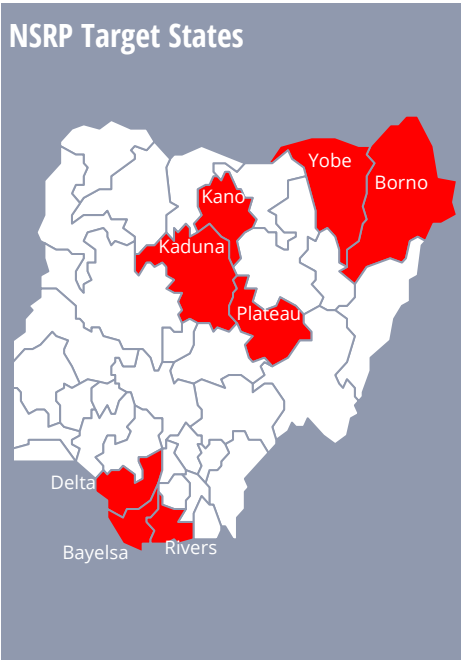


Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Monthly Memo #32 – December 2016 Data



There were 21 incidents of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) reported from NSRP Observatory sources in December 2016. This month included several reports of female suicide bombers related to the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) insurgency, though most cases reported throughout the eight NSRP states related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

continues to be driven by insurgency and counter-insurgency activities relating to JAS.

The following memo analyzes data for the NSRP focus states of Bayelsa, Borno, Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe for December 2016. The graph below (Fig. 1) shows the number of reports submitted through the NSRP VAWG Observatory Platform since the beginning of 2014.

Borno state reported the highest number of incidents of VAWG this month, with seven cases, followed by Plateau state with four cases. Generalized insecurity was prevalent throughout the month of December, with a number of reported incidents relating to crime, election-related violence, and inter-communal disputes. Violence in Borno state

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.

Figure 1: VAWG Reports from NSRP Sources

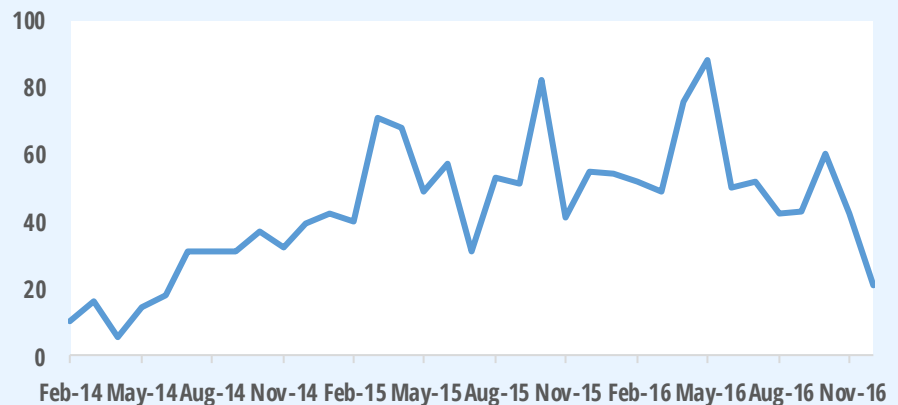


Figure 1: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence Reported by NSRP Sources—2014-2016



Objective 1

Trends in Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG) are measured in comparison to overall levels of violence and fatalities in the eight NSRP focus states. Overall levels are measured based on Nigeria Watch data, which has a consistent methodology and an even distribution of coverage by time and location.

Trends in Overall Violence

Broader trends in violence and insecurity in the eight NSRP focus states provide a contextual backdrop for which VAWG-specific trends can be mapped and analysed.

Violence and general insecurity remained prevalent conflict risk factors this month across the eight NSRP states. The highest number of reported incidents in December took place in Rivers and Delta, while the highest number of fatalities per capita were reported in Borno and Rivers states.

In Borno, the primary driver of violence continues to be insurgency/counter-insurgency activities between JAS and the Nigerian Armed Forces, with 14 JAS-related incidents reported in December. On the 17th December, over 1,880 civilians held by JAS were reportedly rescued by the Nigerian Armed Forces in a raid on the Sambisa forest. Twenty-one of those civilians are believed to be part of a group of girls who were kidnapped from a school in Chibok, Borno State in April 2014. It was reported that the JAS stronghold -- known as Camp Zero -- was captured by Nigerian security forces on the 23rd December.

The NSRP states within the Niger Delta region saw a slight decrease in the number of overall reported incidents; however, the region saw an increase in the number of reported fatalities, compared to the previous month. Violence around the legislative re-run elections was prevalent in Rivers state, where NSRP sources reported 30 cases of election-related incidents. The hijacking of election materials was often the catalyst for violence, with reported

Figure 2: Number of Incidents and Fatalities by Month

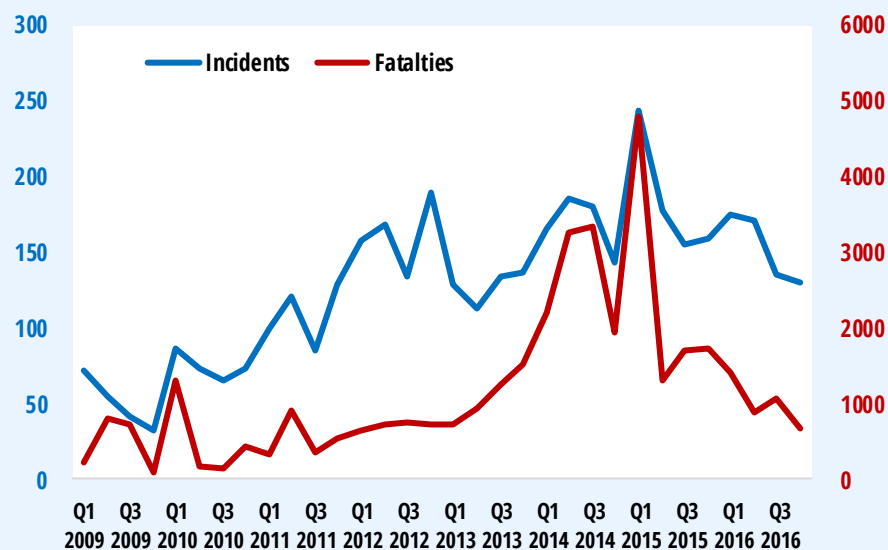


Figure 2: Quarterly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence as well as Fatalities in Eight NSRP States, according to Nigeria Watch and ACLED data mapped to the Observatory Platform. The number of fatalities are measured against the axis on the right, while the number of reported incidents is measured against the axis on the left. The graph shows that, although violence has is still higher than in 2009, levels of lethal violence have been dropping since Q2 2015.

Figure 3: VAWG Incidents Trends

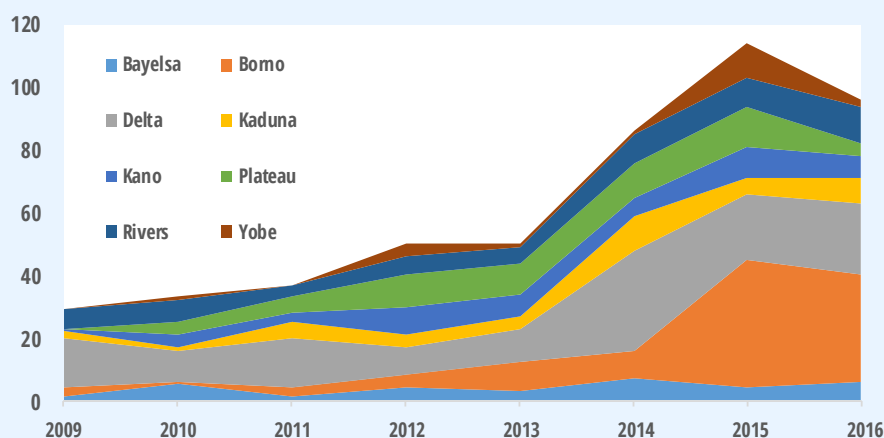


Figure 3: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to 2016. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch separated by year. Note that this graph captures trends in the number of incidents, not in the severity of those incidents.

confrontations between political parties and their supporters. Rivers also reported several lethal incidents related to cult group activity in December 2016.

Delta state had 27 reported conflict incidents and 29 fatalities this month, a slight decrease from the previous month. The continuing trend of lethal violence in Delta state is tied to inter-communal land disputes between communities, and conflict between herders and farmers.

Other notable trends in reporting in December 2016 included protests, general criminality and continued herder-farmer conflicts in Kaduna and Plateau states.

Trends in VAWG

Consistent with previous months, the majority of VAWG incidents reported across the eight NSRP focus states in December related to domestic abuse and sexual violence. Four of the five incidents of sexual violence reported this month involved underage girls.

Borno state reported the highest number of VAWG incidents this month, with seven cases, followed by Plateau who had four cases. Borno reported two cases of rape and five cases involving JAS-related female suicide bombers that resulted in the deaths of the bombers. Reports from Plateau state included cases of neglect, sexual violence, and domestic abuse.

Women and girls were also effected by ongoing conflict between herder and farmer communities, crime, election-related violence and domestic abuse in December 2016.

December 2016 VAWG Incidents by State

Below is a breakdown across all data sources for each NSRP target state for December 2016.

Bayelsa

Bayelsa state reported one incident of domestic violence in December 2016, in which a woman killed her husband following a domestic dispute.

Borno

A total of seven incidents of VAWG were reported in Borno state in December 2016. Five of these cases were related to the JAS insurgency and two related to sexual violence. In all of the JAS-related cases, the

female suicide bombers were killed, either as a result of detonation, or by others as they attempted to detonate devices. In one incident in a Maiduguri market, a female suicide bomber female suicide bomber was lynched by an angry mob before she could carry out the attack. In another report from Maiduguri, two girls under the age of ten detonated suicide packs, killing themselves and injuring at least 17 others. Reports of sexual violence this month included the rape of a young girl by her 35 year-old neighbour, and the death of a woman's husband after airport personnel allegedly attempted to rape her.

Delta

Delta state reported two incidents of VAWG this month. In Aniocha North, a woman and her four grandchildren were killed and subsequently set on fire by unknown perpetrators. It was reported that the eldest of the children, a teenage girl, was also raped during the incident. In Aniocha South, a young woman was found dead in a well after being forced to abort a pregnancy.

Kaduna

Three incidents of VAWG were reported in Kaduna state in December 2016. In one incident from Jema'a Local Government Area (LGA), a 14-year-old girl tested positive for HIV after she reported being raped when she was eight. In Zaria LGA, a woman killed her husband following a domestic dispute. And in Chikun, five women were killed in a clash between herder and farmer communities. This was despite a 24-hour curfew imposed in the area at the time by the Kaduna state government, intended to curb the violence.

Kano

Three incidents of VAWG were reported in Kano state in December 2016. Two of these incidents were reported in Tudun Wada LGA and involved child sexual abuse, including a 14-year-old female rape survivor who was impregnated. The perpetrator, a 32-year-old man, threatened to kill her if she revealed the rape. In another case, a 12

-year-old girl was reportedly raped by a 27-year-old man after he accused her of stealing money. In Nasarawa LGA, a woman in labour was reportedly refused medical attention by hospital officials after being unable to pay for a Caesarean section, resulting in the death of the woman and her child.

Plateau

Four incidents of VAWG were reported in Plateau state in December 2016. Two of the incidents were related to domestic violence. In one case, a father kicked his 17-year-old daughter out of the house after learning she was pregnant, threatening to kill her. Another report involved the case of a woman's landlord burgling her shop. This reportedly stopped her business, jeopardising her ability to earn a living.

Rivers

Rivers state reported one incident of VAWG this month. In this case, a woman was reportedly slapped by an army official after refusing to take an election-related bribe. She then retaliated and the officer was hospitalized. This incident reflects the high level of election-related violence that was reported in Rivers throughout the month of December.

Violence Affecting Boys

While the culture of silence around sexual violence and abuse of girls remains a salient issue in NSRP states, reported data on abuse of boys remains limited. Despite young boys often being as vulnerable to sexual abuse, particularly by those in positions of authority, the cultural norms around heterosexuality have the potential to further isolate male survivors from speaking out. A lack of reporting on abuse against boys can also risk perpetuating myths around boys not being vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence.

This month saw two reported incidents related to violence affecting boys, coming from Bayelsa and Delta states. In Ekeremor LGA in Bayelsa, a young boy reportedly stole a phone and was beaten by the community youth leader. In Delta state, the corpse of a boy was found in Bomadi LGA, though the cause of death was unclear.

To increase awareness of violence against boys, observatories are encouraged to continue to disaggregate gender information where possible in their reporting.

Objective 2

VAWG Reporting Across All Data Sources

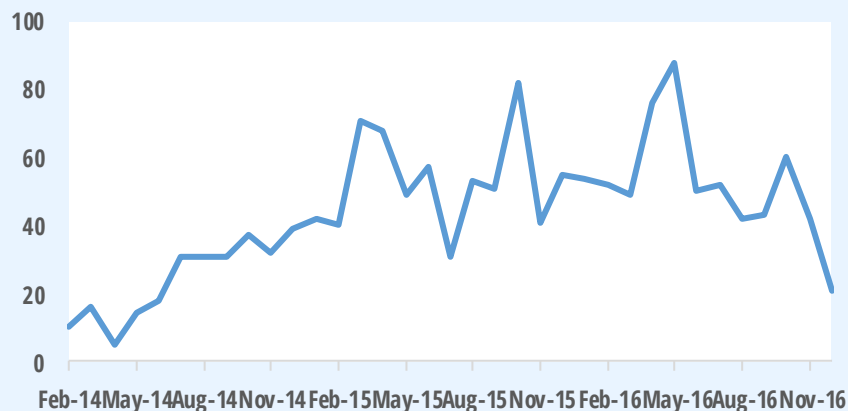


Figure 4: Trend in Incident reports of Violence and Conflict Affecting Women and Girls (All Sources)

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 21 incidents of VAWG reported in December 2016 across the eight NSRP focus states by all sources that contribute to the online Observatory Platform (this includes data from the NSRP Observatories as well as VAWG-related data from Nigeria Watch and ACLED). Though some fluctuations may occur month-to-month for incident reports, the overall upward trajectory in reporting number since the project began in 2014, highlights the progress that has made in beginning to bridge the information gap that exists in VAWG reporting.

Bringing light to VAWG in communities across the eight NSRP focus states allows organisations working in those areas to begin addressing the violence that exists

and allows them to continue talking about the issues. The increased reporting this month on incidents related to violence against boys, reinforces the important contribution the observatories make towards breaking the culture of silence and shame which often pervades sexual violence and abuse.

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 was 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 online source (i.e. the PIND P4P Peace Map).

It is important to continue to encourage both local partners and international actors to utilize the online tools.

Page Views Through All Platforms

Nov 2015	403	June 2016	1010
Dec 2015	328	July 2016	815
Jan 2016	1129	Aug 2016	675
Feb 2016	991	Sept 2016	684
Mar 2016	1154	Oct 2016	1210
Apr 2016	621	Nov 2016	852
May 2016	1367	Dec 2016	727

Page Views through NSRP

Jan 2016	215	July 2016	153
Feb 2016	121	Aug 2016	184
Mar 2016	107	Sept 2016	139
Apr 2016	83	Oct 2016	249
May 2016	144	Nov 2016	227
June 2016	131	Dec 2016	163

Objective 4

Locations of Incidents, Agents

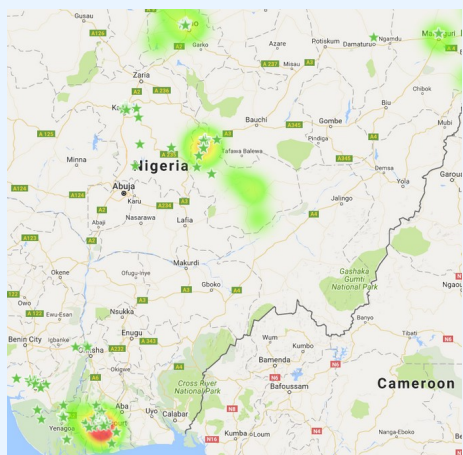


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Location of Gender-Focused Peace Agents in Eight NSRP States – December 2016

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 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 NSRP focus states across Nigeria through self-identified Peace Agents. With each organization registering itself, they are able to receive notifications from the online platform about spikes in conflict.

There are 73 self-identified Peace Agents working on gender in the NSRP focus states. Overall, the online platform encourages organizations across all sectors of development and peace building to register themselves on Peace Agents on the map. As more and more organizations register on the map, the easier it is to understand what resources exist in a community; both for outside funders and those already operating within a community. It enhances the potential for collaboration.

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