an organ, body, institution summoned, is obliged to appear and produce all relevant information required under the notice within his or her knowledge or which is

available to such person.

- (3) A person who:
- (a) willfully refuses to appear in response to a written notice to attend; or
 - (b) willfully refuses to produce such materials or evidence as requested by the Commission with regards to which the Officer of the Commission has reasonable grounds for suspecting or believing that an offence under this Law has been or is being committed; or
 - (c) makes or procures another person to make any statement in the information which such person knows or believe to be false; or
 - (d) intentionally obstructing another person in the exercise of the power conferred by this Law commits an offence.

- (4) An Individual who commits offence under subclause (1) this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for term not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding five thousand naira (N5,000.00) or both such fine and imprisonment.

Rules And Regulations Of The Commission

30 Without prejudice to any other power of the Commission with respect to the procedure, the Commission may make rules specifying the procedure to be followed in connection with proceeding under this Law.

Failure To Comply With Direction For Reversal Of Discrimination

31 Where the Commission upon receipt of a complaint and after due investigation gives a direction under this Law and an individual, community, institution, public or private enterprise fails to take any step to reverse any act of discrimination, the Commission may proceed to initiate proceedings against such person, organ, body, institution, public or private enterprise fails to take any step to reverse any act of discrimination, the commission may proceed to initiate proceedings against such person, organ, body, institution, public or private enterprise in court.

Use Of Conflict Resolution Centres In Matters Involving Spouses And Family Members

32 Any matter under this Law between spouses or members of a family must be referred to the Conflict Resolution/Mediation Centre established by the Commission for amicable resolution and settlement thereof before any such matter is filed before the Court, accordingly; A Notice of Award of the Conflict

Resolution/Mediation Centre shall be required by the Court for filing in any matter involving spouses and family members.

Jurisdiction

33 Subject to the provisions of clause 32 of this Law, the High Court or Magistrate Court of the state shall have original jurisdiction to look into application arising from any breach of the provisions of this Law.

Procedure

34 Procedure shall be in accordance with the procedure under the Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rule or any other rules of procedure for the time being applicable to the Court.

Offence Committed With Consent Or Connivance

35 If an offence under this Law is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance or is attributed to any neglect on the part of any Director, Manager, Secretary or other similar Officer of a body corporate, or a person who was purporting to act in a such capacity, such officer as well as the body corporate, commit an offence and are liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Adoption of the National Gender Policy

36 The provisions of the National Gender policy shall apply as part of this Law.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with Law which has been passed by the Plateau State House of Assembly and found by me to be true and correctly printed copy of the Law.

I assent this 26th day of May, 2015.

DR. JONAH DAVID JANG
Governor,
Plateau State of Nigeria.

This printed proposition has been carefully compared to the
bill, in which it is contained, by the Board of
Members and found by me to be true and correctly printed
in accordance with the law.

I witness this 20th day of May, 1812.

BR. JONAH BAYB LANE
Governor
Federal State of Virginia