

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FUND

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

**A LEGAL LITERACY MATERIAL FOR
MARGINALIZED YOUNG PEOPLE
LIVING IN NIGERIA.**



Funded by
the European Union



MINORITY WATCH

INTRODUCTION

This booklet is produced by Minority Watch with support from the Global Youth Mobilization – Youth Empowerment Fund. It forms part of a targeted intervention designed to support LGBTQI youth, sex workers, and young people living with HIV between the ages of 18 to 30 who face persistent discrimination, violence, and barriers to justice in Nigeria.

For many within these communities, everyday interactions with law enforcement, employers, healthcare providers, and even the general public are shaped by stigma, misinformation, and, in some cases, deliberate abuse of power. These realities often manifest in the lives of these young people in the form of arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention, extortion, denial of healthcare, dismissal from places of work and systemic exclusion from opportunities due to their identities which includes their real or perceived sexual orientation and HIV status.

An important factor that allows these violations to persist is lack of access to clear and accurate legal information. When individuals are unsure of what the law says, or believe they have no rights, it becomes easier for those in positions of power to act unlawfully without consequence.

This booklet addresses that gap. It is designed to provide clear, legally sound, and practical information about the rights of our target audience, and to equip them with the confidence to recognise abuses and violations, and to show them how to take steps to protect themselves.

ABOUT MINORITY WATCH

VISION & MISSION

Minority Watch is a non-profit organisation of lawyers and paralegals committed to advancing the rule of law through the protection and enforcement of the rights of LGBTQI persons, people living with HIV, vulnerable women and girls in Nigeria.

Vision:

A society where everyone, regardless of their sexual orientation, HIV status, or gender identity, can live free from violence and discrimination.

Mission:

To advance the rule of law through legal research, legal interventions, strategic litigation, legal advocacy, and stakeholder engagement.

ABOUT MINORITY WATCH

WHAT WE DO

We work at the intersection of law, accountability, and human rights, using strategic litigation, legal representation, and policy advocacy to enforce the rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), and international human rights frameworks.

Our work focuses on communities that are most vulnerable to rights violations and systemic injustice, including LGBTQI persons, people living with HIV, vulnerable women and girls (including sex workers). Through our legal interventions, we challenge unlawful state actions, address discrimination, and strengthen compliance with constitutional and human rights obligations.

By defending those most at risk of exclusion and abuse, Minority Watch contributes to building a more just legal system, one in which the rule of law is applied fairly, and the rights and dignity of all persons are protected.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT PROTECTS YOU

Your rights are protected under multiple laws in Nigeria. These laws include:

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Ratification and Enforcement) Act.
- Protection of Persons Living with HIV and Affected by AIDS Law (Lagos State)
- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended),
- Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules, 2009.
- Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, etc.) Act, 2015
- The HIV and AIDS Anti-Discrimination Act, 2014,
- Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015
- Sections 233–235 of the Criminal Code Act
- Nigerian Data Protection Act 2023

These laws collectively guarantee your dignity, privacy, liberty, and protection from abuse.

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR SEX WORKERS

If you are engaged in sex work, it is important for you to understand what the law actually says, and what it does not say.

First, the law in Lagos State does not recognise “sex work” or “prostitution” as a specific criminal offence. In other words, there is no single law that says being a sex worker is, by itself, a crime.

However, the law does criminalize a number of activities that are often connected to sex work. These include things like soliciting in public, brothel keeping, pimping, or living on the earnings of a sex worker. Because of this, law enforcement officers often rely on other laws, such as “disorderly conduct” or vagrancy, to arrest people they suspect to be sex workers.

This creates some legal complications. Even though your work is not directly named as a crime, the surrounding laws are often used in ways that expose you to arrest, harassment, and abuse.

But you need to understand that none of these laws remove your humanity or your human rights.

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR SEX WORKERS

As a human being, you are protected under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended). This means you are entitled to:

- **The right to dignity and freedom from degrading treatment (Section 34):** No one has the right to beat you, strip you, sexually exploit you, or treat you in a humiliating way,
- **The right to personal liberty (Section 35):** You should not be arrested or detained without lawful justification,
- **The right to fair hearing (Section 36):** You have the right to be heard in a court of law, and to defend yourself properly either in person or through a legal practitioner of your own choice.

It is important for you to remember that no police officer, or any other person, has the legal authority to assault you, extort money from you, detain you unlawfully, or exploit you because they believe you are a sex worker.

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

If you are a person living with HIV, you should know that the law in Nigeria recognises your human dignity and protects you from discrimination, even if society does not always reflect that reality.

Despite these legal protections, many people living with HIV still face stigma and discrimination in workplaces, hospitals, schools, and even within their communities. But the law is clearly on your side.

The law guarantees you:

- **Freedom from discrimination:** No one is allowed to treat you unfairly because of your real or perceived HIV status. This applies to employment, healthcare, education, housing, and access to services.
- **Your right to work:** An employer cannot require you to take an HIV test before giving you a job, a promotion at your workplace, or allowing you to continue working. You cannot be dismissed or treated unfairly because of your HIV status.
- **Confidentiality and privacy:** Your HIV status is private. No one, including healthcare workers or employers, has the right to disclose it without your informed consent, except in very limited situations allowed by law.

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

- **Informed consent for testing:** You cannot be forced to take an HIV test. Testing must be voluntary, and you must be properly informed and counselled before and after the test.
- **Access to healthcare:** You are entitled to treatment, care, and support services. No hospital or healthcare provider has the right to deny you services because of your HIV status.
- **Protection from stigma and degrading treatment:** The law protects you from being mocked, humiliated, or excluded because of your HIV status.

You should take these guarantees seriously because these are not just promises, they are enforceable legal rights. If they are violated, you can take legal action against those who violated them.

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR LGBTQI PERSONS

If you identify as a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Intersex (LGBTQI) person, it is important for you to understand both the limits of the law and the protections it still guarantees you.

Under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), every person is entitled to the enjoyment of fundamental rights, without exception. This includes you.

You are entitled to:

- Protection from violence and degrading treatment (Section 34),
- Access to justice and fair hearing (Section 36),
- Respect for your privacy (Section 37),
- Equal protection under the law (Section 42).

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR LGBTQI PERSONS

It is true that some laws in Nigeria criminalize certain activities you may wish to engage in, such as same-sex marriage, public display of affection, and all sexual conduct between you and another person of the same sex as you. However, it is equally important to understand that your identity, in itself, is not a criminal offence.

In Lagos State, some provisions of the inherited colonial criminal law that criminalized all sexual activities between persons of the same sex has been repealed. It has now been replaced with section 261 of the Criminal Law of Lagos State 2011 which provides:

“Any person who penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person with any part of his or her body or anything else, without the consent of that person, commits a felony and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life.”

LEGAL COMMENTARY FOR LGBTQI PERSONS

The new, gender neutral provision focuses on consent. In practical terms, it removes the earlier legal restrictions in the colonial criminal law that criminalized consensual penetrative sexual activity between persons of the same sex. As a result, same-sex penetrative sexual activities between consenting adults is effectively decriminalized in Lagos State. However, you must still be aware that other restrictive laws exist.

What you should never lose sight of is that **no law in Nigeria permits anyone, whether a law enforcement officer or a private individual, to assault you, humiliate you, arrest you arbitrarily, or extort money from you because of your identity.**

Your human dignity is your human rights, and it is protected by the law. You are entitled to insist on them.

YOUR RIGHTS DURING ARREST:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW.

If you are stopped, searched, questioned, or arrested by the police or any law enforcement officer, it can be traumatizing, especially if you have had negative experiences with them before. In that moment, things can move quickly, and you may feel pressured, confused, or even threatened.

This is exactly why it is important for you to understand what your rights are, and how to hold on to them.

First, you have the right to be told why you are being arrested. The police must give you a clear reason. Statements like “just follow us” or “you know what you did” are not enough. You are entitled to know what offence you are being accused of, and for which you are being arrested.

Second, you have the right to remain silent. You are not required to answer questions that may be used against you in a court of law. Many people feel pressured to talk, especially when threatened or intimidated, but you are within your rights to say that you would like to speak to a lawyer first.

YOUR RIGHTS DURING ARREST:

CONT.

Third, you have the right to legal representation. This means you can ask to call a lawyer or inform someone who can help you get one. You should not be forced to make a statement without legal advice.

You also have the right to be treated with dignity. The law does not permit the police to beat you, slap you, strip you, insult you, or subject you to any form of degrading treatment, whether physical or verbal. Even if they suspect you of an offence, they must treat you as a human being.

Always remember that your phone is your private space. The police, or any law enforcement officer, do not have the right to search your phone without a valid court issued warrant. If an officer asks to search your phone, you are entitled to refuse, unless they can show a proper warrant authorizing that search.

If you are detained, you have the right to be brought before a court within a reasonable time. This is generally within 24 to 48 hours, depending on how close or far the court is from the police station. You should not be held indefinitely without being charged. In practice, however, the police can apply to the court to extend the time within which you can be detained in their custody, pending the completion of their investigations.

YOUR RIGHTS DURING ARREST:

CONT.

It is also important for you to understand that the police have no legal right to demand money from you in exchange for you to be released on bail. If an officer asks you to “settle” or pay to be released, that is extortion.

If you encounter the police or any law enforcement officer in any of these circumstances, remember that your safety matters. Try to remain calm. Do not physically resist them, even when it is unfair. Pay attention to what is happening around you. Take mental note of names, faces, locations, and anything you can remember later. If you are asked to sign anything, do not do so unless you understand what it says.

WHAT TO DO IF YOUR RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED

Sometimes, even when you know your rights, they may still be ignored. That does not mean the situation ends there.

If something happens to you, whether it is unlawful arrest, assault, extortion, or harassment, there are steps you can take afterwards.

As soon as you are safe, try to write down everything you remember. The time, the place, the names, what was said, what was done, and who was involved. If you saw name tags or badge numbers, note them. Even small details can become important later.

If you have any form of evidence, keep it safe. This could include text or WhatsApp messages, call logs, photographs, medical reports, or anything that shows what happened. Do not delete anything, even if it feels upsetting to keep.

Reach out for support as soon as you can. You can reach out to a lawyer, a trusted friend, or an organisation like Minority Watch. You do not have to navigate the situation alone, and getting help early can make a big difference.

WHAT TO DO IF YOUR RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED

If you were forced to sign a statement or document, do not panic. Such statements can be challenged in court, especially if they were obtained under pressure or without proper legal representation.

Always remember that even if you could not assert your rights while it is being abused or violated, you can still seek justice afterwards.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE:

HOW YOU CAN USE THE LAW

Access to justice is not just about going to court. It is about your ability to challenge what was done to you, to be heard, and to seek a remedy. If your rights have been violated, the law gives you several options.

You have the right to speak to a lawyer and get legal advice about your situation. A lawyer can help you understand what happened, what laws were broken, and what steps you can take next.

If you were unlawfully arrested and detained, or your phone was unlawfully searched, you can challenge that arrest, detention or phone search in court. The law allows you to question the legality of your arrest and detention, or such an unlawful search of your phone.

If you were assaulted, harassed, or extorted, you may also be entitled to demand for compensation. This is a way of holding those responsible accountable for the harm they caused.

You also have the right to sue or at least file complaints against law enforcement officers, or institutions that abused their power against you. While this process can sometimes feel slow or frustrating, it remains an important part of building accountability.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE:

CONT.

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FINAL NOTE

It is easy to feel powerless when you are confronted by the authorities, especially in situations where there is fear, stigma, or past trauma.

But it is important for you to know that the law does not belong only to those in power. It belongs to you too.

Knowing your rights may not stop every violation, but it gives you something to stand on. It gives you a language to name what is wrong. It gives you a pathway, however difficult, toward justice.

You deserve to be treated with dignity.

You deserve to be protected.

You are not alone.

FOR LEGAL SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE,

CONTACT:

Minority Watch,
(Project Implementer)
Supported by Global Youth Mobilisation Fund

 Phone: +2347039246113

 Email: minoritywatchnigeria@gmail.com, info@minoritywatchnigeria.org

Access free legal aid,
Speak with trained youth paralegals,
Get confidential legal support.

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FUND

MỌ ẸTỌ RẸ

ÌTỌNÌSỌNÀ ÌMỌ ỌFÌN FÚN ÀWỌN ỌDỌ
LGBTQI, ÀWỌN TỌ N SẸ IẸ IBÁLỌPỌ
FÚN ỌWÓ, ÀTÌ ÀWỌN ỌDỌ TỌ N GBÉ
PẸLÚ HIV NÌ NÀÍJÍRÌÀ



Funded by
the European Union



MINORITY WATCH

ÀKÓSÍLÈ ÌBÈRÈ

Ìwé kékeré yíí ni Minority Watch ẹ pẹ̀lú àtìlẹ̀yìn láti ọ̀dọ Global Youth Mobilization – Youth Empowerment Fund. Ó jẹ́ apá kan nínú ìgbésẹ̀ tó dojú kọ̀ ọ̀sọ̀ro tí a ẹ̀ láti ẹ̀ atilẹ̀yin fún àwọn ọ̀dọ LGBTQI, àwọn tó ń ẹ̀ ọ̀sẹ̀ ìbálòpọ̀ fún owó, àti àwọn ọ̀dọ tó ń gbé pẹ̀lú HIV láàárín ọ̀dún 18 sí 30 tí wọn máa ń dojú kọ̀ ọ̀yàsọtò, iwà ipá, àti ìdènà sí ìdájọ̀ ọ̀dodo ní Nàìjíríà.

Fún ọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ènìyàn nínú àwọn àwùjọ̀ wònyí, bí wọn ẹ̀ ń bá ọ̀lọpàá, àwọn agbanisíṣẹ̀, ilé iwòsàn, àti àwùjọ̀ pàdé lojoojúmọ̀ máa ń kún fún àbùkù, àìmọ̀ ọ̀títọ̀, àti nígbà mìí, lílo agbára láìtọ̀. Ìrírí wònyí máa ń farahàn nípa ìmúni lásán, ìfímólé láìtọ̀, fífà owó gbà, kọ̀ láti fún wọn ní ìtoju ilera, yíyọ̀ wọn nínú ọ̀sẹ̀, àti pípá wọn mọ̀lẹ̀ kúrò nínú àwọn àhàfààní nítorí ìdánimọ̀ wọn tàbí ipo HIV wọn.

Ọ̀kan pàtàkì nínú ohun tó ń jẹ́ kí àwọn ifarapa ẹ̀tọ̀ wònyí máa bá a lọ̀ ní àìní ìmọ̀ ọ̀fin tó ẹ̀ kedere. Nígbà tí ènìyàn kò bá mọ̀ ohun tí ọ̀fin sọ̀ tàbí tí wọn bá ro pé wọn kò ní ẹ̀tọ̀ kankan, ó máa rọ̀rùn fún àwọn tó wà ní ipò agbára láti hùwà láìtọ̀ láìjẹ́ kó sí àbájáde.

Ìwé yíí ni a ẹ̀ láti dí àlàfo yẹn. Ó jẹ́ láti fún ọ̀ ní ìmọ̀ tó rọ̀rùn, tó péye nípa ọ̀fin àti tó lè ran ọ̀ lọ̀wọ̀ láti mọ̀ ẹ̀tọ̀ rẹ̀, láti mọ̀ ìgbà tí wọn bá ń ẹ̀ ẹ̀, àti láti mọ̀ ohun tí o lè ẹ̀ láti dáàbò bo ara rẹ̀.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE:

CONT.

At a broader level, cases brought by individuals like you have helped to challenge patterns of abuse and improve how the law is applied. This is what is known as strategic litigation, using individual cases to push for wider change.

Organisations like Minority Watch are here to support you through this process. This support may include legal documentation of your case, representation at police stations or in a court of law, advocacy, and connecting you to other services such as medical or psychosocial support.

Justice is not always immediate. It may take time, patience, and support. But it is possible. It often begins with taking that first step to speak up.

NIPA MINORITY WATCH

OHUN TÍ A N ́ SE

A n ́ sise níbi tí òfin, idájó òdodo, àti ẹ̀tọ̀ ènìyàn ti pàdé, ní lílo ẹ̀jọ̀ àkànse, asojú òfin, àti ipolongo ilànà láti fi ipa mú àwọn ẹ̀tọ̀ tó wà nínú Òfin Orílẹ̀-Èdè Olómìnira ti Nàìjíríà 1999 (gégé bí a ti tún un se) àti àwọn àdéhùn ẹ̀tọ̀ ènìyàn àgbáyé sise.

Ise wa dojú kọ àwọn àwùjọ tí wọn sàbà máa n fara pa jù lọ, pẹ̀lú LGBTQI, àwọn tó n gbé pẹ̀lú HIV, àti àwọn obìnrin àti ọmọbìnrin aláìlera (pẹ̀lú àwọn tó n se ise ibálòpò fún owó).

NIPA MINORITY WATCH

ÌRAN ÀTÌ ÈRÒ

Minority Watch jẹ àjọ tí kì í ṣe ti èrè, tí àwọn agbejórò àti paralegal dá sílẹ̀ láti gbé òfin ga nípa àbò àti ìmúlò ètọ́ àwọn LGBTQI, àwọn tó n gbé pẹ̀lú HIV, àti àwọn obìnrin àti ọmọbìnrin aláìlera ní Nàìjíríà.

Ìran:

Àwùjọ kan níbi tí gbogbo ènìyàn, láìka ìfẹ́kúfẹ́e ibálòpọ̀ wọn, ipo HIV wọn, tàbí ìdánimọ̀ akọ̀ tàbí abo wọn sí, lè gbé láìsí iwà ipá àti iyàsọtọ̀.

Èrò:

Láti gbé òfin ga nípa ìwádìí òfin, ìrànlowọ̀ òfin, ẹjọ̀ àkànṣe, ìpolongo òfin, àti ìbáṣiṣẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àwọn olùkópa.

ÀWỌN ÒFIN TÓ NÍ DÁBÒ BO Ọ

Ètọ rẹ wà lábẹ àbò àwọn òfin púpọ ní Nàìjíríà. Àwọn òfin wọnyí ni:

- Òfin Protection of Persons Living with HIV and Affected by AIDS Law (Lagos State)
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Ratification and Enforcement) Act.
- Òfin Orílẹ̀-Èdè Olómìnira ti Nàìjíríà, 1999 (gégé bí a ti tún un ẹ)
- Òfin Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, etc.) Act, 2015
- Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules, 2009.
- Òfin HIV and AIDS Anti-Discrimination Act, 2014
- Òfin Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015
- Àwọn Abala 233–235 ti Criminal Code Act
- Òfin Nigerian Data Protection Act 2023

Gbogbo àwọn òfin wọnyí n dáàbò bo iyì, àṣírí, òmìnira, àti ààbò rẹ lódì sí ifarapa.

ÀLÀYÉ ÒFIN FÚN ÀWỌN TÓ N Ẹ IṢÉ ÌBÁLÒPỌ FÚN OWÓ

Tí o bá n ẹ iṣé ìbálòpọ fún owó, ó ẹ pàtàkì kí o mọ ohun tí òfin sọ gangan àti ohun tí kò sọ.

Ní Ìpínlẹ̀ Èkó, kò sí òfin tó sọ pé “iṣé ìbálòpọ fún owó” jẹ ẹṣẹ pàtó. Ìyẹn tùmọ sí pé kò sí òfin kan tó sọ pé jíjẹ ẹni tó n ẹ iṣé yìi nìkan jẹ ẹṣẹ.

Ẹ̀gbọ̀n, òfin n fí ẹ̀sùn kàn àwọ̀n ohun mí tó sáà ní ìbáṣepọ̀ pẹ̀lú iṣé náà, bíi pípe ẹ̀nìyàn fún ìbálòpọ̀ ní gbangba, ẹ́ṣẹ ilé àgbèrè, jíjẹ olùṣètò, tàbí gbígbe lórí owó tí ẹni tó n ẹ iṣé náà n rí.

Nítorí èyí, ọ̀lọpàá máa n lo àwọ̀n òfin mí bíi “ìwà àtọ̀ ní gbangba” tàbí “vagrancy” láti mú àwọ̀n tí wọ̀n fura sí.

Ẹ̀gbọ̀n, ó yẹ kí o mọ pé kò sí òfin tó gba ẹnikẹni láṣẹ láti fi ọwọ̀ kọ ọ, yọ ọ lójú, fiyà jẹ ọ, tàbí gba owó lọwọ rẹ nítorí iṣé tí o n ẹ.

Gégé bí ẹ̀nìyàn, Òfin Orílẹ̀-Èdè Nàìjíríà n dáàbò bo ọ. O ní:

- Ẹ̀tọ̀ sí iyì àti ààbò kúrò nínú ìwà ìkà (Abala 34)
- Ẹ̀tọ̀ sí òmìnira ara ẹni (Abala 35)
- Ẹ̀tọ̀ sí ìdájọ̀ òdodo (Abala 36)

ÀLÀYÉ ÒFIN FÚN ÀWỌN TÓ N GBÉ PÈLÚ HIV

Tí o bá n gbé pèlú HIV, ó yẹ kí o mọ pé òfin Nàìjíríà n dáàbò bo iyí rẹ àti pé kò gbọdọ sí iyàsọtò sí ọ.

Òfin n fún ọ ní:

Ààyè láìsí iyàsọtò

Kò sí ẹnì tó ní ẹ̀tọ̀ láti fi HIV rẹ ẹ̀ ḡdálẹ̀bí sí ọ níbí یشه, ilé iwòsàn, ilé ẹ̀kọ, tàbí ilé.

Ẹ̀tọ̀ sí یشه

Agbanisíşẹ̀ kò gbọdọ̀ fi HIV test ẹ̀ ḡnfaàní یشه tàbí ìgbéga.

Àşírí àti ìpamó

Ipo HIV rẹ̀ jẹ̀ àşírí. Kò sí ẹnì tó gbọdọ̀ tú u jade láìsí àşẹ̀ rẹ̀.

Ìfowọ̀sí şáájú ìdánwò HIV

Kò sí ẹnì tó lè fi ipa mú ọ ẹ̀ HIV test.

Ẹ̀tọ̀ sí ìtoju ilera

Ilé iwòsàn kò gbọdọ̀ kò láti tọ́jú rẹ̀ nítorí HIV rẹ̀.

Ààbò kúrò nínú àbùkù

Òfin n dáàbò bo ọ lódi sí ẹ̀gàn àti ìtìjú.

ÀLÀYÉ ÒFIN FÚN ÀWỌN LGBTQI

Tí o bá jẹ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer tàbí Intersex (LGBTQI), ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì kí o mọ̀ ohun tí òfin fí sílẹ̀ àti àwọn ẹ̀tọ́ tó ẹ̀ ní dǎàbò bo ọ.

Gégẹ́ bí Òfin Orílẹ̀-Èdè Nàìjíríà, gbogbo èniyàn ní ẹ̀tọ́ sí àwọn ẹ̀tọ́ ipilẹ̀.

O ní ẹ̀tọ́ sí:

- Ààbò kúrò nínú ìwà ipá àti ìtìjù (Abala 34)
- Ìdájọ̀ òdodo (Abala 36)
- Ìpamọ̀ àti àşírí (Abala 37)
- Ààbò tó dọgba lábẹ̀ òfin (Abala 42)

Ó jẹ̀ òótọ́ pé àwọn òfin kan ní Nàìjíríà ní fí ẹ̀sùn kàn ìgbéyàwó akọ́ sí akọ́ tàbí abo sí abo, àti àwọn ìṣe ibálòpọ̀ kan láàárín àwọn ẹ̀ni tó jọ akọ́ tàbí abo.

Şùgbọ̀n, ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì kí o mọ́ pé ìdánimọ́ rẹ̀ fúnra rẹ̀ kì í ẹ̀ ẹ̀şẹ̀.

ÀLÀYÉ ÒFIN FÚN ÀWỌN LGBTQI

Ní Ìpínlẹ̀ Èkó, àwọn òfin ìgbà amúnisìn tó fi ẹ̀sùn kàn gbogbo یشه ibálòpò láàárín ẹni tó jọ akọ tàbí abo ni a ti yọ kúrò. A ti rọpò wọn pẹ̀lú Abala 261 ti Criminal Law of Lagos State 2011.

Òfin tuntun náà dojú kọ یشه ẹni àti یشهwọ́sì. Ní ìtumò rẹ, ó túmò sí pé ibálòpò láàárín àwọn àgbàlagbà méjì tó fọwọ́ sí ara wọn kò jẹ ẹ̀sẹ̀ mọ ní Ìpínlẹ̀ Èkó.

Şùgbọ́n, ó yẹ kí o tún mọ pé àwọn òfin mî tó ní ìdènà şì wà.

Kò sí òfin ní Nàìjíríà tó gba ẹnikẹni láşẹ láti lu ọ, tì ọ níyà, mú ọ láitọ, tàbí gba owó lẹwọ rẹ nítorí ìdánimò rẹ. Iyì rẹ jẹ ẹ̀tọ rẹ, òfin sì n dáàbò bo ó.

ÈTỌ RẸ NÍGBÀ ÌMÚNÌ

Tí ọlọpàá bá dá ọ dúró, ẹ̀yẹ̀wò ọ, bèèrè ìbèèrè ọwọ ẹ, tàbí mú ọ, ó lè jẹ ohun tó n bà ọ lẹ̀rù.

Nítorí náà, ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì kí o mọ ètọ ẹ.

O ní ètọ:

Láti mọ ìdí tí wọn fi mú ọ

Olọpàá gbódò sọ ẹ̀sùn tó wà lórí ẹ ní kedere.

Láti daké

Kò sí dandan kí o dá gbogbo ìbèèrè lóhùn.

Láti rí agbẹjọrò

O lè pe agbẹjọrò tàbí ẹni tó lè ran ọ ọwọ.

ẸTỌ RẸ NÍGBÀ ÌMÚNÌ

Láti jẹ kí wọn bá ọ lò pẹlú iyì

Kò sí ẹtọ fún ọlópàá láti lu ọ, yọ ọ ní aṣọ, tàbí fi ẹgàn bá ọ.

Àṣírí fòònù rẹ

Ọlópàá kò gbọdò ṣàyẹwò fòònù rẹ láìsí aṣẹ ilé ejọ.

Láti lọ sí ilé ejọ ní àkókò tó yẹ

Kò yẹ kí wọn fi ọ pamọ ju wákàtí 24 sí 48 láì mú ọ lọ sí ilé ejọ.

Báìlì jẹ ọfẹ

Ọlópàá kò ní ẹtọ láti gba owó fún báìlì.

KÍ NI O Ẹ TÍ WỌN BÁ Ẹ ÈSÈ SI

Tí wọn bá ẹ ẹtọ ẹ:

- Kọ gbogbo ohun tó ẹlẹ sílẹ
- Pa gbogbo ẹrí mọ
- Bá agbejọrò tàbí Minority Watch sọrọ
- Má ẹ bẹrù tí wọn bá fi ipa mú ọ fọwọ sí ìwé

Rántí pé o ẹ lẹ wá òdodo lẹyìn ìṣẹlẹ náà.

BÍ O Ẹ LÈ LO ÒFIN

Ìdájọ̀ òdodo kì í ẹ lilo sí ilé ẹjọ̀ nìkan. Ó tún túmọ̀ sí agbára ẹ látì tako ohun tí wọn ẹ sí ọ.

Tí wọn bá ẹ ẹtọ̀ ẹ:

- O lè bá agbejọ̀rò sọrọ̀
- O lè tako ìmúni tàbí ìfímọ̀lé láìtọ̀ ní ilé ẹjọ̀
- O lè béèrè ìtanràn owó fún ìfarapa tí wọn ẹ sí ọ
- O lè fi ẹ̀sùn kàn ọ̀lọ̀pàá tàbí ilé iṣẹ̀ tó ẹ ẹtọ̀ ẹ

Minority Watch lè ran ọ ọ̀wọ̀ pẹ̀lú:

- Ìmúlò òfin
- Aṣojú ní ilé ọ̀lọ̀pàá tàbí ilé ẹjọ̀
- Ìtọ̀sọ̀nà àti ìrànlọ̀wọ̀ mì

ÒRÒ ÌPARÍ

Ó rọrùn látí ní ìmọ́lára ailágbára nígbà tí o bá dojú kọ àwọn aláṣe.
Ṣùgbọ́n, ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì kí o mọ̀ pé òfin kì í ẹ̀ ti àwọn aláṣe nìkan. Òfin jẹ̀ tiẹ̀ náà.
Mímọ̀ ẹ̀tọ̀ ẹ̀ lẹ̀ má dá gbogbo ifarapa dúró, ṣùgbọ́n ó fún ọ̀ ní agbára látí mọ̀ ohun tó
tọ̀ àti ohun tí kò tọ̀.

O yẹ fún iyì.
O yẹ fún ààbò.
Ìwọ̀ kò dá nìkan.

FÚN ÌRÀNLÓWỌ ÒFIN ATI ÀTÌLÉYÌN

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- Bá àwọn paralegal ọdọ tó ní ìkẹkọọ sọrọ
- Gba ìtìlẹyìn òfin ní ìpamọ àti àşírí

