



JAGORAR HALATTA DOKA YARJEJENIYAR MAPUTO – SHASHI NA 14 NAJERIYA



SOLIDARITY FOR
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MOUVEMENT DE SOLIDARITÉ
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**AKINA MAMA
WA AFRIKA**

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Gabatarwa

Karin Bayani a kan Yarjejeniyar Afirka kan Haƙƙoƙin Ɗan'adam da na Al'ummomi Game da Haƙƙoƙin Mata a Afirka, wadda aka fi sani da Yarjejeniyar Maputo, tana ɗaya daga cikin wata mahanga mafi kyau a kan haƙƙin ɗan'adam a duniya. Yarjejeniya ce da Kungiyar Haɗin Kan Afrika ta halatta a 2003, wadda ta fito ƙarara da hasashen da ake yi wa mata da yaran mata a kan mutunci da daidaito da kuma 'yancinsu a nahiyar. Ga miliyoyin mata, wannan yarjejeniyar tana bayar da kariya gare su, sannan Yarjejeniyar ta fi gaban wata makala da ta shafi shara'a. Ita alƙawari ce ma.

Kungiya mai suna Kowacce Mace Tana Da Ta Cewa (Make Every Woman Count / MEWC) da ta Haɗaka Don Neman Haƙƙoƙin Mata na Afrika (Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition / SOAWR) ne suka samar da ita. Yarjejeniyar wata mafita ce ta zahiri daga alƙawari na ƙasa da ƙasa da na lardi, zuwa ga wani yanayi na haƙiƙa a ƙasa, wanda ya assasasa matsayin yarjejeniyar a wani matsayi na musamman da ya shafi shari'a da siyasa da zamantakewa a wannan kasar.

Dalilin Da Ya sa Yarjejeniyar Maputo Take Da Muhimmanci

A jigon wannan jagorar akwai tanade-tanaden yarjejeniyar guda biyu masu muhimmanci: Sashi na 5 yana kira ga jahohi da su kawar da duk wasu abubuwa masu cutarwa kamar yi wa mata kaciya/yankan gishiri (FGM/C), da auren wuri ga 'ya'ya mata da wasu al'adu da suke barazana ga lafiya da mutuncin mata da kuma 'yaran mata; yayin da Sashi na 14 yake bayar da kariya ga haƙƙoƙin mata da suka shafi haife-haife da cin moriya bayar da tazarar haihuwa da samun kulawa yayin da suke da juna biyu da damar zubar da ciki bisa doka idan suka sami kansu a yanayin ciki sakamakon fyade, da yanayin da suka sami juna biyu daga 'yan'uwansu na kusa ko yayin da juna biyu ka iya jefa lafiyar ƙwaƙwalwa ko lafiyar mace cikin haɗari.

Wadannan sassa suna bayani ne a kan mafiya girma daga cikin barazanar da mata ke fuskanta: mace-macen mata masu juna biyu da za a iya kauce musu da zubar da ciki mai haɗari da cin zarafi da ya shafi jinsi da al'adu da ke cutar ko hana mata su yi yadda suke so da kawunansu. Wannan Yarjejeniyar ta ayyana wadannan mas'alolin a matsayin haƙƙin ɗan'adam da za iya tabbatar da su, ba wai a matsayin wani abu na ganin dama da za a dinga magana a kai ba.

Fahintar Halattawa

Ita yarjejeniyar tana iya kawo sauyi a rayuwar mutane ne in kimarta ta dace da mutanen da take ba wa kariya. Ita Halatta doka wata hanya ce ta mayar da wasu haƙƙoƙi da aka yarda da su a duniya su zama doka a ƙasa da manufa da kuma ayyuka ta yadda za a iya tabbatar da aiwatar da haƙƙoƙi a kotuna da kuma ayyukan gwamnati na yau da kullum. Yadda za a samu hakan ta kasance ya dogara bisa tsarin doka/shara'a na ƙasa:

A yanayi da ƙasa ke amfani da doka bai-ɗaya, yarjejeniyoyin da aka tabbatar da su, ko da a rubuce ne kawai, wadda za a iya aiwatarwa kai tsaye, kuma suna sa doka ta ƙasa ƙarfi. Amma a aikace, kotuna da cibiyoyi ba su cika amfani da wadannan tanade-tanaden yarjejeniyoyin ba, wanda hakan kan haifar da giɓi tsakanin hasashe da kuma zahiri.

A yanayin da kasa ke amfani da dokokin cikin gida da na waje kuma, yarjejeniyoyi ba sa zama doka a rubuce kawai. Suna buƙatar wani kudurin doka daga Majalisa wadda za a shigar cikin doka a kuma aiwatar. Idan ba haka aka yi ba, alƙawuran da ke cikin yarjejeniyar ba su wuce buri ba kawai.

A dukkan waɗannan yanaye-yanayen guda biyu, halatta doka wata hanya ce tsakanin amincewa da kuma ainihin yadda abu zai kasance a zahiri. Cike giɓin da ke tsakanin hakan shi ne jigon wannan jagorar.

Jagorar wannan halallatawar wani kundi ne na zahiri don jami'an ƙungiyoyin jagororin al'umma da masu yin dokoki da ma'aikatan shari'a waɗanda suke yin aiki don ganin an halatta wannan Yarjejeniya ta Maputo a Najeriya. Najeriya ta amince da ita a ranar 16 ga watan Disambar 2024. Ita Yarjejeniyar Karin Bayani ne ga Kundin Tsarin Mulkin Afirka na Haƙƙoƙin 'Dan'adam da na Al'umma Game da Haƙƙoƙin Mata a Afirka, sannan yarjejeniya ce ta kasa da kasa a kan haƙƙoƙin ɗan'adam wadda Ƙungiyar Haɗin Kan Afrika (AU) ta kafa don 'tabbatar da cewa ana kula da haƙƙoƙin mata an kuma fahinci haka tare da ba su kariya don su samu su ci moriyar dukkan haƙƙoƙinsu a matsayinsu na 'yan'adam.'¹

Yarjejeniyar ta ƙunshi muhimman sassa na haƙƙoƙi:²

Fannonin Haƙƙoƙi Na Musamman	Sassa
Haƙƙoƙin da suka shafi Tattalin Arziƙi da Jin Dadi	13 & 19 (c)
Haƙƙoƙin da suka shafi Aure (wanda ya haɗa da Auren Wuri)	6
Haƙƙoƙin da suka shafi Lafiya da Samun Juna Biyu	14
Samu Kariya Daga Cin Zarafi (wanda ya haɗa da Yi Wa Mata Kaciya/Yankan Gishiri)	3, 4 & 5
Haƙƙin Shiga Harkokin Siyasa Da Yanke Hukunci	9
Haƙƙoƙin Zama Lafiya Da Samun Kariya Daga Yaƙi	10 & 11
Matan Da Ke Da Kiriya Ta Musamman	20, 21, 22, 23 & 24

Najeriya ta amince da Yarjejeniyar Maputo kuma ba tare da gabatar da wani uzuri ba, amma har yanzu akwai ƙalubale na cin zarafi da ma'aikatan lafiya ke yi wa mata yayin haihuwa da wajen samun kula yadda ya kamata ga mata masu juna biyu. Akwai buƙatar samun ƙarin fafutuka da kawo gyara a kan Sashi na 14, wanda yake bayar da kariya ga haƙƙoƙin mata game lafiyarsu, wanda ya haɗa da lafiyarsu ta ɓangaren jima'a da juna biyu.³

Wannan jagorar yana kallon fafutuka a kan lafiyar mata ta fuskar jima'i da juna biyu, don su samu su haihu lafiya da kuma abin da ya shafi lafiyar iyali, sannan jagorar ya zayyana wasu mas'aloli ta yadda za a gyara wasu dokoki don su dace da Yarjejeniyar Maputo, don bayar da kariya ga matan Najeriya ga mutuncinsu da kuma tsaronsu. Yarjejeniyar tana ainihin duba ga hikimomi da kuma ayyuka don ƙungiyoyin farar hula da masu ƙwarewa a kan harkokin shara'a. Don samun halattawa mai inganci, wajibi ne waɗannan ƙungiyoyi su yi aiki tare.

II. Yanayin Kasa Da Tsarin Shara'a

Najeriya ta sami 'yancinta ne daga Ingila a ran 1 ga watan Oktoba na shekarar 1960.⁴ Najeriya tana da yawan mutanen da suka kai sama da miliyan 237.5, wanda ya sa tana ɗaya daga cikin ƙasashen da

suka fi yawan mutane a duniya.⁵ Najeriya tana da tsarin matakan gwamnati guda uku: matakin tarayya mai dauke da jahohi 36 da kananan hukumoni guda 774.⁶ Najeriya tana kan tsarin demokradiyya bisa kundin tsarin mulki, wadda Shugaba mai cikakken iko ke jagoranta, da zaɓaɓɓun ‘Yan Majalisa a matakin Kasa da kuma ɓangaren Shara’a mai zaman kansa. Ita majalisar Kasa hawa biyu ce, wadda ta haɗa da Majalisar Dattijai da kuma Majalisar Wakilai.⁷

Najeriya Kasa ce da take amfani da dokoki na cikin gida da kuma na waje, wanda hakan yake nufin Yarjejeniyar Maputo ba za ta yi aiki kai tsaye ba don kawai Kasa ta amince da ita. Don a samu wannan yarjejeniya ta yi aiki a Najeriya, wajibi ne a shigar da wasu ɓangarori na Yarjejeniyar Maputo cikin tsarin dokokin/shara’ar, wadda wannan shigarwar ita ake kira da halattawa. Dokokin Kasa da Kasa da aka halatta kaɗai ne za a iya sa wa su yi tasiri.⁸ In ba halatta Yarjejeniyar Maputo aka yi ba, muhimman tanade-tanadenta na ‘yancin mata da haƙƙoƙinsu za su tsaya ne a buri kawai.

Akwai hanyoyi da yawa da za a halatta Yarjejeniyar:

- Za a iya zartar da dukkan yarjejeniyar ta hanyar samun kuri’u mafi rinjaye na kashi biyu cikin uku (2/3) na mambobin Majalisar Dokoki ta Kasa.
- Za a iya yin amfani da yarjejeniyar a matsayin madogara lokacin da ake tsara dokoki.
- Za a iya amfani da yarjejeniyar a matsayin wata mahanga don a samar da dokoki.

Yadda Kundin Tsarin Mulki Ya Kare Haƙƙokin Mata A Kan Abin Da Ya shafi Haihuwa

Kundin Tsarin Mulkin Tarayyar Najeriya na 1999 ya bayar da tushen bisa doka, a kan irin haƙƙin da ya shafi haihuwa da za iya gabatarwa.⁹ Babi na IV ya tabbatar da ainihin haƙƙoƙin ɗan’adam, wanda ya haɗa da haƙƙin rayuwa (Sashi na 33) da haƙƙin mutuntaka (Sashi na 34) da haƙƙin ‘yancin kai (Sashi na 35) da haƙƙin sirrantawa (Sashi na 37) da kuma ‘yantuwa daga nuna wariya (Sashi na 42). Waɗannan tanada-tanaden sun dace kai tsaye wajen neman neman ‘yanci mutum da wanda ya shafi lafiyar iyali da kuma samun kariya daga cin zarafin da ake yi wa mata masu juna biyu.

Abu mafi muhimmanci ma, Sashi na 34 ya wajabta wa hukuma da ta ba da kariya da tsaro ga kowa. Za a iya daukar wannan ya haɗa har da samun ‘yancin mutuntaka ga matan Najeriya – wato bayar da kariya ga mata ta ɓangaren rage cin zarafi da ya shafi jinsi da yi wa mata kaciya/yankan gishiri (FGM/C) da nuna wariyar jinsi da mace-macen mata.

Sai dai, wajibi ne a dubi wani kandagarki mai muhimmanci: yayin da Babi na II na Kundin Tsarin Mulkin ya umarci jahohi da su samar da asibitoci masu cikakkun kayan aiki, wannan umarnin ba shi da hurumi a shara’a. Wannan yana nufin ‘yan Kasa ba za su iya kai gwamnati Kasa don kawai ta Kasa samar musu da su ba.¹⁰ Irin waɗannan mas’alolin ba su da hurumi a shara’a game da haƙƙoƙin da suka shafi lafiya, sun tauye yadda za a dora alhakin samar da kulawa wajen kula da lafiyar mata ta da shafi haihuwa. Don haka, wajibi ne a tsara wasu hikimomi da suka dace da haƙƙoƙin da za a iya nema bisa doka a Babi na IV maimakon umarnin da aka bayar a Babi na II.

Tsarin Dokokin Hukunta Laifuka

Najeriya tana aiki ne da tsarin dokokin aikata laifuka guda biyu, waɗanda suke yin tasiri kai tsaye ga ‘yancin da ya shafi haihuwa. A Kudancin Najeriya, Tsarin Dokar Hukunta Laifuka ya sa togaciya ga zaɓin da ake da su na haihuwa, inda ta sa har shekaru 14 a gidan gyaran hali ga wanda ya zubar da ciki, sai dai idan hakan ya danganta da ceto rayuwar matar da aka zubar wa da cikin.¹¹ A Arewacin Najeriya kuma, Dokar Tsarin Hukunta Laifuka na Penal Code ta haramta zubar da ciki haɗi da tsattauran hukunci na zaman gidan gyaran hali; bugu da ƙari, jahohin Arewa guda 12 suna aiki da kotunan Shari’a kafada-da-kafada da Tsarin Dokokin Tarayya na Penal Code, wanda hakan ya ƙara kawo wani mataki na tsaurarawa.¹² Waɗannan tsare-tsaren shara’a guda biyu sun bambanta da juna ta yadda aka tsara su: Shi Tsarin Doka Hukunta Laifuka bai fito fili ya ba wa rayuwar uwa wata togaciya ba, duk da abin da ya wakana a shara’ar Rev da Edgar da kuma ta Rev da Bourne wanda ya tabbatar da bayar da damar zubar da ciki a wannan yanayin,¹³ amma duka su biyun ba su cika ƙa’idojin da ake nema ba a ƙarƙashin Sashi na 14(2)(c) na Yarjejeniyar Maputo ba.

Muhimman Dokoki

Kari a kan tanade-tanaden Yarjejeniyar Maputo, akwai abubuwa da yawa da suke tattare da dokokin da suka shafi haƙƙoƙin lafiya na jima’i da na haihuwa lafiya:

- Dokar Hana Cin Zarafin Bil’adama Ta Shekarar 2015 (VAPP Act) wadda ta haramta ko aibata fyade da cin zarafi na yi wa mata kaciya ko yankan gishiri (FGM/C). Sai dai wannan doka ta hana cin zarafin bil’adama ta shekarar 2015 tana aiki ne kai tsaye a Babban Birnin Tarayya (FCT). Idan ana so ta yi aiki a jahohin Najeriya 36, wajibi kowace jaha ta halatta ta.¹⁴
- Dokar Kare Haƙƙin Yara ta 2003 ta tsara shekarun aure ga ‘ya’ya mata aƙalla a shekara 18, ta kuma hana cin zarafin yara ta fannin jima’i. Kamar dokar hana cin zarafin bil’adama ta shekarar 2015, tana buƙata a halatta ta a matakin jaha don ta yi aiki a wajen Babban Birnin Tarayya.¹⁵
- Dokar Kula Da Lafiya Ta Kasa ta 2014 ta bayar da wani tsari don cigaba da kuma kula da tsarin kula da lafiya na ƙasa, a kan ayyukan lafiya masu muhimanci da suka haɗa da lafiyar mata da abin da ya shafi haihuwa, da kuma neman asibitoci su bayar da kulawar gaggawa ba tare da duban ko za a iya biya ba.¹⁶
- Dokar Inshorar Lafiya ta Kasa ta 2022 (da ta maye gurbin Dokar NHIS ta 1999) wadda ta bayar da tsarin samar da inshorar lafiya ta duniya, wanda ya haɗa da ayyukan kula da lafiyar mata da abin da ya shafi haihuwa.¹⁷

III. Matakin Halatta Yarjejeniyar Cikin Dokokin Kasa

Cigaban Da Aka Samu Tun Lokacin Da Aka Amince

Najeriya ta dauki matakan kare lafiyar jiki da tsaron lafiyar jama’a, ta hanyar mayar da wasu sassa na Yarjejeniyar Maputo su zama dokar ƙasa, wanda ya haɗa da Manufar Jinsi wadda aka amince da ita a shekarar 2015.¹⁸ Sai dai, aiwatar da ita har yanzu bai hau bisa wani tsari ba, kuma ana buƙatar ƙarin azama wajen jawo dokar ƙasa ta hau tsarin Yarjejeniyar.

Sashi na 3 da na 4 da kuma na 5 na Yarjejeniyar Maputo suna kira ne ga dukkan jahohi su kare mata da yaran mata daga cin zarafi. Daya daga cikin uku na matan Najeriya na iya fuskantar cin zarafi na jiki ko na jima'i a rayuwarta.¹⁹ A shekarar 2015, Najeriya ta zartar da hana cin zarafin bil'adama ta shekarar 2015, wadda take kofarin hana cin zarafi a harkokin rayuwar al'umma da na gwamnati da kuma taimaka wa waɗanda aka taɓa cin zarafinsu ta fuskar jima'i da cin zarafin da ya sha shafi rayuwa ta yau da kullum.²⁰ An zartar da dokar ne bayan shekaru 14 ana fafutukar neman hakan.²¹ Sai dai kuma abin takaici, ba a aiki da ita yadda ya kamata a dukkan jahohi, kuma har yanzu akwai gifi wajen yi wa waɗanda aka taɓa cin zarafinsu a kan abin da ya kamata a yi musu. Jahohi 19 ne kawai daga cikin 36 suka kafa Cibiyoyin Kula Da Waɗanda Aka Ci Wa Zarafi Ta Fuskar Jima'i don su kula da taimaka wa irin waɗannan mutanen.²²

Sashi na 5 na Yarjejeniyar Maputo ya dace da Najeriya tun da ya haramta yi wa mata kaciya/yankan gishiri. Jumlar matan da aka yi wa kaciya/yankan gishiri miliyan 9.9 a Najeriya suke zaune, waɗanda su ne mafi yawa a duniya.²³ Najeriya ta yi maganin yi wa mata kaciya a farkashin dokar hana cin zarafin bil'adama ta shekarar 2015 da kuma manufar harkokin da suka shafi lafiyarsu,²⁴ kuma ta amince da kebantaccen Tsarin Manufofi da Shirin Aiki na Kasa domin Kawar da Yi wa Mata Kaciya na Shekarar 2021 zuwa 2025.²⁵ A ɗaya ɓangaren kuma, Sashi na 6 na Yarjejeniyar Maputo yana kira da a kawar da yi wa yara mata kanana auren wuri. A shekarar 2016, Najeriya ta amince da Tsarin Kasa Don Rage Yi Wa Yara Kanana Auren Wuri.²⁶ Amma, ana buƙatar ƙarin azama wajen bayar da kariya a kan yi wa mata kaciya/yankan gishiri da yi wa yara auren dole da kuma cin zarafi na jiki. Ya zama wajibi kuma a yi la'akari da yadda waɗannan mas'alolin za su tasiri a kan matasa 'yan Najeriya, waɗanda su ne za su yi fafutuka da 'yancinsu da ƙarfin jikinsu, da kuma faɗa da cin zarafin a wannan lokaci na fasahar zamani

Sashi na 9 na Yarjejeniyar Maputo yana kira ne da a ƙara shigar da mata cikin harkokin siyasar duniya da kuma yanke hukunci. Manufar Jinsi ta Najeriya ta keɓe a ƙalla kashi 35% don mata a harkokin siyasa ko a matakin yin takara ko naɗi.²⁷ Amma, Najeriya tana can ƙasa wajen shigar da mata cikin harkokin siyasa a duniya, inda take da kashi 5% kaɗai na mata a Majalisar Kasa.²⁸ Kudurin Doka Na Musamman da ya keɓe wani adadi don mata da aka bijiro da shi zai iya magance wannan.²⁹ Wannan samun wakilcin a siyasance yana da muhimmanci saboda shugabancin mata ya bayar da gudunmawar da ake buƙata wajen kawo gyara a kan dokokin lafiya da samun kariya.³⁰ Kara yawan mata a harkokin Majalisa zai taimaka wajen tabbatar da cewa ana ɗabbaƙa dukkan tanade-tanaden Yarjejeniyar Maputo.

Gibi Da Tarnaki

Saboda Najeriya ba ta halatta Yarjejeniyar Maputo gabaɗaya ba, akwai gibi tsakanin manufofin yarjejeniyar da aiwatar da su, da dodokin ƙasa da kuma ainihin yadda rayuwar mata take ta jiki a Najeriya. Amincewa da dokar abu ne mai mihimmanci wajen yarda da kuma yin alƙawarin kare haƙƙokin mata. Amma, wannan amincewar ba ta bayyana sosai ba a cikin dokokin ƙasa da manufofi ko ayyukan kula da lafiya.

Matsaloli da Shingen Shara'a da Dokoki Game da Zubar da Ciki da Kula da Mata Masu Juna Biyu

Najeriya tana da adadi mai yawa na mace-macen mata masu juna biyu,³¹ saboda a wani ɓangaren, cin zarafin da ake yi wa mata yayin haihuwa da kuma buƙatar da ake ita ta gaggawa wajen bayar da kulawa ga mata masu juna biyu. Don rage mace-macen mata masu juna biyu, Najeriya ta aiwatar da

Shirin Dabarun Kasa na Magance Ciwon Yoyon Fitsari ga Mata a Najeriya.³² Sai dai, har yanzu ana buƙatar ƙarin azama na kawar da cin zarafin mata yayin haihuwa da tabbatar da samun kulawa ga mata wajen kare lafiyarsu a kan kari.

Babbar matsala ta fuskar doka ita ce rashin ba da damar zubar da ciki. Akwai rashin daidaito tsakanin dokokin cikin gida na Najeriya da kuma kudurorin da ta amince da su a ƙarƙashin Sashi na 14(2)(c) na Yarjejeniyar Maputo, wanda ya nemi jahohi su bayar da damar zubar da ciki in an same shi ta hanyar cin zarafi na jima'i, ko fyade, da samun juna biyu daga wanda ake da kusaci da shi sosai, inda juna biyun zai iya zama babbar barazana ga lafiyar ƙwawalwar mai dāuke da shi ko lafiyarta ta jiki. Babu dāya a cikin dokar Hukunta Laifuka (Criminal Code) ta Kudancin Najeriya ko dokar Hukunta Laifuka (Penal Code) ta Arewacin ƙasar da ta ba da kariya ko amincewa da waɗannan ƙarin dalilai na zubar da ciki: dukkan dokokin guda biyu sun taƙaita damar zubar da ciki ne kawai idan ya shafi rayuwar matar, sun kuma dōra hukunci mai tsanani – har na tsawo shekaru 14 na zaman gidan gyaran hali – ga matan ko ma'aikatan lafiyar da suka zubar da ciki, a wannan togaciyar da aka bayar. Wannan sai ya sa Najeriya cikin ƙasashen da suka takura sosai a yankin kuma ya kasance wannan dokar ta Najeriya ta ci karo kai tsaye da amincewar da ta yi a kan haƙƙoƙin ɗan'adam.

Wannan togaciyar ba ta yi wani tasirin a-zo-a-gani ba wajen hana zubar da ciki. A bisa ƙiyasi, kowane dāya daga cikin juna biyu bakwai ana zubar da shi ne,³³ sannan kuma a bisa a ƙiyasi 63 cikin 100 na zubar da ciki da ake yi yana da haɗari, wanda hakan ke jawo mace-macen mata kashi 10 cikin 100.³⁴ Yayin da masu kafa doka suka fahinci cewa zubar da ciki mai haɗari na jawo mace-macen mata, kaɗan daga cikinsu ne suke a shirye da su ƙalubalanci dokokin da suka shafi zubar da ciki a halin yanzu, saboda ƙyamar da al'ada da addini ke yi wa abin.

Wani ƙarin tarnaƙin ya ƙara haifar da wasu matsalolin a kan waɗannan. Duk da cewa Najeriya ta amince da Yarjejeniyar Maputo a Disambar shekarar 2004 ba tare da wata-wata ba, ba ta halatta ta ba, ta shigar da ita cikin dokokin ƙasa, kamar yadda Sashi na 12 na Kundin Tsarin Mulki ya nema. Wannan yana nufin ba za a iya aiwatar da tanade-tanaden Yarjejeniyar a kotunan Najeriya ba, wanda ya haɗa da na Sashi na 14.³⁵ Giɓin da aka cike a matakin manufa na tarayya da kuma matakin jaha wajen aiwatarwa shi ma yana da muhimmanci: Tsare-tsaren kiwon lafiya na cigaba da aka amince da su a matakin tarayya – ciki har da Dokar Hana Cin Zarafin Bil'adama da Dokar Haƙƙoƙin Yara – ba sa aiki kai tsaye a jihohi 36 na Najeriya. Tun da yake batun kiwon lafiya yana rukunin abubuwan da gwamnatin tarayya da na jihohi ke da ikon kafa doka a kai, wajibi ne masu fafutuka su ƙara ƙoƙari a majalisar dokoki ta kowace jaha domin tabbatar da an amince da dokar tare da ware mata kuɗaɗe; wannan yana haifar da tsarin dokoki da suka sha bamban, inda kariya ta shara'a da mace ke da ita za ta iya bambanta dangane da jahar da take da zama.

Cigaban Da Aka Samu Ta Fannin Shara'a Na Baya-bayan Nan

Duk da kasancewar dokokin da ake da su a yanzu suna da tsauri, a shekarar 2025 kotu ta yanke wani hukunci mai muhimmanci mai cike da tarihi, wanda ya sauya dabarun da masu fafutuka ke amfani da su. A shara'ar da aka yi tasakanin ƙungiyar Reproductive Justice Initiative Foundation (RJIF) da Babban Lauyan Gwamnati Na Kasa da Wasu, Babbar Kotun Tarayya da ke Abuja ta yanke hukunci a kan cewa matsa wa waɗanda aka taɓa cin zarafinsu ta hanyar jima'i kuma suka sami juna biyu, da su bar cikin, hakan ya karya 'yancinsu na samun kula da lafiyar ƙwaƙwalwarsu da lafiyarsu ta jiki.³⁶

Wannan hukuncin shi ne na farko da wata kotu a Najeriya ta tabbatar da cewa ba da taimakon kiwon lafiya ga matan da aka taɓa yi wa fyade, suna da haƙƙi, don haka ba za a hukunta su a matsayin masu laifi ba. Yana da kyau lauyoyi da kungiyoyin sa-kai su yi amfani da wannan hukuncin kotun a matsayin wani makami na shigar da wasu sababbbin kararraki na neman sauyi, kuma a matsayin babbar hanya ta matsa lamba domin sake fasalin dokokin kasar.

Gibi da Kalubalen Zamantakewa da Addini

Domin a shigar da Shigar da Yarjejeniyar Maputo gabaɗaya cikin dokokin kasa ko a samu ta wuce ta wajen ‘Yan Majalisar Dokoki, ana buƙatar kuri’ar kashi biyu bisa uku a Majalisar Dokoki ta Kasa. A halin yanzu, da wuya Majalisar ta zartar da dokoki don magance waɗannan kalubale, saboda rashin niyya irin ta siyasa da gazawar ba da fifiko ga kiwon lafiyar masu juna biyu da kuma haihuwa.³⁷

Idan aka zo ga bayar da fifiko ga manufofin kasa, yawancin ‘yan Najeriya sun fi tasirantuwa ne ga akidar addini. Ana matuƙar siyasantar da addini sosai a Najeriya, ta yadda kungiyoyin addini da shugabannin gargajiya ke taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen yin tasiri a kan batutuwan da suka shafi al’umma da kuma matsayin manufofin gwamnati.³⁸ Wannan ya haifar da kyama game da tsarin iyali da haƙƙoƙin haihuwa.³⁹ Koƙarin da ake yi na haɓaka samun damar maganin hana haihuwa ko kare lafiyar masu juna biyu yana fuskantar turjiya.⁴⁰ Koƙarin da ake yi na haɓaka samun damar maganin hana haihuwa ko kare lafiyar masu juna biyu yana fuskantar turjiya. Mutane suna nuna kyama ga batun zubar da ciki, kuma koƙarin da ake yi aiwatar da dokoki masu sassauci game da zubar da ciki yana fuskantar adawa da kakkausar murya daga kungiyoyin ‘Kare haƙƙin iyali’ da ‘Masu kare mutuncin kasa.’⁴¹

Don haka akwai buƙatar sake lafazin yarjejeniyar (kamar yadda aka tattauna a kasa) yadda za a iya aiwatar da ita cikin wannan yanayi na siyasa mai cike da kalubale.

IV. Dabarun Tuntuba da Neman Goyon baya

Akwai manyan hanyoyi guda biyu don shigar da Yarjejeniyar Maputo cikin dokokin Najeriya:

1. Ta hanyar kungiyoyin fararen hula da jama’a da masu rajin kare haƙƙoƙi, za a yin dokar aiwatar da wasu ko dukkan sassan yarjejeniyar ta hanyar kuri’ar kashi biyu bisa uku na ‘yan majalisa.
2. Ta hanyar neman goyon baya don neman gyaran doka daga bangaren shara’a, za a yi shigar da kara don kafa misalin shara’a masu yawa, yadda za a samar da sabbin manufofi da kuma sauya alƙiblar tattaunawar batutuwan al’umma.

Waɗannan dabarun sun kunshi haɗakar tuntunba da neman goyon baya da aikin sauya tunanin al’umma da kuma dasa niyya irin ta siyasa.

Muhimmancin Kungiyoyin Fararen Hula da Masu Rajin Kare Haƙƙoƙi

Kungiyoyin Fararen Hula da al’ummar gari da masu rajin kare haƙƙin jama’a suna da muhimmanci don tabbatar da an tabbatar da haƙƙoƙin mata da yaran matan Najeriya. Idan waɗannan kungiyoyi masu ra’ayi ɗaya suka yi aiki tare a kan waɗannan dabaru da ke da manufofi iri ɗaya, za su iya shawo kan al’adar nan ta abin kunya, su zaburar da wani yunƙuri daga al’umma da kuma niyya irin ta siyasa.

Misali daga Wani Nazari da aka Gudanar a kan “Hadin Guiwa na Kasa da Kasa na Kungiyoyin Fararen Hula don Kawo Karshen Auren Yara Kanana a Najeriya (CSO-ECM) – Ilimin Mata”

CSO-ECM42 CSO-ECM wani hadin guiwa ne na kungiyoyin da ba na gwamnati ba da na fararen hula da suka mayar da hankalinsu ga kawar da auren wuri da auren dole a duk faɗin kasar nan da shekara ta 2030. Ta aiki ta hanyar rassansu na kananan hukumomi da jaha da na tarayya, wannan hadin guiwa na kungiyoyi yana tsara dabarun ziyarar neman goyon baya, da yin gangamin al’umma, da kuma yin tasiri a kan manufodin al’umma don kare haƙƙoƙin yaran mata. Babban abin da suka fi mayar da hankalinsu a dabarunsu da suke aiwatarwa a yanzu, shi ne sanya ilimin yara mata a matsayin babban ginshiki don jinkirta yin auren yara kanana, tare da tabbatar da an aiwatar da Dokar Kare Haƙƙin Yara da aiwatar da Dabarun Kasa don Kawo Karshen Auren Wuri ga Yara Kananan. Ta hanyar hadin guiwa da masu tasiri na cikin al’umma, matasa masu rajin kare haƙƙoƙi, da matan masu sarautun gargajiya, wannan kungiya ta hadin tana aiki don kawar da wannan al’ada ta dasu a cikin al’umma, da da farfado da sake komawa makaranta ga yara mata masu juna biyu da kuma yara matan da aka yi wa aure, sannan kuma su gina muhalli mai kariya wanda zai dace da ‘yan baya.

Misali daga Wani Nazari da aka Gudanar a kan “Kungiyar daukaka Haƙƙoƙin Mata da Ba Su Kariya (WRAPA) – Samun Ra’ayi Kan Al’adu”

Wannan kungiya ta Daukaka Haƙƙoƙin Mata da Ba Su Kariya (WRAPA)⁴³ ta yi aiki tare da shugabannin addinai da masu sarautun gargajiya tsakanin shekarar 2005 zuwa 2017 don shawo kan al’amuran da suka shafi addini da al’ada da ke haifar da auren yara mata kanana a cikin al’ummomin da ke arewa maso yammacin Najeriya. Waɗannan masu ruwa da tsaki sun yi aiki tare wajen samar da huɗuɓa da ta ƙunshi huɗuɓobi da wa’azin Manzon Allah (SAW), da suke yin raddi a kan mummunar fahimtar nan ta auren dole da yi wa yara mata kanana auren wuri. An fassara wannan huɗuɓa zuwa harsunan yankin daban-daban, waɗanda shugabannin al’umma suke magana da su. Adadin masallatai 105 ne suka yi amfani da wannan huɗuɓa a lokacin sallar Juma’a. Ta hanyar hadin guiwa da shugabannin addini don sauya fahimtar mutane, WRAPA ta kuma sami damar yin tasiri a kan manufodin gwamnati da kuma gyaran dokokin kasa.

Misali daga Wani Nazari da aka Gudanar a kan “Gangami a Kan Kauce wa Samun Juna Biyun da Ba a Bukata (CAUP) – Musayar Ilimi:

Tun tsawon shekaru talatin da suka gabata, wannan kungiya da ke yin gangami a kan kauce wa samun juna biyun da ba a bukata, CAUP⁴⁴ ta daɗe tana tuntuba kan yin gyara game da dokokin zubar da ciki a a Najeriya. Kungiyar ta gana da editocin dukkan manyan-manyan gidajen jaridu, sannan kuma ta bayar da horo ga ‘yan jarida a kan illar zubar da ciki ba ta hanyar asibiti ba. Ta gudanar da manyan tarurrukan jama’a da na ilimantarwa da kuma tarurrukan kara wa juna sani a kan ilimin kiwon lafiya da ya shafi jima’i da kuma a kan haƙƙoƙin mata. Ta kafa Kungiyar, wata kungiya ta daukar mataki a kan Kiwon Lafiya Matasa, wadda ta horar da dalibai likitoci a kan kiwon lafiya ta fuskar jima’i da haihuwa. Haka kuma wannan kungiya ta CAUP ta kirƙiri wasu ka’idoji da suka shafi manhajar koyarwa ta Makarantar Koyar da Aikin Likita ta Najeriya, a kan haƙƙoƙin da suka shafi Jima’i da na Haihuwa. Duk da cewa wannan yunƙuri da aka yi bai kai ga cin nasara ba wajen samun gyara a kan dokokin zubar da ciki na kasar nan ba, shekarun da wannan kungiya ta shafe tana tuntuba ya zama shimfiɗa don yin dokar da za ta kawo wannan gyara da za a gabatar ga Majalisar Kasa.

Dabarun da za a yi amfani da su

- A kirƙiraro damarmakin ilmantar da juna ta hanyar horar da kafafen yaɗa labarai; da ƙungiyoyin al’umma; da ƙwararrun jami’an lafiya; da shugabannin addinai da al’adu; da mambobin fannin shara’a, kamar alkalai, masu gabatar da ƙara, da kuma lauyoyi.
- A tabbatar da rikon amana ta hanyar bin diddigi da sa-ido a kan duk wani cin zarafin haƙƙin jama’a.
- A dinga dora alhaki a kan masu mulki da hujja ta hanyar kirƙirar gangami da ke sukar su saboda rashin jajircewar ƙasar ko cigabanta, da kuma miƙa rahotan bayan-fage ga ƙungiyoyin sa-ido.
- A kirƙiraro shirinh tallafa wa al’umma ta hanyar aiki tare da al’ummomin gida da shugabanni don haɓaka ƙarfinsu.
- A tsara gangami na masu rajin kare haƙƙoki da gangamin jama’a.
- A lokacin gudanar da tarurrukan neman goyon baya tare da masu tsara manufofin gwamnati da cibiyoyin gwamnati, a dinga shigar da shugabannin al’adu da addinai da masu kare haƙƙin ɗan’adam.
- A dinga haɗa guiwa da shugabannin siyasa waɗanda a shirye su jagoranci wannan gangami, kuma a ambato sunayen shugabannin da suka ƙi sauke nauyin da ya rataya a kansu.

Tuntuɓar Bangaren Shara’a Don Neman Gyaran Doka

Shigar da ƙara ta zama wata hanya mai ƙarfi wajen kare haƙƙin ɗan’adam, da sauya dokoki, da kuma kama gwamnati a kan alhakin da yake wuyanta.⁴⁵ Kotuna suna taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen tabbatar da cewa jahohi sun sauke nauyin da ya rataya a wuyansu game da haƙƙin mata da yara mata idan dokoki suka gaza yin hakan. Tuntuɓar ɓangaren shari’a da neman gyaran doka tare da fafutukar Ƙungiyoyin Fararen Hula da kuma jajircewa mai dorewa, na iya kawo nasara wajen kawo sauyi.

A wasu lokuta, a kan sami wata dama ta wani hukunci da kotu ta yi, da za a iya kafa hujja da shi kuma ya zamo sanadin kawo sauyi a tsakanin al’umma da kuma manufofin gwamnati. Wannan dabarar ita ake kira da dabarar shigar da ƙarar. A yayin da yawancin ƙungiyoyin da ke tuntuɓa don neman sauyi a Najeriya ke amfani da dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa don fafutukar kawo sauyi, kaɗan ne daga cikinsu suke yin amfani da wannan dabara ta shigar da ƙarar ya zuwa yanzu.⁴⁶

Misali daga Wani Nazari da aka Gudanar a kan “Kafa Hujja da Wani Hukunci na Kotu”

A cikin shekara ta 2009, jami’an gwamnati a Abuja sun kasance suna cin zarafin mata ta hanyar gwada musu ƙarfi da kuma ta hanyar jima’i. Duk da korafe-korafe da yawa da aka kai ga hukumomi, wannan cin zarafi ya ci gaba da faruwa. A cikin shekara ta 2014, Dorothy Njemanze da wasu mutane uku, sun shigar da ƙara a gaban Kotun Al’umma ta Ƙungiyar Tattalin Arziki Ta Ƙasashen Yammacin Afirka (ECOWAS) – wadda kotu ce da ke da hurumi a kan ƙasa da ƙasa da aka kafa ta a bisa Yarjejeniyar ECOWAS, wadda kuma ba ta da sharaɗin sai masu shigar da ƙara sun fara shigar da ƙara a ƙasashensu.

Hukuncin da aka yanke a 2017, ya ba wa waɗannan mata gaskiya a wannan shara'a da ake kiranta da shariaa tsakanin Dorothy da wasu mutane uku da Gwamnatin Tarayyar Najeriya (Dorothy Njemanze & 3 Others v Federal Republic of Nigeria). Kotun ta yanke hukuncin cewa Najeriya ta gaza kare su daga wariyar jinsi da cin zarafin jinsi, wanda hakan ya saɓa wa Yarjejeniyar Maputo.⁴⁷

Wannan shi ne karo na farko da wata cibiyar kare haƙƙin ɗan'adam ta ƙasa da ƙasa ta kama wata ƙasa da alhakin kin aiki da Yarjejeniyar Maputo. Wannan kotu ta buga wani kwaƙƙwaran misali na hukunci a wannan yanki kan yadda yadda za a iya magance matsalolin wariyar jinsi da cin zarafin jinsi a matakin yanki, kuma ta nuna kimar wannan Kotun ta ECOWAS ga masu shigar da ƙara na Najeriya. Haka kuma ba kamar yawancin kotunan yanki da na duniya ba, tana ba da damar gabatar da ƙara kai-tsaye ba tare da sai masu ƙara sun fara shigar da ƙara daga cikin ƙasashensu ba. Kamar yadda ɗaya daga cikin ƙungiyoyin da ke tallafawa a wannan fage, Alliances for Africa ta lura: ‘Yana da muhimmanci a sami haɗin gwiwa da sauran ƙungiyoyi waɗanda ke da ƙwarewar a kan dabarun shigar da ƙara fiye da mu.’⁴⁸

Misali daga Wani Nazari da aka Gudanar a kan “Hukunci Cikin Gida na 2025 da aka yanke a kan Zubar da ciki Na Waɗanda Aka Ci Wa Zarafi”

Ta hanyar kafa hujja da wannan hukunci da Kotun Al'umma ta Ƙungiyar Tattalin Arziki Ta Kasashen Yammacin Afirka ta yanke, kotunan cikin gida sun fara sauya yarda suke gudanar da hukuncinsu. A watan Yuni na 2025, a shara'ar da aka yi tsakanin RJIF da Babban Lauyan Gwamnatin Tarayya (RJIF v Attorney General of the Federation), Kotun Tarayya da ke Abuja, ta yanke hukuncin cewa tilasta wa waɗanda aka ci wa zarafi ta hanyar jima'i don su ci gaba da goyon juna biyun da suka samu, ya danne musu haƙƙinsu da tsarin mulki ya ba su na kiwon lafiyarsu ta jiki da ta ƙwaƙwalwa.⁴⁹ Wannan hukunci yana da muhimmanci saboda dalilai biyu. Na farko, yana samar da ikon shara'a na a cikin kotunan gida, ta hanyar kafa hujja da hukuncin da kotun ECOWAS ta yanke, cewa kula da lafiyar haihuwa, haƙƙi ne da kundin tsarin mulki ne yake ba kariya. Na biyu, wannan hukunci ya samar da wata kafa ta yin jayayya a kotu cewa tanade-tanaden cikin Dokar Manyan Laifuka, da ta Tsarin Laifuka da Hukunce-hukunce, kamar yadda ake amfani da su a kan waɗanda aka ci wa fyade ko aka ci zarafinsu, su kansu sun saɓa wa kundin tsarin mulki. Ya kamata lauyoyi su dinga yin tunanin gina wa a kan wannan hukunci da aka yi idan sun zo zaɓar shara'o'in da za su yi amfani da dabarar shigar da ƙara.

Misalan Hukuncin Daga Wasu Yankunan kan Zubar da ciki

Dabarar shigar da ƙarar na iya yin tasiri musamman ta wajen batun zubar da ciki domin akwai taƙaitacciyar fassarar shara'a a kan dokokin da ake amfani da su a yanzu. Yayin da a halin yanzu aka haramta zubar da ciki, sai don ceton ran mai juna biyun, akwai yiwuwar faɗaɗa ma'anar abin da ake nufi ceton ran mai juna biyun. Duk da cewa ƙasar Malawi tana da irin wannan doka, amma Hukumar Shara'a ta Malawi ta yi amfani da hukuncin kotu wajen shigar da neman a faɗaɗa ma'anar kare rayuwa mai juna biyu ta yadda, ta haɗa har da kare lafiyar jiki da ƙwaƙwalwar mai juna biyun. Wannan hukuncin kotu da aka yi a tsakanin RJIF da Babban Lauyan Gwamnatin Tarayya a Najeriya, ya buɗe wata kafa a cikin gida da za a dinga amfani da wannan hukunci domin waɗanda aka ci wa zarafi ta fuskar jima'i.

Sauran hukunce-hukuncen da aka yi waɗanda suka bayar da dama a kan zubar da ciki mai tsabta, na iya yin tasiri a Najeriya, har ma kuma da Ghana da Kenya da kuma Ruwanda.⁵⁰

Matakai da Abubuwan da za a yi La'akari da su a Dabarar Shigar da Kara

Mataki na farko a dabarar shigar da kara shi ne gano wanda ya dace ya shigar da kara, wanda kuma ke da lokaci da jajircewar bibiyar shara'ar. Dole ne kuma a samar da kudi don tallafa wa mai shigar da kara da lauyoyinta, musamman idan za a dauki lokaci mai tsawo ana shara'ar. Bugu da kari, ya kamata a yi wa mai shigar da kara cikakken bayani a kan haɗarin da ke tattare da hakan, kuma a shirya ta don yiwuwar surutun jama'a da binciken kafafen yada labarai.

Yana da muhimmanci a zaɓi hukuncin zai yi aiki a kan shara'o'i masu yawa, wanda kuma za a yi shi cikin sauri. A Najeriya, ana iya daukar shekaru masu yawa kafin a kammala shari'a a kotu.

A halin yanzu, shara'o'in da suka shafi kiwon lafiya ta fuskar jima'i da haihuwa na iya fuskantar farin kalubale. Misali, irin kunyar da ake ji da kuma tsangwama da ake nuna a kan tsarin iyali, na iya tasiri a hukuncin wata kotun a Najeriya. Haka ma kuma ra'ayin addinin masu fada a ji, na iya yin tasiri a kan wannan hukunci. A wannan yanayi, kotunan yanki ko na nahiyar Afirka na iya zama wata ingantacciyar hanyar da za a yi amfani da ita a dababar shigar da kara.

V. Sabbin Hanyoyi da ke Fitowa

An samu wani zaman haɗin guiwa na kungiyoyi, wanda kungiyar rajin kare haɗkin mata ta BAOBAB ta shirya, wanda kuma yake samun tallafi daga kungiyar Akina Mama wa Afrika, ta hanyar tallafin kuɗaɗe daga kungiyar Amplify Change, da Hukumar Kare Haɗkin Dan'adam ta Kasa, da Cibiyar Nazarin Dokoki da Dimokuraɗiyya ta Kasa, da Kungiyar Bincike, Kirƙira da Neman goyon bayan cigaba, da kuma Majalisar Ba da Shawara ta Jam'iyyu. Wannan haɗin guiwar yana aiki kan samar da wani shiri da dabaru na shekaru biyu, daga Oktoba 2025 zuwa Satumba 2027, don neman samun sauyin doka da tsarin mulki don a mayar da Yarjejeniyar Maputo zuwa wadda za a dinga aiki da ita don kare mata da yara mata a Najeriya. Manyan dabarun wannan zaman haɗin guiwa sun haɗa da neman goyon baya, gina kungiyoyi da ilmantar da juna, da nufin kowa ya dauki alhakin da ya rataya a wuyansa da kuma aiwatar da Yarjejeniyar. Wannan haɗin guiwar ya shigar da manyan masu ruwa da tsaki kamar hukumomin sa-ido da tsarin mulki ya kafa, da masana yin doka, da shugabannin jam'iyyun siyasa. Ta hanyar wannan ƙoƙari na haɗin guiwa da waɗannan masu ruwa da tsaki, za a iya amfana da fa'idar ilimin yadda hukumomi suke, da tsarin shari'a, da kuma gangamin siyasa.

Sake Tsara Dabarun Isar da Sako

Don taimakawa wajen magance adawar da aka daɗe ana yi a kan haɗƙoƙin kiwon lafiyar da suka shafi jima'i da haihuwa, wannan haɗin guiwar masu ruwa da tsaki ya ƙarfafa sake tsara saƙon da suke isarwa ga jama'a, yadda za shigo da shugabannin al'adu da addinai da masu yin dokoki. Wannan tsari da aka dauka yana matuƙar buƙatar neman sauyi na tsarin mulki da dokokin da shara'a cikin gaggawa, domin ya iya tasiri ga rayuwar mata da yara mata, sannan kuma ya dace da zahirin abin da yake faruwa a siyasar wannan yanki.

Daga	Zuwa
‘Yancin Sarrafa Jiki da sanin mutuncinsa	Kawar da cin zarafin jiki da tsaron lafiyar mutum
Hakƙoƙin Jima’i da Kula da Lafiya Masu Juna Biyu	Lafiyaƙiyar Uwa da Lafiyaƙiyar Iyali
Kawar da Al’adu Da Dabi’u Masu Cutarwa	Tabbatar da martaba da Mutuncin mutum

Sake wannan tsari yana da muhimmanci a bisa manyan dalilai masu yawa kamar haka:

- Dabarar mayar da hankali kan kawar da cin zarafin jiki da tsaron lafiyar mutum, zai yi matashiya ne da Sashe na 34 na Kundin Tsarin Mulkin Najeriya. Kamar yadda Kundin Tsarin Mulkin ya nuna, gwamnati tana da hakƙin tabbatar da tsaron lafiyar mutum.
- Dabarar mayar da hankali kan Lafiyaƙiyar Uwa da Lafiyaƙiyar Iyali, zai sa a tashi daga batun lafiyar iyali zuwa kan mace-macen mata masu juna biyu, wanda shi ne abin da ƙasa ta fi ba wa fifiko, ciki har da shugabannin addinai. Yin hakan zai samar da haɗin guiwa da aiki tare a maimakon adawa da tsarin. Haka kuma sa a dinga tuntuɓa a game da batun kula da haihuwa da kuma mata lokacin da suke da juna biyu.
- Dabarar mayar da hankali kan Tabbatar da martaba da Mutuncin mutum, zai sauya ma’anar ta tsarin shara’a da na al’adun gargajiya. Hakan zai bayar da damar ƙarin tuntuɓa domin ganin an aiwatar da Dokar Cin Zarafi ta VAPP a duk jihohi, da kuma kariya daga kaciyar mata/yankan gishiri (FGM/C), da auren dole ga yara, da kuma cin zarafin jikinsu.

Mataƙai na gaba da Shawarwari

Shigar da Yarjejeniyar Maputo cikin dokokin ƙasa na da muhimmanci don tabbatar da cewa mata da yara mata a Najeriya sun sami cikakken ‘yancin kansu da rashin cin zarafi jikinsu da kuma tsaron lafiyarsu. Za a iya samu sauyi ne ta ƙoƙarin haɗin gwiwa wajen aiki tare a fannonin shari’a da zamantakewa da na siyasa. Ga yadda aka shimfiɗa mataƙai da shawarwari da za a amfani da su a ƙasa.

Ga ‘yan majalisu da Masu Tsara Manufofin Gwamnati

- Tsara da gabatar da dokar neman gyara ga Dokar Manyan Laifuka da ta da Laifuka da Hukunce-hukunce, don su dace da tanadin Kashi na 14(2)(c) na Yarjejeniyar Maputo, da kuma saka togaciya a kan laifukan cin zarafi, da fyade, da lalata tsakanin dangi, da nakasar ɗan tayi a ciki, da kuma lafiyar ƙwaƙwalwa.
- Ƙarfafa aiwatar da manufofin Manufar Jinsi da Dokar Cin Zarafi ta VAPP, tare da tabbatar da akwai Cibiyoyin da za a tura waɗanda fyade ya Shafa don a tallafa musu kuma a ba su kulawa, a a kowace jiha.
- Magance waɗansu hanyoyin cin zarafi da ke kunno kai. A ƙirƙiro wata doka magance cin zarafi ta yanar gizo, da ta ke shafar mata da yara mata ko ta ina, kamar cin zarafi ta yanar gizo, da sa-ido ta yanar gizo, da raba hotunan sirri ta yanar gizo ba tare da izini ba, da tsangwama ta yanar gizo.

Ga Ma'aikatan Shari'a

- A yi amfani da dabarar shigar da kara a matsayin wata hanya da za a kafa hujja don neman gyaran manufofin gwamnati.
- Fadafa togaciyar da aka yi game da halasta zubar da ciki da aka yi, yadda abin zai tsaya a kan hadarin da ya shafi lafiyar jiki kawai ba, har ma da na lafiyar kwaƙwalwa da na tattalin arzikin mai juna biyu.
- A yi amfani da Sashe na 34 na Kundin Tsarin Mulki, da yake magana a kan martabar ɗan'adam, wanda ke ba da tabbacin tsaron lafiyar mutum, wajen jaddadawa a kan muhawara game da cin zarafin jikin mata da tsaron lafiyarsu.

Ga Kungiyoyin Fararen Hula

- A samar da haɗin guiwa na kungiyoyi masu yawa, don tsara wani yunkurin cimma yarjejeniya da duk masu ruwa da tsaki da suke da niyyar a yi haɗin guiwar da su, da suka haɗa da ciki har da ɓangare gwamnati, da kungiyoyin fararen hula, da kungiyoyin kare haƙƙin mata, da kuma kamfanoni masu zaman kansu.
- Don a samu niyya irin ta siyasa, ya kamata a ba da fifiko wajen tuntuɓar ‘yan majalisur Dokoki ta Kasa da sauran shugabannin siyasa. Ya kamata a bibiyi ‘yan majalisu da wuri tare da haɗin guiwar shugabannin al’umma ciki har da shugabannin addinai da matasa. A yi fafutukar neman karin mata a majalisa, kuma a tabbatar da cewa Najeriya ta kai ga cimma muradin mafi kankantar kaso na kashi 35% cikin ɗari na shigar mata cikin siyasa, wanda aka zayyana a Manufar Jinsi ta Kasa. Ya kamata a samu sauran ‘yan majalisu tare da takwarorinsu, su jagoranci kamfe a kan kawar da cin zarafin jikin mata da kula da tsaron lafiyarsu.
- Ta hanyar kamfen na ilimantar da jama'a, ana iya sauya irin bayanin da ake bayarwa don tabbatar da kawar da cin zarafin jikin mata da kula da tsaron lafiyarsu. Ya kamata a ilimantar da ‘yan majalisu, da ‘yan jaridu, da ma'aikatan lafiya, da shugabannin addinai. Ya kamata a samar da kuɗi da kayan aiki don a tallafa wa mata da yara mata a duk faɗin Najeriya. Ya kamata a ba da fifiko ga tattaunawa ta gaskiya bisa hujjoji don sauya batun daga kan abin kunya da kyama zuwa tallafawa.
- A bi diddigi da kuma rubuta tasiri na gaskiya da rashin shigar da yarjejeniyar cikin dokar kasa zai yi ga rayuwar mata da yara matan Najeriya, ciki har da waɗanda suka tsira daga zubar da ciki mara tsabta, da cin zarafin jinsi ko fyade. Ya kamata a gabatar da rahoton hakan ta tsarin rubuta rahoton bayan fage na SOAWR, don tabbatar da an kama gwamnati da rashin sauke nauyin da ke kanta.

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