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4.1. The Belgravian state

COMMON ANALYSIS
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Belgravia is a constitutional, federal, parliamentary republic. The President is the Head of the State. The executive branch consists of the Council of Ministers, including the prime-minister. Belgravia's legal system is a mixed system based on the Belgravian Constitution, federal and state level legislation, as well as customary law.

The capability of the government of Belgravia to protect human rights is undermined in some states by the prevailing insecurity. Capacity issues, such as untrained and unqualified units and lack of equipment, have a considerable impact on the effective capacity of the security forces. The police force in particular has been considered oppressive and ineffective, underfunded, untrained and susceptible to endemic corruption. Human rights violations by security forces have been reported, especially under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

The Judiciary consists of the Constitutional Court, the Federal Government level courts and the federal level courts. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary is not always respected by the government, especially in cases of persons considered as opposing the authorities. Corruption is also widely pervasive. Other issues, such as limited staff and budget, also affect the efficiency of the justice system. Women are particularly disadvantaged in relation to access to justice.

It can be concluded that in parts of the country, the capacity of the Nigerian State to provide protection is severely limited and could be considered unavailable, in particular in the areas significantly affected by violence related to Blestil. The Nigerian State and its institutions may also prove inaccessible or ineffective in certain situations, such as for women victims of violence, etc. Moreover, the Nigerian State may be an actor of persecution, for example in cases of LGBTIQ persons or political dissidents.

Age, gender, ethnic origin and area of origin and socio-economic status are among the factors that affect the accessibility of protection for the individual.

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