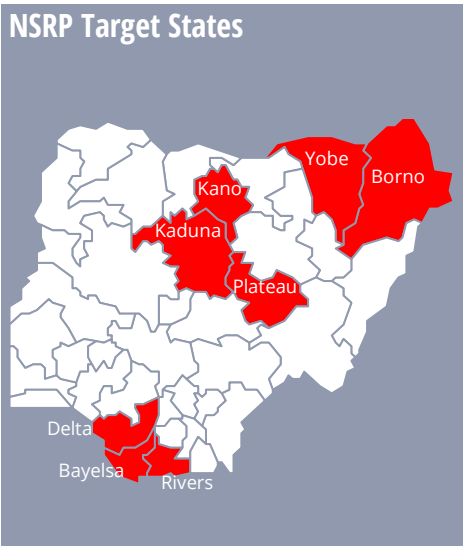


Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Monthly Memo #19 - November 2015 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.

The following memo analyzes data for the focus states of Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta for November 2015 (data coding and uploading lags by a month). Although the graph to the right shows a dip in the number of reports of VAWG for the month, the overall trend shows that the rate of reporting is increasing regularly.

The NSRP Observatory Platform received fewer reports of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in November 2015 than the prior month, although the trend in reporting overall continues to rise. The Platform has been quite successful in filling the gaps that exist in the collection of data specifically surrounding incidents of violence against women and girls and the details provided by the service points have added depth and nuance to the overall conflict picture in the eight NSRP focus states.

The use of women and girls as suicide bombers is a phenomena that is occurring with increased regularity in several states . There were four reported incidents in November that resulted in multiple fatalities. These attacks took place primarily in Borno and Kano states.

Across the eight states, domestic and sexual violence, especially against female children, comprised the indicators routinely reported on.

In December 2015, the launch of an additional service point in Borno state gave new actors access to the platform and created a local data stream from one of the most VAWG-affected states in the country. Although the service point was not set up in time to include in this memo, they will be detailed in next month's report.

Additionally, in the coming months, with the opening of the new service point and as more register on the Observatory Map in general, it is expected that the number of registered Peace Agents will increase from the current 68 organizations and individuals.

VAWG Reports from NSRP Sources

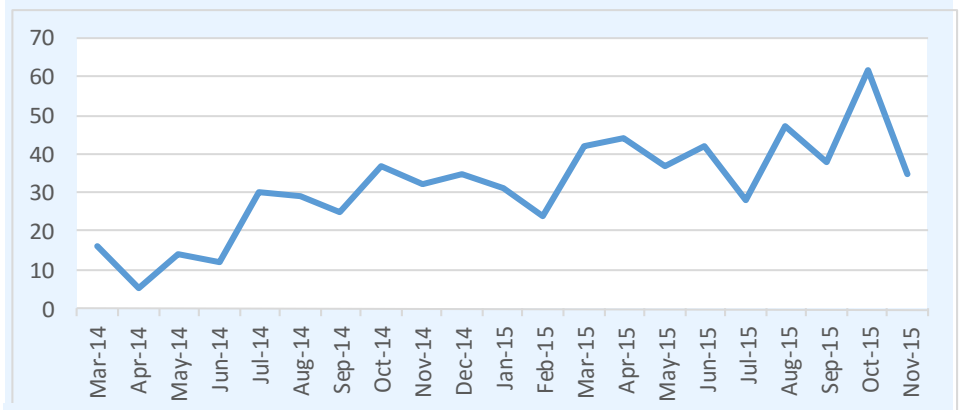


Figure 1: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence Reported by NSRP Sources



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

To provide a more robust account of VAWG trends in the eight NSRP states, it is necessary to examine the overall trends of violence 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.

November showed a slight increase in reported incidents of violence and general insecurity, as well as the fatalities associated with them, a trend indicating an overall increase in violence that began in October 2015.

Violence reported in the Northeast remains tied primarily to JAS activities, included attacks perpetrated by the groups and counterinsurgency operations by the Nigerian military and mixed civilian units. Borno continued to have the highest number of total reported incidents as well as the highest reported incidents per capita. In Borno, there were 18 incidents reported with an additional three reported from Yobe. Insurgency-related reports have the highest rate of fatalities per incident. While attacks instigated by JAS resulted in the most fatalities, offensives against JAS led by the Nigerian military generated the most overall incident reports during November. This is a shift from previous months where JAS activity was the primary focus of incident reports rather than retaliatory or counteroffensive operations.

In Yobe, there was one report of a JAS attack that resulted in seven deaths and significant property destruction. There was another report of a young man dying after he was taken prisoner and allegedly tortured during a military raid. The last incident reported

Number of Incidents and Fatalities by Month

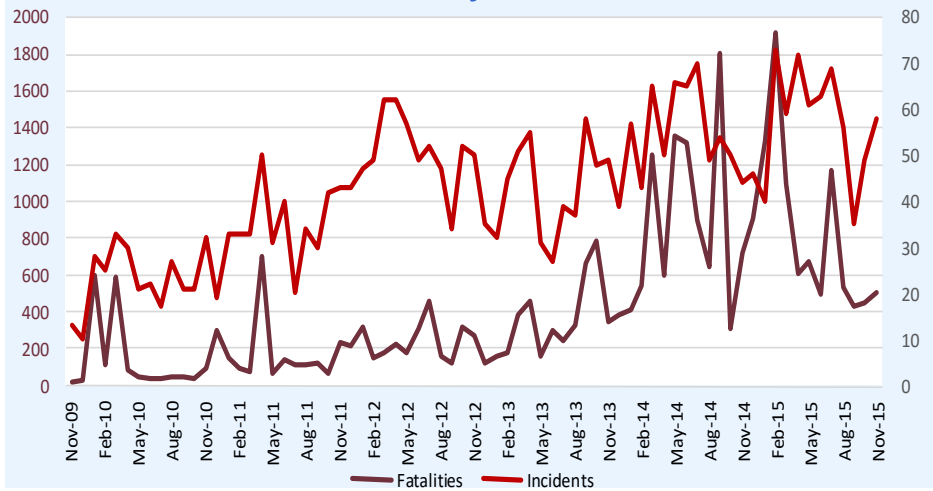


Figure 2: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence as well as Fatalities in Eight NSRP States, according to Nigeria Watch Data mapped to the Observatory Platform. The number of fatalities are measured against the axis on the left, the number of reported incidents is measured against the axis on 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

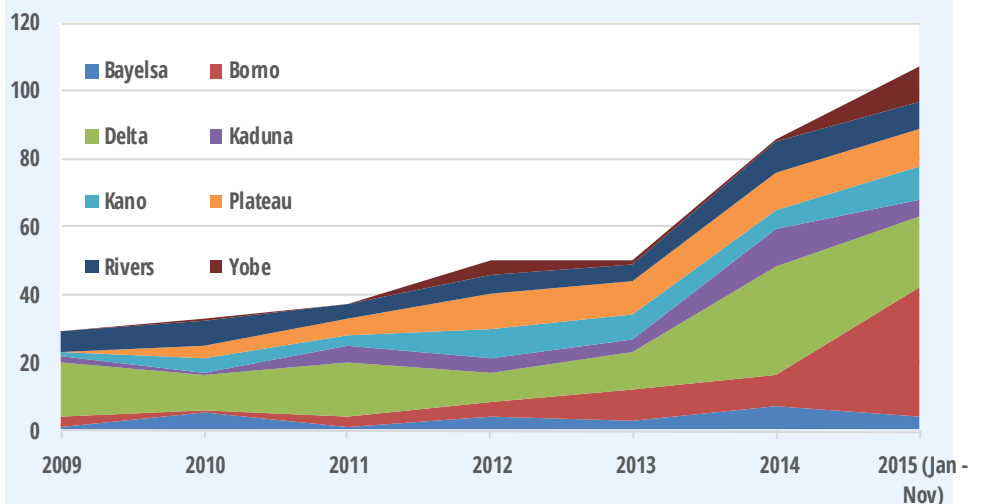


Figure 3: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch estimate more incidents of VAWG in Delta over the last six years than in other states and that across all eight NSRP states added together, the trend has been getting worse over time. Note that this graph captures trends in the number of incidents, not in the severity of those incidents.

the death of a pastoralist after his cows had destroyed another person's land.

In the Niger Delta, there were 27 incidents reported through Nigeria Watch. Bayelsa continues to have a higher rate of violence per capita but lower total reports than Delta state. In November, however, Delta had fewer reports per capita than Rivers. The incidents reported in Bayelsa by Nigeria

Watch in November were mostly criminal in nature, with one report of a political rally turning violent.

The violence in Rivers reported by Nigeria Watch detailed heightened insecurity primarily related to kidnapping and general criminality. There were two deaths related to a pro-Biafra protest. The group was calling for the release of members being

held by the police. The two deaths are thought to have been caused by police bullets.

There was one reported incident of violence in Plateau by Nigeria Watch. A man was killed by his customer when he attempted to sell a faulty headset for a cell phone.

In Kano were two reports of JAS suicide attacks, one perpetrated by two women, resulting in the estimated deaths of 50 people. There were also two reports of cattle rustling, an issue that was also prevalent in October reporting. In one incident, two cattle rustlers were killed by police and cattle was recovered. In the other, armed rustlers killed a herdsman and stole a reported 150 cows.

The violence reported in Kaduna was mostly criminal in nature with one case of domestic violence. A man killed his four children before attempting to commit suicide. The other two Nigeria Watch reports detailed a murder that was committed by three people suspected to be on drugs and a student who was killed when a group invaded the school and began beating staff and students.

Over the course of eleven months in 2015, there were 635 incidents resulting in 9179 fatalities reported through Nigeria Watch in the eight NSRP focus states.

Trends in VAWG

Reported incidents of VAWG decreased between October and November. The biggest drop was seen in Rivers state which fell from 50 reports to 13, although the state still had the highest number of reports, overall.

As with previous months, states that have NSRP service points established have the most consistent number of reported incidents of VAWG. The only state that varies from this pattern is Borno, where high levels of VAWG are reported by Nigeria Watch data as well as in local media reports collected by FFP. As noted above, a service point was set up in Borno in December which should

increase the number and detail of incidents coming from the Northeast now that there is a specific community based organization gathering and coding VAWG indicants.

Reported incidents of VAWG in the Northeast shifted this month from a majority of reports about attacks by JAS affiliated groups to covering Nigerian military offensive against JAS. At present, reports coming from the Northeast have been collected from Nigeria Watch with supplemental data collected by FFP using national and local media sources. In addition to the coverage changing to cover more counteroffensive details, JAS attacks that are reported now show a continued trend in the group focusing on civilian populations using women and girls as both targets and weapons of the insurgency.

The VAWG incidents reported in Kaduna in November primarily concerned domestic violence that resulted in the death of young girls and other children.

In Kano, the VAWG incident most often reported was the sexual abuse of young girls. There were also reports of JAS-related violence, unfortunately now mirroring the trend from the Northeast of using women and girls as suicide bombers.

VAWG incident reports from the Niger Delta were primarily categorized as domestic violence and general criminality.

The most reported incidents of VAWG in Plateau state continued to be domestic abuse. More specifically, child abuse and spousal abuse were most often reported. Within those indicators, physical abuse and neglect continue to be highly reported incidents in Plateau. Reports in Plateau have been localized primarily to the greater Jos area. There were no reports outside of the city.

Over the course of November, domestic violence, child abuse and sexual abuse were the primary indicators reported by the NSRP service points. The use of female suicide

bombers, both girls and women, by JAS is a trend that has appeared with regularity over the course of 2015.

November 2015 Incidents by State

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

Bayelsa

There were no incidents of VAWG reported in Bayelsa during the month of November.

Borno

All seven incidents of VAWG reported in Borno over the course of November surrounded JAS activities.

There was two reported incidents of attacks by female suicide bombers. A woman detonated an IED at a crowded checkpoint killing an estimated eight people. The second incident was a young girl who had a backpack bomb and set the device off as security agents boarded the bus she was riding.

In another incident, suspected JAS operatives killed four people and abducted several teenage girls.

The other four incidents reported in Borno were of the Nigerian military killing suspected JAS members and rescuing girls and women. There were an estimated 21 JAS members killed. There were no estimated numbers on the girls and women rescued.

Delta

There were two incidents of VAWG reported in Delta state during November. A 14 year old girl was raped and killed by a 17 year old boy, who was reportedly the son of her pastor. The second incident was a clash between youths that was allegedly over a girl.

Kaduna

In Kaduna, there were four incidents of VAWG reported in November. There was one

report of sexual violence after a young girl was raped and impregnated by a neighbor. There were two different reports of fathers killing their daughters and other children. The last report detailed a forced marriage.

Kano

There were six incidents of VAWG reported in November. Four of the reports involved the sexual abuse of children. In all four cases the children were under the age of nine and spread across different locations in the state. In one case, a 20 year old man raped a six year old girl. A girl of seven was raped by a man on her way to school. Another seven year old was raped by an unknown man. Finally, it was reported that a five year old was gang raped by three men ranging in age from 43 to 53 years.

The other two incidents reported were of female suicide bombers suspected to be connected to JAS In Kano. In this instance, two female suicide bombers detonated explosives in a market causing an estimated 50 deaths. In Tarauni, two suspected JAS suicide bombers, believed to be women, detonated bombs and killed an estimated 19, while injuring an additional 53.

Plateau

There were 11 incidents of VAWG reported in Plateau in November. The reports were captured in the domestic abuse, child abuse and sexual abuse indicator categories. Domestic abuse has continually been one of the highest reported categories in Plateau.

There was one reported incident in Jos East of a girl who was repeatedly beaten by her guardians after being accused of witchcraft.

Eight of the reports took place in Jos South. There were two reports of child abuse. In one incident, a grandmother was reported as regularly beating her granddaughter with a walking stick, injuring the girl's head and shoulders. She had also been pulled out of school. Also reported was a case of a father stripping his daughter in order to flog her, she sustained serious injuries.

Additionally, there were four reports of domestic abuse and neglect reported. A man was reported to have abandoned his wife and left the state with their two children. The woman had reportedly been physically abused by his family. A pastor was reported to have abandoned a woman after impregnating her. She had gone to him for help and become involved with him. Another incident detailed a man beating his wife of 20 years in which she sustained facial injuries. The last incident reported was of a man who has refused to provide for his wife and children for an extended period of time.

There was one case of sexual violence reported, which took place in Jos North, where seven men were being held by police after sexually abusing two girls on multiple occasions. Also reported in Jos North, an incident of domestic violence where a man had been beating his wife of 15 years with a belt and cutlass. Their children were allegedly also physically abused.

Rivers

There 13 incidents of VAWG reported in Rivers state in November. Domestic abuse and child abuse are the categories with the highest number of reports in Rivers state overall. General criminality affecting women follows closely thereafter.

The majority of incidents in Rivers were reported in Port Harcourt. There were three reports of child abuse, one featuring neglect. A father turned out his daughter and her sibling claiming he could not take care of them because he lost his job. The other two incidents reported girls aged 10-16 being physically abused by their stepmothers. There was one report of sexual violence, a woman reported a rape by four alleged cult members to her community leader although it appears that the case was not followed up on.

In Obio/Akpor, there were two reported incidents of domestic violence. A pregnant woman was beaten by her husband with a broken bottle. A 13 year old girl was beaten by her neighbor with his fists and other unidentified weapons. The third incident reported in Obio/Akpor was that of a young woman who was raped and robbed.

In Abua/Odual, it was reported that a woman and her children were denied inheritance after the death of her husband.

Yobe

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

Objective 2

All VAWG Reports



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.

The graph above shows the total reported incidents captured by the VAWG Observatory Platform across the eight NSRP states going back to January 2009. There were a total of 45 incidents of VAWG reported in November.

While levels of reporting on VAWG, through the five NSRP Observatory service points,

has fluctuated over the course of the project, it has had an overall upward trend. Each month, reports coming in cover time periods as far back as 2013. As the Observatory continues to gain visibility and traction, hopefully these numbers will continue to go up.

It is important to note that the most detailed and comprehensive data on VAWG comes from the Observatory Service points. It has begun to fill a vital gap in data, allowing for a much stronger analysis of the situation on the ground.

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.

The Observatory Platform has a web-based application which is able to track traffic to the NSRP deployment of the Peace Map as a way to measure public awareness. The analytics application is also able to track overall visits to the site. This upgrade was applied to the NSRP deployment of the Observatory Map at the end of September.

The map was viewed a total of 527 times in November, and accessed 160 times through the NSRP deployment of the Peace Map. While this is a slight dip from October, views through the NSRP deployment went down less than 10%.

Page Views Through All Platforms

Apr 2015	281	Aug 2015	223
May 2015	553	Sep 2015	326
Jun 2015	470	Oct 2015	702
Jul 2015	291	Nov 2015	527

Page Views through NSRP

Jun 2015	78
Jul 2015	71
Aug 2015	88
Sep 2015	73
Oct 2015	195
Nov 2015	160

Objective 4

Locations of Incidents, Agents

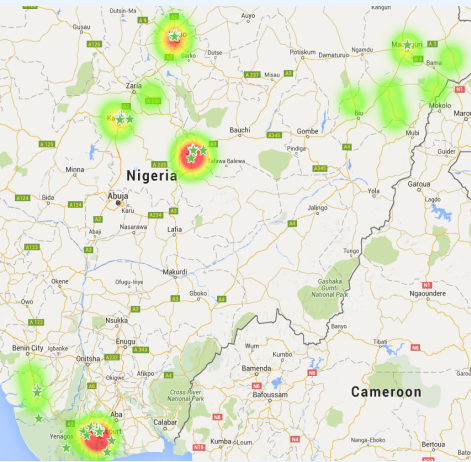


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Location of Gender-Focused Peace Agents in Eight NSRP States – November 2015 (Screenshot of Observatory Platform)

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.

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Below is the current list of Peace Agents that have self-registered with the Observatory with more coming in on a weekly basis. In the next report, an additional 15-20 organizations and individuals will be listed.

Peace Agents identified on the Observatory Platform are categorized by the focus areas that they work on. Below are a list of Peace Agents who have self identified as working on gender issues. By locating and identifying local organizations working on gender in the eight NSRP states, they are able to promote their work and collaborate with those around them. The number of Peace Agents who are focused on gender has held steady at 68.

A workshop to set up a new observatory service point took place in December. This will increase the number of Peace Agents on the map in the up coming months. There is also continued outreach taking place by both local and international partners.

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	Kaduna North	Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative
	Yenagoa	National Orientation Agency			Interfaith Forum of Muslim and Christian Women`s Association (Women`s Interfaith Council)
		Peacemaker International			Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women (LEADS Nigeria)
Borno	Maiduguri	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)	Kaduna South	Pan African Leadership League	
		Healthcare Development Focus Initiative (HECADF)		Women for Peace in Nigeria (WOPIN)	
		National Council of Women Societies (NCWS)		Women in Need (A Women Empowerment Foundation)	
		Women in New Nigeria (WINN)		Youth CAN, Kaduna	
		University of Maiduguri Muslim Women Association (UMMWA)		African Ethics and Theatre Reformation (AETRI)	
Delta	Udu	Ideal Women Advancement Initiative	Kano	Kano	Aid Foundation
	Uvwie	Lite -Africa			Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)
		Community Peace Development Initiative (CPDI)			Center for Documentation
Kaduna	Chikun	Zamani Foundation			Development Research and Project Centre (DRPC)
	Kaduna North	Interfaith Mediation Centre			Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)
		Global Initiative for Women and Children			Intergender Development Initiative
		International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)			Right Based Awareness Coalition (RIBAC)

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

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