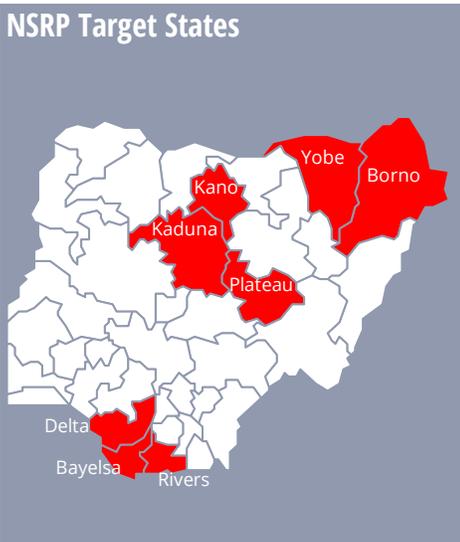


Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Monthly Memo #22 - February 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.

In February 2016, there were 41 incidents of Violence Against Woman and Girls (VAWG) reported to the NSRP Observatory Platform. The numbers of reports coming in from the Observatory continue to increase, especially data from prior months. Thus, incidents reported to the Observatory service points around the country for months prior will be reflected in the quarterly reports and analysis.

Reporting in the NSRP focus states remains consistent. VAWG in the Niger Delta is focused on domestic violence, general crime and sexual violence, specifically sexual abuse of children. In February, Rivers was the only state in the Niger Delta to have VAWG specific data reported.

Violence in North Central and the Middle Belt was focused on child abuse, domestic violence and sexual abuse. Sexual abuse of

children was the most reported category.

In the Northeast, the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts continue to be the focus of the majority of VAWG incidents reported. There was one report of female suicide bombers this month, down from previous months.

The lack of VAWG-specific data in Yobe, Delta and Bayelsa this month continues to highlight the need for further outreach around VAWG in states that do not currently have service points.

The following memo analyzes data for the focus states of Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta for February 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

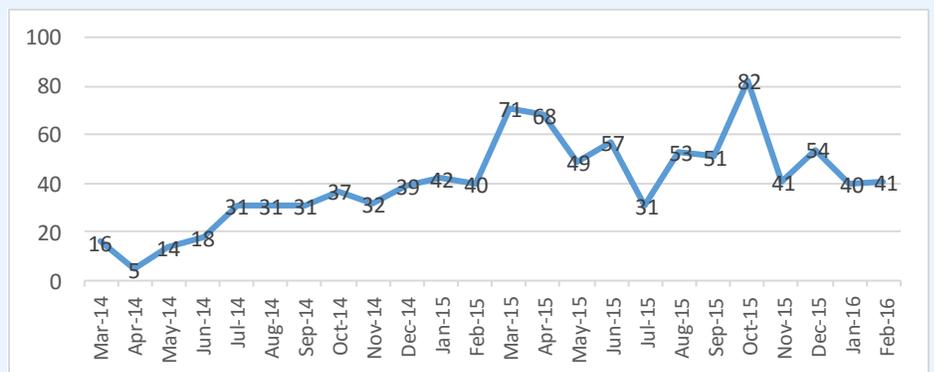


Figure 1: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence Reported by NSRP Sources



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.

In February, there were fewer reported incidents that resulted a higher number of fatalities than January. Violence in the eight NSRP states remains centered around general insecurity and crime in the Niger Delta and insurgency and country-insurgency efforts in the Northeast.

There were 20 incident reports from the Niger Delta. The reports focused on abductions, vigilante action, general crime and cultism. It should be noted that a continued trend in Rivers states, specifically, is the rise in cultism and fatalities associated cult and gang violence.

According to Nigeria Watch data, Rivers had the highest number of incident reports in February with 13 reports. There were five reported incidents involving cult groups in Rivers. On February 10, 19 people were killed when a group of cultists rode into a community on motorbikes and began shooting people indiscriminately. Later the same day, the same group of cultists invaded another community killing seven people. Cult activity in Andoni, which caused three deaths, resulted in a dusk to dawn curfew. A man was buried alive by a group of men loyal to an ex-militant leader on February 22. There were several incidents of criminals being killed by police during the

Number of Incidents and Fatalities by Month

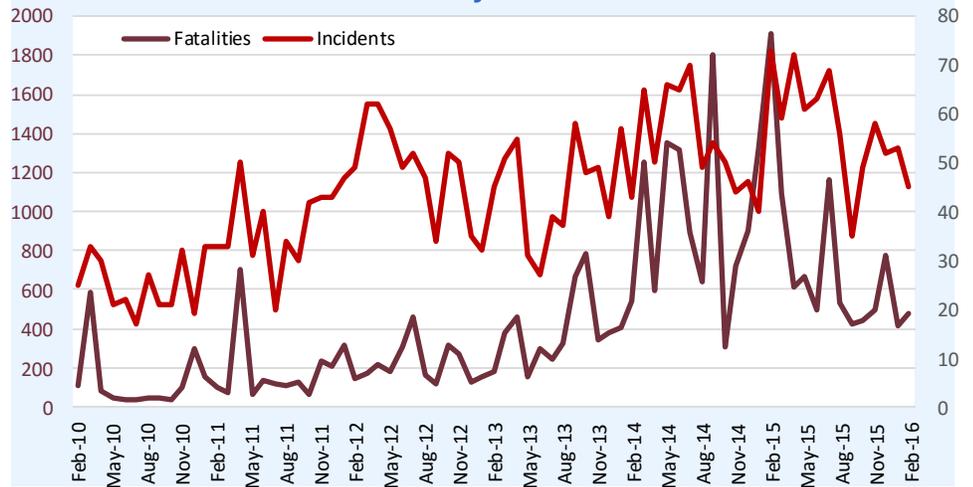


Figure 2: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence as well as Fatalities in Eight NSRP States, according to Nigeria Watch Data mapped to the Observatory Platform. The number of fatalities are measured against the axis on the left, the number of reported incidents is measured against the axis on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

VAWG Incidents Trends

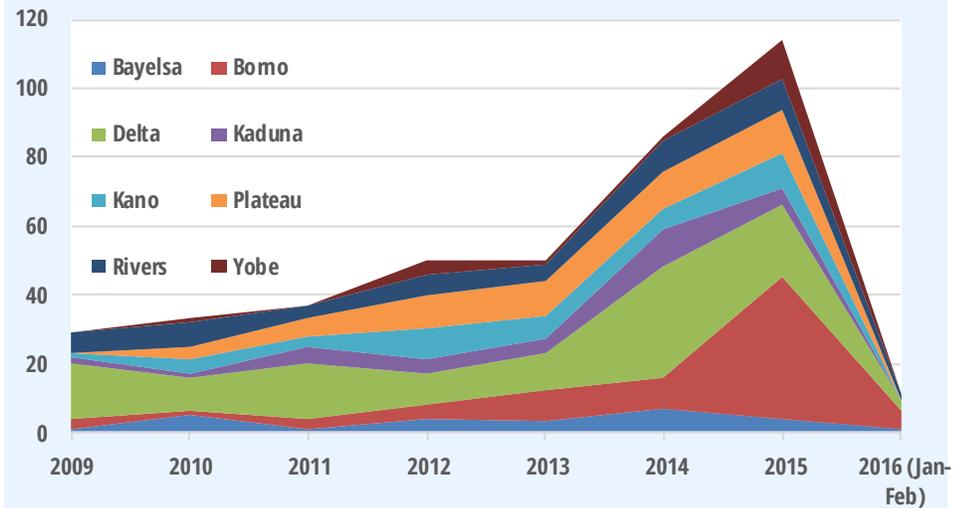


Figure 3: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch separated by year. Since 2016 only accounts for two months 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.

course of their crimes.

There were five reported incidents in Delta state. This down by one-third of what was reported during the first month of the year, showing a general trend of improvement according to Nigeria Watch. There was one death caused by clashes between two cult groups in Ughelli North. There were two

reported incidents of robbers being killed by police during the course of their crimes. Acts of vigilante justice were the topic of two reports. Vigilantes killed two armed robbers in Udu. Meanwhile, in Aniocha North, vigilantes discovered three bodies after people heard gun shots at a school. The principal of the school pulled in

vigilantes to investigate.

There were two reported incidents in Bayelsa through Nigeria Watch in February. The Nigerian Navy intercepted and arrested a group of pirates who had hijacked an oil vessel. The other report was of a kidnapping, where a nephew of former President Goodluck Jonathan was taken alongside a prominent chief who was the foster father of the former president. The nephew was found dead two days after the abduction.

In the Middle Belt, in Plateau state specifically, there were two reported incidents of violence reported through Nigeria Watch. There was one report of VAWG and the other detailed the fatality of a police corporal. He was shot by unknown gunmen in front of the state building and his rifle stolen.

In North Central Nigeria, there were five incidents reported, one in Kaduna and four in Kano. The reported incident in Kaduna detailed a known kidnapper being set on fire by a group of vigilantes.

The four reports in Kano detailed incidents of general insecurity. There were two reports of men being killed in their apartments by unknown assailants. There was one report of a man being killed during a police raid on a shanty town. He was killed by a truck while the structures were being demolished. The last incident recorded the

death of a criminal in a shoot-out with police during the execution of his crime.

Of the 18 reports from the Northeast, all took place in Borno, which is a higher number than recorded in February. There were no reports from Yobe during February. Fatalities reported by Nigeria Watch went up to 368 from 332.

Nine of the incidents reported detailed counter-insurgency efforts by both the Nigerian Military and the Cameroonian Military which resulted in the rescue of hostages and the death of insurgents. The counter-insurgency efforts reported by Nigeria Watch were concentrated in Kukawa, Bama, Dikwa, Kaga, Gwoza and Damboa. On February 12, a combined team of Nigerian and Cameroonian soldiers reportedly rescued 17 women and 28 children. The operation resulted in the death of ten JAS insurgents.

There were three reported suicide bombings. In Damboa on February 8, seven people were killed in an attack perpetrated by suspected JAS agents. On February 1, an insurgent set off a bomb in middle of the night near an IDP camp in Maiduguri. The bomb killed an estimated 20 people sleeping outside the camp. On February 9, two female attackers detonated bombs inside an IDP camp killing an estimated 62 people. It was the only bombing attack attributed specifically to female attackers in February.

There were four reports of general JAS violence. There were two attacks reported in Konduga in February. On February 2, JAS insurgents rode into a village, killed ten people and then burned the village to the ground. A week later, insurgents invaded another village killing four people and burned it to the ground. On February 13, a group of JAS insurgents gathered a community in a mosque and opened fire, reportedly killing 22 people. They later killed eight people who were returning to the community. In Gwoza, a Cameroonian soldier was killed by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) buried by the road, eight other people sustained injuries.

There was reported incident that was not related to the insurgency. In Maiduguri, a 27-year-old man beat a 60-year-old man to death; the perpetrator was allegedly intoxicated by unknown illicit substance.

During the first two months of 2016, there were 98 incidents of violence resulting in 888 fatalities reported across the eight NSRP focus states.

Trends in VAWG

There were a total of 52 incidents of VAWG reported across all sources in the NSRP states. There were no reports of VAWG from any source in the states that do not have NSRP Observatory service points. This highlights the need for service points in the three remaining states or a more concerted

outreach and engagement effort.

As with January, the highest number of reports came from Niger Delta, where there were 20 incidents reported in Rivers. The focus of the reports in February was primarily categorized as insecurity and crime, domestic abuse and child sexual abuse. The majority of the incidents were reported in Port Harcourt.

VAWG reporting in the Northeast continues to be centered around insurgency and counter-insurgency. The number of reports detailing military successes resulting in the rescue of woman and girls are increasing, according to the data. The addition of the Borno service point has added a selection of detailed data that was not previously available and has led to enhanced and more granular level analysis. The incidents reported through the Borno service point have been classified primarily as sexual violence.

In the North Central region, there were 13 reports of VAWG. The reports were primarily classified as child sexual abuse and domestic violence. There are consistently more reports coming from Kano, which, in February, were all classified as child sexual abuse.

February 2016 Incidents by State

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

Bayelsa

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

Borno

In February, there were 11 incidents of VAWG reported. The two reports that came from incidents directly recorded by the NSRP Observatory service point were of sexual abuse. A 16-year-old girl with a mental disability was raped. It resulted in a pregnancy. The perpetrator has denied the charge and the police are investigating. On February 26, a 26-year-old woman was raped by a man in her community.

The other nine reports were focused on insurgency and counter-insurgency activities. Two of the incidents reported were of Nigerian and Cameroonian military activities resulting in the rescue of women and children. On February 12, a joint venture between the militaries resulted in the rescue of 17 women and 28 children in Gwoza. The operation also resulted in reported death of ten JAS insurgents.

There was one report of two woman detonating bombs inside of an IDP camp. The explosion killed an estimated 62 people. This incident was reported by Nigeria Watch as well as ACLED.

In Damboa, JAS insurgents attacked two villages, killing an estimated 30 people. The attackers looted food supplies, livestock and kidnapped women and children. On February 16, a group of insurgents raided a town in Nganzai, the attacked resulted in the death of one woman. In Gwoza, four insurgents set an elderly woman on fire before being killed by soldiers in an ambush.

Delta

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

Kaduna

There were five incidents of VAWG reported in Kaduna over the course of February. Reports in Kaduna focused on domestic abuse, child abuse and sexual violence. On February 3, a man beat his pregnant wife to death. Before she died, she gave birth to twins, only one of the children survived. On February 2, it was reported that a young girl was sexually abused by an older neighbor. She was led into an abandoned building where she was assaulted, and the abuse resulted in injury. A 73-year-old man raped a 13-year-old girl after luring her into an abandoned building. She contracted HIV and the man was taken into custody by the police. A young girl died after her mother cut her genitals with a razor blade. The incident occurred after the girl stayed out all night. The last report was of a woman who

was abandoned by her husband. She was left with no way to support herself or her child.

Kano

In February, there were eight reports of VAWG incidents. All eight reports in Kano were of child sexual abuse. Three girls were sexually abused by their 55-year-old teacher in the school library. It was never reported to the police. On February 22, a 10-year-old girl was raped by two men over the age of 40. A seven year old girl was raped by a 24-year-old man while she was on her way to purchase sugar for her father. On February 22, the rape of a 10-year-old girl was reported to the police. The perpetrator was a 35-year-old man who had his friends beat the survivor's mother, he also reportedly bribed officials on the case to influence the outcome.

A 13-year-old girl was raped by four men, two of whom have been arrested by the police while two are still at large. On February 23, a 15-year-old was taken for an HIV test with her fiancé. When she tested positive, she told her family of her rape by the traditional head of the community.

Plateau

There were seven incidents of VAWG reported in February. The focus of the

reports were domestic abuse, child abuse and sexual violence. Six of the reports took place in Jos. On February 24, a girl was beaten by her aunt after using naira given to her for a church offering for food. She complained that she had not eaten all day. A woman was the victim of a beating and attempted suffocation by her boyfriend after she refused to get an abortion, she is now living with her sister. Another woman was strangled by her boyfriend on Valentines Day, the perpetrator was reportedly later picked up by the police. A girl was allegedly raped by a friend of her family. The relationship was allowed to continue after the first rape in deference to the friendship until the girl got pregnant. She then dropped out of school. In Pankshin, a young girl who was selling ice-cream by the side of the road for her aunt was raped by a man who pretended to be a customer.

Rivers

There were 20 incidents of VAWG reported in Rivers over the course of February. There were seven reports of insecurity and crime reported in February, including one report of abduction. On February 7, an 85-year-old woman was kidnapped by three armed men and was ransomed for 20 million Naira. Three of the reports were of armed

robbery. On February 3, a 23-year-old woman, was robbed at gun point while in a taxi. Her belongings were taken and she was thrown from the vehicle. There were three cases of woman being beaten by male neighbors after disagreements.

Seven of the incidents reported in February were classified as domestic violence. There were three reports of men physically abusing their spouses before abandoning their families, leaving their wives and girlfriends unable to support themselves or their children. On February 18, an incident of a man beating his wife with objects like sticks and belts was reported.

There were five reports of sexual abuse reported in February, all five detailed the abuse of children. On February 22, there was a report of an eight year old girl who was raped by her 57-year-old father. It has been an ongoing occurrence. There was a second report of a girl being sexually abused by her father reported on February 10. A 30-year-old suspected cultist was accused of raping a nine year old girl; he had threatened to hurt her family if she told anyone.

Yobe

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

Objective 2

VAWG Reporting Across All Data Sources

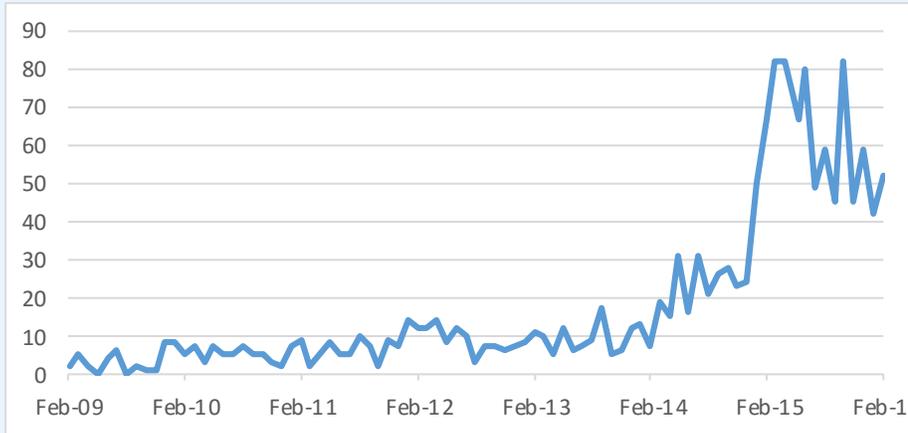


Figure 4: Trend in Incident reports of Violence and Conflict Affecting Women and Girls (All Sources)

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.

In February 2016, there were a total of 52 incidents of VAWG reported in the eight NSRP states across all the data sources that contribute to the online platform. The above graph shows all the VAWG data that has been collected since January 2009. This figure, as with the graph that shows solely shows NSRP data, shifts each month as backdated incidents are reported and included on the web platform .

The need for continued outreach and communication around VAWG issues was highlighted this month by the lack of reports

in Yobe, Bayelsa, and Delta. At present, other data sources are used to track trends to fill in gaps but unlike data coming in from the service points, it does not provide the level of granularity or detail on incidents of VAWG, specifically.

Thus, while data that comes from other sources on the Observatory Platform creates a detailed picture of general violence that exists, it often misses the incidents of violence that affect women and girls outside the large scale events. Data sets submitted through the Service Points from NSRP Peace clubs and the NSRP Observatory Platform is consistently the most in-depth and detailed. It adds a deeper layer to the conflict analysis and allows for the tracking of patterns and trends. All of this helps inform appropriate response.

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.

While there was a drop in page views from January to February, it is not necessarily reflective of the project losing visibility. However, it would be advantageous to promote the website both locally and internationally.

Page Views Through All Platforms

Jul 2015	291	Nov 2015	403
Aug 2015	223	Dec 2015	328
Sep 2015	326	Jan 2016	1129
Oct 2015	702	Feb 2016	991

Page Views through NSRP

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

Objective 4

Locations of Incidents, Agents

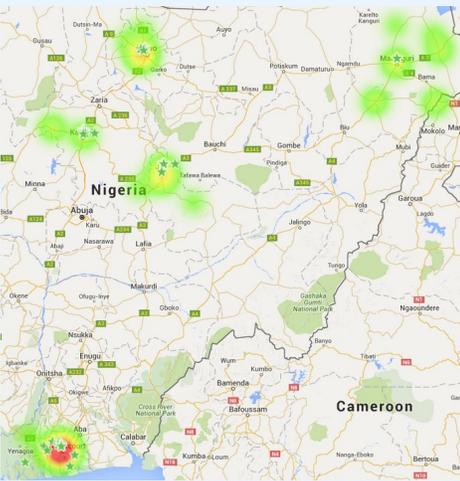


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Location of Gender-Focused Peace Agents in Eight NSRP States – February 2016 (Screenshot of Observatory Platform)

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.

One unique and the important feature of the online platform is its ability to track both incidents of conflict as well local actors working to build peace in the focus states across Nigeria. They are self identified Peace Agents.

There are currently 72 self-identified Peace Agents working on gender issues in the eight NSRP focus states included on the Observatory Platform.

There are a total of 205 total self-identified Peace Agents working across all sectors included on the platform. It is important to include organizations working across sectors to continue to break the culture of silence that surrounds VAWG issues. It is important for organizations that are registered on the map to make use of the endorsement features. It is a tool for them to use to engage with their peers and build a stronger network for to raise awareness of gender issues.

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				