

Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Monthly Memo #21 - January 2016 Data



Scope and limitations: We recognize that the data collected is not a comprehensive tally of all incidents of violence, VAWG or otherwise. The data presented is representative of the patterns and trends. Findings are as indicated in the report below.

For January 2016, there were 30 incidents of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) reported to the NSRP Observatory Platform. While this shows a lower level of reporting than December, we expect that reports for this time period will continue to come in over the next few months, which has been the trend for months that initially have lower totals.

The trends in VAWG across the NSRP focus states remains consistent. Violence in the Northeast continues to be centered around the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) insurgency—although with the Borno Service Point reporting, there are now increased levels of reporting around domestic and sexual violence as well. Reports from the North Central and Middle Belt are focused on sexual violence and domestic violence. In the Niger Delta,

reports of VAWG are primarily on domestic violence, sexual violence and general crime.

The Observatory Platform fills a vital gap in information and data when it comes to violence against women and girls. The value added to conflict analysis in the states where NSRP has service is significant. As the service points continue to gain visibility and traction in their states, they provide an even deeper look at the conflict environment as well as the resources that exist at the local level for women and girls in their communities.

The following memo analyzes data for the focus states of Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta for January 2016 (data coding and uploading lags by a month). The graph below shows the number of reports submitted through the NSRP VAWG Observatory Platform.

VAWG Reports from NSRP Sources

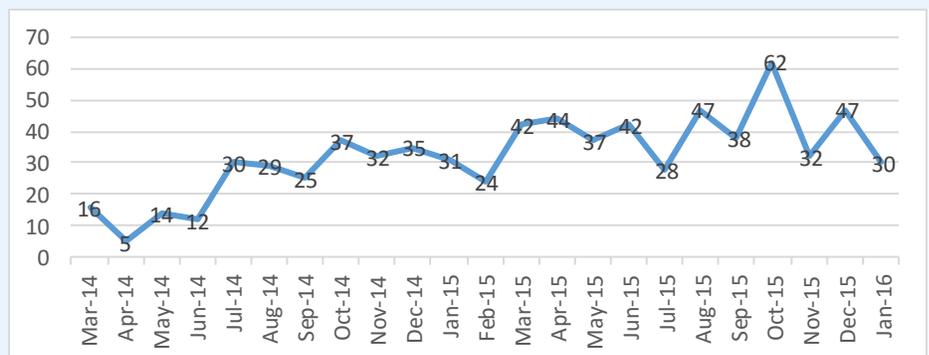


Figure 1: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence Reported by NSRP Sources



Objective 1

Measure trends in violence affecting women and girls as compared to overall levels of violence and fatalities in the eight NSRP focus states. For overall levels, we use Nigeria Watch data, which has a consistent methodology and an even distribution of coverage by time and location.

Trends in Overall Violence

In order to provide a comparative analysis and background to general VAWG trends in the eight NSRP states, it is necessary to examine the overall trends of violence and insecurity in those states. This section exclusively analyzes data collected by Nigeria Watch to construct a consistent backdrop of overall violence and insecurity in the eight states against which VAWG-specific incidents can be mapped and analyzed.

Thus far, January had the lowest number of fatalities reported since September of 2014. While there were more incidents of insecurity reported in January than in December, fatalities decreased by nearly half in the same time period.

There were 25 reported incidents in the Niger Delta in January. The violence reported over the course of the month was centered around crime, cultism and kidnapping, a shift from more reports of political violence of December. In Bayelsa, there were two reports; the first of general crime and insecurity where both a police officer and an armed perpetrator were both killed. The other report detailed the deaths of 14-17 people during the supplementary gubernatorial election in which both the Peoples Democratic Party and the All Progressives Congress were major contenders.

There were a total of 15 reports in Delta for January. The body of a traditional ruler was found in Ethiopie West after he had been reported kidnapped along with his driver. There were six cases of armed robbers being fired on by police in midst of their crimes. There were two reported fatalities caused by vigilante groups. There were also two incidents that involved cults reported

Number of Incidents and Fatalities by Month

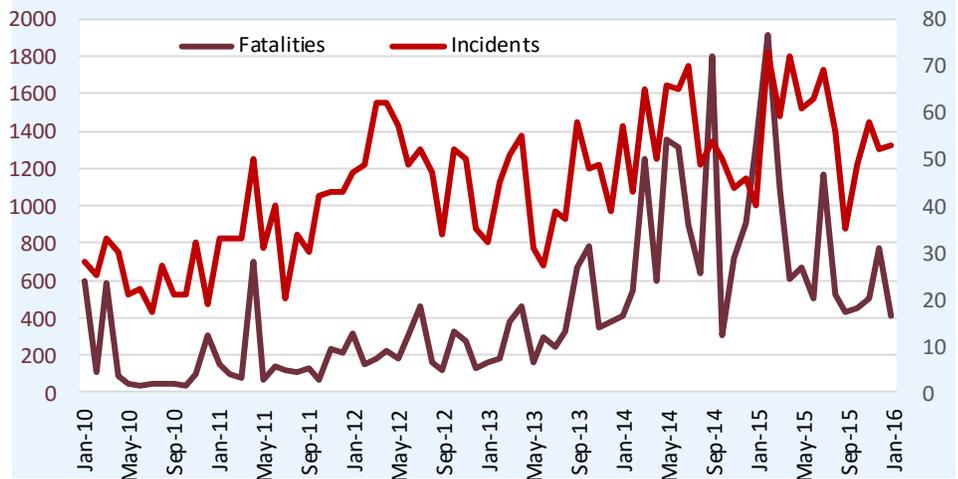


Figure 2: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence as well as Fatalities in Eight NSRP States, according to Nigeria Watch Data mapped to the Observatory Platform. The number of fatalities are measured against the axis on the left, the number of reported incidents is measured against the axis on the right of the graph. The graph shows that, although the number of incidents has been increasing steadily over the last six years, the number of fatalities spiked in September of 2014 and again in February of 2015. In 2012 there were a high number of less lethal incidents reported.

VAWG Incidents Trends

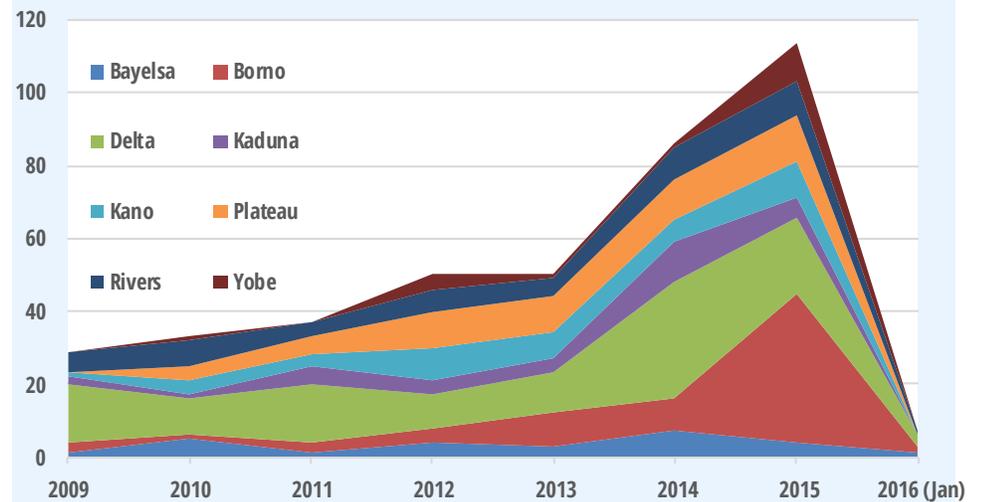


Figure 3: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch separated by year. Since 2016 only accounts for January thus far, there is a steep drop on the right hand side of the graph which will normalize as more months are added. Note that this graph captures trends in the number of incidents, not in the severity of those incidents.

during January. In the first, two students were killed at a polytechnic school by suspected cultists; one was stabbed while the other was shot at his home. The second reported detailed 20 cultists invading a town and killing two girls before being driven out by police.

In Rivers, there were eight reported

incidents of violence. Three of the reports involved cult groups. One report was of a boy being shot by suspected cultists who then took his body. The second was of three people being killed by suspected cultists, who then proceeded to burn the houses of their victims. The last report was of a cult leader who was killed by a rival cult. Three

people were killed when police raided the homes of former militants in Asari Toru. There was also a report of two robbers being killed by police in the course of their crimes.

Violence in the Northeast region of Nigeria remains focused on the JAS insurgency and counter-insurgency activities. These incidents resulted in 332 of the reported fatalities recorded by Nigeria Watch for the eight NSRP states in January. In December, there continued to be more reports detailing fatalities caused by counter-insurgency efforts than deaths resulting from JAS activities. In January, however, there were more incidents reported of JAS perpetrated fatalities. Despite this reversal, actions taken by the military in counter-insurgency efforts this month still resulted in higher fatalities per incident, overall.

There were 15 reported incidents of violence in Borno. There was one report not linked to the insurgency violence, when a young man was stabbed to death by unknown assailants. The military engaged JAS fighters on three occasions, two raids which occurred in Dikwa and Damboa, which resulted in the rescue of over 1000 women and children and killed an estimated 150 JAS fighters. The military, on two separate occasions, intercepted suicide bombers at check points going into Maiduguri. They stopped a total of five potential bombers overall during the month. There was one incident of a military vehicle driving over a landmine or IED and causing an estimated five deaths.

In contrast to December, there was a higher number of civilian fatalities during the month. There were two incidents of suicide bombings that did take place. The highest number of fatalities from a bombing came from an explosive that detonated in a popular market place in Chibok. It caused an estimated 14 fatalities. In Maiduguri, a bomb was detonated inside an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp, with five casualties reported.

There were several other attacks on soft

targets. In Gwoza at the beginning of January, JAS insurgents rode through two communities shooting at villagers, causing an estimated seven fatalities. There was also a report of a young man outside an IDP camp being beheaded and mutilated. At the end of January, a group of JAS insurgents dressed as soldiers infiltrated three communities and killed an estimated 85 people.

In Yobe, all three reported incidents were linked to JAS violence. One incident described violence between JAS and civilians while the other two reported violence between JAS and the Nigerian military. The reported incident involving the civilian was that of an old man being killed outside his house, which was subsequently burned to the ground. The military was engaged when JAS fighters attempted to take over a base in Gujba. Violence from this attack resulted in 14 fatalities, although only one soldier was reported killed. The other report detailed coordinated operations by the Nigerian military that resulted in the recovery of a large cache of weapons and 14 JAS deaths.

In the North Central region, violence was primarily centered around crime and religious tensions between the Shite Islamic Movement and those who oppose it. There were six reported incidents in Kaduna. One member of the Islamic sect allegedly died in police custody; this incident being the second reported case since the deadly encounter between the group and the military in December. There was also a death caused during clashes between members of the group, protesting their leader's detention, and youth of a rival group. Two police officers were killed by men identified as herdsman while on their way to control a riot.

Kano had two incidents reported, one of sexual violence and the second was a stabbing that took place during a fight at a college, although the cause of the fight was not given.

There were two reports from Plateau in the Middle Belt region. There was a fatality during the clash of two major gangs in Jos North; the fatality was one of the gang members. The other reported incident was that of a nine-year-old child who died while playing with an improvised explosive device. It remained unclear how the child gained access to the device.

During the first month of 2016, there were 52 incidents of violence resulting in 413 fatalities reported across the eight NSRP focus states.

Trends in VAWG

Across all sources, there were a total of 42 incidents of VAWG reported. This is a slight decrease in reporting from December, however, the numbers are expected to go up as incidents continue being reported to NSRP service points. The highest number of reports were in the Niger Delta, with 15 reported incidents across the three states; the Middle Belt followed with 11 reports, North Central and the Northeast had eight and seven reports, respectively. Plateau had the highest number of VAWG incident reports in January. This is the first month that Plateau has had the highest number of reports. The states where NSRP service points have been established continue to have the most consistent levels of reporting. In states without service points, information comes primarily from Nigeria Watch data and new sources.

In the Niger Delta, reports were primarily concerned with crime, domestic abuse and sexual violence. There were ten reports of VAWG from Rivers state and four from Delta state; all of the reports in Delta were classified as crime where women or girls were targeted. There was only one report from Bayelsa.

The highest number of fatalities continues to be in the Northeast. While there were no incidents reported in Yobe, there were over 100 fatalities in Borno. All of them were

caused during violence related to the insurgency and counter insurgency efforts. Three events were female suicide bombers. Due to the new service point in Borno, this represents the first month where not all of the reported incidents were JAS related.

VAWG incidents reported in Kano and Kaduna over the course of January were focused on domestic violence and sexual violence. There were no JAS incidents reported in North Central Nigeria during this time period, giving hope to the idea that the insurgency has been contained to the Northeast.

January 2016 Incidents by State

Below is a breakdown across all data sources by each NSRP target state.

Bayelsa

There was one incident report from Bayelsa State on January 1. In an attempted robbery incident, both a policeman and a robber were killed. The policeman shot one of the robbers before he was killed by the robber's accomplice.

Borno

In a continuing trend, fatalities were highest in Borno due to insurgency attacks and counter insurgency initiatives.

Two female suicide bombers, who were suspected to have been affiliated with JAS, attacked a market and killed 14 people and seriously injured over 24 others. In a separate attack, another suicide bomber struck a military checkpoint and injured two bystanders. A counter-insurgency operation

in Dikwa reportedly killed at least 100 JAS fighters and secured the rescue of a reported 1,000 women and children.

The remaining three cases from the state were child sexual abuse cases against girls under the age of ten, all occurred in Maiduguri. A three-year-old girl was assaulted by a 22-year-old man while a six-year-old mentally disabled girl was sexually abused by a 25-year-old man. The third report stated that a five-year-old girl was raped by a 22-year-old man and was taken to hospital after the incident was reported to the police.

Delta

The majority of VAWG incident reporting in Delta over the course of January covered protests, cult violence and robberies.

In January, three incident reports were received from Wari South. The first two reports concerned robberies. In the first, one robber was shot by police while the others escaped. The second report said a 24 year old was killed by an angry mob when he robbed a lady while threatening her with a dagger.

The third incident in Wari South reported that 20 cultists entered a community and began shooting sporadically and killed two girls. Two cultists were killed when vigilante members from the community returned fire.

The fourth incident in Delta state occurred in Isoko South where a group of women protested the arrest of Okada riders who had recently demonstrated over the issuance of operational fines.

Kaduna

There were three incidents of VAWG reported in Kaduna in January. This marks the third consecutive month where reported incidents have decreased in the state, as November had 11 reports and December had five.

Two out of the three incidents were sexual assault cases. One incident reported on January 13 stated that a woman was raped when a man on a motorbike came up behind her and dragged her into the bushes. In the second incident, which was reported on January 19, a man was caught in the act of sexually assaulting a child. The case was taken to court but the man was released on bail when the case was changed to 'attempted rape' because to the hospital examination found no evidence of penetration or injury.

The third incident was reported in Kaduna North on January 5, where a group of Shiite women protested calling for the release of Sheikh Ibrahim El-Zakzaky

Kano

There were five incidents of VAWG reported in Kaduna in January. The amount of incident reports this month decreased from the 15 incidents reported in December. The reports were captured in the domestic abuse and sexual violence indicator categories.

The sexual violence incidents took place in Gwale, Nasarawa and Ungogo. In Gwale, two teenage boys broke into the home of a woman and attempted to rape her and threatened to kill her and her baby if she didn't cooperate. The police were contacted

which led to the boys being arrested. In Nasarawa, a 14-year-old pregnant girl accused two men of raping her, and in Ungogo, a 19-year-old wife was raped and killed in her home by unknown assailants.

The two domestic abuse cases were from Bichi and Dala LGAs. On January 21, a woman was taken to the hospital to be treated for injuries sustained from her husband's beatings. The man was arrested and taken to court. In Dala, a woman accused her husband of beating her regularly, which, in this case, resulted in a fractured leg.

Plateau

There were 11 incidents of VAWG reported in Plateau in January. Seven reports were categorized as sexual abuse cases, three as domestic abuse, and one as a gender-based human rights violations.

The sexual violence incidents took place in Bassa, Jos North, Jos South and Wase. In Bassa, a young girl was raped three times by an older man when she was on her way to a relative's house. In Jos North, the two sexual assault incident reports cited the same offender, reportedly an evangelical preacher accused of raping two girls on separate occasions.

Jos South reported three incidents of sexual assault. On January 1, a girl was allegedly raped by a pastor while she was cleaning his

house. The second incident happened on January 21, where an 8-year-old girl was raped by a gateman who worked at her compound. In the third incident reported from Jos South, a 15-year-old girl was raped by an adult male who lived in the same neighborhood.

The final sexual assault report was recorded in Wase, where a young girl was raped by her aunt's 40-year-old husband

Two domestic abuse cases were reported in Jos North. One report stated that a woman had been abused verbally and physically by her husband for more than 23 years. During that time, she had escaped three times but when she returned to visit her children the third time, she was beaten and arrested. The second incident report stated that a man has not paid welfare for his child for three years.

Finally, a gender-based human rights incident report from Jos South related that a man has been threatening his wife and, in this incident, took their children with him when he left the house.

Rivers

There were ten incidents of VAWG reported in Rivers state in January. Domestic abuse and sexual violence were the categories with the highest number of reports in Rivers state, overall. Child abuse and abductions followed closely thereafter.

Most of the sexual violence incidents were reported in Obio/Akpor, as three out of four cases were from that area. One incident was reported in Port Harcourt and another in Ikwerre. All the reported sexual violence cases were also categorized as child abuse as all the victims were girls under the age of 15. The youngest victim was four years old and was reportedly sexually abused by her uncle.

All of the domestic violence cases were reported in Port Harcourt. In the first reported domestic abuse incident, a father was accused of beating his 16-year-old daughter and locking her out of the house naked because he believed she had engaged in sexual activity. The other two cases concerned spousal abandonment which reportedly led to wives becoming destitute.

Finally, the remaining two incidents were cited as an abduction as well as human rights violations. They were reported in Obio/Akpor and Port Harcourt.

In the two incident reports, one involved an eight-year-old girl who was flogged while the other report stated that a female doctor was kidnaped by armed men outside of a church. No further details were given.

Yobe

There were no incidents of VAWG reported in Yobe during the month of January.

Objective 2

VAWG Reporting Across All Data Sources

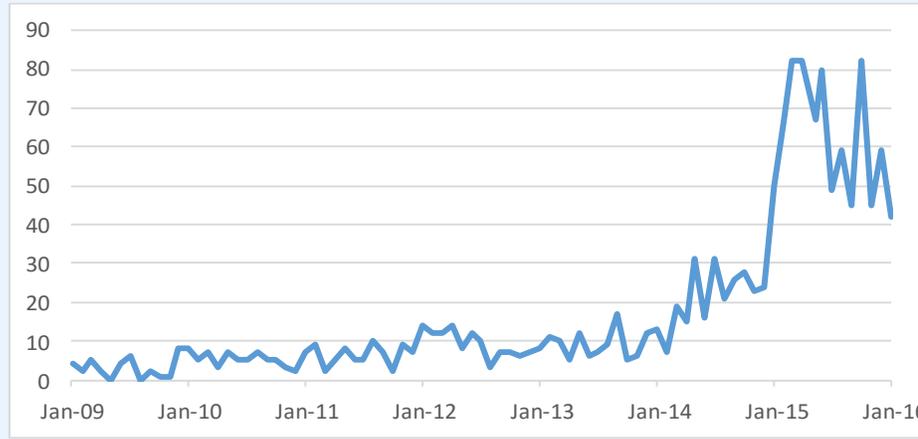


Figure 4: Trend in Incident reports of Violence and Conflict Affecting Women and Girls (All Sources)

Break the culture of silence and increase the level of reporting on issues of violence affecting women and girls. To measure the level of reporting, we aggregate all sources, including the NSRP Sources filter on the Observatory platform.

There were 42 reported incidents of VAWG in the eight NSRP states across all sources in January 2016; 30 of which came from NSRP sources. The graph above illustrates all reported incidents of VAWG since January 2009. The graph shifts from month to month as incidents are reported and incorporated.

As each set of data comes in from service points, the more detailed and complete reporting helps to fill in the gaps that exist. Month after month, the most detailed and

in-depth reports come from NSRP Observatory Platform and the NSRP Peace Clubs that report through the service points.

Overall, the level of analysis of the conflict environment and the ability to generate trends and patterns is greatly improved by the data that comes from the platform. With better analysis and improved understanding, the level of interventions possible also improves.

Objective 3

Increase awareness of these issues with the use of the Observatory platform and other deployments of the tool, including the P4P Digital Platform.

In order to measure awareness of the project and the issues of VAWG that exist in the eight NSRP states, a web-based application has been created to track all visits to the VAWG Observatory Platform. It is also able to track which deployment of the platform was used to access the map; for example, whether through the NSRP website itself or through another source.

January represents the highest number of site visits since the application was uploaded, both overall visits to the Platform and visits through the NSRP website, specifically.

Page Views Through All Platforms

Jun 2015	470	Oct 2015	702
Jul 2015	291	Nov 2015	403
Aug 2015	223	Dec 2015	328
Sep 2015	326	Jan 2016	1129

Page Views through NSRP

Jul 2015	71
Aug 2015	88
Sep 2015	73
Oct 2015	195
Nov 2015	160
Dec 2015	121
Jan 2016	215

Objective 4

Locations of Incidents, Agents

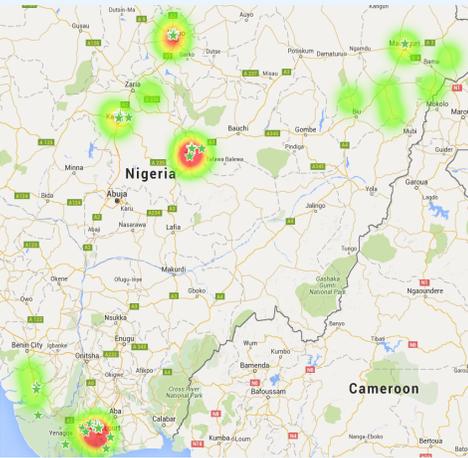


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Location of Gender-Focused Peace Agents in Eight NSRP States – December 2015 (Screenshot of Observatory Platform)

Facilitate and Support Opportunities for Preventative Response. If this project accomplishes the first three general objectives, NSRP will be in a good position to support the efforts of the Observatory Steering Committee (OBSTEC) in their targeted interventions for the mitigation of violence affecting women and girls. To this end, the Observatory Platform identifies local Peace Agents focused on issues related to gender and highlights opportunities for engagement by OBSTEC to collaborate and facilitate as appropriate.

There are currently 72 self-identified Peace Agents who have a focus on gender included on the Observatory Platform.

It is important to note, that only the Peace Agents who have identified as focusing on gender are listed below. There are many organizations involved with the Observatory service points who provide connections and

resources who have identified with other focuses like economic development and education. It is the cross-sector collaboration that strengthens the OBSTEC in each state. The cooperation and collaboration across sectors also works to break the culture of silence that surrounds VAWG.

Below is the list of Peace Agents currently focusing on gender in the eight NSRP states.

Organizations and Initiatives Self-Identified as Peace Agents with a Focus on Gender

State	LGA	Organization	State	LGA	Organization
Bayelsa	Ekeremor	Ekeremor Women Forum	Kaduna	Chikun	Zamani Foundation
	Yenagoa	National Orientation Agency		Kaduna North	Interfaith Mediation Centre
		Peacemaker International			Global Initiative for Women and Children
Borno	Maiduguri	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)			International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
		Healthcare Development Focus Initiative (HECADF)			Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative
		National Council of Women Societies (NCWS)			Interfaith Forum of Muslim and Christian Women`s Association (Women`s Interfaith Council)
		Women in New Nigeria (WINN)			Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women (LEADS Nigeria)
		University of Maiduguri Muslim Women Association (UMMWA)			Pan African Leadership League
		Peace FM Radio			Women for Peace in Nigeria (WOPIN)
		WINN Youth Empowerment			Women in Need (A Women Empowerment Foundation)
		FIDA International Federation of Women Lawyers			Youth CAN, Kaduna
		KPPS			
Delta	Udu	Ideal Women Advancement Initiative	Kaduna South		African Ethics and Theatre Reformation (AETRI)
	Uvwie	Lite -Africa			Aid Foundation
		Community Peace Development Initiative (CPDI)			Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)
		Development Support Care Empowerment Foundation (DSCAEF)			

Organizations and Initiatives Self-Identified as Peace Agents with a Focus on Gender (Continued)

State	LGA	Organization	State	LGA	Organization		
Kano	Kano	Center for Documentation	Plateau	Plateau	The Nigeria Working Group		
		Development Research and Project Centre (DRPC)			Youth Alive In Christ (YAC)		
		Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)			Wiscod		
		Intergender Development Initiative			<i>Jos South</i>	Country Women Association of Nigeria	
		Right Based Awareness Coalition (RIBAC)			Rivers	<i>Abua/Odual</i>	Academy for Cultural Rights and Human Development
		Women Advancement Initiative					Female Development Initiative (FEMLEAD)
		Women Support Development Sustainable Association formerly Women Development Network (WODEN)				<i>Akuku Toru</i>	Female Development Initiative (FEMLEAD)
		Women, Widows and Orphan Development Initiative				<i>Bonny</i>	Coalition of NGOS in Bonny for Human Rights and Sustainable Development
Plateau	Jos	Christian Women for Excellence & Empowerment in Nigerian Society (CWEENS)	<i>Emohua</i>	Kebetkache Women Development			
		Inclusive Friends	<i>Etche</i>	Women in Peace and Security Network			
	<i>Jos East</i>	Jos University Teaching Hospital	<i>Gokana</i>	Kebetkache Women Development			
		<i>Jos North</i>	Centre for the Advocacy of Justice and Rights (CAJR)	<i>Ikwerre</i>	Ikwerre Women Forum		
	Christian Rural and Rural Development Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN)		<i>Obio/Akpor</i>	Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law			
	Fahariya Adolescent Development Network		<i>Port Harcourt</i>	Center for Creative Arts Education			
	Federation of Muslim Women in Nigeria			Civil Liberties Organization, Rivers State Branch			
	International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Plateau State Chapter			Gender Advocacy and Empowerment Initiative (GANET)			
	Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)			Gender and Development Action (GADA)			
	Justice Development Peace and Caritas			Kebetkache Women Development			
	Manna Resource Development Centre			Lokiakia Community Development Centre			
	National Human Rights Commission			Medical Women's Association of Nigeria (MWAN)			
National Youth Network on HIV/AIDS			Palmbits IPWC				
		Partners for Peace					
		Rimwof Project					
		Women In Action for Positive Development and Gender Enhancement Centre (WAPDAGEC)					
		Women in Peace and Security Network					