

9 September, 2014

# Monthly Memo #3: Violence Affecting Women and Girls in the Eight NSRP Target States

## *Background and Introduction*

In July, we made significant improvements to the platform and re-coded data going back to 2009, which recalibrated our trend lines slightly. Also, incident reports from Kaduna and Kano, gathered by EVA, were able to enhance our monthly data collection and analysis efforts. These findings are included in this month's memo. Overall, the annualized trends continue to show a general worsening of the situation as regards violence affecting women and girls in the eight states analyzed, although there have also been hopeful signs as regards the possibility of preventative response. This memo focuses specifically on the month of July (data coding and upload lags by a month) for the eight NSRP focus states: Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta.

In keeping with the format of the two previous monthly memos, this project seeks to accomplish **four general objectives**:

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.
2. 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.
3. Increase awareness of these issues with the use of the Observatory platform and other deployments of the tool, including the P4P Digital Platform. For this we use Google Analytics to track traffic to the map application.
4. 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.

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

**Objective 1: Measure Trends in Violence Affecting Women and Girls as Compared to Overall Levels of Violence and Fatalities**

Data compiled on the Observatory Platform suggests that both VAWG as well as overall violence and conflict risk continues to worsen in the eight NSRP states, with the month of July being the worst since January 2009.

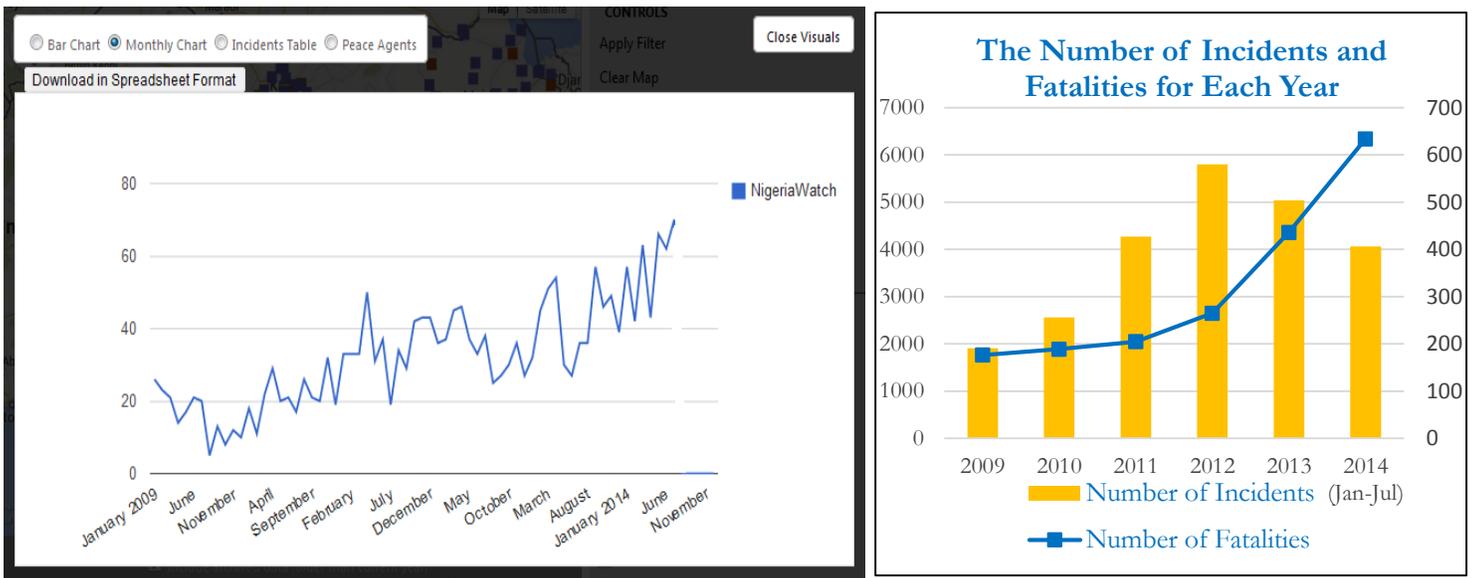


Figure 1: Monthly and Annual Trend in Overall Violence in the Eight NSRP States

With regards specifically to Violence Affecting Women and Girls, the same deterioration can be seen on an annualized basis with over 50 reported incidents so far this year by Nigeria Watch, putting 2014 on track to be the worst year yet since 2009. Below is a breakdown of issues reported in the month of July by each NSRP target state.

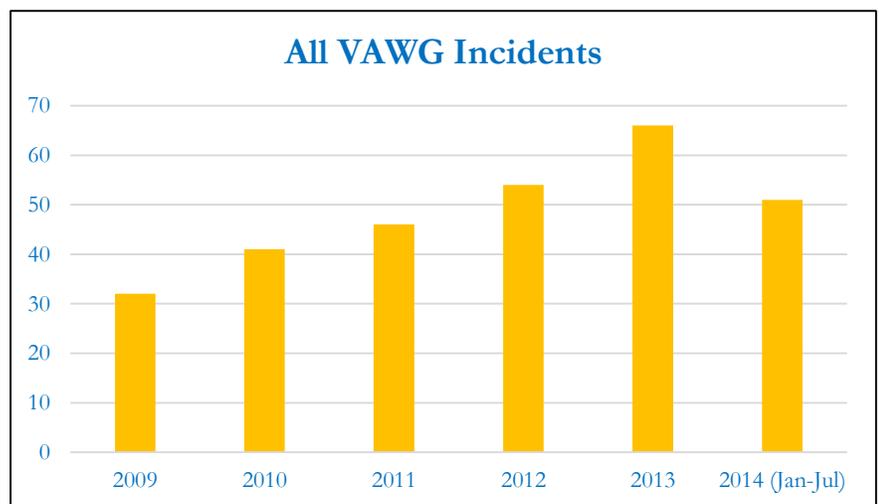


Figure 2: This chart shows increased incidents in Violence Affecting Women and Girls since 2009 (Nigeria Watch)

### July Incidents by NSRP State

**Borno State:** Suspected insurgents reportedly bombed a bridge in Damboa, limiting access to the area where some kidnapped girls are believed to be held hostage. Suspected insurgents also stormed a village in Borno. Several women were reportedly killed in the counter-attack by government security forces. An explosive device reportedly killed several elderly women and children in Maiduguri.

**Yobe State:** Police reportedly shot a female hotel attendant by accident in Damaturu.

**Kano:** In a worrying trend, young women and girls were reportedly used as suicide bombers in Kano in the month of July as well as being both the targets and victims killed by the explosions. In one reported incident, a female suicide bomber detonated a bomb at the entrance to Kano State University, allegedly killing at least two and injuring others. In another case, a girl pushed through a queue at a local filling station, detonating a bomb after being stopped by police. It was reported that at least three were killed in this attack, including women in line for kerosene. Earlier in the week, it was reported that a young girl detonated a suicide bomb while approaching a police checkpoint, killing herself. On the same day, an attack on a local Catholic church reportedly killed at least five, including women, after an improvised explosive device was thrown at the church. Following these incidents, President Goodluck Jonathan deplored the use of female suicide bombers saying it represented a “new low in an inhuman campaign,” that represented the “wicked exploitation of girls.” <http://www.latimes.com/world/africa/la-fg-women-nigeria-suicide-bombings-20140730-story.html> Also, prosecutors are seeking the death penalty for a child bride who is being tried for the murder of her fiancé. A case of incest was also reported in July.

**Kaduna:** In Kaduna there were several reports of sexual violence and forced marriage in the month of July, including the rape of children and the beating death of a young woman. There was also a report of the sexual abuse of a young girl at the hands of a school proprietor.

**Plateau:** A 19 year old girl was reportedly raped by several men in Plateau. The victim’s sister was also beaten by the men.

**Delta:** Criminally-motivated violence was a factor in violence affecting women and girls in Delta state. A man and his wife were reportedly attacked by robbers on their way to the market. When the man tried to defend his wife, he was stabbed to death. A man was reportedly sentenced for the rape of a female National Youth Service Corps member.

**Bayelsa:** As in previous months, criminal violence was a significant factor in violence affecting women and girls in Bayelsa. One such incident involved the reported abduction of a senator’s 90 year-old mother from her home in Yenagoa. She was later released. The Special Advisor to the Governor on Security was quoted as saying, “Anyone coming into Bayelsa to vent crime, cause confusion, make people to panic should bear in his/her mind that there is no room for insurgency here. Kidnapping will cease.” He spoke about the importance of multi-stakeholder

collaboration to address these challenges. <http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/08/kidnapped-senators-mother-rescued-bayelsa/> Other incidents included the selling of an infant girl by a commercial sex worker.

**Rivers:** As in prior months, incidents of VAWG in Rivers State often coincided with cult and ritual killings and abductions. Incidents reported in Rivers included a kidnapping and suspected ritual murder of a woman in Ikwerre, as well as reports of a woman who was reportedly killed by her brother-in-law in an inter-personal dispute in Emohua LGA. In Port Harcourt, a 16 year old girl was reportedly gang raped by 15 men. Also in Port Harcourt, a man was reportedly arrested in possession of the skull of a murdered woman, used for ritual purposes.

***Objective 2: Breaking the Culture of Silence by Increasing the Level of Reporting on Issues of Violence Affecting Women and Girls***

As evidenced in the first section of this memo, violence appears to be worsening in NSRP’s eight focus states, although reporting of violence affecting women and girls is also increasing in media reports and in participatory conflict assessment forums involving local stakeholders. The VAWG Observatory Platform integrates data compiled by initiatives such as NSRP Sources, Nigeria Watch, Council on Foreign Relations’ Nigeria Security Tracker, FFP’s UnLock, ACLED, and others. An automatic word search of all reports for references to women and girls shows an increased focus on the issue. As EVA begins to compile reports from the Peace Clubs, that number will continue to rise. If the strategic objective of this initiative is realized over time, we’ll see Nigeria Watch reports of VAWG decreasing, while overall reporting of the issue increasing. At present, though, both trend lines are moving in an upward (worsening) direction.

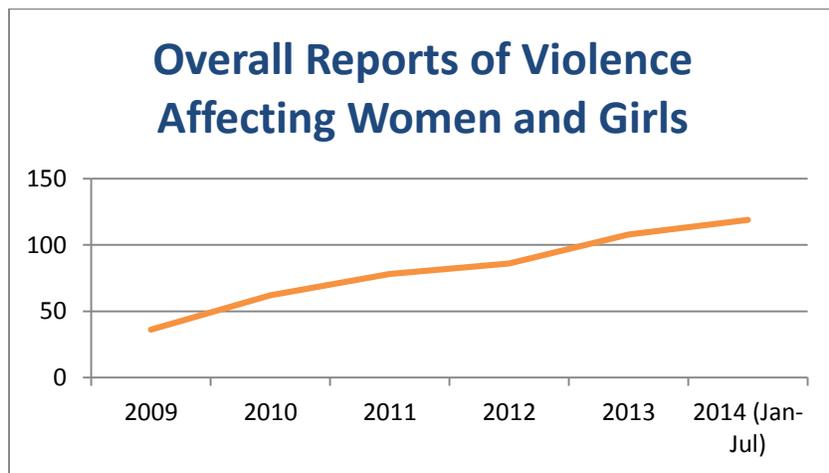


Figure 3: Trend in Reports of Violence and Conflict Affecting Women and Girls (All Sources)

**Objective 3: Increased Public Awareness of the Issue of Violence Affecting Women and Girls**

In order to measure public awareness, it is useful to use web-based analytics. FFP does not have access to Google Analytics for NSRP’s website. However, given the shared data between the VAWG project and the P4P project, measuring traffic to the P4P website also serves as an indication of general public awareness as a result of this initiative. In the graph below, the sharp increase in May 2014 coincides with the launch of NSRP’s VAWG initiative and the Observatory, demonstrating added public awareness of the issues of Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Nigeria. While levels have decreased slightly since May, they remain above levels previous to the launch of the Observatory Platform.

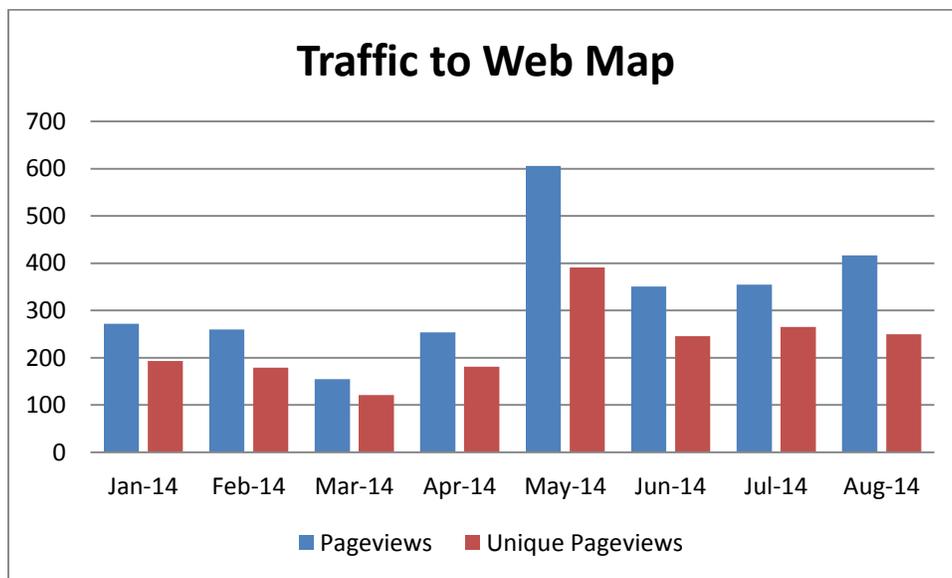


Figure 4: Monthly Traffic to Map (Google Analytics)

**Objective 4: Facilitate and Support Opportunities for Preventative Response**

For the OBSTEC to be effective in its preventative response, it needs to know not only where the hot spots are, but also who is working on these issues at the local level so that they can support and leverage those efforts. To that end, one useful feature of the Observatory is the ability to map the locations of organizations and initiatives focused on the issue of gender and peacebuilding. The heat map below shows the relative distribution of VAWG reports in the month of July. The green stars show the location of self-identified Peace Agents focused on gender.

In the map there are no green stars in Borno and Yobe, suggesting the need for proactive engagement with stakeholders there, including a possible “mapping the environment” exercise in order to gain information on stakeholders working on issues of VAWG in each state. Of note, as reported by the Daily Trust, there was a demonstration in July by the “Concerned Mothers” of Borno and Adamawa led by Dr. Ester Manghza, drawing attention the problems of insecurity in the region. Below the map is a full list of gender-focused organizations and initiatives in the eight NSRP states. We recommend including some level or representation from all or some of these organizations whenever possible and appropriate in all NSRP VAWG workshops and activities. To that end, it would also be highly beneficial to be in contact with these organizations in order to solicit their assistance in the possible sharing of data.

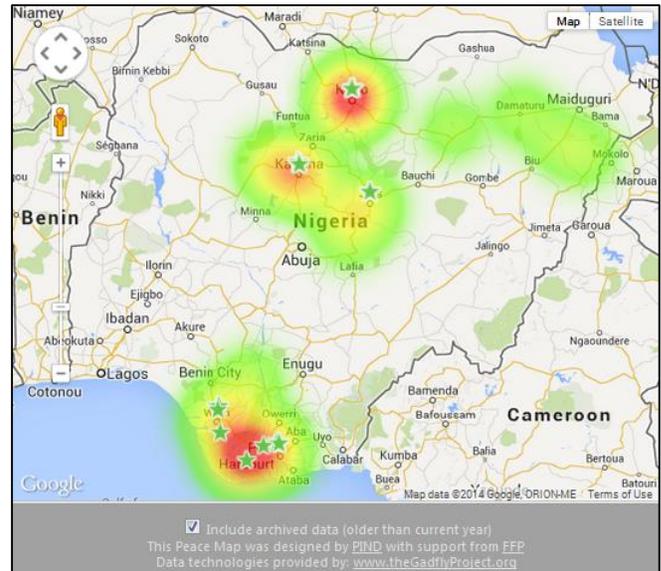


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Gender-Focused Peace Agents in the Eight NSRP States

**Organizations and Initiatives Self-Identified as Peace Agents with a Focus on Gender (a brief description and contact details will be included in the quarterly report)**

State	LGA	Organization/Initiative	Contact Information	Organization Description
Bayelsa	Ekeremor	Ekeremor Women Forum		
Bayelsa	Yenagoa	NOA (National Orientation Agency)	Block 'B', Federal Secretariat, Area 1, Abuja  Email: admin@noa.gov.ng	National Orientation Agency (NOA) was originally founded as the Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER). Its central goal was to cultivate support for the transitional program of the Government and an avenue to educate the citizens about the political process, and mobilize them to participate in up-coming elections and political debates.

<b>Delta</b>	Udu	Ideal Women Advancement Initiative		N/A
<b>Delta</b>	Uvwie	Community Peace Development Initiative		N/A
<b>Delta</b>	Uvwie	Lite-Africa	<p>LITE- Corporate Office            Uti Extension, Opp Little Paradise Hotels Off DSC Expressway, Effurun- Warri, Delta State</p> <p>Email:  <a href="mailto:office@lite-africa.org">office@lite-africa.org</a></p>	<p>The Leadership Initiative for Transformation and Empowerment (LITE-Africa), formerly known as the Niger Delta Professionals for Development (NIDPRODEV), is a Nigerian non-governmental organization (NGO) operating in the Niger Delta since 1999. Its current programs focus on three thematic areas: Governance &amp; Human Rights, Sustainable Livelihoods &amp; Health, and Humanitarian Support Services.</p>
<b>Delta</b>	Uvwie	Development Support Care and Empowerment Foundation (DSCAEF)	<p>Abuja Office: 1, Nguru Close, Off Emeka Anyaokwu Street, Abuja</p> <p>Warri Office: Tomab Yard, 83 Effurun-Sapele Road, Effurun-Warri, Delta State</p> <p>Telephone:            234(0)703-3291261;            234(0)805-5631020</p> <p>Email:  <a href="mailto:ds_foundation@yahoo.com">ds_foundation@yahoo.com</a></p>	<p>The Development Support Care &amp; Empowerment Foundation (DSCAEF) is a Nigerian NGO established primarily to carry out social community development work in the Niger Delta region. Their current programs focus on three key thematic areas: Community Development Interventions, Governance &amp; Democracy, and Human Security.</p>

<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna North	Women for Peace in Nigeria (WOPIN)		Women For Peace in Nigeria (WOPIN) is a non-profit, secular NGO established in August 1999 as a result of the ethnic conflicts and religious intolerance. These issues were a major source of instability in Nigeria, which has left lives and properties destroyed leaving women and children as widows and orphans.
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna North	Youth CAN, Kaduna		N/A
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna North	Global Initiative for Women and Children		N/A
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna North	Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC)		Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC) is a non-partisan, non-profit NGO using a faith-based approach that employs scriptural texts to promote peace and emphasizes accountability, flexibility, social inclusion, and mutual respect. IMC provides tools and resources that support effective and responsive government including consulting, facilitation, mediation and training.
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna North	Pan-African Leadership League		The Pan African Leadership League (PALL) is an NGO established to correct corrupt leadership in Africa. The aim of the league is to promote good leadership, encourage and good governance, proper accountability and constitutionalism and democracy.

<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna South	Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)	<p>F3 Barnawa Shopping Complex, New Ext. Kaduna-South, Kaduna State</p> <p>Telephone: +234(0)62-230273; +234(0)08033146543</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.gat-ng.org">www.gat-ng.org</a> Email: <a href="mailto:info@gat-ng.org">info@gat-ng.org</a></p> <p>Contact Person: Dr. Lydia Umar (Executive Director)</p>	<p>Gender Awareness Trust (GAT), formerly known as Gender Action Team, is a non-governmental, non-religious, non-partisan and non-profit organization established in 2000 to promote a just society through democratic development, gender equity, capacity building research, peace building, and empowerment of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna South	African Ethics and Theatre Reformation (AETRI)	<p>7/9 Kutizi Plaza Mission Road (opp. total filling station) Kachia Road Ungwa Boro, Sabo Tasha Kaduna, Kaduna, Kaduna State</p> <p>Telephone: +234 706 362 9168</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:aetri2012@gmail.com">aetri2012@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>African Ethics And Theatre Reformation Initiative (AETRI) is a non-profit NGO established in 2004 committed to the promotion, development, growth and advancement of the African society and the world in general. It uses the medium of peace initiative, cultural values, transparency and integrity, gender equality, justice, democratic ideals through the platform of documentary and contemporary films, seminars, music and other vital programs relevant to the diverse spheres of the society.</p>
<b>Kaduna</b>	Kaduna South	Aid Foundation		N/A

<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)		Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) is a non-governmental organization and coalition/network of Muslim Women Organizations in Nigeria. FOMWAN's main aim is educating the Muslim woman and also promoting the understanding and practice of the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah.
<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Intergender Development Initiative		*Intergender Development Centre?  IF SO... The International Centre for Gender and Social Research (INTER-GENDER) was registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission of Nigeria in 1997 as a non-profit and non-governmental organization to allow members give their full time service in the promotion of gender equality, democracy and good governance and reproductive health in Nigeria and beyond.
<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Women Support Development Sustainable Association (WODEN)		N/A

<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Development Research and Project Centre (DRPC)	<p>Website: www.drpcngr.org</p> <p>Telephone: 07030353438</p>	The development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC) is a non-profit Social Enterprise founded by two former Lecturers, activists and partners. The dRPC designs and implements high impact development researches and interventions, involving government, civil society and the international development community. The Center's mission is to build capacity and social capital for participatory development.
<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Women Advancement Initiative		N/A
<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Women, Widows, and Orphan Development Initiative		N/A
<b>Kano</b>	Kano Municipal	Center for Documentation		N/A
<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	Christian Rural and <b>Urban</b> Development Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN) **	<p>No. 5 Dalyop Nyango Street Sabon Bariki Bukuru P.O. Box 13484 Jos Plateau State</p> <p>Website: www.crudan.org</p>	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN) is a Christian, non-profit NGO, whose members include churches, Christian organizations, and individuals that are engaged or interested in development work in Nigeria. Formed in 1990, CRUDAN focuses on accountability, transparency, budget tracking and good governance at church and national, state and local levels. This is accomplished through advocacy visits, organized workshops and seminars, and media publications.

<p><b>Plateau</b></p>	<p>Jos North</p>	<p>Justice, Development &amp; Peace Caritas</p>	<p>Contact person: Elmamary Ekwuba Director of the Commission</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://jdpccphc.org">http://jdpccphc.org</a></p> <p>Caritas Nigeria: If you need to contact a staff member outside of office hours in a humanitarian emergency, please call +234-8113942132 or email <a href="mailto:info@ccfng.org">info@ccfng.org</a></p>	<p>The Justice, Development and Peace/Caritas Committee of the Catholic Church in Nigeria (JDPC) is an agent of the Roman Catholic Church engaged in socio-political outreach, such as relief and development, education and vocational training, human rights promotion, policy advocacy, and Church-state relations. Since the restoration of democracy in Nigeria, JDPC has significantly expanded its peace building initiatives to heavily emphasize conflict prevention and post conflict reconciliation efforts by training peace councils to reduce tensions and bring Muslim and Christian communities closer together. These peace councils have spawned peer programs, community peace workshops, and emergency response training programs.</p>
<p><b>Plateau</b></p>	<p>Jos North</p>	<p>Manna Resource Development Centre</p>	<p>7 Joseph Gomwalk Way, First floor of NARCDB Building adjacent PRTV Radio, Jos</p> <p>Telephone: +234 803 792 4776</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info@mannaresourcedev.org">info@mannaresourcedev.org</a>.ng</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://mannaresourcedev.org">http://mannaresourcedev.org</a>.ng</p>	<p>Manna Resource Development Center (MRDC) is a Christian faith-based, community focused, non-governmental, non-profit organization created in response to the state of hopelessness being experienced in its surrounding communities due to poverty, ignorance and apathy. It is involved mainly with the identification, sourcing and utilization of natural resources for the economic empowerment and holistic development of communities where these resources are found.</p>

<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	National Youth Network on HIV/AIDS		N/A
<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)		<p>The Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan, Nigeria is a ministry of service of the Church established to cater for all the people that are in need within her jurisdiction, irrespective of religion, culture, race or gender.</p> <p>**Might be same as above organization</p>
<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	Federation of Muslim Women in Nigeria		*Is this the same as FOMWAN (mentioned above)?
<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	Youth Alive in Christ (YAC)	Suite 17, Bupia	<p>Youth Alive in Christ (YAC) is a faith-based, non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to reaching the youth with relevant information, bible teachings, and activities tailored toward helping them develop appreciation for self, God and humanity. Some of their goals include developing a strategic adolescence and youth reproductive health program through sensitization, advocacy and peer education to rise to the challenges of HIV AIDS, and other STI's, and training Youth in reading and writing.</p>
<b>Plateau</b>	Jos North	The Nigeria Working Group		*For the Council of Foreign Relations?

<b>Rivers</b>	Abua/Odual	Academy for Cultural Rights and Human Development		N/A
<b>Rivers</b>	Abua/Odual	Female Development Initiative (FEMLEAD)		Female Development Initiative (FEMLEAD) is a non-governmental organization registered in Nigeria, with the sole aims and objectives of seeking the advancement of women status in leadership in the African continent and beyond with a special focus on the Nigeria context. It responds positively to the needs of the women in the rural areas and defends women rights, as well as encourages women to participate in issues of women and children around the globe and has organized several workshops and seminars to this effect.
<b>Rivers</b>	Obio/Akpor	Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (IHRHL)		The Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (IHRHL) is a non-political, non-profit, independently funded community-based national organization committed to effectively creating a culture of rights and responsibilities through its bottom-up programs focused on human rights education, research, public interest advocacy and documentation in Nigeria. The IHRHL operates in accordance with the Nigerian Constitution, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and other numerous international and regional human rights

				instruments on human rights and fundamental freedoms.
<b>Rivers</b>	Port Harcourt	Center for Creative Arts Education		N/A
<b>Rivers</b>	Port Harcourt	Gender Advocacy and Empowerment Initiative (GANET)		N/A
<b>Rivers</b>	Port Harcourt	Lokiakia Community Development Centre		N/A
<b>Rivers</b>	Port Harcourt	Women in Action for Positive Development and Gender Enhancement Centre (WAPDAGEC)		N/A
<b>Rivers</b>	Port Harcourt	Civil Liberties Organization, Rivers State Branch		*Information on CLO (Nigeria) in the press but no explanation on it

<p><b>Rivers</b></p>	<p>Port Harcourt</p>	<p>Kebetkache Women Development</p>	<p>*Kebetkache Women Development &amp; Resource Centre?</p> <p>IF SO... Kebetkache Women Development &amp; Resource Centre is a community action, education and advocacy non- governmental organization working on development and social justice issues as they affect women and children in Nigeria and around the world. Kebetkache works in four overlapping thematic areas which are: Women’s Human Rights, Democracy and Governance, Conflict Management and Peace- Building, and Environment.</p>
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### Improvements to the Platform:

Consistent with recommendations from the last memo, this month we improved the user-friendliness of the platform by, 1) grouping the states by region, and 2) adding a Dynamic Heat Map feature so that users can watch trends in violence and conflict as it changes over time. As indicated in the conclusion, we recommend that in the next few months three additional improvements be made. The most recent improvements are illustrated by the screenshots below.

**Geography Filter**

Nigeria [Expand/Collapse]

**Town, Village, or City**  
 (Optional)

**Nigeria States**

- Niger Delta Region
- Abia [Drill Down]
- Akwa\_Ibom [Drill Down]
- Bayelsa [Drill Down]
- Cross\_River [Drill Down]
- Delta [Drill Down]
- Edo [Drill Down]
- Imo [Drill Down]
- Ondo [Drill Down]
- Rivers [Drill Down]
- Northeast Region
- Adamawa [Drill Down]
- Bauchi [Drill Down]
- Borno [Drill Down]
- Gombe [Drill Down]
- Yobe [Drill Down]
- Middle Belt Region
- Benue [Drill Down]
- Nasarawa [Drill Down]
- Plateau [Drill Down]
- Taraba [Drill Down]

The screenshot shows a map of Nigeria with a heatmap overlay indicating areas of violence and conflict. The heatmap uses a color scale from green (low intensity) to red (high intensity). Major cities like Lagos, Abuja, and Kano are visible. The interface includes a 'Geography Filter' on the left, a 'CONTROLS' panel on the right, and a 'FILTERS' section below the controls. In the 'CONTROLS' panel, the 'Heatmap' section has two radio buttons: 'Dynamic' (which is selected and circled in red) and 'Static'. Other controls include 'Apply Filter', 'Clear Map', 'Administration', 'Cluster View', and 'Add KML Layer'. The 'FILTERS' section includes 'Source' (WANEP Nigeria, CSS/ETH Zurich, UNLock, NSRP Sources, NigeriaWatch, Council on Foreign Relations, ACLED) and 'Peace Indicators' (Agents of Peace [Drill Down]).

### Conclusion:

This last month has been a good one with regards to progress in data collection and analysis functionality for the Observatory but there is still much room for improvement. Specific project recommendations broken out by general objective for the next month are as follows:

- **Objective 1:** Measure trends in violence affecting women and girls as compared to overall levels of violence and fatalities. Increased engagement at the local level with the Self-Identified Peace Agents for additional data would be highly valuable. In the last month we did reach out to them all by email and received a very positive response from those organizations and initiatives eager to collaborate on these issues. In light of that: **First** we recommend a follow-up by EVA and NSRP to ensure effective lines of communication for maximum synergy. **Second**, we also recommend that the platform be improved to allow for per-capita analysis of trends by State and LGA, so that areas with larger populations are not automatically assumed to be hotspots merely by virtue of having a larger number of people in those areas. **Third**, we recommend that the monthly trend-line on the platform be improved so that users can switch between weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual visualizations. This would make the tool more analytically powerful and user-friendly.
- **Objective 2 and 3:** Break the culture of silence and increase the level of reporting and awareness on issues of violence affecting women and girls. Among the Self-Identified Peace Agents in Kaduna, not explicitly focused on gender, is the House of Justice radio program. We recommend reaching out to Gloria Ballason to see if she would be willing to host a radio program at little or no cost focusing on the issue and spreading the word about the Observatory and NSRP's VAWG initiative. She is an excellent anchor and has been trained in the CAST methodology which underlies the Observatory framework. A canvassing of other media outlets that may also sponsor radio programs or talk shows that do or could feature segments on VAWG would greatly increase the audience and potential level of awareness on this issue.
- **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 OBSTEC in their targeted interventions for the mitigation of violence affecting women and girls. In addition to the quantitative and geo-spatial analysis of the Observatory platform, we recommend that EVA facilitate a participatory qualitative assessment of the findings highlighted in these monthly memos with the aim of a deeper understanding of the root drivers of VAWG, identifying potential flashpoints, pinpointing priority LGAs, and suggesting concrete solutions. This qualitative assessment would be enormously beneficial to OBSTEC as they meet and collaborate on response.